

# WIDE PLANKS WITH SOUL

## Rappgo wooden flooring

Laying, care and maintenance  
instructions for glued  
and RappLoc floors



# Rappgo wooden flooring

## Laying, care and maintenance instructions for glued and RappLoc floors

### Important information before you start laying the floor:

- Store the flooring boards in unopened packaging at a temperature of between 18 – 21 degrees C for a period of 48 hours. Open the packages, one at a time as laying progresses.
- The relative humidity shall, before, during and after laying – always – be between 30–60%.
- Do not lay large areas greater than 8 metres wide and 12 metres long without the insertion of an expansion joint. If gluing the floor to the sub-floor, or if laying the glueless RappLoc flooring system, large areas can be laid without an expansion joint.
- Always insert an expansion joint of 1.5 mm per metre of width adjacent to fixed objects, preferably 8–12 mm. Use distance wedges when laying the floor.
- Always inspect each board before laying. Laid boards are approved boards.
- Use an approved wood glue (class D3\*) for our glued flooring.  
With under-floor heating, the flooring should be “double-glued”, i.e., glue over and under the surfaces where the tongue enters the groove.
- With under-floor heating there must always be a humidity/vapour barrier directly over the under-floor heating. A 0.2 mm polyurethane foil is most suitable.
- The surface temperature of the flooring must never exceed 27 degrees C. This also applies to areas under rugs and other furnishings. This is particularly important with under-floor heating.
- Oiled flooring requires care and maintenance. Speak to your flooring supplier.
- If the finished floor needs a protective covering, airtight materials should not be used. The wooden floor must be able to “breathe”.

Store the flooring boards in their unopened packaging at a temperature of 18–21 degrees C for at least 48 hours. Open the packages one at a time as laying progresses.

10.5 and 14 mm boards should be laid as a floating “raft” floor on a firm sub-floor. 23 mm glued boards should be laid on battens. Battens should be at centres of a maximum of 60 cm.

The flooring boards can also be glued to the laying surface. However, this should be carried out by a professional floor layer. Always carefully follow the glue manufacturer’s instructions.

### \* *Examples of suitable glues:*

D3 Eurobond

Kleberit Parquet adhesive D3

Dana lim wood glue outdoor 430

Bostic D3 2916

Cascol wood glue 3307

N.B. Always carefully read through the laying instructions before laying the floor. If you are uncertain about anything, speak to your flooring supplier/retailer.

The temperature of the flooring material and the room should be between 18 and 20 degrees Celsius. The relative humidity of the air in the room should be between 30 and 60 %, before, during

and after laying. Check and calculate how many rows of boards will be required for the width of the floor. This will almost certainly not be exact and the last row of boards will have to be sawn to size. Do not cut boards to less than 5 cm in width. If the last board would be narrower than 5 cm, then it is recommended that the first and last row of boards be sawn along their lengths to the same size to maintain a good appearance of the laid floor. In long narrow rooms, the boards should always be laid longitudinally with the room and preferably so that any source of natural light will fall on the length of the boards. When laying over an existing wooden floor, the new boards should be laid at right-angles to the existing boards, particularly if they have become concave. If the new floor must be laid in the same directions as the existing floor ing boards, which is frequently right for the room, any concave shape must be evened out by means of, for example, sanding or planing. Also check to ensure that doors open freely over the new floor. This can be achieved by planing the underside of the door or by inserting washers in the hinges. For “heavy traffic” areas of floor, double gluing is recommended, that is to say, glue is applied to both inside edges of the board’s groove. An expansion joint, with suitable beading should be made if the length of the floor exceeds 12 metres or if the width of the floor is greater than 8 metres, (glued floating “raft” floor).

Glued wooden flooring shrinks and swells with variations in air humidity. For larger flooring areas, there is likely to be a 1.5 mm movement per metre of width, measured at right-angles to the longitudinal direction of the boards (for example, an 8 metre wide floor will require an expansion space of 12 mm between the floor and the walls, all the way around). The same expansion area is required, for example, beside thresholds, around pipes, columns, stoves and where different floors meet.

Complaints relating to possible defects of the wide plank boards must be made before laying. Clear defects that can or should be able to be discovered prior to laying, must be claimed for before laying takes place, so that a replacement of defective boards can be made. Contact your flooring supplier for the replacement of any defective boards. Rappgo will not be responsible for direct losses, of any sort, that could occur during laying, where the defect could have been noticed or discovered prior to laying or during the laying procedure. (Any damaged or defective board should be set aside. It may not be needed or could be used adjacent to the wall, for example).

