



(12) **EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION**

(43) Date of publication:  
**17.12.2014 Bulletin 2014/51**

(51) Int Cl.:  
**E04F 15/02 (2006.01) E04F 15/04 (2006.01)**

(21) Application number: **14169440.6**

(22) Date of filing: **14.02.2001**

(84) Designated Contracting States:  
**AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE TR**  
Designated Extension States:  
**LT LV RO**

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(30) Priority: **31.03.2000 SE 0001149**

(62) Document number(s) of the earlier application(s) in accordance with Art. 76 EPC:  
**08166656.2 / 2 009 195**  
**01906461.7 / 1 276 941**

Remarks:

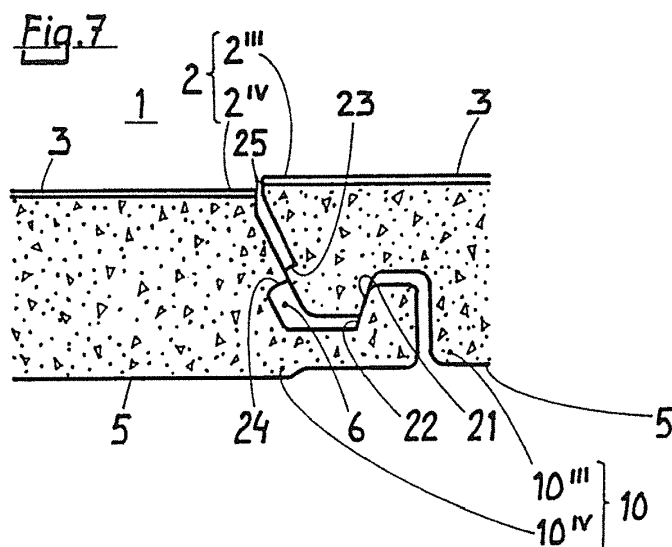
This application was filed on 22-05-2014 as a divisional application to the application mentioned under INID code 62.

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(54) **A flooring material of sheet-shaped floor elements joined with joining members**

(57) Flooring material comprising floor elements (1) with male joining members (10<sup>I</sup>) on a first edge (2<sup>I</sup>), while a second edge (2<sup>II</sup>) of the floor elements (1) is provided with a female joining member (10<sup>II</sup>), whereby the floor elements (1) are intended to mainly be joined together by tilting the floor element (1) to be joined with an already installed floor element (1), wherein the floor elements (1)

on a third edge (2<sup>III</sup>) and a fourth edge (2<sup>IV</sup>) are provided with vertical assembly joining members (10<sup>III</sup> - 10<sup>IV</sup>), and in that two adjacent edges (2) of a floor element (1), at the same time, and in the same turning motion, can be joined with a floor element (1) adjacent to the first edge (2<sup>I</sup>) and a floor element adjacent to the third or fourth edge (2<sup>III</sup> and 2<sup>IV</sup>, respectively).



## Description

**[0001]** The present invention relates to a flooring material comprising sheet-shaped floor elements which are joined by means of joining members.

**[0002]** Prefabricated floor boards provided with tongue and groove at the edges are quite common nowadays. These can be installed by the average handy man as they are very easy to install. Such floors can, for example, be constituted of solid wood, fibre board or particle board. These are most often provided with a surface layer such as lacquer, or some kind of laminate. The boards are most often installed by being glued via tongue and groove. The most common types of tongue and groove are however burdened with the disadvantage to form gaps of varying width between the floor boards in cases where the installer hasn't been thorough enough. Dirt will easily collect in such gaps. Moisture will furthermore enter the gaps which will cause the core to expand in cases where it is made of wood, fiber board or particle board, which usually is the case. The expansion will cause the surface layer to rise closest to the edges of the joint which radically reduces the useful life of the floor since the surface layer will be exposed to an exceptional wear. Different types of tensioning devices, forcing the floor boards together during installation can be used to avoid such gaps. This operation is however more or less awkward. It is therefore desirable to achieve a joint which is self-guiding and thereby automatically finds the correct position. Such a joint would also be possible to utilize in floors where no glue is to be used.

**[0003]** Such a joint is known through WO 94/26999 which deals with a system to join two floor boards. The floor boards are provided with a locking device at the rear sides. In one embodiment the floor boards are provided with profiles on the lower side at a first long side and short side. These profiles, which extends outside the floor board itself, is provided with an upwards directed lip which fits into grooves on the lower side of a corresponding floor board. These grooves are arranged on the second short side and long side of this floor board. The floor boards are furthermore provided with a traditional tongue and groove on the edges. The intentions are that the profiles shall bend downwards and then to snap back into the groove when assembled. The profiles are integrated with the floor boards through folding or alternatively, through gluing.

**[0004]** According to WO 94/26999, the floor boards may be joined by turning or prizing it into position with the long side edge as a pivot point. It is then necessary to slide the floor board longitudinally so that it snaps into the floor board previously installed in the same row. A play is essential in order to achieve that. This play seems to be marked A in the figures. A tolerance of 0.2mm is mentioned in the application. Such a play will naturally cause undesired gaps between the floor boards. Dirt and moisture can penetrate into these gaps.

