

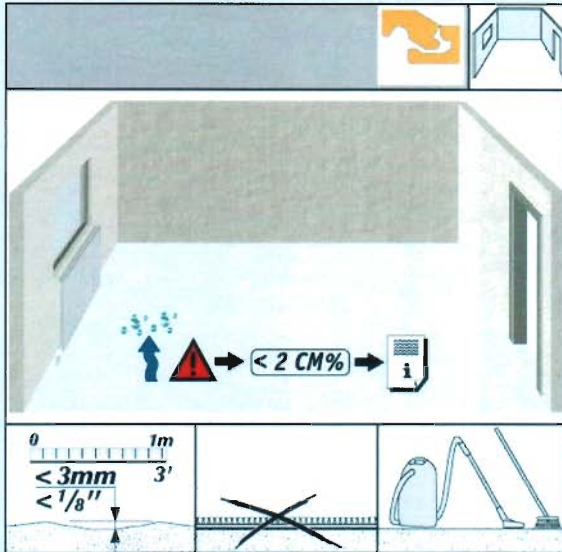


PO Box 704, Clarion, PA 16214  
PH: 800-852-8020  
FX: 800-887-7017

# **Kraus Premium Laminate**

## **Angle Lock**

### **Installation Instructions**

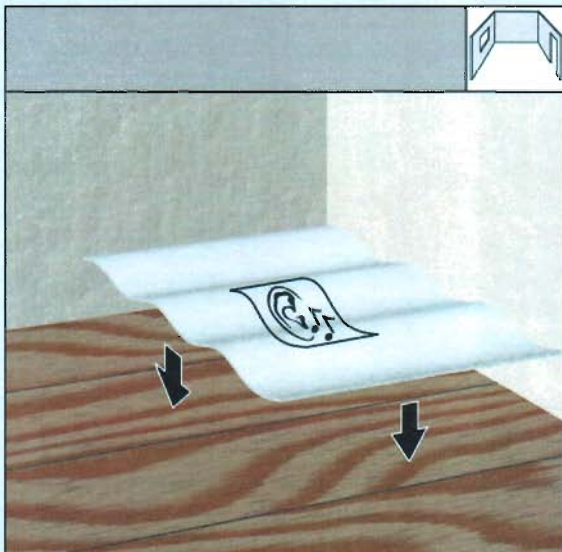


## SUBFLOOR REQUIREMENTS

Installation on wooden subfloors.

Wooden subfloors need sufficient ventilation (4 cm<sup>2</sup> ventilation area for every m<sup>2</sup> of flooring). As a general rule, materials applied to subfloors made of wood (chipboard, fibreboard, planks, etc.) should not form an air-tight seal as the barrier can create an ideal climate for micro-organisms that can destroy the floor. Adequate ventilation and aeration is therefore a necessity.

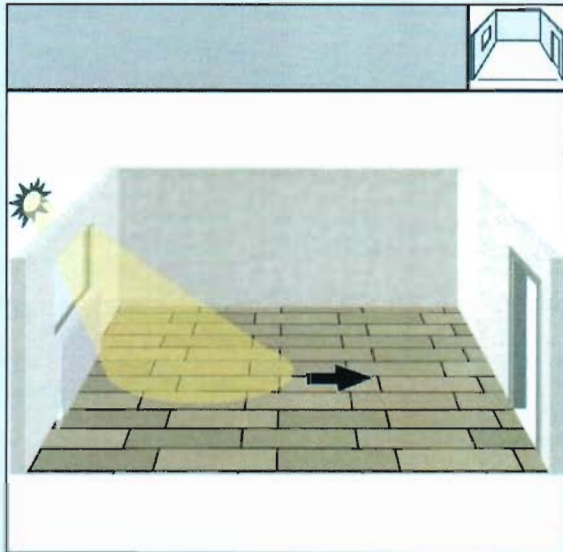
Ventilated skirting should be installed at wall connections and ventilation ducts installed throughout the wooden subfloor construction and subfloor. It must be ensured that the air space beneath the subfloor is permanently dry so that the subfloor's moisture balance is never disturbed at any time during the year and there is therefore no need for PE sheeting as a vapour barrier.



