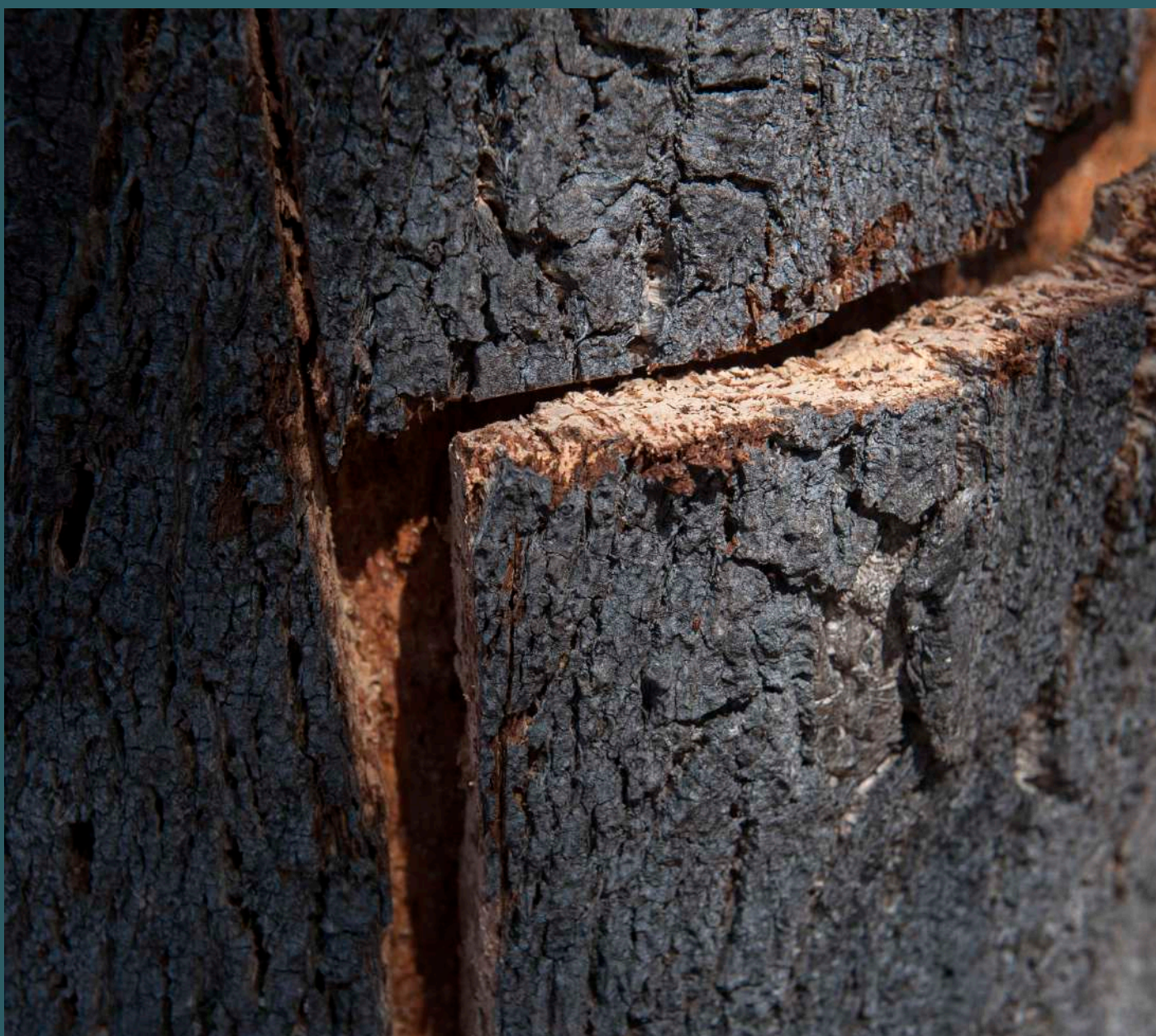


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# Installation Instructions 2G



# Installation Instructions

## 2G

### (Preparation)

#### Subfloor requirements

Wicanders floating floors can be installed in most domestic areas and in almost all commercial areas except in bathrooms, saunas and persistently wet rooms.

Wicanders Floating floors can be laid on top of most hard surfaces such as resilient floor coverings, wood flooring and ceramic tiles. Soft subfloors such as carpets and similar must be removed.

The subfloor must be even, flat, dry and variations should not exceed 3mm in 2m (0.12" in 6.6 feet).

All type of concrete, wooden and ceramic surfaces must be completely dry.

Never install Wicanders floating floors without using a PE moisture barrier film with a minimum thickness of 0,2mm (0.08").

#### Radiant-Heated Subfloors:

For Wicanders floating floors the temperature of the subfloor must not exceed 28°C (82°F). For detailed information, follow the instructions supplied by the subfloor heating system manufacturer/contractor, or contact your supplier.

Remember that rugs or mats placed on top of the floor may function as heat accumulators and will increase the floor surface temperature more than the maximum surface temperature recommended (must not exceed 20-22 °C (68°F-72°F)).

