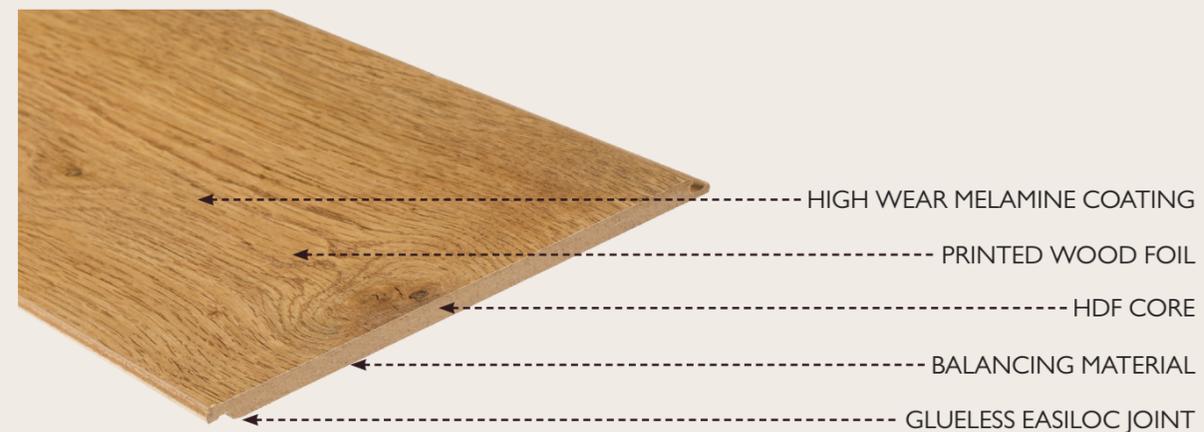


NATURALLY INSPIRED FLOORING
WOODPECKER



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LAMINATE FLOORING

1.98m² per pack | 8 x 192 x 1292mm | 8 Boards



1. INSPECTION

Woodpecker Laminate flooring is produced at an advanced production site. Throughout the production process, input products as well as the finished products are strictly controlled. Despite our strict quality controls, damages on single panels can occur, i.e. through mishandling and transport. Therefore, it is required to check each flooring panel before and during installation.

2. SUB FLOORS

2.1 The subfloor must be prepared for installation in accordance with normal sub floor preparation procedures and accepted tolerances within the flooring industry. Please consider the following points before starting installation of your flooring: this applies to concrete floors without additives, with additives, and fast-setting concrete.

- The measurements and limits specified by the respective manufacturer shall apply.
- The test material must be obtained from the lower one-third of the concrete floor.
- During this process, the concrete floor thickness must be measured and documented.

2.2 Woodpecker Laminate flooring installed as a floating floor can be installed on all sub floors which meet the above described requirements. Here are some examples:

- All types of concrete sub floors, including hot water radiant sub floor systems
- Particle board sub floor constructions
- Fibreboard subfloor constructions
- Existing flooring surfaces such as PVC-, linoleum, natural stone slab, ceramic tiles

MOISTURE TEST:

The test must be carried out using a CM device and should not exceed the following moisture level:

- For cement-based concrete 2 CM% - heated concrete 1.8 CM%
- For anhydrite / anhydrite flowing concrete (calcium sulphite concrete) 0.5 CM% - heated concrete 0.3 CM%

CLIMATE CONDITION TEST:

The following conditions should be tested before, during and after the installation:

- A room temperature of a minimum of 18°C (64°F)
- A floor surface temperature of a minimum of 15°C (59°F)
- A relative humidity between 40% and 60%

UNSUITABLE SUB FLOORS INCLUDE:

- Textile surfaces i.e. carpets

SUITABLE SUB FLOORS INCLUDE:

- Electric radiant sub floor heating systems (controlled through the surface temperature). An electrical radiant sub floor heating system is an approved sub floor type only if the heating element is installed within the concrete or other sub floors and not installed in a foil heating element on top of the concrete or other surface temperature never exceeds 28°C (83°F).
- Electric radiant sub floor heating systems installed as a foil heating element may be used only if the manufacturer of the heating element can ensure that the sub floor level:

The sub floor level is required to meet typical industrial standards. Maximum tolerance of 2mm over 1m. Level must be measured using a straightedge at least 2,5m in length.

LOAD CAPACITY:

The sub floor has to be a closed and self-supporting surface.

CLEANLINESS

The sub floor has to be in a clean and vacuumed condition.

