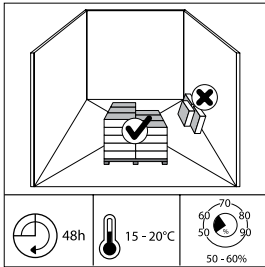
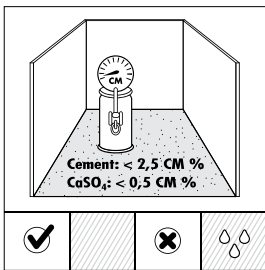


For best results, it is essential that you follow the installation instructions exactly.

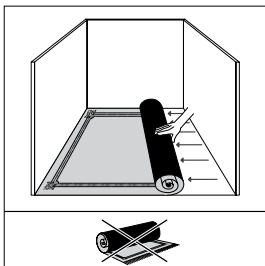
## PREPARATION



Let the planks acclimatize for 48 hours in the unopened packaging at the normal room temperature, in the middle of the room where the floor is to be installed. The ideal conditions are 15-20°C (59-68°F) at a relative humidity of 50-60%.

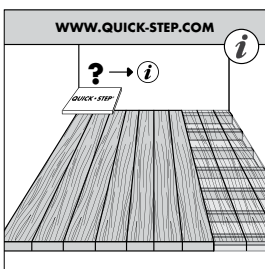


Fresh screed must dry for at least 1 week per cm thickness up to 4 cm and 2 weeks per cm thickness over 4 cm, with sufficient ventilation. For example, a 6 cm screed must dry for at least 8 weeks. For the thickness over 6 cm you must add 3 to 4 weeks. The moisture content must be less than 2.5% for cement-bound screed (CM method) and 0.5% for an anhydrite-bound screed.



Remove any damp-open floor covering (carpet, needle felt, etc.) first. Damp-proof floor covering (PVC, linoleum, etc.) does not have to be removed. Always use an underlay. We recommend the use of Quick-Step® underlay.

## WOODEN SUBFLOOR:



Remove any existing floor covering first.

No signs of mould and/or insect infestations should be present.

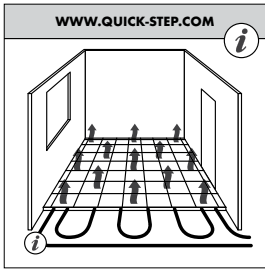
Make sure the subfloor is level. Nail down any loose parts.

If your plank floor is on the ground level, lay a plastic foil first (Quick-Step® Screen).

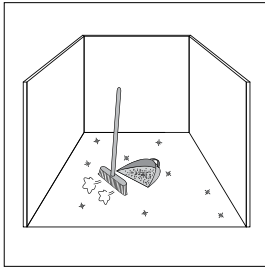
Apply a levelling floor (Quick-Step® Softboard) on top of this. For a perfect subfloor preparation, it is recommended to lay a Quick-Step® underlay on top of the Softboard to level any unevenness between the Softboard planks.

Install the new floor at ninety degrees to the existing subfloor.

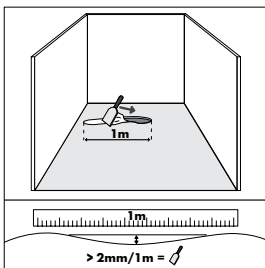
The crawl space under the plank floor must be sufficiently ventilated. Remove any obstacles and make sure there is sufficient ventilation (minimum 4 cm<sup>2</sup> total ventilation openings per m<sup>2</sup> of floor). The moisture content of the wood must not exceed 10%.



Additional instructions apply for floor heating. [Click here for more information.](#)



Make sure the floor base is flat, clean, firm and dry.

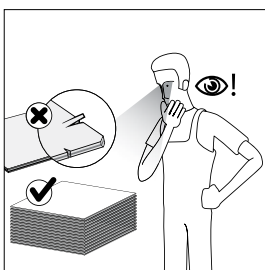


Make sure the floor base is flat. Any unevenness greater than 2 mm over the length of 1 meter must be smoothed out.

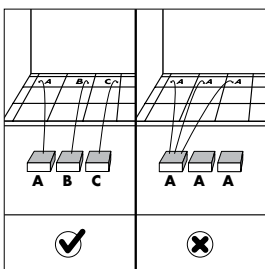
Check whether the old skirting-board can be removed. You can also leave the skirting on the wall and finish the floor with Quick-Step® profiles.