Any Heated Subfloor has certain working conditions depending on the heating system and the subfloor.

In order to avoid problems with functioning and durability during the construction phase, the norms and rules concerning installation are to be followed very strictly.

The drying of a heated subfloor has to be made by turning the heating on/off with a pause before installation of the floor, following a documented protocol. After that you can begin the "heating phase".

The beginning of the heating phase in concrete subfloors is to be made not before 21 days after complete curing of the substrate. The heating phase has to begin with running temperature of 25°C (78°F) during 3 days.

The subfloor should be in place and cured for at least 60-90 days.

The temperature should then be increased each day until the maximum temperature allowed according to the manufacturer system. This maximum value should be kept for at least 72 hours and maintained for 5-7 days without turning it off. The decrease of temperature is made by reducing it gradually every day until 18°C (65°F) on the surface is achieved.

During the installation, the temperature of the surface should not exceed 18°C (65°F) and should be kept for 3 days after finishing the installation (for floating floors). Then the temperature should be increased slowly to a max. of 28°C (82°F) on the subfloor surface.

#### Expansion Gaps

Wicanders floating floors are installed as a "floating floors", so the planks should not be fixed to the subfloor.

The skirting boards/mouldings cannot be pressed down, not restricting the movement of the floor. Also provide 5mm (0.2") expansion gaps to the walls and other fixed objects. Skirting boards/mouldings should cover minimum 7mm (0.28") of the floor.

Transitions between two rooms and asymmetrical floor areas require extra expansion gaps in floor areas superior to 100m<sup>2</sup> (1000 sqft) or with dimensions bigger than 10m (30 feet) in either direction.

### (Prior to installation)

#### Transport, storage and acclimatization

Transport and store the cartons horizontally.

Packed tiles should be acclimatized at the job site in a dry, well-ventilated area for a minimum of 48 hours so that flooring may acclimate.

Remove tiles from packages just before starting the installation.

During storage and installation, maintain temperature and relative humidity to a level consistent with the conditions which will prevail when the building is occupied. In most cases, this means maintaining a temperature range from 18°C to 28°C (65°F to 82°F) and relative humidity range from 35% to 65%. In order to reach this climate, use heating or air conditioning in the appropriate duration of time before starting the installation.

Wicanders shade variation is an inherent and attractive characteristic. To achieve the most pleasant blend of shades, shuffle the planks before installation.

#### Site inspection

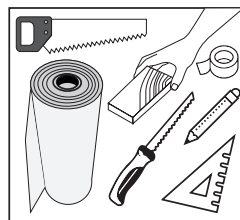
Prior to installation, please inspect the tiles in daylight for any visible faults or damage, and also check if the subfloor and site conditions are in accordance with the specifications described within these instructions.

Amorim Revestimentos cannot be held responsible for claims associated with improper subfloors, improper applications, adhesives, varnishes and the use of maintenance products not recommended, or detectable defects verifiable prior to installation.

### (During installation)

In wooden subfloors we recommend installing perpendicular to existing boards.

#### Tools required



Padsaw or a fine toothed handsaw, spacer blocks, pencil, set square, 0.2mm PE film and adhesive tape.

#### Moisture Protection

Despite its age, there is always a risk of moisture in subfloors, for that reason it is necessary to ensure that an efficient moisture barrier is installed.

Subfloors must be permanently dry on concrete subfloors without radiant heat. Consider the maximum humidity less than 75% RH or conduct calcium chloride moisture tests to ensure that moisture emission levels are less than 3lbs/1000ft<sup>2</sup>/24 hours (USA and Canada), or CM Test:

Subfloor	Maximum humidity CM% Heated	Unheated
Cement	1,5	2,0
Anhydrit	0,3	0,5

All types of concrete subfloors require insulation against moisture.

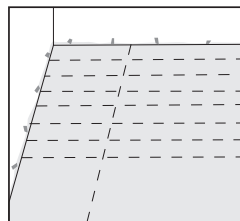
This includes types with built-in moisture barrier, ceramic, heated and covered with resilient floors.

Use a PE moisture barrier film with a minimum thickness of 0,2mm (0.08").

On ground and basement subfloors we recommend to lay 2 layers crossways for better moisture protection.

#### Laying

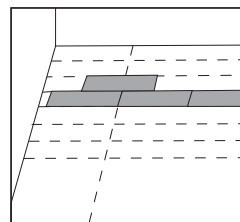
On wooden floors, we recommend laying, Wicanders floors crossways to the existing floor-board.



Lay the PE film, allowing at least 20cm (8") of overlap and use adhesive tape to unite.

Turn the film upwards 5cm (2") along the walls.

Trim after the skirting boards/mouldings are fixed to the wall.



Measure the room accurately, at right angle to the direction of the planks.

The planks in the final row should be at least 5cm (2") wide.

If necessary, the planks in the first row can be cut to a smaller size.

