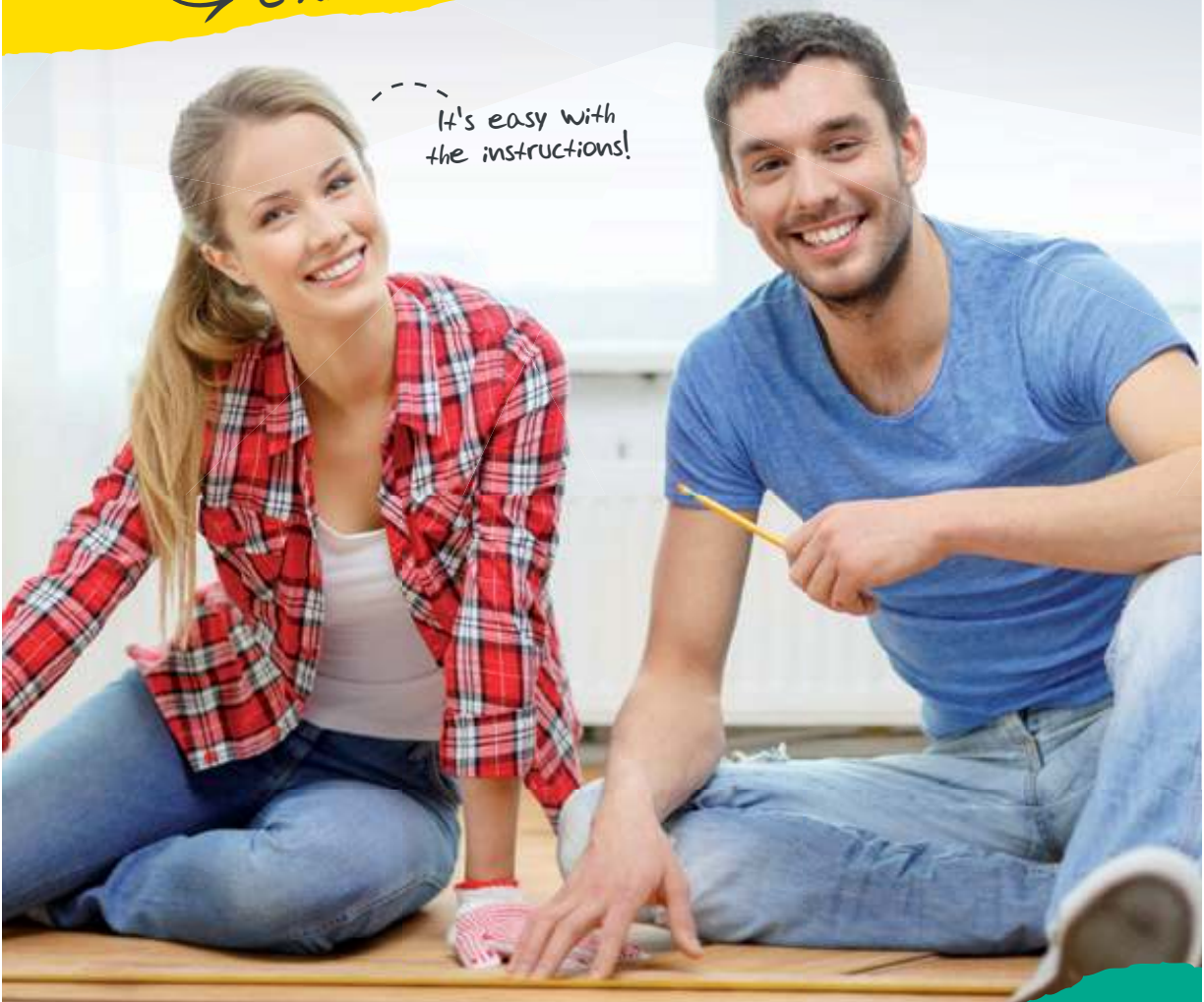


LAYING LAMINATE AND VINYL FLOORING

wolfcraft®

→ EXPLAINED STEP BY STEP

It's easy with
the instructions!



→ Lay floor coverings in an instant
with clever products from wolfcraft!

LAYING LAMINATE AND VINYL FLOORING

EXPLAINED STEP BY STEP

The laying of laminate or vinyl is increasing in popularity. Simple click systems make laying work child's play offering living spaces a radiant new look after only a short amount of time.

Even though laying work has become easy, there are still some DIY enthusiasts who do not dare to venture down this road, which is why **wolcraft** has made the laying of parquet and vinyl even simpler, faster and safer with our new products.

We have written this guide for you, so that you can convince yourself just how easy our innovative laying tools are to use. This guide is an ideal reference for all of your questions concerning the laying of parquet and vinyl. It contains numerous photographs and many tips and tricks with which you can lay your dream floor quicker and easier.

