

MORE FROM WOOD.



Installation instructions
for Egger Laminate
Flooring with *CLIC it!*
installation system

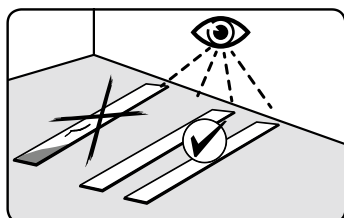


CLIC it!



1. Required Inspection Prior to Installation

EGGER Laminate Flooring is manufactured in precise stages in highly-advanced and modern production facilities. Both finished and ongoing products are subjected to regular stringent checks. However, damage to individual boards cannot always be prevented. Therefore, the installer should examine each board prior to and during installation. Damaged or otherwise unsuitable pieces of flooring must not be installed and should be returned to the retailer for replacement.



2. Subfloor

2.1

Prior to installation, sub-flooring must be prepared and assessed as set forth below. Failure to properly prepare the subfloor prior to installation of EGGER Floor products will void all warranties which may otherwise have applied.

As a general rule:

- The subfloor prepared for installation must be dry, clean, free of separating agents, crack-free, level, as well as display tensile and compression strength.
- With regard to evenness, the raised requirement of $\leq 2 \text{ mm/m}$ (0.08 inch per 3.3 ft) must be observed.
- The flooring contractor must, within the scope of the inspection and due diligence requirement, make sure prior to installing the flooring that the subfloor has the required suitability. The Flooring contractor must also report “concerns” in writing if the subfloor is not suitable for installation, i.e. if there are defects and / or there is a risk of damage to the top floor due to its construction.

Check the moisture level in the subfloor

Moisture test should be conducted to determine that the subfloor is adequately dried.

Method A: Use a CM device to make sure the following levels are not exceeded:

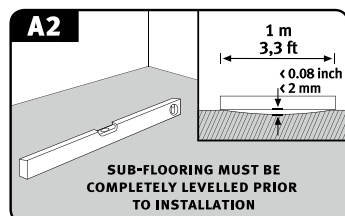
	Cement screed	Calcium sulphate screed
without floor heating	$\leq 2.0 \text{ CM } \%$	$\leq 0.5 \text{ CM } \%$
with floor heating (heated screed)	$\leq 1.8 \text{ CM } \%$	$\leq 0.3 \text{ CM } \%$

Method B: Using an in situ probe in accordance with ASTM F2170 for screed subfloor values must be $\leq 80 \% \text{ rH}$ or $\leq 5 \text{ lbs}/1000 \text{ FT}^2$ / 24 hours with a calcium chloride moisture test in accordance with ASTM F1869.

These values (method A or method B) apply to screeds without additives. With the use of additives and in case of fast-drying screed, the measurements and limits specified by the respective manufacturer shall apply.

Check if the subfloor is level:

Subflooring must be completely level prior to installation of EGGER floor products.



Required Inspection Prior to Installation / subfloor / room climate

Check the load-bearing capacity of the sub-floor:

The subfloor must be a sealed, self-supporting layer.

Check if the subfloor is clean:

The subfloor must be vacuum cleaned.

Check atmospheric conditions:

The following conditions should be met prior to, during and after installation:

- an air temperature of at least 18°C (64°F)
- a floor surface temperature of at least 15°C (59°F)
- a relative air humidity of between 40 % and 70 %.

2.2

Suitable subfloors

EGGER Laminate Flooring installed as a floating flooring configuration can be installed on all subfloors which meet the above described requirements, including:

- all types of screed including hot water-heated screed
- OSB and chipboard constructions
- fiberboards
- existing floor coverings such as PVC, linoleum, natural stone slabs and ceramic tiles.

Screeds with hot water floor heating (heated screeds)

When installing heated flooring in combination with laminate flooring, all participants (builder, architect, heating specialist, heating technician and installer) must coordinate installation and verify suitability. Precautions must be taken to avoid subjecting laminate flooring to temperatures exceeding 28°C (82°F), and the heating / cooling mechanism of the subflooring should be installed and tested prior to installation of laminate floorings.

When heating the load and heat distribution layer, there is a difference between functional heating (i.e., to check the heating system for proper operation), and heating generated for the purposes of curing screed / concrete subflooring. In order to ensure removal of moisture beneath laminate flooring, the screed / concrete must be completely cured prior to installation of the laminate flooring.

Attention:

The surface temperature of a heated floor structure may not exceed 28°C (82°F). EGGER Laminate Flooring are generally installed floating. When installing as a floating floor over heated mineral sub-floors, the installer should consider the thermal resistance of the laminate flooring and its insulation underlay. The combined floor must not exceed thermal resistance of 0.15 m²K/W. In addition, the use of an appropriate moisture barrier is required. Failure to install such a barrier will void all warranties which may otherwise have applied. When installing laminate flooring products with pad attached no additional insulating underlay must be installed.

Subfloors of limited suitability include:

Electric operated underfloor heating (foil heating systems) and elastic old floor coverings (PVC, cushion vinyl and linoleum) are considered to be subfloors with a limited degree of suitability.

Electrical underfloor heating systems are classified as subfloors with limited suitability given that a range of film-based, electrical heating systems are able to generate surface temperatures that significantly exceed 28°C (82°F). Prior to installation, you must verify that the heating system is suitable for use beneath laminate flooring. EGGER Laminate Flooring may only be laid on electric operated underfloor heating systems that:

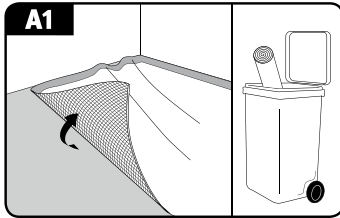
- are equipped with temperature sensors and controllers so that, it can be controlled digitally and the surface temperature can never exceed 28°C (82°F)
- have been designed relatively recently (from 2005) and have technical approval from the heating manufacturer for laminate flooring
- are not night storage heaters.

The installation of EGGER Laminate Flooring on existing floor coverings made of PVC, cushion vinyl and linoleum is only permitted if these are fully and firmly bonded, if there are no detachments and / or cracks and if no surface heating is present.

Subfloors / underlay materials

Unsuitable subfloors

Laminate flooring should never be installed on textile floor coverings (e.g., carpeting) or subfloors that are not properly prepared for installation. Doing so will void all warranties which may otherwise have applied.