### **Sub-floor**

The sub-floor should be clean, dry, flat and firm. This could be, for example, concrete, an existing wooden floor, chipboard, special flooring chipboards, existing needle-felt, plastic floor covering or linoleum. Soft, fitted carpet should normally be removed. On cellular plastic (with a volume/weight of at least 30 kg per m<sup>3</sup>) boards of a minimum thickness of 14 mm must be used. The boards are laid as a floating “raft” with a layer of foam rubber/cellular plastic sheeting or flooring paper under. Check the flatness of the sub-floor. Requirements in terms of flatness must be satisfied, that is to say,  $\pm 3$  mm over a measured length of 2 metres and  $\pm 1.2$  mm over a measured length of 0.25 metres. When laying a RappLoc flooring system (glueless floor), the limits are  $\pm 2$  mm over a measured length of 2 metres and 1.2 mm over a measured length of 0.25 metres. High and low areas that exceed these measurements should be evened out for a good result. Concrete floors should be filled with a levelling filler. Wooden floors should be planed, sanded or filled. Other uneven floor coverings (plastic, linoleum, etc.) can be evened out by means of additional layers of flooring paper. On concrete floors that lie directly on the ground, on light concrete beams, floors over warm or damp areas, such as boiler rooms, laundry rooms and similar, on joists over ventilated crawling spaces and warm floors, shall always be damp-proofed with 0.2 mm thick, durable polythene foil or sheeting. The foil or sheeting should be laid with a minimum 200 mm overlap (that should be taped) on the well cleaned sub-floor. Fold the edges of the sheeting or foil up the wall and trim off the edges once the floor has been laid. Needle-felt, flooring paper or similar must not be trapped under the plastic sheeting, due to the risk of mildew or mould. Remove such materials where plastic sheeting is required, as described above.

### **Sound dampening**

On top of the plastic sheeting, lay foam rubber sheeting, cork granule paper or similar. On existing floor boarding or chipboard, flooring paper, foam rubber sheeting, or similar should be laid. This

intermediate material should be laid with no overlapping of the joints. N.B. Sound dampening materials shall always be laid over the damp/vapour inhibiting layer – NOT UNDER.

## UNDER-FLOOR HEATING AND WOODEN FLOORING

Always remember the following when you choose under-floor heating in conjunction with a wooden floor:

- The room must always have a relative humidity of between 30 – 60% throughout all seasons of the year.
- The temperature of the floor must never exceed 27 degrees C. This also applies under rugs, etc.
- When a glued joint floor is laid, the flooring should be “double-glued”. That is to say, both upper and lower surfaces of the groove should be glued to then allow the tongue spread the glue into the groove.
- The sub floor must be flat. Max  $\pm$  3 mm height differential over a measured length of 2 metres. (RappLoc  $\pm$ 2 mm.)
- Always lay a humidity/vapour barrier between the under-floor heating and the wooden flooring. This will prevent condensation on the underside of the flooring boards. Polyurethane sheeting is most suitable for this purpose.
- Never lay Beech or Maple flooring in conjunction with under-floor heating.

A correctly installed, well functioning under-floor heating system gives a comfortable source of heat that is not visible and provides an even distribution of temperature in the room. Water-borne, controlled heating systems are to be recommended. Self-limiting electrical systems also function in conjunction with a wooden floor. The difficulties of regulating electric under-floor heating systems, in conjunction with the greater differences in surface temperatures (that are an integral part of electric systems – very rapid heating up and shutting off of the system) can lead to the development of cracks, loosening of veneer and similar problems with the wood. Ensure that the supplier of the under-floor heating system guarantees the suitability of the system for wooden flooring. Make sure that you are aware of any limitations of the system that can produce too high temperatures in the surface of the floor and who is responsible if this causes damage to the wooden floor. It is natural for wood to shrink and swell with variations in temperature and air humidity. Floors with under-floor heating are more sensitive to humidity than floors without under-floor heating as the humidity quotient difference between the flooring's driest and most humid state becomes greater. Flooring boards of BEECH and MAPLE shrink and swell more than other types of wood. This can result in gaps, concave areas, the loosening of veneer and the development of cracks.

N.B. This cannot be considered to be a manufacturing defect and cannot be accepted as a basis for a claim. Beech and Maple are therefore not recommended for use in conjunction with an under-floor heating system.

