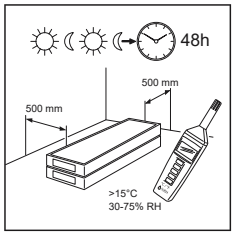
## INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR PERGO LAMINATE.

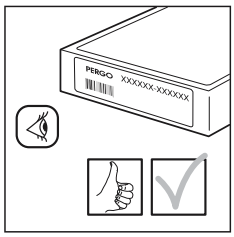
IN ORDER TO OBTAIN A GOOD RESULT, WE ADVISE ALL PARTIES TO FOLLOW ALL GIVEN INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY.
Please make sure that the floor user has a copy of this document.
National regulations regarding floor application must always be followed.

– Site and installation conditions must always comply with the relevant national regulations and installation standards.
– In case the national standards or regulation conflicts with the manufacturer's recommendations, the most stringent of the two prevails.



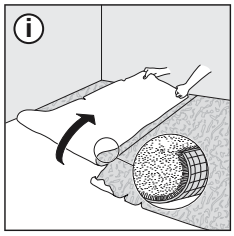

**1**

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.



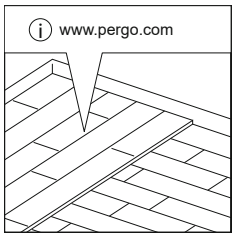

**2**

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 purchasing receipt.



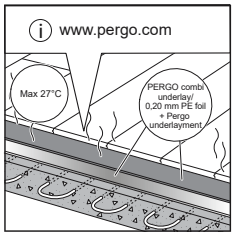
**3**

Remove any damp-porous floor covering (carpet, needle felt, etc.) first. Damp-sealed floor covering (PVC, linoleum, VCT, etc.) does not have to be removed. Always use a dampproof underlay. We advise to use a Pergo underlay.




**4**

WOODEN SUBFLOOR: Remove any existing floor covering first. No signs of mould and/or insect infestations should be present. If there is moist in the woodbased subfloor or there is no proper moisture barrier below the woodbased subfloor it has to be removed first. Reason is that the wood will rot after time because the moist is blocked by the new flooring and its underlay. 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 Pergo 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 Pergo Smart + 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. An eventual crawl space under the plank floor must be sufficiently ventilated. In case there is no crawl space, make sure that the moisture content of all the floor layers (wooden subfloor + subfloor (for ex. cement screed, anhydrite or ... )) is lower then the mentioned values.
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%.



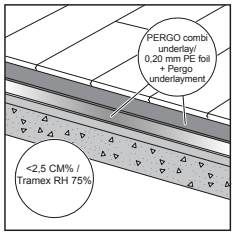

**5**

Additional instructions apply if there is underfloor heating or cooling. For health and safety reasons and to avoid problems with the Pergo laminate floor, certain important basic rules need to be followed:

Floor Heating
- Firstly it is very important to ensure a floor surface temperature of maximum 27°C (80°F).
- In case of a floating installation, a suitable underlay must be chosen. The total Thermal Resistance (R) of your Pergo laminate floor in combination with the underlay must be not higher than 0,15 $m^2K/W$.
- Always change the temperature gradually at the start and end of a heating period.
- Finally try to avoid heat accumulation by carpets or rugs or by leaving insufficient space between furniture and the floor.
- Some water based and electrical floor heating systems are permitted. See seperate installation instruction Floor Heating and Floor Cooling.

Floor Cooling
- For floor cooling, a heat-resistance of < 0,15 $m^2K/W$ is prescribed. The heat-resistance of a Pergo laminate in combination with an underlay can be higher then this value. In certain cases a small loss of capacity should be taken into account.
- Ensure a proper safety system including automatic sensors that detect when the dew point (= start of condensation) is reached below or in the floorcoverings and then switch off the cooling.

