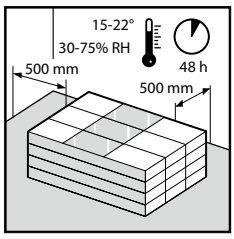
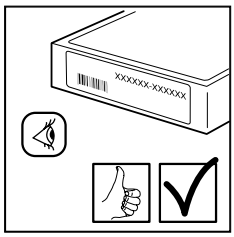
In order to obtain a good result, we advise all parties to follow all given instructions carefully. National regulations regarding floor applications must always be followed. Please make sure that the floor user has a copy of this document.

1. PREPARATION



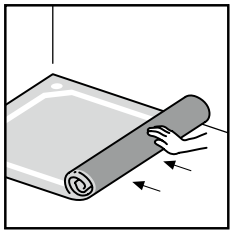
1a

Let the planks acclimatize for 48 hours in the unopened packaging at the normal room temperature, in the middle of the room where the floor is to be installed. The ideal conditions are 15-22°C at a relative humidity of 30-75%. If climate conditions are outside this 30-75% range, we strongly advise to acclimatize for 1 week with opened packages.



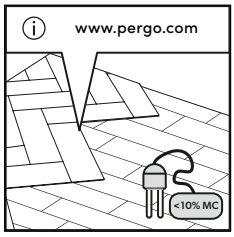
1b

Pergo laminate floors can be bought in different formats, decors and qualities. Make sure you have received the correct flooring that you ordered before starting the installation. It is always a good idea to store the end labels together with your purchase receipt.



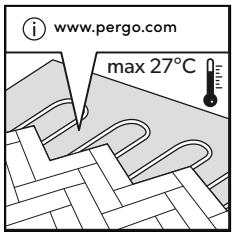
2

Remove any damp-porous floor covering (carpet, needle felt, etc.) first. Impervious floor covering (PVC, linoleum, VCT, etc.) does not have to be removed. Always use an underlay with incorporated vapour barrier. We advise to use a Pergo underlay. On a damp-sealed floor covering (PVC, linoleum, VCT, etc.) an underlay with a dampproof membrane (or a separated PE-foil) need to be installed to avoid migration.



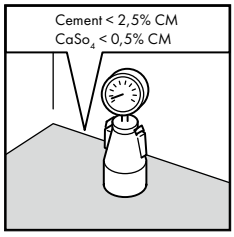
3

WOODEN SUBFLOOR: Remove any existing floor covering first. No signs of mould and/or insect infestations should be present. Make sure the subfloor is level. Nail or screw down any loose parts. If the wooden subfloor is flat (no unevenness greater than 2mm over the length of 1 meter): you can install any QS underlay. If the wooden subfloor is not flat and has uneveness > 2mm and < 4mm over a length of 2m (because of cupping of the wooden subfloor planks): you can install the QS Thermolevel underlay. If the wooden subfloor is not flat and has unevenness > 4mm over a length of 2m, you have to install a fibered levelling compound or underlay + plywood / OSB levelling floor. Install the new floor at ninety degrees to the existing subfloor. The crawl space under the plank floor must be sufficiently ventilated.Remove any obstacles and make sure there is sufficient ventilation (minimum 4 cm^2 (1/2″) total ventilation openings per m^2 (40″) of floor). The moisture content of the wood must not exceed 10%.



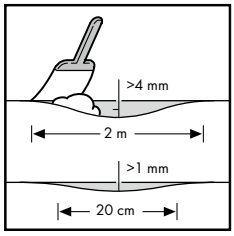
4

Additional instructions apply if there is underfloor heating or cooling. For health and safety reasons and to avoid problems with the Pergo laminate floor, a floor surface temperature of maximum 27°C (80°F) is allowed. Visit www.pergo.com for more information.



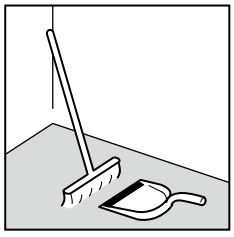
5

The moisture content of the subfloor must be less than 2,5%CM / 75%RH (cement screed) or less than 0,5%CM / 50%RH (anhydrite screed - subfloor). In the case of floor heating, results must be respectively 1,5%CM / 60%RH and 0,3%CM / 40%RH. Always measure, record and keep your moisture content results. A new cement screed floor must dry at least 1 week per 1cm (3/8") thickness up to 4cm (1-1/2"). Thickensses over 4cm (1-1/2") require twice as much drying time. For exampe, a 6cm (2-1/2") concrete subfloor must dry at least 8 weeks. Moisture measurements should always be taken and a protocoll must be kept for the future. As the drying times are really depending on the climate conditions and the ventilation of the building, these timings are only indicative.