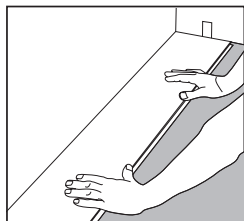
# Installation Instructions

## 2G

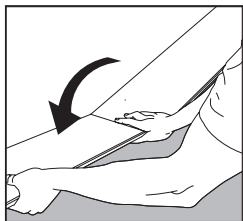


### (First Three Rows)

The planks can be installed from all directions. Wicanders 2G floors are easy to install. We recommend to start installation in the right-hand corner.

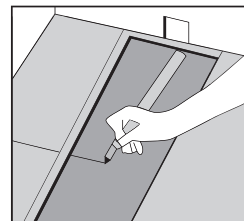


Turn the tongue side of the plank facing the wall. Maintain a gap of 5mm (0.2") on the short side.

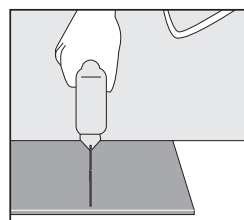


Hold the next plank against the first at an angle to the first one and lay it flat on the floor.

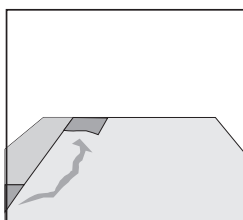
Complete the first row in the same way.



Cut the final plank of the first row to the correct length. Place the final plank face down and the short side without the locking strip towards the wall. The distance to the wall should be 5mm (0.2").



Mark where the plank is to be cut and place it on the work surface and cut to size using any kind of saw.

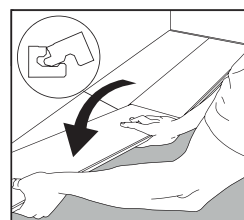


Make sure that the long sides of the planks make a straight line. Use the cut piece of the plank from the previous row to start the next one. However it must be at least 30cm (12") long. If the piece is too short, start with a new board and cut it in half. Always ensure that the end joints are staggered at least 30cm (12"). Tiles with 605 x 445 (23-7/8" x 17-1/2"), "brick" or "half brick" installation method must be used.

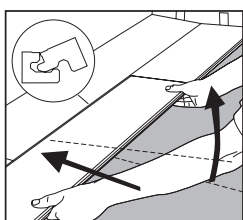


Place the first plank of the new row with the tongue side at an angle against the groove side of the plank in the previous row.

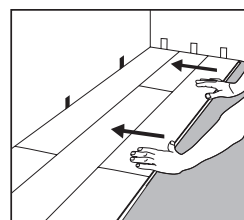
Press forward and lay it flat at the same time.



Place the short end of the plank at an angle against the previous installed plank and fold down. Ensure that the plank is positioned on the integral locking strip of the plank in the previous row.

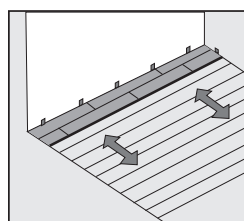


Lift the plank (together with the previous one laid in the same row) slightly up (about 30mm (1.2")), push it against the row in front and then put it down. Tip: This movement requires some gentle adjustments on the pressing angle.



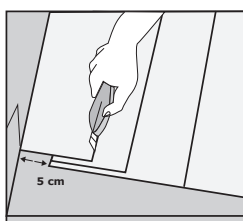
Adjust the distance to the wall to 5mm (0.2") when three rows are complete.

### (Remaining Rows)

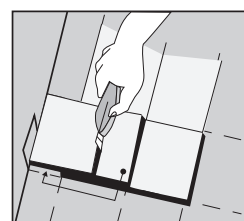


Proceed the installation as described above until reaching the opposite wall.

### (Last Row)



Measure and cut the planks in the last row to the correct size. Allow for a 5mm (0.2") distance to the wall. No plank should be less than 5cm (2") wide.

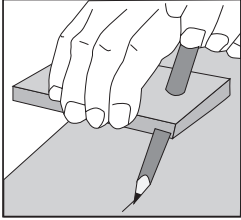


The last and first plank can be cut in the correct width. Place the last plank on top of the second to last plank. Mark the plank with the help of a piece of plank without locking the strip. Allow for 5mm (0.2") distance to the wall for the expansion gap.

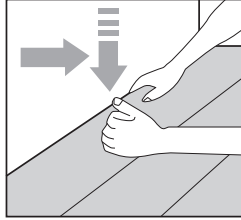
# 2G FLOORS

## (Uneven walls)

Sometimes the first row must be cut to match an uneven wall.



Transfer the shape of the wall to the planks. Do not forget to allow 5mm (0.2") for the expansion gap.

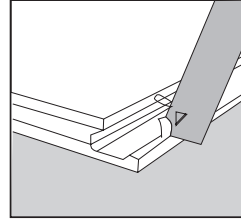


To remove the first row, lift the plank a few centimetres and tap along the joint.

Cut the planks as required.

