



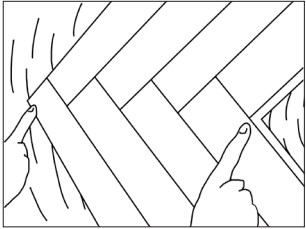
We suggest you watch the videos at www.panaget.com before installing your floor.

As you lay the strips, leave an expansion gap of 1.5 mm per linear metre of flooring, with a minimum of 8 mm, along the walls and around obstacles such as pipes, stairs, pillars and fireplaces. Cut around the bottoms of doorframes and place the flooring so that the gap is invisible.

To allow the flooring to move freely, the total width of the strips should not exceed 8 metres. For larger widths, include an intermediate expansion gap. Always allow a gap at door thresholds.

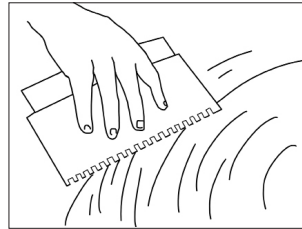
You should ideally place the strips along the length of the room and in the direction from which light enters.

STEP 1 :



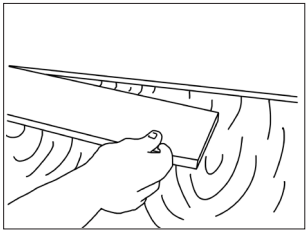
1• The subfloor must be flat and dry. In the case of panel, herringbone and mitred herringbone patterns, start fitting from the central axis of the room. For strip flooring, begin laying in a corner with the tongue against the wall.

STEP 2 :



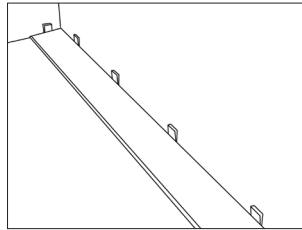
2• Apply an MS Polymer glue (eg Presto PM) to the underfloor using a 4x4 B3 trowel. Apply glue with "sweeping" actions in small areas, and never to the bottom surfaces of strips. You should use about 1.2 kg of glue per square metre.

STEP 3 :



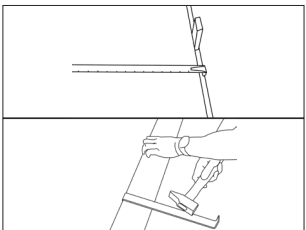
3• Place the flooring strip or panel into the glue and press down to ensure that it adheres properly.

STEP 4 :



4• Place wedges around the sides to create an expansion gap.

STEP 5 :



5• Cut the last row of strips to the required length, again allowing for an expansion gap. Use a metal pull bar to ensure the strips are flat.

Remove the wedges 24 hours after laying, and cover the expansion gaps using appropriate fittings such as skirting boards, radiator discs and threshold strips.