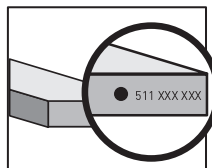


## [408] LAYING PRINCIPLE: CREATION 30 LOCK

Before laying the flooring, it is a good idea to inspect it and to identify any problems with the appearance.

Check that all the boxes belong to the same series (batch no.).

If there are visible defects, please notify GERFLOR and wait to hear from them before laying the flooring.



## 1. AREAS OF APPLICATION

Material designed for use in residential premises.

## ■ 1.1. CONDITIONS FOR USE

**LOOSE-LAY:**

< 150 m<sup>2</sup> (for larger areas, glue down by splitting into areas of 150 m<sup>2</sup> using acrylic or two-part adhesive across the width of a spatula or extra-wide double-sided adhesive tape)

	LAYING CONDITIONS TEMPERATURE BETWEEN 15 AND 25°C
AMBIENT USAGE TEMPERATURE	<p>Acceptable temperature range after installation: <b>+15° to +30°C</b></p> <p>Installation beyond or below these temperatures requires the flooring to be bonded to the surface with high-performance adhesive in accordance with the adhesive manufacturer's recommendations. Installations in areas close to bay windows or skylights (considerable temperature variation) will require the planks / tiles to be fixed with two-part polyurethane or acrylic adhesives such as Gerflor Clim Adhesive or Bostik Power Elastic.</p> <p>You are also recommended to install temperature regulation (air conditioner) or to stop direct sunlight from reaching the material (curtains, blinds).</p>

## ■ 1.2. INTENDED USE

- This flooring is intended for temperature regulated premises.

## ■ 1.3. SUBSTRATES

**1.3.1. NEW or REFURBISHED substrate requirements**

The flooring must be laid on a flat, clean, sound, dry and solid substrate.

The flatness of the floor must be < 5 mm under the 2 m rule (3 mm under the 2 m rule for toppings), with no uneven areas.

Moisture content: < 7% for concrete floors and liquid cement screed and < 1% for toppings and wooden substrates.

SUBSTRATES	PREPARATORY WORK
CONCRETE FLOOR, PAINTED CONCRETE, LEVELLING CONCRETE TOPPING, LIQUID CEMENT SCREEDS	If necessary, apply a levelling compound to eliminate any surface irregularities. Sand, dust off.
PVC TILES AND COMPACT ROLLS	If the substrate requirements are met and more than 90% of the room's surface is in a good condition, remove the defective tiles, fill the gaps with levelling compound, then lay CREATION 30 LOCK planks after the substrate has dried. Otherwise, the entire flooring will have to be taken up and the substrate prepared from scratch.
PVC ROLLS WITH BACKING FOAM	Not recommended
LAYING ON FLOORBOARDS AND WOOD-BASED PANELS: as a general rule, snap-together products like CREATION 30 LOCK cannot be used if there is any give in the floorboards when they are walked on.	<p>THE FOLLOWING WOODEN SUBSTRATES ARE ALLOWED: Parquet nailed onto battens spaced no more than 0.30 m apart, with ventilation of the inside facing, lining boards (19 mm) fixed to nailed and ventilated parquet.</p> <p>THE FOLLOWING WOODEN SUBSTRATES ARE NOT ALLOWED: Floorboards on joists, floating parquet, glued parquet, floating particle boards, OSB boards.</p>
LAMINATE	Not allowed. Take up the flooring and prepare the substrate from scratch if necessary.
UNDERLAYER	Soundproof or other existing underlayer must be taken up.
TILING	The floor surface must not have any uneven areas, and the joints must not be recessed, otherwise, fill them with a grouting product.
TEXTILE FLOORING (CARPET)	Not allowed. Take up the flooring and prepare the substrate from scratch.

# LAYING PRINCIPLE: CREATION 30 LOCK

Please contact us if the substrate is not in this list.	
UNDERFLOOR HEATING WITH CIRCULATING HOT WATER MAXIMUM 28°	Possible
RADIANT ELECTRIC UNDERFLOOR HEATING The regulations require $\leq 0.15 \text{ m}^2 \times ^\circ \text{Kelvin} / \text{Watt}$	The selvages must be bonded
LOW TEMPERATURE WATER REVERSIBLE UNDERFLOOR HEATING	Possible

## 1.3.2. Preparatory work on concrete supports

### Preparation:

The surfaces should be prepared with care so as to remove any soiling, laitance, treatment products or any other foreign body.

If the substrate does not meet the requirements, a patching compound must be used:

- With a substrate moisture content of  $< 4.5\%$ , the grouting must meet class P3 specifications
- With a substrate moisture content of between  $4.5\%$  and  $7\%$ , skimming compounds or special primers must be used (Consult the levelling compound manufacturers)
- With a substrate moisture content of  $> 7\%$ , we recommend applying a rising damp treatment before applying a patching compound.

