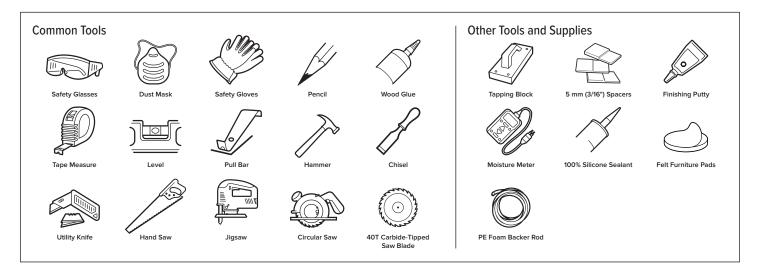
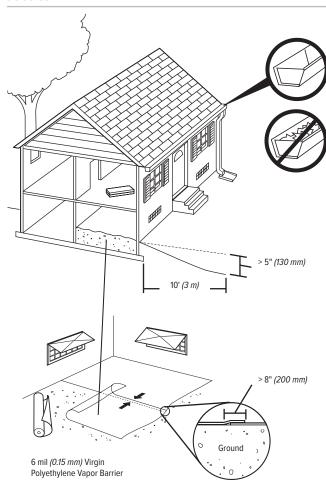


Tools Required for Installation



Jobsite



Site Requirements

Laminate is a durable floor covering, not intended as structural material. Laminate requires a clean, dry, secure subfloor that meets building codes.

The following requirements are not intended to supersede federal, state or local building codes but, as with many other interior finish products, may require modifying existing structural components for successful installation. Owner assumes responsibility for compliance with all building codes.

Laminate floor is suitable for use in climate-controlled (35%–65% RH and 60°F–85°F) indoor installations only and should not be installed over any floor with a sump pump or in a room with a floor drain. Laminate floor can be installed above, on or below grade.

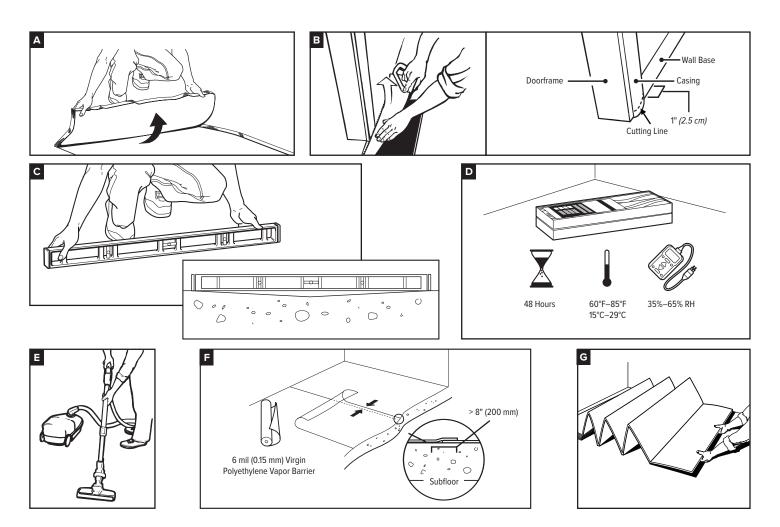
A moisture test is strongly recommended to determine if high moisture exists in the subfloor. When using a calcium chloride moisture test for concrete subfloors (ASTM F1869), values must be \leq 5 pounds / 1000 square feet / 24 hours or < 80% Relative Humidity (RH) with an in-situ probe (ASTM F2170). Moisture readings of wood subfloors must be \leq 12%.

Acceptable job site conditions, including relative humidity and subfloor moisture conditions, must be maintained throughout the lifetime of the flooring.

Laminate flooring is installed as a floating floor and requires the use of T-moldings in doorways 4 feet (1.22 m) or less and in rooms 40 feet (12.2 m) or larger in length or width. Floor movement must not be constrained by glue, nails, screws, hardware or other fixed obstructions.

This product must be installed in accordance with these installation instructions.

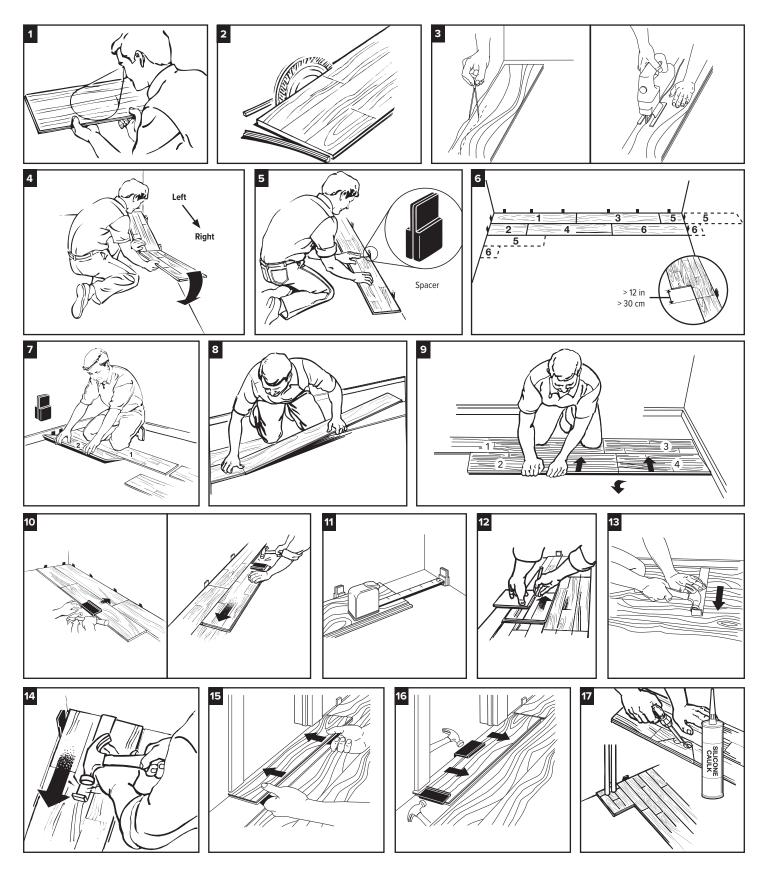




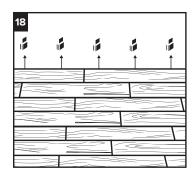
Site and Material Preparation

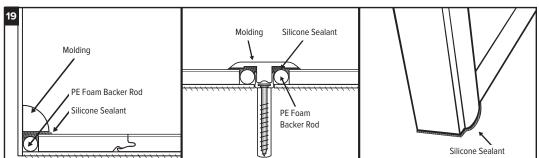
- A. Remove carpet and padding. Also remove any wood flooring installed on concrete. Do not remove products unless they are asbestos-free. Suitable subfloors for laminate flooring are: Existing flour surfaces including hardwood floors, linoleum, resilient vinyl, PVC (plastic floor surfaces must be permanently attached to the subfloor).
- B. Undercut doorframe and wall base. Slide the flooring at least 1/4 inch underneath the doorframe and wall base. Also leave a concealed 3/8-inch minimum expansion space under each.
- C. Remove bumps or peaks in subfloor and fill depressions with floor leveling compound to ensure no more than 3/16-inch unevenness per 10-foot span.
- D. Acclimate unopened product before installation. If there is no time for acclimation, there should be a difference of no more than 25°F and 20% relative humidity between the stocking/transportation environment of the flooring and the final installation environment of the flooring.
- E. Clean debris from subfloor before installation.
- F. If you choose to install additional underlayment, then Stainmaster® product specific for laminate is approved for use. Thoroughly clean the subfloor and run the underlayment in the same direction as the flooring planks. The underlayment should be butted side-by-side with no overlap. Tape seams.
- G. For concrete subfloors, first install vapor barrier with overlapped seams of 8 inches or more.











Flooring Installation

- 1. Inspect each plank. Floor should be installed by blending planks from several cartons at the same time to ensure good color and shade mixture throughout the installation.
- 2. For the first row along straight walls, remove the tongue on all long-side joints and on the short side of the first plank only.
- 3. For uneven walls, trace contour on the tongue side of plank and cut.
- 4. Assemble the first row, tongue side toward wall. Insert the end tongue into the end groove and rotate downward to assemble. Keep the planks aligned and the joints closed.
- 5. Two spacers thick side to thick side = 3/8 inch.
- 6. Provide a 3/8-inch space for expansion on all sides. First piece must be at least 8 inches long. Start new rows with pieces trimmed from previous row. Ensure at least a 12-inch end joint offset.
- 7. At a slight angle, insert the tongue of plank 2 into the groove of plank 1 until the plank edges meet, and then rotate down until the joints lock.
- 8. Join the short end of the plank first. There will be a gap on the long-side joints when the plank is rotated down.
- 9. Raise the outside edge of the plank, as well as the first plank in row 2, upward approximately 1 inch. Maintain this angle as you push the plank in until the plank edges meet. Rotate the plank downward until the joint locks. Repeat these steps to complete the installation. Installation Tip: Place a carton of planks across the end of the row being installed to keep installed planks in place during installation.
- 10. Alternate Tap Method: Align the tongues into the grooves of the long and short sides of the planks. Install the long side first by placing a tapping block no closer than 8 inches from either end and tap lightly along the long side until the joint is closed tightly. Then tap the end into a locked position using the tapping block. Note: Uneven tapping or use of excessive force may damage the joint.
- 11. Ensure there will be a 3/8-inch gap (after the joint is closed) between the plank and the wall for expansion.
- 12. For the last row, align the plank to be used on top of the second-to-last row. Using a full-width plank as a spacer, trace the wall contour and cut the plank.
- 13. For the last row, install the long-side tongue into the groove with the end joint aligned. Using a pull bar and hammer, work evenly along the length of the plank and lightly tap the joint closed.
- 14. After tapping the long-side joint closed, tap the short side closed using a tapping block or a pull bar.

