

1. INSPECTION AND PREPARATION OF THE SUBSTRATES

Local standards apply and the following requirements must be satisfied:

- Even surface: flatness tolerance less than 6 mm when measured with a 3 m straight-edge.
- Substrate humidity less than 4.5% at a depth of 4 cm using the carbide bomb meter test.
- The concrete must offer an average compressive strength of > 24.13 MPa after 28 days.
In case of a nonconforming substrate, it must be prepared accordingly.

2. PRODUCTS AND TOOLS

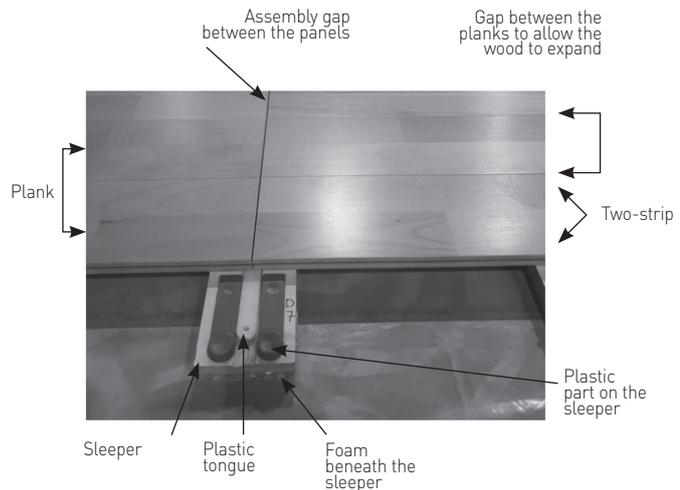
2.1 COMPONENTS

Modulock panels are produced from 22 mm-thick solid beech planks.

The two-strip planks are assembled in the factory. A wood expansion gap is created in the factory when assembling the planks on the sleepers. Therefore, the gaps between the planks and panels are required to maximise the product's service life.

The sleepers and foam improve the flooring's sports performance. The plastic part on the sleeper allows panels to be properly assembled together.

The plastic tongues will be inserted into the panels' junction grooves.

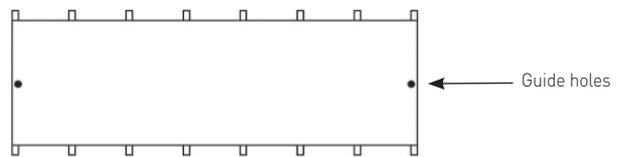


The flooring must be stored in a closed room and away from bad weather. Panels can be installed on delivery, since no acclimatisation period is required.

2.1.1 - Centre panel

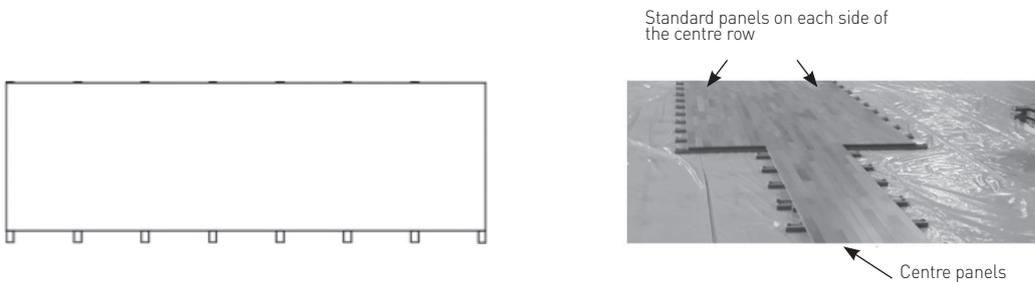
Panels for the centre row have sleepers that protrude from each side of the panel.

Guide holes are also created for sighting the centre row and ensuring that panels are properly aligned during installation.



2.1.2 - Standard panel

Standard panels will be assembled on each side of the centre row. Their sleepers only protrude on one side.