With this in mind, we hope all interested DIY enthusiasts and readers of this guide have fun and success in laying their dream floors using **wolcraft** products.

wolcraft GmbH



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We reserve the right to make minor modifications relating to appearance, colours, dimensions and weights as well as technical details.

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1. THE LAYING TOOL



You can only achieve a perfect working result
with the right tool.

With *wolcraft* products, you can rely on years of experience in the development of high-quality, innovative products that are always designed to satisfy the user's needs while providing maximum benefits and safety. All products are extremely easy to handle and help you to complete your work quickly and precisely. Create your dream flooring in no time at all - we can almost certainly guarantee that you will immediately go out and buy the materials for the next room.

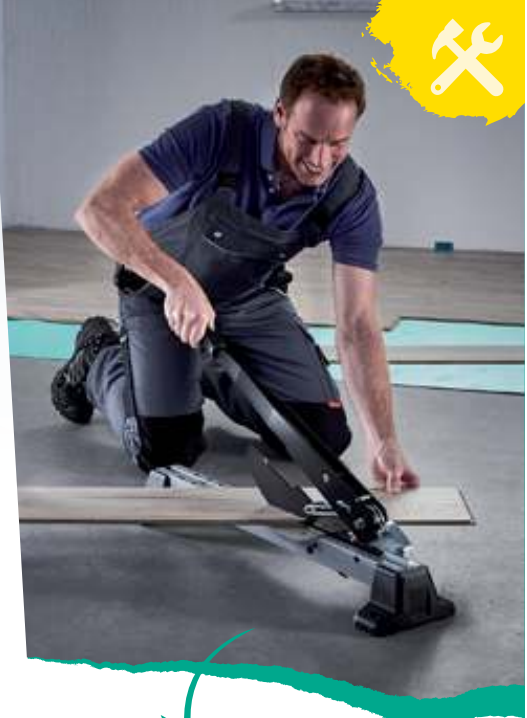


The laminate cutter

The laminate cutters from **wolcraft** are an elegant alternative to jig and mitre saws. They cut laminate boards silently, do not need power and do not generate dust, which not only preserves your health, but also reduces potential noise disturbance. In addition, the devices are great fun to work with!

The VLC 1000 laminate and vinyl cutter

The VLC 1000 is a professional and powerful cutter for laminate and vinyl floorboards. Its gear unit with 3-fold power transmission makes it easy to cut thick laminate, vinyl and design boards with a material thickness of up to 14 mm and a width of 370 mm. Thanks to the smooth blade, even boards with integrated impact sound insulation can be cut perfectly. The VLC 1000 also efficiently handles click vinyl boards, vinyl tiles and a range of design boards with a thickness of up to 11 mm. When cutting, the cutter bar serrations and the limit stop ensure that the workpiece is securely fixed, while the non-slip cushion feet ensure the stability of the VLC 1000 itself.



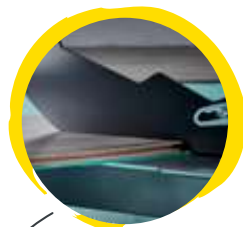
Easy cutting with the professional and powerful cutter for laminate and vinyl floorboards

✓ You can adjust the integrated 90° limit stop in 4 steps of 40 mm each, thereby optimising the cutting angle for small widths of 240 to 370 mm. 😊

✓ Adjustable cutting gap to match the material thickness: step 1 for board thicknesses of 2 to 4 mm, step 2 for 5 to 8 mm, step 3 for 9 to 11 mm and step 4 for 12 to 14 mm.

✓ Removable limit stop for angular and rip cuts

VLC 1000



Thanks to its EDP coating, nothing sticks to the blade



Patented return mechanism moves the blade back to its original position after the cut



The VLC 800 laminate and vinyl cutter

The VLC 800 not only cuts all standard laminate boards up to 11 mm thick and an incredible 465 mm wide, it also works efficiently with strong durable vinyl. You can cut all standard vinyl boards between 2 mm and a maximum of 11 mm to size – regardless of whether they are boards made from full vinyl or boards with a HDF base and soundproof insulation. The specially coated blade can easily cut adhesive vinyl to size.

The VLC 800 is our most versatile laminate cutter that will fulfil your every need and is even guaranteed to impress professional floor layers.

✓ Newly developed blade geometry for cutting boards quickly, effortlessly and cleanly!

✓ Holding down the clamp on the cutting lever presses the board securely against the integral serrated cutter bar – no slipping or jamming!

✓ On the side of the aluminium profile, there is a stop for manufacturing narrow strips of vinyl for skirting boards, for example.



