

Installation Maintenance and Warranty Information for Aquastep Flooring.

Please read these instructions carefully before installation. Aquastep Flooring is designed for Interior Residential use and light public use. For the use of wet rooms, do not install in the shower or sauna or rooms with extreme temperature.

Note: When working with flooring products that require cutting, dust and other particles are released and become airborne. Overexposure to these particles may cause health issues. When cutting, always use a dust mask, glasses for eye protection and wear appropriate clothing. Follow the guidelines and advice of Australian Work Cover, and any state or federal rules /laws relating to work place safety.

Tools Required for Installation

A few common tools are required for a successful installation:

- A wood saw (hand and drop). Aquastep is strong and hard. Regular saws will blunt quickly. It is recommended to use hardened Aluminium blades for longevity.
- Rubber mallet.
- Measuring tape and pencil
- Square
- Wooden blocks to set up the reserve “edge” gap.
- Striking block
- Drill and Pinch bar

In wet area installations use PVA Crosslinked waterproof adhesive on all board connections (side and edge). Aquastep is waterproof, however your floor underneath may not be. Silicone all edges to prevent water migrating underneath your new floor.

Depending on the complexity of installation, more specialized cutting tools may be required. If in doubt, seek professional help.

Preparation

The flooring boards should remain in their packaging until ready for installation. This will prevent accidental edge chipping and damage.

Each board should be inspected before installation to ensure there is no packing or transport damage. Check to ensure there are no surface defects. No claims relating to surface defects can be accepted after installation.

Before commencing work, ensure that the floor will fit under doors as well as skirting boards. It may be necessary to remove the skirting boards whilst the floor is being laid so as to allow a suitable gap along the edges (10mm).

Determine which direction to install your flooring. For best results the boards should be installed along the longest dimension of the room, and in square rooms, follow the direction of light.

Sub Floor / Sub Floor Heating

Sub Floor surfaces must be dry, level and sound. Most surfaces are suitable, including concrete, timber flooring, particleboard, vinyl, ceramic tiles and multiple screeds. Whatever the sub floor, it is recommended to use a 3 mm closed cell waterproof underlay to assist with bedding of the flooring and to further reduce impact sound transmission. Aquastep is suitable for use with all sub floor heating systems, and can withstand temperatures up to 65 degrees Celsius. The floor should be flat to within 2 mm over 1 m with any abrupt variations levelled out or ground down.

Laying

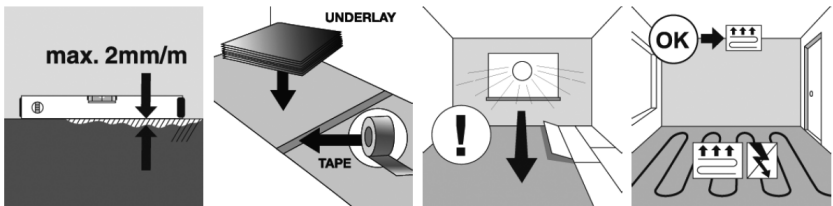
Roll out and place your underlay. Butt joint the sides of the underlay and tape the joins together as per manufacturers instructions. Laying direction of the underlay is recommended to be the opposite direction to which the flooring is to be installed.

The reserve space between the flooring edge and wall is 10mm. Place a wood block every 30cm to correctly align the flooring.

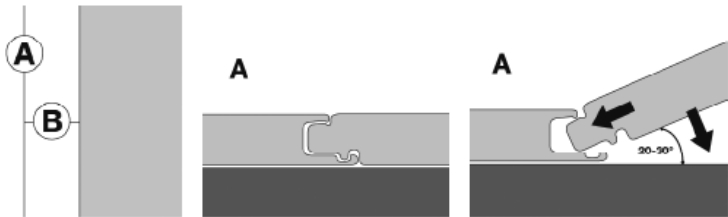
Remove flooring from carton, being careful to inspect each board for any visual defects. Customers/ Installers must report visual defects to the retailer of purchase immediately and must not install them. Replacement boards will be provided to the original purchaser should any visual defect be apparent.

