



INSTALLATION GUIDE FOR WATER-RESISTANT LAMINATE FLOORING

Thank you for choosing our flooring. When properly installed and cared for, your new flooring will be easy to maintain and will keep its great look for years.

Please read all the instructions before you begin the installation. Improper installation will void the warranty.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

All wood-based products, even those specifically designed to have increased resistance to moisture, are hygroscopic (they will react to the moisture in the environment) and as a result will expand or contract accordingly. All sources of under floor moisture must be rectified prior to the installation of the floor. Any construction dampness must be completely dry. Although this product has been designed with bathroom installation in mind it is not waterproof and excessive wetting is to be avoided and water spillages dried immediately.

I. GENERAL PREPARATIONS

- Prior to installation, inspect material in daylight for visible faults/damage, including defects or discrepancies in color or gloss; check the edges of the flooring for straightness and any damage. No claims on surface defects will be accepted after installation.
- It is preferable to lay boards perpendicular to the window, following the direction of the main source of light. For the best result, make sure to always work from 3 to 4 cartons at a time, mixing the planks during the installation.
- Check if subfloor/site conditions comply with the specifications described in these instructions. If you are not satisfied, do not install, and contact your supplier.
- Flooring products can be damaged by rough handling before installation. Exercise care when handling and transporting these products. Store, transport and handle the cartons in a manner to prevent any damage. Store cartons flat, never on edge.
- Flooring products can be heavy and bulky. Always use proper lifting techniques when handling these products. Whenever possible, make use of material-handling equipment such as dollies or material carts. Never lift more than you can safely handle, get assistance.
- Calculate the room surface prior to installation and plan an extra 10% of flooring for cutting allowance.
- The flooring is intended to be installed in interior locations only. It is not to be installed in areas that are exposed to the elements, such as outdoor areas, semi-covered / "alfresco" outdoor areas, porches, etc.
- Keep the boards in room temperature for at least 48 hours in unopened package before you start the installation. The room temperature must be between 65-85 °F / 18-30 °C and the relative humidity should be maintained between 30-65 % before and during the installation.
- After installation, make sure that the flooring is not exposed to temperatures less than 60 °F / 15 °C or greater than 95 °F / 35 °C at 30-65 % relative humidity.
- For floor surfaces exceeding 4000 ft² / 400 m² and or lengths exceeding 65 ft / 20 m and overlaps to new rooms and floor surface which do not join symmetrically, use transition moldings leaving min 1/2" / 10 mm gaps.

II. SUBFLOOR INFORMATION

- The flooring can be installed over most existing hard surface floor coverings, provided that the existing floor surface is clean, flat, dry, securely fastened, structurally sound and level to 3/16" / 5 mm within 10 ft / 3 m **radius**.
- The product can be installed on substrates with grout **joints** or grooves if these are less than 3/16" / 5 mm in width and 3/16" / 4 mm in depth. Depressions, deep grooves, expansion joints and other subfloor imperfections that do not meet this requirement must be filled with **approved** patching & leveling compound prior to installation.
- Substrates must be free from excessive moisture or alkali. Remove dirt, paint, varnish, wax, oils, solvents, any foreign matter and contaminates.
- A vapor barrier to be installed over concrete substrates. In the case installation is done over a wood substrate on or below-grade a vapor barrier must be installed if there is not a vapor barrier existing in a well-ventilated crawl space. Excessive subfloor moisture can be a breeding ground for mold, mildew and fungus – all of which can contribute to an unhealthy indoor environment, a minimum 6 mil / 0.15 mm plastic poly sheeting should be used as a moisture barrier.
- The subfloor must be dry. Comply with Mc requirements and tested as per one of below methods:
 - Concrete moisture vapor emissions should not exceed 8 lb/3.63 kg MVER (moisture vapor emission rate) per 1000 ft² / 100 m² per 24 hours. This can be measured with the calcium chloride test (ASTM F1869).
 - 90 % RH (ASTM F2170) with a PH limit of 9.
 - Max. 2.5 % moisture content (CM method / ASTM F2659).