For a good preparation, read also the separate installation instructions for Floor Heating and Floor Cooling on www.pergo.com

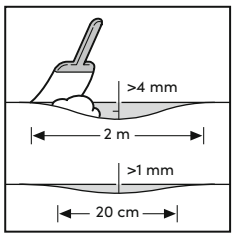



**6**

Mineral subfloors such as concrete must be sufficiently dry prior to installation. Installation on cement subfloor requires a CM < 2,5% (75% RH). An installation on anhydrite subfloor requires a CM < 0,5% (50% RH). If the moisture content is higher or may become higher other types of damp proofing must be used.
If floor heating is used, cement subfloor requires a CM < 1,5% (60% RH) and anhydrite subfloor requires a CM < 0,3 (40% RH). (see Floor Heating Instructions)
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"). Thicknesses over 4cm (1-1/2") require twice as much drying time. For example, a 6cm (2-1/2") concrete subfloor must dry at least 8 weeks.

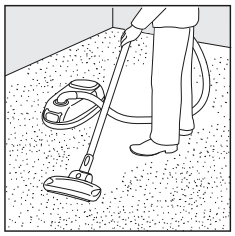
For renovations, always measure the moisture content in all the different subfloor-layers and make sure that they are lower then the mentioned values.

Best practice should be followed to avoid bacteria and mould growth under the floorcovering: Direct-to-earth mineral subfloors must have an effective damp proof membrane (DPM) in accordance with the national standards for the installation of laminate floorcoverings.
In most cases such a DPM has been installed during the building process, if not, post-construction solutions are available on the market. Where necessary, follow the manufacturer's detailed instructions for the installation of a surface applied DPM and the use of levelling compound.



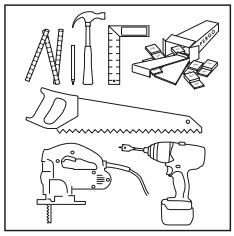

**7**

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.



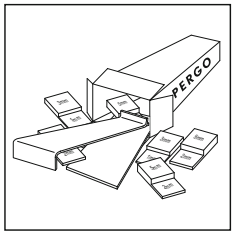
8

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.



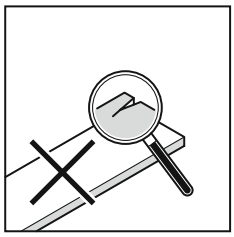
9

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.




10

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) 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.

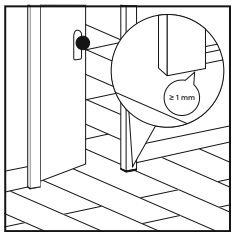


11

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

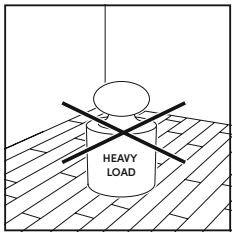
12

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



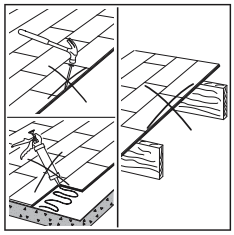

**13**

Check that the doors can still open and close after the floor and underlay have been installed. If the doorframe is installed after the floor installation, please make sure that a min. 1mm vertical gap is left between the base of the doorframe and the surface of the floor.



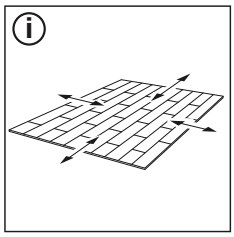

**14**

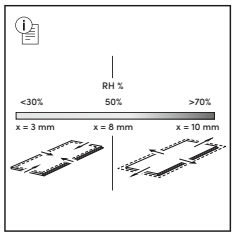
Cooking islands for kitchens and other very heavy objects should be installed first and not placed on top of the laminate.
The laminate floor must be able to move around the heavy objects to avoid open joints and separating planks.

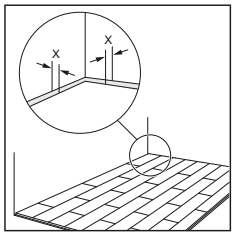


**15**

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.



