

LAMINATE INSTALLATION GUIDELINES

Cleaning and Care

Congratulations on choosing your new moisture resistant laminate floor. This floor is made from wood and is virtually maintenance free. For routine care, just sweep, vacuum (use hard floor setting and no beater bar) and damp mop to keep your floor clean. If stubborn spots still remain, use a laminate floor cleaner.

General Do's and Don'ts

- Do damp mop by applying cleaning solution or water to the mop/cleaning cloth and not directly to the floor.
- Do use entry doormats at each entrance to your home to prevent dirt, sand, grit and other substances from being tracked onto the floor.
- Do use wide-bearing, non-staining floor protectors such as felt protectors, for chair legs and table legs.
- Do use protective mats under rolling chairs and keep furniture casters clean.
- Do not leave any amount of liquid (water, juice, soft drink, alcohol, etc.) on the floor for more than the time necessary to clean the spill. Immediately wipe up wet areas.
- Do not use any cleaning agents containing wax, oil or polish. Left over residue from these agents can leave a dull film on the floor.
- Do not apply cleaning solution or water directly to the floor; apply to the mop/cleaning cloth.
- Do not use abrasives, such as steel wool or scouring powder, as these could scratch the floor.
- Do not use a steam cleaner.
- Do not slide or roll heavy furniture or metal items across the floor.

Specific Cleaning Solutions

- Juice, wine, grease, chocolate: dampen a rag with water and a laminate floor cleaner and spot clean.
- Cigarette burns, asphalt, shoe polish, paint, ink, crayon, dried foods, nail polish: dampen a rag with rubbing alcohol or nail polish remover and spot clean.
- Candle wax, chewing gum: allow to harden and gently scrape with a plastic scraper. Mopping, waxes, or similar cleaning and care methods.
- We will not review claims unless you purchased the floor from an authorized retailer in the original packaging.

Warranty

For warranty information visit www.shopqep.com

For questions please call:
(800) 245-0652 or visit
www.naturallyagedflooring.com

LAMINATE INSTALLATION GUIDELINES

Colors:

Aloha Lei	Crater Pipeline	Hilo Sunset	Kona South Beach
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Locking System: Välinge 2G Profile

STOP!

CAREFULLY EXAMINE ALL OF THIS FLOORING FOR COLOR, FINISH, QUALITY, AND STYLE BEFORE INSTALLATION. IF THIS MATERIAL IS NOT ACCEPTABLE, STOP AND IMMEDIATELY CONTACT THE PERSON FROM WHOM YOU PURCHASED IT.

⚠ 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.

For successful installation, remember:

1. No acclimation required when installation site conditions are climate controlled before and during installation.
2. Identify the tongue side and the groove side. The tongue side (the smaller extension without a ridge on it) goes against the beginning wall.
3. Install vapor barrier if subfloor is cement (6 mil polyethylene film).
4. Always use an underlayment padding above the vapor barrier and below the laminate flooring planks. If pad is pre-attached, no additional underlayment should be used.
5. Install parallel to the main light source.
6. Before cutting, plan your installation so each plank is at least 12" long and that the first and last rows are at least 2.5" wide.
7. No transition strip is required when the length or width of installed planks measures less than 40', or in doorways unless plank direction changes.

Tools and supplies required:

Foam underlayment for laminate floors • Spacers (min 5/16"– max 3/8" • Saw • Adhesive tape • Minimum 6 mil poly vapor barrier (plastic sheeting) for crawl space and concrete floor installations • Rubber mallet • Ruler • Pencil • Tape measure • Utility knife • Pull bar • Tapping block • Flexible 100% silicone sealant • Felt protectors • NIOSH mask • Gloves • Safety Glasses

Important Pre-Installation Information

Make sure subfloor is clean, dry and flat (maximum 3/16" deflection over 10'.) Always use safety glasses and a mask. Visit our website for more help.

Suitable subfloors for Laminate Flooring are:

- Existing floor surfaces including hardwood floors, linoleum, resilient vinyl, PVC (plastic floor surfaces must be permanently attached to the subfloor).
- Cement floors on all grades/elevations (maximum residual moisture 2.0 CM%). With a calcium chloride test, the maximum acceptable reading is 5.0 lbs/24 hours/1000 sq. ft.
- Anhydrite and Anhydrite tiles, Magnesium Cement (max residual moisture 0.3 CM%)
- Wood subfloor moisture 14.5% maximum
- Concrete relative humidity 70% maximum

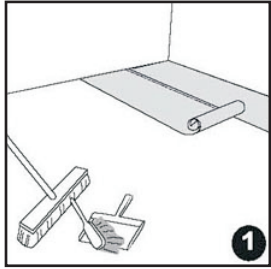
Installing underlayment

After thoroughly cleaning the subfloor, you should install a laminate floor foam underlayment. Run the foam underlayment in the same direction as the flooring planks. The underlayment should be butted side-by-side with no overlap. Tape seams together. If you are installing over a concrete subfloor, a 6-mil poly (plastic sheeting) is to be installed under the laminate floor foam underlayment. (Many foam underlayments already have this plastic sheeting pre-attached).

