

These installation instructions are for the I4F locking system only.

Attention! Read Before Installing!

FOR BEST VISUAL REPRESENTATION OF YOUR FLOOR

This flooring replicates the look of a natural product which has natural variations in color and texture. For best visual effect, shuffle planks from several cartons and do not install similar boards next to one another.

SUBFLOOR PREPARATION

Subfloor should be dry and level to 3/16" per 10 ft. radius for best installation results. Laminate flooring should only be used indoors.

FLOORING MATERIAL SHOULD BE INSPECTED BEFORE INSTALLATION

Responsibility for the suitability of Manufacturer flooring and accompanying products for each installation cannot be assumed by the Manufacturer, since Manufacturer has no control over the installer's proper application. Should an individual plank or tile be doubtful as to appearance or dimension the installer should not use this piece. Once a plank is installed it is deemed acceptable by a Homeowner/Installer.

NOTE: Manufacturer flooring with attached underlayment CANNOT be installed with a glue-down method.

READ BEFORE INSTALLING

Make sure concrete is cured and tested for moisture and that a moisture barrier is installed. To validate the warranty we require using a Vapor/Moisture Barrier throughout the entire entire house over all sub floor.

Please refer below for further guidance.

Please check for defects, squeaky noises, sub-floor issues, or finish issues by installing 100 sq. ft. of flooring. We are not responsible for any squeaky noises.

Moisture will damage flooring, but it can get in the walls and structure of the home. A couple of extra dollars and a few minutes is a small investment for the added protection and peace of mind. Because houses and buildings, as well as adjacent hardwood or laminate floors, expand and contract, the Manufacturer recommends leaving a 1/4" expansion gap between the perimeter walls and any adjacent hardwood floor. Do not install floors where it will be exposed to temperatures greater than 85° F. Use good common-sense installation practices, and you'll have a successful installation that results in a beautiful floor. Floor exposed to moisture at any time during or after installation may cause the floors to cup, lift, peak or separate. During any inspection the inspector may not find moisture at the present time but because of the structure movement of the planks, moisture or a jobsite condition might change the floor.

Check that all BATCH NUMBERS AND ITEM NUMBERS are the same and that you have purchased sufficient packs to complete the job.

KEYS TO SUCCESSFUL LOCKING INSTALLATION

All tiles and planks should be checked before and during installation for clearly visible faults; this will reduce problems

when assembling and identify any color differences. The inspection should be performed in daylight, or under good artificial lighting, in the room in which the products are to be installed. If the flooring is not acceptable, contact your supplier immediately and arrange for a replacement. The manufacturer cannot accept responsibility for flooring installed with visible defects. Before installation of any flooring, the installer must ensure that the job site and sub-floor meet the requirements of these instructions. The manufacturer is not responsible for flooring failure resulting from unsatisfactory job-site and/or sub-floor conditions.

Flooring should be one of the last items installed in any new construction or remodel project.

Crawl spaces must be a minimum of 18" (46 cm) from the ground to the underside of the joists. A ground cover of 6-20 mil black polyethylene film is essential as a vapor barrier with joints lapped 6" (15 cm) and sealed with moisture resistant tape. The crawl space should have perimeter venting equal to a minimum of 1.5% of the crawl space square footage. These vents should be properly located to foster cross ventilation. Local regulations prevail where necessary.

Room temperature and humidity of the installation area should be consistent with normal, year-round living conditions for at least one week before the installation of flooring. Maintaining an optimum room temperature of 70° F and a humidity range of 30-50% is recommended.

Most installations will need approximately a 10% cutting and waste allowance added to the square footage of the room.

Proper conditioning of the job site is necessary. Flooring planks should not be exposed to sudden changes in temperature. Store, transport, and handle the flooring planks in a manner to prevent any distortions. Distortions will not disappear over time. Store cartons flat, never on edge. Ensure that the flooring planks are lying flat at the time of installation.

Installations of carpet, tiles, metal strips, and other transition moldings should not push fully into the flooring and should allow for some slight movement wherever practical.

