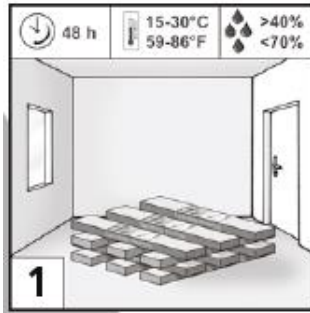


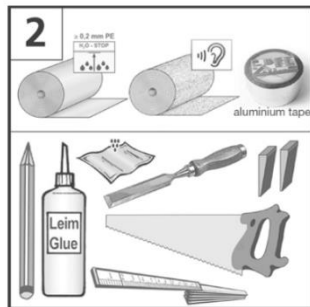
INSTALLATION INSTRUCTION

FLEX-CLICK



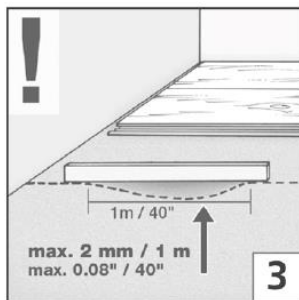
Store the planks in the unopened packaging at room temperature horizontally in the room for at least 48 hours before installation. Before, during and at least three days after installation, the following room climate conditions must be ensured:

- Room climate: 15 - 30 degrees
- Humidity: 40 - 70%



Material and tool requirements

- vapour barrier, footstep sound insulation, Alu Tape
- saw, pencil, bending ruler, spacers, chisels
- glue (Wood glue / white glue D3 (PVAc based))
- damp cloth

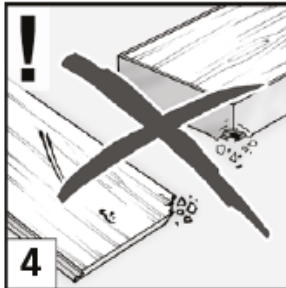


The substrate for laying the floor must be such that the floor can be laid according to the instructions. Underground is usually mineral substrates (such as screed, concrete, asphalt), must be absolutely level, dry, clean and stable.

Any floor deviation greater than 2mm per 1m must be professionally levelled. The evenness of the ground can be e.g. with a straight edge or a long spirit level. There must be no stubs, steps or other similar irregularities. Site dirt such as plaster,

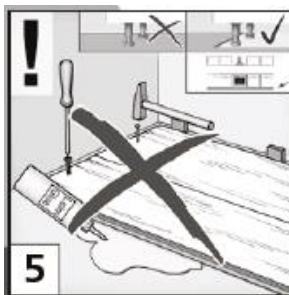
gypsum or other residues must be completely eliminated. When laying on mineral substrates, moisture must be measured. The residual moisture must not exceed the screed before installation:

- Cement screed: with underfloor heating <1.8% CM; without underfloor heating <2,0% CM
- Calcium sulphate screed: with underfloor heating <0.3% CM; without underfloor heating <0,5% CM

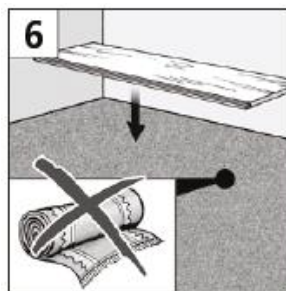


Before laying, please check all the individual planks in all packs again for damage, dimensions and optical equality of the surface in daylight at the place of installation.

Once installation has begun defective panels will not be exchanged.



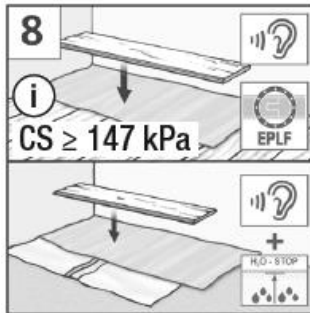
The flooring is laid floating and must not be glued, screwed, nailed or otherwise fixed to the subfloor. The placement of very heavy objects, e.g. from fitted kitchens, also has a fastening effect. Install fitted kitchens / built-in cupboards before installation. Lay the floor only up to the back of the baseboard panel.



