

Laminated Flooring Installation Guide

Introduction

Thank you for choosing our product. Proper installation and maintenance will ensure long-lasting use of your flooring. Before installation, please read this manual thoroughly.

Installation Conditions

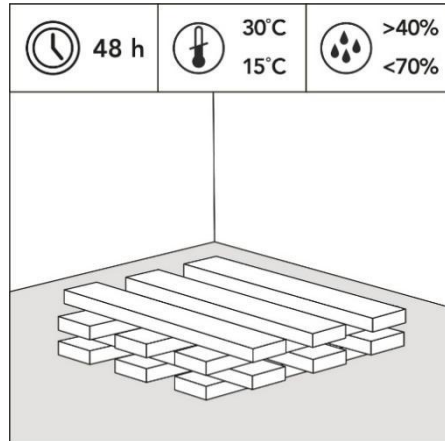
The flooring can be used in interior spaces that have stable climate conditions (temperature +15...+30°C, air humidity 40%-65%). The installation of the flooring is not recommended in areas that are not heated during winter or in spaces where the humidity exceeds 65% (e.g., bathrooms, saunas, swimming pools, laundries).

It is recommended to purchase panels from the same production batch due to possible slight color differences between batches.

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Before Laying the Floor.



[1]

The flooring must be stored horizontally in unopened packages to allow air circulation. The room temperature where the floor will be installed should be kept stable for a few days before installation. The room temperature should be between +15°C and +30°C, and relative humidity should be between 40%-65%. The flooring should acclimate in these conditions for at least 48 hours before installation in the room where it will be installed.

Necessary tools for installation:

Ruler/spirit level, 1m long

Moisture meter for the substrate and air

Thermometer

Measuring tape

Saw

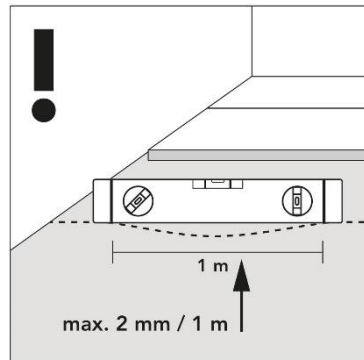
Hammer

Pencil

Spacer wedges

Drill with a hole saw

Preparation of the Surface.



[2]

Flooring may only be installed on dry, solid, stable, clean subfloors. Installation on mineral substrates (e.g. concrete, cement screed, anhydrite screed), particleboard structures or wooden floors is permitted. Before installation, the flatness of the substrate should be checked using a 1m long strip/level [2]. Identified irregularities must not exceed 2 mm. The substrate should also be checked for residual moisture using the CM method. The moisture content of cementitious substrates must not be higher than 2% (<1.8% in the case of underfloor heating) and for anhydrite substrates it must not be higher than 0.5% (<0.3% in the case of underfloor heating). All faults, dirt, old floor coverings, carpets must be removed before installation. Cavities and cracks in the floor should be filled and reinforced.

Installation of Flooring on Underfloor Heating

The floor can be installed on a substrate with a water or electric heating system installed, provided that it is embedded in the substrate with a minimum depth of 38 mm. Heating must be used over the entire surface of the installed floor. Using floor heating only on the installed part of the floor is unacceptable and can lead to damage to the floor. If floor heating is installed only in a part of the room, this part should be separated from the rest of the surface of the floor to be installed by an expansion joint with a width of about 10 mm (the gap should be covered with floor profiles). In the case of floor heating, the temperature of the panel surface must not exceed 27°C. Higher temperatures can permanently damage the floor.

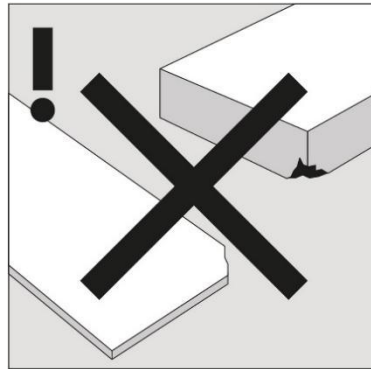
If the floor is installed on a substrate with built-in heating, the floor heating process must be carried out. This process must be documented by an authorized person.

The installation of the floor must be carried out with the floor heating turned off. Otherwise, the floor may work unevenly during installation, which can cause stress during further use. As a result, this can mean permanent deformation/damage of the floor.

Installation directly on electric heating mats is not permitted.

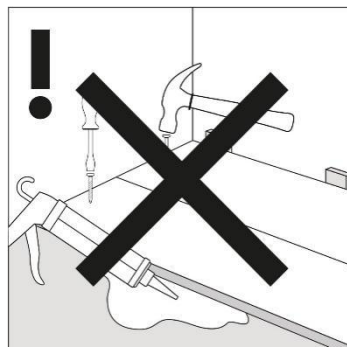
Installation Rules for Laminated Flooring.