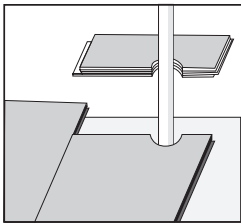
## (Installation around doors, radiators and last row)

If you cannot angle the tile under (e.g. a doorframe) or low fitted radiator, you can do as the picture shows:

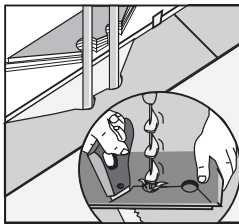


cut away the locking edge and apply Glue (PVA Glue, class D3) on the groove and install the plank

## (Heating Pipes)

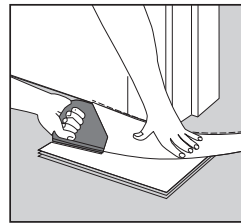


Drill the required holes in the planks, making a hole on the plank 10mm (0.4") bigger than the pipe diameter.



Cut the plank with a 45° angle towards the hole. The cut-off piece is glued in the position again. Cover the hole with a pipe sleeve.

## (Door Frames)



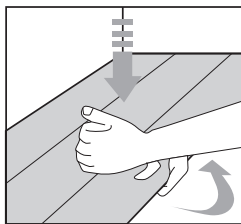
If a door frame needs to be cut, use a piece of plank to obtain the correct height.

Saw the door frame and architrave to the required height allowing for 2mm (0.08") of space to the planks.

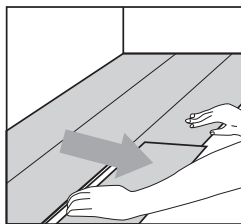
The planks can be laid from all directions. This makes easier to plan the installation e.g. around doors.

## (After installation)

### Removing the floor



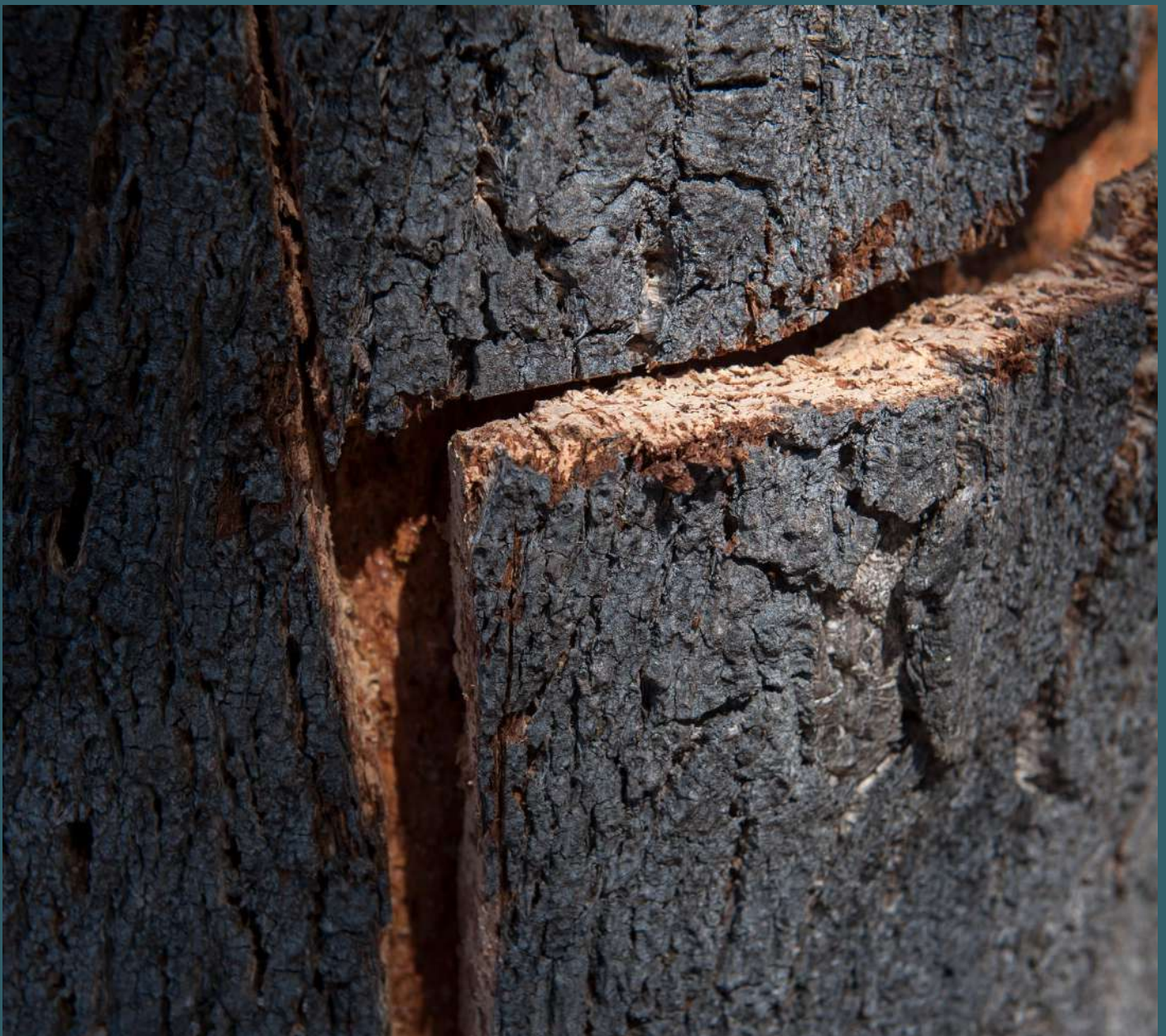
If you wish to uninstall the floor, just lift the planks a few centimetres and tap along the joint.