VLC 800



Precise cutting behaviour thanks to adjustable, serrated cutter bar



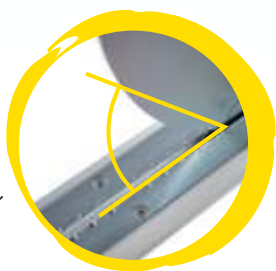
Easy, clean cutting behaviour thanks to new blade geometry



The LC 600 laminate cutter

The LC 600 laminate cutter is a professional and powerful device that can complete most domestic laying jobs effortlessly and conveniently. The outstanding handling of the LC 600 is extremely impressive (ergonomic handle, non-slip buffer, sturdy support feet, low weight).

The newly developed blade geometry combined with a new cutter architecture sets the angle between the blade and cutting gap to the most efficient ratio. The smooth lasered blade cuts laminate more precisely and also generates an accurate and clean cutting edge leaving the design layer intact.



Efficient cutting gap between blade and angle guarantees convenient operation

Precise cutting behaviour thanks to the smooth lasered blade



A laminate cutter with impressive details for the ambitious DIYer

LC 600

- ✓ Hugely improved cutting force: laminate boards up to 11 mm thick, including impact sound insulation (8 mm solid material), and 465 mm wide can be trimmed to 90° or 45° with minimal effort.
- ✓ Adjustable stop with 90° and 45° contact edge, can be removed for all types of angular and longitudinal cut
- ✓ Serrated cutter bar on both sides of the cutting gap prevents the boards from slipping

Wedges, mallet and impact hammer

In addition to a high-quality laminate cutter, it is mainly the small, rather unassuming accessories that can make the difference between success and failure when laying floors.

Universal wedges

You will require wedges and spacers to maintain a circumferential expansion joint. If the wall does not run exactly straight, wedges of different thicknesses are required. However, the disadvantage of wedges is that they frequently fall over when the boards are pushed together and have to be re-inserted. The universal wedges from **wolcraft** solve both problems in an instant.

- ✓ 2-in-1: pointing the tips towards one another creates a flat spacer, while positioning both tips in the same direction creates one large wedge.
- ✓ Several pairs of wedges with a raster can be combined to form a spacer of a specific thickness.
- ✓ Two or more wedges can also be inserted into one another



Professional mallet

Some click systems still exist where you have to join the laminate boards with a few spirited blows of a hammer. We have designed a professional mallet with a special longitudinal profile so that the delicate tongue and groove do not sustain any damage.

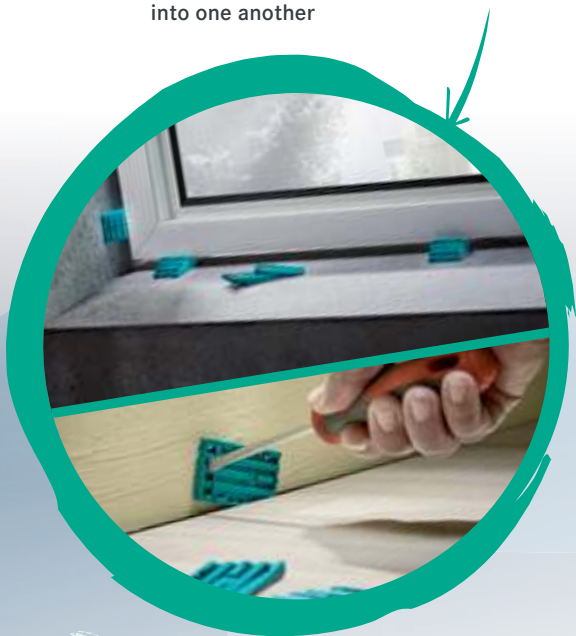
Hammer pulling ledge

Our new hammer pulling ledge is used to insert the last row of boards.

1. A moving weight runs along a guide. 2. Together with the handle, the weight moves with momentum in the direction of the arrow against the stop. 3. The rear stop positioned in the expansion joint pulls the last board towards the rest of the flooring.

- ✓ Neither a hammer nor pulling ledge are required here therefore floor, walls and heating pipes do not sustain any damage as a result.
- ✓ Can also be used to join boards normally

Innovation
3-in-1:
Pulling ledge,
mallet,
hammer





The bevel gauge+mitre box

You can mitre cut most standard skirting boards perfectly using the new bevel+mitre box from **wolcraft**. You only require a handsaw to make the cut, for example the Japanese saw from **wolcraft**.

The application is simple: 1. To measure the mitre, place the box in the corner of the room and slide the two adjustable legs right up to the wall. 2. Secure the legs using the rotating screw to prevent the bevel + mitre box from moving when making the cut. 3. Once the bevel+mitre box are adjusted in line with the corner, the skirting boards are inserted into the guiding surface on the left and right leg and cut to size with the correct mitre angle using a fine handsaw.