Mineral subfloors

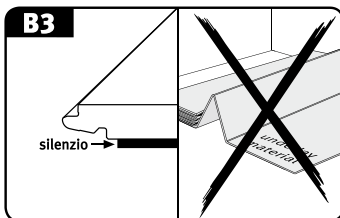
When installing laminate flooring floating over mineral subfloors (screeds, heated screed, natural stone, tile, etc.) the use of an appropriate moisture barrier is required. The moisture barrier must be installed over the entire surface, in a trough shape and must overlap by 5 - 20 cm (2 - 8 inch) in the joining areas depending on the design. Failure to install such a barrier will void all warranties which may otherwise have applied. To improve the impact noise insulation, a system-specific insulation underlay should be installed under Laminate Flooring.

Floor structure:

1. Mineral subfloor
2. Moisture barrier
3. Impact noise insulation underlay
4. EGGER Laminate flooring

Attention!

For Laminate Flooring with pad attached, no further impact noise insulation underlay may be installed.



Subfloors made of wood (OSB, chipboard and fiberboard, real wood floor boards)

Any loose boards should be properly screwed down. The laminate flooring boards must be laid at right angles to the existing floor boards. When installing laminate flooring over wooden boards a moisture barrier is unnecessary. For wooden subfloors it is recommended to use a system-specific insulation underlay to improve the impact noise insulation.

Floor structure:

1. Wood-based subfloor
2. Impact noise insulation underlay
3. EGGER Laminate flooring

Attention!

For Laminate Flooring with pad attached, no further impact noise insulation underlay may be installed.

Subfloors / underlay materials / wet and damp areas, locations and / or conditions

Underlay materials

- On mineral subfloors such as screed, stone or tiles, a moisture barrier underlay material of 3 lbs/1000 sqft day must be installed prior to installation of the laminate Flooring. No separate moisture barrier is necessary when using 2 in 1 insulation underlay with integrated moisture barrier.
- Do not place moisture barrier on wood-based subfloors.
- For all subfloors, it is recommended to use a system-related underlayment for noise insulation according to Nalfa Standards Publication for Laminate Floor Underlayment [i.e. thickness ≥ 1.0 mm to 3.0 mm (≥ 0.040 " to .120"), CD value ≥ 17 kPa (≥ 2.5 psi)] prior to installation of the EGGER Laminate Flooring. No separate insulation underlayment is necessary prior to installation of laminate flooring with pad attached.
- Failure to install such a barrier or underlayment will void all warranties which may otherwise have applied.

Wet / damp areas, locations and / or conditions

EGGER Laminate Floorings are not suitable for installation in wet rooms and wet areas such as bathrooms, saunas or in similar rooms. Installation in such areas will void all warranties.

The Aqua+ Laminate Flooring collections are the only exception. EGGER Aqua+ Laminate Flooring can also be installed in bathrooms with normal household conditions without a floor drain with bath tub or shower tray, where the floor surface is only temporarily and briefly exposed to splashing water. These include private bathrooms, but also hotel bathrooms that are only used in the morning and evening, or kitchens, corridors, entrance areas and apartments in nursing homes.

3. Prior to installation

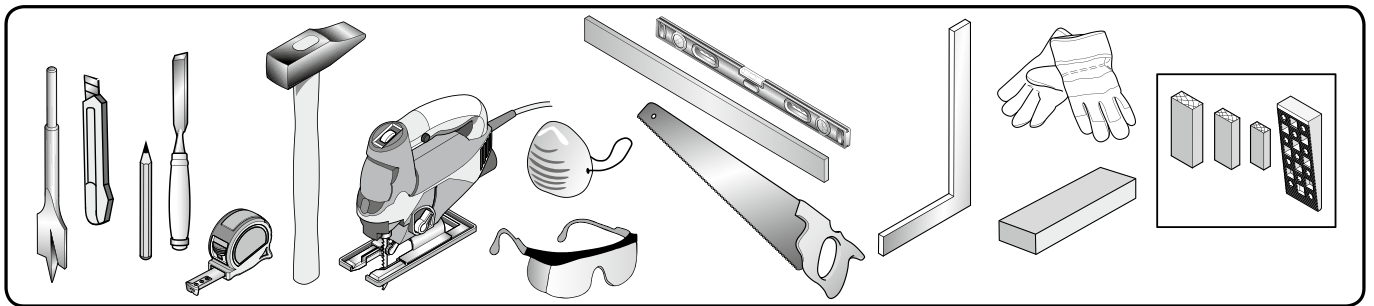
Conditioning the boards

Prior to installation, the packages of Laminate Flooring must be acclimated to the environment in which they will be installed. Acclimatization should consist of the following:

- flooring may remain in its package
- for a period of at least 48 hours
- laid flat with a minimum of 50 cm (20 inches) distance from all walls
- the room temperature is at least 18° C (64° F)
- the surface temperature of the floor is at least 15° C (59° F)
- at a relative atmospheric humidity of between 40 % and 70 %.

Tools & protective equipment

- electric jigsaw, circular or chop saw, laminate cutter and cutter knife
- if necessary, drill and metal saw for fixing / cutting floor profiles and skirting boards to size
- folding rule, angle and carpenter pencil
- tapping block, hammer and possibly a crowbar
- spacer



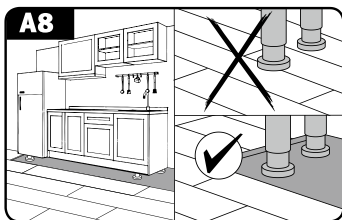
Wear suitable protective equipment such as safety goggles, dust mask and gloves when sawing / cutting the planks.

Direction of installation

Laminate flooring looks best when the floor boards are installed parallel to the light direction. However, when installing over hardwood or strip parquet floors, the new floor boards must be installed perpendicular to the existing floor boards.

Built-in kitchens / built-in cabinets

Built-in kitchens and built-in cupboards should be assembled prior to installation and the laminate flooring should be placed just under the base.



Prior to installation

If this is not possible, the following alternatives are available:

A) Decoupling:

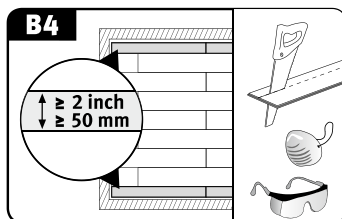
1. Install the Laminate Flooring over the entire surface and assemble the kitchen unit / built-in cupboard.
2. Decouple the Laminate Flooring surface by sawing between the furniture feet and the base panel.
3. Cover by floor profile or leave open (no visible area).