A. Before Installation.



[3]

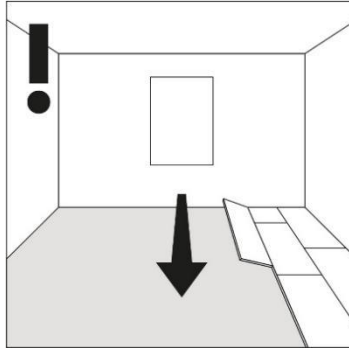
The flooring should be installed in conditions that allow the verification of possible visible defects. If visible damage/defects are found that prevent or hinder assembly - assembly should be stopped [3]. In this case, you should file a complaint with the seller. Continuing with the assembly would be tantamount to accepting the visible defects. In this case, neither the seller nor the manufacturer is responsible for visible defects that may be discovered before or during installation.



[4]

Laminate flooring is installed on a floating system. Permanent fixing of the flooring to the ground by gluing, screwing or nailing is unacceptable [4]. Under the flooring, an underlayment not exceeding 3 mm thick should be used (the use of thicker underlayment may result in squeaking of the floor, gaps between panels and permanent damage to the floor) and a PE-bonded insulating foil or an underlayment integrated with the foil (with or without joining tape) not less than 0.2 mm thick, specifically for laminate flooring with an SD moisture resistance index $\geq 75\text{m}$. If the flooring is installed on permanently fixed/glued timber/wood flooring, the dealer/installer should be consulted to use side-by-side insulating foil. The installation of the butt-bonded insulating foil should provide a tight barrier against residual moisture in the substrate. The foil should be laid in the direction of laying the flooring, overlapping the adjacent strips by approximately 15 cm. The foil should be additionally taped together. The foil close to the wall should protrude above the installed floor.

The underlayment used should be appropriately selected according to the intensity of use of the flooring and its load. The base layer should be installed edge to edge in a single layer. The mat joint should not occur directly under the seam of the panels.

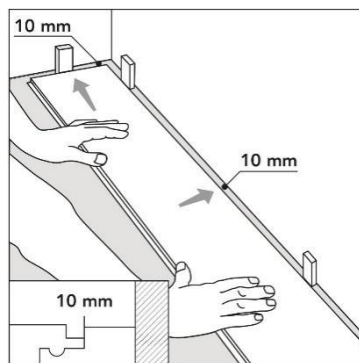


[5]

It is recommended to install the floor along the long wall towards the window/light source [5].

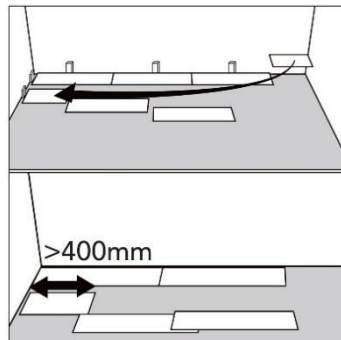
B. Floor Installation.

The installation of the flooring should be carried out continuously from the opened package, over the installed side insulation foil and underlayment (the installation of the underlayment should be carried out according to the underlayment manufacturer's instructions). Before installation, you should pre-select the boards from several packages according to the shade/pattern. It is recommended to measure the width of the room to verify that the last row of panels will not be <5 cm wide. In this case, the first and last rows of boards should be cut in such a way that the width of the first and last rows is the same..



[6]

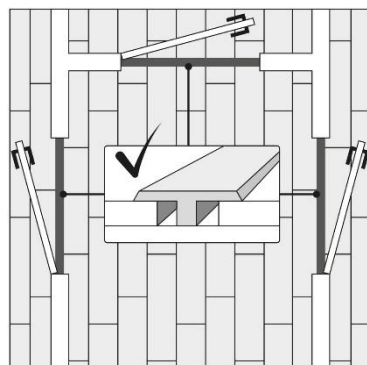
Use a pen to place the panels on the wall [6], starting at the left corner of the room. The panels should be fixed to the wall using spacer wedges to maintain a gap of approximately 10 mm.



[7]

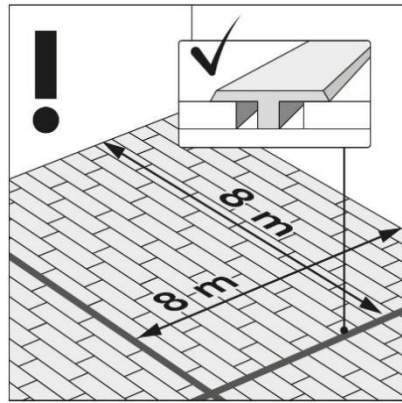
The installation of subsequent panels in the first row should be continued until the end of the room. The last panel of the first row should be cut in such a way that an expansion gap of approximately 10 mm is maintained with the wall. Each new row should start from the remainder of the previous row, unless its length is <40 cm [7]. In this case, the new row should start from half of the new panel. Important: The offset of adjacent rows between transverse joints should not be less than 30 cm.

The floor should be separated from all walls, columns, pipes, other permanent structures by expansion joints of approximately 10 mm in width.



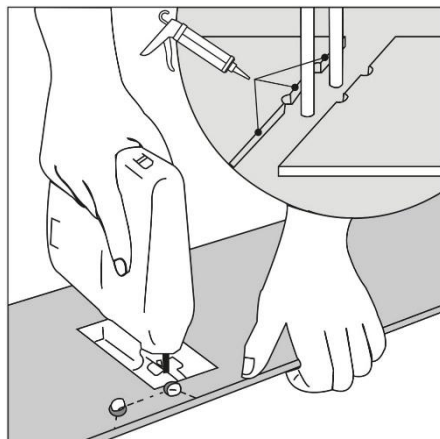
[8]

Expansion joints should also be made between rooms [8] if they are connected to tiles/other flooring.



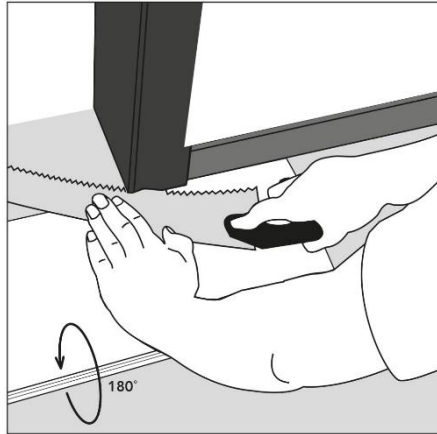
[9]

Expansion joints should also be made on surfaces with a length or width exceeding 8 linear metres or in curved rooms [9]. Expansion joints should not be filled with glue, wires, objects that would prevent the floor from working (the floor may change its dimensions under the influence of air humidity/temperature). Expansion joints on the floor surface should be finished with floor profiles. Wall gaps should be covered with skirting boards.



[10]

If the pipe is passing through a panel, a hole should be punched that is approximately 3 cm larger than the diameter of the pipe. Then cut away a section of the panel so that the section of the panel that is connected to the previous panel can be mounted on the short side. The cut end should be glued to the mounting section of the panel [10].



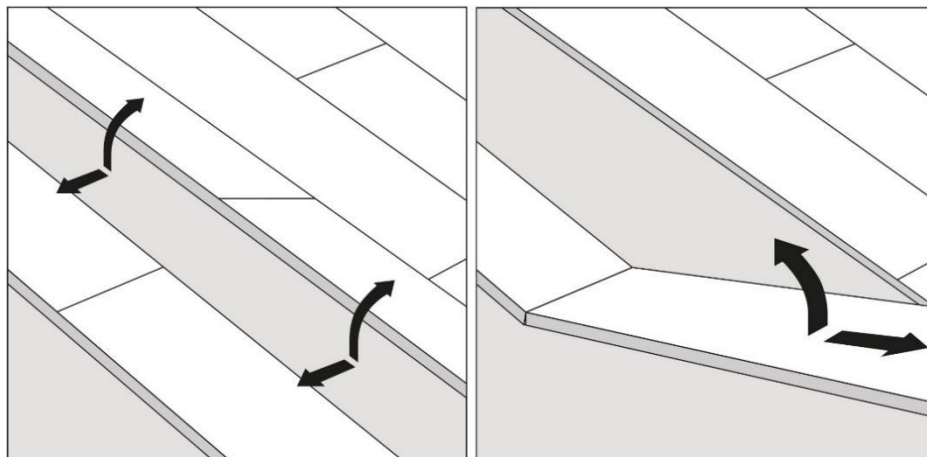
[11]

The door frame should be undercut so that the panel with the liner and side insulation foil can be slid under the door frame.[11].

There should be no built-ins on the floor that permanently fasten the floor to the ground (holes should then be punched in the panels to secure built-in furniture). Missing or poorly made expansion joints can cause the floor to squeak or cause permanent damage.

Remove all shims/expansion wedges from expansion joints after installation.

Removal rules for laminate flooring.