Note: It may not be the floor covering installer's responsibility to conduct these tests. It is, however, the floor covering installer's responsibility to make sure these tests have been conducted, and that the results are acceptable prior to installing the floor covering. When moisture tests are conducted, it indicates the conditions only at the time of the test. The floor should not be installed on subfloor with excessive moisture emission.-

WOOD SUBFLOORS

- If this flooring is intended to be installed over an existing wood floor, it is recommended to repair any loose boards or squeaks before you begin the installation.
- Timber subfloors must have no more than 12% Mc (moisture vapor content).
- Basements and crawl spaces must be dry. Use of a 6 mil / 0.15 mm poly-film is required to cover 100% of the crawl space earth.
- Lay the flooring crossways to the existing floorboards.
- All other subfloors - Plywood, OSB, particleboard, chipboard, wafer board, etc. must be structurally sound and must be installed following their manufacturer's recommendations.
- Double-layered APA rated plywood subfloors should be a minimum 1" / 25 mm total thickness, with at least 18" / 45 cm well ventilated air space beneath.

CONCRETE SUBFLOORS

- Existing concrete subfloors must be fully cured, at least 60 days old, smooth, permanently dry, clean, and free of all foreign material such as dust, wax, solvents, paint, grease, oils, and old adhesive residue.
- The subfloor must be dry. Comply with Mc requirements and tested as per one of below methods:



- Concrete moisture vapor emissions should not exceed 8 lb/3.63 kg MVER (moisture vapor emission rate) per 1000 ft² / 100 m² per 24 hours. This can be measured with the calcium chloride test (ASTM F1869).
- 90 % RH (ASTM F2170) with a PH limit of 9.
- Max. 2.5 % moisture content (CM method / ASTM F2659).
- A minimum 6 mil / 0.15 mm plastic poly sheeting should be used as a moisture barrier between the concrete subfloor and the flooring.

DO NOT INSTALL OVER

- Any type of carpet.
- Existing cushion-backed vinyl flooring.
- Any type of floating floor.
- Hardwood flooring / wood subfloors that lay directly on concrete or over dimensional lumber or plywood used over concrete.
- If the floor has a pre-attached underlayment, the use of an additional underlayment could damage the locking mechanism and will void warranty.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

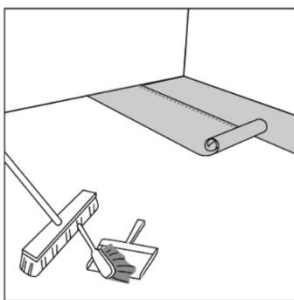
- In-floor Radiant Heat: due to the speed of sudden temperature changes, which has the potential to negatively affect laminate flooring construction, it is not recommended to install over any electrical radiant heating system. Installation over electrical radiant heating systems will not be covered by the manufacturer's warranty. Below instructions are for radiant heating systems using water.
- Maximum operating temperature should never exceed 81 °F / 27 °C. Use of an in-floor temperature sensor is recommended to avoid overheating.
- Turn the heat off for 24 hours before, during and 24 hours after installation when installing over radiant heated subfloors.
- Operate the system at maximum capacity for 48 hours to force any residual moisture from the cementitious topping of the radiant heat system at least 4 days before installation.
- The maximum moisture content of the screed is 1.5 % (CM method).
- Make sure that the temperature in the room is maintained consistent between 65-85 °F / 18-30 °C and the relative humidity should be maintained between 30-65 % before and during the installation.
- **Once the installation is completed, the heating system should be turned on, at the ambient temperature and increased gradually 9 °F / 5 °C degree increments every 12 hours until reaching normal operating conditions.**
- Refer to the radiant heat system's manufacturer recommendations for additional guidance.

Tip: The best idea to maximize the results of your heating system is to have "ON" times with a comfort temperature and "OFF" times with setback temperatures which is normally **8 °F / 4 °C** lower than your comfort temperature. The setback temperatures are particularly important as these won't let the temperature of your room drop too much, meaning it is much quicker to heat your room back to comfort levels when it's needed.

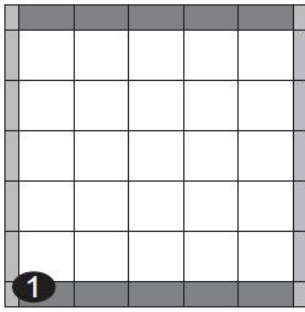
III. INSTALLATION

TOOLS AND SUPPLIES REQUIRED: Foam Underlay (if not pre-attached) / Spacers / Saw / Adhesive Tape / Min 6 mil / 0.15 mm (or thicker) polyurethane vapor barrier for crawl space and concrete floor installations / Ruler / Pencil / Tape Measure / Construction Adhesive / Wedges / Tapping Block / Rubber Mallet

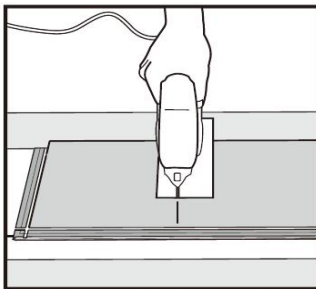
- Remove baseboard, quarter-round moldings, wall base, appliances and furniture from room. For best results, door trim should be under-cut to allow flooring to move freely without being pinched. After preparation work, sweep and vacuum the entire work area to remove all dust and debris.
- With a floating floor, you must always ensure you leave a ½" / 10 mm gap between walls and fixtures such as pillars, stairs, etc. When installing around pipes, drill the holes ¾" / 20 mm larger than the diameter of the pipes.
- Do not install heavy fixed objects such as kitchen cabinets directly over the floor planks. The floating installation requires that the planks can move freely.
- **UNDERLAY:** If the floor does not have a pre-attached underlayment, an additional underlayment is recommended in order to improve acoustic performance and absorb some irregularities on the substrate. Best results can be expected with an underlayment thickness not more than 1/8" / 3 mm. If the floor has a pre-attached underlayment, the use of an additional underlayment could damage the locking mechanism and will void warranty.
- Whenever possible, plan the layout so that the joints in the planks do not fall on top of joints or seams in the existing substrate. The end joints of the planks should be staggered a minimum of 8" / 20 cm apart. Do not install over expansion joints. Avoid installing pieces shorter than 12" / 30 cm at beginning or end of rows.
- Measure the area to be installed: The board width of the last row shall not be less than 2" / 50 mm. If so, adjust the width of the first row to be installed. In narrow hallways, it is recommended to install the floor parallel to the length of the hall.
- Begin laying in the left-hand corner, with the grooved edge visible and facing outward. Use spacers between the wall and the floorboard in order to keep a ½" / 10 mm gap.
- After thoroughly cleaning the subfloor, you should install a foam underlay (unless your product has a pre-attached pad). Run the foam underlay in the same direction as the flooring planks. The underlay should be butted side-by-side with no overlap. Tape seams together. If you are installing over a concrete subfloor, a min 6 mil / 0.15 mm plastic poly sheeting is to be installed under the foam underlay. NOTE: Many foam underlays already have this plastic sheeting pre-attached.



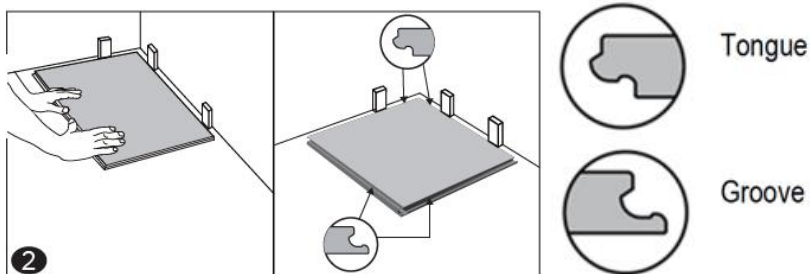
MONOLITHIC / LINEAR PATTERN
Recommended for square tiles



1. **IMPORTANT:** Measure the area to be installed, perimeter rows of opposing walls should be the same width. Adjust the width and the length of the first tile to be installed accordingly.
2. **To cut the tile:** If cutting with a jig saw, the laminate surface should be turned down. If cutting with a handsaw, the laminate surface should be face up.



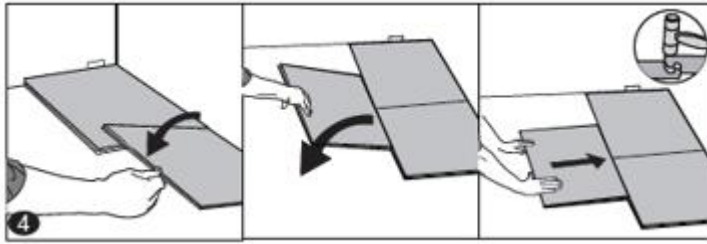
3. **First row, first tile:** After adjusting, the measurements of the first tile as described above, begin laying at the left-hand corner of the longest wall and proceed from the wall with the tongue sides facing walls and the grooves facing outward, away from the walls. Use spacers between the wall and the tile to create 1/2" / 10 mm expansion gap and to keep a straight line parallel to the abutting wall.