### Localised levelling:

A resin mortar (bearing the NF mark for concrete repair products) may be used in isolated areas which do not meet the requirements in terms of level and surface finish.

### Crack treatment:

Treat joints before applying a patching compound

### Joint treatment:

Contraction joints: Treat joints before applying a patching compound

Construction joints: Similar to cracks, same treatment.

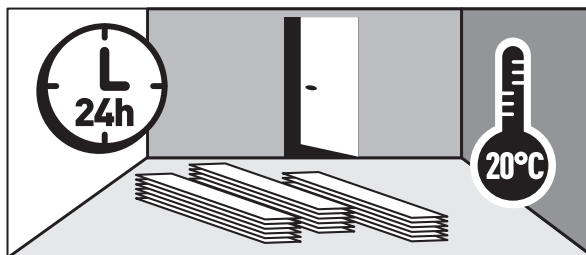
Expansion joint: Flush joints: The RM 20-5 profile with PVC strips supplied by COUVRANEUF covers the joint.

Joints with overlay profile: The profile is fitted over the flooring and is secured on one side only.

## 2. LAYING

### 2.1. LAYING CONDITIONS

The planks / tiles must be stored in the room in which they are going to be laid for at least 24 hours before laying (minimum ambient temperature  $20^\circ\text{C}$ ). To avoid colour differences or repeated designs, mix the planks / tiles from several different boxes from the same series. The room temperature during installation must be between  $15$  and  $25^\circ\text{C}$ . Beyond these temperatures, we recommend applying adhesive over the entire surface. For all areas with bay windows and exposed to direct sunlight or with a skylight, it is important to know the maximum temperatures that can be reached by the product's surface in order to use an appropriate adhesive (polyurethane, epoxy, acrylic resistant to high temperatures, etc.) and to ask the adhesive manufacturer for advice.



### 2.2. LAYOUT

Unless otherwise specified in market-specific documents, the arrangement of planks / tiles must follow these principles:

- Each enclosed room must be considered separately.
- The planks / tiles used in one room must belong to the same batch.
- The contractor must carefully analyse the plank / tile layout to meet these requirements:

The planks / tiles must be oriented towards the wall with the main window, or lengthwise.

In corridors, the planks / tiles must be arranged in the direction of traffic.

At the edges, the width of the planks / tiles must, if possible, be the same on both sides.

At the ends of rows, the length of the planks / tiles must be greater than  $1/3$  of a plank.

The length of the planks / tiles and the offsets between them must be greater than  $1/3$  of a plank.

# FLOORS IN BUILDINGS

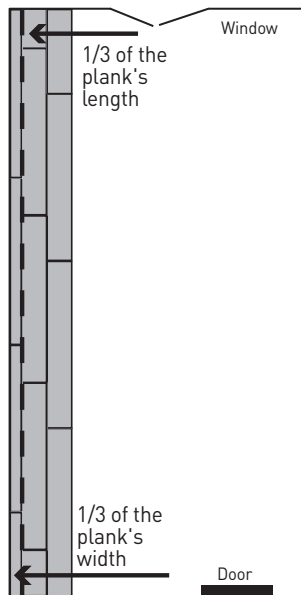
## LAYING PRINCIPLE: CREATION 30 LOCK

### 2.3. MARKING OUT THE AXIS

Determine the laying direction (the planks should preferably run in the same direction as the light entering the room).

To ensure that the cuts are the same on each side, mark out the axes so that the cut planks / tiles are  $> 1/3$  of their format in both directions.

Regularly check that the planks / tiles are parallel with, and squared up to, the walls.



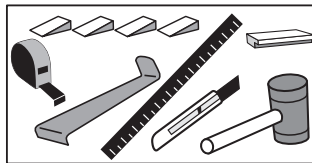
### 2.4. EDGES

In standard sections, the edges must be 5 mm in all places except for lengths or parts greater than 10 m where the edge must be 10 mm. Where there is direct sunlight, the planks / tiles must be bonded. The gap must be covered by a finishing profile.