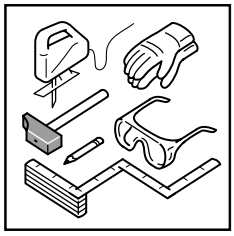
6

Make sure the subfloor is level. Any unevenness greater than 4 mm over the length of 2 meter must be smoothed out. The same applies to any unevenness of more than 1 mm over a length of 20 cm. This rule does not cope to national regulations about levelling.



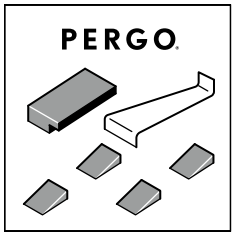
7

After checking the subfloor for unevenness, carefully vacuum the entire surface. Make sure that the floor base is flat, clean, firm, and dry. To avoid risk of squeaking, secure any loose particleboard, OSB, fiberboard, timber planks etc. with screws.



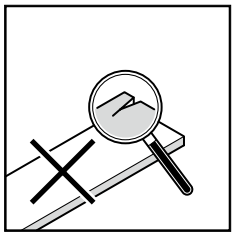
8

To install your laminate floor you need the following standard tools: Hammer, saw (a jig-saw, hand circular saw, hand saw, or cross-cut saw), mouth mask (during sawing), pencil, tape measure, safety goggles and gloves.



9

Apart from that, you also need the following accessories: installation kit (a pulling iron, spacers and a tapping block suitable for the Pergo click system), underlay system (use an underlay that provides a stable foundation for the floor, such as the Pergo Unisound underlay) and suitable maintenance products. The use of accessories other than the Pergo accessories might cause damage to the Pergo floor. In such case the guarantee provided by Pergo will be void. We therefore advise to use only Pergo accessories as these have been especially designed and tested for the use with Pergo floor panels.

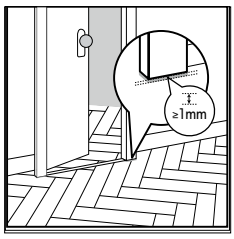


10

Check all panels before and during installation. Defective panels must never be used. An installed plank is considered as accepted and cannot be claimed.

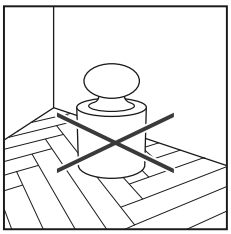
11

Check whether the old skirting can be removed. You can leave the wall skirting boards in place and finish the floor with Pergo profiles or cover the existing skirting boards with the Pergo cover skirting board.



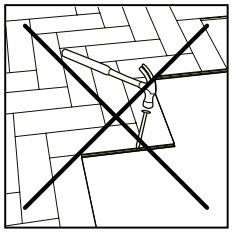
12

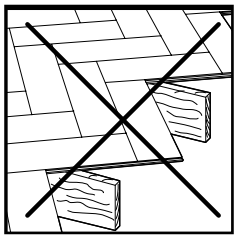
Check that the doors can still open and close after the floor and underlay have been installed.



13

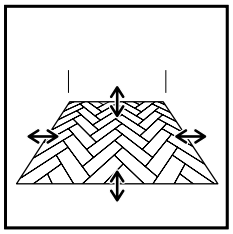
Centre islands for kitchens and other very heavy objects should be installed first and not placed on top of the laminate. The laminate floor must be able to move around the heavy objects to avoid open joints and separating planks.

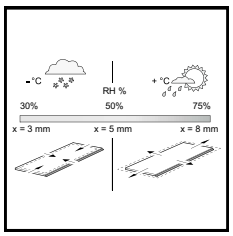


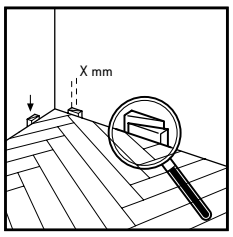


14

Pergo laminate flooring is designed to be installed as a floating floor to allow natural expansion and contraction with changes in temperature and humidity. To achieve the benefits of a floating floor and to avoid possible gaps, squeaking etc. never fasten the floor with nail, screws, silicone etc.