Check that the doors can still open and close after the floor and underlay have been installed (minimum + 1 cm).

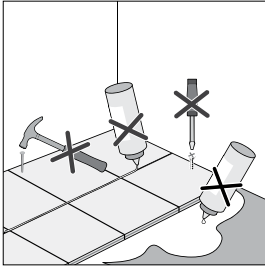
### FOCUS POINTS



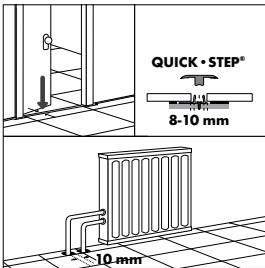
Inspect all planks in sufficient light before and during installation. Planks with visible defects must never be used.



Make sure the panels are mixed sufficiently when you install them, so that you do not end up with too many identical, light or dark panels next to each other.

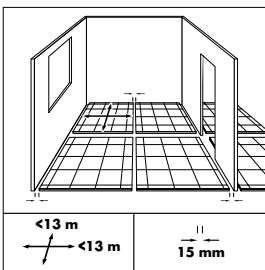


Uniclic® is a revolutionary system for installing floating laminate floors without using glue. The panels can be clicked together easily thanks to the ingenious shape of the tongue and groove.



Wood is the main component of this Quick-Step® floor. Because room humidity can vary – for example, between summer and winter – it is vital that the floor is able to expand and contract. That's why you must leave an expansion joint on all sides of the floor of minimum 8 to 10 mm, also around pipes, under doors and at doorsteps. Remember that the floor may move in one direction.

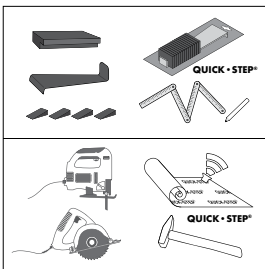
In any case, make sure there is an expansion joint between different rooms (under doors, for example). These expansion joints are sealed with a profile attached to the subfloor.



Large rooms must have expansion joints every 13 m breadthwise to the panels and every 13 m lengthwise. Expansion and contraction are linear, so the greater the surface area, the greater the tolerances need to be.

Uniclic® panels are not suitable for use in damp spaces like bathrooms and saunas.

## INSTALLATION



In addition to the standard tools (such as a hammer, saw, pencil, tape measure) for laying wooden floors, you will need the following accessories:  
 installation kit (crowbar, spacers and special tapping block suitable for Uniclic®) – underlay system

maintenance products

The use of accessories other than Quick-Step® accessories may cause damage to the Quick-Step® floor. In that case the warranty provided by Quick-Step® will be void. For this reason we would advise you to use only Quick-Step® accessories, which have been specially designed and tested for use with Quick-Step® floor panels.

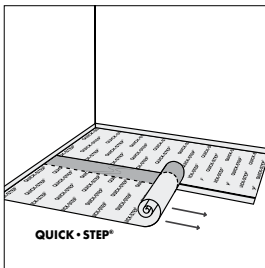
You can choose where you want to begin laying. Think about what will be the easiest way to install the floor. We will demonstrate the installation for right-handed people, from left to right. You can work in the other direction if you want.

Uniclic® is unique because you can install the planks in two different ways.

Method A: Position the panel to be installed at an angle of 20 to 30° to the panel already laid. Move the panel gently up and down and at the same time exert forward pressure. The panels will automatically click into place. You can either insert the tongue into the groove, or the groove on to the tongue. The tongue in groove method is the most common and easiest way.

Method B: With Uniclic® you can also tap the panels into each other without lifting. For this method you must use the special Uniclic tapping block. The planks should not be joined with a single tap.

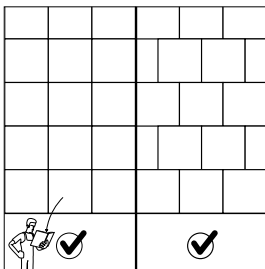
To avoid damaging the panels you must tap them together gradually.



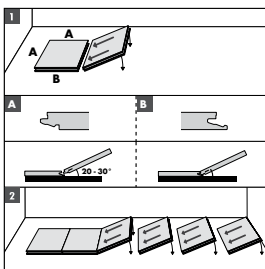
First lay the underlay across the breadth of the room and then gradually as you lay the planks.