The saw blade is guided with absolute precision between the guide pins in a perfectly vertical position, making it impossible for the saw blade to run off course. The pins form an angle bisector, regardless of the angle you are measuring.

✓ 2-in-1: Any room corner from 85° to 180° can be measured and cut to size directly using the bevel+mitre box.

✓ One other significant advantage: it is more silent than any mitre saw. The matching fine wood saw is also part of the **wolcraft** assortment

The contour gauge

You can measure the positions of heating pipes or smaller projections in seconds using the contour gauge. The device incorporates thin adjustable tracer pins that can accurately map out even complicated profiles so that they can be transferred to another component.

1. First the lever is unlocked so that the tracer pins can move. 2. Then the gauge is pushed against the heating pipes, the tracer pins move and precisely indicate the contour that must be cut out of the board. 3. The tracer pins are locked in position with the small lever to prevent them from moving when the contour is plotted.



2-in-1:
Measuring
and cutting
to size



The Japanese saw

The Japanese saw is ideally suited to cutting baseboards in the bevel+mitre box. With its thin, flexible saw blade made of stainless tool steel, you cut the workpiece on the pull stroke and produce fine, clean cuts with minimal force. The saw blade has teeth on both sides. Cut baseboards with the fine side with 15 straight-set, hardened and precision ground teeth per inch. The coarse side with 8 pointed, hardened and precision ground teeth per inch is ideal for larger, compact workpieces like tree trunks. The long, ergonomic two-component handle fits comfortably in the hand and can be disassembled without tools for space-saving storage.

The laminate fitter

This small tool helps you mark the last board so that it fits perfectly. Not only is the exact contour of the wall transferred automatically (whether diagonal or crooked), the expansion joints are also taken into account. The wide clamping width of 23,5 cm is ideal for almost every wooden floor covering.



The cranked handsaw

This saw has an angled handle and allows you to cut into the bottom of the door frame so that the wood flooring can be laid underneath. It is also important that the floor has sufficient space to „work“. The best thing, however, is that you do not need to be a professional to complete this work successfully – the saw does it for you.



Angular bevel gauge for mitre saws

The angular bevel gauge for mitre saws enables the precise, convenient measurement of angles with subsequent transfer to the mitre saw. You set the angular bevel gauge to the required angle, and then use the two integrated magnets to apply it to the saw blade and align the saw's adjustable stops to match it exactly. When cutting, the automatic angle bisector ensures the correct mitre cut; this makes your work easier and practically eliminates the risk of errors.

- ✓ You can also use the retractable corner callipers to easily measure outside corners. In addition, the limit stop can be folded out, making it easy to mark angles directly on the workpiece.

The new angular bevel gauge

The angular bevel gauge is a smart solution for the precise and convenient measurement of angles with subsequent transfer to the workpiece. The first step is to push the two plastic legs into the corner of the wall and align them along the walls. Then fix in position using the locking lever, which is designed so it can be easily operated with only one hand from either side, even in tight working areas. The next step is to position the angular bevel gauge on your workpiece and mark the angle.

- ✓ The angular bevel gauge is also ideal for use as a scratch gauge (for marking out parallel lines).





2. WHAT TO CHOOSE



Laminate or vinyl – the dilemma of choice...

There are many reasons for installing a laminate or vinyl floor. The most important one is a simple “click” system that makes floor laying easy. This system was initially used only for laminate floors but this glueless form of laying floors has become standard for many types of vinyl. But what are the most important differences?

Laminate

Laminate is normally much less expensive than parquet and in some cases can also be a less expensive alternative to a classic carpet.

However, you should not choose the cheapest version because they are not as durable and the floor will appear worn after just a short period of time. High-quality laminate floors have a much more durable surface and can therefore be installed in areas that are frequented more often. The decor layers are manufactured with such a high, elaborate quality that even professionals sometimes have difficulty telling the difference between artificial wood decor and a genuine wood surface.

The simple glueless laying principle of the click system also makes laminate floors easy to remove and install elsewhere. For many renovation jobs, the low wood density (min. 7 mm) of a laminate floor is a decisive advantage. »

Advantages vs. disadvantages

- + Easy to lay
- + Easy to clean and robust
- + Comprehensive decor range
- + Cost effective
- Not a natural product
- Sensitive to moisture
- Relatively loud footfall sound



...or rather modern, robust and extremely quiet vinyl boards?

Vinyl boards

Vinyl boards with a click system have been a standard product for several years. These elastic floors consist either entirely of a durable, robust vinyl material or a vinyl layer affixed to a carrier board similar to laminate (usually a high-density fibreboard, HDF).