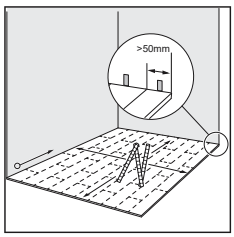



**16**

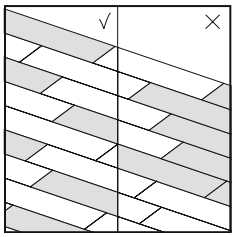
A Pergo laminate floor is mainly composed of natural wood and will naturally expand and contract upon changes in the relative humidity. The dimensional variation of the installed floor will almost be equal in length and width. At 20°C and a relative humidity, RH, between 40-60%, the movement is minimal. Pergo laminate flooring is produced and delivered with a moisture content to cope with a RH between 30-75%. In dry climate, for example in the Nordics during winter time, the RH might drop below 30%. In wet climate, the RH might rise above 70%. This will create significant 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 gap of 10mm average to walls, thresholds, staircases, pipes etc. during installation. Use the spacers of the installation kit to keep the right clearance. In case your laminate floor is acclimatized according to the guidelines (RH 30-70%) installing in regions with very low RH, the clearance to the wall should be lowered to 3mm since the floor panels will shrink, and if installing in regions with high RH climate the clearance should be certainly 10mm 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.

The floors with Aquasafe technology are water resistant after installation. Following these instructions carefully makes the floor fit for use in ANY room which does not have a build-in floor drain. The  floor is not suitable for use in damp spaces like showers, pool areas, saunas and rooms with build-in floor drains. Please note that some national regulations are not allowing floating installation in wet rooms. National regulations regarding floor applications must always be followed.
With Pergo® panels you can choose where you want to begin. Think about what will be the easiest way to install the floor. We will demonstrate the installation for right-handed people, from left to right. You can work in the other direction if you want.



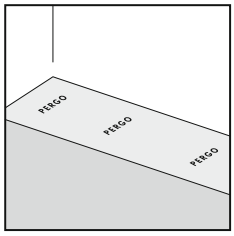

**1**

Before starting, carefully measure the length and the width of the room to plan a precise layout to achieve a balanced appearance of the floor. This is very important when installing typical tile decors. This will ensure also you won't end up with the last row being too narrow. If the last row would be less than 50mm, the installation will be easier if you cut down the planks of the first row in the length.



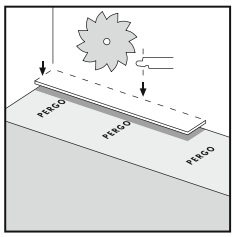

**2**

Make sure the panels are mixed sufficiently when you install them, so that you do not end up with too many identical, light or dark panels next to eachother. To obtain the best effect, it is best to install the panels in the direction of the longest wall and/or parallel to the incidenceof light.



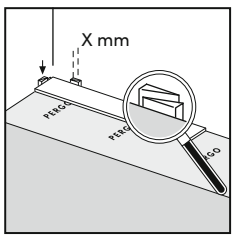

**3**

First install the underlay, per width and gradually as you progress. It is vital that you use underlays to smooth any unevenness in the base floor. The smooth top surface makes installing the laminate panels easier and ensures ample expansion afterwards. You can find more information about Pergo underlays and how to install them on the underlay packaging or at your dealer.



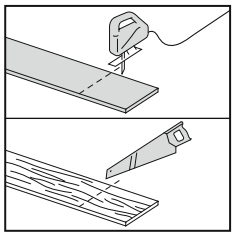

**4**

Begin the first row with a whole plank. First saw off the tongue on both the long and the short sides.



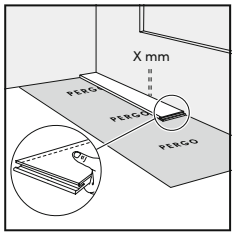

**5**

Put the plank with sawn off sides against the walls. Put spacers from the installation kit between the planks and the wall. This will ensure that your expansion gap is wide enough: X mm (X depends on the relative humidity, see expansion gap guidelines in the preparation part above).



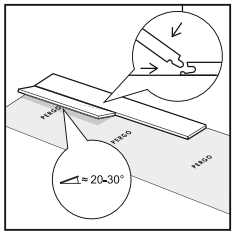
6

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, sabre saw or circular handsaw and up when you use a handsaw or a crosscut saw. Ensure that the end joints of the panels in two successive rows are never in line. Always ensure that the joints are staggered by at least 30 cm / 12 inches.



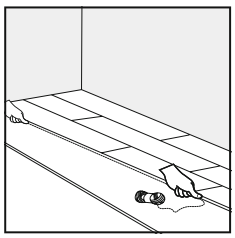

7

Start with the first plank that will be installed in the corner. Remove the click profile on both the long and the short side of the plank by sawing. For other planks of the first row (not in the corner), remove the click profile on the long side that will be directly next to the wall.
Any side of a plank that is directly next to a wall, must have its click profile removed, in order to ensure the required expansion gap.