3. SUB FLOORS

CONCRETE SUBFLOORS

If the flooring is to be installed over a concrete subfloor, it must be considered that possible residual moisture in the sub floor will migrate to the surface of the subfloor. For this reason, all concrete sub-floors (with the exception of mastic asphalt) require, prior to the installation of a system-specific insulating layer, a moisture protection film with an SD value > 75mm to be installed as a vapour barrier over the entire surface and extending up the wall. The strips must overlap by 20cm in the joining areas.

CONCRETE WITH HOT WATER RADIANT HEATING SYSTEMS

Depending on the intended use, any floor with an underfloor heating system requires planning and coordination in order to assure long-term and optimum functionality. All existing floor surfaces need to be removed prior to the installation of our flooring elements. In addition to the standard sub floor tests, it is necessary to provide a certificate that the proper heating up and cooling phases have been completed. The correct heating up and cooling of the concrete construction will be required at all seasons of the year.

THE HEATING UP AND COOLING PHASE

Functional heating: In the event of a subfloor being a cement-based concrete, do not start the heating-up phase prior to 21 days after the concrete has been poured. In the event that the sub floor is an anhydrite concrete, do not start the heating-up phase prior to 7 days after the concrete has been poured. Always observe the manufacturer's specifications.

Floor curing heating: In the event that the subfloor is a cement-based concrete, do not start the heating-up phase before 28 days after the concrete has been installed. In the event that the subfloor is an anhydrite concrete, do not start the heating-up phase before 14 days after the concrete has been installed.

Day 1 – Start the heating-up phase with a water temperature of 25°C (77°F) and increase it by 10°C (13.5°F) per day.

Day 4 – The maximum water temperature is reached (max. 55°C / 131°F).

Day 5 through to day 18 – hold the maximum water temperature.

Day 19 – floor curing test – CM measurement (Continued heating is required if excessive residual moisture is detected).

Day 19 through 21 – lower the water temperature by 10°C (13.5°F) daily until a water temperature of 25°C (77°F) is reached.

Installation of Woodpecker Laminate flooring can commence once a surface temperature of 18°C (64°F) is reached for the concrete floor. During and 3 days after installation, hold the temperature specified above. After the end of 3 days, the water temperature can be increased slowly if required.

ATTENTION! The surface temperature must not exceed 28°C (82°F). Installing a full-surface 0.2mm (3/32") PE film underneath the underlay is mandatory.

When using underlays that are installed separately and used either as a system-specific floating installation on concrete floors with underfloor heating systems voids all warranties in regard to compliance with the effective, maximum allowable thermal transfer resistance of the overall structure.

NATURAL STONE SLAB AND CERAMIC TILES

Since residual moisture migration must be expected, installing a moisture barrier in the form of a full-coverage vapour control layer SD > 75 is required before the underlay which must be especially specified for Woodpecker Laminate flooring.

PARTICLE AND FIBREBOARDS

In order to improve impact sound, one of the Woodpecker underlays especially specified for Woodpecker Laminate flooring is recommended. It is not necessary to install a PE film moisture barrier on this type of subfloor.

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HARDWOOD FLOORING BOARDS

Loose floorboards must be properly screwed down if required. In order to improve impact sound, one of the Woodpecker underlays especially specified for Woodpecker Laminate flooring is recommended. It is not necessary to install a PE film moisture barrier on this type of subfloor. Sufficient ventilation in the subfloor structure must not be impaired. Woodpecker Laminate flooring must be installed crosswise to existing floorboards.

4. INSTALLATION PREPARATIONS

ACCLIMATISATION

Woodpecker Laminate flooring has to be stored in the room where it is to be installed or in a room with the same climate condition before starting the installation. The acclimatisation must be carried out as following:

- In sealed, unopened boxes
- For a time period of at least 48 hours
- Flat laying with at least 50cm (20") distance to the walls
- At a room temperature of at least 18°C (64°F)
- At a floor surface temperature of a minimum of 15°C (59°F)
- At a relative humidity between 40% and 60%

INSTALLATION DIRECTION

Woodpecker Laminate flooring looks best when installed parallel to the light coming in through the windows. In the event that the subfloor construction consists of hardwood flooring boards or wood strip flooring, the laminate flooring must be installed at 90 degrees to the subfloor boards.

PLANNING THE FIRST ROW

After determining the best layout of the flooring and the starting wall, measure the width of the room and divide it by the width of the Woodpecker planks to determine the number of rows and the width of the last row. If the last row is determined to be less than 5cm (2") wide, it should be adjusted by cutting the first row lengthwise.

EXPANSION GAPS

As Woodpecker Laminate flooring is made of organic materials, it is subject to certain movement (shrinkage/expansion) due to changes in climate conditions. The correct expansion gaps of 8 to 10mm at all fixed points will allow the laminate flooring to move in its natural behaviour.