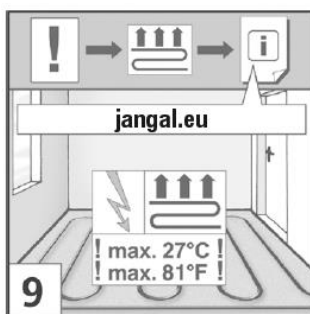
Carpets must always be removed. The carpet underneath the laminate causes a resilient movement and too much when walking on the laminate surface. The Pressure in the edge area destroys the tongue and groove connection and leads to a joint formation. The carpet must also be removed for hygienic reasons. Moisture may lead to the formation of mold and bacteria.



The flooring is not suitable for wet rooms.

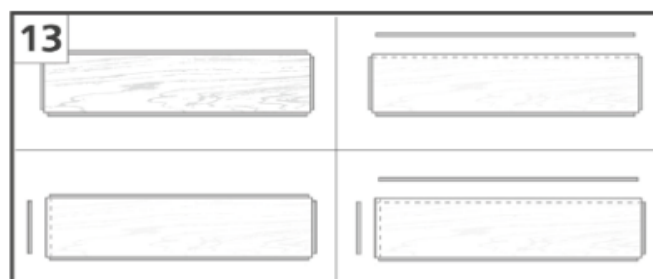
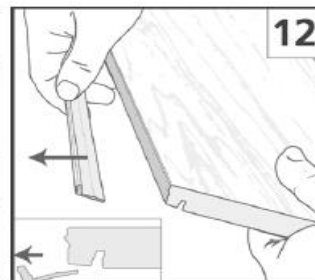
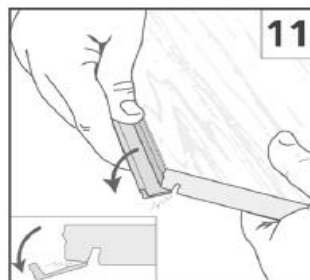
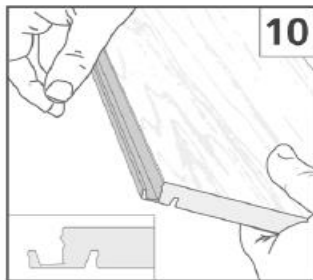


For wooden substrates no PE foil may be laid. Before laying on mineral subfloors (concrete, screed, etc.), a suitable vapor barrier film must be installed to protect against moisture. On all substrates, a suitable underlay is recommended (pressure stress min. 147 KpA, e.g. 1006 Premium Sound and 1004 Silenced Board).



The use of underfloor heating (hot water) is only possible if properly installed. Damage to the laminate flooring can occur if the temperature exceeds 27° at any point. The delivery and installation of the underfloor heating system must comply with the current state of the art and must be ordered by a specialist company in compliance with applicable heating criteria. Consequently, a signed heating and cooling documentation must be provided. The underfloor heating must be installed and operated over the entire room surface. Partially operated underfloor

heating systems are prohibited.

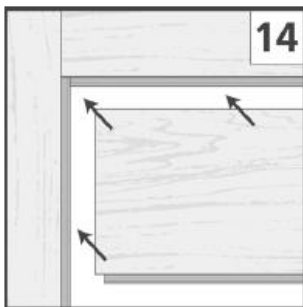


In the initial state, each panel has a grooved lip on the circumference. The flooring offers the possibility of optionally producing lateral tongues and grooves by means of muscle power alone. For this purpose, the groove lip on the corresponding side is broken at the

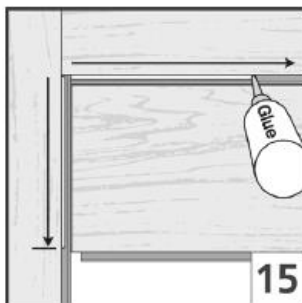
predetermined breaking point or remains in its original state.

Important: After each breakage, it must be checked that the groove lip is cleanly broken. Any residue must be straightened and carefully removed with a wood chisel.

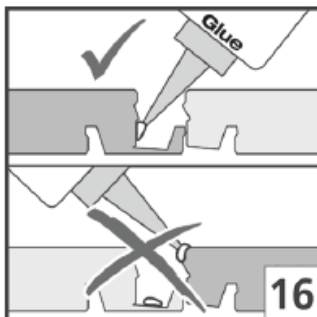
To create the groove, any long side of the panel remains in its original state, i.e. the groove lip is not broken. To produce the tongue, the lip is broken, the resulting side is the side of the tongue. Depending on the type of installation, the tongue must be cut on one or both sides of the panel.