For rooms, wider or longer than 40', the use of T-moldings is required to account for the normal movement or seasonal expansion/contraction of the floor. If the homeowner does experience gapping then we would suggest the contractor tap the planks back together since they may come apart for longer run lengths.

Protect the floor from heavy-rolling loads, other trades, and movement of appliances by using sheets of plywood or similar.

SUITABLE SUBSTRATES

All substrates listed below must be properly prepared and meet certain requirements. There may be other exceptions and special conditions (as noted below) for these substrates to be suitable for the locking installation system.

- Concrete – dry and smooth on all grade levels
- Suspended wood sub-floors with approved wood underlayments – must have a minimum of 18" well-ventilated crawl space underneath
- Suspended hardwood flooring that is fully adhered, smooth, and square edge without texture
- Single-layer, fully-adhered, existing resilient floors – must not be foam-backed or cushion backed
- Ceramic tile, Terrazzo, Marble
- Polymeric Poured (seamless) Floors
- Use Ply-Wood/OSB-3/4"
- Particleboard 40lb. density or wafer board

DO NOT INSTALL OVER

- Existing resilient tile floors that are below grade
- Existing cushion-backed vinyl flooring
- Carpet
- Hardwood flooring that has been installed directly over concrete
- On uneven stairs or in rooms with sloping floors or floor drains

SUCCESSFUL WAYS TO AVOID MOVEMENT OR NOISE

Squeaking and clicking noises can be a result of many causes putting stress on the locking system;

- The locking system is not engaged completely on both short and long joints. (To avoid this make sure to use a rubber mallet to engage each plank together and test each row).
- Do NOT use improper underlayment. (Please contact the manufacturer to confirm underlayment).
- Joist/sub-floors moving which causes squeaky noises.
- Do NOT use any end joints that are broken (during transit or installation).
- Provide a minimum .25" on each wall space for expansion. (Lack of proper expansion space can cause peaking/tenting on the end joints).
- Confirming that the floor is flat before installation. (Sub-floor deflection is not within manufacturer tolerance and the floor is not flat).
- Do NOT install floors in an extreme environment.

Sometimes, it is impossible to eliminate the noise completely. Minor squeaking or clicking noises are to be accepted as normal flooring phenomena.

Pre-Installation

Sub-Floor REQUIREMENTS

All Sub-floors must be:

- Dry
- Structurally sound
- Clean: Thoroughly swept and free of all debris
- Level: Flat to 4.7mm (3/16") per 3.3 meters (10-foot) radius

Wood sub-floors must be dry and well secured. Nail or screw every 6" along joists to avoid squeaking. If not level, sand down high spots and fill low spots with a Portland Based leveling patch.

Concrete sub-floors must be fully cured, at least 60 days old, and should have a minimum 6-mil poly-film between concrete and ground. Sub-floor should be flat and level within 3/16" per 10' radius. If necessary grind high spots down and level low spots with a Portland leveling compound.

Ceramic Tile, resilient tile, and sheet vinyl must be well-bonded to the sub-floor, in good condition, clean and level. Do not sand existing vinyl floors, as they may contain asbestos.

Resilient flooring should only be installed in temperature-controlled environments. It is necessary to maintain a constant temperature before, during, and after the installation. Therefore, the permanent or temporary HVAC system must be in operation before the installation of resilient flooring. Portable heaters are not recommended as they may not heat the room and sub-floor sufficiently. Kerosene heaters should never be used.

All substrates must be structurally sound, dry, clean, flat, and smooth with minimal deflection. Substrates must be free from excessive moisture or alkali. Remove dirt, paint, varnish, wax, oils, solvents, other foreign matter, and contaminants.

High spots on the substrate should be leveled and low areas filled with appropriate underlayments.

Do not use products containing petroleum, solvents, or citrus oils to prepare substrates as they can cause staining and expansion of the new flooring.

For renovation or remodel work, remove any existing adhesive residue so that 100% of the overall area of the original substrate is exposed.

Embossed existing resilient floors, ceramic tile floors, ceramic and marble grout joints, and irregularities in concrete should be filled.

Maintain temperatures between 55°F (13°C) and 85°F (29°C).

For concrete substrates, conduct moisture testing (moisture vapor emission rate {MVER}) not to exceed 5lbs and/or percent relative humidity 85% (in-situ probe). Bond tests must also be conducted for compatibility with the substrate.

Please refer to Sub-floors and Underlayments

- Radiant heated is not warranted.
- The sub-floor panels must have a smooth, sanded face and show no swelling of edges or surfaces due to exposure to weather conditions or construction traffic.
- There are numerous products available for use as floor fills, patches, self-leveling underlayments, and trowelable underlayments. They include proprietary blends of compounds such as Portland cement, calcium aluminates, and gypsum-based products. These are recommended for smoothing rough or uneven sub-floors, enhancing acoustical and fire characteristics of structures, or as substrates to receive floor covering for otherwise unsuitable sub-floor conditions.

INSTALLATION TOOLS

- Crosscut power saw

For all installation methods:

Acceptable sub-floor types:

- Tape measure
- Tapping block (a trimmed piece of flooring)
- Pencil
- Leveler
- Rubber Mallet
- 1/4" Spacers
- Pry bar or pull bar
- Chalk line
- CDX Underlayment Grade Plywood (at least 1/2" thick)
- Underlayment grade particleboard
- OSB (at least 3/4" thick)
- Concrete slab
- Existing wood floor
- Ceramic tile, Resilient tile & sheet vinyl
- 3M Scotch-Blue™ 2080 Tape

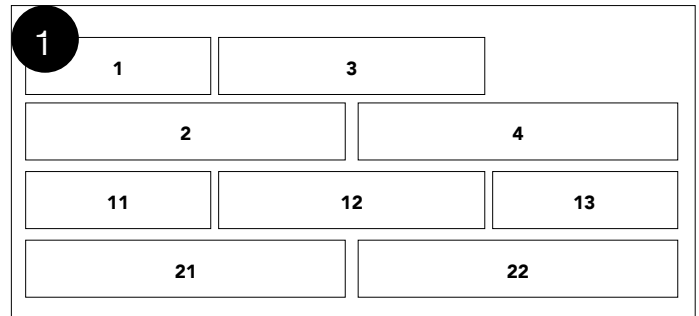
STARTING YOUR INSTALLATION

Work from several open boxes of flooring and "dry lay" the floor before permanently laying the floor. This will allow you to select the varying grains & colors and to arrange them in a harmonious pattern. Remember, it is the installer's responsibility to determine the expectations of what the finished floor will look like with the end-user first and then cull out pieces that do not meet those expectations. Before you begin to install please verify the subfloor is leveled. If the subfloor is not leveled you will need to prep the floor to proper conditions.

Begin installation next to an outside wall. This is usually the straightest and best reference for establishing a straight working line. Establish this line by measuring an equal distance from the wall at both ends and snapping a chalk line. The distance you measure from the wall should be the width of a plank. You may need to scribe cut the first row of planks to match the wall to make a straight working line if the wall is out of straight.

You may want to position a few rows before starting installation to confirm your layout decision and working line. When laying flooring, stagger end joints from row to row by at least 8". When cutting the last plank in a row to fit, you can use the cut-off end to begin the next row. If the cut-off end is 8" in length or less, discard it and instead cut a new plank at a random length and use it to start the

next row. Always begin each row from the same side of the room. When near a wall, you can use a pry bar to pry close the side and end joints.



ESTABLISH STAGGER AND ALIGN TOOLS

Products should be staggered in bricklaid pattern, stagger equal to half of a plank. Tools needed: planks, underlayment, spacers, rubber mallet, cutter.