### 2.5. LAYING PLANKS / TILES

#### 2.5.1. TOOLS

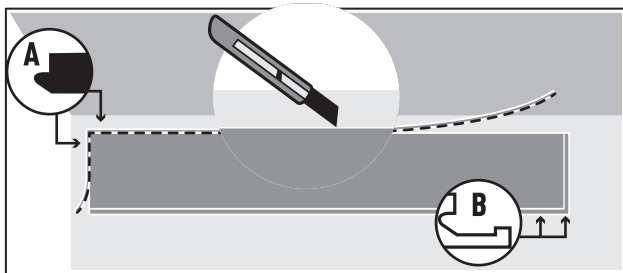
- Chalk (chalk line)
- Ruler, cutter, cut-resistant gloves
- Tape measure
- Pulling bar for LVT
- Plastic dead blow hammer
- Tapping block
- Spacer



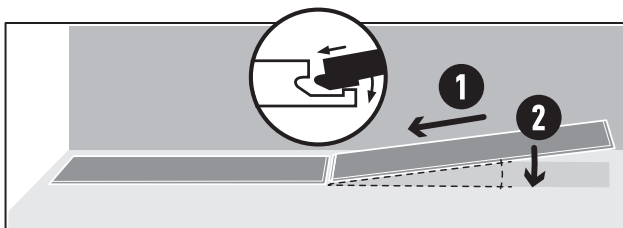
#### 2.5.2. LAYING METHOD

##### 2.5.2.1. Basic principle

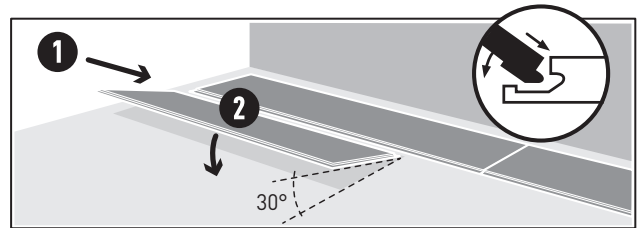
- Start laying in the left-hand corner of the room.



- The grooves must be in front of you and to the right, and the tongues (A) facing the wall must be cut.
- For the first row, interlock the planks / tiles one by one beginning with the short side (including the last cutting edge) by tilting them slightly ( $30^\circ$ ), always with the tongues (B) facing you.
- For the first 4 rows, lay each row while moving backwards.



- Use the piece cut off from the last plank (if it is  $> 1/3$  of the plank) to start the next row.
- Always start with the rows of planks / tiles on the same side.



#### 2.5.2.2. Edges:

##### Direction of length of planks / tiles

After having installed the first 4 rows:

Create an edge along the length of the planks / tiles by offsetting them with the aid of a pulling bar.

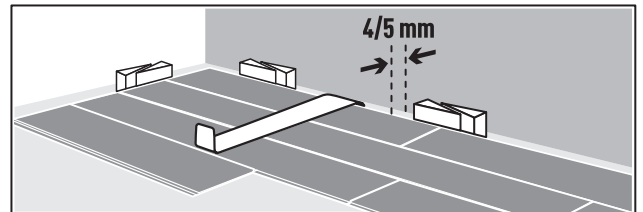
Using the pulling bar, place the first 4 rows so that they are perfectly rectilinear.

Then position the blocks, adjusting them according to the spacing.

##### Direction of width of planks / tiles

Create an edge of 5 mm when cutting the planks / tiles.

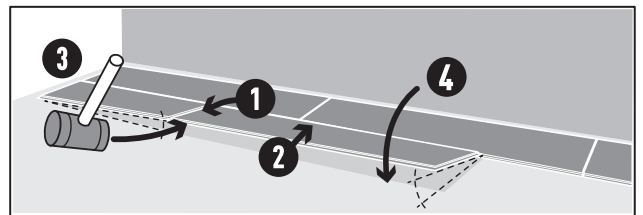
#### 2.5.2.3. Different interlocking methods



#### INTERLOCKING CONDITIONS (PROCEDURE, TOOLS, ETC.)

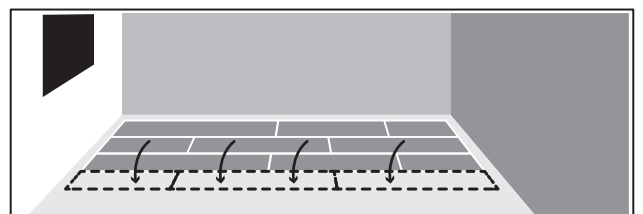
- Make sure that there are no burrs in the machined section before clipping it together.
- Correctly position the tongue in the groove.
- Interlock the planks / tiles by tilting them  $30^\circ$  and finish by striking them with a tapping block and a plastic hammer.

