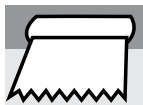


LAYING PRINCIPLE: INSIGHT CLIC SYSTEM



Ambient temperature
Minimum: 10°C



Substrate temperature
Minimum: 10°C

Before laying the flooring, it is a good idea to inspect it and to identify any problems with the appearance. If there are visible defects, please notify GERFLOR and wait to hear from them before laying the flooring.

1. AREAS OF APPLICATION

Designed for use in homes, small non-food retail < 300 m², hotels (rooms).

1.1. LAYING METHOD

LOOSE-LAY:

< 150 m² (for larger areas, glue down the edges in blocks of 150 m²)

LAYING CONDITIONS TEMPERATURE BETWEEN 15 AND 25 °C		
TEMPERATURE	Permitted thermal amplitude after laying in relation to the average ambient temperature: *+10 °C to *+30 °C Beyond these values, the planks must be entirely glued all over the surface with a glue that is resistant to high temperatures, and in areas with a glazed opening and exposed to direct sunlight, you are recommended to install temperature regulation (air conditioner) or to stop the direct sunlight (curtains, blinds) reaching the material.	
	STATIC LOAD RESISTANCE	Maximum concentrated load ≤ 200 kg / support Maximum load ≤ 30 kg / cm²

1.2. INTENDED USE

- This flooring is intended for temperature-regulated premises.
- Areas of use of these floor coverings: homes, small non-food retail < 300 m², hotels (rooms).

1.3. SUBSTRATES

1.3.1. Substrate requirements

The flooring must be laid on a flat, clean, sound, dry and solid substrate.

- The flooring must be level to ≤ 5 mm in 2 metres.
- The substrate must not have any differences in level. If it does, remove them by sanding or skimming. Isolated level differences may be dealt with by gluing the tongues with a wood glue or by cold welding.
- The substrate must be smooth.
- Dividing joints or grouting joints must not have a gap > 4 mm, and grouting joints must be flat. Otherwise fill with a grouting product.
- The moisture content must not exceed 7%.

1.3.2. Preparatory work for new flooring (mineral substrates)

- Preparation:
The surfaces should be prepared with care so as to remove any soiling, laitance, treatment products or any other foreign bodies.
If the substrate does not meet the requirements, a levelling compound must be used:

- Substrate moisture content < 4.5%: The compound must meet class P3 specifications.
- Substrate moisture content between 4.5 and 7%: Recommended skimming compounds:

NAME	MANUFACTURER
CEGECOL PE ARDUR 3000 BOSTIK SPS 188 - OMNICHAPE FIBRE 176 - SOL 4000 NIVELEX P	AKZO NOBEL ARDEX BOSTIK SA PAREX LANKO PAREX LANKO WEBER & BROUTIN

- Substrate moisture content > 7%: We recommend applying a rising damp treatment before you apply a levelling compound.
- Local levelling:
A resin mortar (bearing the NF mark for concrete repair productions) may be used in isolated areas which do not meet the requirements in terms of level and surface finish.
- Crack treatment. Treat cracks before applying a levelling compound if the level difference is > 1 mm or there is a gap of > 4 mm.
- Joint treatment:
 - Contraction joints: Treat joints before applying a levelling compound if the level difference is > 1 mm or there is a gap of > 4 mm.
 - Construction joints: Similar to cracks, same treatment.
 - Expansion joints: See paragraph 3.2

LAYING PRINCIPLE: INSIGHT CLIC SYSTEM

1.3.3. Refurbished surfaces

- **PVC compact tiles:** If the substrate requirements are met and more than 90% of the surface is in a good condition, remove the defective tiles, fill the gaps with levelling compound, then lay INSIGHT CLIC planks after the compound has dried. Otherwise, the entire flooring will have to be taken up and the substrate prepared from scratch.
- **Continuous PVC breadths (same or different):** If the substrate requirements are met, the product can be laid directly on top. Otherwise, the entire flooring will have to be taken up and the substrate prepared from scratch.
- **Tiling:** The maximum level difference is 1 mm / 20 cm and the joints must not be recessed. Otherwise, fill the joints with a grouting product
- **Textile floorings:** Take up the flooring and prepare the substrate from scratch.
- **Continuous PVC breadths on backing foam:** Take up the flooring and prepare the substrate from scratch.
- **Soundproofing layer or similar:** Not allowed
- **Laminate:** Not allowed
- **Resin on underlay:** Not allowed
- **Asphalt, etc.:** Not allowed

• Floorboards:

As a general rule, snap-together products like INSIGHT CLIC cannot be used if there is any give in the floorboards when they are walked on.