They are also usually floating, i.e. not affixed to the surface underneath and are easy to replace if they become damaged. The elastic vinyl not only offers superior walking comfort, it also provides outstanding sound insulation. This flexible material allows the creation of deceptively genuine, deep-textured reproductions of wood or stone surfaces (e.g. tiled appearance).

Advantages vs. disadvantages

- + Easy to lay
- + Extremely flat
- + Easy to clean and robust
- + Warm to the feet
- + Comprehensive decor range
- + Suitable for damp rooms
- + Silent walking comfort
- Not a natural product
- More expensive than laminate

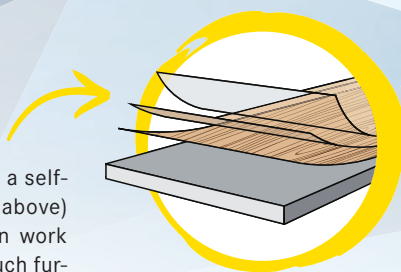


Wide selection of surfaces!

Solid vinyl

Solid vinyl floors are already available in a self-adhesive variant (thickness of 2 mm and above) and are therefore perfect for renovation work where the floor level cannot be raised much further. The surface underneath must be completely level, any unevenness in a flexible floor will become more apparent as time goes by. Unlike a cold tiled floor, floors made from solid vinyl are not only much warmer, they are also more resistant to objects falling on them.

- ✓ A solid vinyl floor is suitable for wet areas such as kitchens or bathrooms because the material is completely waterproof and does not swell.



Structure of a solid vinyl board

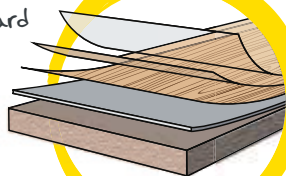
Vinyl

Vinyl floors with a HDF carrier are usually available from a thickness of 6 mm or more. These floors smooth over small areas of unevenness and are therefore easy to lay on top of existing floors. However, they are generally unsuitable for laying in damp rooms because they may swell if water penetrates the joints.

All conventional vinyl floors can be laid on underfloor heating systems without any problems. The only downside: a floor made from vinyl boards is generally more expensive than a laminate floor. Having said that, a vinyl floor is more durable, extremely quiet and easy to clean.

- ✓ The perfect floor for families with children and pets. The low-emission, low-allergenic floors are even suitable for allergy sufferers.

structure of a HDF-vinyl board





3. THE LAYING SURFACE



Click, almost
ready...

Pretreating the laying surface is
the first step to a finished laminate floor.

Laminate flooring is usually placed on the laying surface so that it „floats“. In other words, the flooring is not bonded or secured in any way to the laying surface. To put it in simple terms, one large board consisting of a series of narrow floor boards pushed together is loosely positioned on the laying surface.

Laying surface and laying direction

This large board must remain a sufficient distance from the surrounding walls, however, so that it can expand when subjected to temperature and air humidity fluctuations. If this space is not provided, the floor will bulge. This is why it is extremely important to leave a minimum clearance of approx. 10 mm between the floor boards and the wall. This gap will then be closed off perfectly by a skirting board.

Pretreatment

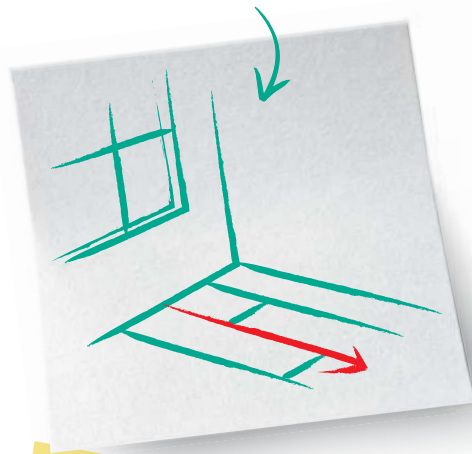
Pretreatment of the laying surface also plays an important role. If the flooring is to be directly placed on a screed floor, it is imperative that you lay a special PE foil as a vapour barrier against rising damp. When laying concrete floors in new buildings, it is also advisable to determine in advance the residual moisture in these floors. You should also level out any unevenness in the laying surface that exceeds 3–4 mm along a length of one metre with a self-spreading filler beforehand. Under no circumstances should you directly lay the wooden flooring on carpets.

Soundproof insulation

If you want good soundproof insulation, the building trade offers you numerous well-engineered products that achieve a high degree of soundproofing and level out unevenness in the laying surface. The use of a soundproof insulation is therefore indispensable and should also match the existing laying surface. Popular 2 mm soundproof foam insulation, for example, is not suitable for laying on underfloor heating systems.

Laying direction

After the laying surface has been pre-treated and the soundproof insulation has been installed, you must decide on the laying direction of the laminate flooring based on the main source of light in the room. If there are several windows, the one that lets most light into the room is the main source. If the laying direction follows the main source of light, the joints are not so easy to detect. The laying direction can have a positive effect on the room size. A narrow room appears to be less tubular if the boards are laid along the short side of the room. »



Vapour barrier against damp

- > Essential for screed floors and underfloor heating
- > A 0.2 mm thick PE foil is laid in a trough form and should be laid approx. 4 cm up the wall
- > At joints, the sheets should overlap by approx. 20–30 cm and be fixed in place with adhesive tape





Soundproof insulation

A wide range of soundproofing systems are available on the market, depending on the laying surface.

Ribbed boards and approx. 2 mm thick special foam are most frequently used. Ecological insulation made from granulated cork or felt can also be a good alternative. Seek advice from the supplier and also ask what the manufacturer of the floor covering recommends. These companies often offer a hotline service to provide advice should you require it.



Laminate with integrated soundproof insulation

The trade offers a number of floor types with integrated soundproof insulation.

Corresponding soundproof insulation in the form of foam or felt is bonded to the back of the floor boards. This means that you save yourself the trouble of rolling out insulation but the selection of insulation available is limited. You should examine each application individually and obtain advice from a specialist, if necessary.



Rolling out soundproof insulation

The rolling or laying out of a soundproof insulation is extremely easy. You should always ensure that the rolled out sheets do not overlap.

It is therefore advisable to secure the adjacent ends of the individual sheets with adhesive tape so that the sheets do not overlap. We recommend that you roll out soundproof insulation in the same direction as the laying direction. This has the advantage that you initially only have to roll out one sheet and can then lay some rows of boards. If you roll the soundproof insulation out crosswise to the laying direction, you can only lay the other rows by walking over the insulation, possibly causing damage.

4. LAYING THE FLOORING



Finally you can get started – step by step!

17 steps to a finished floor – find out how by reading the brief explanations in the following sections. There are plenty of illustrations to accompany the corresponding instructions and help you complete the job successfully in no time at all. It could not be easier – making floor laying fun!

1.

Laying the first row of boards

Start by laying the first boards along the wall. You should mark any projections/unevenness on the floor board using an angle and then cut them out with a jigsaw. **Always remember to make allowances for the important expansion joint of 10 mm between the floor board and the wall or projection**

Marking the last board in the row

Place the tongue on a floor board next to the tongue of a row of boards that are already laid. Leave sufficient wall clearance for the required expansion joint. You now only have to place an angle over the floor board, align it with the end of the floor board row and mark out the kerf line with a pencil.

2.



3.

Cutting laminate flooring to length

The floor board is then placed in the laminate cutter and the line on the board is aligned with the cutting die. Now press the cutting die down and cut through the board. The board is pressed firmly against the front stop edge and cannot slip during the entire cutting process. **The blunt edge of the cutting die protects the user from injuries, whilst cutting through the board effortlessly and cleanly.** As a result, the cutting edge never needs to be sharpened and is almost wear-free.



Laying the last board in the row

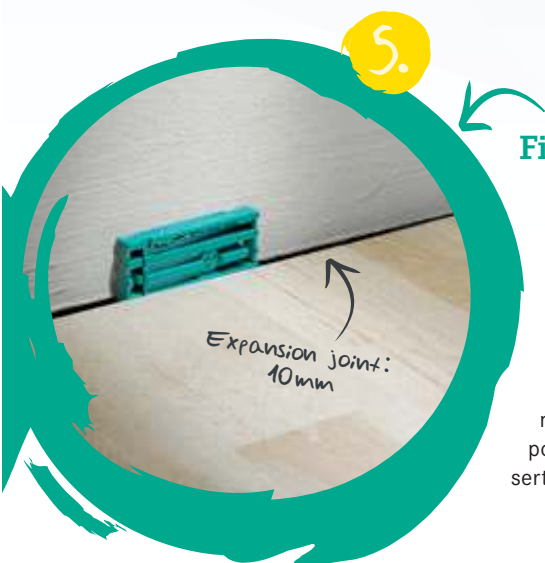
Insert the cut off board into the groove on the row of boards and start the next row using the remaining piece of the floor board. **Ensure that the butt joints in adjacent rows are offset at least 40 cm.** Otherwise you will have to cut the remaining piece to length until you achieve this offset.



5.