It is vital that you use a levelling underlay to smooth away any unevenness in the floor base. The specially developed Quick-Step® 2in1 underlay floors have a damp-proof, insulating, noise-reducing and levelling function. The level top layer ensures easy laying of the laminate panels and facilitates ample expansion afterwards. You can find more information about Quick-Step® 2in1 underlay floors and how to use them on the package of your underlay floor or from your dealer. If the underlay is already attached to the floor panels, you only need to install 150 µ plastic foil with the adhesive tape provided.

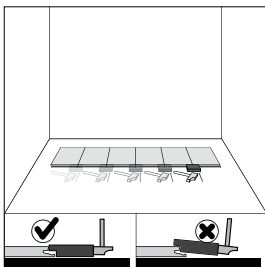
Let the foil extend upwards against the wall before cutting it to size. A skirting-board can be attached to the wall later.



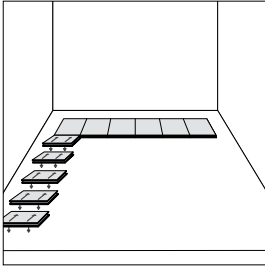
The tiles can be laid with continuous joints (not in bond) or in bond. Laying tiles not in bond requires more attention. That's why this method is explained in more detail here.



Lay the first tile in the left corner of the room (about 15 cm from the wall) with both tongue sides facing the wall. Lay the entire row by tilting and clicking as many as possible unsawn tiles together.

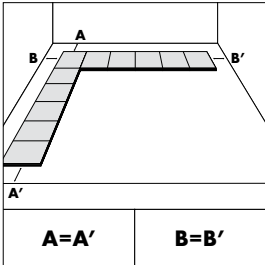


Try to lay the tiles so they form one line when you click them together. Minor differences can be corrected with the tapping block. Put the tapping block on the joint between two tiles and tap with a hammer gently against the tapping block. Make sure you position the tapping block as indicated in the diagram to avoid damage.

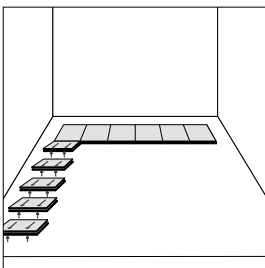


You will obtain the most attractive effect by laying the floor symmetrically in the room. To do this, the tiles of the outside rows must have the same width in the length and the breadth of the room.

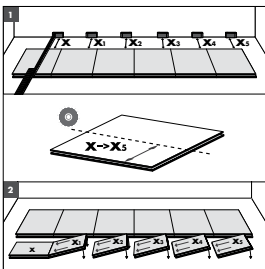
In the previous step, as many as possible unsawn tiles were clicked together in the length of the room. To position the floor perfectly in the room, you must also click together as many as possible unsawn planks in the breadth of the room.



Then move the laid planks until distance A is equal to distance A' and distance B is equal to distance B'.



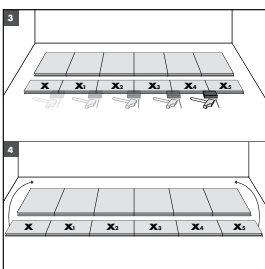
You have now determined where the first row must be laid to position the floor perfectly symmetrical in the room and you can remove the planks you laid breadthways. Draw a mark on the underlay to indicate the position of the tiles if necessary.



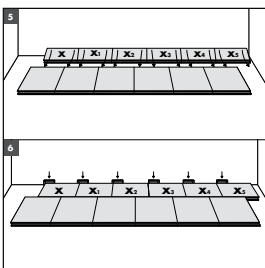
In a following step you must lay the sawn tiles between the wall and the first row. Put spacers to ensure your expansion joint is 8 to 10 mm.

Measure the distance between the first row and the spacers. You can finish the entire row of X-tiles by measuring and sawing all pieces (between x and x5). For a clean saw-cut, you must keep the top surface of the plank underneath when sawing with a jigsaw or handheld circular saw and on top when using a hand saw or cross-cut saw.

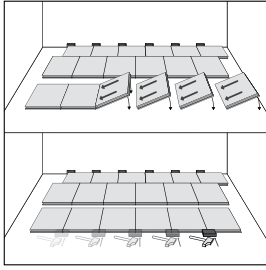
Tilt and click all the sawn pieces together. Try to lay the sawn tiles so they align when you click them together.



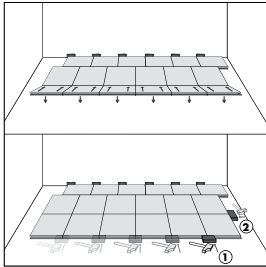
Minor differences can be corrected again with the tapping block as described above. This row must now be moved between the wall and the first row.



Tilt the entire row into the row that has already been laid. To make sure the first complete row of tiles stays in line when laying the rest of the floor, make sure the joint of the X-tiles is at least 10 cm away from the tiles already laid. Don't forget to put spacers between the X-tiles and the wall for the expansion joint.



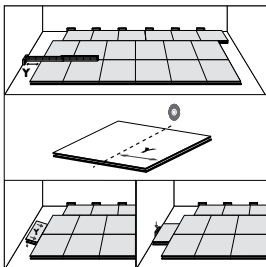
Use the same method for the next row. Click the unsawn planks together for a new row and do your best to align the tiles when laying them. Minor differences can be corrected with the tapping block.



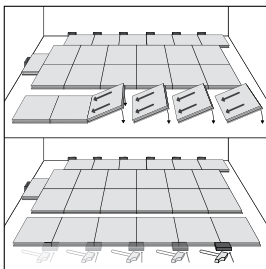
Now tilt the new row of tiles into the row that has already been laid. Tap together with the tapping block (see 1). Make sure that all joints of all the planks are clicked together perfectly.

Make sure you line up the rows so the joints of the tiles are perfectly aligned. You can do this by putting the tapping block at the end of the first two complete rows, at the joint between the two rows (see 2).

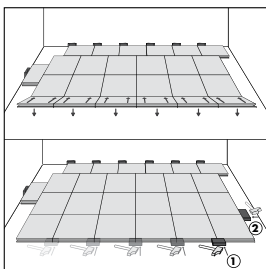
Tap a few times to line up the rows perfectly. If the space between the wall and the floor is insufficient to tap the tapping block, you can hook the crowbar behind the tapping block and tap the crowbar.



After laying the second row, measure and saw the Y piece between the side wall and the two installed rows. Don't forget to put spacers between the Y-tiles and the wall for the expansion joint. Click the sawn end piece Y, with a 10 cm indent, to the beginning of the first two completed rows.

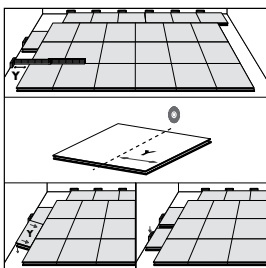


Repeat this procedure for the next row. Click the unsawn planks together for a new row and do your best to line up the tiles when laying them. Minor differences can be corrected again with the tapping block.

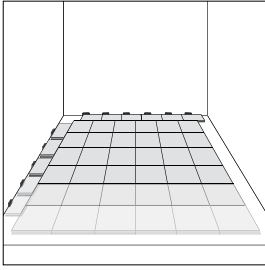


Now tilt the new row of tiles into the row that has already been laid. Tap together with the tapping block (see 1). Make sure that all joints of all the planks are clicked together perfectly.

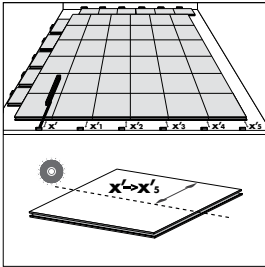
Make sure you also line up these rows so the joints of the tiles are perfectly in line (see 2). Work as described above for this.



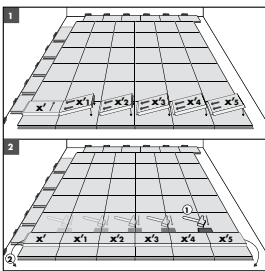
After laying the third row, measure and saw the Y piece between the side wall and the second and third installed rows. Again, don't forget to put spacers between the Y-tiles and the wall for the expansion joint. Click the sawn end piece Y, with a 10 cm indent, to the beginning of the second and third rows.



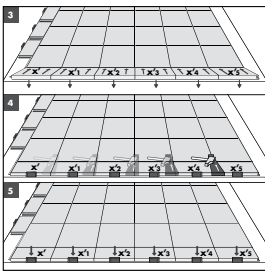
Repeat these steps to lay and finish the entire floor.



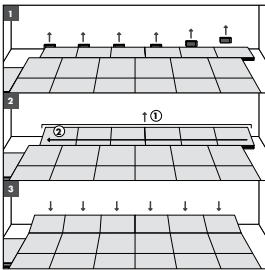
When all the rows with unsawn tiles are laid, you can finish the last row. First put spacers to ensure your expansion joint is 8 to 10 mm. Measure the distance between the last row and the spacers. You can finish the entire row of X-tiles by measuring and sawing all pieces (between x' and x'5).



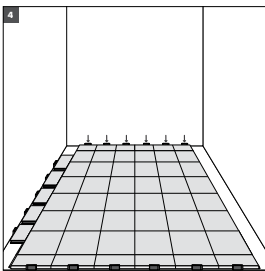
Tilt and click all the sawn x' pieces together. Try to lay the sawn tiles so they align when you click them together. Minor differences can also be corrected here with the tapping block. This row of sawn tiles must now be moved between the wall and the last row.



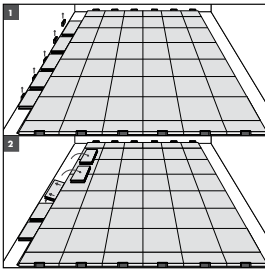
Tilt the row of sawn pieces into the previous row. Don't forget to put spacers between the X-tiles and the wall for the expansion joint. You can now join the last row of sawn tiles closely together with the crowbar.



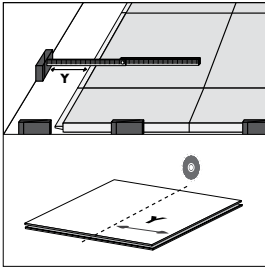
All you have to do now is move all the start and end pieces to their final position. Remove all the spacers. Tilt the first row of end pieces up slightly, move them and tilt them again until the joints of all the tiles are aligned.



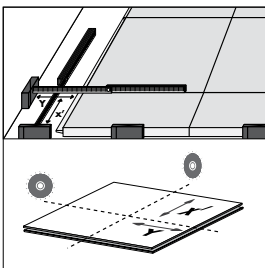
Put the spacers back between the first row and the wall.



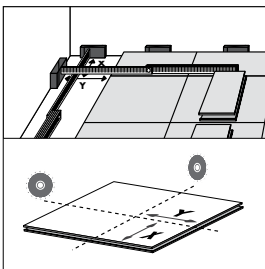
The next step moves the sawn end pieces breadthways into their final position. First remove the spacers and tilt the sawn end pieces breadthways back out.



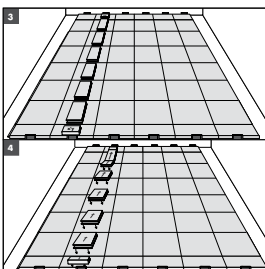
To finish the entire row, the corner pieces must be measured and sawn at the top and bottom. To saw the bottom of the corner piece, measure the distance between the spacer and the full row breadthways and saw the plank to fit the measured distance.



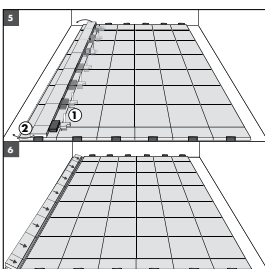
Measure and saw distance  $x'$  as indicated in the figure.



Repeat this procedure for the corner piece at the top.

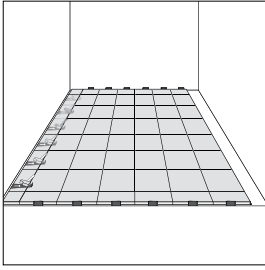


Once the two corner pieces have been measured and sawn, you can tilt the entire row of sawn tiles together (including the corner pieces). Make sure that these sawn tiles are lined up as much as possible.

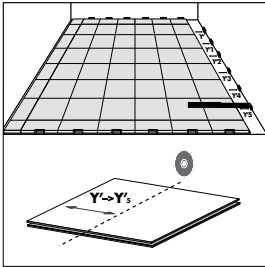


Minor differences can be corrected with the tapping block (see 1). This row of sawn tiles must now be moved between the wall and the laid floor, and tilted into it.

