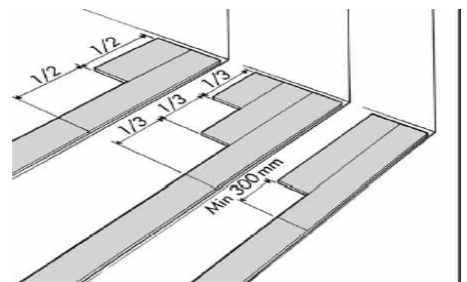
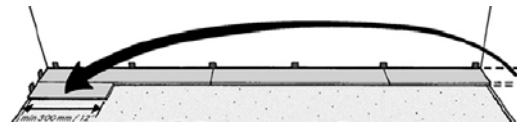
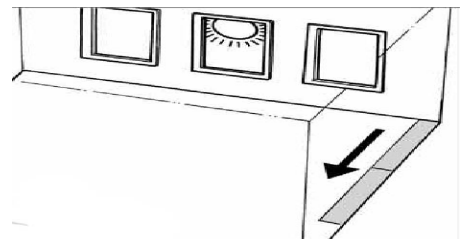


For best result, and validity of the guarantee, these instructions should be followed carefully. Based on the high content of natural wood based material used in Pergo floors there is a natural preference to expand and contract as a result of its hygroscopic properties. As a result of these properties the flooring should be floating, meaning that it is allowed to move in any direction having enough space to all walls or any fixed objects. The ideal indoor climatic conditions are 18-22°C and 50-60% RH. Outside these conditions the flooring will expand or contract. In the indoor climate between 30-85 % RH the flooring will expand and contract approx. 1mm/m installed floor from the basic condition of 50%. Outside these conditions both the expansion and contraction will increase significantly. This has to be taken in consideration when planning area size, area geometry, furnishing etc.

Generally, the best if it is installed parallel to the length of the room or so that incoming light falls along the length of the planks. flooring will look

By using the off-cut piece (has to be longer than 300 mm) this will be most preferred installation pattern.

You can also use the multi-plank displacement installation technique, starting with cutting one plank in 2/3 and one in 1/3 of the length. This will create a 1/3 step pattern. Using a half-plank displacement installation technique you start with cutting one plank in half. In both cases you need to make sure, during the installation that the short sides joints lines up perfectly. Measure the room width and make sure that the last row will be bigger than 50mm. If not, you have to cut the first plank row and balance the width of these two rows so no one is smaller than 50 mm.



Assembly Preparation

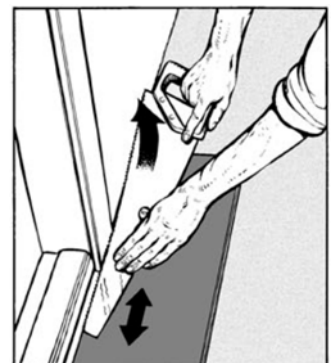
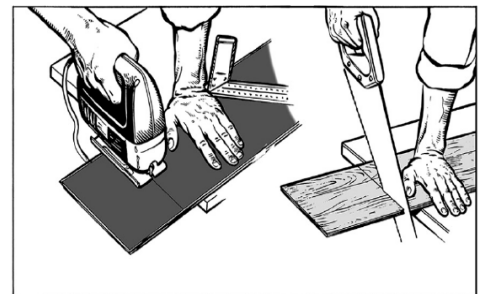
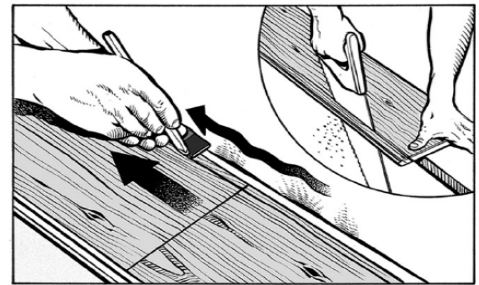
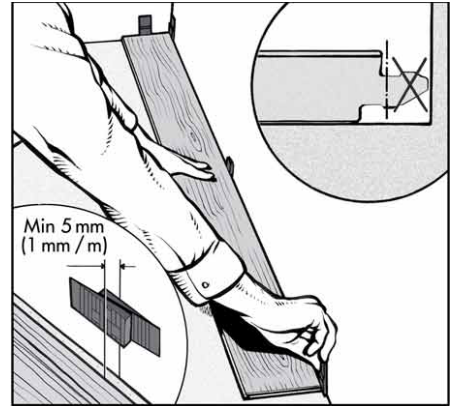
Start the installation in the left-hand corner with the tongue facing the wall. The joint is designed for a installation from left to right. The recommended installation method is to install with the tongue into the groove. Only in few situations you need to fit the groove on the tongue. Remove the tongue facing the wall. Assemble the planks together in the first row so that they form a straight line.