The released plank can then be pulled out. Never bend connected plank backwards, as this will damage the planks.

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# GLUE DOWN SOLUTIONS FOR FLOATING FLOORS WICANDERS



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**WICANDERS**

# Glue down solutions for floating floors Wicanders



## Subfloor preparation

The key to success when installing Wicanders as Glue Down is to achieve a good bond between the subfloor and Wicanders. Proper preparation of the surface is the most important factor in achieving this bond.

Whatever levelling compound is used to level, smooth or repair a subfloor surface, it will only be as strong as the surface to which it is bonded. The surface, therefore, must be sound, clean and free of oil, grease, wax, dirt, asphalt, curing compounds, latex and gypsum compounds, dust, paint, or any contaminant, which might act as a bond breaker.

The methods required to properly prepare the subfloor vary with the type of subfloor, its surface and condition. Several methods of preparing a subfloor are available. Some methods are used because they are cheaper, easier or faster, depending upon the size of the job. However, taking short cuts in proper subfloor preparation can derive in installation problems and failures.

This technical information is intended to give recommendations for many common subfloor conditions and its proper preparation.

Wicanders as Glue-Down can be installed in interior installation sites, on or above grade, on concrete or wooden subfloors and also in almost all domestic areas and in most commercial areas, except in saunas and persistently wet areas. It is possible to use Wicanders as Glue-Down floors in other areas like bathrooms, or areas where spillages frequently occur since it will not swell when exposed to water. However, in order to prevent the water to penetrate under the laid floor (which can cause adhesive deterioration and create conditions for growing of fungus, mould or smell), a two components polyurethane water resistant adhesive must be used and the joints around the walls and furniture must be sealed with a polyurethane sealant.

## Screeds with underfloor heating

When using Wicanders as Glue-Down in a heated subfloor installation, the surface temperature of the subfloor must not exceed 28°C (82°F).

All hot water pipes and electrical heating elements should be embedded in concrete, in accordance with the appropriate building codes and regulations. Depending on the system involved, this kind of screed is 45-65 mm (2 to 3 inches) thick. Testing the moisture of the subfloor is always possible if the installer of the screed marked the measuring points. This is the only way to avoid damaging of the heating pipes while the test samples are taken from the screed. If there are no marks, a complaint must be made to the contractor.

Drying out can only be done with a suitable period of drying through heating. For this reason, the screed must be heated up before installing the flooring. Remember that rugs or mats placed on top of the floor may function as heat accumulators and will increase the floor surface temperature more than the maximum surface temperature recommended (must not exceed 20 - 22 °C).

The drying of a heated subfloor has to be made by turning the heating on/off with a pause before installation of the floor, following a documented protocol. After that you can begin the heating phase.

The beginning of the heating phase in concrete subfloors is to be made not before 21 days after complete curing of the substrate. The heating phase has to begin with running temperature of 25 °C, (78°F) during 3 days.

The subfloor should be in place and cured for at least 60-90 days.

The temperature should then be increased each day until the maximum temperature allowed according to the manufacturer system. This maximum value should be kept for at least 72 hours and maintained for 5-7 days without any turning off. The decrease of temperature is made by reducing it gradually every day until 18°C on the surface is achieved. The heating system must be turned on eight days before the application of the levelling compound, so that the concrete slab dries completely.

The heat should be turned off before the levelling compound is applied. Then 3 days after the flooring is installed, increase slowly to a normal level. A maximum of 28°C (82°F) should be maintained on the subfloor surface.

## Important Notes

- Failure to observe these precautions can cause a build-up of moisture or partial evaporation of the levelling compound, or fast drying of adhesive.
- If the heat is turned on when the adhered material has not been conditioned properly on-site for at least 7 days and is not completely dry, the material may shrink. Avoid abruptly turning on radiant heat when cooler weather prevails as it will subject the flooring to rapid movement of expansion and or contraction. Gradually increase temperature regardless of the season.
- The adhesive used must be suitable for heated subfloors.
- No responsibility will be accepted in case of malfunctioning of the heating system and related problems.
- For Wicanders (as Glue-Down) the surface temperature of the subfloor must not exceed 28°C (82°F). For detailed information, follow the instructions supplied by the subfloor heating system manufacturer/contractor, or contact your supplier. Remember that rugs or mats placed on top of the floor may function as heat accumulators and will increase the floor surface temperature more than the maximum surface temperature recommended (must not exceed 20 - 22 °C).
- For detailed information, follow the instructions supplied by the subfloor heating system manufacturer/contractor, or contact your supplier.