## SUBFLOOR

1) Laying of the silent underlay.

2) Laminate flooring Lay the panels at a 90° angle to the underlay.

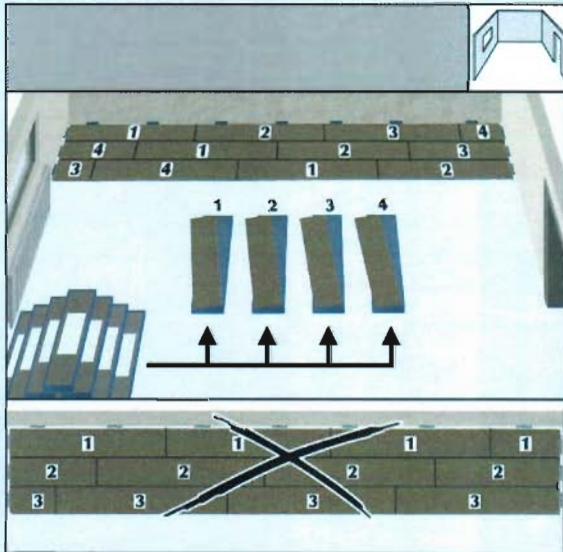


### LAYING DIRECTION

Recommended installation direction lengthwise to the main light source.

Laminate flooring is made of single panels. The single planks can always be seen in strong light. The joints are more visible crosswise than lengthwise to the light source.

Because of the panel format there are less joints in the length than in the width. This is only recommended because there are also other influences.

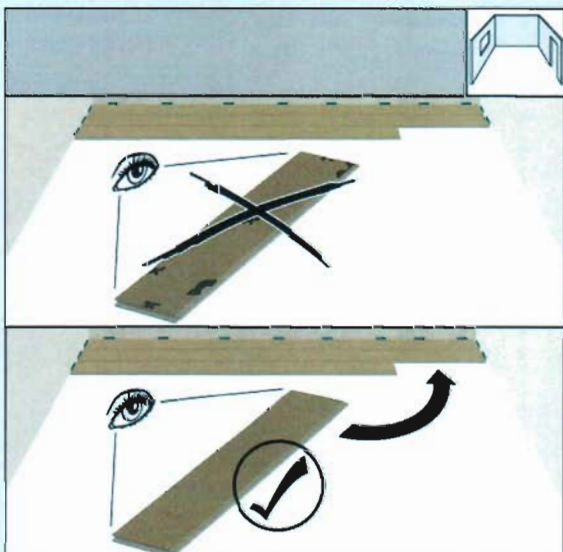


### PANEL MIXING (LAYING ALTERNATE PANELS)

Prepare at least 4 packs of flooring. Mix panels from different packs during installation.

Kaindl Two real wood floors are made from selected verneers. Every tree has its own characteristic features and wood colour tone. We recommend laying alternating panels from four different packs.

Keep alternating the panels across the entire floor area. This guarantees the best possible appearance of your Kaindl Two real wood floor.

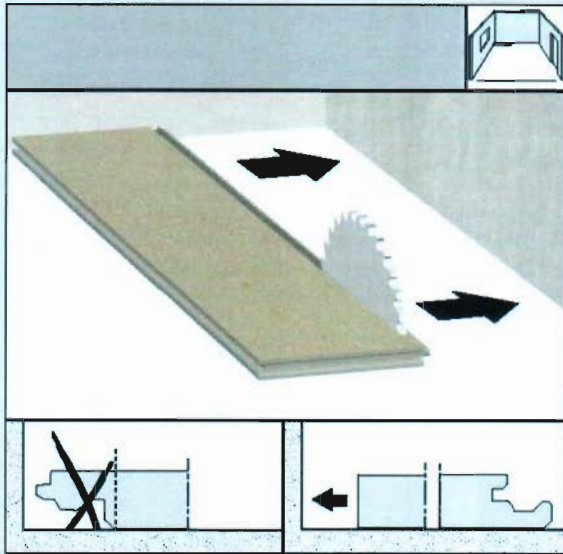


### CHECK FOR DEFECTIVE PANELS

Please carefully inspect the panels for damage before installation. Colour, decor, clean edgeprocessing and small damages on the surface. Panels with minor damage can be used in situations where the panels have to be cut.