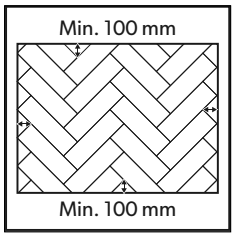




15

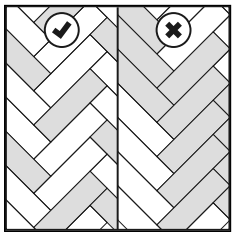
A Pergo laminate floor is mainly composed of natural wood and will naturally expand and contract upon changes in the relative humidity. The dimensional variation of the installed floor will almost be equal in length and width. At 20°C and a relative humidity, RH, between 40-60%, the movement is minimal. Pergo laminate flooring is produced and delivered with a moisture content to cope with a RH between 30-60%. In dry climate, for example in the Nordics during winter time, the RH might drop below 30% and in summertime rise above 70%. This will create movements in the floor surface. To secure enough clearance for the natural movements and to avoid possible open joints, squeaking etc. always keep a dilatation joint of 5mm average to walls, thresholds, staircases, pipes etc. during installation. Use the spacers of the installation kit to keep the right clearance. Installing in winter time in very low RH, the clearance to the wall should be lowered to 3mm since the floor panels will shrink, and if installing in high RH climate the clearance should be raised to 8mm since the floor panels will expand. The clearance must be left open and may NOT be filled by any sealant, silicone or other adhesive. Never fasten the floor with nails, glue, screws or in any other way.

2. INSTALLATION



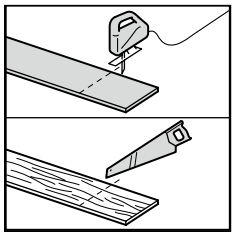
1

Before starting carefully measure the length and the width of the room to plan a precise lay-out to achieve a balanced appearance of the floor. This will ensure also you won't end up with the last row being too narrow. To assure this, you can slide the middle line of the floor.
We advise to make sure that the smallest pieces are always wider than 100 mm. If it is not possible to assure this, you may use a D3 wood glue in the click connection to connect the smallest pieces to the installed laminate planks.



2

During installation, make sure that you mix the floor panels (and floor boxes) sufficiently so that there are not too many identical, lighter or darker planks next to each other.



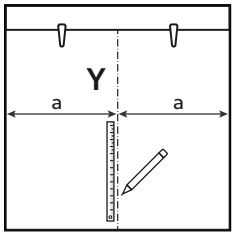
3

Of course we also need to saw the panels. To obtain a clean cut, the pattern side should face down when you use a jigsaw, table saw or circular handsaw and up when you use a handsaw or a crosscut saw.

4

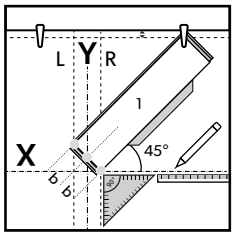
Pergo Kungshamn flooring has a patented locking system and is intended as a floating floor; panels should not be bonded to the subfloor, but in addition to that, it is not allowed to glue the joints between the planks.
Only for a plank replacement, it is allowed to glue the joints between the planks locally.

As opposed to many other herringbone click planks, the Pergo Kungshamn planks do not come in "A" and "B" planks, but in a universal plank equiped with the patented Unizip profile. No need to sort the planks out and to make separate piles.



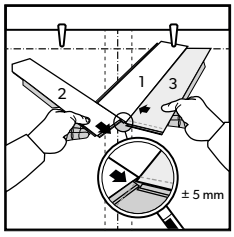
5

A herringbone design should typically be started from a central axis. Use a chalk line or straight edge to mark the centre of your room, creating the 'Y' line.



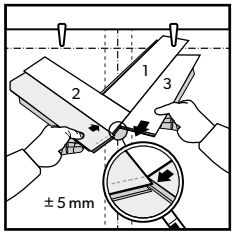
6

Place your first plank (1) at an angle of 45°. Draw parallel to the "Y" line, extra "L" and "R" lines to mark the corners. Also draw an extra reference line "X" as shown in the diagram.



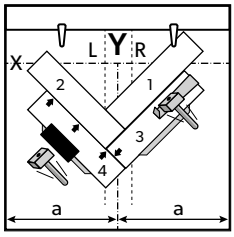
7

Place your first plank (1). Use another plank (3) and attach it to the first by inserting it into the groove at an angle of +-20°. Do not fold it down. Use plank (3) as a guide to install plank (2). Let plank (3) extend past plank (1) with ± 5mm at the bottom. Now insert plank (2) into the short side of plank (1) and slide it till it is stopped by plank (3). Now fold down plank (2).