## Warning:

Amorim Cork Flooring floating floors are designed to be installed according to the Standard Installation Procedure (which uses no glue). Floating floors are designed to move after installation, according to the temperature and moisture of the environment. Any installation method which does not permit these movements creates a big risk of failure of the floating floors. Attention: Nailed or screwed installations won't work with Amorim Cork Flooring floating products. Glue down installation method has also risks of improper or no subfloor preparation, subfloor moisture, wrong adhesives, incorrect trowel used or not open time respected, this resulting in de-bonding of the material from the subfloor.

Furthermore, the connecting area between glued down floating floor and ceramic or marble is somewhat critical. Depending on the maintenance cleaning procedure of the ceramic area, moisture may penetrate transverse within the subfloor into the area of the floating floor or be absorbed by the floor. The installer has to take care to close accurately the joint between the two areas with a water resistant material - we suggest using an elastic MS polymer or polyurethane jointing material adjusted to the colour of the floating floor or the ceramic tiles. Therefore, if the client decides for a method of installation different from Standard Installation Procedure recommended by Amorim, the client will be on its own complete responsibility. The use of a method of installation different from the recommended Standard Installation Procedure will exclude all Amorim Cork Flooring warranties. However, in order to reduce the risks of failure (which will not be eliminated), if the client decides for Glue down installation method the following procedures shall be followed. Glue Down installation (NOT RECOMMENDED BY AMORIM) Procedures: WARNINGS: The use of these procedures will not eliminate the risks of failure imply of failure in Glue Down installation of floating floors and will not imply any responsibility or guaranty from Amorim. Once used a Glue Down installation method for a floating floor (NOT RECOMMENDED BY AMORIM) no Amorim's warranties will apply and Amorim will not have any responsibility whatsoever for any failure of such floors. The Glue Down installation fixes in place the floating floor and impeaches the floor to properly move after installation, according to the temperature and moisture of the environment. Installers: Glue down installation should be performed by someone that has experience and know how. The subfloor must be complete dry and the adhesives used are specially developed and recommended for these types of floors (floating floors). The planks must be glued in all surfaces.



## Transport, storage and acclimatisation

Transport and store the cartons horizontally.

Packed planks should be acclimatized at the job site in a dry, well-ventilated area for a minimum of 48 hours so that flooring may acclimate.

Remove planks from packages just before starting installation.

During storage and installation, maintain temperature and relative humidity to a level consistent with the conditions which will prevail when the building is occupied. In most cases, this means maintaining a temperature range from 18°C to 28°C (65°F to 82°F) and relative humidity range from 35% to 65%. In order to reach this climate, use heating or air conditioning in the appropriate duration of time before starting the installation.

## Site inspection

Prior to installation, please inspect the planks in daylight for any visible faults or damage, and also check if the subfloor and site conditions are in accordance with the specifications described within these instructions.

Amorim Cork Flooring cannot be held responsible for claims associated with improper sub-floors, improper applications, adhesives, varnishes and the use of maintenance products not recommended, or detectable defects verifiable prior to installation.

## Alkaline testing PH

In addition to moisture testing, you may also test the concrete for alkalinity. It is quite possible during curing, especially on newly poured slabs, that alkaline salts were carried to the surface by moisture.

These alkaline salt deposits will adversely affect the adhesive bond.

You can test for alkalinity of the concrete with a special pH testing paper. If you have a pH reading of 10 or higher, you must neutralise the alkalinity before beginning the installation.

## Subfloor types

The following subfloors are found in practice:

- Cement screeds

- Anhydrite or plaster screeds
- Mastic asphalt
- Concrete
- Chipboard and plywood with tongue-and-groove
- Artificial or natural stone, ceramic tile floorings
- Coatings and paint
- Screeds and underfloor heating

## Cement screeds

This is the most common type in building construction. Due to the shrinkage tension occurring during the setting phase, separation joints (dummy joints) are laid out during insertion about 6m (236.2") away from each other. Cement screeds are absorbent. Dispersion adhesives may be used.

# Glue down solutions for floating floors Wicanders



(Prior to installation)

## Plaster or anhydrite screeds

Attention must be paid to the low permissible moisture of <math>\leq 0,5\%</math>. These screeds can be applied over large surface areas without separation joints. Moisture entering and remaining in the screed after application will damage the screed. Generally speaking, these screeds must be sanded, brushed, vacuumed and treated with primers. In such a case, the reduced absorbency as a result of the primer has to be compensated by using the appropriate thickness of levelling compound (not less than 2mm (0.08")) if dispersion adhesives are used.

## Mastic asphalt

This is applied in a hot, molten condition (200 - 220 °C (392°F - 428°F)), smoothed and rubbed over with fine quartz sand. If applied properly, mastic asphalt can be used to cover large surfaces without cracks. It can be walked on as soon as it is cold. Mastic asphalt has no pores, and when installed in two layers acts as a damp-proof course in building construction.

If a dispersion adhesive is used, mastic asphalt must be levelled with a minimum of 2mm (0.08") layer thickness. If contact adhesive is used, a levelling compound must also be applied, in order to avoid direct contact between the mastic asphalt and the solvents contained in the adhesive.