Attention!

Without a documented measurement of residual moisture content, a claim against the manufacturer for damages cannot be considered. Concrete sub-floors must always be covered with a 6 mil vapor barrier even if linoleum, PVC or resilient vinyl is firmly attached to the concrete.

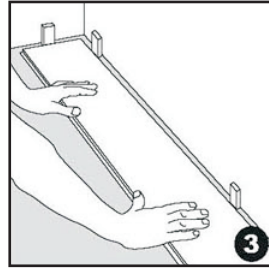
LAMINATE INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS



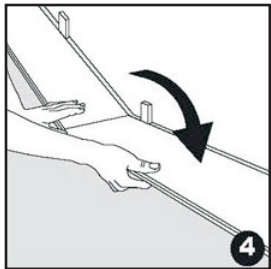
To start, ensure that no damage has been done to the flooring during transportation. After cleaning the floor surface you can roll out the plastic sheet & underlay material. The plastic should overlap by at least 20 cm/8".



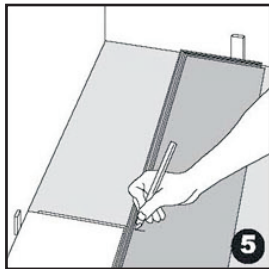
Door Frames: saw the door frame, resting the flat edge of the saw against a board so that the board can fit underneath.



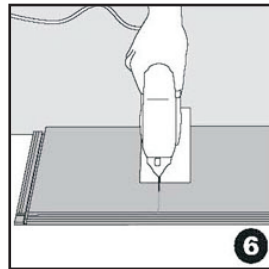
Lay the first board against the left wall, with the tongue-side towards the wall. Make sure you leave a space of 8 to 10mm/ 1/3 to 3/8", to allow for expansion. If the wall is uneven, the boards should be sawn & adapted to the contour of the wall.



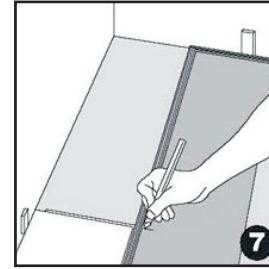
Insert the end of the second board into the end of the first, pressing them together and pushing gently down towards the floor. Complete the first row in the same manner.



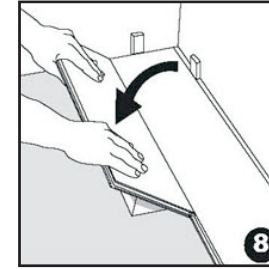
At the end of the row, place the last board face down, with the short side without the groove) facing the wall. Mark the floorboard where it has to be cut, making sure to leave a 8 to 10-mm / 1/3 to 3/8" space to allow for expansion.



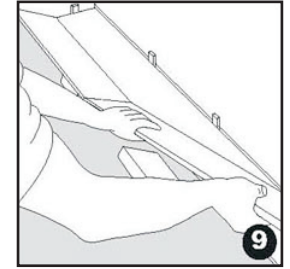
To cut the boards, place them face down against the work surface and cut to the desired shape using a jigsaw. If using a traditional hand saw, place the board face up and use a fine-toothed blade.



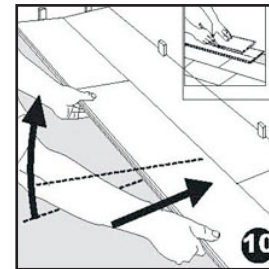
Start the second row by using the leftover part of the board you have sawn. It should be at least 30 cm / 10" long. If not, use a board, cutting it in two. Make sure that the end joints are always at least 30-cm / 10" apart.



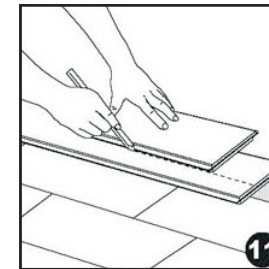
Place the sawn board by tilting it against the first row board exert pressure and, at the same time, press down towards the floor. Place a triangular wedge under the board.



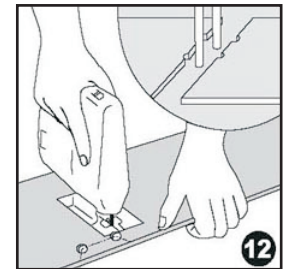
Place the end of the second board against the end of the first board and fit them together by pressing down towards the floor. Be sure to correctly align the boards, and position another triangular wedge.



Continue in this way with the whole row. Be sure that the strip is driven well into the groove, and press the boards strongly towards the floor so as to fit them together. Remove the wedges at the same time.



Before laying the final row, measure and saw the board accordingly. Leave 8 to 10 mm / 1/3 to 3/8" gap between the board and the wall to allow for any expansion.



Pipes. Measure the diameter of the pipe and allow for an extra 10 mm / 3/8" leeway. After cutting the board as illustrated in the diagram below, lay the board & the part sawn off.