Check all boards before laying, measure the humidity quotient, which should be  $8\% \pm 2\%$ . The surface temperature of the finished flooring must never exceed 27 degrees Celsius. This also applies under fittings, furniture, rugs, etc. This means approximately 23 degrees C for the free floor area and a room temperature of approximately 21 degrees C, for normal heating requirements. Equipment must exist to be able to control and limit the surface temperature with great precision. Carefully follow the under-floor heating supplier's control programme for installation, operation and maintenance. As with the laying of a floor without under-floor heating, the relative humidity should be between 30 and 60 % before, during and after the laying of the floor.

**Important!** Ensure that the new flooring lies tight against the sub-floor, with no air space. Such an air space can cause excessive drying of the wood.

Expansion joints/spaces must be left on all sides of the floor and at door openings between rooms, at thresholds, pipes, columns, stairs, etc. When laying a floating “raft” floor, 0.2 mm durable plastic sheeting/foil should always be laid as a vapour barrier. This should be laid as close to the wooden flooring as possible. Flooring paper is used for sound dampening, laid directly under the wooden flooring, in the absence of other specific noise dampening requirements. We recommend double gluing, i.e., glue applied to both inside edges of the groove. This applies to larger flooring

areas, angled rooms and hard traffic areas. Use a glue capable of withstanding a temperature of 40 degrees C. Thoroughly clean the heat dispersing layer to avoid the risk of mould/mildew. Ensure that the under-floor heating installer establishes a heating protocol and suitable measurement points in order to measure the humidity of the flooring (at least three measurement points per 200 m<sup>2</sup> of floor space).

### **Heating up before and after laying.**

A working temperature of 20 degrees ± 2 degrees C should be maintained during the laying of the flooring. This applies to both the sub-floor and the air in the room. Concrete floors may have a maximum relative air humidity of 95% at a temperature of 20 degrees C. The heating system should be so designed that it provides even heat over the whole of the floor area, right out to the walls, regardless of the level to which the heat is set. In conjunction with new concrete floors, with pre-cast channels for the heating elements, it is important that the heating be run at full power, at least 4 weeks before laying to be subsequently switched off for at least 48 hours before laying the flooring. Also follow the under-floor heating supplier's instructions. Do not switch on the heating until at least 2 days after the floor has been laid and increase the temperature gradually over the following 3 days, to a maximum of 27 degrees C (23 degrees C for clear areas). For under-floor heating that is laid on top of slabs on the ground or above cellars, etc., it is recommended that low level heating be left on, even during the summer. Also follow the under-floor heating supplier's instructions both relating to temperature reduction prior to the summer period as well as to the heating up of existing flooring prior to the autumn and winter heating periods. Rappgo flooring functions well in conjunction with under-floor systems, providing the above is taken into account.

## **THE CARE AND MAINTENANCE OF VARNISHED RAPPGO FLOORING**

Stop dirt at the entrance! If possible, make sure that there is a shoe scraper outside and an effective door mat inside the main front door and preferably, outside the front door too. This applies to all types of floors. Large and specially designed shoe scrapers should always be on hand when it comes to public premises, which should thereby entail lower cleaning and maintenance costs.

Fit furniture and table legs with protective pads that protect the floor against scratches. Wheels on office chairs, for example, cause a great deal of wear on unprotected flooring. Use an acrylic sheet, for example, to protect the floor in such environments. Lay a soft rug, blanket or similar, under heavier furniture when moving it on the floor. If at all possible, avoid walking on the floor with stiletto heeled shoes.

Rappgo wide plank flooring is varnished in the factory with a formaldehyde-free UV hardened acrylic varnish. This means that your flooring is effectively protected against most occurrences. The above arrangements to stop dirt entering at an early stage also apply to oiled flooring.

### **Cleaning**

The surface repels dirt and it is normally sufficient to vacuum regularly and to wipe the floor now and then with a damp cloth or floor mop. You can also add a small amount of mild, ammonia-free, synthetic cleaning fluid, with a maximum ph value of 8, to the water. Do not use products that contain wax on varnished surfaces. Be careful to ensure that you wring out the cloth or mop well. Damp wipe only, that is to say, after wiping, the floor should dry within a maximum of 30 seconds. Never use wet cleaning methods on a wooden floor. Protect the wooden floor from all forms of water and spillage – immediately wipe up and dry any spillage. In areas where there is a risk of water on the floor, for example, in the kitchen, halls and similar areas, an extra coat of varnish can be applied once the floor has been laid.

### **Stain removal**

Remove stains quickly before they have been able to dry into the varnish. First try with clean water. Use a well wrung-out cloth and dry after. If the stain does not disappear, dilute a mild cleaning agent (without ammonia) in lukewarm water and try again. More difficult stains should be removed as shown below. N.B. Too much stain remover and too hard use of them can damage the varnish. Also remember that ammonia based cleaning agents can discolour wood, oak, for example. A varnished floor will be damaged by too much and too hot water, strong cleaning agents,

such as perchloroethylene, thinners, acetone and methylated spirit. Therefore use these stain removing agents with the greatest care. N.B. Rubbing with steel wool or scouring pads will scratch the varnish.

**Stains from:**

Chocolate, fat, fruit, ice-cream, cream,  
fruit juice, coffee, carbonated soft drinks  
beer, excrement, vomit, urine  
Asphalt, rubber, oil, shoe polish, soot, more  
stubborn chocolate and fat stains  
Wax crayons, lipstick, felt-tip pen  
Wax, chewing gum

**Removed using**

Neutral or weak alkaline cleaning agent diluted in  
diluted fruit drinks, tea, wine, egg, lukewarm  
water  
Cleaner's naphtha, white spirit and similar  
  
Methylated spirit and water 50/50  
Freeze spray or place a plastic bag filled with ice  
cubes on the spot. Subsequently scrape off  
carefully  
Cold water

Blood

**CARE AND MAINTENANCE OF OILED RAPPGO FLOORING**

Treating a wooden floor with oil provides a surface finish that is particularly suitable for public areas with greater levels of wear, such as, exhibition halls, offices, shops, restaurants, etc. Oiled wooden flooring also has a natural place in domestic environments, not least of all, thanks to its beautiful surface finish. Oil prevents dirt, liquids, fat and other substances from penetrating into the wood. With oil treated flooring you also retain the original wooden feel and have a relatively non-slip and anti-static floor. The oiled surface helps to minimise any strong reflections of light. Vegetable oil is used – oil that is controlled and approved by the Institute of Building Biology + Ecology Neubeuern (IBN) in Rosenhem, Germany. All wooden flooring from Rappgo can be supplied with an oiled finish. N.B. Directly after the laying of an oiled floor, or once the covering is removed (for example, on a building site) the floor should be cleaned and thereafter oiled with maintenance oil. An impermeable material, such as plastic sheeting, should not be used for the protective covering of the floor. An oiled wooden floor initially requires a little more maintenance than a varnished floor, but this is more than balanced out by a hard-wearing and attractive surface where the grain and structure of the wood is beautifully prominent. Scratches and other damage are easy to repair, either by repairing with a little oil or by sanding and treating with oil.

**Cleaning**

Daily cleaning: vacuum cleaning or dry mopping. When damp mopping is required, a well wrung-out cloth, that has been dipped in lukewarm water with flooring soap, should be used. Never use more water on the floor than can completely dry after approx. 2 minutes. For public areas, oil impregnated mops, dry polishing and combination machines can be used to advantage for the care of oiled flooring. If a combination machine is used, as little water as possible should be used. Any remaining dampness should completely dry within 1 minute. The machine should not leave any wet marks when it turns or stops.

**Maintenance**

Depending on the amount of wear it is subjected to, the flooring may develop a dry appearance. It is then time to apply more protective oil. On “heavy traffic” areas or other areas of greater wear, it may be necessary to treat with oil more frequently. Areas not subject to so much traffic or wear can be treated less frequently as there is no need to treat the whole of the floor each time. In order to be able to use a damp cleaning method, the floor must be treated with oil in accordance with the supplier’s instructions. If the floor is extremely soiled, it must be thoroughly cleaned before maintenance oil treatment, with a cleaning agent specifically designed for wooden flooring. N.B. Use very little water. Allow the floor to completely dry before beginning oiling. In public environments, this work is carried by a specialist floor or cleaning company, using a machine.

## **Stain removal**

Remove all stains as quickly as possible. If they cannot be removed with water and mild cleaning fluid, use a green nylon scouring cloth, such as Scotch-Brite or a scrubbing brush. Chewing gum and other substances that stick to the floor should be scraped off. After having removed any stains or other substances, carry out supplementary oiling and buff the surface.