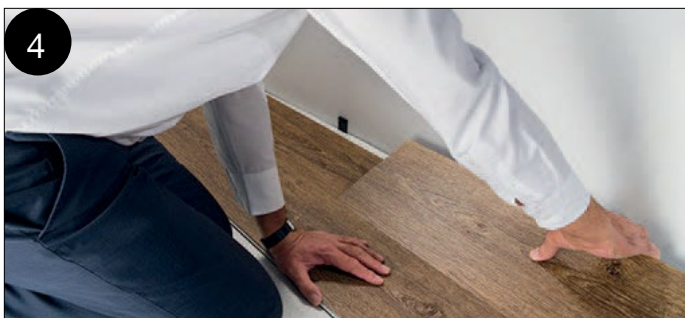
INSTALL 1ST PLANK

It is very important that the first row is installed straightly. To realize this, installation alternates back and forth between rows one and two, for the first two rows only. Start with a small plank (1) and position this plank close to the wall.



INSTALL 2ND PLANK

Now select a long plank (2). Using the i4F (Click4U) angle system, angle the long side of plank 2 on to the long side of plank 1. Drop plank 2 to lock. Make sure there are no gaps.



ENGAGE 3RD PLANK ON LONG SIDE

Take another long plank (3). Repeating the previous step, insert the long side of plank 3 into the long side of plank 2. Then slide plank 3 to your left until the short side is in contact with the short side of plank 1.



ENGAGE 3RD PLANK ON SHORT SIDE (Part I)

Using the i4F (Click4U) one piece drop-lock system, drop the short side of plank 3 onto the short side of plank 1.



ENGAGE 3RD PLANK ON SHORT SIDE (Part II)

Using a rubber mallet and tapping block, slightly tap the joints on the short side to secure. This ensures 3x locking.



FINISH ROWS 1 AND 2

Continue alternating planks on rows 1 and 2 to avoid misalignment. From row 3 onwards, installation does not require alternating rows. Install one row after the other by starting with angling on the long side, sliding until the short sides are in contact and then locking the short side.



SECURING PLANKS

As you go, don't forget to use a rubber mallet and tapping block on the short sides to secure the locking.



FINALIZE FLOOR

Finished? Remove spacers and cover gaps with a trim.



DISASSEMBLING THE LONG SIDE

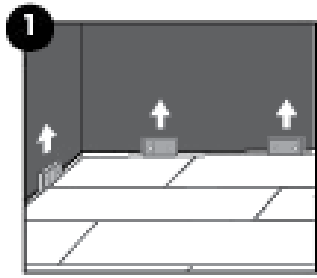
Lift up the entire row in the same angle as you did during installation, then slide the rows apart.



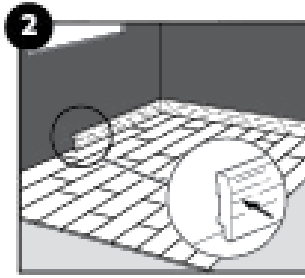
DISASSEMBLING THE SHORT SIDE

Disassemble the row by sliding apart the planks on the short side.

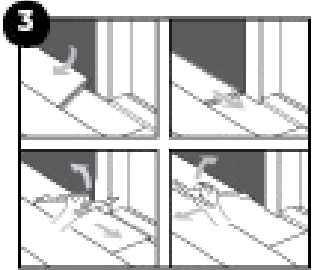
FINISHING



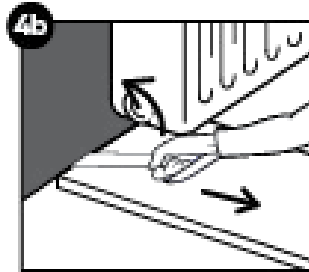
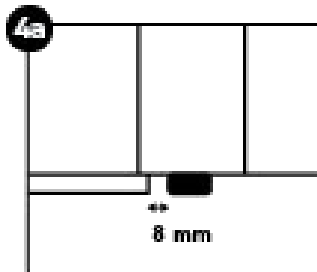
1 Remove all spacers.