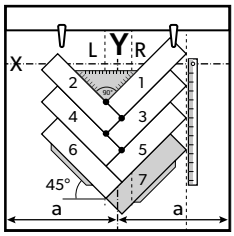
8

Now repeat the same method with plank (3) and (4). Plank (4) now serves as a stopper for plank (3). Fold down plank (3). Continue this process until you finish the center rows.



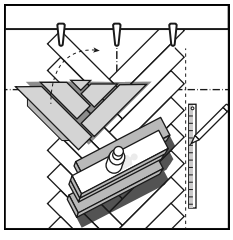
9

Make sure that the joint is closed tightly. Use hammer and tapping block to gently tap and ensure the locking mechanism is correctly engaged.



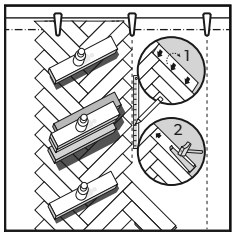
10

Work your way down. Do not forget to tap gently to perfectly engage the joint. Use a straight edge or additional reference line to ensure that the rows remain straight! Repeat this line with new rows.



11

Having placed multiple planks in the centre row. Fill the open triangle close to the wall. Use the spacers to maintain the correct expansion gap between the wall and the floor. It is recommended to place some unopened boxes (or other type of weight) to keep the already installed section in place.



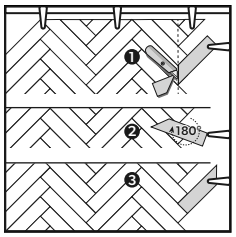
12

Now work your way up the pattern as shown.

a. Connect the long end first by lifting at +/-20°.

b. Now gently tap the short end of the plank with a tapping block and a hammer.

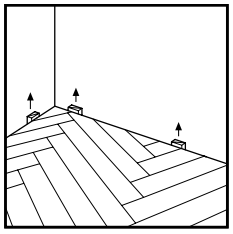
c. Both ends are closed now. However it's wise to check, just to be sure, that during the manipulation no small gaps have formed.



13

Place your planks in the last row in the position as you were to continue a normal row. Now turn one plank 180° and place the corner against the wall minus the distance of the spacer. You now can draw the cutting line and cut off the surplus.
Turn back the plank 180° and install it. Repeat this with each individual plank.

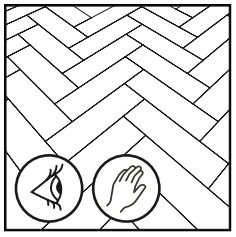
Once finished, remove the spacers. Your floor can now expand and contract freely.



Tips:

- It is advisable to sit with your knees or stand with your feet on the already installed panels, to ensure that they don't start shifting during further installation.

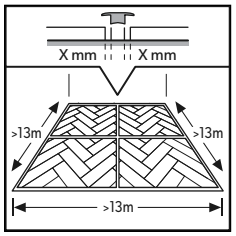
- In order to make the start of the installation easier, assemble the first 10 planks away from the wall, so you can sit on the planks during the assembly. Then slide the first 10 planks at the wanted position close to the wall with distance spacers in place. Take a thin rope and hold it alongside the installed planks to check and adjust the straightness of your installed first rows. It is recommended to make additional checks in order to confirm the straightness during the installation. Remember to use the distance spacers for the expansion gap of 8mm (0,315 inch) along the perimeter.



14

After the installation of each plank and before continuing with the next plank, check each short and long side joint to make sure there are no height differences and no openings.

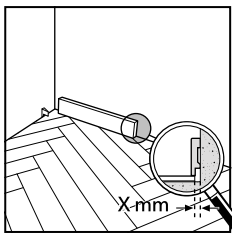
Continue the installation like this - row by row - towards the end of the room. The easiest way to work is to sit on the already installed planks.



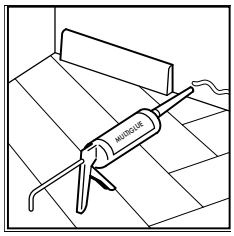
15

With lengths of more than 13 m and widths of more than 13 m, there should be an intermediate expansion joint. The swelling and shrinking is linear, so the bigger the surface, the bigger the play at the edge has to be.

Room humidity can vary according to the season, so it is vital that the floor is able to expand and contract. For this reason, make sure you leave an expansion joint of minimum X mm on all sides of the floor, around pipes, thresholds and under doors. Expansion joints can be finished by means of a skirting that is attached to the subfl oor. It is mandatory to provide an expansion joint between different rooms (e.g. under the door). In typical T, – L or U– shaped rooms it may also be necessary to install a dilatation joint. Contact the Pergo technical department in case of doubt.