Fixing rows of boards with wedges

After the first row has been laid out, you should insert wedges between the ends of the row and the wall to ensure that the space for the expansion joint is retained. **The universal wedges are particularly useful here because they can be pushed together to form a larger wedge.** A raster allows you to push several wedges together to achieve the desired thickness. Once inserted and adjusted, the wedges stay in position and retain their thickness. Do not forget to insert two wedges at each butt joint.



6.

Laying the second row of boards

A range of different click systems are currently available, some of which are driven in and some of which are simply inserted and swivelled downward. Essentially, it does not make a difference which system you choose, since all of them have their advantages and disadvantages. With the click system shown here, the complete next row of boards must be clicked together at the ends before they can be swivelled into the previous row.



Clicking in the second row of boards

The inserting and lowering of a complete row of floor boards in a large room proves to be quite laborious for a single person to do. You should therefore seek assistance from another person. On the other hand, you do not require a hammer or mallet when clicking in, which means you do not make any noise and annoy the neighbours.



8.

Gap-free join

On many click systems, the components must be adjusted with a hammer and mallet to achieve a gap-free join. You should use a mallet so that the delicate tongue and groove do not sustain any damage: it transfers the force of the impact evenly across the edge of the laminate and the protective aluminium strip makes it more durable. Another alternative is the use of the hammer pulling ledge, which combines the functions of a hammer, pulling ledge and mallet in a single safe, ergonomic product. **It has never been so easy to lay laminate without gaps – effective and controlled.**



9.

Rolling out an additional amount of sound insulation and fixing with adhesive tape

After you have laid the flooring almost to the end of the first soundproof insulation row, the next insulation row is rolled out. It is imperative that you fix the butt joints with adhesive tape so that the insulating strips cannot be pushed over one another. A simple adhesive package tape will suffice.



After just a short time ...

... you will get a first impression of your new dream floor. **You will be amazed at how fast you have laid the flooring.** Motivated by this sense of achievement and the clever laying aids from **wolcraft**, the rest is merely a formality.

10.

Shortening door frames

Handsaws with a straight handle cannot be used!

The door frames must be shortened in line with the board thickness. Take a cut-off of a floor board and place it in front of the door frame. Guide a handsaw with a curved handle over the floor board until the door frame is completely cut through. Finally, you may need to rework a little with the firmer chisel.

11.



12.

Screwing on the compensating profile

There is normally a slight difference in height in the door area leading to the neighbouring room, which corresponds to the laminate thickness plus the thickness of the insulation. It is imperative that you eliminate this trip hazard with a compensating profile. The bottom floor rail is affixed directly to the screed floor before the flooring is laid on top of it (**maintain 10 mm expansion joint!**) The chamfered compensation profile is finally screwed onto the floor rail.

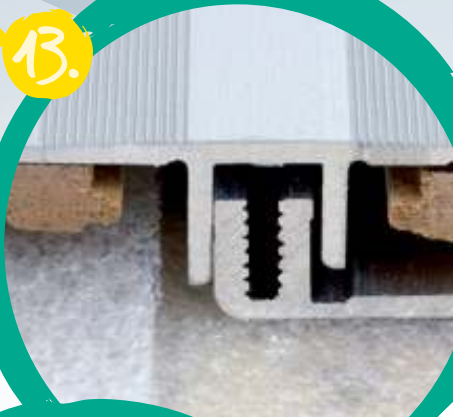


...almost there! Only the last few rows of boards and skirting boards to go!

Transition profile with large rooms

You should not only place a transition profile between two rooms – expansion joints must also be integrated in rooms that are longer or wider than 8m. The trade supplies various profile types made either of metal or the wood type matching the floor.

13.



Measuring the last row of boards

The last row of boards should be no narrower than 5 cm. You should also leave space for a 10 mm expansion joint here. **If you mark the last row using the laminate fitter, you do not have to think about the expansion joint as the device automatically takes it into account.** Every wall contour is transferred perfectly to the floor panel, no matter how complicated it is.

14.



15.



Fitting the last row of boards without leaving gaps

Our hammer pulling ledge makes sure the last row of boards is fitted without any gaps. It is simply inserted in the expansion joint and the cradle is drawn vigorously towards the stop. The force of this guided hammer impact is now transferred evenly across the entire width of the pulling ledge to the board adjacent to the wall, which is joined seamlessly with the flooring already laid. The product is height-adjustable and suitable for all laminate thicknesses from 7 mm.

✓ No risk of damage from hammer impacts

Measuring the mitre joint of the skirting boards

You should best leave this fiddly job to the new bevel + mitre box from **wolcraft**. Simply place the bevel in the corner of the room until both of the legs are firmly positioned against the wall. Now lock both of the legs in position with the set screw.



16.

17.

Last step!