**[0005]** It is also known through WO 97/47834 to man-

ufacture a joint where the floor boards are joined by turning or prizing it into position with the long side edge as a pivot point. According to this invention a traditional tongue has been provided with heel on the lower side.

5 The heel has a counterpart in a recess in the groove of the opposite side of the floor board. The lower cheek of the groove will be bent away during the assembly and will then snap back when the floor board is in the correct position. The snap-joining parts, i. e. the tongue and  
10 groove, is in opposite to the invention according to WO 94/26999 above, where they are constituted by separate parts, seems to be manufactured monolithically from the core of the floor board. WO 97/47834 does also show how the tongue and groove with heels and recesses according to the invention is tooled by means of cutting  
15 machining. This invention does also have the disadvantage that the best mode of joining floor boards includes longitudinal sliding for joining the short sides of the floor boards, which also here will require a play which will  
20 cause unwanted gaps between the floor boards. Dirt and moisture can penetrate into these gaps.

**[0006]** It is, through the present invention, made possible to solve the above mentioned problems whereby a floor element which can be assembled without having to  
25 be slid along already assembled floor elements has been achieved. It is thereby made possible to achieve tighter joints.

**[0007]** The invention is defined in the appended claims.

**[0008]** Accordingly, the invention relates to a flooring material comprising sheet-shaped floor elements with a  
30 mainly square or rectangular shape. The floor elements are provided with edges, a lower side and an upper decorative layer. The floor elements are intended to be joined by means of joining members. A preferred embodiment is characterized in that;  
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a) The floor elements are provided with male joining members on a first edge while a second, opposite, edge of the floor elements are provided with a female joining member. The male joining member is provided with a tongue and a lower side groove. The female joining member is provided with a groove and a cheek, the cheek being provided with a lip. The floor elements are intended to mainly be joined together  
40 by tilting the floor element to be joined with an already installed floor element or a row of already installed floor elements, with the male joining member of the floor element angled downwards and that the first edge is allowed to be mainly parallel to the second edge of the already installed floor element or elements. The tongue of the tilted floor element is then inserted into the groove of the female joining member of the already installed floor element or elements. The tilted floor element is then turned downwards, with its lower edge as a pivot axis, so that the lip eventually snaps into the lower side groove where the decorative upper layer of the floor elements are  
45 mainly parallel.  
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b) The floor elements are moreover provided with a male vertical assembly joining member on a third edge while a fourth edge is provided with female vertical assembly joining member. The fourth edge is arranged on a side opposite to the third edge.

c) The floor elements are alternatively provided with a male vertical assembly joining member on a third edge, while a fourth edge also is provided with male vertical assembly joining member. The fourth edge is arranged on a side opposite to the third edge. Adjacent male vertical assembly joining members are thereby joined by means of a separate vertical assembly joining profile.

**[0009]** Two adjacent edges of a floor element can hereby be joined with a floor element adjacent to the first edge and a floor element adjacent to the third or fourth edge at the same time, and in the same turning motion.

**[0010]** The force needed to overcome the static friction along the joint between two completely assembled male and female joining members is preferably larger than 10N per meter of joint length, suitably larger than 100N per meter of joint length.

**[0011]** According to one embodiment of the invention, the floor elements are provided with male vertical assembly joining members on a third edge and provided with female vertical assembly joining members on a fourth edge. The male vertical assembly joining members are provided with mainly vertical lower cheek surfaces arranged parallel to the closest edge. The lower cheek surfaces are intended to interact with mainly vertical upper cheek surfaces arranged on the female vertical assembly joining members so that two joined adjacent floor elements are locked against each other in a horizontal direction. The male and female vertical assembly joining members are provided with one or more snapping hooks with matching undercuts which by being provided with mainly horizontal locking surfaces limits the vertical movement between two joined adjacent floor elements.

**[0012]** The floor elements may alternatively be provided with male vertical assembly joining members on both a third and a fourth edge. These edges are then snap joined by means of a vertical assembly profile which on both sides of a longitudinal symmetry line is designed as a female vertical assembly joining member according to the description above. Two joined adjacent floor elements are locked to each other in a horizontal direction via the vertical assembly profile while, at the same time, vertical movement between two joined adjacent floor elements is limited.

**[0013]** The joint between a third and a fourth edge of two joined floor elements preferably comprises contact surfaces which are constituted by the horizontal locking surfaces of the under cuts and hooks, the mainly vertical upper cheek surfaces and lower cheek surfaces as well as upper mating surfaces.

**[0014]** The joint between two joined floor elements suitably also comprises cavities.

**[0015]** According to one embodiment of the invention the snapping hook is constituted by a separate spring part which is placed in a cavity. Alternatively the undercut is constituted by a separate spring part which is placed in a cavity. The spring part is suitably constituted by an extruded thermoplastic profile, a profile of thermosetting resin or an extruded metal profile.

