

## LAMINATE ANGLE-ANGLE CLICK INSTALLATION GUIDE

This product features a patented angle/angle locking system for easy installation and is installed as a glue less floating floor. The planks lock together to provide a tight water-resistant seam, can be installed over most floor surfaces, and are suitable for both residential and moderate commercial interior applications.

### General Information

- **CAUTION WOOD DUST WARNING:** Drilling, sawing, or machining of wood products can expose you to wood dust, a substance known to the State of California to cause cancer. Avoid inhaling wood dust or use a dust mask or other safeguards for personal protection. For more information go to [www.P65Warnings.ca.gov/wood](http://www.P65Warnings.ca.gov/wood).
- This product should be stored in conditions between 63°F and 75°F (17°C and 24°C) and transported and stored in a neatly stacked fashion on a smooth, flat surface.
- The heating and cooling system must be installed and activated for a minimum of two week prior to installation and the rooms to be installed should be between 63°F and 75°F (17°C and 24°C) with a relative humidity between 40% and 65% for a minimum of 5 days prior to delivery of the flooring. The rooms must be maintained at these conditions for the life of the product.
- This product must be allowed to acclimate to the environment of the installation area. Remove any plastic wrap that may have been used to ship the material and open the ends of the cartons. Leave the closed packages in a horizontal position in the room for at least 48 hours prior to installation. The room temperature must be between 17°C - 24°C (63°F - 75°F) before and during installation, with a relative humidity of 45% - 60%. Humidity should never be allowed to drop below 30% as this may cause gapping.
- This product should only be installed after other trades have finished and the jobsite has been cleaned and cleared of debris that could potentially damage a finished plank installation.
- All installations involving LAMINATE planks without attached cushion require foam underlayment, not to exceed 3 mm in thickness. Choose an underlayment recommended for use with laminate flooring by the underlayment manufacturer. Do not install an additional underlayment under planks with pre-attached cushion.
- Acoustical underlayment must meet the NALFA minimum for compression strength or 21 kPa @ 5 mm of deflection (3 psi @ 0.020").
- Inspect flooring in daylight for damage, defects, or shading issues before installation; claims for visual defects will not be accepted after cutting and/or installation. It is the duty of the person installing the floor to inspect all flooring before installation. If during inspection the installer or buyer feels the floor is the wrong color, improperly manufactured, is off-grade, or is the wrong gloss level, he/she should NOT install the flooring. Please immediately contact the retailer from which the flooring was purchased. No claims will be accepted for flooring which is visibly wrong if such flooring is installed. Installed flooring is deemed to be visibly acceptable.
- Mix and install planks from several different cartons during installation to achieve desirable plank blend/variation. Do not install undesirable pieces. Only use one run-number (production lot) on a particular job.
- The maximum room/run size is 12 x 12 metres (40 x 40 feet).
- Transition moldings are required in all doorways.
- Leave a minimum of 3/8" (10 mm) for expansion around the entire perimeter of the flooring as well around all vertical obstructions including cabinetry, stone fireplaces, pipes, heating vents, door frames and doorway transitions etc.
- All cut edges must be sealed with a silicone sealant. Failure to seal cut edges will void the Water Resistant Warranty.
- It is the responsibility of the installer and owner to ensure that job site environmental, sub-floor and subsurface conditions involved meet or exceed all requirements as outlined in installation instructions prior to installation. The manufacturer declines all responsibility for product performance or installation failure due to sub-floor, substrate, environmental deficiencies, or other jobsite conditions.
- Underfloor heating is possible with warm water heating systems. The temperature of the floor surface must not exceed 80°F (27°C) at any point in time. For newly installed systems the underfloor heating system should be turned on at its maximum temperature for several week to eliminate residual moisture prior to the installation of any flooring. In floor heating should off for at least 48 hours prior to, during, and 48 hours after installation. When turning the in-floor heating back on, gradually increase the temperature in increments of 5°F (2.8°C) every 24 hours but do not exceed 80°F (27°C).
- This product is not suitable for damp rooms such as saunas, rooms with damp concrete, rooms with floor drains, rooms subject to flooding, or for outdoor use.

Hints for Measuring: Measure the length and width to determine the square footage of the room. Alcoves or offsets should be measured separately. Purchase at least 10% extra to cover waste, trimming, and for future replacement needs.

### Tools and Materials Needed:

- Foam underlay (if not pre-attached)
- Pressure sensitive polypropylene adhesive tape
- 3/8" Spacers
- Saw
- Rubber Mallet
- Utility knife • Straight Edge
- Pencil
- Tape measure
- Silicone sealant
- PPE (goggles, dust masks, etc.)

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## Subfloor General

This product can be installed over a variety of subfloor surfaces including concrete on all grade levels, wood, and many existing hard surface floors. The subfloors must be clean, smooth, flat, solid (no movement), structurally sound and dry. Do not install planks over floors that are sloped for drainage, or over expansion joints or other moving joints in the substrate. Any uneven areas greater than 3/16" (5 mm) in a 10-foot (3 m) radius and/or 1/8" (3 mm) in a 6-foot (1.8 m) radius must be leveled with a Portland cement based patching compound. An uneven subfloor can contribute to multiple problems, including assembly of planks and post installation gapping of planks. All subfloors must be carefully checked for moisture problems and all problems corrected before installation. Construction dampness must be completely dried prior to installation. Care should be taken to keep moisture from collecting on either side of the floor to prevent the growth of unhealthy mold and mildew.

## Concrete Subfloors

This product can be installed over concrete of all grade levels if a proper moisture barrier is used. A minimum 6 mil polyethylene moisture barrier must be used with all concrete subfloors. Any uneven areas greater than 3/16" (5 mm) in a 10-foot (3 m) radius and/or 1/8" (3 mm) in a 6-foot (1.8 m) radius must be leveled either by grinding or with a Portland cement based patching compound. Newly poured concrete floors must cure for a minimum of 90 days. All concrete slabs must be checked for moisture before installing material. Moisture emission from the subfloor cannot exceed 5 lbs. per 1,000 sq. ft. per 24 hours as measured with the calcium chloride test (ASTM F1869). Alternatively, relative humidity of the slab can be tested according to ASTM F2170. A result of up to 75% is acceptable per ASTM F2170. Note: Although initial moisture tests may indicate a dry slab, the moisture content of slabs may increase due to seasonal fluctuation or weather patterns. Next Floor will not assume responsibility for floorcovering failure due to hydrostatic pressure or moisture vapor emission greater than the numbers above. Holes, grooves, and other irregularities must be filled and troweled smooth and feathered even with the surrounding surface. New construction must have an intact moisture vapor retarder (minimum 10 mil polyethylene membrane) present between the ground and the concrete. The final responsibility for ensuring any moisture or alkalinity issues are resolved prior to installation and for determining if the concrete is level enough for installation lies with the floor covering installer. Millbrook Timbers Engineered Hardwood flooring should only be installed as floating over lightweight or acoustical concrete floors.

## Wood Subfloors

Planks can be installed over a smooth, flat, level, wood subfloor, underlayment grade plywood, and any other underlayment recommended by the manufacturer for use with a vinyl plank floor. Subfloor should be flat within 3/16" (4.76mm) in a 10 foot (3.05m) radius (1/8" in a 6 foot radius). Wood subfloors must be suspended at least 18" above the ground. Adequate cross-ventilation must be provided, and the ground surface of the crawl space should be covered with an intact vapor barrier.

## Note

Avoid subfloors with excessive vertical movement or deflection because subfloor movement will telegraph through to the finished installation. Indications of excessive deflection are uneven finish wear, fastener release, squeaking, compromised or damaged locking systems, sectional contours such as bowing or dipping in floors and uneven flooring material. Nail or screw subfloor panels to secure planks with excessive vertical movement or deflection. If the subfloor has excessive vertical movement (deflection) before installation of the flooring, it is likely it will also have excessive vertical movement (deflection) after installation of the flooring is complete. Our warranties DO NOT cover any problems caused by inadequate substructures or improper installation of said substructures.

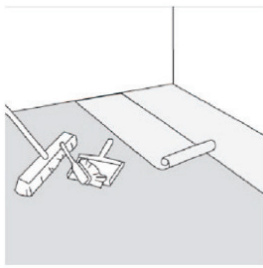
## Existing Flooring

This product can be installed over a variety of finished floors including single layer resilient sheet flooring/tile, ceramic, marble, and terrazzo. The surface must be in good condition, free from all surface contaminants (wax, finish etc.) and show no signs of excessive moisture conditions, and the existing flooring must be well bonded to the substrate below. Large grout joints should be leveled so they are flush with the flooring surface. Ceramic, marble, and terrazzo must be scuffed to assure adhesion. Heavily cushioned vinyl floors, or vinyl floors consisting of multiple layers are NOT a suitable subfloor for installation.

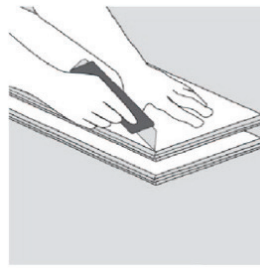
## Planning The Job

- Remove all existing transitions, quarter round and/or baseboard molding or cover base and undercut all door jambs/moldings the thickness of the flooring plus 1/16" (2 mm) prior to beginning installation.
- Determine how you want the flooring to run. Typically for plank products, the flooring runs the length of the room. There may be exceptions since it is a matter of preference.
- Determine your starting wall. Exterior walls are often straighter than interior walls. If the starting wall is out of square, it will be necessary to scribe the first row to match the wall, allowing the opposite side of the row to present a true square base for the rest of the floor.
- To avoid narrow plank widths or short plank lengths near the walls/doors, it is important to do some pre-planning. Using the width of the room, calculate how many full planks will fit into the area and how much space remains that will need to be covered by partial planks. The width of the border planks at the walls should ideally be the same on both sides of the room, however no planks should ever be less than 8" (20 cm) long or 2" (5 cm) wide.
- It is recommended to work from a minimum of 3 cartons to achieve a maximum color and shade blend.
- When using a handsaw cut on the decorative surface. If you are using a jig or circular saw, cut with the decorative side down to avoid chipping.
- Use expansion spacers to keep the flooring a minimum of 3/8" (10 mm) away from the walls and all vertical obstructions including cabinetry, stone fireplaces, pipes, heating vents, door frames and doorway transitions etc.
- Stagger all plank end joints a minimum 16" apart, avoiding stair step and/or H patterns. This will help to ensure the overall strength and integrity of the floor.
- Do not secure individual planks to the subfloor as it is designed to be a floating floor. Do not install cabinets or heavy load bearing fixtures on top of the flooring. Transition mouldings and baseboards cannot be tight to the floor but must allow the floor to move beneath them. Do not nail or screw transitions or baseboards through floating floor to the subfloor.

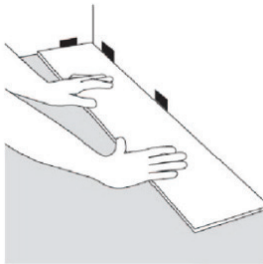
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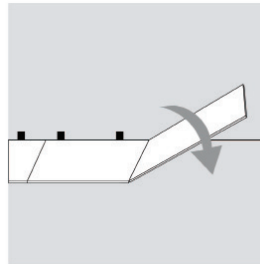
**1)** For planks without pre-attached cushion, install foam underlay. Run the foam underlay in the same direction as the flooring panels. Underlay should be butted side by side with no overlap. Tape seams together. Do not install an additional underlayment under planks with pre-attached cushion.



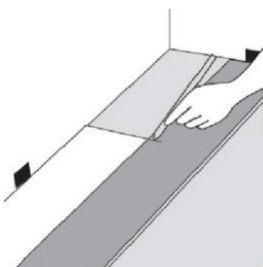
**2)** Remove the tongue, on the long side of the planks that face the wall on your first row. This is to ensure that the decorative surface of the flooring is well under the finished trim when installed. Use a utility knife to score through the tongue several times until it easily snaps off. Seal the cut edges with a silicone sealant.



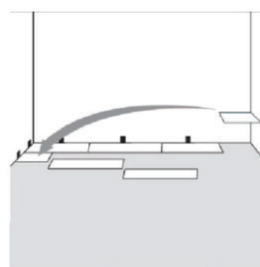
**3)** Start in a corner by placing the first plank with its trimmed side facing the wall. Use spacers along each wall to maintain an expansion space of 3/8" (10 mm) between the wall and the flooring.



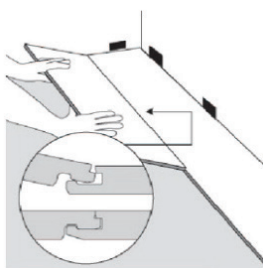
**4)** To attach your second plank, insert the short edge tongue of the second plank into the short edge groove of the first plank holding the second plank at an angle. Lock the short ends together by lowering the second plank into place. The planks should be flat to the floor.



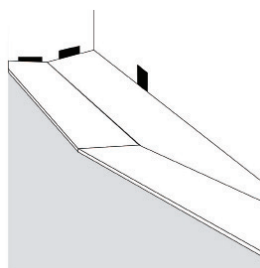
**5)** Continue connecting the first row until you reach the last full plank. Fit the last plank by rotating the panel 180° with the pattern side upward, place beside row, mark and then saw off excess. Attach as described above.



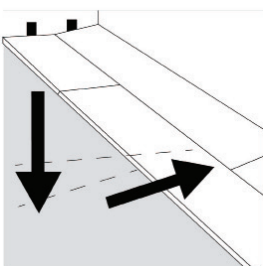
**6)** Begin the next row with the off-cut piece from the previous row to stagger the pattern. Pieces should be a minimum of 8" (20 cm) long and joint offset in adjoining rows should be at least 16 (40 cm).



**7)** To start your second row, tilt and push the side tongue of the plank into the side groove of the very first plank at about 30°. Press the second plank down flat and the tongue will



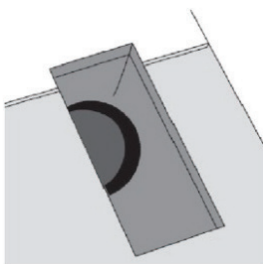
**8)** Attach the second plank of the new row by aligning the short side tongue of the second plank with the groove of the first plank while keeping the long side edge about a quarter inch away from the first row. Continue laying remaining panels in this manner.



**9)** Angle the two pieces up by about 20 degrees and then as the second-row plank into position tight to the first-row plank, using a tapping block if needed. Tap the plank three times, first where the two planks meet, second across from the joint in the previous row and third at the far side of the plank



**10)** To fit the last row, lay a plank on top of the previous row. With the tongue to the wall, lay another plank upside down on the one to be measured and use it as a straight edge. Don't forget to allow room for the expansion spacers. Cut the plank and attach into position.



**11)** Door frames and heating vents also require expansion room. First cut the plank to the correct length. Then place the cut panel next to its actual position and use a ruler to measure the areas to be cut out and mark them. Cut out the marked points allowing the necessary expansion distance on each side.



**12)** You can undercut door frames by turning a panel upside down and using a hand-saw to cut away the necessary height so that panels slide easily under the frames.

- Replace/install all moldings, baseboards etc. Ensuring that they are nailed into the wall not the floor, and that they not pinched tight to the flooring.
- Install appropriate transition moldings at the doorways, allowing a minimum 3/8" (10 mm) expansion space.
- Furniture should be moved onto the newly installed floor using an appliance hand truck over hardboard runways.
- Heavy furniture should be equipped with suitable non-staining, furniture sliders. Non-staining felt protectors are recommended for table and chair legs to help protect the flooring.