THE FOLLOWING WOODEN SUBSTRATES ARE ALLOWED:

Parquet nailed onto battens spaced no more than 0.30 m apart, lining boards (19 mm) fixed to a continuous supporting wall, normally made of wood.

THE FOLLOWING WOODEN SUBSTRATES ARE NOT ALLOWED:

Floating floor, floorboards on joists, floating parquet, glued parquet, OSB boards, floating particleboard.

Please contact us if the substrate is not in this list.

■ 1.4. UNDER-FLOOR HEATING

In cases of doubt or if it is not possible to control the floor heating, the flooring must be entirely glued.

Laying on radiant under-floor heating systems (PRE) is allowed if the substrate is level to ≤ 2 mm in 2 m, provided the planks are glued down. Laying on conventional under-floor heating systems is possible subject to the laying requirements set out in Article 6.2.4 of NF 62-203 (DTU 53.2), provided the substrate is level to < 2 mm in 2 m.

2. LAYING

■ 2.1. LAYING CONDITIONS

The planks must be stored where they are going to be laid for at least 24 hours before laying (minimum ambient temperature 15 °C).

To avoid major colour differences, mix the planks from several different boxes from the same series.

The room temperature while laying the planks must be between 15 and 26 °C. Beyond these values, the planks must be entirely glued all over, with a glue that is resistant to high temperatures, and in areas with a glazed opening and exposed to direct sunlight, you are recommended to install temperature regulation (air conditioner) or to stop the direct sunlight reaching the material (curtains, blinds).

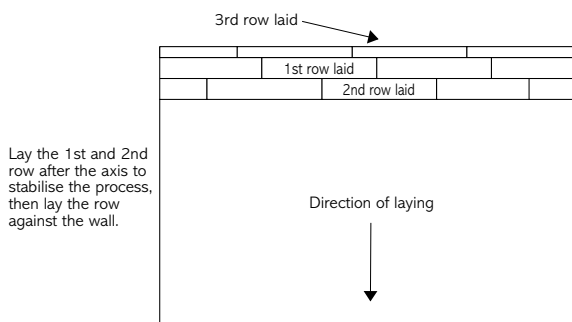
■ 2.2. LAYOUT

The arrangement of planks must follow these principles:

- Each enclosed room must be considered separately.
- The planks used in a room must be from the same batch.
- The contractor must carefully analyse the plank layout to meet these requirements:
 - In rooms, the planks must be oriented towards the wall with the main window, or lengthwise.
 - In corridors, the planks must be arranged in the direction of traffic.
 - The planks must be installed so that the width of the planks in standard sections is greater than half a plank.
 - At the edges, the width of the planks must if possible be the same on both sides.
 - At the ends of the rows, the length of the planks must be > 25 cm.
 - The length of the planks and the offsets between them must be > 25 cm.

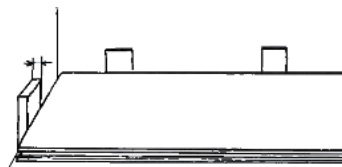
■ 2.3. MARKING OUT THE AXIS

- Measure the width of the room then divide it by the width of a plank. Round up the result to the nearest unit.
- If the result is an even number, the axis will be equidistant from the walls (centred axis).
- If the result is an odd number, shift the centred axis by half a plank width (offset axis).
- Move the centre axis or offset axis by a multiple of the plank width so it runs along the starting wall.



■ 2.4. EDGES

In standard sections, the edge clearance is 0.1%. Where there is direct sunlight, 1 cm is added to the edge clearance. The gap must be covered by a finishing profile.



- Start laying the planks in a corner of the room.
- Move backwards as you lay the planks, with the tongues facing towards you.

Tongues facing towards you and to the left if you start on the right of the room.

There are two possible methods:

Method 1:

- Align the joints every three rows. Offset each row by one third of a plank length.
- At the ends of the rows, the length of the planks must be > 25 cm.

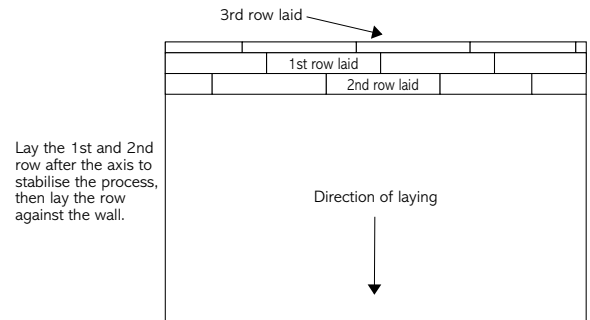


FLOORS IN BUILDINGS

LAYING PRINCIPLE: INSIGHT CLIC SYSTEM

Method 2:

- Laying with "hidden joints". Start the second row with the offset from the last plank of the previous row.
- The length of the planks and the offsets between them must be > 25 cm.