B) Bolt circle drill:

1. Install the Laminate Flooring over the entire surface.
2. Determine the position of the furniture feet, mark them on the laminate flooring and saw them out using a bolt circle drill (\varnothing furniture foot + 1/2 inch).
3. Assemble the kitchen unit / built-in cupboard.

Planning the first and last row

First, the room must be measured to determine whether the width of the first row should be reduced. This will be necessary if the last row to be laid is calculated to be less than 5 cm (2 inch) wide.



Wall distance and expansion gaps

Laminate flooring, like all organic materials, are subject to shrinkage and / or expansion after installation. It is recommended that the installer allow gaps of 8 to 10 mm (1/3 to 1/2 inch) against all fixed objects to which the new flooring abuts, including walls, door frames, pipes, pillars and stairs.

In addition, floor transition thresholds (T Bars) must be installed in the following areas and flooring sizes because of the natural movement behaviour of the laminate flooring:

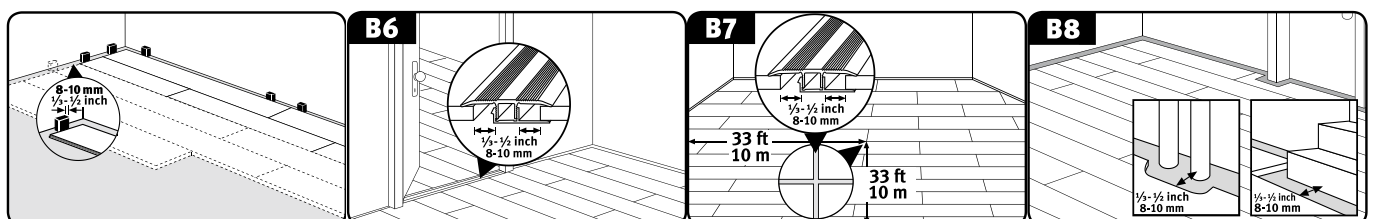
- door thresholds
- passageways
- angled areas
- for room lengths and / or widths of more than 10 m (33 ft).

Sufficiently dimensioned wall distance and expansion gaps, with a width of at least 8-10 mm (1/3 to 1/2 inch), do not impede the motion of the installed floor surface.

The guiding formula is as follows: 1.5 mm (0.06 inch) expansion gap (circumferential) per metre of floor surface (for example: 10 m (33 ft) room length = 15 mm (0.59 inch) wall distance to both walls).

The wall distance and expansion gaps are covered by skirting board and / or floor profiles.

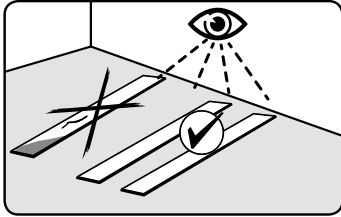
Note: With most types of profile, it is necessary to fit the base (sub-profile) to take the cover profile prior to installing Laminate Flooring.



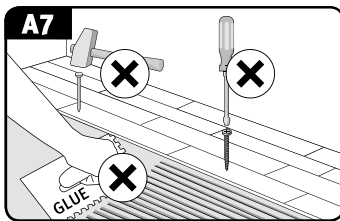
4. Installation

4.1. Basic information

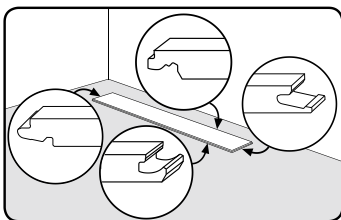
- The installation must be carried out in daylight.
- Examine each board prior to and during installation for possible faults. Flooring boards with visible damage or defects must not be installed.
- Wear suitable protective equipment such as safety goggles, dust mask and gloves when sawing / cutting the planks.



- EGGER Laminate Flooring is installed “floating”, i.e. without fixing (no bonding / screwing etc.) the flooring boards to the subfloor. With floating installation, the individual floor boards are installed using the CLIC *it!* locking system to connect and place the individual boards.
- **Note:** The only exception are the Aqua+ Laminate Flooring products. These floors can also be bonded over the entire surface (for details see section “Aqua+ Laminate Flooring”).



- Ensure you understand the difference between the groove and tongue on the panel.



- Start installation in a left-hand corner of the room ensuring that the tongue of the boards face the wall and groove face the fitter.
- Make sure that the boards are staggered at least 20 cm (8 inch). **Attention!** If installing LONG format floor boards, they should be staggered 50 cm (20 inch).
- In case of products supplied with the bevel and / or with a special decor (e.g., tiles decor), ensure the offset is even according to the bevel and / or pattern.
- If the excess board length cut from the final board of a row is at least 20 cm (8 inch) long or ≥ 50 cm (≥ 20 inch) for the “Long” format, then use it to begin the next row. This can be repeated for additional rows of flooring, and typically will result in desired staggering of the floor boards.
- When installing the final row of flooring, you will likely need to cut the width of the panels and to adjust the angle of the panels to accommodate rooms which are out of square. A “short-cut” for properly measuring the cuts necessary for the best fit and appearance is as follows: Take a panel and stack it flush on top of a panel from the row you just finished. Take a spare panel and

Installation

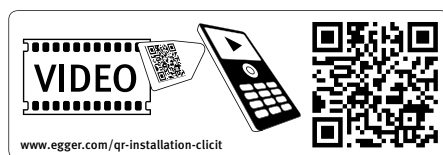
lay it flush against the wall, over the gap between the wall and the stacked pieces of floor you just created. The spare piece will reflect the angle and width of the gap. Trace the edge of the spare piece onto the panel you intend to install, and cut that panel accordingly. Be sure to allow for an expansion gap of 8 - 10 mm (approximately 1/3 to 1/2 inch) when making the cut.

- When cutting to size by using a circular, plunge or cross-cut saw, place the floor boards with the decor side facing upwards. When cutting to size by using jigsaw, move it over the back of the board.

4.2. Installation methods

The installation of EGGER Laminate Flooring with CLIC *it!* installation system can be carried out using 3 different installation methods:

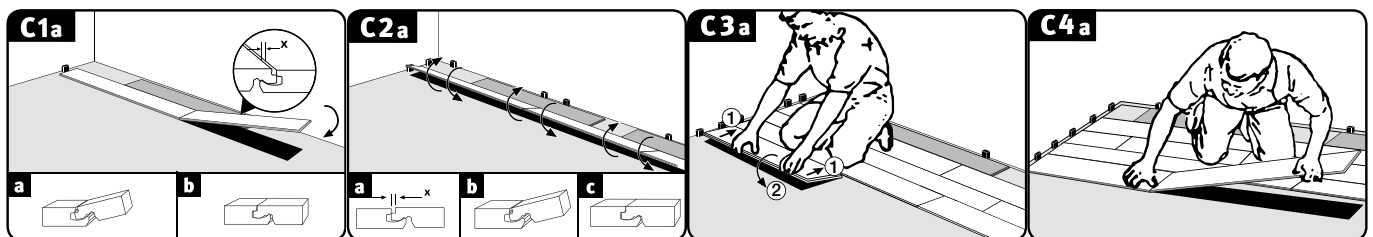
- ➞ Method A: angled in at the front and long side board by board
- ➞ Method B: angled along the long side and tapped in at the short end (header joint) board by board
- ➞ Method C: installation in rows by angling the front and long sides



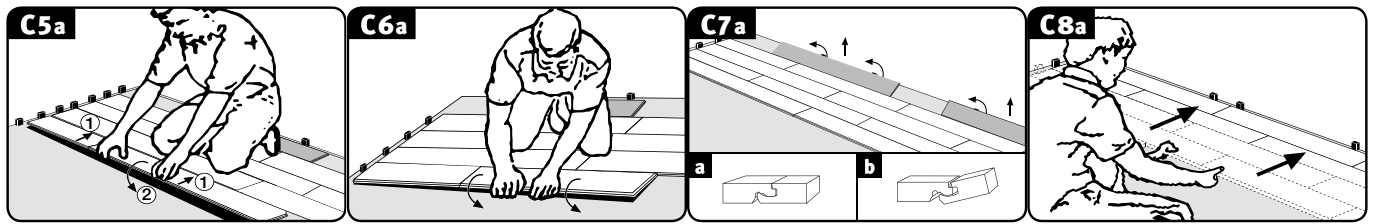
4.2.1. Installation method A

- Start laying the first row of boards in a left-hand corner of the room with both the long and short sides of the board positioned so that the tongue is closest to the walls (Figure C1a).
- Join the boards of the first row by angling the front tongue of the board to be installed diagonally from above into the front groove of the already installed board and lay it down with light pressure on the front side (Fig. C1a). The last board in the first row is marked and cut to the required length and installed as specified above.
- Make sure that the boards of the first row are aligned with precision on the long side. It is recommended to place a piece of the flooring as a stop / spacer between the wall and the first row, respectively in the area of the end joints. After the first 2-3 rows have been installed, remove the boards acting as stops, and align the flooring area installed up to this point with the wall, maintaining the distance from the wall and inserting the spacers. (Fig. C1a to C 8a)
- Angle the first board of the second and each subsequent row diagonally from above with the tongue in the groove of the previously installed row and lay it down with light pressure on the long side (Fig. C3a).
- Install all subsequent boards of a row as follows:
 1. Angle the front tongue at an angle from above into the front groove of the previously installed board and lay the board (with light pressure on the front side) as close as possible to the long edge of the installed row (Fig. C4a).
 2. Slightly lift the board to be laid on the long side (Fig. C5a).
 3. Now click the tongue on the long side diagonally from above into the groove of the previous row (push in) and lower the board, thus closing the long side joint (Fig. C6a).

Note: Please note that when lifting and angling the board on the long side, the adjacent board on the left is automatically lifted as well due to the already locked front end.
- 4. Make sure that all joints are completely closed, i.e. that no joints are visible. If there are isolated, smaller joints, these can be closed by light, controlled tapping with a tapping block.



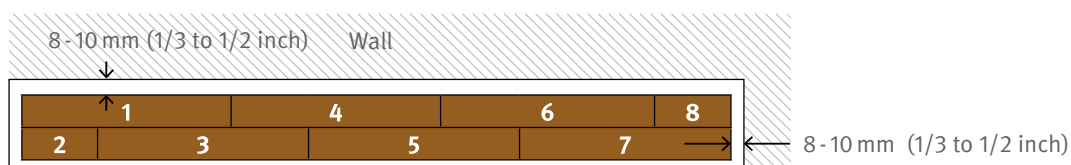
Installation



Install all remaining boards as described above, by cutting the length of the first and / or last board of any row to the necessary size.

4.2.2. Installation method B:

- The boards in the first two rows can be installed simultaneously, which means constantly alternating them whilst complying with the minimum offset of the header joints.



- Board 1 = lay out in a left-hand corner of the room so that both tongue sides face the wall.
- Board 2 = angling the long side of this shortened board.
 - For this purpose, place the longitudinal tongue at a slight angle from above into the longitudinal groove of board 1 and lower board 2.
- Board 3 = angle in on the long side & tap in on the short side (do not hit!).
 - To begin with, place the longitudinal tongue at a slight angle from above into the longitudinal groove of board 1 (Fig. C2b).
 - In this angled position, push board 3 as close as possible to the front edge of board 2 so that the front tongue of board 3 lies on the groove milling of board 2 (Fig. C3b).
 - Then lock the longitudinal joint by lowering board 3. Briefly make sure that the height of the front tongue is not too high above the header joint of board 2 (Fig. C3b).
 - If the height is correct, lock the header joint by lightly tapping horizontally with a hammer and tapping block (Fig. C3b).

Note:

- To adjust the height level, it is recommended to place a flooring board on the long side in the area of the front joint.
- Excessive hammering can lead to damage to the header joint, which may only become apparent later in the course of use.
- Board 4 = opposite longitudinal angling and tapping of the short side as above.
 - Place the longitudinal groove at a slight angle under the longitudinal tongue of board 3 (Fig. C4b).
 - In this angled position, push board 4 as close as possible to the front edge of board 1 so that the front tongue of board 4 lies on the groove milling of board 1 (Fig. C4b).
 - Then lock the longitudinal joint by lowering board 4. Briefly make sure here as well that the height of the front tongue is not too high above the front joints of board 1 (Fig. C4b).
 - If the height is correct, lock the header joint by lightly tapping horizontally with a hammer and tapping block (Fig. C5b).
- Board 5 = repeat the procedure for board 3
- Board 6 = repeat the procedure for board 4
- Board 7 = repeat the procedure for board 3
- Board 8 = repeat the procedure for board 4
- Repeat this procedure for installation of additional boards to finish the first two rows, making sure an appropriate expansion gap is allowed against all fixed objects, such as walls.
- Once the first two rows of flooring are assembled, orient the flooring to ensure it is square to both walls, and insert spacers along the walls to maintain an appropriate expansion gap of 8-10 mm (1/3 to 1/2 inch) for the remaining installation.

Continue to install the 3rd row:

- Board 1:
 - Align the long edge (tongue) of this board along the long edge (groove) of the previous row, and connect the boards using

Installation

the tongue and groove design. The board to be installed should be slightly diagonal to the board of the previous row until the tongue is fit into the groove.

→ Then lower the board into place flat against the previous row.

■ Board 2:

→ Align the long edge (tongue) of this board along the long edge (groove) of the previous row, and connect the boards using the tongue and groove design. The board to be installed should be slightly diagonal to the board of the previous row until the tongue is fit into the groove.

→ In this angled position push the board as close as possible to the narrow side of the left board so that the narrow tongue of the board to be installed lies on the groove milling of the left board. → Then lower the board into place flat against the previous row.

→ Briefly make sure that the height of the narrow tongue is not too high above the groove milling of the left board.

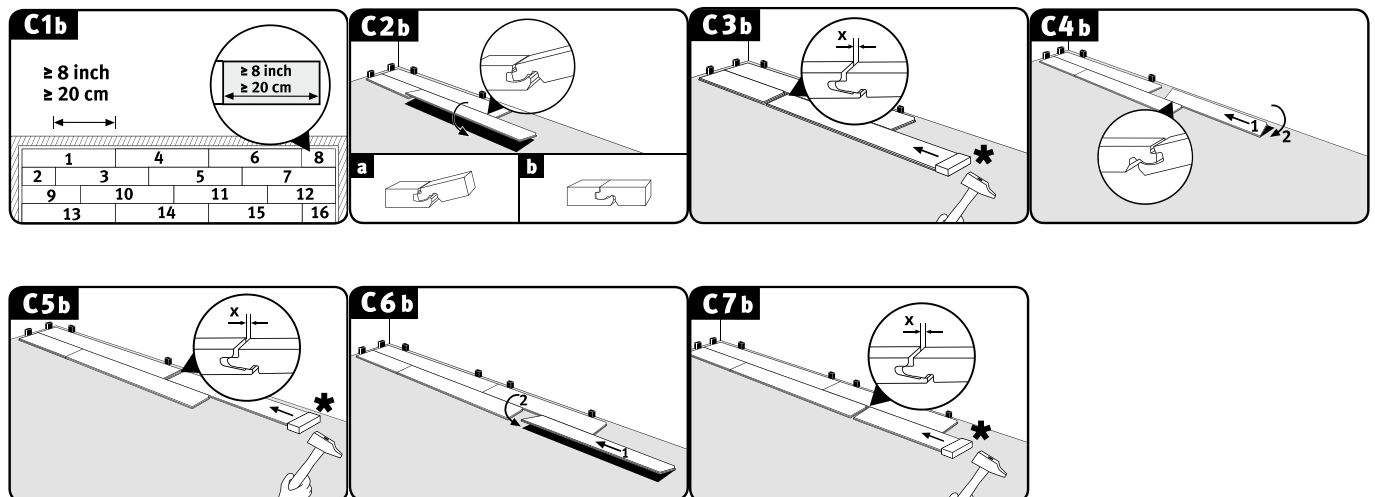
→ If the position is correct, lock the header joint by lightly tapping horizontally with a hammer and tapping block.

■ Board 3, Board 4, ...

→ Repeat this procedure to install remaining boards to finish the 3rd row.

Continue to install all other rows:

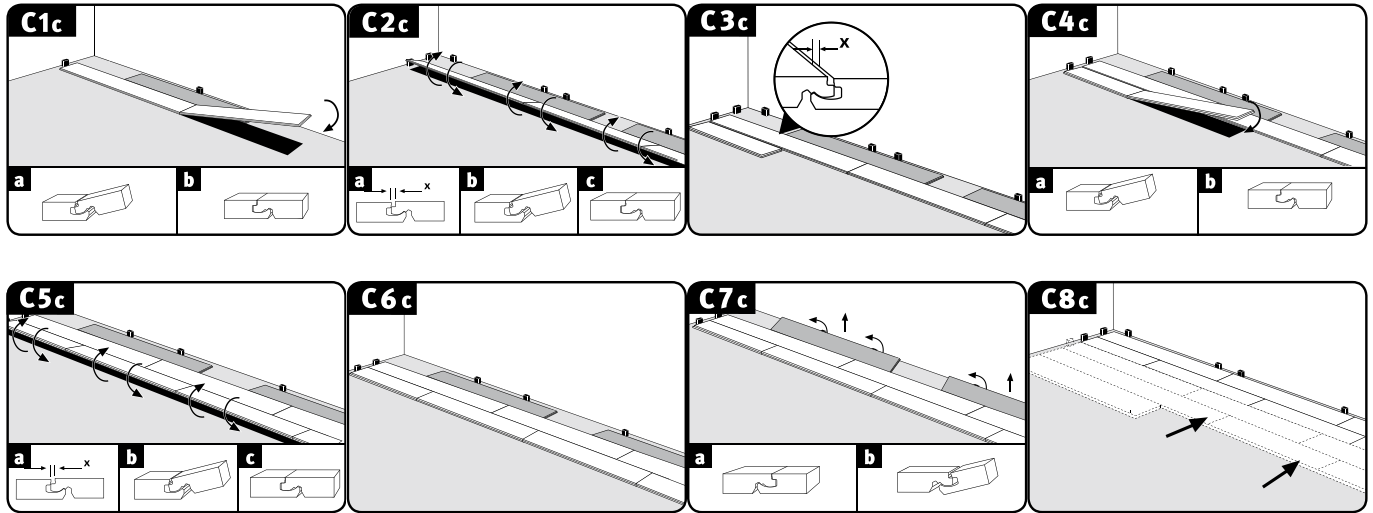
- Repeat the procedure for installation of all additional rows as described for the 3rd row, by cutting the length of the first and / or last board of any row to the necessary size and what will result in the desired staggering.



4.2.3. Installation method C

Start laying the first row of boards in a left-hand corner of the room with both the long and short sides of the board positioned so that the tongue is closest to the walls (Figure C1c).