If reaction adhesive is used, only polyurethane adhesive may be used directly on mastic asphalt.

## Concrete

The moisture content of concrete subfloors can be determined with a CM meter. If you decide to use it, you must take material from the entire thickness of the substrate.

The most reliable method for determining the moisture content is drying in a heating cabinet; however, this is only possible in a laboratory.

If there are excessive amounts of residual moisture, this can be sealed on the surface using special two-component primers. You must consult the supplier concerned.

## Pre-treatment

Subfloors of this type have to be roughened (e.g. by sanding, brushing with wire brushes, sandblasting), primed and levelled. To find out how much (if any) preparatory work will be necessary, it is essential to fix test strips. (Technical advice should be sought from the suppliers of levelling compounds and adhesives.)

## Chipboard and plywood with tongue-and-groove

Fairly large surfaces can be installed without joints by gluing the tongue into the groove. Generally, only the joints between the boards are levelled or sanded. Whether or not a primer is necessary will depend on the surface quality of the boards concerned.

If the joints are not glued, they will show later on the surface of the flooring.

## Artificial or natural stone and ceramic tile floorings

Subfloors of this type are non-absorbent. All soiling (e.g. grease, waxes, soap, etc.) must be thoroughly removed mechanically and with detergents, especially if floors like this have already been in use for some time. Any loose tiles must be re-fixed. Subfloors of this type have to be roughened (e.g. by sanding, brushing with wire brushes, sandblasting), primed and levelled.

## Coatings and paint

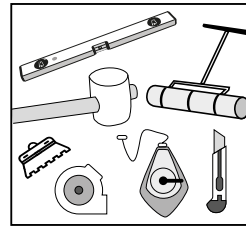
These are usually very low in pores or have none. Any flaky parts must be scrupulously removed. As the composition or bonding agent in such coatings is mostly unknown, trial strips with different adhesives will have to be tested, while simultaneously advice must be given from the adhesive manufacturer. Subfloors of this type have to be roughened (e.g. by sanding, brushing with wire brushes, sandblasting), have a primer and levelled. In order to have a good compatibility between subfloor and the glue, please use the glues recommended and follow the recommendations very carefully, as well as the information from technical data sheets.

Wood subfloors or particle board subfloors must be mechanically fixed, e.g. by using screws, all tongue and groove joints shall be glued with a suitable adhesive and the joints firmly closed.



(During installation)

## Tools required:



Tape measure, craft knife, pencil, straight edge, chalk line, trowel or pressor roller.

## Moisture protection

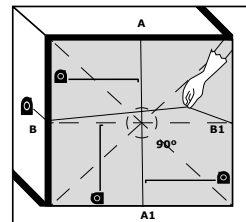
Despite its age, there is always a risk of moisture in subfloors, for that reason it is necessary to ensure that an efficient moisture barrier is installed.

Subfloors must be permanently dry on concrete subfloors without radiant heat. Consider the maximum humidity less than 75% RH or conduct calcium chloride moisture tests to ensure that moisture emission levels are less than 3lbs/1000ft<sup>2</sup>/24 hours (USA and Canada), or Calcium Carbide (CM) Test:

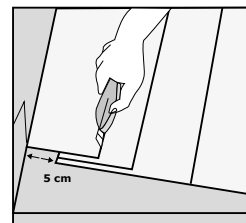
Type of Subfloor	Moisture content CM% Heated	Non-heated
Concrete	1,5	2,0
Anhydrite	0,3	0,5

Subfloors to be covered with Wicanders as Glue-Down (vapour-proof) require sealing (insulation) against rising damp if there is no basement. Water-repellent concrete, crawl spaces, or similar materials are not sufficient to prevent the migration of humidity into the subfloor.

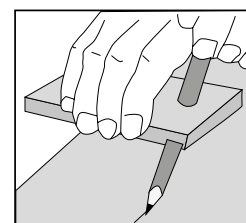
## Measurements



Check the wall where you are starting the installation and make sure it is squared to the opposite wall. Simply measure the room from the opposite ends of the wall to the firewall. If measurements are different make the necessary adjustments on the first row. Draw a line using a chalk-line.



Make sure that the widths of the first and last rows planks are equal or bigger than 5cm (2") of the plank.



If the wall is very uneven, cut the planks with the corresponding width to eliminate the unevenness. Place the first plank on top of the second row and cut as indicated. Or draw the outline of the wall by "sliding" a cut off-piece along the wall. Then cut the planks along the line.

## Cola recomendada

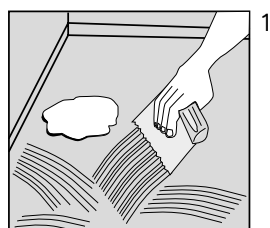
Contacte o seu fornecedor para obter mais informações

A variação de tonalidades do Wicanders Colado é uma característica inerente e atrativa. Para obter a composição mais agradável de tonalidades, misture as régua antes da instalação.