**[0016]** The vertical assembly joining profiles are suitably shaped as extended profiles which suitably are manufactured through extrusion which is a well-known and rational method. The vertical assembly joining profiles are suitably shaped as extended lengths or rolls which can be cut to the desired length. The length of the vertical assembly joining profiles considerably exceeds the length of a floor element, before being cut. The lateral joints of the floor will only need shorter pieces of vertical assembly joining profiles which are positioned as each new floor board is introduced to a row. Vertical assembly joining profiles according to the present invention may be manufactured of a number of different materials and manufacturing methods. Among the most suited can, however, be mentioned injection moulding and extrusion. Suitable materials are thermoplastic materials such as polyolefins, polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride or acrylnitrile-butadiene- styrene copolymer. These may suitably be filled with, for example, wood powder or lime in order to increase the rigidity but also to increase the adhesion when glue is used. It is also possible to mill a vertical assembly joining profile from a material such as wood, fiber board or particle board.

**[0017]** The flooring material including the floor boards and joining profiles above is most suited when installing floors where it isn't desired to use glue. It is, however, possible to use glue or twin-faced adhesive tape in order to make the installation irreversibly permanent. The glue or tape is then suitably applied on, or in connection to, possible cavities or faces below the upper mating surfaces.

**[0018]** The invention is described further in connection to enclosed figures showing different embodiments of a flooring material whereby,

- figure 1 shows, in cross-section, a first and a second edge 2<sup>I</sup> and 2<sup>II</sup> respectively, during joining;
- figure 2 shows, in cross-section, a second embodiment of a first and a second edge 2<sup>I</sup> and 2<sup>II</sup> respectively, during joining;
- figure 3 shows, in cross-section, a third embodiment of a first and a second edge 2<sup>I</sup> and 2<sup>II</sup> respectively, during joining;
- figure 4 shows, in cross-section, a fourth embodiment of a first and a second edge 2<sup>I</sup> and 2<sup>II</sup> respectively, during joining;
- figure 5 shows, in cross-section, a third and a fourth edge 2<sup>III</sup> and 2<sup>IV</sup> respectively, during joining;
- figure 6 shows, in cross-section, a second embodiment of a third and a fourth edge 2<sup>III</sup> and 2<sup>IV</sup> respectively, during joining;

- figure 7 shows, in cross-section, a third embodiment of a third and a fourth edge 2<sup>III</sup> and 2<sup>IV</sup> respectively, during joining; and
- figure 8 shows, in cross-section, a fourth embodiment of a third and a fourth edge 2<sup>III</sup> and 2<sup>IV</sup> respectively and a vertical assembly joining profile 30, during joining.

**[0019]** Accordingly figure 1 shows, in cross-section, a first and a second edge 2<sup>I</sup> and 2<sup>II</sup> respectively, during assembly. The figure shows parts of a flooring material comprising sheet-shaped floor elements 1 with a mainly square or rectangular shape. The floor elements 1 are provided with edges 2, a lower side 5 and an upper decorative layer 3. The floor elements 1 are intended to be joined by means of joining members 10. The floor elements 1 are provided with male joining members 10<sup>I</sup> on a first edge 2<sup>I</sup> while a second edge 2<sup>II</sup> of the floor elements 1 are provided with a female joining member 10<sup>II</sup>. The second edge 2<sup>II</sup> is arranged on a side opposite to the first edge 2<sup>I</sup>. The male joining member 10<sup>I</sup> is provided with a tongue 11 and a lower side 5 groove 12. The female joining member 10<sup>II</sup> is provided with a groove 13 and a cheek 14, the cheek 14 being provided with a lip 15. The floor elements 1 are intended to mainly be joined together by tilting the floor element 1 to be joined with an already installed floor element 1 or a row of already installed floor elements 1, with the male joining member 10<sup>I</sup> of the floor element 1 angled downwards and that the first edge 2<sup>I</sup> is allowed to be mainly parallel to the second edge 2<sup>II</sup> of the already installed floor element 1 or elements 1. The tongue 11 of the tilted floor element 1 is then inserted into the groove 13 of the female joining member 10<sup>II</sup> of the already installed floor element 1 or elements 1, whereby the tilted floor element 1 is turned downwards, with its lower edge as a pivot axis, so that the lip 15 eventually falls into the lower side 5 groove 12 where the decorative upper layer 3 of the floor elements 1 are mainly parallel.

**[0020]** The embodiment shown in figure 2 corresponds mainly with the one shown in figure 1. The lip 15 and lower side 5 groove 12 are, however, provided with a cam 16 and a cam groove 17 which provides a snap action locking.

**[0021]** The embodiment shown in figure 3 corresponds mainly with the one shown in figure 1 and 2 above. The lip 15 and lower side 5 groove 12 are, however, provided with a cam 16 and a cam groove 17 which provides a snap action locking.

**[0022]** The embodiment shown in figure 4 corresponds mainly with the one shown in figure 1 above. The lip 15 and cheek 14 is however shaped as a thin resilient section which provides a snap action locking.

**[0023]** Figure 5 shows, in cross-section, a third and a fourth edge 2<sup>III</sup> and 2<sup>IV</sup> respectively, of a floor element 1 according to any of the figures 1 to 4. The floor elements 1 are provided with a male vertical assembly joining member 10<sup>III</sup> on a third edge 2<sup>III</sup> while a fourth edge 2<sup>IV</sup> is

provided with a female vertical assembly joining member 10<sup>II</sup>. The fourth edge 2<sup>IV</sup> is placed on a side opposite to the third edge 2<sup>III</sup>.