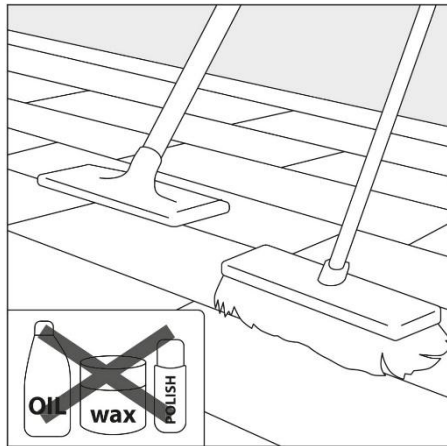


[12]

[13]

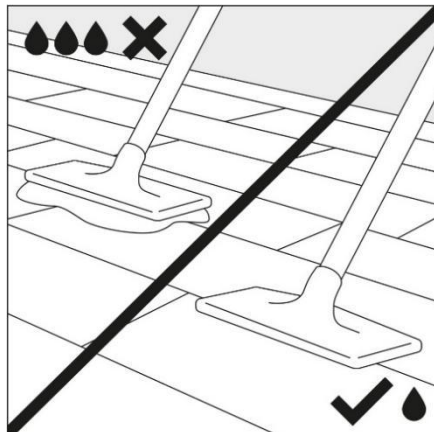
Floor disassembly should start by removing the entire last installed row of panels [12]. The entire row of panels should be tilted slightly until the locks on the long edges disengage. Then, in the separated row, the panels should be tilted one by one to unlock the locks on the short edges [13]. The disassembly process must be carried out with caution (high risk of irreversible damage to joints/panels).

Floor use and maintenance.



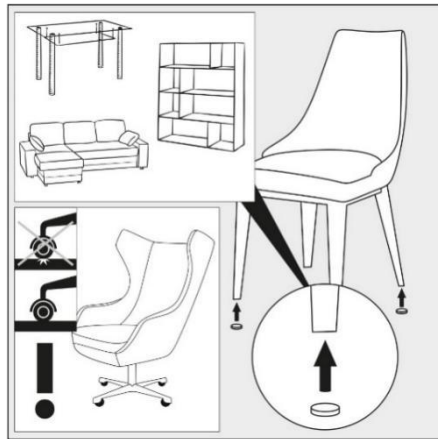
[14]

Laminate floors should be cared for using products designed for laminate flooring according to the product instructions [14]. Do not use cleaning objects that could mechanically damage the laminate.



[15]

Use minimal water when cleaning floors (floors are best cleaned with a damp microfiber). Using too much water can cause swelling in the panel seams and irreversible damage to the floor [15]. Using a steam mop to clean floors can damage the floor.



[16]

Other Note [16]:

- Secure the legs of all furniture with special mats to protect the floor from damage.
- Use doormats on entrance doors from outside the building/apartment.
- Use chair mats with wheels.

Avoid prolonged exposure of the floor to water/other liquids, including cleaning agents and other corrosives.

Kitchen islands or other heavy objects (e.g. built-in wardrobes) should not be fixed or placed on the floor.

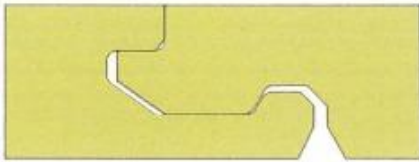
WARRANTY CONDITIONS

This warranty covers floor coverings placed in residential and public places. A warranty event is defined as damage to the floor covering in the form of complete removal of the decorative layer with an area of at least 1 cm². The warranty does not cover dents, scratches, cuts, scuffs and dirt caused by improper use or maintenance, the use of sharp objects or failure to protect the furniture with cushions. The warranty does not cover damage caused by using the floor covering for other purposes or in cases of force majeure. The warranty does not cover costs, expenses and other incidental damages resulting from the object of the complaint, including the costs of installing and removing the damaged floor. The manufacturer reserves the right to inspect and assess the floor covering at the installation site at an agreed time and may request further information before deciding whether to recognize the event. In order not to lose your warranty rights, please keep a copy of the packaging and labels, the proof of purchase and a fragment of the panel with the production batch mark.

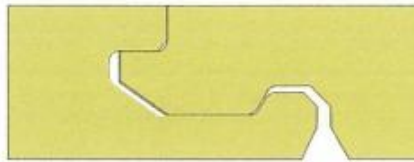
Schematic overview of individual Systems under the Agreement:

1. Schematic drawings of the 2G Angling System:

Short side profile:



Long side profile:

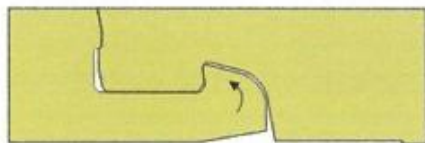


Angle-angle installation (short side and long side):

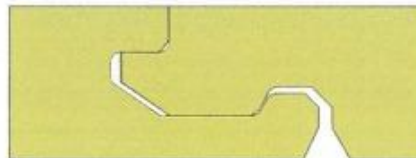


2. Schematic drawings of 5G-i Push Down System:

Short side profile:



Long side profile:



Angle-push down installation:

Short side installation:

