

Installation Guide

Kenbrock Planks & Tiles

Preliminary

- All Kenbrock Planks & Tiles must be installed on a level, clean and dry sub-floor.
- It is important to identify the type of sub-floor and comply with the minimum requirements scheduled in Australian AS1884-1985. Essentially this standard nominates either concrete or Masonite.

Measuring and Planning the Installation

- Establish the centre point of your room and mark a chalk line A-B through this point parallel to the longest wall.
- Loose lay the planks away from the centre line A-B and check at the perimeter the size of the edge pieces. If they are too small, adjust the size of the edge pieces and adjust the centre to the A-B line.
- From the other wall, mark another chalk centre line C-D, ensuring it is square to the A-B line. The C-D line should be the shorter of the two lines unless the room is a perfect square.
- Mark two chalk lines, E-F & G-H, 305mm either side of the C-D line, making sure these lines are also square to the A-B line. Please note that 305mm corresponds with one-third the length of Floorworks planks, Just Plank & Floorcraft planks. You will need to make an adjustment for other products within the range.

Adhesives

- Kenbrock Evagrip has been specially formulated for Kenbrock planks & tiles. Because of the long term warranty provided the use of alternative adhesives may invalidate the relevant warranty.
- Carsons 321 2- part Polyurethane adhesive is recommended if the floor is in a wet area and subject to pooled water for lengthy periods, or heavy washing is envisaged.
- Refer to the adhesive manufacture's product data sheet before proceeding and apply the adhesive in accordance with these published instructions.

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- The amount of adhesive that can be spread at any one time depends upon the prevailing site conditions, such as temperature, humidity and flow through of air which will affect the open time of the adhesive. The adhesive manufacture's data sheet will provide details of open time.
- The floor should be divided into workable sections, leaving the perimeter tiles unadhered until the main body of the floor has been laid.
- Place the first plank so that its length is running down the A-B line, with its tail butting the C-D line – as shown. Press down on the centre of the plank and run your hand around the edges ensuring that all air is expelled.
- Place the second plank on the other side of the A-B line with its nose butting the G-H line as shown.
- Proceed down the centre line in one direction laying two planks wide i.e. one plank either side of the centre line. Then revert to the centre and complete the process in the opposite direction.
- Lay the third row to complete the three-row sequence. Place a plank alongside row two with its tail on the E-F line. Now complete the third row in both directions.

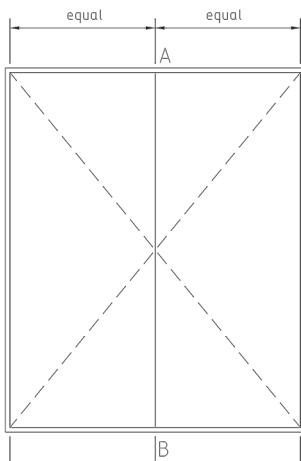


Diagram 1

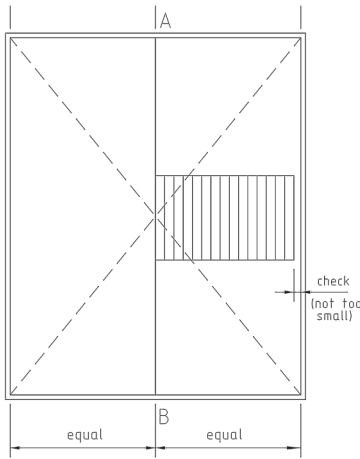


Diagram 2

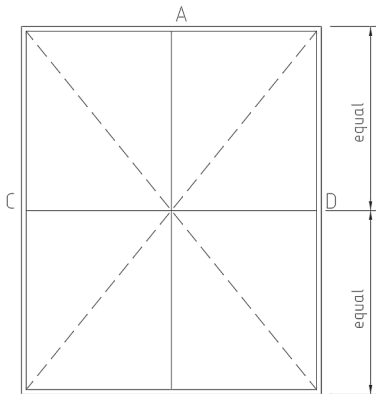


Diagram 3

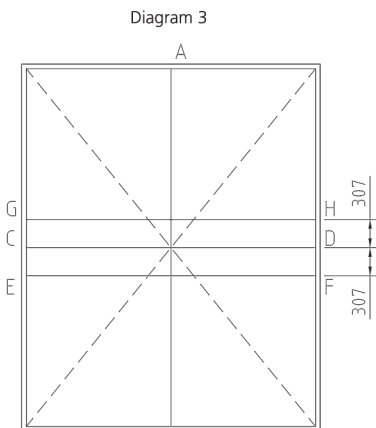


Diagram 4

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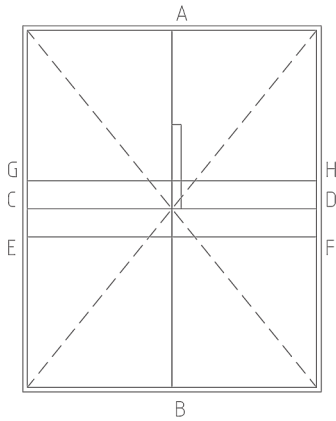