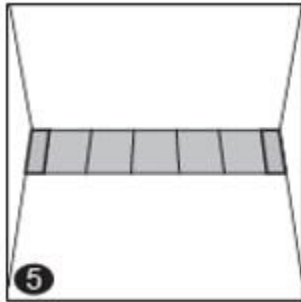
4. **First row, second tile:** Lay down the second tile on the right-hand side of the first tile, aligning its left side over the right-side groove of the first. Make sure both tiles are perfectly aligned. Gently tap down with a rubber mallet to lock it into the groove of the first tile, until both are at the same height. The mallet should hit the tile directly above the locking system, allowing for a correct engagement.

Tip: Perfect alignment of the first row is crucial. To help, place the 2 first tiles of the row without yet engaging them, and use a third tile or a cut off and engage in a way that it is clicked to the 2 first tiles. This will ensure alignment before tapping the two tiles together. Finish the first row by installing each tile one by one with the above method.

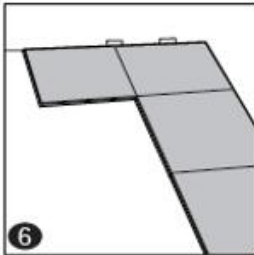
Note: Tapping the area close to the edge, but not directly above it, may result in permanent damage to the joint. If you notice both tiles aren't at the same height, are not well locked together, or are not properly lined up, please follow the disassembling instructions at the bottom of the page, disassemble and check if any debris is stuck inside the lock. Continuing the installation could result in permanent damage to the end joint or the entire installation.



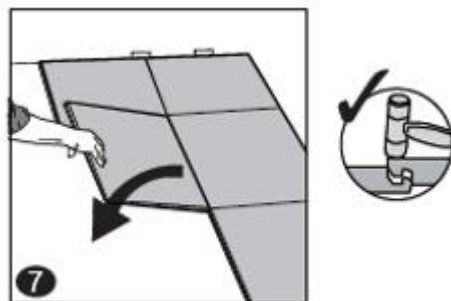
5. **First row, last tile:** At the end of the first row, leave an expansion gap of $\frac{1}{2}$ " / 10 mm to the wall and measure the length of the last tile to fit.



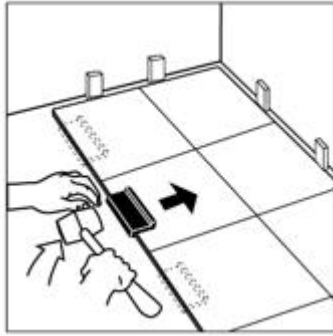
6. **Second row, first tile:** Click the tongue side of the tile into the previous row with both groove sides facing out at an angle of 25-30°, slide towards the wall (respect the $\frac{1}{2}$ " / 10 mm expansion gap) and fold down, ensuring that the long side is fully engaged with no visible gaps, and that the right edge of the tile is perfectly aligned with the first tile of the first row.



7. **Second row, second tile:** Lay down the second tile on the right-hand side of the first tile by clicking it into the previous row at a 25-30° angle, aligning its left side over the right-side groove of the first. Make sure both tiles are perfectly aligned. Gently tap down with a rubber mallet to lock it into the groove of the first tile, until both are at the same height. The mallet should hit the tile directly above the locking system, allowing for a correct engagement.



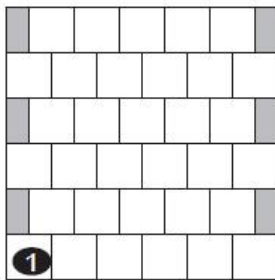
8. **After finishing the installation of every row:** Use a tapping block or cutoff and a rubber mallet to gently tap the tiles into the click of the previous row to make sure they are tightly clicked together and make sure there is no gap between the long sides of the tiles installed. Any gapping can compromise the whole installation.



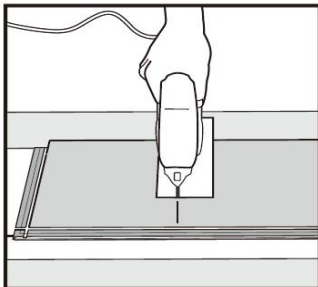
Tip: After the first 2-3 rows of tiles are installed, they should be checked with a string line to ensure that rows are still running straight. If they are not, it could be that the starting wall has some irregularities that caused bowing in the installation. If so, the starting row of tiles may have to be scribed and re-trimmed to account for any unevenness in the wall. This can be done without having to disassemble the beginning rows.