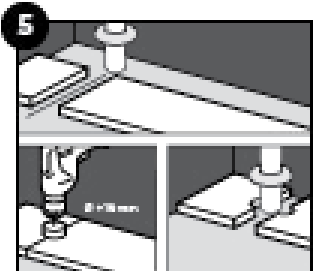
2 Inspect the final surface of the installed floor. Install vinyl skirtings against the wall but never attach the skirting to the floor itself. This method allows the floor to expand and/or contract under the skirting-board. Do not fill or cover the expansion joints with silicone or other kit.



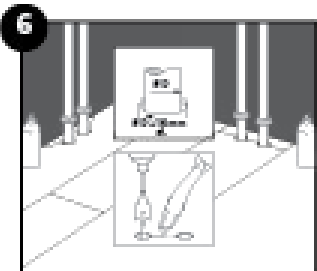
3 When the new flooring meets a threshold or a doorway, we recommend undercutting the door frames or moldings. To secure the correct cut, turn a plank upside down with the underlay below, and place it on the floor up to the door frame. This ensures that the cut will be made at the correct height. Then place a hand saw flat against the plank and simply cut through the frame. Remove the cut out piece and vacuum away any debris. Install the plank on the long side, keeping the short side close to the undercut molding. Then slide the plank underneath the undercut towards the already installed plank in order to close the short end joint. Use the pull bar and/or tapping block to secure absolute tightness in the long and short joint.



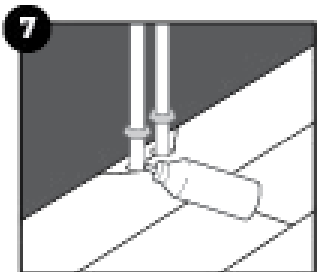
4a When sawing the panels make sure that the expansion gap under the door is 10mm. If you cannot lift the panel (e.g. under radiators), use the tapping block or pull-bar to tap the planks together.



5 In rows where there is a pipe, make sure the pipe falls exactly in line with the short side of two planks. Take a drill bit with the same diameter as the pipe plus 16mm (0,63inch). Click the planks together on the short side and drill a hole centered on the joint between the two planks. Now you can install the planks.



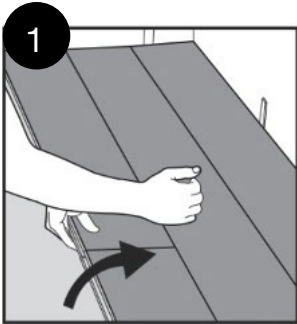
6 In case of a double pipe, drill a hole at each of the marked points that is equivalent to the diameter of the pipes plus 16mm. If located on the long side of the plank, make a 45 degree cut from each hole to the edge of the plank.



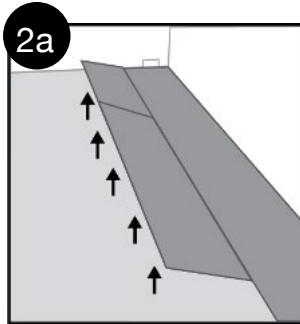
7 Then, using an appropriate PVC glue along the cut edges of the piece you cut out, glue the piece in place. Be sure no glue comes between the cut out piece and the subfloor. For a perfect finish around pipes, use pipe covers.

REPLACEMENT

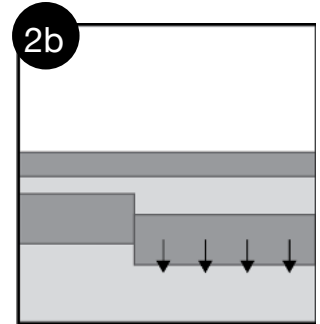
DISASSEMBLING PANELS NEAR WALLS



1
Separate the whole row by carefully lifting up and release the whole row.



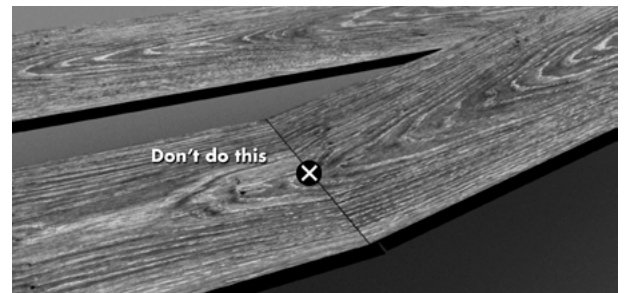
2a
Disassemble the panels by lifting the short ends upward and disengage from the rest.