Diagram 5

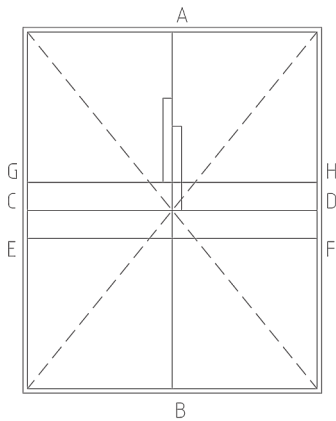


Diagram 6

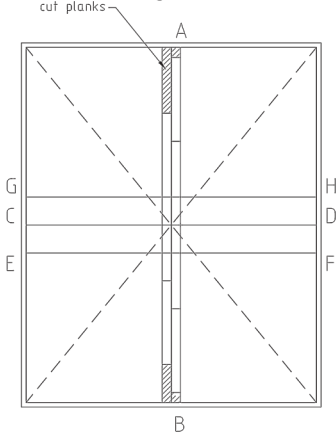


Diagram 7

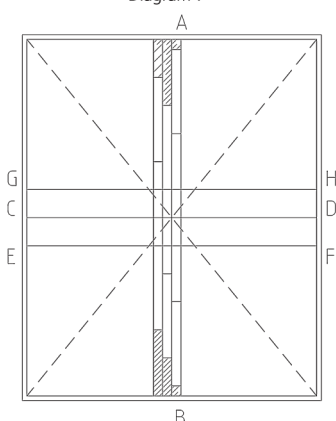


Diagram 8

- Repeat the sequence of the three rows until one half of your room is completed.
- To commence installation of the second half of the room, place one plank alongside row one with its tail on the E-F line. The next row commences with the plank having its nose on the G-H line with the third row of the sequence starting with a plank having its tail on the C-D line. Extend the rows in both directions.
- Continue with the three-row sequence until the room is completed. Clean tools immediately after use with warm soapy water. Any adhesive residue on the surface should be removed with a well dampened cloth before adhesive dries.
- Roll the floor slowly in both directions with a floor roller having a maximum weight of 50kg (within 60 minutes).

Cutting the Perimeter Tiles

- Two techniques are commonly used for cutting perimeter planks. The choice is mainly dependent upon the runout of the wall.
- **Overlapping method:**
Use when there is little or no run out of the abutting wall. Place the plank to be cut exactly over the last laid plank. You may prefer to use matching planks. Place another full plank on top of the tile to be cut with the edge against the wall. Scribe a line into the plank to be cut, using the "bottom edge" of the top plank as a guide. Cut the plank to the scribed line, loose lay into position and check for fit. Repeat along the wall.
- **Scriber method:**
To be used when the wall run out is quite severe or when the wall profile cannot be picked up straight edge. Place the plank to be cut exactly over the last plank laid; ensuring that the pattern match is acceptable. Set the bar scriber to the size of the plank being laid. Trace the profile of the wall onto the plank to be cut, ensuring that the bar scriber is kept upright and square to the edge of the plank. Cut the plank to the scribed line, loose lay into position and check for fit. Repeat along the whole wall.
- Once a wall edge has been fitted and loose laid, turn all the edge planks you have cut inwards so as not to loose their position. Spread the adhesive right up to the edges. When the adhesive has lost sufficient moisture, press the edge planks into position. Wipe away any excess adhesive as work progresses. Roll with a 50kg articulated roller.
- The floor should be given a second rolling approximately two hours later.

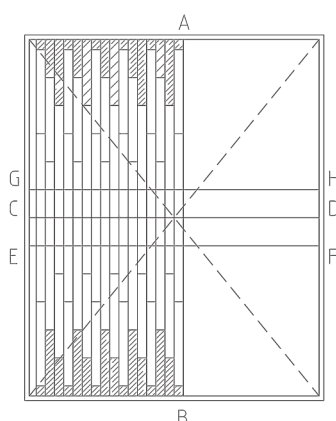


Diagram 9

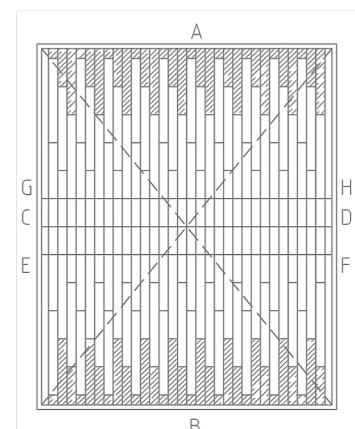


Diagram 10