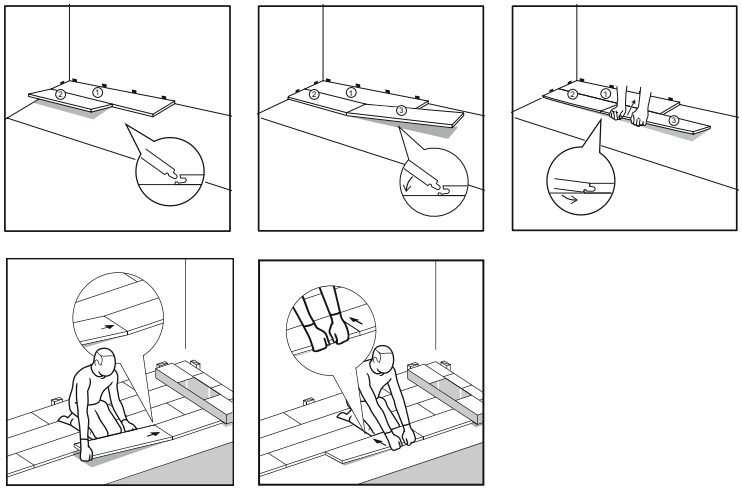



8

In order to make the start of the installation easier, assemble the first 3 rows away from the wall, so you can sit on the planks during the assembly. Then slide the first 3 rows 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 3 rows. It is recommended to make additional checks of the straightness, in order to confirm the straightness during the installation. Remember to use the distance spacers for the expansion gap along the perimeter.

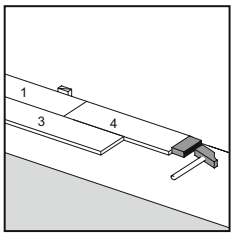


## 9 Uniclic®



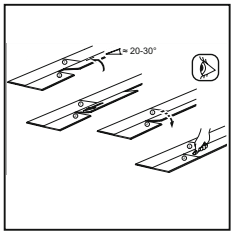
Uniclic® is unique because you can install the planks in two different ways. Method A (angle-angle): First, rotate the short side of the plank to be installed, into the short side of the already installed plank, by means of the angle principle. Then raise the newly installed plank to an angle of 20-30°. This will also raise the previously installed planks in the same row, because their short sides are already connected.
Now place your BOTH hands close to the joint as shown in the figure and pull the long side of the plank towards you. The panels will now click together.You can either insert the tongue into the groove, or the groove into the tongue. The tongue in groove method is the most common and easiest way.

## 10

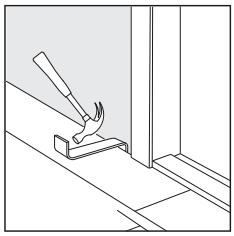



Method B: With Uniclic® you can also tap the panels into each other without lifting. For this method you must use the special Uniclic® tapping block. The planks should not be joined with a single tap. To avoid damaging the panels you must tap them together gradually.

## 9 PerfectFold™

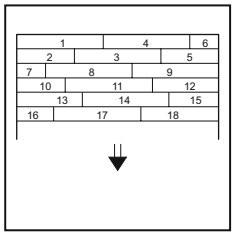



You can install the PerfectFold in 3 different ways: Angle/angle, horizontal snapping and a rotating fold-down movement. The easiest way to connect PerfectFold planks is by a rotating fold down movement. Lift the connecting plank up in an angle of 20-30 degrees, push it into the long side groove and slide it gently to the left until the plank ends meets. Push the plank firmly downwards to the floor, and the PerfectFold will lock the joint perfectly in the end. Always control each joint before continuing.
Use the Pergo tapping block gently to tighten up small gaps if needed.



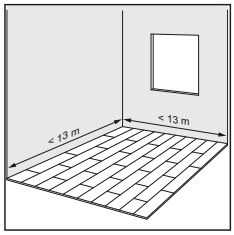
**11**

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



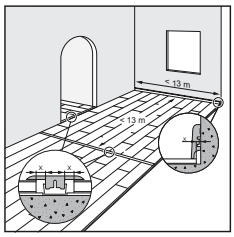

**12**

Continue like this to the end of the room.



