

Installation and care instructions

Please note before installation

1 General Information

Lino-klick is generally installed floating, i.e. not glued to the ground. It is not suitable as a self-supporting floor on beamed ceilings.

2 Subfloor Requirements

The substrate itself, as described in DIN 18356, must be even, clean, dry and resistant to tension and pressure. Suitable substrates are e.g. screeds of all kinds, chipboard, old plank floors, PVC floors, provided that the above mentioned requirements are met. Laying on carpets of any kind is not allowed. The evenness of the substrate must comply with the requirements of DIN 18202 line 4, e.g. 1 m length \leq 3 mm unevenness. Unevenness in screeds should be compensated with suitable levelling fillers (e.g. Wakol). Chipboards or wooden floors may be ground. Old plank flooring must be free of vibration and are screwed back if necessary.

3 Acclimation

Lino-klick must be acclimatised for approx. 48 hours before installing in the installation room at 20 - 22° C and a relative humidity of 50 - 60%, lying flat in a closed box. Open the packages only during the installation and mix planks from several packages. Please ensure to use same shade numbers.

4 Moisture Barrier

In the case of mineral-based substrate (especially important in new buildings), a moisture measurement of the substrate must be carried out before installation begins. (Cement screeds max. 2.0% CM, anhydrite screeds max. 0.5% CM residual moisture. For hot water underfloor heating: Anhydrite screeds max. 0.3% CM). On all mineral-based substrates a vapour barrier with an Sd value $>$ 100m (e.g. Diffufol) must be designed. This should overlap approx. 20 cm and be taped to the joints.

5 Examination

Please carefully check the planks for transport and material damage in daylight before installing. There is no entitlement to claims for compensation for processed material with apparent defects. Differences in colour and structure are material-related and therefore do not constitute grounds for claims. Please note that linoleum is subject to an oxidation process, i.e. the colour matures.

6 Offcuts

The blend to be considered depends on the size of the room and the room layout, but is usually about 3%.

7 Information

Direct sunlight can cause fading and discolouration. When installing in areas with strong sunlight, e.g. the south-facing windows, it is necessary to ensure adequate shading by means of curtains/ roller shutters.

Please note that the surface of your linoleum flooring is subject to increased wear in areas where frequent rotation occurs, e.g. in kitchens and dining rooms. These places can be excellently protected by underlay mats.

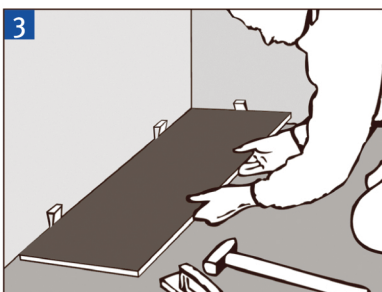
Installation

1 For optimal installation you need the following tools and materials that you should have before installation:

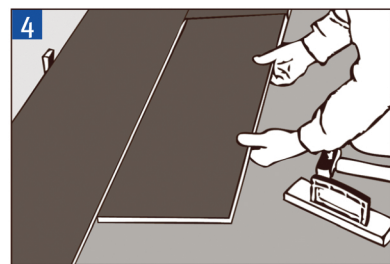
PE film, adhesive tape, folding ruler, pencil, jigsaw, jack saw, club hammer, aligning pole, pull bar, ZIRO tapping block and spacer wedges.



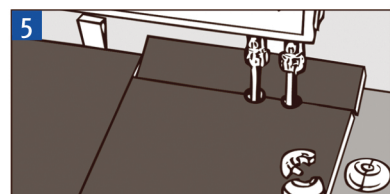
2 Start installing from the right in one corner of the room. Lay the first plank so that the groove side faces the wall. (see fig. 2). On the planks required for the first row, shorten the lower groove cheek around the part protruding beyond the top surface.



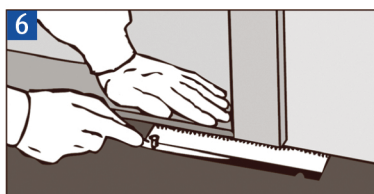
3 The planks of the first row can be clicked in at the ends by tilting at an angle or by tapping with a hammer and ZIRO tapping block. Align the first row of boards precisely using spacer wedges. The distance to the wall and all fixed components must be at least 10 mm (for large rooms at least 1.2 mm per meter room width). Make sure to remove the wedges after completion of installation. The planks should be installed longitudinally to the incident of light. Exception: In case of old plank floors always across the installation direction of the old floor.



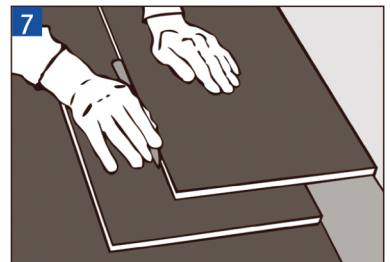
4 After the first row has been aligned with a set bar, start installing the second row with the remainder of the last plank of the first row. However, the front joints (transverse joints) of the planks from row to row must be offset by at least 15 cm. Place the first plank at a slight angle as shown and click it into place by using the ZIRO tapping block and club hammer. Proceed in the same manner with the second plank and drive the forehead joint of this plank into the first plank using a ZIRO tapping block, etc. With a room length/width of more than 8 m and in each door area, an expansion joint must be worked in, which can be laminated by means of transition strip.



5 In the event of heating pipe perforations, release the plank at the joint and cover with radiator rosettes.



6 As shown, shorten the wooden door frames and door leaves to the height of the floor.



7 Fitting the last row of planks: Place the plank to be repeated exactly on the last installed row of planks. Then mark the longitudinal section using another plank. This type of marking leaves sufficient distance to the wall in order to angle the last row by means of pull bar.



8 The last row of planks is rounded on the side with the pull bar and on the front side with the ZIRO tapping block.

After installation please note:

1. Cleaning and care

Depending on usage, the longevity of your **Lino-klick** finished flooring also depends significantly on its cleaning and care. We recommend cleaning at regular intervals, depending on the floor conditions, using *Dr. Schutz PU* cleaner and care with *Dr. Schutz Vollpflege matt* or *RigoStep Floor Polish* in wiping water. Do not use aggressive and/or solvent or glycerine-containing agents. Especially with overdose, these can attack the surface and even make subsequent rework impossible. Make sure to note the information on the containers.

To be cleaned with a damp cloth only - never wet!

When using chair rollers, please use soft rollers. In the entrance area, install a suitable dirt trap (Floor mat, carpet, clean-up zone, etc.). Attach suitable gliders under the table and chair legs.

2. The indoor climate

Lino-klick is a natural floor covering that responds to climatic conditions. Therefore, make sure you have a balanced and pleasant indoor climate. Ideal is a relative humidity of 50 - 60% and a room temperature of about 20 - 22° C. During the heating season, the room air dries out extremely. In order to maintain a constant humidity, water tanks are required on the radiators and humidifiers are required for large rooms. Ventilate well in case of high humidity in summer and autumn. Direct sunlight can cause fading and discolouration.