After each production of a tongue side, make sure that it is connected to the groove side of the previous panel, e.g. by holding the two panels together without gluing them together.

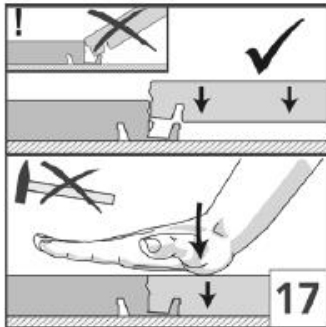


Irrespective of the installation method, each panel must be glued to all adjacent panels. To do this, a bead of glue is applied to the panels already in place. The suspended installation will not be affected

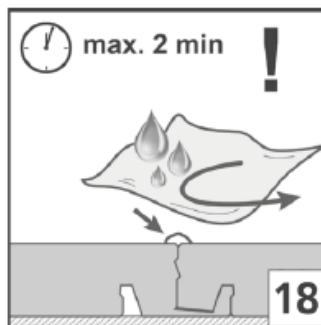


The glue bead is applied to the side of the connection on the panel that is already in place and not on the panel to be applied or on the bottom of the connection!

The glue applied on the side gives the connection more adhesion and the required flexibility of the surface is not impaired.

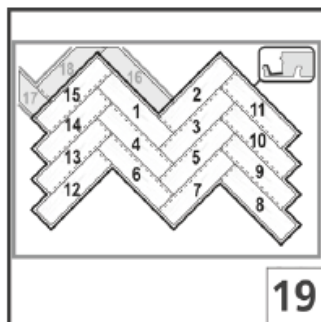


Whenever panels are assembled, the appropriate force must be applied to join them together. Do not use a hammer or tilt the panel to be joined. Do not apply any additional load to the laid surface until the adhesive has hardened. It's recommended to walk on the glued floor after a minimum of 90 minutes.



Should glue escape from the joint when assembling the panels, it must be wiped off immediately with a damp cloth.

HERRINGBONE PATTERN

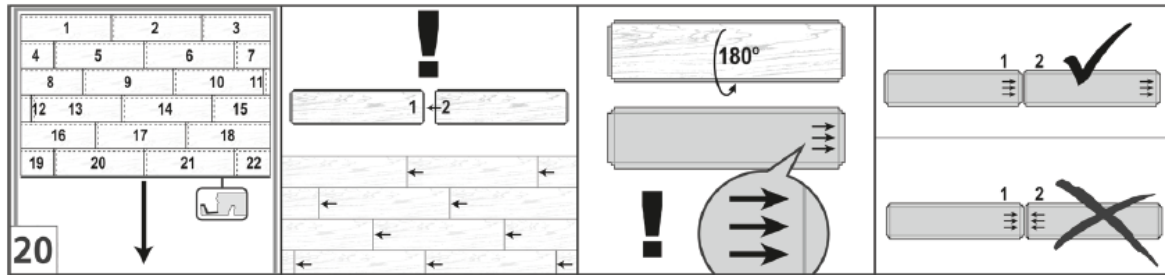


First of all, at least panels (1) to (7) must be laid in the order indicated. To do this, panel (1) is placed anywhere in the room without one lip of the groove being broken. The groove lip of panel (2) is broken on any short side. When holding the panels (1) and (2) together, make sure that the two panels can be assembled as accurately as possible. If this is the case, apply a bead of glue to a piece of the long side of panel (1) where panel (2) will rest against panel (1).

The lip of the panel groove (3) is broken on any long side. While holding panels (1), (2) and (3) together, make sure that all three panels can be connected as precisely as possible. If this is the case, apply a line of glue on the long side of panel (2) and on the short side of panel (1). The joining of all the remaining panels is carried out in the same way as the steps explained above. Then carefully move the composite plate consisting of the panels (1) to (7) to the desired position on the floor (e.g. in the centre of the room), on which the subsequent installation is to be based. Attention! Do not exert excessive pressure and stress on the bond between the panels, as the adhesive has not yet fully solidified. As a rule, the lips of the groove of the laid surface (thick, black-edged) must always point outwards (and therefore not be broken). Complete panels must be laid until there are no more complete panels between the walls and the surface already laid. The remaining free spaces must be covered at

the end. Other surfaces, e.g. panels (16) to (18), must always be laid from the laminate surface to the corresponding wall.