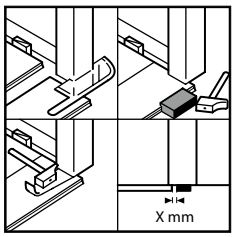


3. FINISHING



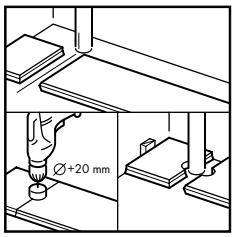
1

Install the skirting-board against the wall. Never attach the skirting-board to the floor. This method allows the floor to expand and contract under the skirting-board.



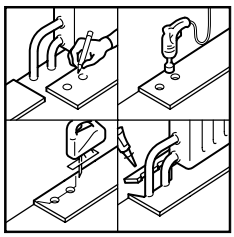
2

When sawing the panels make sure that the expansion joint under the door is at least 10 mm. If you cannot lift the panel, use the tapping block or pulling iron and hammer to tap the panels together when the planks are flat on the floor.



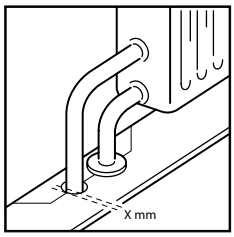
3

In rows where there is a pipe, make sure the pipe falls exactly in line with the short side of two panels. Take a drill bit with the same diameter as the pipe plus 20 mm (3/4"). Click the panels together on the short side and drill a hole centered on the joint between the two panels. Now you can install the panels on the floor.



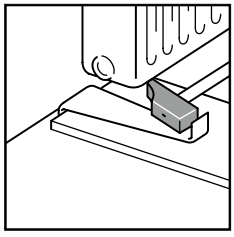
4

In rows where there is a double pipe, proceed as follows: 1. Measure where the pipe will come through the plank. Don't forget to allow for the expansion joint 2. Take a drill bit measuring the diameter of the pipe plus +20 mm for the expansion. Drill through the panel where the pipe will come through 3. Extend the hole to the edge of the panel 4. Lay the panel around the pipe 5. Take another panel and saw a piece that fits exactly in the remaining hole, and glue this piece with wood glue.



5

For a perfect finish around pipes, use Pergo pipe covers.

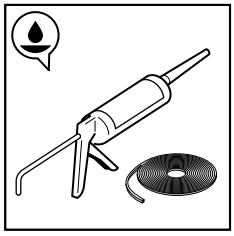


6

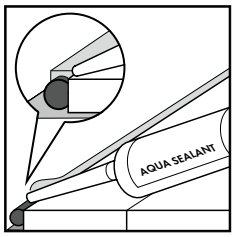
In places where it is difficult to install the planks with the tapping block (e.g.underneath radiators), you can tap them together with the pulling iron and a hammer.

3. FINISHING IN ROOMS LIKE BATHROOMS, KITCHENS, LAUNDRY ROOMS AND ENTRANCE AREAS

This installation instruction can prevent water infiltration around the perimeter and obstacles of your laminate flooring. Following these instructions carefully makes the floor fit for use in bathrooms, kitchens, laundry rooms and entrance areas. The water-resistant panels are not suitable for use in damp spaces like pool areas, saunas and rooms with built-in drains like showers. These extra water protection instructions do not cope to national regulations of water protection in wet rooms.

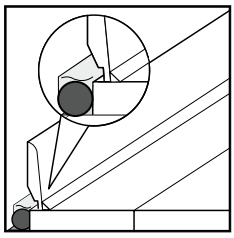


For a water resistant finishing, use the elastic waterproof transparant paste (Aqua Sealant) and the foamstrip (NEFOAMSTRIP). For colourmatched parquet/standard skirtings and colourmatched scotia, use also the hydrostrip.



1

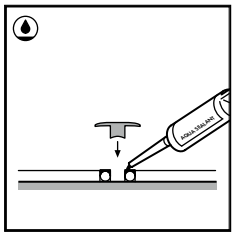
Sealing the perimeter expansion joints combines a compressible PE foam with diameter 8 to 10 mm and the flexible and waterproof Pergo Aqua Sealant. Push the PE foam in the expansion joints and apply the flexible Pergo Aqua Sealant under slight angle towards the Pergo floor.



