

/ zenn.

BERRY  **ALLOC**



Installation manual.

ZENN 55 - Rigid click with integrated underlay.

01. Precautions.

– be aware of the following

For a fast installation and a perfect result that fulfills the warranty conditions, we advise to follow the below mentioned installation instructions carefully. Please also refer to local regulations which may vary by country.

usage

Zenn is flooring exclusively designed for **domestic and commercial indoor usage**.

Class 23/33: Zenn 55 Rigid Click is designed for:

- heavy domestic use: Bedrooms, living rooms, kitchens, entrances and bathrooms
- heavy commercial use: Corridors, department stores, schools, open plan office.

The largest recommended installation area depends on the room temperature.

- 5-25°C (Heating, Ventilation & A/C): 30x30m
- 5-40°C (normal): 15x15m

For larger areas, an expansion profile must be used.

The installation of the floor must be the final operation in the project, to avoid it being damaged in any way by

other work. Always use dedicated and recommended accessories provided by BerryAlloc so as not to void the guarantee and to achieve the best results. Accessories from foreign suppliers may not provide compatible quality or functions.

transport & acclimatisation

Transport the boxes carefully on a flat surface. Never store the boxes upright. Keep the product in the box while acclimatising, in small piles, max. 5 boxes high. Store the boxes inside at the temperature conditions close to those of the planned usage (15-25°C). Do not leave the boxes in very cold, very warm or humid places. It is important

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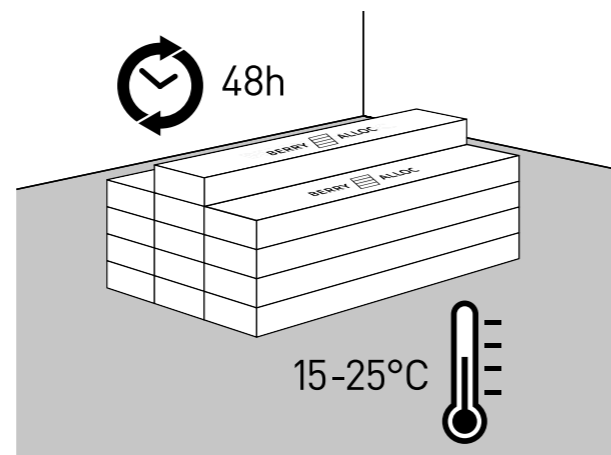
to store the boxes closed for 48 hours or at least until reaching the room temperature (15-25°C) before installation. This temperature should be maintained throughout the installation and for at least 24 hours after installation. Temperature fluctuation during installation will make the installation process more difficult.

underfloor heating

These products are compatible with underfloor heating, provided that the temperature on the surface of the floor covering does not exceed 27°C. With electrical underfloor heating, we recommend not exceeding 60W/m².

underfloor cooling

These products can also be installed over floor cooling systems. However, the supply temperature of the cooling water must not be reduced to below the dew point temperature. If the temperature goes below this dew point, then condensation can cause damage to the floor. Thermostats in the room must never be set at a temperature that is more than 5°C lower than the room temperature.



02. Prepare the subfloor.

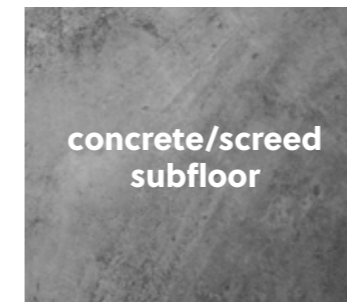
Careful subfloor preparation is essential for a good result. Roughness or unevenness in the subfloor (more than 3 mm per linear m) may telegraph through the new floor, resulting in an unsightly surface and causing excessive wear on high spots or indentation on lower spots. In any case, the subfloor must be clean, even, dry and stable. Remove all traces of plaster, paint, glue, oil, grease, debris (including nails) etc. and vacuum. Remove soft floor coverings (such as carpet, needle felts, cushion vinyl etc.) The planks and tiles can be installed on top of concrete, tiles, wood and most existing hard surface floor coverings. If there is any moisture present, carry out sealing (moisture barrier) before installation. Excessive moisture can generate mould or fungus. Make sure floor level deviation is a maximum of 3 mm per m and maximum 2 mm over a length of 20 cm. If the indicated deviation is exceeded, the subfloor must be

evened out with a suitable filler or levelling compound, and a check must be carried out to determine if a sealer is needed. If you are not certain about the quality or suitability of your subfloor, then contact your dealer, who will be more than happy to help you.

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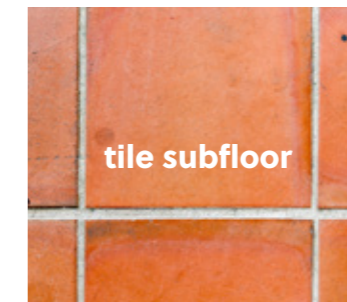
Specific preparation depending on the type of subfloor:



concrete/screed subfloor

Let new concrete dry sufficiently. The moisture content of the subfloor must be less than 75% RH at min. 20°C. Max 2% CM for cement and 0.5% for anhydrite.

In the case of underfloor heating, the moisture content should be less than 1.8 CM%, and 0.3 CM% for anhydrite. Always record and keep your moisture content results.



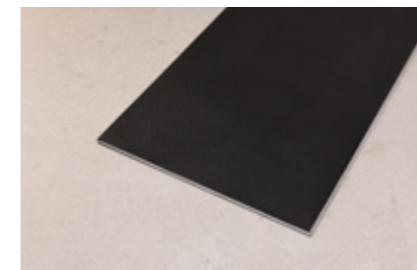
tile subfloor

Check the subfloor for moisture problems. The joints of the new floor covering should never be aligned with the underlying tile joints. It is not necessary to fill the grouts of a subfloor comprised of ceramic tiles with joints when these do not exceed 5 mm in width. Bear in mind that some ceramic tiles may show rising edges/corners although the main level may be correct. These parts may telegraph through the floor covering in the future.



wooden subfloor

Check the floor for insect infestations. Make sure the subfloor is levelled and screw down any loose sections firmly. Wooden subfloors should always have access to air and should be ventilated at the edges. If there is any moisture in the wood-based subfloor or there is no proper moisture barrier below the wood-based subfloor, it must be removed first.



underlay not needed

As the ZENN 55 Rigid click has an integrated underlay, no additional underlay is allowed.

03. Installation.

tools:

- trimming knife
- pencil
- T-square
- measurer
- spacers (wedges)

Saw/guillotine might allow for faster work. Wear gloves to protect your hands when cutting the planks/tiles.

Make sure identical batches are used, at least for every individual room/part.



Check all planks/tiles for visible defects in optimal light conditions, both before and during installation. planks/tiles with defects must not be used. Make sure that you mix panels from different boxes, in order to minimise shade variations. This will ensure a more natural looking floor. Do not install damaged planks/tiles. During installation, inspect the groove area and remove any debris that may prevent the proper assembly of the planks/tiles. On the short sides, check to ensure the clip is well inserted into the plank/tile (see picture).

Zenn 55 Rigid click should be installed 'floating'.

This means that there should be sufficient space (8 mm) between the floor and all walls or any fixed objects, so that the floor can move in any direction, i.e. it should not be screwed or nailed down to the subfloor. Kitchen cabinets must not be installed on top of any floating floor.

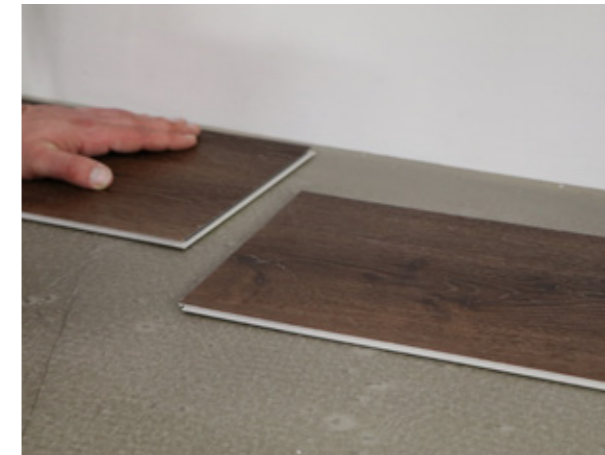
Prior to installation, decide in which direction you want to install the planks/tiles. Measure the room carefully to create a balanced layout and determine whether the first row should be narrowed or not. If the first row needs to be cut lengthwise, make sure that the minimum width is no less than 5 cm. Cut boards with a Stanley knife, decor side up.

Start with the installation of the floor in the corner of the room on your left hand side as you are looking at the wall. Always work from left to right and with the tongue facing towards you.

installation of the first row

Place 8 mm spacers between the short and long sides of the planks/tiles and the wall. Always position one spacer between the wall and where the planks/tiles join. The end joints of the planks/tiles in the first row are assembled by inserting the tongue side into the groove side of the previous plank/tile at a low angle. Gradually lower the plank/tile down flat until the end joint closes, ensuring that the planks/tiles are perfectly aligned. Install the remaining full planks in the first row. The last plank

in the first row will need to be cut. Measure the distance between the wall and the surface of the last full plank/tile. Subtract 8 mm from this measurement to allow for the spacer. If this measurement is less than 30 cm, the first plank/tile in the row should be cut. The first and last plank/tile in the each row should be at least 30 cm in length. Planks/tiles are cut using a sharp utility knife and a square. Score the surface of the plank/tile with the knife and snap the plank/tile at the score line.



installation of the second row

The remaining piece cut off from the last plank/tile in the first row may serve as the first plank/tile in the second row provided it is at least 30 cm long. Always stagger the end joints from row to row, a minimum of 30 cm apart.

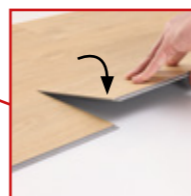
Install the long side of the first plank/tile of the second row. Place a 8-mm spacer between the wall and the short side of the plank/tile. Insert the tongue side into the groove side of the plank/tile from the previous row at a low angle and lower it flat onto the substrate.

Install the second plank/tile of the second row. Position the long side of the plank with the tongue side, fully engage it into the receiver of the first row of the product. Lower the plank/tile with firm pressure onto the floor, ensuring that the end joint is overlapping and perfectly aligned: push the end joint downward until the end of the plank/tile snaps into place.

Continue installing the planks/tiles in the second row. It is important to make sure that the first two rows are straight and square as they affect the entire installation.



Installing your Zenn floor will give you instant satisfaction, thanks to the ease of use and speed of installation.



next rows

Continue working from left to right, row by row.

Be sure to maintain an 8-mm space around all walls and vertical objects. To maintain a random appearance, remember to offset the end joints a minimum of 30 cm apart.

When you have to cut the plank/tile over the long side, then you will also have to cut the clip on the short side. Make sure that the rest of the clip is back in its position before installing the plank/tile.



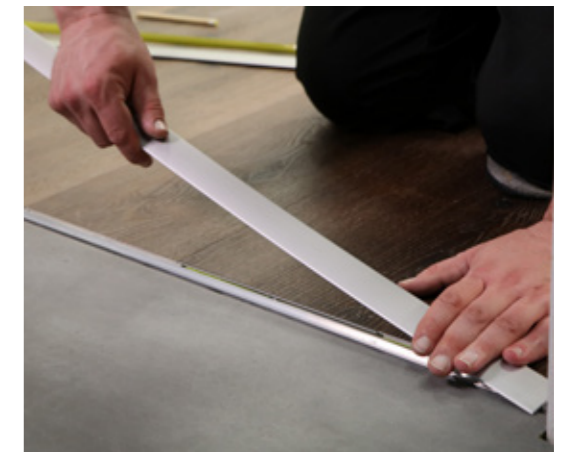
expansion profiles

A T-profile is required when:

the length or width of the installation is above the recommended dimension, there is a construction joint in the building, there are different underfloor heating circles. An expansion gap of min. 8mm has to be respected around fixed structures as : doorframes, walls, door stop, built-in wardrobe, pipes, kitchen cabinets, ...