**[0024]** The male vertical assembly joining members 10<sup>III</sup> are provided with mainly vertical lower cheek surfaces 21 arranged parallel to the closest edge 2. The lower cheek surfaces 21 are intended to interact with mainly vertical upper cheek surfaces 22 arranged on the female vertical assembly joining members 10<sup>IV</sup> so that two joined adjacent floor elements 1 are locked against each other in a horizontal direction. The male vertical assembly joining members 10<sup>III</sup> are moreover provided with two snapping hooks 23 while the female vertical assembly joining members 10<sup>IV</sup> are provided with matching undercuts 24, which by being provided with mainly horizontal locking surfaces limits the vertical movement between two joined adjacent floor elements 1.

**[0025]** The joint between a third and a fourth edge 2<sup>III</sup> and 2<sup>IV</sup> respectively of two joined floor elements 1 further comprises contact surfaces which are constituted by the horizontal locking surfaces of the undercuts 24 and hooks 23, the mainly vertical upper cheek surfaces 22 lower cheek surfaces as well as upper mating surfaces 25.

**[0026]** The joint between two joined floor elements 1 also comprises cavities 6.

**[0027]** The embodiment shown in figure 6 corresponds in the main with the one shown in figure 5. The male vertical assembly joining members 10<sup>III</sup> are, however, provided with only one snapping hook 23 while the female vertical assembly joining members 10<sup>IV</sup> are provided with a matching undercut 24, which by being provided with mainly horizontal locking surfaces limits vertical movement between to joined adjacent floor boards 1.

**[0028]** The embodiment shown in figure 7 corresponds in the main with the one shown in figure 6. The snapping hook 23 on the male vertical assembly joining member 10<sup>III</sup> is, however, moved somewhat inwards in the floor element 1 whereby a guiding angle is formed above the undercut 24 of the female vertical joining member 10<sup>IV</sup>.

**[0029]** The embodiment shown in figure 8 corresponds mainly with the one shown in figure 7. Both the third and the fourth edges 2<sup>III</sup> and 2<sup>IV</sup> respectively are, however, provided with male vertical assembly joining members 10<sup>III</sup>. A vertical assembly joining profile 30, provided with a female vertical assembly joining profile 10<sup>IV</sup> on both sides of a vertical symmetry line, is used for joining the two floor elements 1.

**[0030]** The female vertical assembly joining members 10<sup>IV</sup> of the vertical assembly joining profile 30 are equipped similar to the female vertical assembly joining members 10<sup>IV</sup> in figure 7 above.

**[0031]** Two adjacent edges 2 of a floor element 1 can at the same time, and in the same turning motion, be joined with a floor element 1 adjacent to the first edge 2<sup>I</sup> and a floor element 1 adjacent to the third or fourth edge 2<sup>III</sup> and 2<sup>IV</sup> respectively, when assembling floor elements 1 according to the above described embodiments.

**[0032]** The floor elements 1 according to the present

invention most often comprises a core. The core is most often comprised of particles or fiber of wood bonded with resin or glue. It is advantageous to coat the surface closest to the joint in cases where the floor will be exposed to high levels of moisture since the cellulose based material is sensitive to moisture. This coating may suitably incorporate resin, wax or some kind of lacquer. It is not necessary to coat the joint when it is to be glued since the glue itself will protect from moisture penetration. The upper decorative layer 3 is constituted of a decorative paper impregnated with melamine-formaldehyde resin. One or more so called overlay sheets of a-cellulose, impregnated with melamine-formaldehyde resin may possibly be placed on top of the decorative layer. The abrasion resistance may be improved by sprinkling one or more of the sheets with hard particles of for example alpha-aluminum oxide, silicon carbide or silicon oxide. The lower side 5 may suitably be coated with lacquer or a layer of paper and resin.

**[0033]** Preferred embodiments of the invention are defined in the following numbered paragraphs:

1. Flooring material comprising sheet-shaped floor elements (1) with a mainly square or rectangular shape, which floor elements (1) are provided with edges (2), a lower side (5) and an upper decorative layer (3), whereby the floor elements (1) are intended to be joined by means of joining members (10), characterized in that, a) the floor elements (1) are provided with male joining members (10<sup>I</sup>) on a first edge (2<sup>I</sup>) while a second edge (2<sup>II</sup>) of the floor elements (1) are provided with a female joining member (10<sup>II</sup>), whereby the male joining member (10<sup>I</sup>) is provided with a tongue (11) and a lower side (5) groove (12) while the female joining member (10<sup>II</sup>) is provided with a groove (13) and a cheek (14), the cheek (14) being provided with a lip (15), whereby the floor elements (1) are intended to mainly be joined together by tilting the floor element (1) to be joined with an already installed floor element (1) or a row of already installed floor elements (1), with the male joining member (10<sup>I</sup>) of the floor element (1) angled downwards and that the first edge (2<sup>I</sup>) is allowed to be mainly parallel to the second edge (2<sup>II</sup>) of the already installed floor element (1) or elements (1), whereby the tongue (11) of the tilted floor element (1) is inserted into the groove (13) of the female joining member (10<sup>II</sup>) of the already installed floor element (1) or elements (1), whereby the tilted floor element (1) is turned downwards, with its lower edge as a pivot axis, so that the lip (15) eventually snaps into the lower side (5) groove (12) where the decorative upper layer (3) of the floor elements (1) are mainly parallel, and that, b) the floor elements (1), on a third edge (2<sup>III</sup>), are provided with a male vertical assembly joining member (10<sup>III</sup>) while a fourth edge (2<sup>IV</sup>) is provided with female vertical assembly joining member (10<sup>IV</sup>), the fourth edge (2<sup>IV</sup>) being arranged