## **LYED PINE AND SPRUCE FLOORING**

In addition to untreated and varnished finishes, pine and spruce flooring can also be supplied with just a lyed finish, or with a lyed and factory oiled finish. A lyed pine floor contributes to a light and pleasant indoor environment. Lye treatment prevents the wood from darkening and gives a warm, grey/white lustre in combination with a pigmented oil or flooring soap. At the same time, the natural shifting nuances between heart wood and outer wood are maintained, which gives the floor its special character. Lye also increases the penetrative effect of the oil and is recommended as a preparatory treatment when pigmented oil is used. In domestic environments treating the lyed flooring with flooring soap is most common. Oil treatment is, of course, the alternative to soap for surfaces and areas that are exposed to heavy wear or where simpler care and maintenance is required. In public areas, such as offices, exhibition premises, shops, etc., with “heavy traffic” surfaces and areas where greater durability is required, it is recommended that the lyed surface be treated with oil. A lyed and soaped floor can quite easily be transformed to an oiled floor (the soap is removed) in accordance with special instructions that can be obtained via your flooring supplier.

## **Soap treatment after laying**

The laid, lyed flooring is given a final finish by being scrubbed with flooring soap. The soap closes the pores of the wood and prevents dirt and liquids from penetrating the wood. This type of treatment gives a light, pleasant smelling floor that can breathe and is non-static. A “scrubbed floor” appearance, that is frequently aimed for, can be achieved by using a white pigmented flooring soap.

## **Final finish**

Use pigmented or non-pigmented natural flooring soap.

## **Care**

Vacuum or sweep the floor regularly. Wipe the floor area with a well wrung-out, damp cloth and recommended flooring soap as and when required. Follow the maker’s instructions for proportions, etc.

## **Maintenance**

Vacuum or sweep the floor free from grit, dust, etc. Scrub with the grain/the longitudinal direction of the boards. Use two buckets, one for the flooring soap, diluted as per instructions, and one for clean lukewarm water for rinsing. Work with small areas at a time, scrub with scrubbing brush or nylon scrubbing cloth and mop up the dirty water straight away, using the clean rinse water. Buff the floor once it is dry.

## **Oil treatment after laying**

Once the lyed flooring has been laid, the final treatment is carried out with oil. Oil prevents dirt, liquids, fat, etc., from penetrating into the wood. The amount of oil required can vary depending on the characteristics of the wood. If a “scrubbed floor” appearance is required, a white pigmented oil should be used. Otherwise, use a natural oil. Buff the floor once it is completely dry.

