

# NOVATOP



## 2in1

High-quality  
structure  
and surface  
finish in one!

### WITHOUT JOINTS

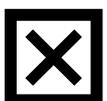
even with  
changes in  
temperature  
and humidity

## NOVATOP FLOOR

Three-layer solid wood panel with tongue and groove around the perimeter.

### 3 LAYERS = STRENGTH + STABILITY + RESISTANCE

#### THICKNESS



19 mm  
(6-7-6)

#### WOOD



SPRUCE

#### FORMAT

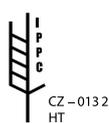


400 x 2450 mm

#### PIECES



3



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# NOVATOP FLOOR

## RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ASSEMBLY

### I. GENERAL INFORMATION

#### PROCESSING

AGROP panels are manufactured from lamellas of massive solid wood (SWP). The lamellas in each layer are glued both in the longitudinal and the transverse direction and then the layers are glued together. The quality of sanding corresponds to a grain size of 100. The moisture content at dispatch is  $10\% \pm 3\%$ . Machining is performed on CNC machines.

#### PACKAGING

Following the final quality inspection, the panels are packed, wrapped in PE foil and tightened on all sides with a tape. Each package is fitted with an

identification label containing assembly instructions.

#### STORAGE

The panels must be stored in an enclosed, dry space and positioned horizontally. Prior to installation, we recommend storing for 2-3 days at temperatures of at least  $15^{\circ}\text{C}$  with an air humidity not exceeding 70%. After the removal of the protective casing, they must be carefully covered. It is essential to avoid exposing the panels to rain and flowing water.

#### ASSEMBLY

Recommended room conditions: The base must be flat, i.e. the partial difference can be up to 8 mm per 2,000 mm

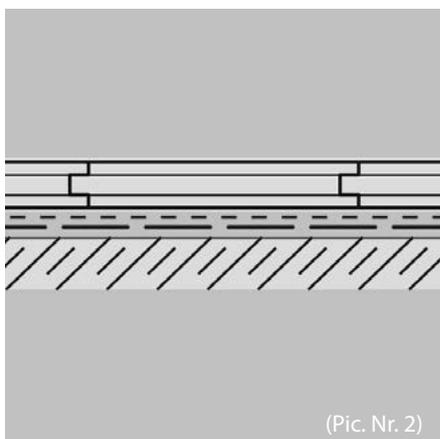
of length. The humidity of the base can be up to 12% (can be measured with an instrument measuring humidity). For laying, you can use commonly available tools. (Pic. Nr. 1)

#### WARNING

The wooden properties of this product are maintained, therefore it responds to changes in temperature and humidity by shrinking or, possibly, by swelling. Improper storage and use in extreme conditions (extreme temperatures and humidity) can cause cracking and deformations. The panels must be protected at all times against adverse weather conditions. The producer assumes no liability for the damage of the product due to improper storage, processing,



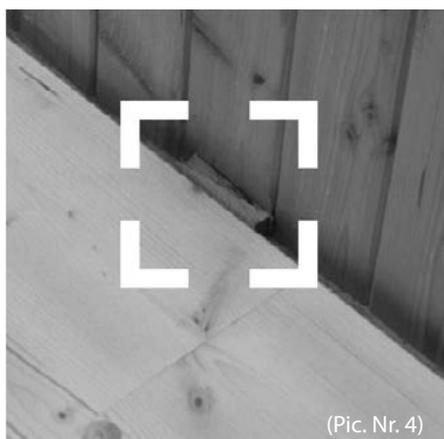
(Pic. Nr. 1)



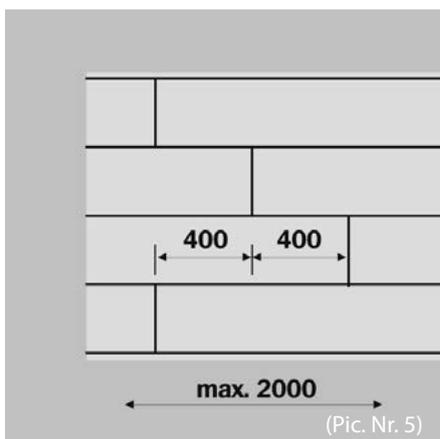
(Pic. Nr. 2)



(Pic. Nr. 3)



(Pic. Nr. 4)



(Pic. Nr. 5)



(Pic. Nr. 6)

unsuitable use or nonobservance of work procedures during the assembly.

Before use, check the individual panels, the goods cannot be claimed after use.

## II. INSTALLATION ONTO AN ALL-AREA BASE

The recommended room temperature is above 15°C. Place a vapour barrier, such as PE foil of a thickness 0.2 mm with overlaps at least 200 mm that can be glued, on the base. Subsequently, use impact insulation foil (Pic. Nr. 2), if it is not already used between the bottom layers.

Between the individual supports, depending on the character of the structure, you can use thermal insulation, which also dampens sound. (Pic. Nr. 3).