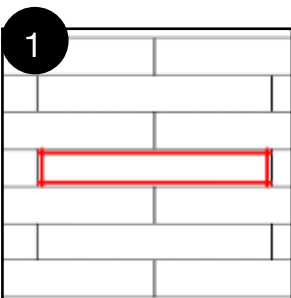
2b
Slide one panel forward. Never fold up a panel, as this damage the profile.

HOW NOT TO DISASSEMBLE A PANEL

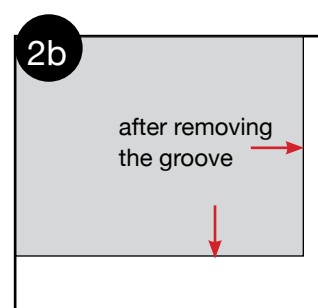
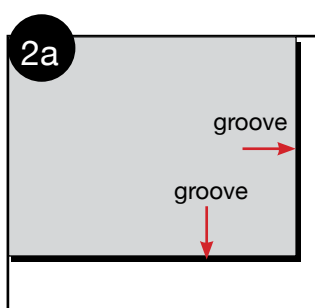
DO NOT lift planks from the center. This will cause damage the groove. Please use the slide method or lift planks from the end joint as shown on the step above.



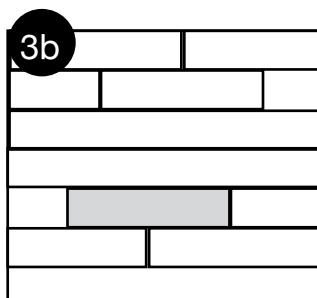
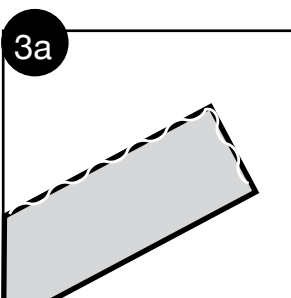
REPLACEMENT OF A PANEL IN THE MIDDLE OF THE ROOM



1
Please cut the panel along the red lines as indicated below.

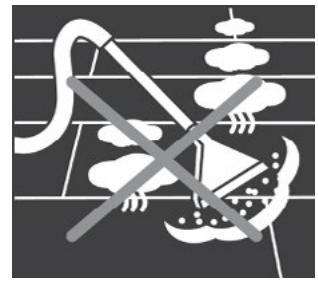
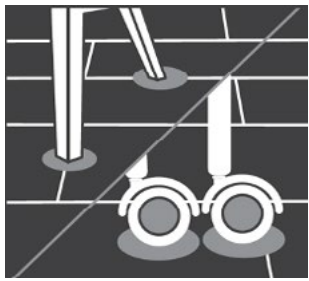


2a
2b
Remove the groove on both sides as indicated in the above pictures.



3a
3b
Apply glue on the cut groove side to adhere to the adjacent planks.