BRICK PATTERN

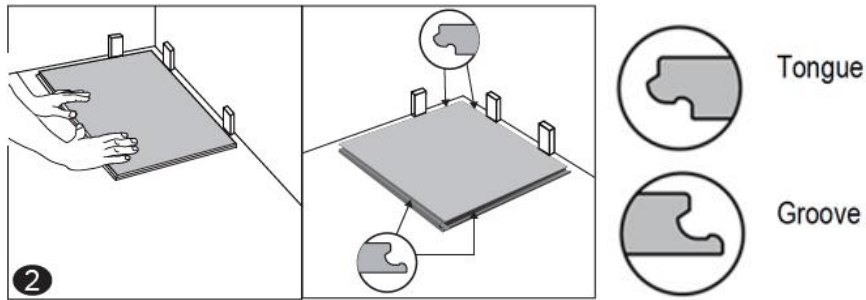
Recommended for rectangular tiles



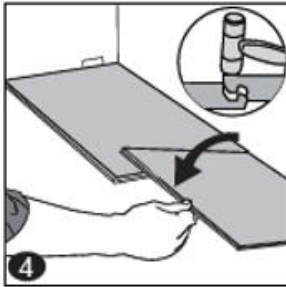
1. **IMPORTANT:** Measure the area to be installed, perimeter rows of opposing walls shall be the same width. Adjust the width and the length of the first tile to be installed accordingly. In narrow hallways, it is recommended to install the floor parallel to the length of the hall.
2. **To cut the tile:** If cutting with a jig saw, the laminate surface should be turned down. If cutting with a handsaw, the laminate surface should be face up.



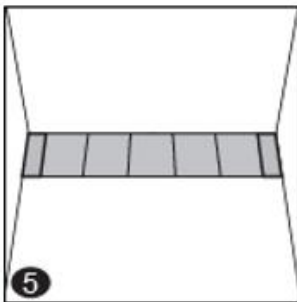
3. **First row, first tile:** After adjusting the measurements of the first panel as described above, begin laying at the left-hand corner of the longest wall and proceed from the wall with the tongue sides facing walls and the grooves facing outward, away from the walls. Use spacers to create $\frac{1}{2}$ " / 10 mm expansion gaps.



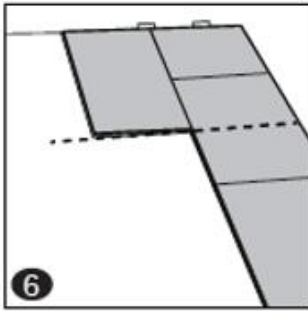
4. **First row, second tile:** Lay down the second tile on the right-hand side of the first tile, aligning its left side over the right-side groove of the first. Make sure both tiles are perfectly aligned. Gently tap down with a rubber mallet to lock it into the groove of the first tile, until both are at the same height. The mallet should hit the tile directly above the locking system, allowing for a correct engagement. **Note:** Tapping the area close to the edge, but not directly above it, may result in permanent damage to the joint. If you notice both tiles aren't at the same height, are not well locked together, or are not properly lined up, please follow the disassembling instructions at the bottom of the page, disassemble and check if any debris is stuck inside the lock. Continuing the installation could result in permanent damage to the end joint or the entire installation.



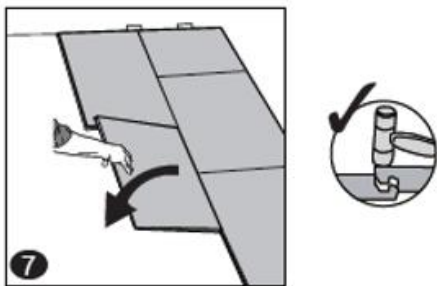
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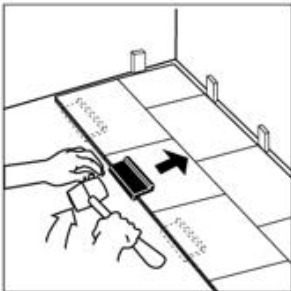
6. **Second row, first tile:** Before starting the second row, it is crucial to mark the center of the second tile in the first row and draw a chalk line / place a string at a 90° to the first row following the central line to the opposite wall. Adjust the size of the first tile in the second row, so that the right edge is perfectly aligned with the chalk line / the string in the middle of the second tile in the first row. Click the tongue side of the tile into the previous row with both groove sides facing out at an angle of $25-30^\circ$, slide towards the wall (respect the $\frac{1}{2}$ " / 10 mm expansion gap) and fold down, ensuring that the long side is fully engaged with no visible gaps, and that the right edge of the tile is perfectly aligned with the first tile of the first row.



7. **Second row, second tile:** Lay down the second tile on the right-hand side of the first tile by clicking it into the previous row at a 25-30° angle, aligning its left side over the right-side groove of the first. Make sure both tiles are perfectly aligned. Gently tap down with a rubber mallet to lock it into the groove of the first tile, until both are at the same height. The mallet should hit the tile directly above the locking system, allowing for a correct engagement.