Installation Under Doorway Casing

- 15. Slide plank under pre-cut door casing.
- 16. Tap the long-side joint closed first. Then tap the end joint closed.

Installation Around Fixed Objects (such as pipes)

17. Allow 3/8-inch expansion space around pipes or other fixed objects.



Finishing the Installation

- 18. Remove all spacers.
- 19. The entire perimeter of the installation must be sealed with 100% silicone sealant or PerimeterSeal tape in accordance with the installation instructions. For sections where PerimeterSeal tape cannot be used, seal the perimeter with 100% silicone sealant as follows. DO NOT use acrylic sealant.
 - First, fill all expansion spaces with 3/8-inch compressible PE foam backer rod and cover with silicone sealant.
 - Prior to installing the moldings, apply silicone sealant to the portion of the molding or transition that will contact directly with flooring surface.
 - Install moldings and immediately wipe away any excess silicone sealant.
 - Apply silicone at connections to doorframes or any other fixed objects.

Precautionary Measures

Power tools should be equipped with a dust collector. If high dust levels are encountered, use an appropriate NIOSH-designated dust mask. Avoid dust contact with skin and eyes. First aid measures in case of irritations: In case of irritation, flush eyes and skin with water for at least 15 minutes.

CAUTION Installers: Wood Dust

Sawing, sanding and machining wood products can produce wood dust. Airborne wood dust causes respiratory, skin and eye irritation. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified wood dust as a nasal carcinogen in humans.

WARNING

Drilling, sawing, sanding or machining wood products can expose you to wood dust, a substance known to the state of California to cause cancer. Avoid inhaling wood dust or use a dust mask or other safeguards for personal protection. For more information, go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov/wood.

IMPORTANT HEALTH NOTICE FOR MINNESOTA RESIDENTS ONLY:

THESE BUILDING MATERIALS EMIT FORMALDEHYDE. EYE, NOSE, AND THROAT IRRITATION, HEADACHE, NAUSEA AND A VARIETY OF ASTHMA-LIKE SYMPTOMS, INCLUDING SHORTNESS OF BREATH, HAVE BEEN REPORTED AS A RESULT OF FORMALDEHYDE EXPOSURE. ELDERLY PERSONS AND YOUNG CHILDREN, AS WELL AS ANYONE WITH A HISTORY OF ASTHMA, ALLERGIES, OR LUNG PROBLEMS, MAY BE AT GREATER RISK. RESEARCH IS CONTINUING ON THE POSSIBLE LONG-TERM EFFECTS OF EXPOSURE TO FORMALDEHYDE. REDUCED VENTILATION MAY ALLOW FORMALDEHYDE AND OTHER CONTAMINANTS TO ACCUMULATE IN THE INDOOR AIR. HIGH INDOOR TEMPERATURES AND HUMIDITY RAISE FORMALDEHYDE LEVELS. WHEN A HOME IS TO BE LOCATED IN AREAS SUBJECT TO EXTREME SUMMER TEMPERATURES, AN AIR-CONDITIONING SYSTEM CAN BE USED TO CONTROL INDOOR TEMPERATURE LEVELS. OTHER MEANS OF CONTROLLED MECHANICAL VENTILATION CAN BE USED TO REDUCE LEVELS OF FORMALDEHYDE AND OTHER INDOOR AIR CONTAMINANTS. IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS REGARDING THE HEALTH EFFECTS OF FORMALDEHYDE, CONSULT YOUR DOCTOR OR CALL LOCAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT.