Kenbrock

ArtLoc

INSTALLATION & MAINTENANCE GUIDE

These planks are suitable for indoor residential and light commercial.
The plank size is 225mm x 1500mm with a total thickness of 5.0mm and 0.50 wear layer.

IMPORTANT

- Read all instructions before proceeding
- This flooring is only suitable for indoor use
- Check for any visual defects or damage before and during installation and return any damaged product to the place of purchase. Kenbrock will not be responsible for material installed with obvious defects
- This flooring should only be installed within the temperature range of 5^{0}C -50^{0}C.
- Always allow a 6.5mm expansion gap to allow the floor to move in varying temperatures. If the installation temperature is close to the maximum installation temperature, install the planks closer to the wall to allow some room for shrinkage within the expansion gap. If towards the lower end of the temperature range, install the planks closer to the perimeter of the expansion gap to allow adequate room for the planks to expand. In areas larger than 15lm in length, an expansion joint cover needs to be used.
- If product is to be laid from different batches, it is essential these batches are well blended to ensure a uniform visual.
- Protect floor from excessive direct heat, temperature variation or direct sunlight using curtains, blinds, and temperature controls.

SUBFLOOR INFORMATION

General Information

Although this product is designed as a floating floor, correct preparation of the subfloor is very important. Roughness or unevenness of the subfloor may transmit through to the new floor, resulting in an unsightly floor surface causing excessive wear on high spots or indentation on low spots. Furthermore, an uneven subfloor may cause end joins to separate. This event is not covered by the warranty.

All subfloor and underlayment patching must be prepared with a non-shrinking, water resistant cement patching compound.

General Subfloor Requirements

All subfloors must adhere to AS 1884-2021 standards for resilient floorcoverings which state that a floor must be flat, clean, dry, solid and free from cracks and holes.

A level subfloor is defined as:

- Planeness - When a straightedge, 2000mm long, is placed at rest at two points 2000mm apart on the surface, no part of the surface shall be more than 4mm below the straightedge
- Smoothness - When a straightedge, 150mm long, is placed at any position at rest at two points of the surface, no part of the surface shall be more then 1mm below the straightedge.
- Soundness - The surface shall be without cracks, crazing, dusting, rain damage, spalling, efflorescence or blistering.

Concrete Subfloors

Concrete should be constructed using good building practices and have an intact vapour barrier. Concrete should be flat and level to a minimum deviation of 4mm over a 2m length at any point. If repair is required, use a suitable levelling compound. Any holes or deviations should be filled with a suitable patching compound. Any lumps or old adhesives should be removed. Concrete should be dry to a minimum of 75% using an in-situ moisture test ASTM F2170, as specified in Australian Standard 1884-2021. If the dampness exceeds 75%, a waterproof system is suggested before installation begins.

Timber Subfloors

Timber subfloors should be solid and flat with no nails protruding. Cupped or warped boards should be sanded flat. Wood floor should be flat and level to a deviation no greater than 4mm in a length of 2m at any point. Wood floors should be sanded clean and any excessive deviations repaired with suitable patching compound.

Existing Floor Coverings

- This flooring can be installed over most existing hard surface flooring provided the existing floor surface is smooth and even (as defined previously).
- If the subfloor is not compliant with these requirements, remove any existing covering and prepare the subfloor as specified previously and in accordance with AS1884-2021.
- When installing over ceramic tiles a leveling compound should be used to smooth out grout joints over 3mm wide.
- When installing over timber floors it must be structurally sound, with no holes and even (as previously stated).

Installation on Heated Subfloors

This flooring can be installed over radiant heat slabs.

- Turn the heat off for 24 hours before, during and 24 hours after installation when installing over radiant heated subfloors.
- Floor temperature must not exceed 30^{0}C
- Warning: Electric heating mats that are not embedded into the subfloor are not recommended for use underneath this flooring. Using electric heating mats that are not embedded and applied directly underneath this flooring could void the warranty for your floor in case of failure. It is best to install this flooring over embedded radiant floor heating systems and adhere to the guidelines listed above.

Load Factors

This flooring is a water-resistant floating floor system therefore if any load is to exceed 200kg, only direct stick products should be considered.

INSTALLATION

Plank Layout

Do not secure individual planks of this product to the subfloor as it is designed to be a floating floor.

All door jambs should be undercut, and cabinets cannot be installed on top of this product. Wall mouldings and transition strips should be installed at any exposed plank edges but should not be fastened in any way to the planks themselves.

a. First determine which direction the floor is to run. Typically for plank products, the flooring runs the length of the room. This is particularly preferable if the room is rectangular and runs into a hallway. There may be exceptions since this is all a matter of preference.

b. Before laying, measure the room at right angle to the direction of the planks. For the best visual effect, planks in the final row should be at least 1/3 of the width of a plank. For this purpose, planks in the first row can be cut to a smaller size.

c. Shuffle planks from several cartons to obtain a pleasant blend of shades and textures. Lay planks preferably following the direction of the main source of light. We recommend laying on wooden floors crossways to the existing floorboards.

d. To avoid narrow plank widths or short plank lengths near the walls and doors, it is important to pre-plan. Using the width of the room, calculate how many full boards will fit into the area and how much space remains that will need to be covered by partial planks. Divide the remaining space by two to calculate the width of the partial planks. Do the same along the length.

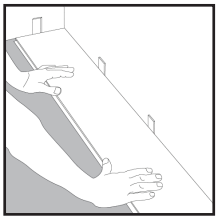
e. For rooms with good ventilation, window coverings and no excessive temperature fluctuations - install planks allowing for a 3 to 6mm expansion gap against all fixed vertical parts such as walls, doors, cabinets, etc. This gap will need to be covered by a trim or scotia of choice, noting that the planks must be free to expand into the gap. The scotia or trim should not be fixed directly to the plank.

f. For surface areas greater than 150m² or 15 metres in length or width, a suitable expansion joint cover must be fitted.

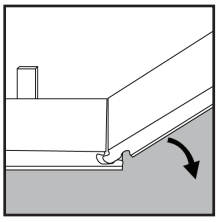
g. If the first row of planks does not need to be trimmed in width, it will be necessary to cut off the unsupported tongue so that a clean, solid edge is facing towards the wall.

Tap Down Installation

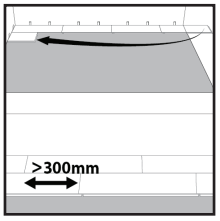
Step 1:
Begin installation working from left to right. Insert spacers at ends and edges where planks meet wall.



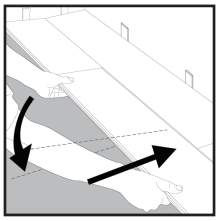
Step 2:
Lock short end of plank by tapping down the ends until they lock into place. Continue to end of first row.



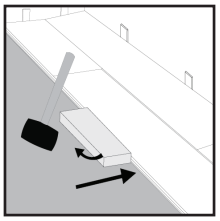
Step 3:
Use leftover plank from first row as starter for second row. There must be at least 300mm between plank end joints on adjacent rows.



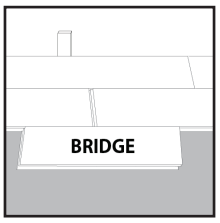
Step 4:
Lock long edge of plank by inserting tongue into groove and drop in place.



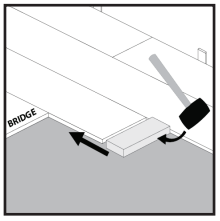
Step 5:
IMPORTANT! Use hammer and tapping block to tap long edge of plank to ensure a tight fit. Any gapping can compromise the locking system.



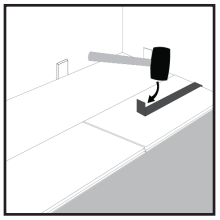
Step 6:
Attach a scrap piece of floor to the bridge gap between ends of planks



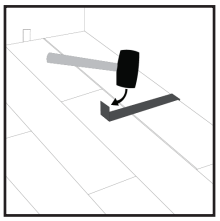
Step 7:
Tap end of plank with hammer and tapping block to lock ends of planks together. Remove bridge and continue towards wall until installing the final plank in the row.



Step 8:
Use hammer and pull bar to lock final piece in row. Insert spacer at end of row. Continue installation to final row.

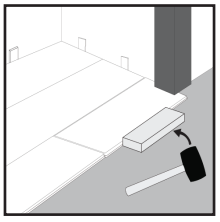


Step 9:
Use hammer and pull bar to lock long edges of planks on final row.

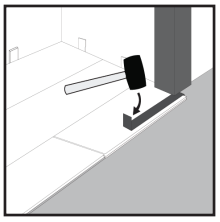


Installing Under Door Jambs

Step 1:
Undercut space under door jamb to allow plank to slide freely. Tap long edge with hammer and tapping block to lock long edge.



Step 2:
Use hammer and pull bar to lock short end of plank.



PLANK REPAIRS

In the unlikely event that a plank is damaged for whatever reason, the simplest method is to disconnect the planks carefully (protecting the tongue and groove edges) until the damaged plank can be removed.

Then replace the damaged plank with a new one and reassemble the disconnected planks. This typically works for planks that are closest to the two long walls of a room.

For damaged planks that are not close to the perimeter, you may have to remove the damaged planks and insert new pieces without the short and long end grooves.

Using a sharp utility knife and a straight edge, cut out the center of the damaged plank by leaving approximately 25mm strip attached to the adjacent planks.

Carefully cut back from the four corners of the plank to the inside edges in space left by the cut-out plank.

Remove the plank edges carefully from the adjacent planks making sure the tongue and groove strips of the adjacent planks are not damaged.

Using a utility knife, remove the tongue strip on both the long and short ends of the replacement plank. In addition, remove the groove strip of the short end of the replacement plank.

Place some double-sided carpet tape along the three sides of the adjacent planks where the tongue and the groove of the replacement plank have been removed. Only the top side release paper of the carpet tape should be removed. The bottom side release paper should NOT be adhered to the subfloor.

Position the replacement plank by engaging the groove of the long side into the tongue of the adjoining plank and push down on the other three sides. The carpet tape will hold the replacement plank in place with the adjacent planks. Use a hand roller to further secure the tape.

MAINTENANCE

Regular maintenance will not only keep the floor clean but can reduce the frequency of more extensive maintenance.

We recommend daily sweeping, mopping, or vacuuming to remove dust and other particles from your floor. Then spot clean any marks with Kenbrock Maintain in accordance with the instructions on the bottle.

We recommend weekly sweeping, mopping, or vacuuming to remove dust and other loose particles from your floor. Then wash your floor with cool to lukewarm water using Kenbrock Maintain diluted in accordance with the instructions on the bottle.

GENERAL TIPS

- Never slide furniture or fittings over an unprotected floor and ensure flooring protectors are used under the feet of furniture and appliances.
- Be aware that bitumen and rubber can permanently mark your floor, leaving a yellowish stain. This includes rubber used in rubber-backed mats, rubber wheels on trolleys, rubber feet on stools, other furniture and rubber soles on low-cost shoes or slippers. Rubber used on wheelchairs and the like is medical grade rubber and can be used.
- Keep floor surface clear of dirt, grit, sand and other abrasive materials, which can be walked into your home by use of appropriate entrance matting. Avoid entrance matting that is rubber backed as it can stain your floor.
- All spillages should be removed immediately with a damp cloth or sponge.
- Do not use any kind of steam or heat mop when cleaning your floors.
- Do not use general household cleaners unless they are specifically for vinyl floors. Avoid using abrasive pads or cleaners, strong alkaline detergents, ammonia, chlorine detergents or any form of bleach.

IMPORTANT

Kenbrock does not warrant for fading caused by long term exposure to UV light sources. Any areas subjected to this direct exposure must be protected by curtains, blinds or tinting to reduce the intensity of the ultraviolet light. Kenbrock also does not warrant gapping caused by structural or subfloor movement, or any gapping that may be caused by extreme changes in temperature.

For Queensland wet room installations, please scan this QR code to see our recommended Wet Room Installation Guide.

SCAN ME

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