Mitre-cutting the skirting boards

With the bevel + mitre box, you can leave your mitre saw in the tool cabinet. A simple fine handsaw is usually enough. For high and wide baseboards where easy and precise cuts are required, we recommend our Japanese saw. Place the skirting boards on the guide surface of the left and right leg of the preset bevel + mitre box. Then guide the handsaw vertically between the two guide pins. You can master complicated room cross sections in next to no time without making any expensive miscuts.



If not now, when?

The laying of new flooring is the ideal time to finally dispense with the problem of tangled cables. Telephone cables, satellite cables or loudspeaker cables are almost completely concealed behind a sufficiently large skirting board. If you make the skirting board yourself, you will not only save money, but also design the cable duct according to your needs.

Tip!

Depending on the brick walls, the fixing of skirting boards with nails can be an ordeal – not to mention the narrow spaces underneath the radiators. Skirting boards can be installed quickly, cleanly and reliably using a glue cartridge and powerful MG 600 Pro cartridge gun, irrespective of the surface underneath. The cable is concealed in a groove and reappears at the required point in the corner.



5. ESSENTIALS PACKAGES:

THE RIGHT SET FOR EVERY STEP OF THE PROJECT.

essentials package

Laying laminate and design flooring

Complete set consisting of pulling ledge, mallet and 30 universal wedges

The set contains three problem-solvers for compacting rows of laminate and design floorboards and creating a expansion gap around the outside: **wolcraft's** pulling ledge, mallet and 30 universal wedges – for quickly and reliably obtaining a gap-free surface and uniform expansion gaps.

1. A **mallet** is indispensable for gap-free, even alignment of parquet and laminate boards.
2. The **pulling ledge** comes into its own in areas adjacent to walls.
3. Use the 30 **universal wedges** to create a expansion gap all around the flooring.

essentials package

Fitting laminate and design flooring

Complete set consisting of universal angle & try square, contour gauge and laminate fitter

These three problem-solvers are all you need to meet the challenge of accurately fitting laminate and design flooring. The set includes **wolcraft's** contour gauge, laminate fitter and universal angle & try square – for a perfect surface finish with accurate wall edges and clean contours.

1. Using the **universal angle & try square**, you can measure the correct length for the last board in a row and transfer it to the material.
2. The **contour gauge** is indispensable if you need to take accurate measurements of unusual recesses, e.g. for heating pipes, and apply them to the board.
3. Use the **laminate fitter** to mark out the cut on the last board and ensure that the final row is cut exactly to size.



The innovative project tools supplied by **wolfcraft** make it a doddle to lay laminate, vinyl and design floorboards for any DIY enthusiast, whether a beginner or an expert. It's especially easy with the three essentials packages designed by **wolfcraft**. Together with the cutters, these sets cover everything you need to finish your project:

✓ Laying ✓ Fitting ✓ Attaching skirting boards

This makes the work of laying laminate and design flooring easy in every way – it's easy to understand, easy to buy and easy to carry out.

essentials package

Attaching skirting boards

Complete set consisting of bevel and mitre box, Japanese saw and MG 200 caulking gun

With **wolfcraft**'s bevel and mitre box, Japanese saw and MG 200 caulking gun, you're ideally prepared to meet all the challenges involved in obtaining a perfectly cut and installed skirting board. Ideally fitted baseboards and skirting boards with precise mitres are practically guaranteed.

1. The **bevel and mitre box** for measuring and sawing precise mitres is a smart 2-in-1 product that guarantees you perfectly fitted baseboards, eliminating the need for an angular bevel gauge.
2. The **Japanese saw** from **wolfcraft** features a removable blade with teeth on both sides. It is ideal for cutting baseboards with the bevel and mitre box.
3. To attach the skirting boards to the wall, use a suitable construction adhesive in a 310 ml cartridge, which you can apply easily and reliably with the **MG 200 caulking gun**.



Watch the video instructions now for a complete overview!

The video instructions from *wolcraft* clearly explain the individual steps up to the finished floor and provide helpful tips. Simple scan the QR code or visit www.wolcraft.com!



Shopping list

Art.-No.	Product	Description
6940000		VLC 1000 laminate and vinyl cutter
6939000		VLC 800 laminate and vinyl cutter
6937000		LC 600 laminate cutter
6946000		Universal wedges
6947000		Professional mallet
6945000		Hammer pulling ledge
6949000		Contour gauge
6948000		Bevel+mitre box (0-70 mm)
6948200		Bevel+mitre box (0-100 mm)
6957000		Angular bevel gauge for mitre saws
6958000		angular bevel gauge
6952000		Laminate fitter
6925000		Cranked handsaw
6950000		Handsaw
6951000		Japanese saw
6975000		essentials package laying
6976000		essentials package fitting
6977000		essentials package Attaching skirting boards