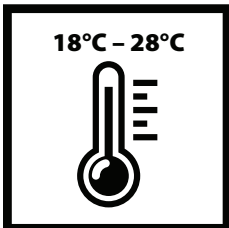


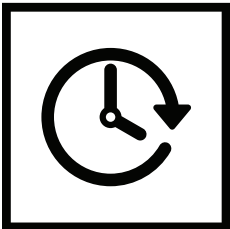
1. Acclimation



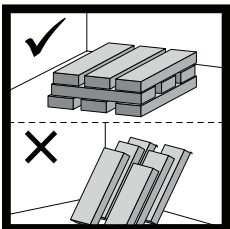
- All wet work must be completed before material is brought to site.



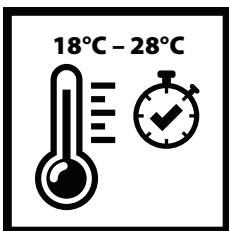
- Ensure work site has HVAC system in operation and the temperature is between 18°C – 28°C (65°F – 82°F).



- The temperature should be within this range for a minimum 48 hours before, during, and 24 hours after installation.

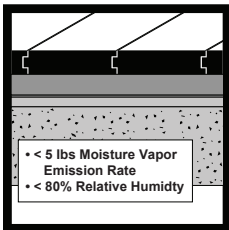
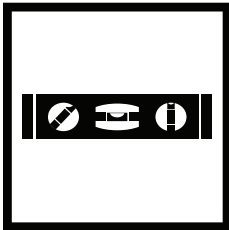


- Transport and store flooring material on a flat surface in neat stacks, **DO NOT** stand cartons upright for storage.



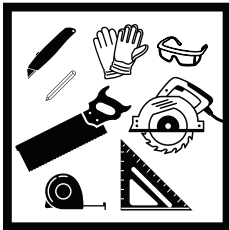
- Allow enough time for the flooring to reach ambient room temperature 18°C – 28°C (65°F – 82°F)

2. Subfloor Requirements

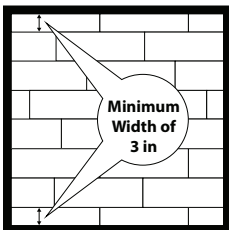


- Subfloors must be clean, dry, flat, and structurally sound.
- Follow industry guidelines for testing moisture levels in concrete subfloors - ASTM F1869 with levels not to exceed 1.36 kg / 92.9m² / 24 hrs. (5lbs / 1000sf. / 24 hrs.) and/or ASTM F2170 with Relative Humidity (RH) levels not to exceed 80%. If the subfloor does not meet these standards, remediation must be performed. Always measure, record, and keep your moisture test results.
- Floors need to be flattened to within 6 mm in 3 m / ¼” in 10 ft. Any repair to the concrete substrate shall be made using the proper surface preparation product, fast setting cement-based polymer modified patching compound. Other types of levelers, such as calcium sulfate/plaster/gypsum-based compounds are not recommended.
- Subfloor must be free of movement or defects. Deflection must be no more than 1/360 of span under live or dead load.
- All suspended wood subfloors must have at least 18” of well vented air space clearance above the ground. The ground under the crawlspace shall be covered with minimum 10 mil polyethylene vapour barrier.
- Plywood subfloors should meet (APA) underlayment-grade plywood standards, or equivalent products engineered by the manufacturer to be used as vinyl floor underlayment. Responsibility for the performance of the underlayment rests with the manufacturer of that product.
- Can be installed over terrazzo, ceramic tile, and single layer non-cushioned resilient flooring. The substrate must meet conditions listed above, and be well bonded and free of contaminants.

3. Installation



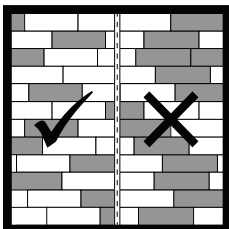
- Recommended tools include: utility knife, guillotine cutter, fine toothed hand-saw or jig-saw, tape measure, chalk line, speed square or carpenter square.



- Plan layout carefully, choose a starting wall according to the most aesthetically or architecturally important elements in the room, taking into consideration fireplaces, doors, cabinets and transitions, as well as the squareness of the room. The starting wall will often be the longest unbroken wall in the room.