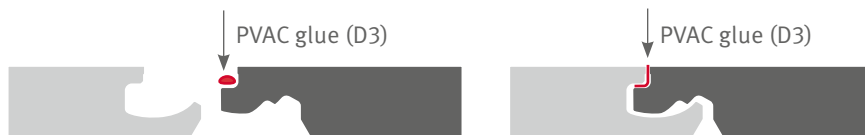
- In order to fit the panels on their narrow side insert the new panel to be laid at an angle from above into the groove side of the already laid panel and lower it until it lies flat on the sub-floor (Figure C1c). The last panel in the first row can be marked and cut to the required length. In order to allow subsequent rows to be added to the long edge without gaps, make sure the long edges of the panels are lined up precisely in the first row. It is recommended to insert a piece of the flooring as a stop / spacer between the wall and the flooring being installed in the first row, respectively along the long side where the narrow edges are connected. After installing the first 2 – 3 rows, remove these positioning elements and correctly align the installed laminate flooring with the walls, observing the required gaps (placing the spacers). (Figure C1c to C8c)
- Place the tongue on the protruding lower lip of the first panel of the first row (Figure C3c). Connect all other panels for this row on their narrow sides as described above, until the entire row is installed. Afterwards, all short sides of the panels in this row should be adjusted and connected with each other (Figure C4c).
- Slightly raise the first panel or panel section and connect its long edge with the first row. Continue to do so until you have connected the whole row with the previously laid row (Figure C5c to C6c). Pay attention that the panels are not displaced along the short sides.
- You can now install panel after panel, row after row.



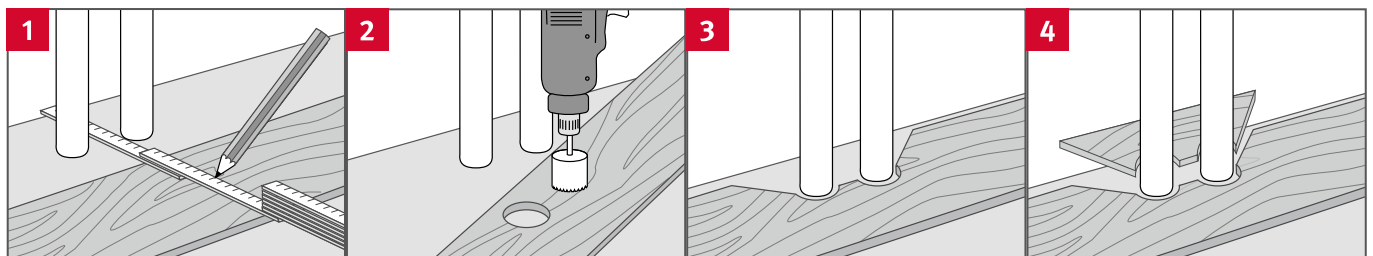
4.3. Additional installation instructions

Light and medium commercial use

Commercial areas are exposed to higher levels of moisture and because of this, additional sealing with PVAC glue (D3), is required in such applications. The sealing glue should be applied on the long and short side of the tongue of the board being installed so that it can leak out along the full length of the connection at the top when the boards are joined together. Make sure that there is no gap in the flooring joints under the glue which has oozed out. Excess sealing glue is easy to remove from the surface immediately or after a short drying period.



Pipes

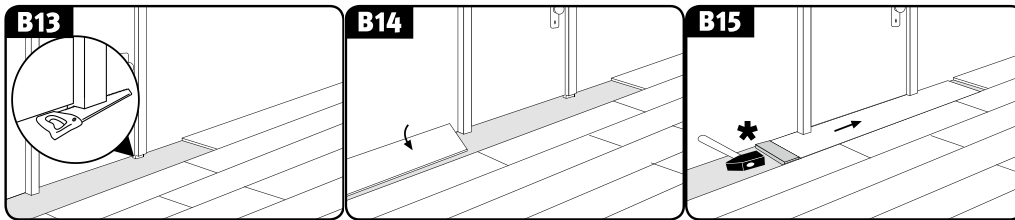


- Measure the position of the pipes and mark it on the panel (allow for expansion gaps).
- Drill at least 16 mm (1/2 inch) larger than the diameter of the pipe.
- Saw the holes at a 45° angle.
- Fit and glue the piece, as modified.

Installation

Door frames

- If there are wooden door frames, it is recommended to shorten these by the installation height (flooring plus underlay materials) in consultation with the customer.
- Then install the Laminate Flooring under the frame with an appropriate expansion gap. In case the installation takes you to such a frame, the respective board can be angled longitudinally and lowered before the frame. Subsequently, the element placed flat on the floor is tapped under the door frame and the narrow side is locked through horizontal knocking with a hammer and tapping block.



- On door frames that cannot be shortened, the fitted expansion joint must be sealed or covered with a standard PE joint filler profile (rubbed / covered with silicone) or suitable end profiles.

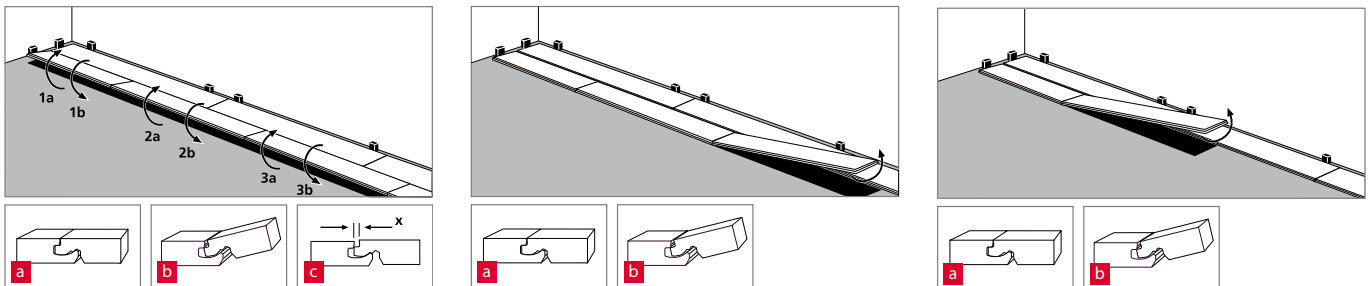
Floor Thresholds (T Bars) and Base Panels

Floor transition thresholds (T Bars) and base panels should be installed only after installation of the flooring.

Attention! If the transition threshold (T Bar) is required, the base on which to attach them should be installed prior to installing the adjoining piece of laminate flooring.