on a side opposite to the third edge (2<sup>III</sup>), or that, c) the floor elements (1) on a third edge (2<sup>III</sup>), are provided with a male vertical assembly joining member (10<sup>III</sup>) while a fourth edge (2<sup>IV</sup>) also is provided with male vertical assembly joining member (10<sup>III</sup>), the fourth edge (2<sup>IV</sup>) being arranged on a side opposite to the third edge (2<sup>III</sup>), whereby adjacent male vertical assembly joining members (10<sup>III</sup>) are joined by means of a separate vertical assembly joining profile (30), whereby two adjacent edges (2) of a floor element (1) at the same time, and in the same turning motion can be joined with a floor element (1) adjacent to the first edge (2<sup>I</sup>) and a floor element adjacent to the third or fourth edge (2<sup>III</sup> and 2<sup>IV</sup> respectively).

2. Flooring material according to paragraph 1 above, characterized in that the force needed to overcome the static friction along the joint between two completely assembled male and female joining members (10<sup>I</sup> and 10<sup>II</sup> respectively) is larger than 10N per meter of joint length, preferably larger than 100N per meter of joint length.

3. Flooring material according to paragraph 1 or 2 above, characterized in that the floor elements (1) are provided with male vertical assembly joining members (10<sup>III</sup>) on a third edge (2<sup>III</sup>) and provided with female vertical assembly joining members (10<sup>IV</sup>) on a fourth edge (2<sup>IV</sup>), whereby the male vertical assembly joining members (10<sup>III</sup>) are provided with mainly vertical lower cheek surfaces (21) arranged parallel to the closest edge (2), which lower cheek surfaces (21) are intended to interact with mainly vertical upper cheek surfaces (22) arranged on the female vertical assembly joining members (10<sup>IV</sup>) so that two joined adjacent floor elements (1) are locked against each other in a horizontal direction and that the male and female vertical assembly joining members (10<sup>III</sup> and 10<sup>IV</sup> respectively) are provided with one or more snapping hooks (23) with matching under cuts (24) which by being provided with mainly horizontal locking surfaces limits the vertical movement between two joined adjacent floor elements (1).

4. Flooring material according to any of the paragraphs 1 to 3 above, characterized in that the joint between a third and a fourth edge (2<sup>III</sup> and 2<sup>IV</sup> respectively) of two joined floor elements (1) comprises contact surfaces which are constituted by the horizontal locking surfaces of the under cuts (23) and hooks (24), the mainly vertical upper cheek surfaces (22) and lower cheek surfaces as well as upper mating surfaces (25).

5. Flooring material according to any of the paragraphs 1 to 4 above, characterized in that the joint between two joined floor elements (1) also comprises cavities (6).

6. Flooring material according to any of the paragraphs 2 to 5 above, characterized in that the snapping hook (23) is constituted by a separate spring

part (7) which is placed in a cavity (6).

7. Flooring material according to any of the paragraphs 2 to 5 above, characterized in that the undercut (24) is constituted by a separate spring part (7) which is placed in a cavity (6).

8. Flooring material according to paragraph 6 or 7 above, characterized in that the spring part (7) is constituted by an extruded thermoplastic profile.

9. Flooring material according to paragraph 6 or 7 above, characterized in that the spring part (7) is constituted by a profile of a thermosetting resin.

10. Flooring material according to paragraph 6 or 7 above, characterized in that the spring part (7) is constituted by an extruded metal profile.

11. Flooring material according to any of the paragraphs 1 to 10 above, characterized in that the joining members (10) and/or the floor elements (1) are coated with twin-faced adhesive tape or glue.

**[0034]** The invention is not limited by the embodiments shown since they can be varied within the scope of the invention.