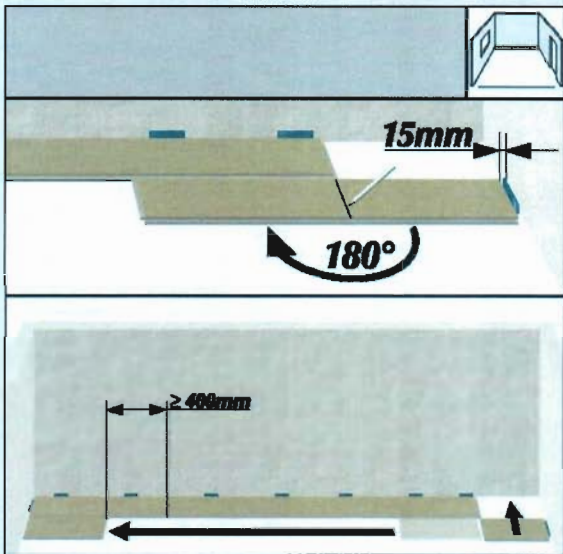
The installation has to be done by daylight or equivalent good lighting because it can be possible that small damages can't be recognised. No complaints can be accepted in the case of panels which have already been used.





### INSTALLATION START

Remove the tongue of the first panel row and lay it against the wall.

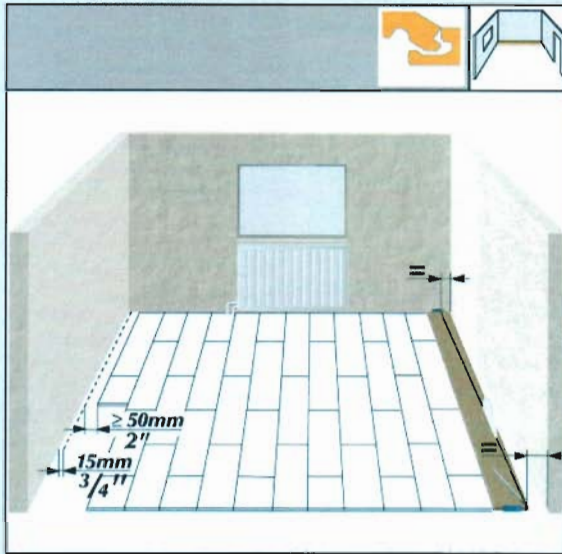


### OFFSET INSTALLATION

Mark length of last panel in each row to allow for minimum offset to the following rows

For accurate cutting of the last panel in the row, rotate this through 180°; and with the pattern side upwards, place beside the already installed row. Allow for distance from wall at end of panel. Mark out offcut and saw off.

Always saw from the upper surface of the panel (to avoid splintering the edges). only when using an electric jig saw or a hand-held circular saw should the patterned side be placed facing downwards. Start each new row with the left-over piece from the preceding row. The transverse joints must be offset by at least 40cm. Please take particular care to ensure that the first three rows are perfectly straight.



