

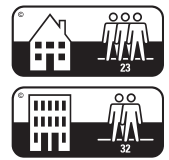


100%
water
resistant

water resistant laminate floors

WAVE herringbone

Installation manual



The Wave collection is designed for:

Heavy domestic use: bedrooms, living rooms, kitchens, entrances, bathrooms

General commercial use: classrooms, small offices, hotels, boutiques.

Laminate is not suitable for saunas or outdoor use.

For a fast installation and a perfect result that fulfills the warranty conditions, we advise to follow the below mentioned installation instructions carefully.

Wave herringbone can be installed in multiple patterns thanks to Angle-snap locking system. It is easy to install and creates a strong and solid connection.

- The “herringbone” and “mosaic” patterns require two plank types: A planks and B planks. These are packaged separately, so do not forget that you require both types if you choose this pattern.
- The “shipdeck” and “ladder” patterns only require one plank type: the A planks.

While Wave herringbone laminate is primarily designed for floating installation, it can also be fully glued to the subfloor without the need for underlay. If you prefer a fully glued installation, please ask for our separate glue-down manual. We recommend a glue-down installation and aluminium profiles for commercial spaces.

A floor is considered as an interior product, and should be treated accordingly, both during and after installation.

The installation of the floor must be one of the last operations to be performed on the job site. Check that the ventilation in the building is running. Make sure to cover the floor if any other necessary work takes place after the installation.

1. Preparation

It is important to store the laminate boxes at room temperature for at least 48 hours before the installation. Do not open the packs and stack them in a way so they have maximum contact with the air. The floor should be installed at a room temperature of 18-25°C and a relative humidity of 40-60%.

As this is a wood product, variations in temperature and humidity outside of these conditions will result in contraction or expansion beyond its standard tolerances.

We highly recommend keeping one end-label of the boxes together with the receipt, as this provides information on the production date and decor.

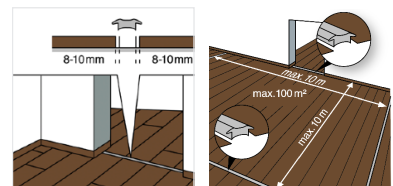
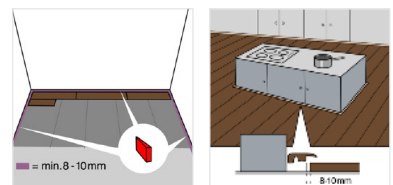
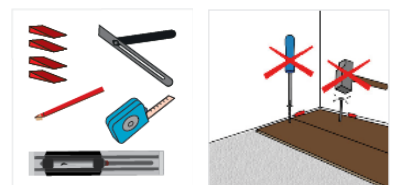
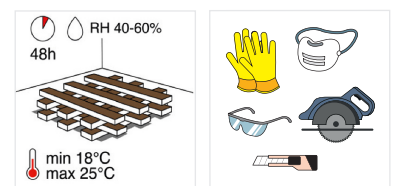
Tools:

- sawing machine
- the BerryAlloc installation tool (ref. 63003584)
- spacers, measure tool and pencil, angle meter

For your safety, use protective clothing: gloves, dust mask, protective glasses. Apart from tools do not forget the skirtings and finishing profiles (doorways, transitions to other floors,...), and an underlay with moisture barrier of min. 130 kPa and with a thickness between 2 and 3 mm.

Wave laminate should be installed as floating flooring, which means that the floor should be able to move:

- Do not screw or glue the floorboards to the subfloor.
- Do not install fixed constructions such as kitchen cabinets or built-in closets on top of the floating laminate floor.
- Leave a 8-10mm expansion gap to walls and other fixed constructions so that the flooring can move.
- Always install expansion profiles in doorways.
- In areas which do not join symmetrically, install expansion profiles.
- When the room length/width exceeds 10m, install expansion profiles.
- Building expansion joints in the subfloor should be transferred to the laminate floor.



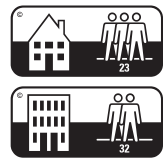


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2. The subfloor

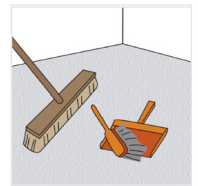
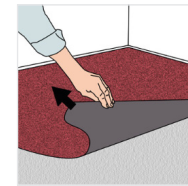
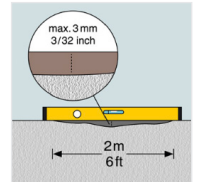
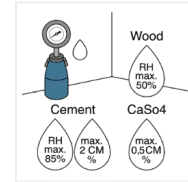
Wave herringbone laminate can be installed on most hard subfloors, e.g. chip/plasterboards, non-compressible PVC, or concrete (keep in mind to verify if the existing subfloor construction is fixed).