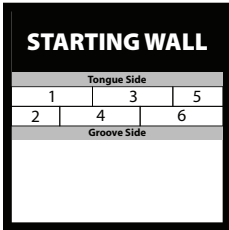


- Trim starting row to as necessary to be left with a finishing row that has a minimum width of 3".
- Inspect all planks before installing. Planks with visible flaws should be culled and used as starting or finishing pieces.
- Flooring should be used from several boxes to ensure a blend of colour and design.

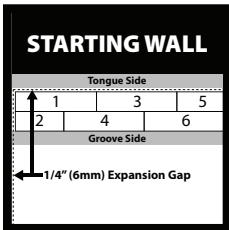


- Snap a working line parallel to the starting wall, allowing 1/4" expansion space between the starting wall and the edge of the first plank run.

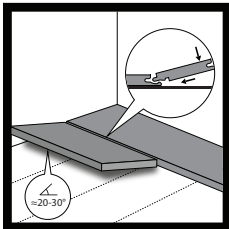
3. Installation



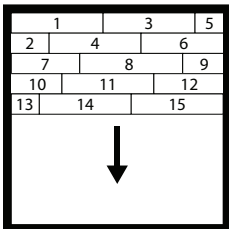
- Place first plank in the left-hand corner of the room along starting line, with the tongue facing the starting wall.



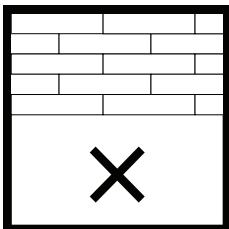
- Measure and ensure the last plank in this row is a minimum of 8" long. If less than 8" trim the starting plank as necessary.



- Maintain a minimum 1/4" expansion gap at all walls and fixed vertical surfaces

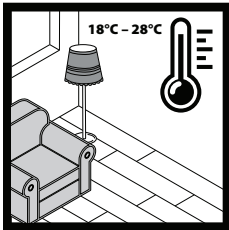


- Place end joint together, laying the second plank into the first plank and engaging the locking mechanism. Ensure the joints are flat and free from damage or debris

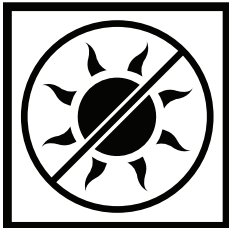


- Ensure a minimum 8" distance between end joints. Avoid "H-joints" or "stair" patterns in installation.

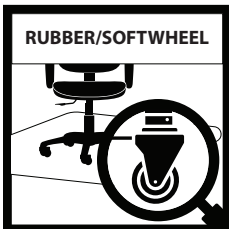
3. Maintenance



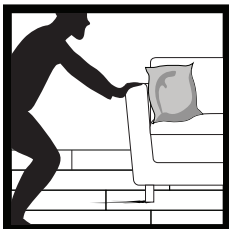
- Ensure climate remains between 18°C – 28°C (65°F – 82°F) after installation.



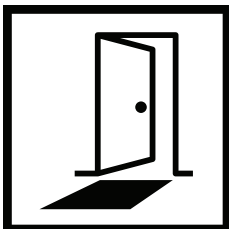
- Exposure to direct sunlight can create excessive heat and cause fading of the finished flooring. During peak sunlight exposure, window coverings are required.



- Support furniture with wide-bearing, non-staining floor protectors. Ideally, the protectors should be at least one inch in diameter, made of non-pigmented hard plastic or felt, and rest flat on the floor. Urethane or neoprene casters, felt pads or floor protectors are recommended for all moveable furniture. Use protection mats under chairs with casters.



- Use plywood or other protective material to cover flooring when moving heavy furniture or appliances into position.

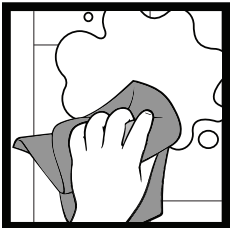


- Use walk off mats outside each entrance to your home to prevent dirt, sand, grit and other substances from being tracked onto your floor. Use non-staining mats on your floor. Do not use rubber-backed or latex-backed mats on your floor.

3. Maintenance



- For regular cleaning, sweep, or vacuum with a hardwood attachment – no beater bar.



- Wipe up spills quickly. Do not permit standing water to permeate through to the subfloor.



- Damp mop with a neutral cleaner, following the instructions of the manufacturer.



- For heavily soiled floors, use a neutral cleaner and scrub with a white pad or microfiber cloth. Rinse the pad / cloth frequently.