## Claims

1. Flooring material comprising sheet-shaped floor elements (1) with a mainly square or rectangular shape, which floor elements (1) are provided with edges (2), a lower side (5) and an upper decorative layer (3), whereby the floor elements (1) are intended to be joined by means of joining members (10), **characterized in that**

- the floor elements (1) are provided with male joining members (10<sup>I</sup>) on a first edge (2<sup>I</sup>), while a second edge (2<sup>II</sup>) of the floor elements (1) is provided with a female joining member (10<sup>II</sup>), whereby the male joining member (10<sup>I</sup>) is provided with a tongue (11) and a lower side (5) groove (12) while the female joining member (10<sup>II</sup>) is provided with a groove (13) and a cheek (14), the cheek (14) being provided with a lip (15), whereby the floor elements (1) are intended to mainly be joined together by tilting the floor element (1) to be joined with an already installed floor element (1) or a row of already installed floor elements (1), with the male joining member (10<sup>I</sup>) of the floor element (1) angled downwards, and that the first edge (2<sup>I</sup>) is allowed to be mainly parallel to the second edge (2<sup>II</sup>) of the already installed floor element (1) or elements (1), whereby the tongue (11) of the tilted floor element (1) is inserted into the groove (13) of the female joining member (10<sup>II</sup>) of the already installed floor element (1) or elements (1), whereby the tilted floor element (1) is turned downwards, with its lower edge as a pivot axis, so that

the lip (15) eventually enters into the lower side (5) groove (12) where the decorative upper layer (3) of the floor elements (1) are mainly parallel; - the floor elements (1), on a third edge (2<sup>III</sup>), are provided with a male vertical assembly joining member (10<sup>III</sup>), while a fourth edge (2<sup>IV</sup>) is provided with female vertical assembly joining member (10<sup>IV</sup>), the fourth edge (2<sup>IV</sup>) being arranged on a side opposite to the third edge (2<sup>III</sup>), wherein the joint at said third edge (2<sup>III</sup>) and fourth edge (2<sup>IV</sup>) comprises cavities (6); and - two adjacent edges (2) of a floor element (1), at the same time, and in the same turning motion, can be joined with a floor element (1) adjacent to the first edge (2<sup>I</sup>) and a floor element adjacent to the third or fourth edge (2<sup>III</sup> and 2<sup>IV</sup>, respectively).

2. Floor material according to claim 1, **characterized in that** the joint at said third edge (2<sup>III</sup>) and fourth edge (2<sup>IV</sup>) comprises a plurality of cavities.

3. Floor material according to claim 2, **characterized in that** said plurality of cavities (6) includes a first cavity mainly formed by a recess underneath said upper decorative layer (3) in said male vertical assembly joining member (10<sup>III</sup>) and a second cavity mainly formed by a recess underneath said upper decorative layer (3) in said female vertical assembly joining member (10<sup>IV</sup>).

4. Floor material according to any of the preceding claims, **characterized in that** said male vertical assembly joining member (10<sup>III</sup>) is provided with mainly vertical lower cheek surfaces (21) arranged parallel to the closest edge (2), which lower cheek surfaces (21) are intended to interact with mainly vertical upper cheek surfaces (22) arranged on said separate vertical assembly joining profile so that two joined adjacent floor elements (1) are locked against each other in a horizontal direction and wherein said vertical assembly joining members (10<sup>III</sup>-10<sup>IV</sup>) are provided with hooks (24) and matching undercuts (23).

5. Floor material according to claim 4, **characterized in that** the joint at said third edge (2<sup>III</sup>) and fourth edge (2<sup>IV</sup>) comprises a plurality of cavities (6) along the periphery of said male vertical assembly joining member (10<sup>III</sup>), including a first cavity above said hook (24) and a second cavity between said hook (24) and said lower cheek surface (21).

6. Floor material according to claim 4 or 5, wherein said hook (23) and said undercut (24) interact so that two joined adjacent floor elements (1) are locked against each other in a vertical direction.

7. Floor material according to any of claims 4 to 6, **char-**

**acterized in that** the joint between a third and a fourth edge (2<sup>III</sup> and 2<sup>IV</sup> respectively) of two joined floor elements (1) comprises contact surfaces which are constituted by mainly horizontal locking surfaces on the undercuts (23) and hooks (24), the mainly vertical upper cheek surfaces (22) and lower cheek surfaces as well as upper mating surfaces (25). 5

8. Floor material according to any of claims 4 to 7, **characterized in that** said floor elements comprise a core material and that said hooks (23) and undercuts (24) are formed in the material of the core. 10
9. Floor material according to any of claims 4 to 7, **characterized in that** either said hook (24) or said undercut is constituted by a separate spring part which is placed in a cavity (6) available between joined floor elements (1). 15
10. Flooring material according to any of the preceding claims, **characterized in that** the force needed to overcome the static friction along the joint between two completely assembled male and female joining members (10<sup>I</sup> and 10<sup>II</sup> respectively) is larger 5 than 10N per meter of joint length, preferably larger than 100N per meter of joint length. 20 25
11. Flooring material according to any of the preceding claims, **characterized in that** the floor elements (1) have a core comprised of particles or fiber of wood bonded with resin or glue. 30