SHIP FLOOR PATTERN



Arrows are printed on the back of each panel, which must be respected when joining the two short sides of the panel. Installation is only possible if all arrows have the same orientation. It is not possible to join two panels together on the short side with their arrows pointing in different directions.

First row: The panel (1) should be placed in the back corner of the room. Before this, the lip of the panel must be broken off the groove on one short and one long side, which indicate the two room boundaries (walls). Between the walls and the flooring, a distance of approx. 12 mm must be maintained between the edges using spacers.

Panel (2) must again be broken on one short and one long side. When holding panels (1) and (2) together, make sure that they can be assembled as accurately as possible (note the direction of the arrow! If this is the case, a glue line must be applied to the short side of panel (1).

Similar to these steps, all the panels in the first row must be assembled. The last panel of the first row of panels (3) must be shortened with a saw so that its edge is about 12mm from the adjacent wall (here on the right).

Second and subsequent rows : The length of panel (4) must be shortened with a saw so that it is shorter than panel (1) but at least 300 mm long. The lip of the groove of the panel (4) must be broken on one of the long sides. The remaining lip of the groove on the short side must be on the right. When holding panels (4) and (1) together, make sure that the two panels can be assembled as accurately as possible. If this is the case, a glue line should be applied to the long side of panel (1) at the point where panel (4) meets (1).

The lip of the groove of panel (5) must be broken on one of the long sides and one of the short sides. The remaining lip on the short side must be on the right side. Repeat the steps described above for the next installation. Note: For a regular ship's floor pattern, panels (1), (8), (16) etc. and panels (4), (12), (19) etc. must be laid along the same length in each case.

CASSETTE PATTERN



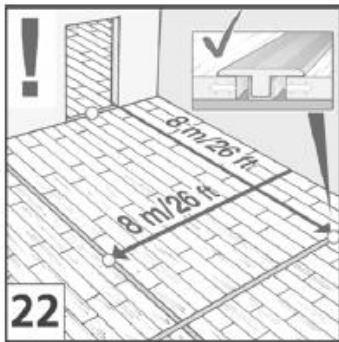
Panel (1) should be placed in the back corner of the room. Before this, the lip of the groove must be broken on one short and one long side, indicating the two boundaries of the room (walls). Between the walls and the laminate floor, a distance of approx. 12 mm must be maintained between the edges using spacers.

Break off the lip of the groove of panel (2) on one of the long and short sides.

Holding panels (2) and (1) together, make sure that the two panels can be joined together as accurately as possible. If this is the case, apply a glue line on the long side of panel (1). Similar to the previous steps, panels (1) to (4) of the first band must be assembled.

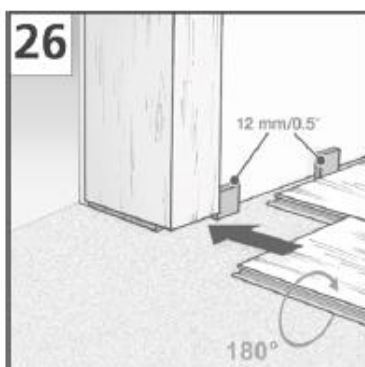
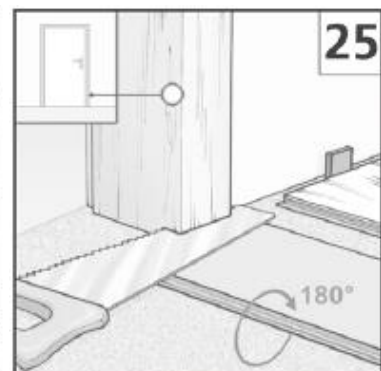
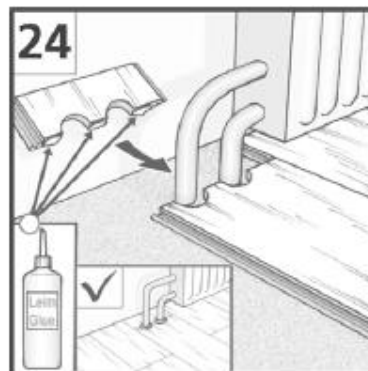
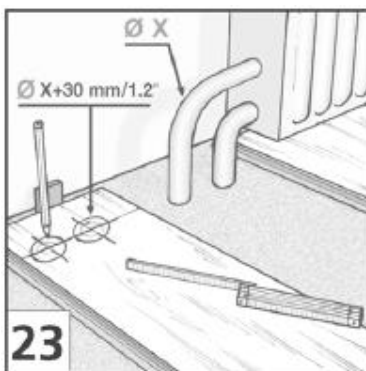
The second band is rotated 90° with respect to the first one. Panel (5) must be broken on one long and one short side. By holding the panel (5) against the first pane, make sure that all panels can be assembled as accurately as possible. If this is the case, apply a glue line to the short sides of panels (1) to (4). Then the panel (5) should be placed on the first panel as symmetrically as possible in relation to the edges and at the exact height.