Aquastep flooring is not to be installed under fixed building parts (doors, windows, cabinets etc.) Aquastep is a floating floor and any permanent fixture applied over it will violate the basic rule of a floating floor.

Environment Inspection Before Installation

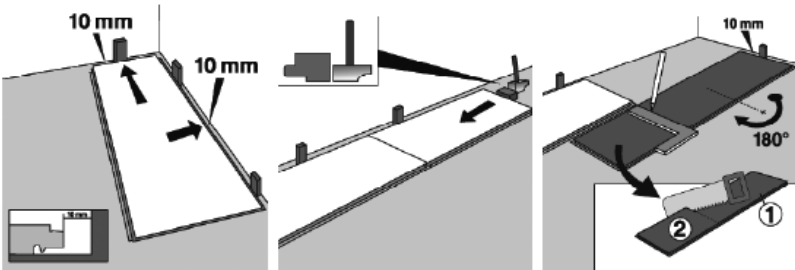


Installation Process

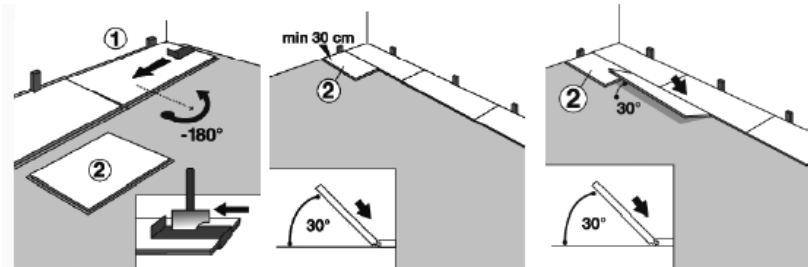


- 1) Determine the Installation direction
The installation direction is determined either by running the floorboards in the direction of the longest wall, or by following the main direction of light. There is no absolute right or wrong. It is an individual choice.

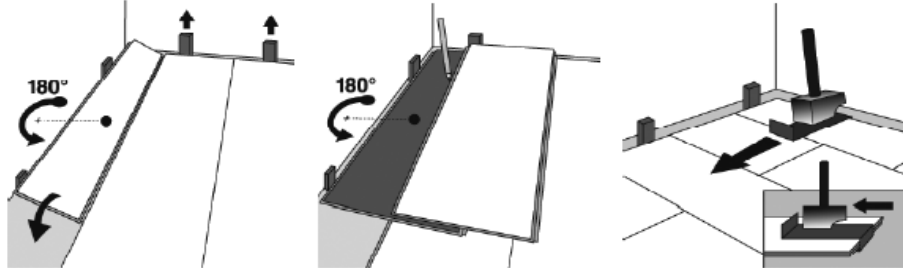
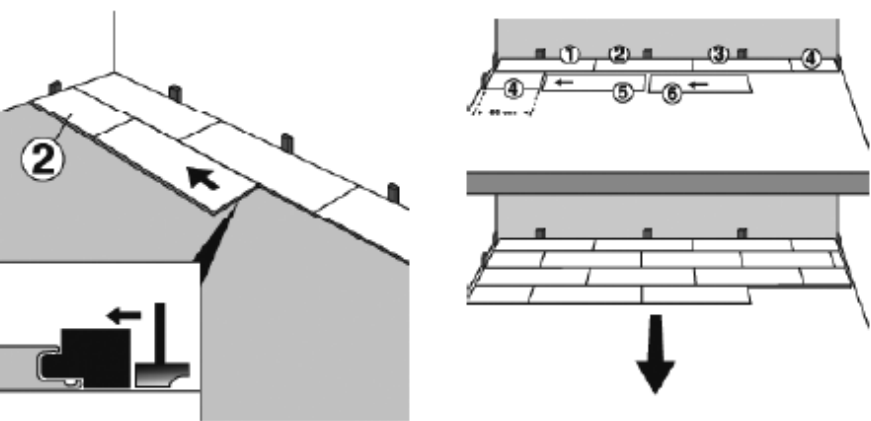
- 2) Install the first row of flooring from a corner of the room, with the tongue side against the wall (allowing the 10mm reserve). Complete the first row. The last piece is easily marked for cutting by rotating 180°.