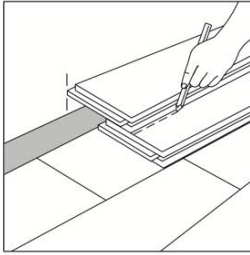


8. **After finishing the installation of every row:** Use a tapping block or cutoff and a rubber mallet to gently tap the tiles into the click of the previous row to make sure they are tightly clicked together and make sure there is no gap between the long sides of the tiles installed. Any gapping can compromise the whole installation.

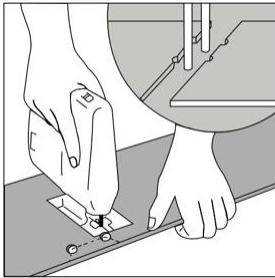


Tip: After the first 2-3 rows of tiles are installed, they should be checked with a string line to ensure that rows are still running straight. If they are not, it could be that the starting wall has some irregularities that caused bowing in the installation. If so, the starting row of tiles may have to be scribed and re-trimmed to account for any unevenness in the wall. This can be done without having to disassemble the beginning rows.

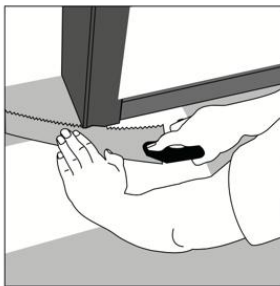
9. **To lay the last row:** Position a loose tile exactly on top of the last row laid. Place another tile on top, with the tongue side touching the wall. Draw a line along the edge of this tiles, to mark the first tile. Cut along the edge of this tile to mark the first tile. Cut along this line to obtain the required width. Insert this cut tile against the wall. The last row should be at least 2" / 50 mm wide. The spacers can then be removed.



10. **Holes for pipes:** Measure the diameter of the pipe and drill a hole that is 7/8" / 20 mm larger. Saw off a piece as shown in the figure and lay the board in place on the floor. Then lay the sawed-off piece in place.



11. **Door molding and skirting:** Lay a tile (with the decorative side down) next to the door molding and saw as shown in the figure. Then slide the floorboard under molding.



FOR BATHROOM, LAUNDRY ROOM OR COMMERCIAL INSTALLATIONS

It is important to seal any cut planks to ensure superior and warranted performance. When a flooring plank is cut to fit (either end cuts or side cuts), a sealant is always required around the perimeter of the installation.

- Fill the expansion spaces with a 1/2" / 10 mm compressible PE foam backer rod and cover with a flexible 100% silicone sealant to the entire perimeter of the installation. Do not use an acrylic sealant.
- Prior to installing moldings, apply silicone sealant to the portion of the molding or transition that will contact directly with the flooring surface.
- Install moldings and immediately wipe away any excess silicone sealant.
- Apply silicone sealant at connections to doorframes or any other fixed objects.
- Branded and generic silicone tubes are available in any local home center or hardware location.
- If a watertight installation is required, apply a hard-setting waterproof wood adhesive bead across the bottom of the tongue on both long and short side prior to installing the floorboard. Avoid using adhesive excessively and be sure to immediately wipe away any excess that comes out to the floor's surface.



IV. FINISHING THE INSTALLATION

Replace molding or wall base. Nail the molding to the wall surface, not through the flooring. In areas where the flooring tiles may meet other flooring surfaces, the use of a transition molding is required to cover the exposed edge but do not pinch the tiles. Leave a 1/2" / 10 mm gap between the tiles and the adjoining surface.

V. MAINTENANCE

- Clean the floor regularly with a vacuum cleaner or dry mop.
- If necessary, the floor may be cleaned with a damp mop and a laminate cleaner. Avoid using too much water.
- The use of residential steam mops on this product is allowed. Use at lowest power with a suitable soft pad, and do not hold a steam mop on one spot for an extended period of time (longer than 5 minutes). Refer to the steam mop's manufacturer instructions for proper usage.
- To protect the floor from sand we recommend you use the doormats at entries (but do not use mats with a rubber backing).
- Never use scouring powder products, steel wool or abrasives.
- Never wax, polish or use soap. Doing so may damage the wear surface, causing it to be slippery or to have unattractive smudges.

VI. DISASSEMBLING

Separate the whole row by lifting it up delicately at an angle. To separate the planks, leave them flat on the ground and slide them apart..