

## How to install Cork Floating Floor

### Instructions

#### Storage

Products must be stored in a dry and well ventilated place. Keep the temperature from 18°C to 28 °C and the relative humidity from 35% to 65%, both at constant levels.

Cork floating floor is a natural product hence there may be a slight hue variation. To achieve a more pleasant effect, we recommend mixing the planks before their application.

#### Preparation

MJO floating flooring can be installed on most hard surfaces, such as resilient, wooden, tile and ceramic floors. Soft floors, such as carpets, have to be removed.

Sub-floors have to be dry, flat and even and the variations must not exceed 3mm for each 2 linear meters.

Use a 0.2mm thick plastic film as a humidity barrier. Joints should be juxtaposed by 300mm and glued.

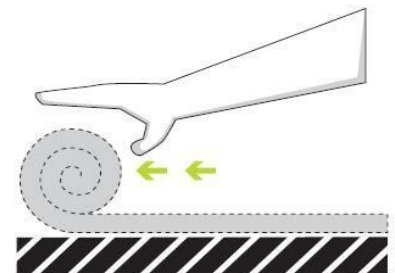
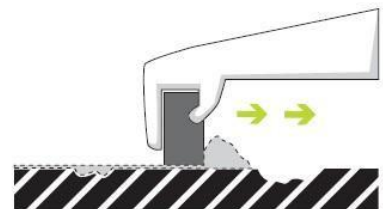
Cut the door casings according to the flooring size (thickness) to guarantee enough space for it to be installed.

In heated floors, temperature must not exceed 28°C.

Planks must not be nailed or glued to the floor.

Skirting-boards and profiles must not make pressure on the flooring to avoid limiting its movement. Hence, there should be a 10mm expansion joint between the flooring and the walls or other fixed objects.

Areas higher than 100m<sup>2</sup> or with a length higher than 10 linear meters need extra expansion joints.



#### Installation: quick and simple

Decide on the direction you wish to install the flooring. Start with the longest wall and follow that direction. On one end, start installing the first line of floor planks and finish on the other end. To fit the edge of the plank, roll, make pressure and fit the tongue in the groove.

Make sure the planks are straight / parallel to the wall. If the wall is very irregular, the first line of planks must be adjusted and cut according to the height. Use 10mm spacers in each end and all along the wall where the floor is first installed. Continue using spacers on the whole floor.

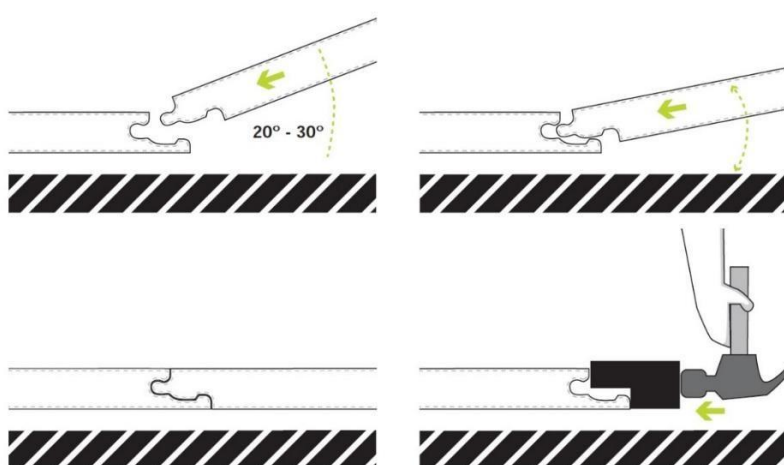
If the first cut on the first line is at least 30 cm long, then it may be the first plank of the second line. If not, another plank may need to be cut for the purpose. Join this plank to the first line by rolling and installing the spacer between it and the wall.

Install the following plank (complete plank), rolling and pushing the longer side. If necessary, then use the plank's kick tool and the hammer, carefully hammering the plank until it fits the tongue completely. Continue this process, using the fitting tool, until the final joint is closed.

Continue applying the floor in rows, until the last plank row is installed. Cut the last row, in width, on the wall opposite to that where the installation started, with the fitting tool. Leave a 10mm gap.

Install the joints, wainscot and/or skirting-board to allow expanding freely.

The floor may now be swept and cleaned.



## Maintenance and special care

If you need to perform any construction works in the room where the pavement has previously been installed, cover it with craft paper, plastic or any other proper material.

Use felt protections beneath chair and furniture legs.

Never use latex or adherent carpets, for they may leave permanent stains on the flooring.

Vacuum and clean the flooring with a soft and slightly damp cloth and soft deter. Avoid over-wetting.

Intense heat in the room may cause size variations in the floating floor. Because cork is a natural product, excessive heat may cause gap in the joints. Use a dehumidifier to avoid this.

As a natural product, cork tends to fade when exposed to sunlight. Use blinds, curtains or similar systems to minimize these effects.