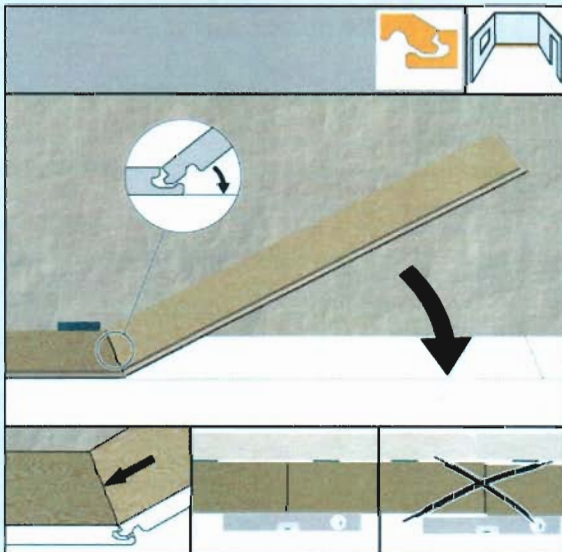
### FIRST PANEL ROW

First row parallel towards the wall, please insure a minimum of  $> 50\text{mm}$  ( $> 2''$ ) width of the last row.

The panels must follow the course of the wall, unevenness ( $\geq 5\text{mm}$ ) must be marked on the first row of panels using a spacer. The panels have to be sawn lengthways following the marking.

The last row of panels at the opposite wall should not be less than  $5\text{cm}$  wide, if so, the width of the first row of panels should be cut down lengthways to avoid this.

Please make sure that there is a min. distance to the wall of  $15\text{mm}$ . Bear this in mind when calculating the last row.



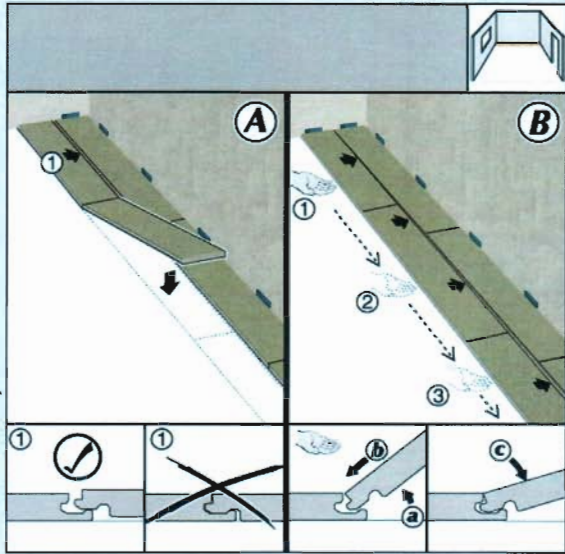
### FIRST ROW

Insert the panel at an angle of approx.  $25^\circ$  and lower the panel to lock into place.

Connect the panels of the first row on the short side. Insert the panel into the groove of the first panel at an angle of  $25^\circ$ ; and lower the panel to lock it into place.

Ensure that the row is straight. Please see also in the installation video.





### SEQUENTIAL PANEL ROWS

A) Connect the panels of the second row on the short side over the entire roomlength. Thereby place them only on top of the bottom lip from the groove of the panels of the first row without finally connecting them.

B) Now start to lock lengthwise the second row from left to right.

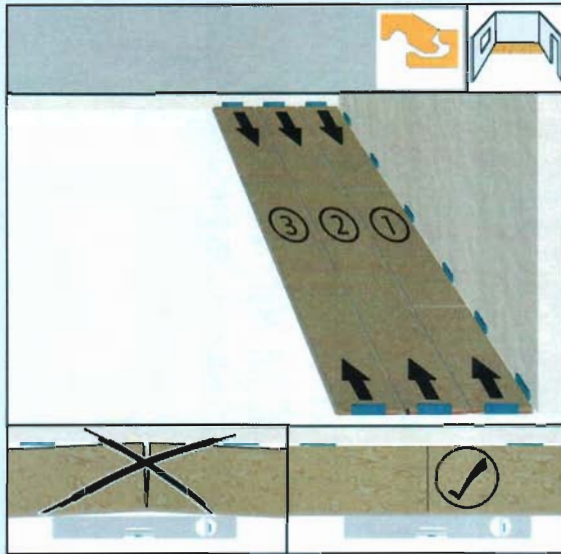
To do this:

- a. Lifting the panels
- b. Insert the tongue into the groove
- c. Fold the panels down. Do this over the entire length

Place the first panel of the second row exactly on the top of the bottom lip from the groove of the panels of the first row. Without finally connecting them.