The subfloor must be totally dry:

- Wooden and wood based material, max. 50 % relative humidity
- Concrete and light concrete floor, max. 2,0 CM % (1,8 CM % if floor heating)
- Plaster and plaster based floor, max. 0,5 CM % (0,3 CM % if floor heating)

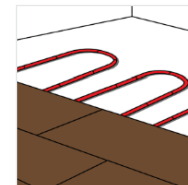
The subfloor has to be even (max. height difference of 3 mm per 2 m). Sharp edges must be smoothed and holes filled. This is important because an uneven subfloor can lead to squeaking noises.

Soft material like a wall-to-wall carpet needs to be removed. Clean the subfloor before you start the installation.



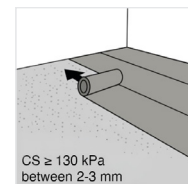
3. Floor heating/floor cooling

If you have a subfloor heating system, be sure to read our separate manual for installing laminate on top of floor heating.



4. Underlay

We recommend to install your laminate with an underlay between 2 and 3mm thickness, with integrated moisture barrier and a compressive strength (CS) of min. 130 kPa. If the laminate is fully glued, no underlay is needed.



CS ≥ 130 kPa
between 2-3 mm

5. Installation

Check all planks for visible defects in optimal light conditions, both before and during installation. Planks with defects must not be used.

For the most natural floor pattern, make sure to mix the designs of the planks across the floor.

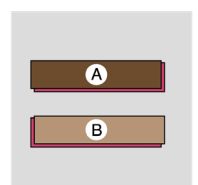
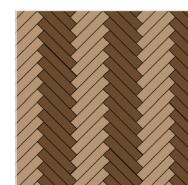


Wave herringbone can be installed in multiple floor patterns thanks to its unique locking system: herringbone, shipdeck, ladder and mosaic.

5.1 The herringbone pattern

For the herringbone pattern, you'll need two different plank types: A planks and B planks.

If you take both planks and place the long side with the groove towards you (marked in red above), the groove will continue to the right on the A-plank and to the left on the B-plank. All planks are also marked with "A" or "B" on the back. Keeping different stacks can make your job easier.

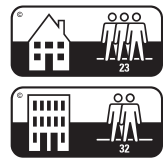




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The unique locking system enables you to start in the middle of the room, and continue the installation in all directions. Measure the middle of the room and draw a centerline on the underlay. This will help you align the herringbone pattern with the centerline during installation.

Start assembling a herringbone pattern by using a B plank first, followed by an A plank. Ensure that the longer groove side is on the 'outside' of the V, allowing you to slide the next plank into position using the groove. Before installing the next plank, check if the A and B planks are perfectly aligned.

Alternate B and A and continue until you complete one full row.

To determine the center of the herringbone pattern, draw two parallel lines connecting the corners of the planks. The midpoint of these lines marks the center of your herringbone pattern.

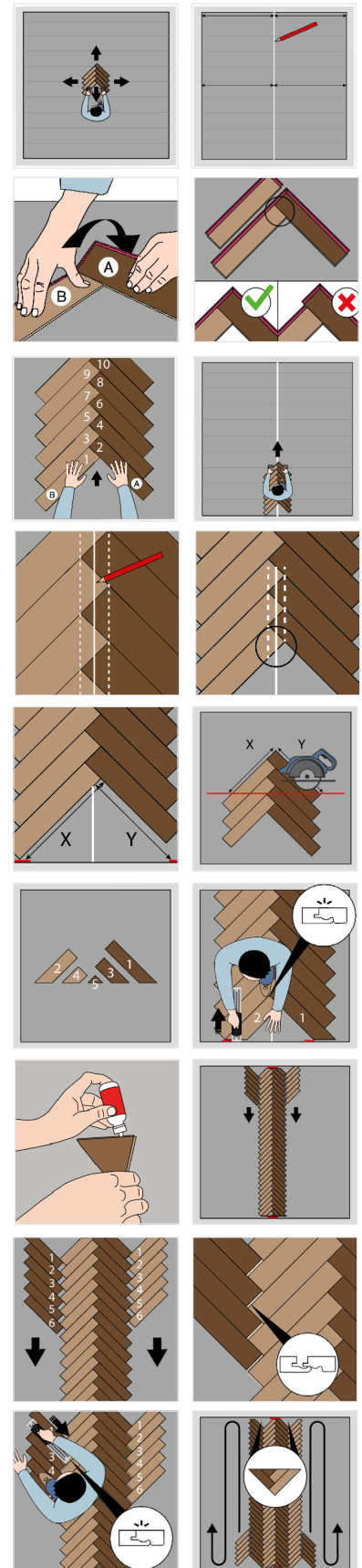
Align the center line of the herringbone pattern with the center line of the room on the underlay before proceeding.