TRANSITION MOULDINGS

Transition mouldings must be installed in the following areas because of the natural behaviour of these flooring elements:

- At all door-throughways
- At all passage ways
- Angular rooms
- Single room length and/or with more than 10m (33ft)

5. INSTALLATION PREPARATIONS

ELASTIC FLOORING SURFACES (PVC, LINOLEUM, VINYL)

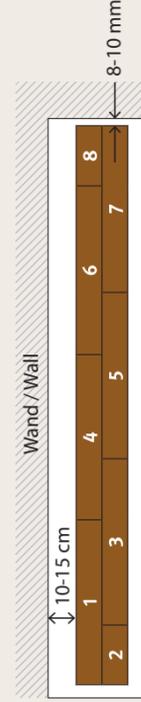
With these types of flooring, installing a PE film moisture barrier is not required since the elastic flooring assumes the function of a moisture barrier. In order to improve impact sound, one of the Woodpecker underlays especially specified for Woodpecker Laminate flooring is recommended.

WET ROOMS

ATTENTION! Woodpecker Laminate flooring is not suitable for installations in wet rooms such as bathrooms, saunas or in similar rooms.

6. INSTALLATION

Check all panels for possible damages/defects. Ensure you understand the difference between the tongue and the groove on the panel (Figures C1). Start to install the first row in the left-hand corner of the room with both tongue sides of the panels facing the wall and both grooved sides facing the installer (Figures C1/C2). The elements of the first two rows may be installed simultaneously, that is, in constant alternation while observing the minimum offset of the short ends is at 20cm, as presented and described below.



Element 1 = Installation in left-hand corner of the room

Element 2 = Angling the long side of this element cut to length. For this purpose, place the longitudinal tongue at a slight angle from above into the longitudinal groove of element 1 and lower the element 2 until it reaches a flat position. (Figure C3)

Element 3 = Angling the long side and pressing in the short side. To begin with, return the longitudinal tongue at a slight angle from above into the longitudinal groove of element 1. Now push element 3 in this slanted position towards the front of element 2, until the short sides of both elements push against each other in a perfect fit. Once again lock the longitudinal connection by lowering and at the same time the frontal connection by pushing until you can feel them snap into place. (Figure C4)

Element 4 = Opposite angling of the long side and pressing of the short side as above. Place the longitudinal groove at a slight angle under the longitudinal tongue of element 3. Push element 4 in this slanted position towards the front of element 1, until the short sides of both elements push against each other in perfect fit. Now once again lock the longitudinal connection by lowering and at the same time the frontal connection by pushing until you can feel them snap into place. (Figure C5)

Element 5 = Angling the long side and pressing in the short side (see Figure C3)

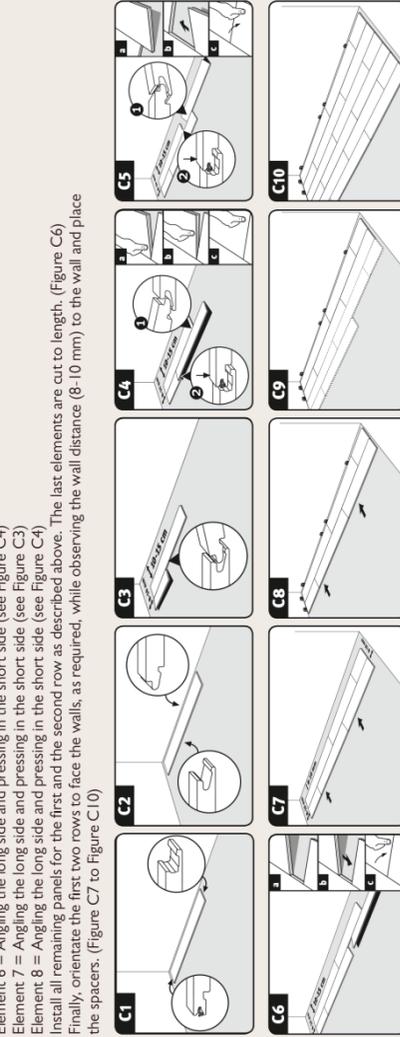
Element 6 = Angling the long side and pressing in the short side (see Figure C4)

Element 7 = Angling the long side and pressing in the short side (see Figure C3)

Element 8 = Angling the long side and pressing in the short side (see Figure C4)

Install all remaining panels for the first and the second row as described above. The last elements are cut to length. (Figure C6)

Finally, orientate the first two rows to face the walls, as required, while observing the wall distance (8-10 mm) to the wall and place the spacers. (Figure C7 to Figure C10)



ATTENTION! Make sure that the short ends are staggered at least 200 mm. In case of products supplied with a bevel, ensure the offset is even according to the bevel.