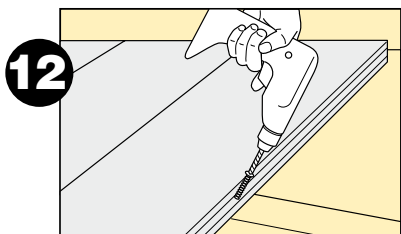
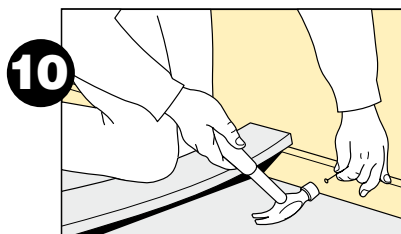
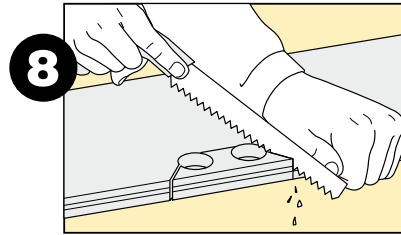
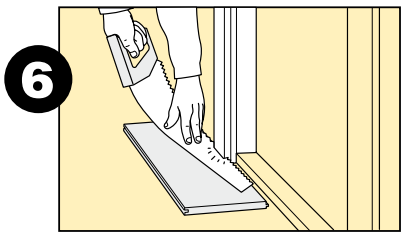
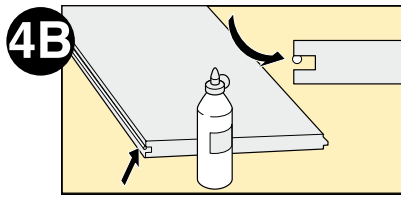
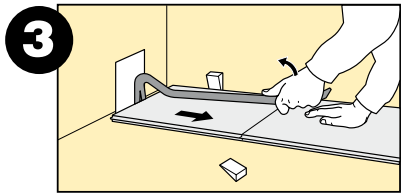
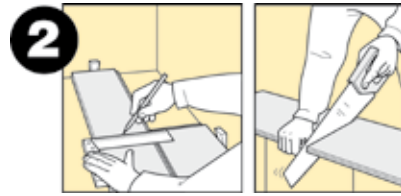
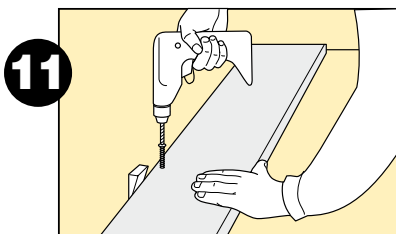
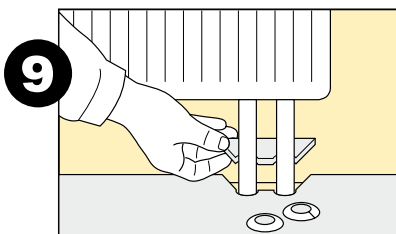
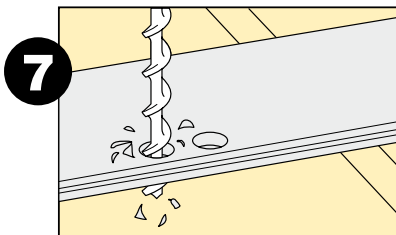
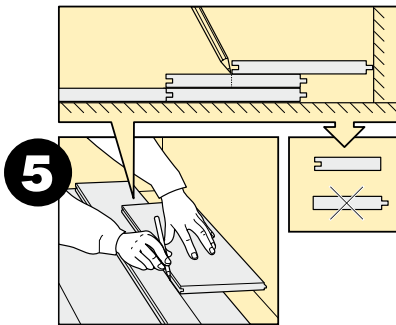
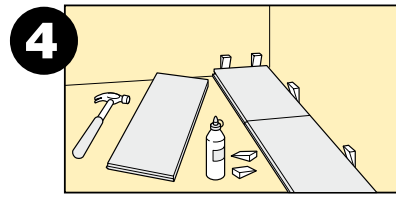
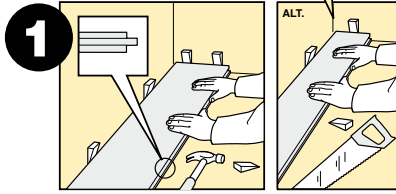
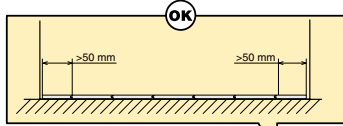
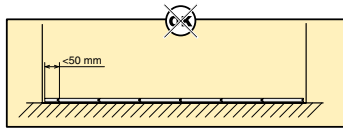
**NOTE.** Implements and cloths used for oil treatment can self-ignite and must, after use, be steeped in water and stored in a metal container with tight fitting lid, or be burnt.

The above tips and advice may vary somewhat for different markets.