Measure the distance between the wall and the inner corner of the floor on both sides (size "X" and "Y"). Deduct the space for the expansion gap of 8-10mm.

Assemble a few planks in herringbone, and transfer the dimensions to those planks. Draw the cutting line and cut the triangle that will fit the gap. Install the planks one by one, use the installation tool to pull the plank in the loc, and use spacers to prevent the floor from moving. Apply wood glue if you install small pieces.

To continue the installation, move to the side of the B planks. Take a pile of A planks and prepare 6 planks for locking by placing them precisely in front of the lock of the B plank. Then, pull each of the 6 planks one by one into the lock using the BerryAlloc installation tool. Continue this process with 6 more planks until you complete that row. Repeat the same procedure on the other side with B planks.

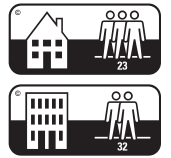
Before continuing the installation, we recommend fixing these 4 complete rows to the center by completing the 2 triangles first. Afterward, you can easily build more rows to the left and right.





WAVE herringbone

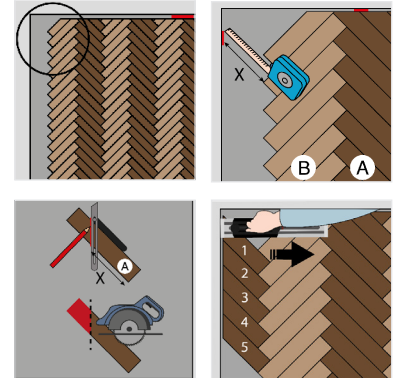
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To cut the planks to size at the side wall, measure the distance from the wall to the corner of the plank, where the laminate design ends. Remember to consider the expansion gap of 8-10mm.

Place a plank in the correct position and transfer the dimensions to the side of the plank. Draw a 45° line across the plank and cut it accordingly.

Use the installation tool to pull the planks into place. In high-traffic areas, we recommend using wood glue in the locking system.



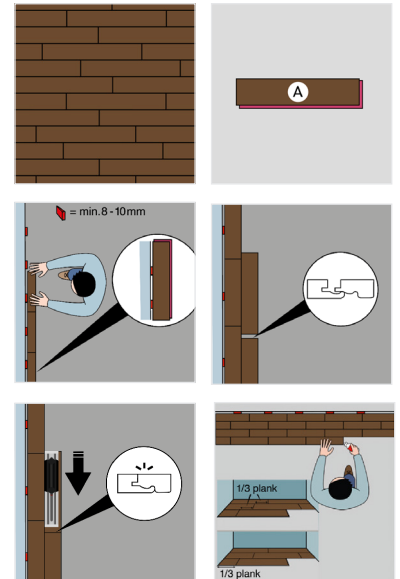
5.2 The shipdeck pattern

If you choose the shipdeck pattern, you only need one plank type, such as A planks. First, install the underlay according to the instructions on the underlay packaging.

Place the first plank in the corner of the room with the groove side pointing in the direction of the installation. Maintain an expansion gap of 8-10mm between the floor and the walls.

When placing the second plank, ensure that the planks are perfectly aligned. Continue the installation and use the installation tool where necessary.

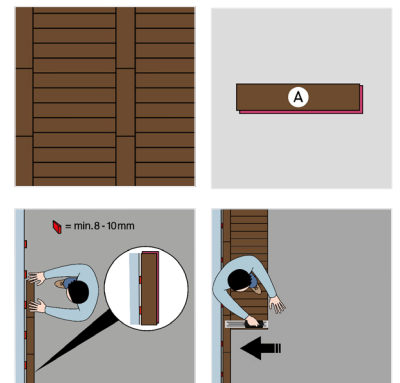
For a natural result, stagger the short sides randomly, but always maintain a distance of approximately 1/3 plank between each stagger.



5.3 The ladder pattern

Wave herringbone can also be installed in a ladder pattern, using only one plank type, such as the A planks.

Begin by installing the underlay according to the instructions provided. Start the installation as you would for a shipdeck pattern. Then, proceed to install the next row in the opposite direction, using the installation tool to lock the planks into the side of the other planks. Remember to maintain an expansion gap of 8-10mm between the floor and the walls.