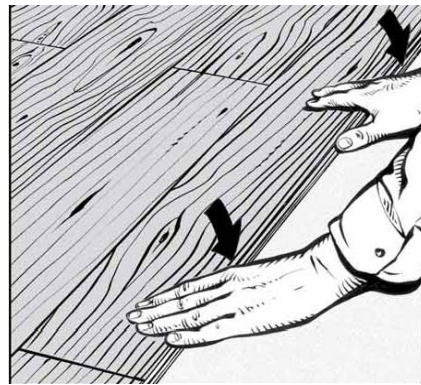
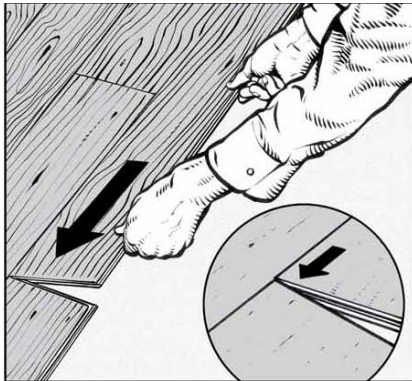
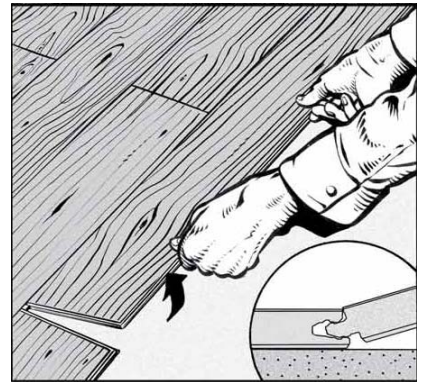
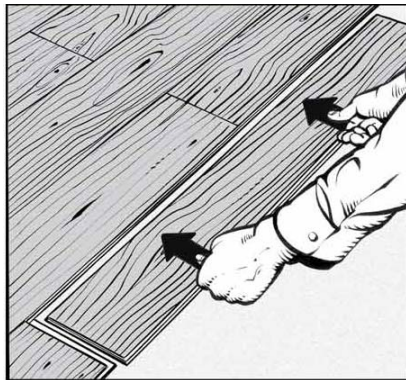
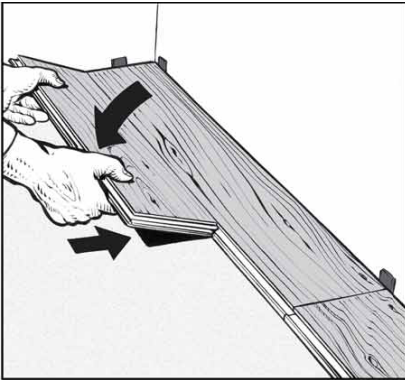
Note: In order to disassemble the PerfectFold joint you must slide the planks apart. Do not lift the plank.

If the starting wall is uneven or you need to scribe the contour of the wall on the panels in the first row, disassemble and cut. Check that the distance between the first row and the wall is correct, min 5 mm and use spacers in both short side and on long side.

Make sure that on long side have a spacer at each short side joint and at least one in the middle of the plank.

Ensure that the end joints line up with end joints in consecutive rows.

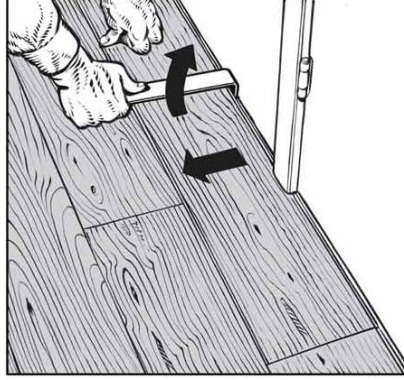
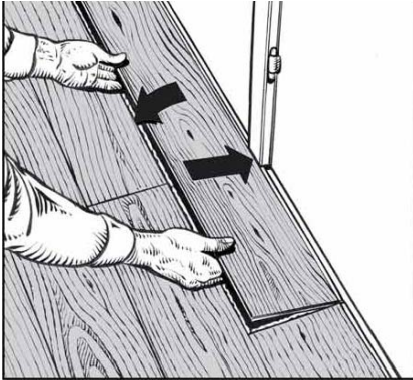




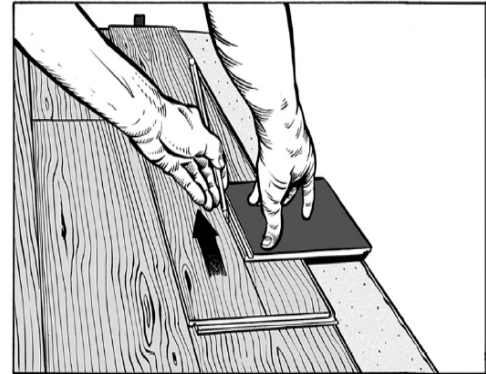
Put the first plank in the next row in place. Take the next plank. Place it on the subfloor and push it into the long side joint. Angle the plank a little bit so the tongue enters the groove. Slide the plank in place over the end joint and press it firmly down.

Note: In order to disassemble the PerfectFold joint you must slide the planks apart. The complete row has to be removed in order to be able to slide the planks apart.

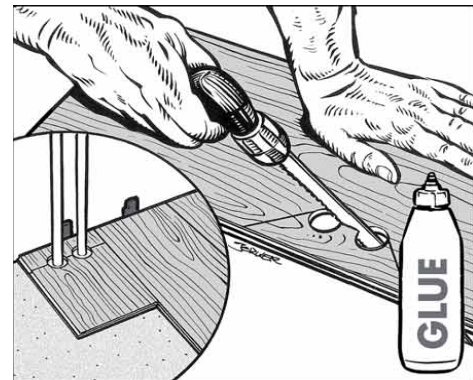
Door Lining



To calculate the correct width of the last row. Place a full row of tiles directly on top of the last installed row of full tiles. Use the full width of a scrap piece of tile. Place the tongue side against the wall and the pencil against the extended groove and mark a line the length of the wall. Cut along the pencil line.



If you have pipes coming through, take all measurements and drill a hole minimum 15 mm bigger than the pipe diameter. Cut the plank according to illustration if it is on the long or short side.



Finishing up

Remove all spacers before placing skirting's. Never use silicone or other compounds that will fix/glue down the skirting's, metal frames or such at the floor. Make sure the floor could move underneath skirting's.