MAINTENANCE



- If the floor experiences expansion/peaking we recommend adhering the planks with an adhesive using a fine notch trowel.
- Squeaking noises from the floor are typically caused by a lack of expansion around the perimeter or improper subfloor deflection. The lack of expansion will cause the planks to peak on the short ends, therefore, creating tension. The improper subfloor deflection will create movement/tension on the locking system.
- Lasting beauty can be achieved through purchasing a quality floor covering and providing proper ongoing maintenance.
- Furniture should be moved onto the newly installed floor using an appliance hand truck over hardboard runways.
- Avoid exposure to long periods of direct sunlight. The floor should not be exposed to direct sunlight for prolonged periods or temperature change to prevent the planks from peaking/bowing. Close blinds or drapes during peak sunlight hours. Floor covering subjected to excessive heat and light is subject to thermal degradation. Use appropriate precautions to minimize potential effects on the floor covering.
- Do not expose floors to temperatures exceeding 85° F.
- Oil or petroleum-based products can result in surface staining. Do not track asphalt-driveway sealer or automobile-oil drips onto the vinyl floor covering.
- Use non-staining mats. Rubber may discolor the floor.
- Caster wheeled chairs should have wide, rubber casters. Protective mats are required under office chairs.
- Frequently moved furniture should be equipped with felt pads to avoid scratching the floor or breaking the locking system. Heavy furniture and appliances should be equipped with non-staining large surface floor protectors. Furniture with castors or wheels must be easy swiveling, large surface non-staining and suitable for resilient floors. Do NOT use ball type castors or heavy furniture as they can damage the floor.
- Use floor protectors under furniture.
- Use walk off-mats at entrances to prevent dirt and grit from being tracked onto the floor.
- Sweep or vacuum the floor regularly to remove loose dirt. Do NOT use vacuums that use a beater bar or turn the beater bar off.
- Do NOT use electric brooms with hard plastic bottoms with no padding.
- Clean up spills immediately.
- Damp-mop as needed using clean water and a diluted floor cleaner. Do NOT use harsh cleaners or chemicals on the floor. DO NOT use abrasive scrubbing tools. Do NOT use detergents, abrasive cleaners or "mop and shine" products.
- Vinyl Flooring, like other types of smooth floors, may become slippery when wet. Allow time for the floor to dry after washing.
- Immediately wipe up wet areas from spills, foreign substances, or wet feet.

Use protective pads under furniture or equipment to reduce risk of surface damage. Please do not use rugs with rubber backing or carpets with vinyl floor.

RESIDENTIAL MAINTENANCE GUIDELINES

Newly Installed Floor Care

- Always use plywood or other boards when moving heavy objects across the floor.

- Sweep, dust mop, or vacuum the floor to remove all loose dirt and grit.
- Lightly damp mop with a well-wrung mop.

Initial & Routine Maintenance (Daily Or As Needed)

- Sweep, dust mop, or vacuum the floor to remove all loose dirt and grit. Do not use treated dust mops.

Prevention

The single greatest cause of damage to any flooring or floor finish is abrasion from dirt and grit. Wherever possible, use walk-off mats at entrances and doorways. Use non-staining floor protectors under heavy furniture, chairs, and tables.

COMMERCIAL MAINTENANCE GUIDELINES

Safety Precautions

- When performing any maintenance, always put out floor signs and caution tape.
- When maintenance is finished and the floor is dry, remove all caution signs & tape.
- Carefully read and follow each product's label instructions for proper use.
- Refer to each product's MSDS for use of personal protective equipment.

Newly Installed Floor Care

- Always use plywood or other boards when moving heavy objects across the floor.
- Follow the Initial & Routine Maintenance instructions below.

Initial & Routine Maintenance (Daily Or As Needed)

- Sweep, dust mop or vacuum the floor to remove all loose dirt and grit. Do not use treated dust mops.
- Clean the floor using Bona Laminate Cleaner Spray and Mop.

Daily Cleaning Directions:

- Sweep floor to remove loose dirt & soil.
- Clean the floor using Bona Laminate Cleaner Spray and Mop.
- Allow the floor to air dry completely.

Caution: Eye irritant. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Do not taste or swallow. In case of contact with eyes or skin, flush with plenty of water. If irritation develops, seek medical attention. In case of ingestion, flush mouth with water, drink large quantities of water, and seek immediate medical attention, DO NOT induce vomiting.

Periodic Deep Cleaning

- Sweep, dust mop, or vacuum the floor to remove loose dirt and grit. Do not use treated dust mops.

For complete maintenance guidelines for your floor contact your local supplier.