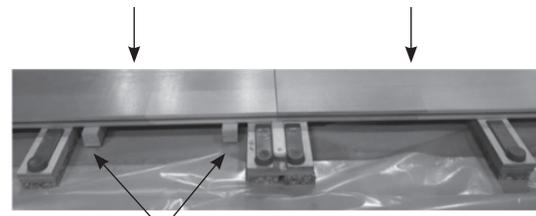
2.1.3 - Reinforced panels for moving loads

Depending on the installation requirements, the centre and standard panels can be reinforced to support heavy moving loads.

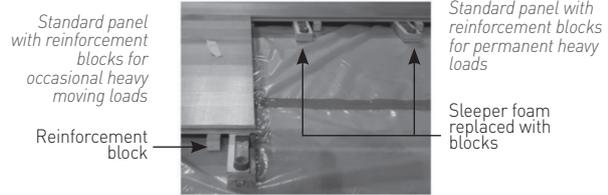
In case of occasional heavy moving loads (aerial lifts, forklift trucks, etc.) around the outside of the play area, reinforcement blocks that are thinner than the sleeper and foam can be fitted. Therefore, the panels benefit from the characteristics of the foam, while the blocks prevent heavy moving loads from completely squashing the foam.

In case of permanent heavy loads and areas where sports activities are not required (e.g. telescopic seating area around the outside of the installation), the foam can be replaced with blocks.

Standard panel with reinforcement blocks for occasional heavy moving loads Standard panel without reinforcement blocks

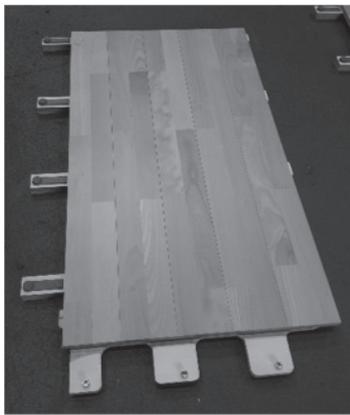


Reinforcement blocks



2.1.4 - Extension panels

Extension panels have different ends, so that they can be laid and removed separately to the rest of the court.



2.1.5 - Edge panels / ramps

Depending on the installation and the gym's requirements, the panels around the outside of the court can have straight edges like standard panels or integrated thresholds.

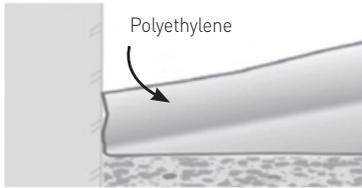


2.2 TOOLS

Installation equipment:

A surveyor's tape measure, chalk line and string line are required for laying the panels. Cutting and drilling tools are also necessary for box-outs and fittings if applicable.

3. INSTALLATION – LAYING THE PARQUET FLOORING



If installation is due to take several weeks, a polyethylene vapour barrier with a thickness of at least 150 microns must be laid across the entire substrate

If joining two vapour barriers, an overlap of at least 20 cm is required.

Overlaps are bonded using single-sided moisture-resistant 5 cm-wide adhesive tape.

If the parquet flooring is to be laid along the wall edge, the vapour barrier must be turned up at the edges of the gym to reach the finished floor level.

Chalk a line in the gym to represent the centre axis for the court. Chalk a second parallel line at a distance of 32.5 cm from the centre axis. These axis lines will help position and align the centre panels.

3.1 First installation – Identifying / pairing the panels

Before laying the panels and depending on the planned installation:

- Identify the storage racks for the different types of panel if applicable (see § Products).
- Place the storage racks on each side of the gym with the necessary panels to avoid unnecessary movement.