# Installation instruction

1. Lay the first board 8–10 mm (in a normal room) from the wall with the groove side of the board towards the wall. Insert distance wedges between the board and the wall. If the wall is particularly crooked, draw the wall contours on the first board. Then saw the board to the drawn contours so that they follow the unevenness of the wall.
2. When you finish a row, turn the board so that tongue lies against tongue and measure and then saw the board. Then turn the sawn side of the board towards the wall, glue the end joint ...
3. ... and carefully press the joint together using a crowbar or similar tool. Insert a wedge between the end of the board and the wall.
- 4 A/B. Start the next row with the sawn board. The end joints should not be closer to each other than 50 cm. Insert distance wedges at the end of the board. Row after row is done in the same way. Glue the tongues upper surface, press and hammer together. If there is under-floor heating, glue both upper and lower surfaces of the tongue (Double gluing). Never hammer the tongue or groove directly, use a block of wood. Completely glue end and longitudinal joints. Use a wood glue such as Casco wood glue (3304) or similar. N.B. the first two boards must lie perfectly straight. Check this with a chalk line.
5. The last board usually has to be sawn down its length. Lay the last board directly over the next to last board. Take a short piece of another board, turn the tongue towards the wall and draw the contour of the wall onto the last board. Thereafter, saw the board following the drawn line. Prize in the last board with the help of a crowbar. Protect the wall with a piece of wood. N.B. If you have to saw off a large part of the the last row against the wall, it would be more attractive to cut the boards of the first and last rows the same amount. Always check the width of the room before you start laying the boards.
6. Door architraves: Lay a loose piece of board against the architrave and saw as shown in the illustration. The floor is then slid under the architrave.
7. Heating pipes: Drill a hole 2 mm larger than the diameter of the pipe.
8. Along the edge of the board: Saw out the back piece with a jig-saw. Angle the saw approx. 45 degrees. Also saw with a 45 degree and glue to the holes. Check the fit of the back piece.
9. Once the board is in place, glue the sawn out back piece. Squeeze this into place with a wedge and cover the holes around the pipe with plastic collars. On the end of a board: The same procedure but cut the board here straight over the holes with the saw at an angle of 45 degrees. Columns or similar: Cut out the necessary shape by sawing across the board and by chiselling out the waste, lengthwise.
10. Skirting boards: Press the skirting board down with a piece of board whilst you attach the skirting board to the wall. The skirting board should not be pressed against the floor so hard that locking occurs. Door openings: In door openings the floor should be fitted with an expansion joint, taking into account the different movements in the floors. The expansion joint can be covered with a strip of wood or metal. After laying the floor, the wedges can be removed and the skirting boards can be fitted. If further work is to be carried out in the room, the flooring should be covered with hardboard, paper or similar, in order to avoid damage. It must be a material that "breathes".
11. This is how 23 mm boards are laid on joists: Lay the boards at right-angles to the joists. As required, saw down the length of the first board so that it follows the contours of the wall. Start each new row with the piece of board sawn off from the last board of the previous row. The first board is fixed with two nails or screws in each of the joists. One of these you nail or screw through the top of the board just before the groove starts. Clip off the head of the nail and drive the nail down with a punch. Use a filler to cover the nail hole. The other nail or screw...
12. ... is hammered or screwed, in the same way as all the other nails or screws - at an angle inward through the lowest part of the tongue. The first and last boards adjacent to the walls are nailed or screwed through the top of the boards. 60/2.3 galvanised wire nails are most suitable.  
Do not glue along the lengths of the boards and do not glue the boards to the joists. However, do glue all end joints. Joints do not have to occur directly over the joists. N.B. Two adjacent boards should not be jointed between the same joists.

When laying our Marine Nautic flooring, first lay a full row, then insert the rubber strip and cut to fit. Then glue the next row of boards, which lock tightly against the rubber strip, and so on.



# RappLoc

Note that the subfloor must be level. The maximum height variation is  $\pm 2$  mm over a 2.0 metre length and  $\pm 1.2$  mm over a 0.25 metre length. High or low areas outside these limits must be levelled in order to get good results.

Using your fingers, gently push in the red tongue at the short end of the board before laying. (May become angled during transport.)

1. Lay the first row of boards about 8–10 mm from the wall (for a room of normal size) with the tongue (groove) facing the wall. Insert wedges between the wall and the boards. If the wall is not straight, draw the contour of the wall on to the first row of boards (figure 6). Then cut along the line so that the boards follow the shape of the wall. Note that it is technically and aesthetically preferable if the last row of boards is wider than 50 mm. You should therefore measure the width of the room to make sure that the last row of boards will be wider than 50 mm. If not, trim the width of the first row of boards.

2. At the end of each row turn the last board around as shown so that the grooved end with the locking moulding is facing the wall, then mark off the length.