- 3) If the last piece of the first row is more than 30cm in length, use it as the beginning of the second row. This will assist with reducing wastage on your project.

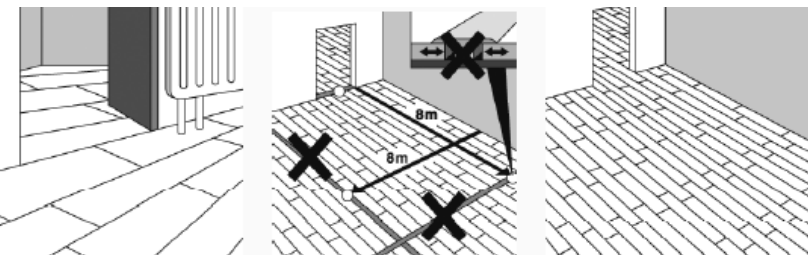
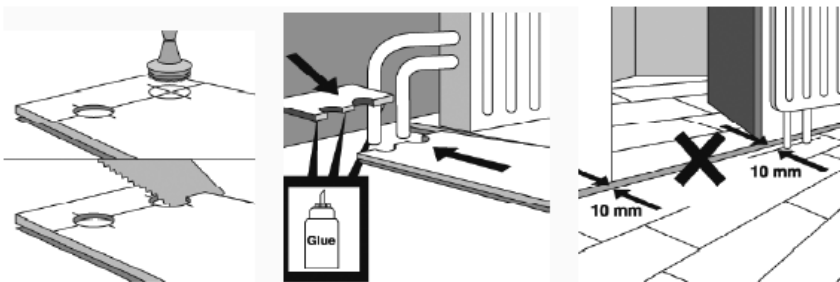
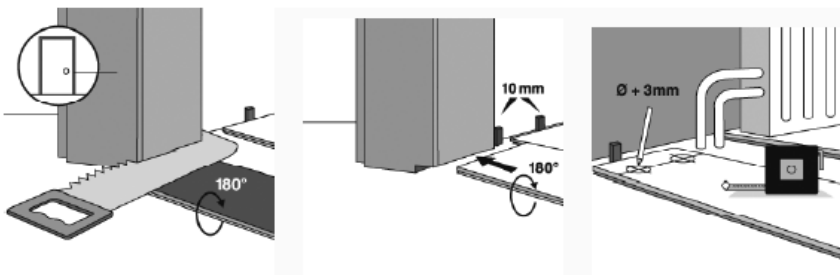


- 4) Fit the flooring tongue of the 2nd row into the groove of the 1st row, at an angle of 20-30°. Press it flat gently and fasten the flooring along the short side (board width) by using the striking block and hammer. This is to get the boards along the short side snug and tight. The rest of the installation should be installed in the same way.



- 5) If there are any pipes or columns to go around during the installation process, they should be cut/shaped and glued into position whilst maintaining the clicking process if possible. Where a board cannot be clicked into place due to obstructions, remove the edges with a saw and glue directly along the edges with the next board and onto the supporting floor. In these cases replace your underlay with a suitable thickness waterproof thin board.

Installation of flooring transitions



- 1) Around sliding doors and fixed cabinets a square angle should be used and fixed with glass glue under heavy objects. If conditions permit the angles and accessories may be fixed with screw wire or a wood wedge.
- 2) When installing flooring transitions under doors, apply with glass glue after cleaning up the site.
- 3) Bathroom and kitchen installations are recommended to use a waterproof glue on all edges to keep water spills on the surface. Whilst Aquastep is waterproof, the sub floor may not be.