The addition of fireproof layers can be used, determined individually to the requirements of specific areas and fire standards.

Lay the first panel from the corner with the spring facing the longer wall throughout the length and set the right distance from the wall of 10-15 mm with spacer wedges. (Pic. Nr. 4)

This distance must be observed also on the front sides of the panels. The width of the first row of panels must be narrowed if the last row will be narrower than 80 mm.

Transversally, we recommend overlapping the perpendicular joints by at least 400 mm, i.e. the transversal joint can be put into the same position as the third width of the panel. (Pic. Nr. 5)

When laying, all the longitudinal and transversal joints are glued. Apply the adhesive to the longitudinal and transversal grooves, which are subsequently filled with a spring of the next panel. (Pic. Nr. 6)

When laying on a concrete surface with a built-in floor heating, (Pic. Nr. 7), it is necessary to glue not only all the connections, but also all the panels to

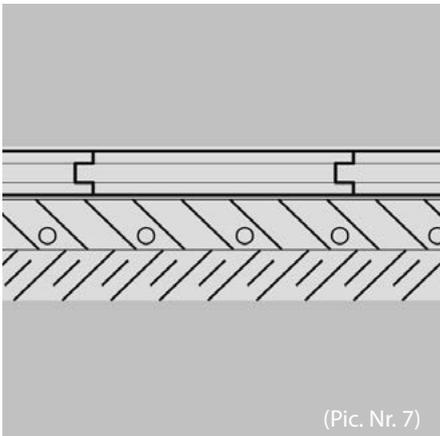
the entire loading area. Put the panels together with a hammer and a stop prism (Pic. Nr. 8)

Start the second row by inserting the severed part of the last panel from the first row, if its length is at least 400 mm.

If this cutting is shorter, we recommend starting with a length of 400 or 2000 mm using a new adapted part. ATTENTION! If the front side of the panel faces up and the spring faces you, to begin a new row, you will need its right side. Laying and putting the entire second row together must be done very cautiously, so that perfect perpendicular arrangement of the individual parts without joints is achieved.

After putting and gluing the first two rows together, we recommend using tightening floor belts (Pic. Nr. 9) and letting the whole structure become dry for at least 30 min.

Start the third row again with a cutting from the last panel in the second row if its length difference comparing to the



(Pic. Nr. 7)



(Pic. Nr. 8)



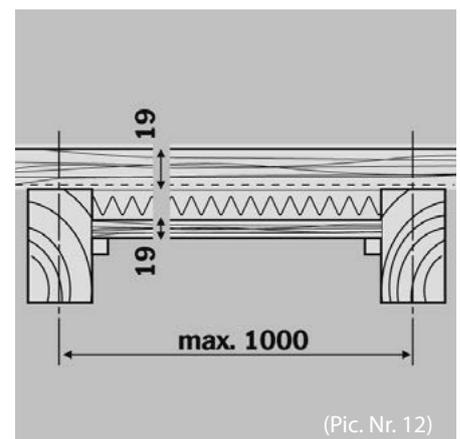
(Pic. Nr. 9)



(Pic. Nr. 10)



(Pic. Nr. 11)



(Pic. Nr. 12)

first panel in the second row is at least 400 mm. We recommend tightening each subsequent row with floor belts.

Openings for central heating pipes must be mark in advance; drill holes larger by 15 mm than the diameter of the pipe into the full panel. After drilling, the panel is cut transversally in the axis of the holes and both the parts are then assembled into the preceding row of panels. The width of the last row of panels will be found as follows: place a full panel on the penultimate row with a distance of 10 mm from the wall. This joint is also necessary for the easy insertion of the last part into the remaining space.

### III. INSTALLATION ONTO A WOODEN GRILL

The preparation for a wooden grill must be performed according to the nature of the base which the grill is mounted onto. The resulting grill execution must meet the following requirements:

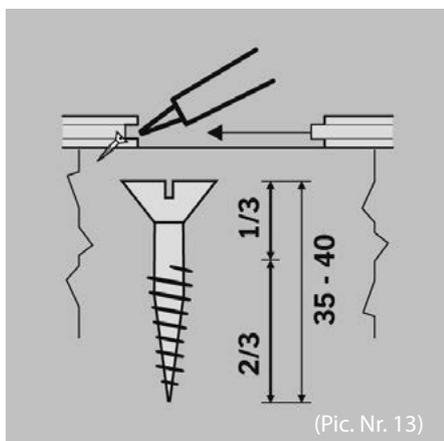
1. Firm connection to the base: we recommend attaching to the base with dowels. (Pic. Nr. 10)

2. The individual supports (Pic. Nr. 11), when using panels of a thickness of 19 mm, must be at a maximum distance of 1000 mm (we recommend approx. 600 mm) (Pic. Nr. 12)

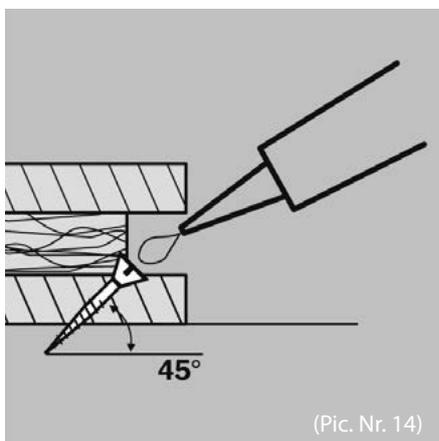
3. For flatness and humidity of the base, see the general principles.