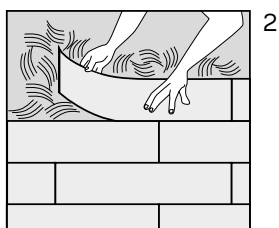
# Glue down solutions for floating floors Wicanders



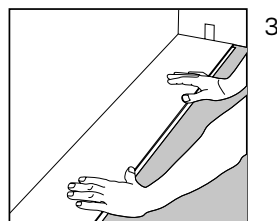
On wooden floors, we recommend laying Wicanders crossways to the existing floorboard.



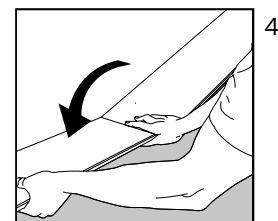
1 Stir the adhesive before using. Avoid adhesive lumps. We recommend starting laying in the right-hand corner. Apply the adhesive evenly on the subfloor with the recommended notched trowel. Avoid pooling of the adhesive.



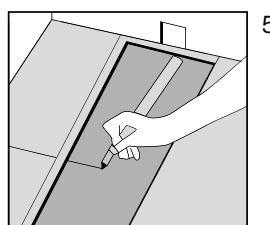
2 Lay the floor in the adhesive, following the technical data sheets and recommendations of adhesive producer. The backing of the tiles has to be moistened with adhesive. In case of doubt, check by lifting it. When laying the tiles, use only manual pressure.



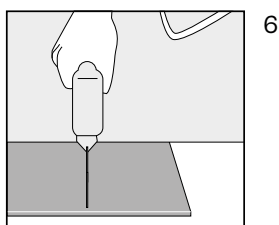
3 Turn the tongue side of the plank facing the wall.



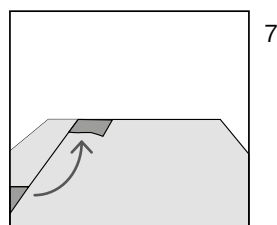
4 Hold the next plank against the first at an angle to the first one and lay it flat on the floor. Complete the first row in the same way.



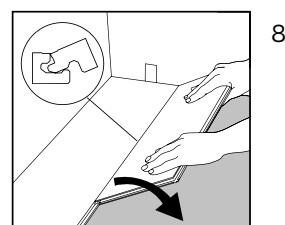
5 Cut the final plank of the first row to the correct length. Place the final plank face down and the short side without the locking strip towards the wall.



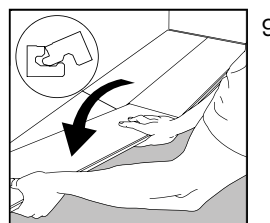
6 Mark where the plank is to be cut and place it on the work surface and cut to size using any kind of saw.



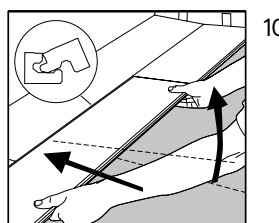
7 Make sure that the long sides of the planks make a straight line. Use the cut piece of the plank from the previous row to start the next one. However it must be at least 30cm (12") long. If the piece is too short, start with a new board and cut it in half. Always ensure that the end joints are staggered at least 30cm (12"). Tiles with 605 x 445 (23-7/8" x 17-1/2"), "brick" or "half brick" installation method must be used.



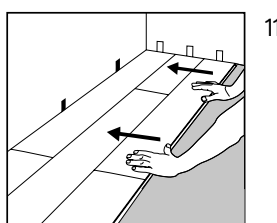
8 Place the first plank of the new row with the tongue side at an angle against the groove side of the plank in the previous row. Press forward and lay it flat at the same time.



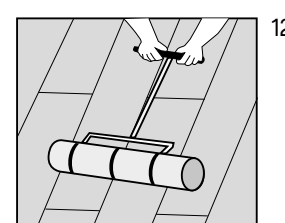
9 Place the short end of the plank at an angle against the previous installed plank and fold down. Ensure that the plank is positioned on the integral locking strip of the plank in the previous row.



10 Lift the plank (together with the previous one laid in the same row) slightly up (about 30mm (1.2")), push it against the row in front and then put it down. Tip: This movement requires some gentle adjustments on the pressing angle.

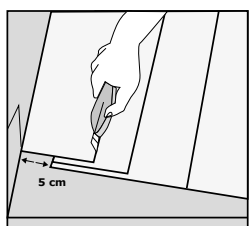


11 Proceed the installation as described above until reaching the opposite wall.

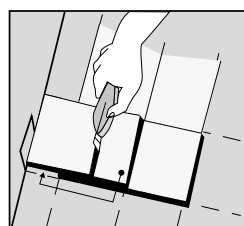


12 The floor must be rolled with a 50-Kg roller, every 30 minutes, and upon completion of installation, to ensure that the tiles are firmly bedded into the adhesive.

## (Last Row)



13 Measure and cut the planks in the last row to the correct size. No plank should be less than 5cm (2") wide.



14 The last and first plank can be cut in the correct width. Place the last plank on top of the second to last plank. Mark the plank with the help of a piece of plank without locking the strip.