Removal / dismantling of boards

In order to replace installed panels without destroying them, you first have to unlock the entire row by tilting it and then offset the panels at the short ends while tilted. Be careful to avoid damaging the tongue and groove.



5. Aqua+ Laminate Flooring



EGGER Aqua+ Laminate Flooring* can also:

- Be installed in bathrooms with normal household use without a floor drain with bath tub or shower tray, where the floor surface is only temporarily and briefly exposed to splashing water. These include private bathrooms, but also hotel bathrooms that are only used in the morning and evening, or kitchens, corridors, entrance areas and apartments in nursing homes.
- Be installed by means of full-surface bonding.

*Applications exclude wet areas, locations and / or conditions (such as for example, saunas, steam baths, shower cabins or cells, community laundry rooms and swimming pool areas), areas with permanent and increased moisture or liquid exposure, bathrooms with floor drain, as well as any outdoor area.

5.1. Floating installation in bathrooms

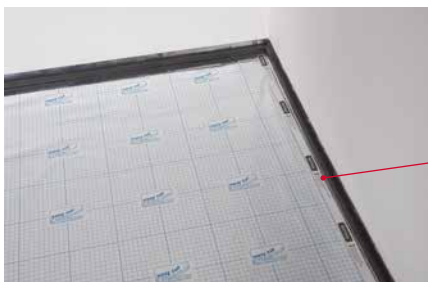
Aqua+ Laminate Flooring is suitable for floating installation in bathrooms on all subfloors listed below if they meet the requirements for installation suitability described under section 2.1.:

- all types of screed including hot water-heated screed,
- ceramic tiles.

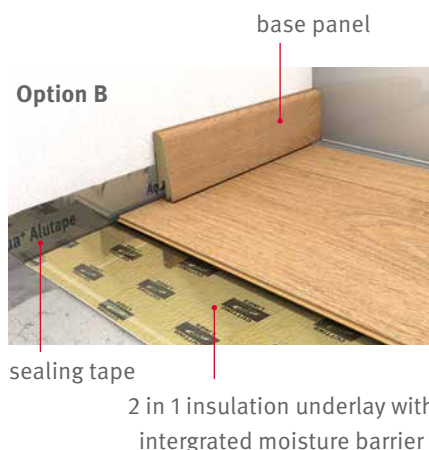
Furthermore, the subfloor must be properly sealed in order to permanently prevent moisture damage to the construction.

Floor structure for bathroom use:

1. subfloor (as previously named)
2. construction sealing (composite waterproofing for indoor applications)
3. moisture barrier and sealing tape (for sealing off wall areas)
4. Impact noise insulation underlay
5. EGGER Aqua+ Laminate Flooring



moisture barrier and sealing tape



Silicone joint

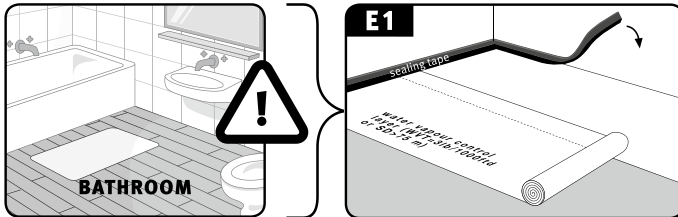
Silicone joint

Aqua+ Laminate Flooring

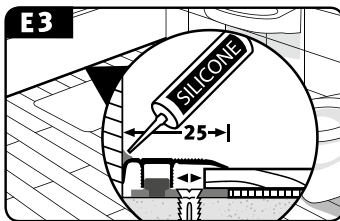
The floating installation of Aqua+ Laminate Flooring in bathrooms is carried out using one of the methods described in section 4.2., whereby the individual floor boards are locked using the CLIC *it!* connection.

Note!

- It is absolutely necessary to ensure the full-surface installation of the system-specific moisture protection film and to use a tape to seal off the wall connection areas in a trough shape.



- Only transition, adjustment and end profiles made of aluminium may be used. The joint between the aluminium profile and wall must be sealed in a waterproof manner with an elastic joint seal.



5.2. Full-surface bonding

Installation by means of full-surface bonding offers, among others, the following advantages:

- stable and compact floor surface with reduced motion behaviour and optimised installation height
- large surface installation, given that only functional structural joints must be expanded into the top floor (EGGER Aqua+ Laminate Flooring) via a motion profile (T Bar)
- significant improvement of walking sound (ambient sound)
- optimised performance on underfloor heating due to the reduced heat conductivity.

Aqua+ Laminate Flooring is suitable for installation through full-surface bonding on all subfloors listed below if they meet the requirements for installation suitability described under section 2.1.

1. Standard application (dry room conditions)

- all types of screed including hot water-heated screed
- OSB and chipboard constructions
- fiberboards
- ceramic tiles (system-specific base coat / filling of the tiles is required)

Floor structure for standard application:

- 1) subfloor (as previously named)
- 2) system-specific base coat / filling
- 3) adhesive (for approved adhesives, please see www.egger.com)
- 4) EGGER Aqua+ Laminate Flooring

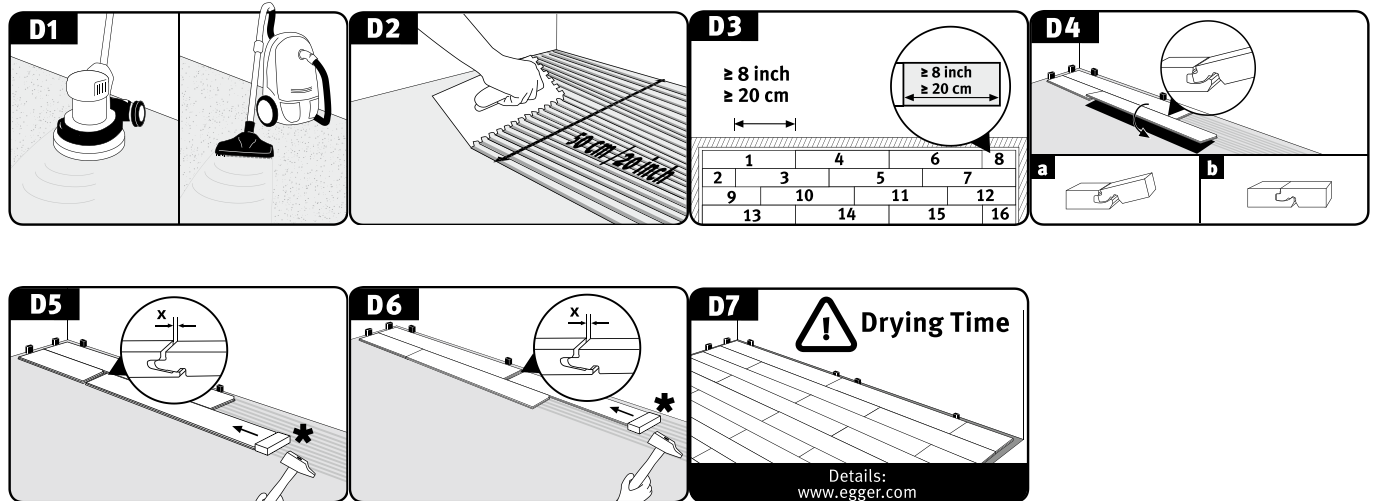
2) Bathroom application (wet room conditions)