Advice:

Separate the bathroom from the rest of the rooms with an expansion profile. T-profiles in doorways are recommended in case of high temperature difference (above 10°C) between 2 adjoining rooms.





04. Finishing your floor.

To give your floor the finishing touch, use our accessories: matching skirtings and profiles. Always keep the expansion gap in mind when installing your accessories.

Never attach skirting boards directly onto the installed floor. Permanent sealing products (acrylic or silicone) should never be used to seal up the gap between the floor covering and skirting boards/profiles. Joints on fixed building elements (door frames, heating pipes, etc.) should never be completely sealed with elastic filler. You should use filler twine as a basis for filling expansion

joints. Profiles, doorstops and suchlike should not be screwed through the floor covering into the subfloor.

For doorframes, lay a panel face down next to the door moulding. Undercut the door jamb, then slide the plank underneath the door jamb.

Consider saving a few planks/tiles for any potential future repairs.



05. Maintain your floor.

doormats - soft, non-rubber casters - felt pads

To keep your floor in good condition, it is important to place non-rubber backed doormats at all entrances, to prevent dirt or grit on your floor. The use of doormats will eliminate abrasive particles driven by footwear and will reduce damage. Do not use rubber-backed mats, as long-lasting contact with rubber can cause permanent discolouration. Never place doormats on a wet floor.

Rolling office chairs, furniture legs, fitness appliances, etc. should be fitted with soft, non-rubber casters, to avoid permanent damage to your floor. Use a suitable desk mat.

We recommend the use of felt pads or protective feet for items that contain rubber, such as chair legs, furniture legs, fitness appliances, etc. Use specific protection under heavy/sharp furniture to avoid indentation.

NB: the floor can become more slippery when is wet. Spots, marks and spillages should be wiped up as soon as possible. Do not use chlorinated solvents. Never use wax or varnish coating. Never use maintenance products that contain wax or oil. Never use a steam mop.

cleaning

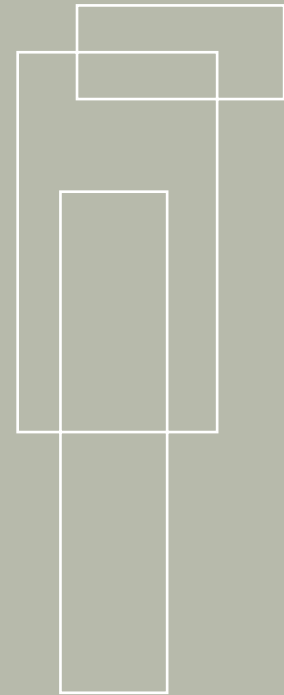
Initial Cleaning

First remove all dirt and dust from the flooring with a brush or vacuum cleaner. Then clean with water and an appropriate neutral cleaning agent, at least twice and until the water stays clean. We strongly recommend using BerryAlloc Vinyl Planks cleaner & PU protector. Any other cleaning product may contain agents that damage resilient floor surfaces. The coating of the top-layer makes a specific treatment after installation unnecessary.

Regular cleaning instructions

Vacuum or wet mop. As required, use a solution of clean water and mild detergent or domestic floor cleaning emulsion. We strongly recommend using BerryAlloc Vinyl Planks cleaning products, as other products may damage your flooring surface. Do not flood the floor or leave a puddle of water on the floor. Rinse thoroughly and soak up residual water.





legal information

This document presents the general installation instructions, based on the latest available information. For the best result, and to ensure the validity of the guarantee, these instructions should be followed carefully.

This document replaces all previous versions and is valid until further notice.

This information is a representation of the technical know-how at the time that this document was produced/published and may be amended, complemented or replaced at any time.

Please check the following website frequently for updates: www.berryalloc.com

Scan the QR code and view the online installation video for your floor.



↪ *For click
installation.*

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