The structure of the panels does not require the transversal joints to be placed on supports. (However, if such a chance exists, we recommend it.). If the panel is used as a bearing element, we recommend fastening each panel into the wooden support at the point of the groove with one or two screws with a length of 35 mm and an unthreaded upper third. (Pic. Nr. 13, 14) To achieve greater strength of the entire structure, we recommend gluing all transversal joints placed outside the supports. The location of the joints in the field must be at a distance of at least 400 mm.

Laying the panels on the wooden grills and beams is performed similarly to the previous procedure. We recommend starting to lay the panels with the spring facing the wall. A distance of 10-15 mm from the wall applies also to this case. (Pic. Nr. 4) Put the panels together with a hammer and a stop prism. The width of the first row of panels must be narrowed if the last row is to be narrower than 80 mm. Start the second longitudinal row by inserting the severed part of the last panel from the first row, if its length is at least 400 mm. If this cutting is shorter, we recommend starting with the length of 400 or 2000 mm using a new adapted part. (Pic. Nr. 5) ATTENTION! If the front side of the panel and the groove face you, to begin a new row, you will need its right side. Placing and putting the entire second row together must be done very cautiously, so that a perfect perpendicular arrangement of the individual parts without joints is achieved. After putting the first two rows together, we recommend using tightening floor belts. (Pic. Nr. 9)



(Pic. Nr. 13)



(Pic. Nr. 14)



(Pic. Nr. 15)



(Pic. Nr. 16)



(Pic. Nr. 17)



(Pic. Nr. 18)

Then screw the first row of panels perpendicularly (Pic. Nr. 15) to their surface into each support with a single screw without the upper thread at a distance of 15 mm from the edge, so that the screws were later covered with a lath.

After being perfectly put together, the second row should be screwed into the groove (Pic. Nr. 16) using the same screws.

After being put together, each subsequent row must be screwed together in the same manner as the second row, in compliance with the rules for overlap of the individual parts of at least 400 mm. The last row is adjusted with a jigsaw, so that after laying there is a joint left by the wall of at least 10-15 mm. This joint is also necessary for easy insertion of the last part into the remaining space. Screw the last row along the wall similarly to the first row. (Pic. Nr. 15)

#### IV. CLADDING OF WALLS, CEILINGS AND PARTITIONS

Performed by screwing into the groove or the spring onto a wooden grill or frame, whose supports in the vertical and horizontal directions are spaced within at least 1000 mm for panels having the thickness of 19 mm (Pic. Nr. 12)

The same rules mentioned above apply to the location of transversal joints. Attachment to the support is performed with unthreaded screws in the place of the groove or the spring. (Pic. Nr. 13, 14)



(Pic. Nr. 19)

The addition of fireproof layers can be used, determined individually to the requirements of specific areas and fire standards.

#### V. FITTING OF EDGE CORNER LATHS

Performed after sanding of the installed floor, specifically before the first coat, if the laths purchased are without surface treatment or after coating of the floors, in case laths with surface treatment are used. In any case, they are attached by gluing or with dowels, always on a vertical wall. (Pic. Nr. 17)

Screwing of laths directly to the floor prevents its possible expansion if it is laid as a floating floor. When installing on a firm grill, the laths can be mounted to the floor with a screw or a nail.

#### VI. SANDING AND SURFACE FINISH

The entire area is sanded with sandpaper, grain size of 120, after 24 hours from the time the assembly is completed. (Pic. Nr. 18) The possible joints are puttied and, after drying, they are sanded again with sandpaper, grain size of 120 to 150, in the direction of longitudinal fibres. When laying the floor yourselves, the commonly commercially available vibration or belt sanders are sufficient. When sanding all contact surfaces and joints, coherent appearance without any unwanted unevenness in the joints will be achieved. ATTENTION! Sanding must

be always performed in the fibre direction. Never across. To achieve a perfectly coherent and flat floor in demanding interiors, we recommend using a large-area flooring sander. Subsequently, the floor is cleaned with a vacuum cleaner, wiped with a damp cloth and ready for surface treatment. As for the surface finish, it is possible to use any of the commercially available coating materials, including treatment agents. (Pic. Nr. 19)

#### VII. TECHNICAL PROPERTIES OF AGROP PANELS

The floor panels are made on the basis of SWP in classes SWP/1 and SWP/2 intended for interiors of buildings while meeting the demanding requirements of the Natureplus certificate. The data-sheet can be found in the downloads section at [www.novatop-swp.com](http://www.novatop-swp.com)

**NOVATOP**

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