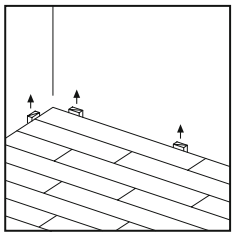

**13**

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



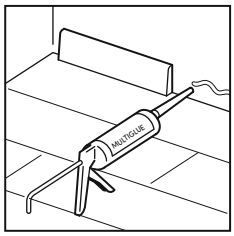

**14**

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 gap of minimum X mm on all sides of the floor, around pipes, thresholds and under doors (X depends on the relative humidity, see expansion gap guidelines in the preparation part above).
Expansion gaps can be finished by means of a skirting that is attached to the wall or with a profile. It is mandatory to provide an expansion gap 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 gap.
Contact the Pergo technical department in case of doubt.



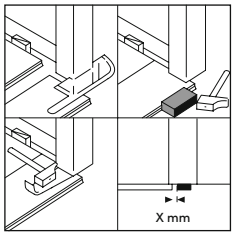
**15**

Remove all spacers.



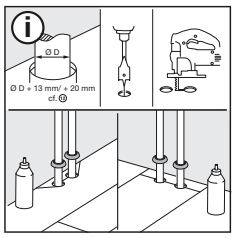

1

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. Do not fill or cover the expansion gaps with silicone or other kit.



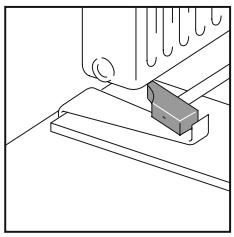

2

When sawing the panels make sure that the expansion gap 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. 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.
For a perfect finish around pipes, use Pergo radiator caps.

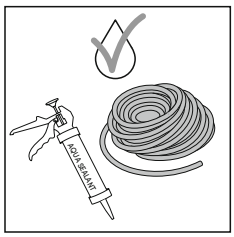


4

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.

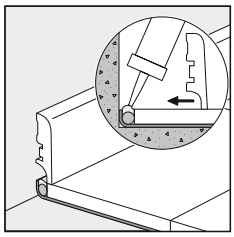
## 3. FINISHING OF THE FLOORING IN WET AREAS

These installation instructions can prevent water infiltration around the perimeter and obstacles of your laminate flooring in wet areas (areas with direct access to outside, areas with risk of dropped liquid on the surface, ...).
Following these instructions carefully makes the floor fit for use in ANY room which does not have a build-in floor drain. The water-resistant floor is not suitable for use in damp spaces like showers, pool areas, saunas and rooms with build-in floor drains. Please note that some national regulations are not allowing floating installation in wet rooms. National regulations regarding floor applications must always be followed.



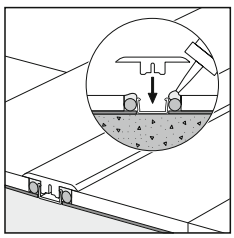

1

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



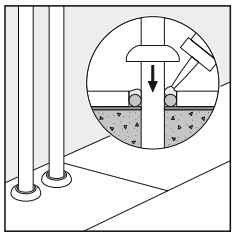
2

Sealing the perimeter expansion gaps,combines the compressible PE foamstrip (NEFOAMSTRIP) with diameter 8 to 10 mm and the flexible and waterproof PG Aqua Sealant. Push the PE foam in the expansion gaps and apply the transparent PG Aqua Sealant under slight angle towards the Pergo water resistant laminate floor.
When choosing the colourmatched parquet/standard skirting or scotia, use the respective hydrostrips to avoid ingress of water and to obtain the look of a cleanly kitted finish. Install the wallbases with PG Multiglue (PGGLUE290). Apply the flexible PG Aqua Sealant between wallbases and floor to avoid ingress of water. In places where profiles or wallbases cannot be placed, insert a PE foamstrip (NEFOAMSTRIP) in the expansion gaps and finish with elastic paste (PG Aqua Sealant).
Tip: To make work more cleaner it can be easy to put a tape on the floor before applying the PG Aqua Sealant. This tape can be removed immediatly after applying the PG Aqua Sealant. Spilled PG Aqua Sealant can be removed easily when it is dry.