- all types of screed including hot water-heated screed
- ceramic tiles (system-specific base coat / filling of the tiles is required)

Floor structure for bathroom use:

- 1) subfloor (as previously named)
- 2) system-specific base coat / filling & composite waterproofing
- 3) adhesive (for approved adhesives please see www.egger.com)
- 4) EGGER Aqua+ Laminate Flooring

Aqua+ Laminate Flooring can be bonded over the entire surface both in private living areas and the commercial sector. For full-surface bonding, the installation is carried out as described in section 4.2.2 “Method B”, i.e. the individual floor boards are locked on the long side, placed into the adhesive bed and tapped in at the narrow side, so that the full surface of the board reverse is covered.



As a general rule:

- Full-surface bonding should be carried out by a specialist (professional floor fitter).
- Faulty placement in the adhesive bed must be avoided, if the evenness of the subfloor as required for installation is not achieved, a system-specific base coat and / or filling must be applied without fail. For tiled floors, a system-specific base coat and filler are always required.
- Screeds must always be sanded and vacuum-cleaned using an industrial vacuum cleaner.
- In bathrooms, the subfloor must be properly sealed prior to installing the Aqua+ Laminate Flooring to permanently prevent moisture damage to the construction.
- An adhesive approved by the adhesive manufacturer must be used. All specifications provided by the adhesive manufacturer, for example trowel serration, fitting and setting times, must be observed. In the case of failure to comply, all warranties will become void. An overview of approved adhesives is available at www.egger.com.
- Depending on the subfloor, the notched trowel must be replaced by a new one every 30 - 50 m² (320 to 540 sq ft) at the very most.
- EGGER Flooring International GmbH & Co. KG is not liable for the correct use and processing of the adhesive system.
- In the case of full-surface installation of Aqua+ Laminate Flooring, motion profiles (T Bars) only need to be built into door thresholds / passageways if there is a functional joint included in the structure. Both areas must overlap in space, as functional structural joints must be expanded into the top floor.
- The maximum area size for full-surface bonding is determined by the functional structural joints. In this regard, the following recognised rule of the trade applies: All functional construction joints located in the subfloor may never be subjected to force-fitting closing and must be expanded into the top floor.

Attention!

The drying and hardening time of the respective adhesive must be observed without fail, before the installed Aqua+ Laminate Flooring surface is approved for use.

6. Care Instructions for EGGER Laminate Flooring

Most dirt can be avoided by having appropriate doormats or walk off matt and rug in entrance areas. For the rest of the floor, it is recommended to use the brush only attachment on your vacuum cleaner. Depending on the frequency of use and amount of dirt, you should also wipe the floor with a damp cloth or micro fiber mop regularly. Bevels should also be cleaned in the same direction as the bevel. For optimum cleaning we recommend a product-specific flooring cleaner.

- Entrance areas must have a properly sized walk off matt / rug.
- In commercial applications where the laminate flooring area leads directly outside, an appropriately sized walk off zone must be built into the floor structure.
- Attach felt pads to the feet of furniture, including chairs and tables. Clean these regularly, check for proper functionality, and replace if required.
- Lift furniture when moving, rather than pushing or dragging a blanket or towel under the furniture legs may be acceptable if sliding.
- Laminate flooring is intended to be installed as a floating floor, and therefore must have the ability to expand and contract. Movements of the floor should not be blocked or limited by the placement of overly heavy objects. If any bulges in the flooring are observed after placing furniture, appliances or other heavy objects on the flooring, then it is recommended that the heavy object be moved to a different location.
- Built-in kitchens and built-in cupboards should not be affixed directly to the laminate floor.
- Use soft furniture casters (type W = rubber) in the case of office chairs and all other objects on casters. Clean office chair and furniture casters regularly, check for proper functionality, and replace if required. Floor / chair mat should be used in the absence of approved casters.
- Beater bars should be disabled or removed.
- Never use abrasives, steel wool or scouring agents on the laminate floor.
- Immediately remove all liquid spills, stagnant moisture and fluids (humidity). Do not allow moisture to remain on the floor longer than necessary.
- Do not use steam cleaners, except on Aqua+ Laminate Flooring*.
- Do not use scrubbers, polishing machines, pressure washer or similar products.
- Only clean the floor with a damp mop. Do not use a saturated mop / cloth. Do not pour liquids of any sort directly on the laminate floor.
- Do not flood the floor with water or other liquids.
- Do not use cleaning products that may leave a residue. We recommend a product-specific flooring cleaner.
- Do not apply wax or polish to the laminate flooring. The use of wax or polish may void the warranty.
- Do not sand or lacquer the laminate flooring.
- Do not apply sealant to the laminate Flooring after installation. The use of sealant by the consumer or installer may void the warranty.

*Only Aqua+ Laminate Flooring may be cleaned with commercially available steam cleaners. When using a steam cleaner, it is necessary to keep the machine constantly moving. The steam cleaner should only be filled and operated with clean water. Do not add cleaning products or other additives.

Failure to comply with the cleaning and maintenance instructions listed here invalidates all warranties.

No matter how durable your floor is, a panel may still get damaged. If the damage is slight, the problem can be easily solved with a product-specific repair paste or hard wax. More severely damaged panels can be easily fixed by a professional fitter.

* Notices of provisional status

These processing instructions and care instructions have been carefully drawn up to the best of our knowledge. It is intended for information only and does not constitute a guarantee in terms of product properties or its suitability for specific applications. We accept no liability for any mistakes, errors in standards, or printing errors. In addition, technical modifications may result from the continuous development of EGGER Floorings, as well as from changes to standards and public law documents. Subject to technical modifications and printing errors.

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