2.6. CUTTING (PROCEDURE, TOOLS, ETC.)

- Scribing is used to cut the edges.
- Cuts are made using a cutter:
 - With the straight blade, make one or more cuts along the surface of the plank.
 - Bend the plank to snap it.
 - Use the hooked blade to remove the burrs.
- Never leave tongues on the edge planks.

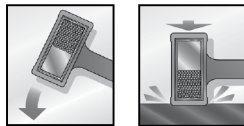


2.7. INTERLOCKING (PROCEDURE, TOOLS, ETC.)

- Make sure there are no burrs in the machined section before clipping the plank.
- Carefully position the groove opposite the tongue.
- To interlock the planks:
 - Strike the plank with a plastic hammer – first the short edge, then the long edge.
 - A pressure roller can be used for the long edges.



Dead blow hammer



Tools required: Cutter - Tape measure - Metal rule - Metal tracing wheel - Wooden or synthetic resin mallet

	GERFLOR	JANSER	ROMUS	WOLFF
Dead blow hammer	0508 0001	Referencing in progress	Referencing in progress	Referencing in progress

2.8. SPOT GLUING

Spot gluing is used:

- In areas exposed to direct sunlight.

SUBSTRATES/ADHESIVES	DRY ADHESIVE (SIGAN)	PERMANENT ADHESIVE SPATULA A2 150 TO 200 G/M ²	REACTIVE TWO-PART ADHESIVE
Old tiling	YES	NO	NO
Old PVC flooring compact	YES	YES	NO
Mineral substrate not subject to rising damp	YES	YES	NO
Mineral substrate subject to rising damp	NO	NO	YES

Follow the manufacturer's instructions.

LAYING PRINCIPLE: INSIGHT CLIC SYSTEM

3. SPECIAL FEATURES

■ 3.1. SKIRTING

If the flooring is laid before the skirting, GERFLOR recommends Vynaflex skirting or Gerflor Flexible Skirting to finish the junction between floor and wall.

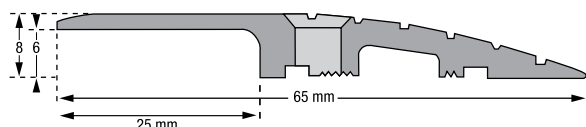
If the floor is being refurbished or the skirting is already installed, GERFLOR recommends fitting a quadrant onto the wooden skirting to finish the junction between floor and wall, or alternatively mastic to keep out water.

■ 3.2. EXPANSION JOINTS IN SUBSTRATE

- Flush joints: The RM 20-5 profile with PVC strips supplied by COUVRANEUF covers the joint.
- Joints with overlay profile: The profile is fitted over the flooring and is secured on one side only.

■ 3.3. ENDS

- Use an H202 finishing profile



3 m long profile with 10 x 4.3 mm diameter drilled holes

The centre distance between the holes is 300 mm

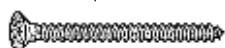
The first hole is 150 mm from the end

Deburr the holes after drilling

TFZ 4x50 mm screw and 6 x 30 mm dowel for RMP4 / 5, 6, 12.5 and 15 mm

TFZ screw, diameter 4 mm and length 50 mm

Dowel, diameter 6 mm and length 30 mm



■ 3.4. DOOR FRAMES

- Cut the planks, possibly using high leverage gripper shears.



For cutting around door frame bases, areas which are difficult to access
Available from Gerflor



For cutting around door frame bases, areas which are difficult to access

Gripper shears - Reference:
Gerflor: 0566 0001 / Janser: 237 530 000

High leverage gripper shears -
Reference: Janser: 262 284 000

■ 3.5. CONNECTION TO ADJACENT ROOMS

To join two rooms with INSIGHT CLIC, GERFLOR recommends using a threshold profile with concealed fixings, covering the edges that were left exposed when the flooring was laid. The threshold could be made of wood or metal.

Various different thresholds are available from manufacturers including DINAC and ROMUS.

4. FIRST USE

The flooring can be used as soon as it is laid. Do not allow rubber feet to be used on furniture.

5. REPAIRS

- If a plank needs to be replaced:
- Cut off one of the corners using a straight blade followed by a hooked blade.



You are recommended to keep back a stock to replace damaged planks in future, to avoid differences in colour tone.

- Disengage the plank by pulling from the corner.
- Install a new plank by positioning the tongues under the other tiles then striking with a hammer to interlock.