#### 1<sup>ST</sup> METHOD: INTERLOCKING one plank or tile at a time on the short side



- Interlock the planks / tiles, beginning with the short side by tilting the planks / tiles  $30^\circ$  (1)
- Then interlock the long side (2)
- Gently tapping the corner of the short/long side with a mallet can help fit the long side into place (3)
- Fold back the plank and finish interlocking it by tapping along the entire length with the tapping block (4)

#### 2<sup>ND</sup> METHOD: Laying one plank or tile at a time in a line



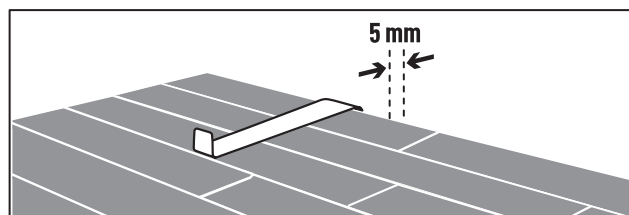
- Interlock the planks / tiles beginning with the short side along the entire length (including the last cutting edge) by tilting the planks / tiles  $30^\circ$
- Lift up the entire row
- Interlock the entire row
- When lowered again, finish interlocking them with the tapping block
- This method requires several persons to work together if the rows are very long.

# LAYING PRINCIPLE: CREATION 30 LOCK

## 2.5.2.3. Installing the last row

- For the last row, overlap the planks / tiles widthways
- Interlock the planks / tiles
- Wedge the short end of the pulling bar against the planks / tiles
- Using a plastic hammer, tap the inside of the large end of the pulling bar to completely interlock the planks / tiles.
- Leave an edge of 5 mm

## 2.6. CUTTING (PROCEDURE, TOOLS, ETC.):



Cutting the edges

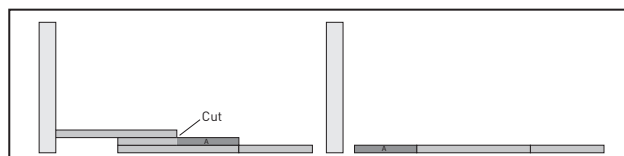
Scribing is used for cutting the edges:

- Position the plank / tile to be cut with the decorative surface visible on top of the last installed plank / tile.
- Use the entire plank / tile with its tongues / grooves as a template
- Lay it on the plank / tile to be cut, pressing on the partition (or wall)
- Mark the plank / tile to be cut along the edge of the template using a cutter with a straight blade
- Bend the plank / tile to snap it
- Use the hooked blade to remove the burrs
- Neatly cut the section of the plank / tile to be laid and put it in place

## 2.7. SPOT GLUING

Spot gluing is used:

During installation, follow the manufacturers' instructions.



SUBSTRATES / ADHESIVES	EXTRA-WIDE DOUBLE-SIDED ADHESIVE SIFLOOR / DTACK	ACRYLIC ADHESIVE A2 SPATULA COVERAGE: 300-350 G/M <sup>2</sup>	REACTIVE TWO-PART ADHESIVE
Wooden surface	YES	YES	NO
Old tiling	YES	NO	NO
Concrete surface not subject to rising damp	YES	YES	YES
Old compact PVC flooring	YES	YES	NO
Concrete surface subject to rising damp	Treat the surface against rising damp (epoxy moisture barrier). Apply glue or adhesive to the planks in the area in question		

## 3. SPECIAL FEATURES

### 3.1. SKIRTING

If the flooring is laid before the skirting, GERFLOR recommends Gerflor's DECOR SKIRTING-type skirtings to finish the junction between floor and wall.

Position the skirtings, making sure that they are not applying too much pressure on the planks / tiles (to allow for dilation).

If the skirting is already installed, GERFLOR recommends fitting a quadrant onto the wooden skirting to finish the junction between floor and wall.

### 3.2. EXPANSION JOINTS IN SUBSTRATE

Flush joints: ROMUS profile CJ-20-5 or 3 or equivalent may be suitable.

Joints with overlay profile: The profile is fitted over the flooring and is secured on one side only.

### 3.3. ENDS

ROMUS sells different types of threshold bars depending on the required finish type

### 3.4. DOOR FRAMES

Use high leverage gripper shears to cut the planks / tiles.

For cutting around door frame bases and areas which are difficult to access.

Available from Gerflor



Mitre shears  
Reference:  
Gerflor:  
0566 0001

### 3.5. CONNECTION TO ADJACENT ROOMS

To join two rooms with ARTLINE LOCK planks / tiles, Gerflor recommends installing a door threshold-type profile with concealed fixings, covering the edges that were left exposed when the flooring was laid. Various thresholds are available from manufacturers such as **ROMUS Z threshold** which caters for materials with different levels.

## 4. FIRST USE

The flooring can be used as soon as it is laid. Do not use rubber feet on your furniture.

## 5. REPAIRS

If a plank needs to be replaced:

- Cut the plank diagonally using a straight blade followed by a hooked blade.
- Disengage the plank.
- Replace with a new plank, keeping just the groove on the long side. Apply double-sided adhesive tape beneath the plank.

We recommend keeping a few planks / tiles from the installed series to use as replacements in the future.