2

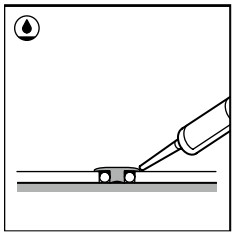
Install the skirting-board with Pergo Multiglue. Apply the flexible Aqua Sealant between skirtings and floor to avoid ingress of water. In places where profiles or skirting-boards cannot be placed, fill expansion joints with elastic paste (Pergo Kit).

Tip: To make work cleaner, apply tape on the floor before applying the flexible Aqua Sealant. This tape can be removed immediatly after applying the Aqua Sealant. Excess Aqua Sealant can be removed easily when it is dry.



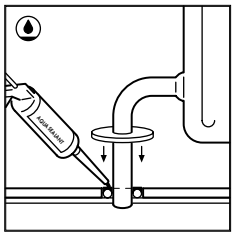
3

Fix the Incizo base profile to the sub- floor with Pergo Multiglue and/or screws. Apply the flexible Aqua Sealant on the flexible PE foam that is in the expansion joint.



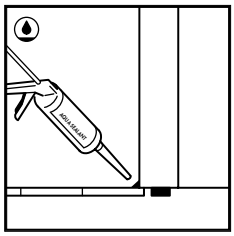
4

Push the Incizo profile in the base profile and the wet Aqua Sealant.



5

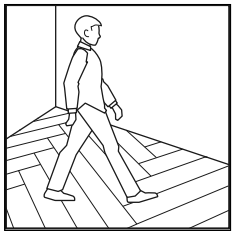
For a perfect finish around pipes, use Pergo pipe covers and the elastic waterproof transparant Pergo Aqua Sealant on top op the PE-foam. Then place the pipe cover and apply Aqua Sealant around the pipe cover and around the tubes. This makes the ingress of water impossible.



6

To secure extra water protection around the perimeter of the floor and avoid water to enter underneath the panels, apply the flexible Pergo Aqua Sealant up to the wall base, thresholds, door frames, pipe covers etc.

4. MAINTENANCE



1

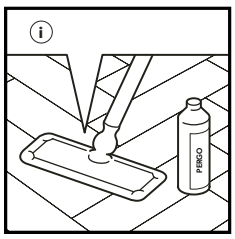
You can walk on the floor during and immediately after installation. Ensure that humidity in the room is always at least 30%. Use a humidifier if you need to.



2

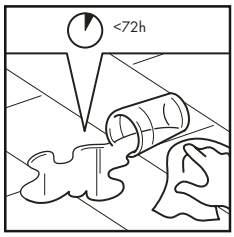
a. For dry maintenance, we advise a Pergo mop or vacuum cleaner. Make sure the vacuum cleaner is equipped with soft wheels and a special parquet brush to avoid scratches on your floor.

b. You can use a steam cleaner if there's no steam directly on the laminate surface. So it must always be used with an appropriate cloth on the steam opening, which guarantees also an homogeneous heat and steam distribution. It is also important to take care to hold the apparatus not too long on the same place and clean the floor in the length direction of the planks.



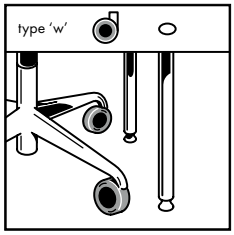
3

For slightly damp and wet maintenance, we advise the Pergo maintenance set (see instructions). Be aware that the use of other cleaning products might damage your floor. For further information on how to clean and maintain your floor, please visit www.pergo.com. For specific cleaning instructions in commercial applications or projects, you can contact the Pergo technical department.



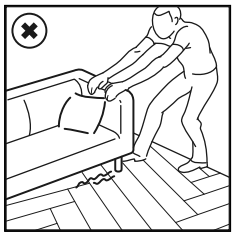
4

Remove any water within 72 hours.



5

Protect furniture and chair legs. Avoid bringing dirt, water and sand indoors by providing a suitable floor mat at the door. Use (office) chairs and seats with soft wheels (type W) that are suitable for a laminate floor and/or use a suitable desk mat.



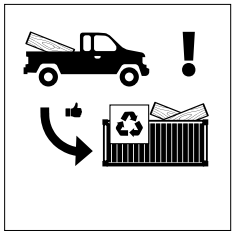
6

Never drag items of furniture over the floor, but lift them up.

7

The smooth surface of your laminate floor will not retain dirt or dust. Remove stubborn stains carefully with acetone or nail polish remover Never use scouring products! Never use wax or varnish coating on the floor.

5. RECYCLING



1

Deliver installation waste or a disassembled floor to a recognized waste collection facility or recycling center as ‘nonhazardous treated wood’.