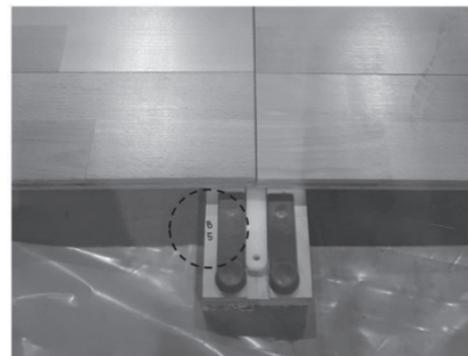
When installing for the first time, identify the panels during installation to save time when installing the flooring again.

E1	E2	E3	E4	E5	E6	E7	E8	
D0	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8
C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	
B0	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8
A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6	A7	A8	
<i>A1</i>	<i>A2</i>	<i>A3</i>	<i>A4</i>	<i>A5</i>	<i>A6</i>	<i>A7</i>	<i>A8</i>	
<i>B0</i>	<i>B1</i>	<i>B2</i>	<i>B3</i>	<i>B4</i>	<i>B5</i>	<i>B6</i>	<i>B7</i>	<i>B8</i>
C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	
D0	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8
E1	E2	E3	E4	E5	E6	E7	E8	

Tips:

- Mark the identification numbers on the ends of the panel sleepers (always on the same side of the panel).
- Identify the centre row A-A.
- Use a different colour for each half of the court on each side of the centre row (represented in bold and italics in the diagram above).
- Use a letter for each row of panels.
- Use ascending digits for the panels along each row.
- Mark the identification number on the end of the panel sleepers.

While laying the panels, accurately mark any box-outs that will need to be made in the panels.



3.2 INSTALLATION GUIDELINES

3.2.1 - Installing the centre row

Place the panels for the centre row, which should be centred with the chalk line representing the centre axis.

The edge of the panel should be aligned with the parallel axis that has been marked at a distance of 32.5 cm from the centre axis.

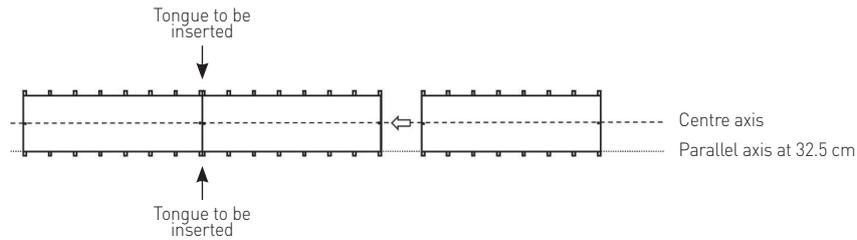
Insert the plastic tongues into the panels' junction grooves.

Set up a taut string line along the court's centre axis and over the panels in the centre row.

This string line is used as a reference to ensure that the panels are aligned.

Check that the string passes over the reference holes in the centre / end of each panel.

If the holes are not positioned beneath the string, adjust the position of the panels accordingly.



3.2.2 - Installing the adjacent panels

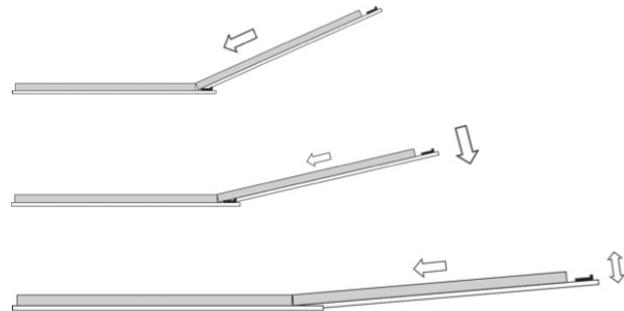
Principle for interlocking panels:

Position the panel at 45°. Slowly lower the panel while pushing horizontally.

For the first rows and if necessary, use small up and down movements while pushing horizontally to position the panels more easily.

Lay a row of panels on each side of the centre row.