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Fig. 1

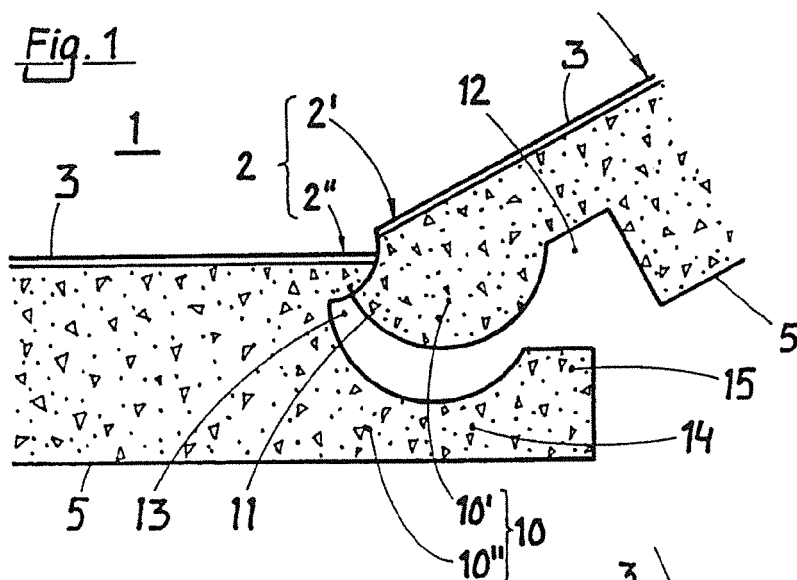


Fig. 2

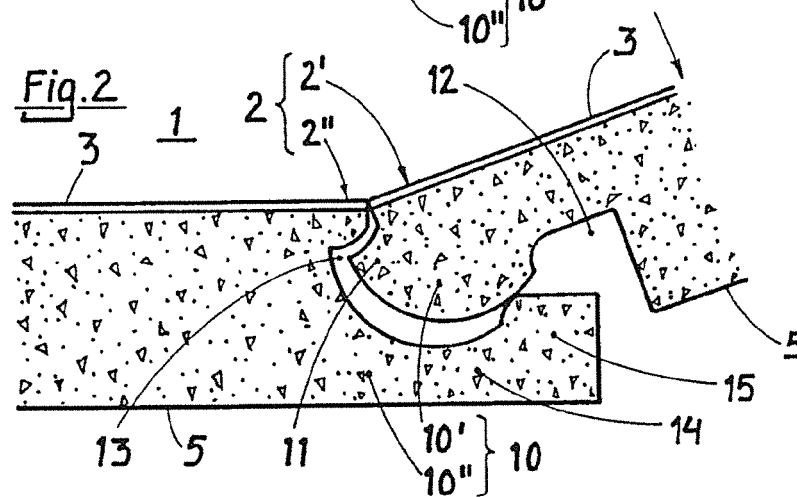


Fig. 3

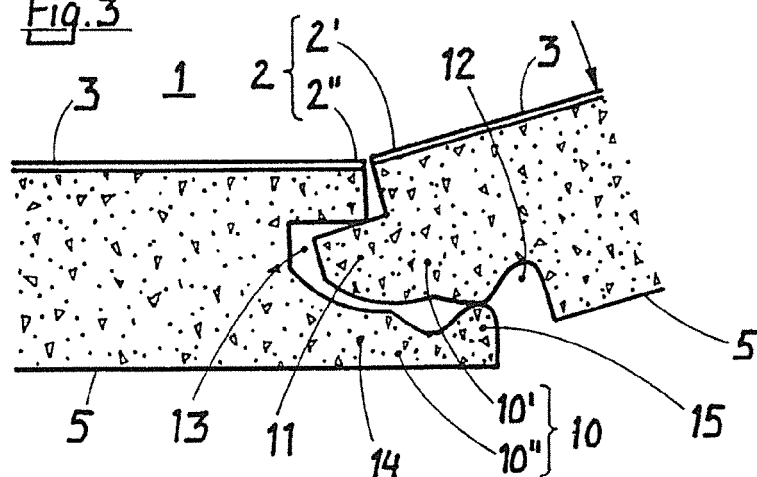




Fig. 4

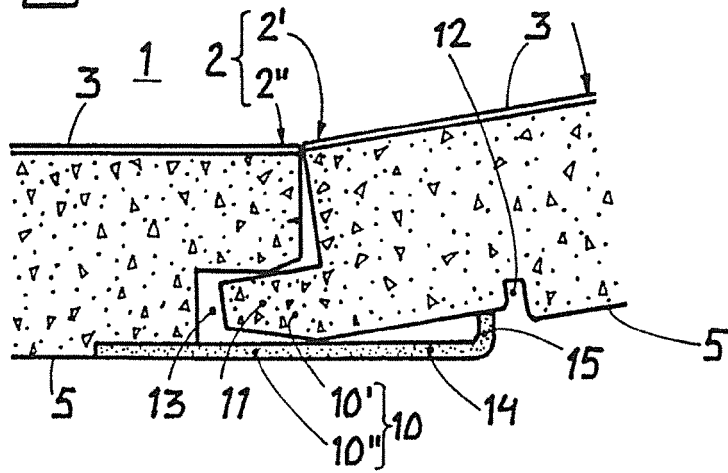


Fig. 5

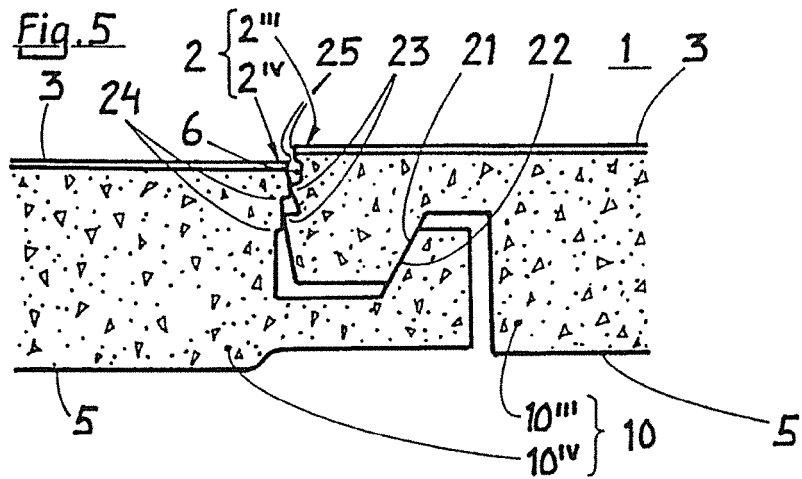


Fig. 6