The long side of the panel (1) and the short side of the panel (5) shall be symmetrical, i.e. panels 1 and 2 shall be aligned. As in these steps, panels (6) to (8) of the second pane must be assembled. Repeat the procedures described above for all subsequent cassettes and rows of cassettes (panes). For all room boundaries (walls), the panels must be shortened accordingly. The distance between the edges of all panels and the walls is always 12 mm (use spacers).



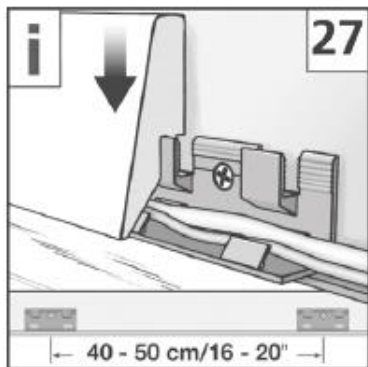
For installation surfaces with a length or width of more than 8m and in crooked rooms, expansion joints/strips (at least 2cm wide) are required. Only then can the floor expand or contract as the climate changes. Please note this is also applicable for a cross-room installation. Here, the area in the door frame must be interrupted with an expansion joint/strip. Expansion joints can be expertly covered with appropriate accessories.

LAYING ON SPECIAL PLACES



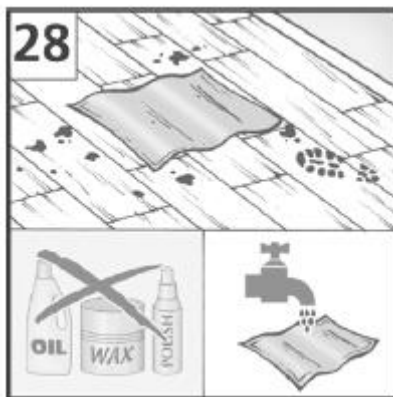
For heating pipes, holes that are 3cm larger than the pipe diameter must be recessed. Saw out, glue, fit and fix with a wedge until the glue has hardened. Then cover recesses with radiator cuffs. Shorten the wooden door frame so that a panel with impact sound insulation incl. 2 - 3mm distance below it fits. Remove spacer wedges after installation.

SKIRTINGS



For the perfect finish, fasten the skirting boards at a distance of 40 - 50cm to the wall and put on the matching skirting boards.

CLEANING AND CARE



Remove non-adhering dirt by sweeping or with a vacuum cleaner suitable for hard floors. Only use the wiping care recommended by the flooring manufacturer for ongoing maintenance cleaning. Polish and cleaner with care additives such

as wax, oil or similar are not suitable for treating floor surfaces. The floor must not be polished. Wipe footprints and dirt with a well-wrung, drip-free cloth. Standing liquids should be avoided under all circumstances! Special care should be taken with flower pots, vases and the like on the floor. Use a waterproof base. Attention! Protect the floor from scratches or impressions! Use a sufficiently large dirt trap mat in entrance areas. Furniture feet made of wood, metal or plastic must be fitted with felt gliders. Only use office chairs with soft chair castors (DIN 12529) or underlay a commercial grade protective mat.

RECOVERY

It is not possible to replace or dismantle this suspended laminate flooring without destruction because it is glued both transversely and longitudinally. The panels must therefore not be reused after dismantling. They must be disposed of with residual waste.

CONTACT

Further information can be obtained by email or by phone at:

info@koczwara-vertrieb.de / +49 (0)209 – 590 34 0

Gelsenkirchen, 18.09.2020