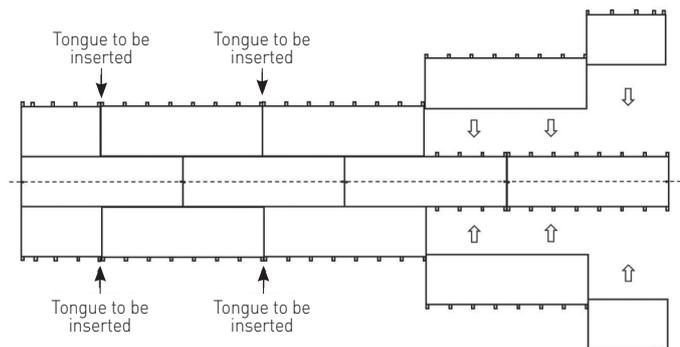
Insert the plastic tongues into the panels' junction grooves.



When the first three rows of panels have been laid, check that the string is still aligned above the reference holes in the centre / end of each panel in the centre row.

If necessary, reposition all the panels without disassembling them. To do so, rock the panels by lifting and lowering the panels with people on each side of the panels.

Continue installation using the same procedure, i.e. place the panels and insert the tongues



3.2.3 - Installing the edge panels

Depending on the installation and the gym's requirements, the panels around the outside of the court can have straight edges like standard panels or integrated thresholds.

The interlocking principle remains the same. If the dimensions of the panels are adjusted to suit the size of the gym, the plastic tongues are adjusted to the dimensions and can be identified by their black colour.



3.3 BOX-OUTS

The dimensions for the cut-outs in the panels and the shoulders are determined according to the dimensions of the chosen box-out covers. Cut-outs can be made with a router.

3.4 FINISHING FOR PERMANENT INSTALLATION

For permanent installation, it is possible to install vented cove base around the installation for a better aspect. These vented cove base have to be fixed on the wall with a gap onto panels to keep possible expansion and contraction of the wood.

3.5 TIPS FOR REFITTING THE FLOORING

Place the racks with the panels that were identified during the first installation on either side of the gym to avoid unnecessary movement. All the racks with the identified panels in the same colour should be on the same side of the gym.

When refitting the flooring, place the panels in order according to their identification numbers (colours, letters and digits).

4. REMOVING THE PARQUET FLOORING

4.1 REMOVAL GUIDELINES

Panels are disassembled by starting from the sides and working along the rows.

The plastic tongues must be removed before disassembling the panels.

To remove the tongues, place a hook or screwdriver in the hole at the end and pull the tongue away from the panel.

To disassemble a panel, hold by the sleepers and lift to 45°.

Remove the panel and place it on the storage rack.

4.2 LOADING THE STORAGE RACKS

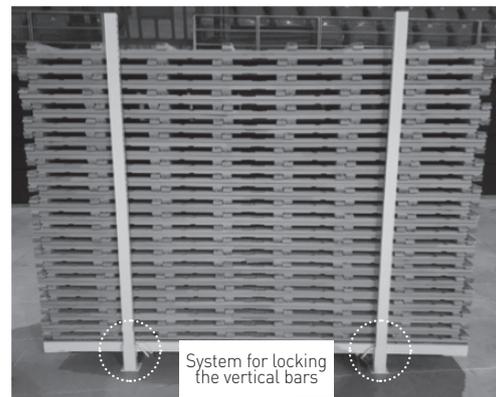
To ensure that the panels are properly aligned on the rack, install the vertical bars along one side of the rack and lock in place.

The other two bars will be locked when the rack is full.

To improve storage space, place the first panel with its varnished side facing against the protective foam on the rack.

Panels are stacked face-to-face or back-to-back.

Stagger the panels by 5 cm so that their sleepers can be butted together.



Tips:

- Remove the panels in a «S» pattern to avoid unnecessary movement.
- Ensure that panels are stored in the same order that they are removed for easier refitting.
- Insert a layer of cardboard when panels are stacked face-to-face to protect the finish.
- Put the half panels and edge panels on the same storage rack as the standard panels with which they are associated.