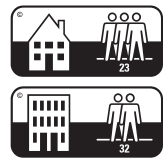




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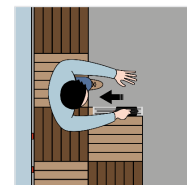
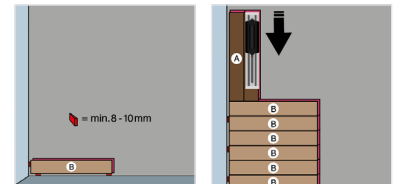
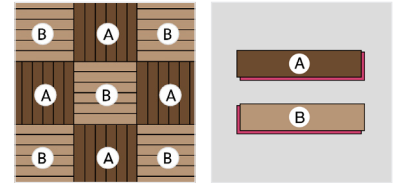
5.4 The mosaic pattern

For the classic mosaic pattern, you require both plank types: A and B.

First install the underlay according to the instructions on the underlay packaging.

Install 6 B planks, with an expansion gap of 8-10mm between the floor and the walls. Then, change the direction and proceed with the 6 A planks, ensuring that the groove always points in the laying direction. Use the installation tool to lock the short side into the long side, and ensure that the planks are perfectly aligned.

Continue the installation square by square, row by row.



Door frames and heating pipes

Wooden door frames should be shortened enough to make a plank and underlay fit underneath.

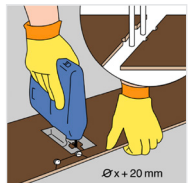
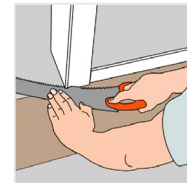
Lay a panel face down next to the door frame.

Saw the panel, then slide the plank under the door frame. Keep an expansion gap under the door frame of 8-10 mm!

If you have heating pipes or other fixed objects, measure their exact position and mark it on the laminate.

Add 20 mm to the dimension of the pipe or the object, because the laminate has to be able to move in all directions around the pipe.

Saw from the drilling holes to the side of the laminate in an angle of 45° and put the laminate in place.



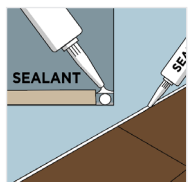
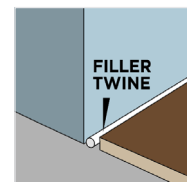
6. Making your floor fully water resistant

After installing a water resistant laminate, it is important to seal the edges of the laminate with a sealant that repels water.

Step 1: Put a flexible joint filler in the expansion gap that allows the laminate to expand/shrink. Also use a filler in the expansion gap under floor profiles such as T-profiles, reducers,...

Step 2: Fill the expansion gap with a sealant. The sealant should touch the wall and the laminate and be applied in a way that it completely closes the gap.

With floor profiles, use a flexible sealant on top of the joint filler before you install the profile, to avoid water contact with the side and base of the laminate.



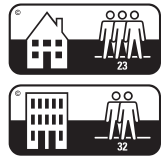


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7. Finishing with accessories

Finish your Wave floor with skirtings and floor profiles, to cover the expansion gaps.

When installing accessories, always keep in mind that the floor has to be able to move. This means:

- Skirtings should never be attached to the floor, they can be fixed to the wall with clips or in case your walls are not straight, use glue to glue the skirting to the wall.
- After you have installed a skirting or profile, do not seal/fix it to the laminate with sealant. The movement of the laminate will cause cracks in the sealing product which makes the sealant ineffective and unesthetic.
- Joints on fixed building elements (door frames, heating pipes, etc.) should never be completely sealed with a sealant product. Always use a flexible joint filler first before you finish with an elastic sealant, this allows the floor to move.
- Profiles, doorstops and suchlike should not be screwed through the laminate into the subfloor.

8. Care and maintenance

A laminate floor is very easy to clean:

DRY CLEANING: with a brush, mop with dry wipes or vacuum cleaner

WET CLEANING: with a well wrung-out cloth – avoid using too much water!

Clean up any spilled liquids immediately.

We strongly recommend to use a laminate cleaner, it's specially developed to clean laminate floors and leaves no traces.

Never use steam cleaners on laminate.

Put doormats at every entrance to protect your laminate from dirt and sand.

Lift heavy furniture and put felt pads on the legs of your chair. Use a protective floor mat under your castor chair.

Laminate can not be polished or treated with products that contain wax or oil.

For more details: read our care and maintenance manual.

9. Warranty

By following the above mentioned instructions you will extend the longevity of your laminate flooring and ensure the validity of the warranty.

We refer to our warranty conditions for more info.

Scan the QR for a technical datasheet and more info on floor heating, maintenance and warranty.