Insert the second panel on the short side and lower it down. Use the first row as the guide line. Continue this over the entire room length. Now you have two rows which are tightly locked on the short ends. Lengthwise they are only placed on the top of the bottom lip from the groove of the panels of the first row.

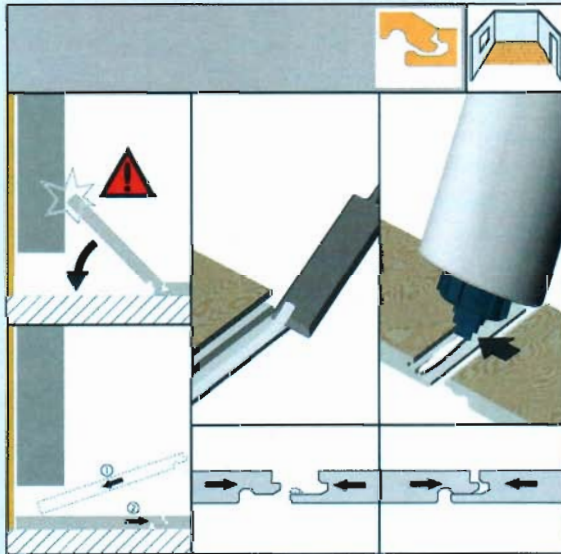
Now close the length-side from the left to the right (like zipper) by lifting the panels and close the tongue and groove system by inserting the tongue into the groove and folding down.



### FIXING TOWARDS THE WALL

Fix towards the walls by using spacers exact levelling of the rows.

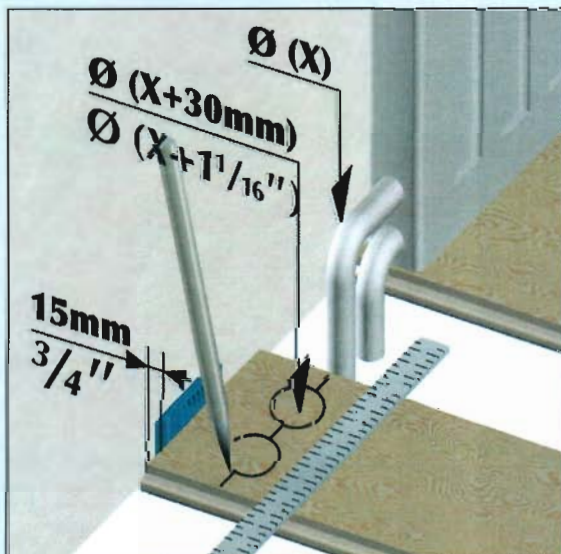
Install the first 3 Panel rows before you putting them in the final position. This guarantees you a tight connection between the elements. After exact positioning fix the rows with spacers towards the walls. This protects the rows against moving.



### NO POSSIBILITY TO ANGLE THE PANELS

Special cases: If you are not able to angle the panels (e.g. under a door frame or low fitted radiator) cut away the locking edge, Glue and tap the panels tight together.

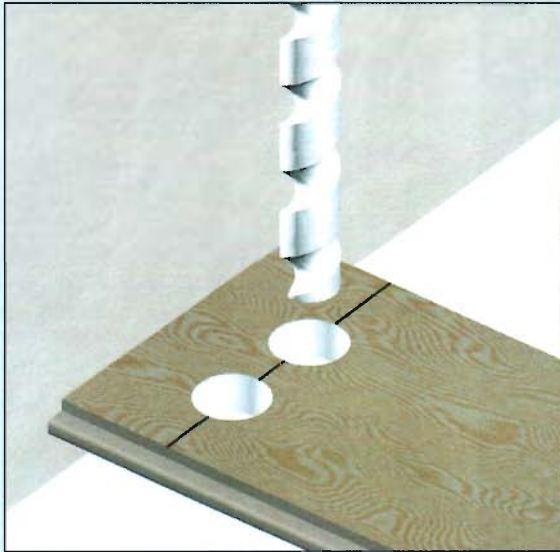
If you are not able to angle the panels (e.g. under a door frame or low fitted radiator) you have to cut away the locking edge of lip of the bottom groove by using a wood chisel or a small block plane. Run a bead of glue on the modified tongue and groove. Tap the panels tight together by using a hammer and push block or pull-bar. If necessary fix it with an adhesive tape.



