

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

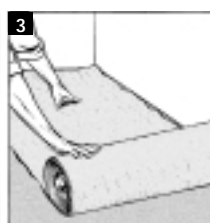
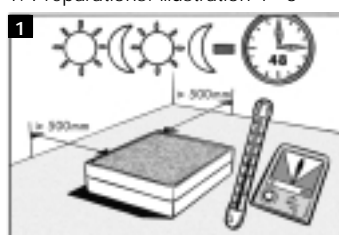
Pergo Modern Tile Collection

1. Preparations

See illustration 1 –3 and text below

- The subfloor must be dry (max 60% RH, min 18° C), even (1,2 mm/0,25 m and 3 mm/2 m) and clean. Pergo Kitchen Tiles can be installed on an underlay, over vinyl, linoleum, wood and ceramic tiles. Remove textile carpets and underlay before installing. If you have under-floor heating, please speak to your retailer.
- On slab/concrete floors - including those with vinyl tiles installed – or floors with under-heating-system, begin (after cleaning to avoid mould) by placing a 0.2 mm polyethylene film with an overlap of 200 mm.
- For timber floors, check that any loose floorboards are securely fixed then proceed with the underlay.
- Expansion gap of minimum 5 mm (or 1,0 mm/m floor) should be left at walls, thresholds, pipes and other fixed objects. An expansion profile must be used in door openings, angled rooms, corners in corridors and if the floorings is longer than 10 m.
- Check that the tiles are without defects and undamaged before installing.

1. Preparations: illustration 1–3



2. Installation: illustration 4–15



2. Installation

See illustration 4–15 and text below

Start the installation in the left-hand corner, at a wall without pipes or other objects coming up from the subfloor. Start with the tongue edge of the tile facing the wall, having first removed the tongue to maintain the correct expansion gap (picture 5). Decide if you want 1/3- or 1/2- displacement pattern (picture 9). Four-corner-meeting (picture 14), see below. Assemble the tiles together in the first row so that they form a straight line.

Check that the distance between the first row and the wall is correct, min 5 mm or balanced equal on both sides. To calculate the correct width of the first and last row, place the tile on top of the installed row. Mark the distance with a piece of floor. Remove and cut the tiles according to the marked line. Use spacers to achieve the correct expansion gap. The tiles can be assembled in two ways:

A: Tap the tiles together with the installation block and a hammer (picture 10). Start by tapping the side facing to the previous installed row.

B: Assemble the tiles by locating the tongue into the groove of the installed tile at an angle of approximately 30° and gently pushing the tile down to lock the joint (picture 11, 12). The tile will be easier to install if you first push down the tile and then lift it up slightly before it is push (use the tapping block) down again. Start with the left side (according to starting wall). When assembled this side move the tile as close as possible to the installed floor. Gently lift up and press it into the joint before you angle it down.

Ensure that the end joints are lining up as decided.

Four-corner-meeting installation

You should always use installation method B. Calculate the starting tile position by balance the tiles to be equal in both directions of the room. When installing four-corner-meeting you have to make a foundation by starting the first (cut) row min 75 mm from the left wall (i.e. ahead from the four-corner-meeting point), shown in picture 13. When ready with the rest of the floor you have to go back and move the starting tiles in right position (picture 14). If you need or want a more secured foundation, use some Pergo Glue (line of 200 mm) in the bottom of the groove in the first or second row.

3. Maintenance

For normal cleaning, use a vacuum cleaner without the beater bar, and when necessary a damp mop with some mild detergent. Never use any wet or steam cleaning equipment. Never sand, wax or polish the flooring. Stubborn stains may be removed with acetone.

To help protect the floor, a doormat should be laid inside all external doorways. Use felt pads on furniture legs to prevent scratching.

Installation