3. Turn the cut board the right way round and fit it in place with the cut end at the end of the row.

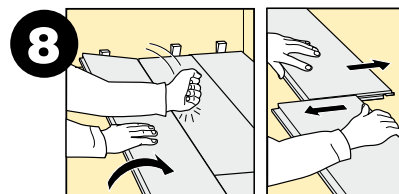
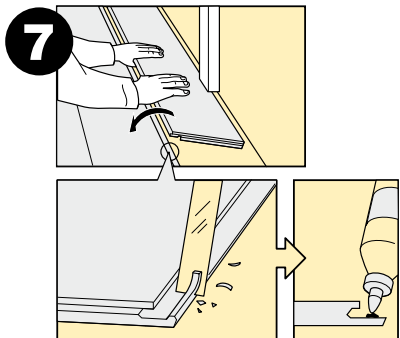
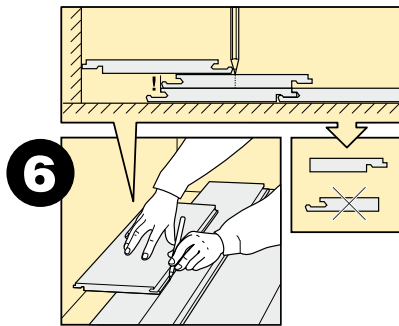
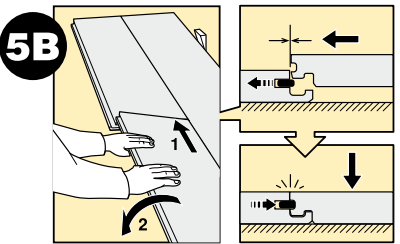
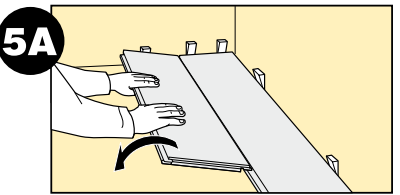
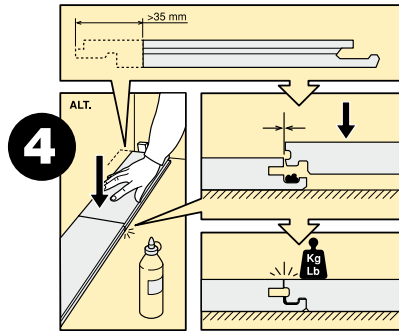
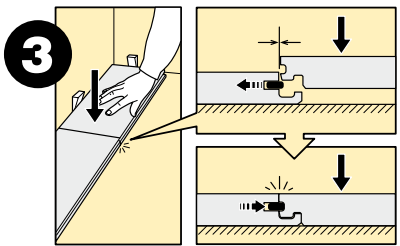
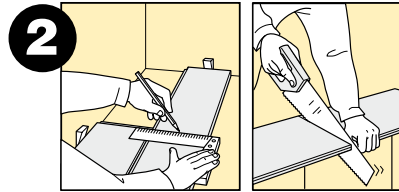
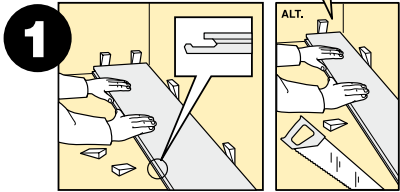
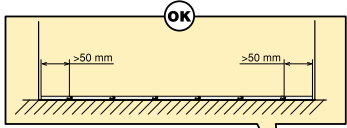
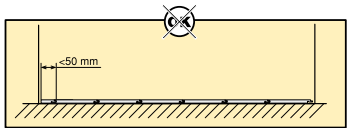
4. If you have to trim more than 35 mm from the width of the first or last row of boards you will not be able to use the RappLoc tongue at the ends of the boards. In this case the ends of the boards must be glued as shown in the figure. It's a good idea to use a weight to hold down the boards while the adhesive hardens.

5A + 5B. Start the next row using the board that you cut. Lay the long side in position and slide the ends of the boards tightly together before pressing the boards down. Hold the ends of the boards tightly together as you press the boards down. End joints should be staggered by at least 500 mm. Fit wedges at the ends of each row. Repeat the process row after row. It is important that the first two rows of boards are absolutely straight. You can check this with a string line.

6. You will probably need to trim the width of the last row of boards (and possibly the first row). Lay each board over the second last board, as shown, and draw the contour of the wall on to the board. Then cut the board along the line. Remember that you need to leave a space between the board and the wall (1.5 mm per metre of floor width). If you have to trim more than 35 mm from the width of the first or last row of boards you will again be unable to use the loose tongue fitted to the ends. The ends of the boards must be glued instead.

7. If you are not recessing the boards under architraves or radiators do as shown in the figure. Use a knife or chisel to cut away the lip from the locking moulding. Do this on the long edges and the ends, then apply glue to the locking moulding. Tilt the board as shown and press down while pulling it towards you.

8. To separate boards, proceed as shown in the figure. Starting from the left, sit on the subfloor (if possible), lift the row of boards and tap gently on the sides of the long joints to loosen the boards. Then separate the boards by holding them perfectly **parallel** and sliding the ends apart. If you don't hold the boards parallel it may damage the ends and make it difficult to separate the boards.





Rappgo AB, SE-360 42 Braås, Sweden  
Telephone +46 474 553 00 • Telefax +46 474 553 10 • [info@rappgo.se](mailto:info@rappgo.se) • [www.rappgo.se](http://www.rappgo.se)