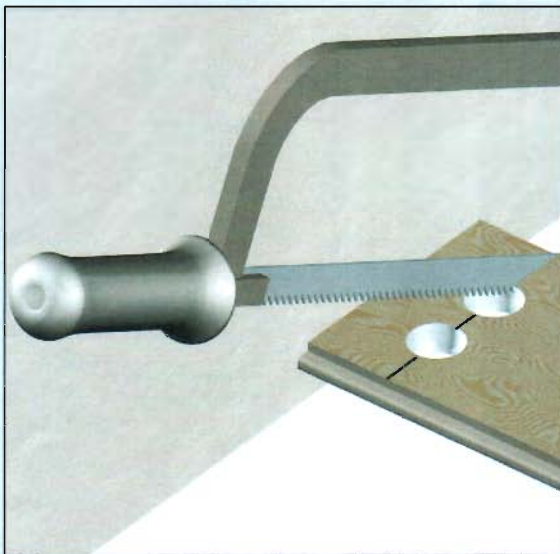
### INSTALLATION TOWARDS HEATING PIPES (MINIMUM DISTANCE 15 MM)

Position the panel row so that a transverse joint coincides with the pipe.

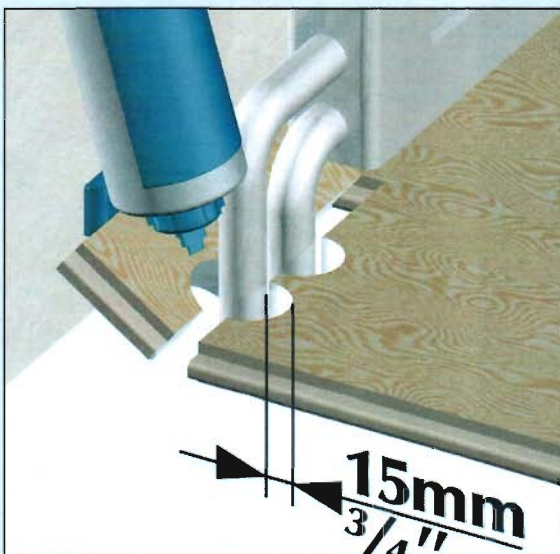




First cut the panel to the correct length. Then lay the panel section beside the actual position, measure the recesses with the ruler and draw in.

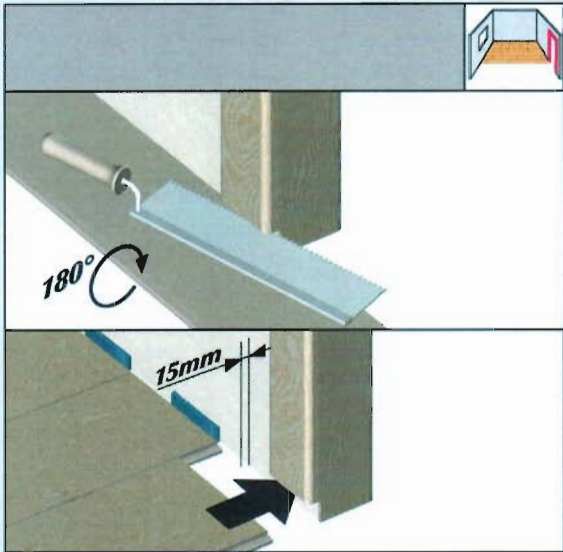


Now drill out the marked sections. Remember the necessary distance (1.5mm/lm) on each side.



Join up the sawn off piece again tightly behind the heating pipe (using the spacer).