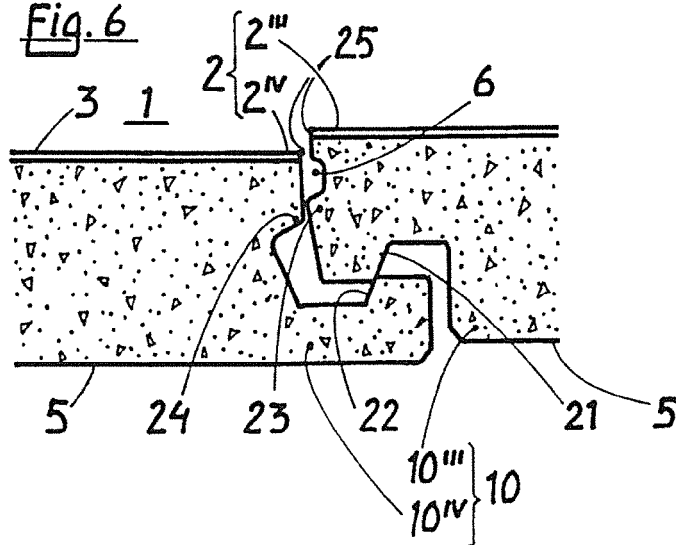


Fig.7

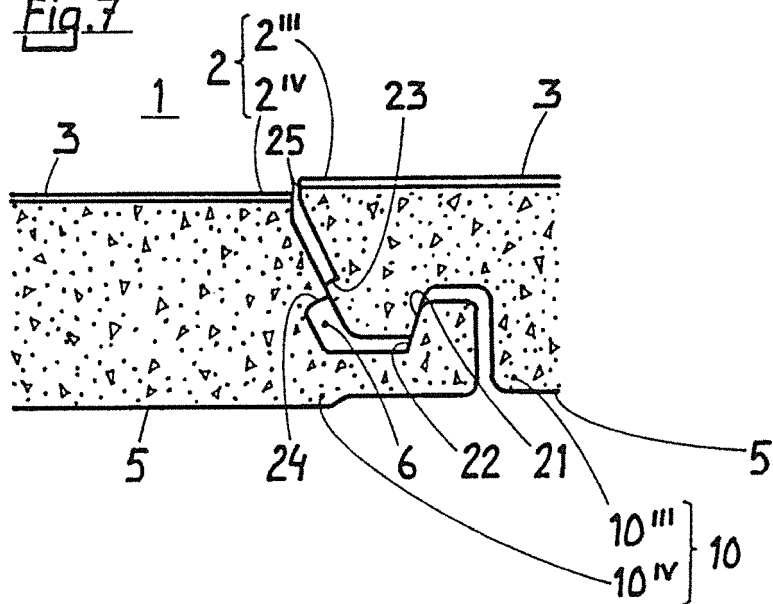
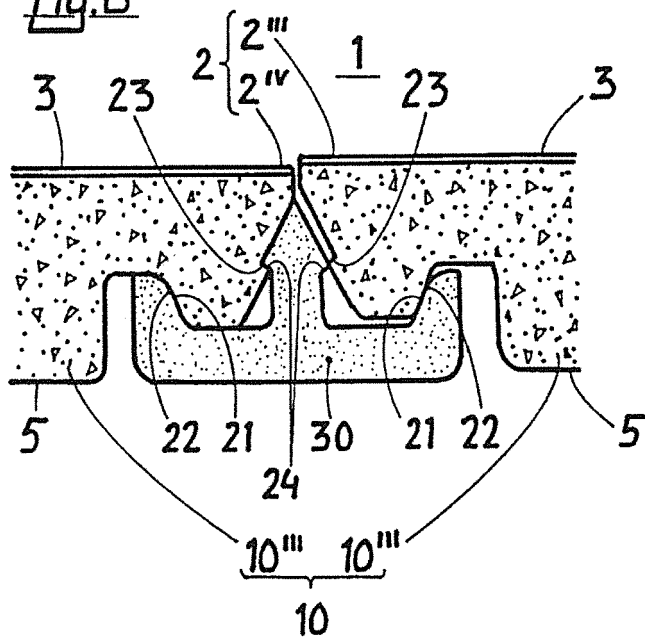


Fig.8



**REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION**

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**Patent documents cited in the description**

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