3

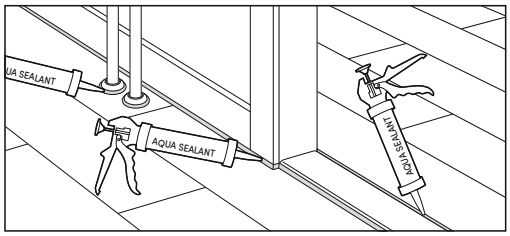
For a water resistant finishing of the 5- in -1 moulding profile (PGINCP), fix the 5- in -1 moulding profile to the base floor with the PG Multiglue and/or screws. Apply transparent PG Aqua Sealant on the flexible PE foam that is in the expansion gap. Push the 5-in-1 moulding profile in the base profile and the wet PG Aqua Sealant. Add PG Aqua Sealant where the profiles touches the floor for a perfect waterseal.



4

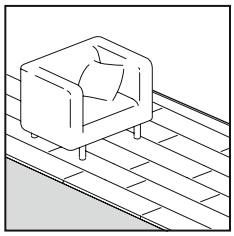
For a perfect water resistant finishing around pipes, use PG Radiator caps, the elastic waterproof transparant paste (PG Aqua Sealant) and the foamstrip (NEFOAMSTRIP). Put the foamstrip in the expansion gap around the pipe. Place the pipe cover and apply PG Aqua Sealant around the radiator cap and around the tubes. This makes the ingress of water impossible.

## 3. FINISHING OF THE FLOORING IN WET AREAS



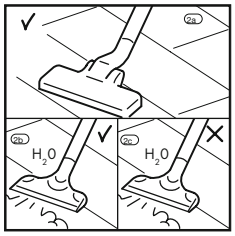

5

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



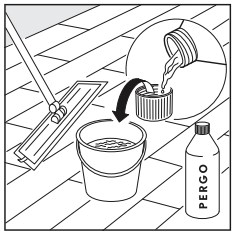
1

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

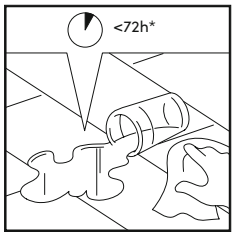
A. For dry maintenance, we advise a Pergo mop or vacuum cleaner. Make sure the vacuum cleaner is equipped with soft wheels and a special parquet brush to avoid scratches on your floor.
B. You can use a steam cleaner on products with both Aquasafe and 4-way bevel, if there's no steam directly coming on the laminate. 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.
C. For the other ranges, we recommend to never use a steam cleaner.




3

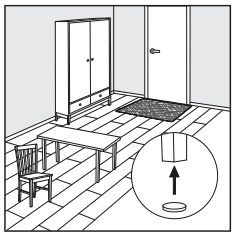
A. For all maintenance, we advise the Pergo cleaning accessories (see instructions). Be aware that the use of other cleaning products might damage your floor.
B. Slightly damp and wet maintenance is allowed on Aquasafe laminate.
C. Wet maintenance is absolutely forbidden on non-Aquasafe laminates. For 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.



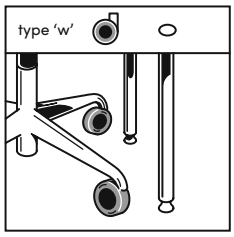

4

Remove any water within 72 hours on products with both Aquasafe and 4-way bevel. *For other Aquasafe products within 24 hours and for non-Aquasafe laminates within 15 minutes.

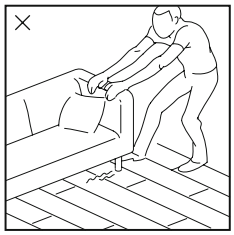


5

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 that are suitable for a laminate floor and/or use a suitable desk mat.



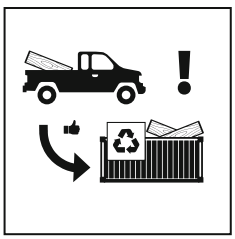
6

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.

## RECYCLING



1

Deliver installation waste or a disassembled floor to a recognized waste collection facility or recycling centre as 'nonhazardous treated wood'.