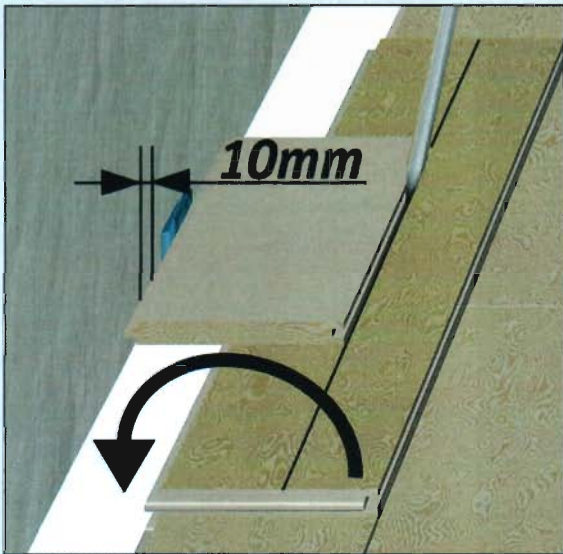




### INSTALLATION TOWARDS WOODEN DOOR FRAMES

Minimum distance 15 mm

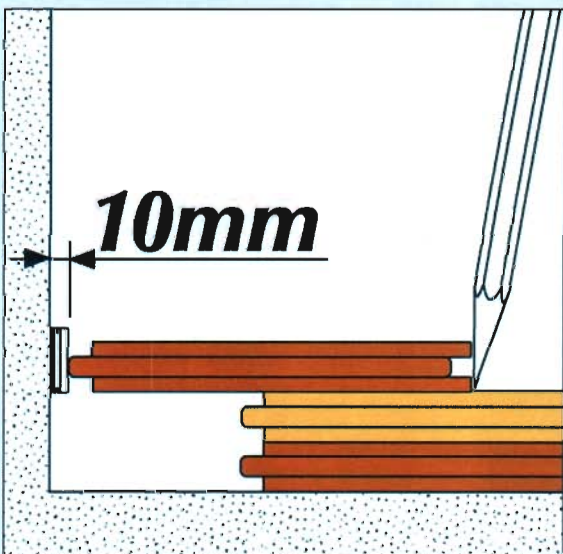
Lay a panel next to the frame (with the patterned side facing downwards) Cut into the doorframe with the straight back saw. Then slide the panel under the frame with the patterned side upwards Don't forget to allow for freedom of movement here too (1.5mm/lm).



### THE FINAL PANEL ROW

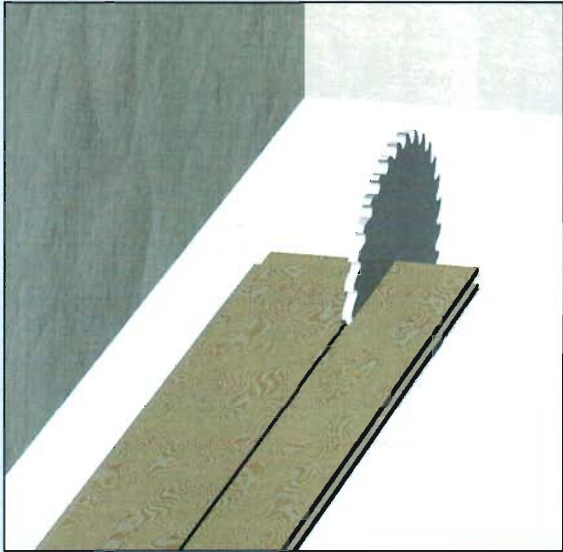
Lay a panel exactly on the previous row. Lay a second panel (original width) on the top of it and draw an exact line for cutting.

Cut away excess wood. Join the panel lengthways ? Minimum expansion gap 1.5 mm/lm



Measure the exact width of the last panel row.

To do this lay a panel on the previous panel row . Then lay a second panel on the panel to be measured with the tongue to the wall and use as a straight edge.



Cut away excess wood ? Minimum expansion gap 1.5 mm/m.



Insert the panel lengthways and lower down.