Install the first element of the third row by inserting the longitudinal tongue side into the longitudinal groove of the second row at a slight angle from above.

Then lower the panel until it is lying flat.

To install the second panel of the third row, once again tilt the long edge with the tongue down and slide it into the groove on the long side of the second row.

With the panel in this tilted position, now slide it towards the end of the first panel in the third row until the frontal connection mechanisms are above each other so they are perfectly fitting.

Once again lock the long edge by lowering the panel and the front by pushing until you can feel the lock.

Install all remaining panels for the third row as described above. The last panel is once again cut to length. All subsequent rows can be started with the remaining panel from the previous row, if it is at least 200 mm.

You can then continue to lay board after board.

In order to prepare the last row of elements for installation, take the element and place it exactly on top of the row before last. By means of a residual panel (element width) it is possible to transfer the wall structures to the element within a pre-chosen distance.

7. INSTALLATION

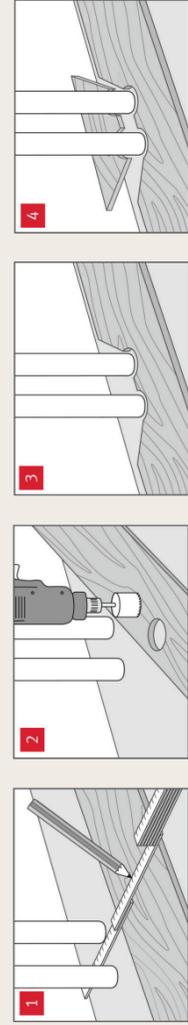
FITTING AROUND PIPES

Measure the position of the pipes and mark it on the panel (consider also the expansion gap).

Take into account measurements from the spacers. Drill a hole of 16mm (5/8") bigger than the pipe diameter – expansion provision.

Saw at a 45 degree angle to the holes.

Apply glue to the sawn out piece and fit in with a pull bar.



COMMERCIAL AREAS IN CLASSES 31, 32 AND 33

Additional exposure to moisture in commercial areas must be anticipated. Therefore it is required to use the specially designed sealing glue for commercial area installations. Apply the sealing glue to the top of the tongue on the short and long edge. The glue should ooze out along the complete long and short edge after the panels have been connected together. It is easy to remove excess sealing glue from the surface either immediately or after a short drying period.

ATTENTION! Make sure that there is no gap in the flooring joints under the sealing glue.

8. INSTALLATION / CLEANING AND CARE

For wooden door frames, we recommend undercutting them – with the approval of the end-consumer – according to the thickness of the flooring and the underlay.

Install the flooring underneath the door frame – leaving the necessary expansion gaps. In the event that your installation job will end underneath a door frame, we recommend that the locking part is removed or the protruding groove of the pre-installed panel with a utility knife. The newly laid panel can now be pushed horizontally over the groove of the previously laid panel. Use sealing glue from Woodpecker on top of the tongue to secure the connection.

If you have a door jamb which cannot be shortened, e.g. metal door jamb, we recommend that you cover the expansion gaps with mouldings or fill them with colour sealant available from Woodpecker.

As with all other floor coverings, you should protect your new Woodpecker Laminate Flooring against contamination with dirt particles by taking suitable steps to avoid tracking in dirt:

- Use door mats (or rugs) in the entrance area in order to keep away coarse dirt, grit and stones from the floor.
- In the case of commercial applications where the laminate flooring area leads directly outside, an appropriately sized clean-off zone should be built into the floor structure.
- Attach felt floor protectors to the legs of chairs and tables and all other easily moveable furniture.

- When moving heavy furniture, lift it, do not drag it across the floor.
- Use only rollers of type W (soft) for castor chairs.

- Remove immediately any water spillage or other liquid from the floor.

- Do not clean the floor with vapour cleaners.

- Do not wet wash the floor – a well squeezed damp cloth is sufficient.

- Never use abrasives on laminate flooring.

- Do not use residue building cleaning products (we recommend the Woodpecker cleaner for lacquered and laminate floors).

- Do not wax or polish your floor.

- Subsequently sealing Woodpecker Laminate flooring is neither necessary or permissible.

- Use the hard floor nozzle when vacuum cleaning.

Your local flooring dealer has a detailed cleaning instruction as well as warranty card available. In the unlikely event of the hardwood flooring panel suffering damage, there are several options for a repair. If the damage is slight, the problem can be easily solved using a colourfill repair paste. If the damage is more serious, a professional installer will be able to replace an entire panel. Please contact your local distributor for more information. For special installation techniques, i.e. installation on stairs, please contact your local distributor.