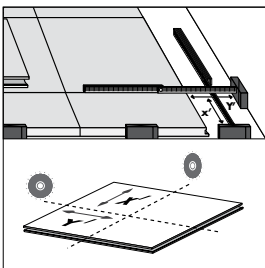




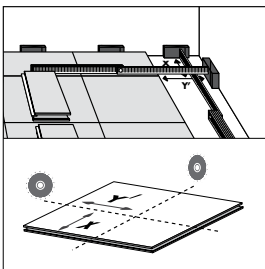
You can now join the sawn tiles together perfectly with the crowbar.



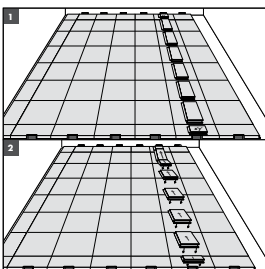
The last step is to finish the right side. To saw the bottom of the corner piece, measure the distance between the right side wall and the installed floor. Don't forget to allow for the expansion joint.



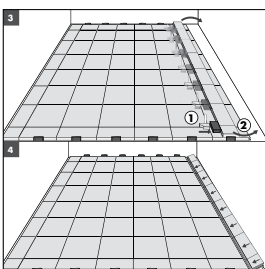
Then measure the distance  $X'$  as indicated in the figure and saw the corner piece at the bottom ...



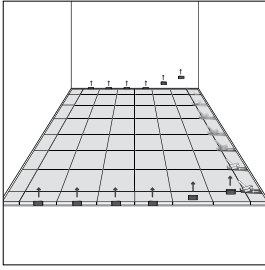
and at the top.



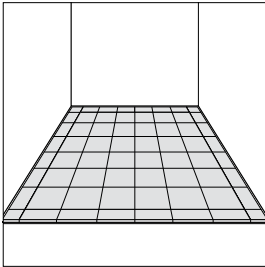
Tilt the row of sawn tiles into each other, including the corner pieces.



Adjust the joints with the tapping block and tilt the row into the correct position.

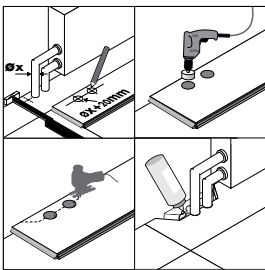


Join the row tightly with the crowbar. Remove all spacers.



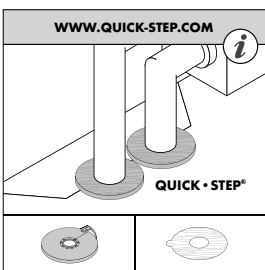
The result is a magnificent floor which is laid symmetrically in the room.

## OBSTACLES

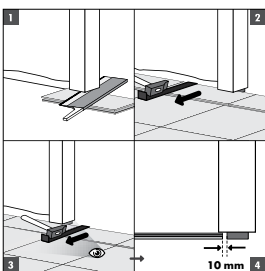


Proceed as follows:

1. Measure where the pipe will come through the plank. Don't forget to allow for the expansion joint.
2. Take a drill bit measuring the diameter of the pipe plus +20 mm for the expansion. Drill through the panel where the pipe will come through.
3. Extend the hole to the edge of the panel.
4. Lay the panel around the pipe.
5. Take another panel and saw a piece that fits exactly in the remaining hole, and glue this piece with wood glue.

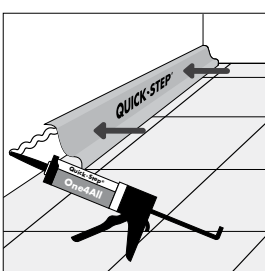


For a perfect finish around pipes, use Quick-Step® pipe covers or an elastic paste (Quick-Step® Kit).



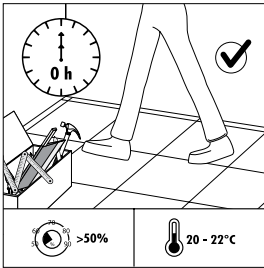
When sawing the panels ensure that the expansion joint under the door is at least 10 mm. If you cannot lift the panel, use an adapted tapping block or crowbar and hammer to tap the panels together.

## FINISHING

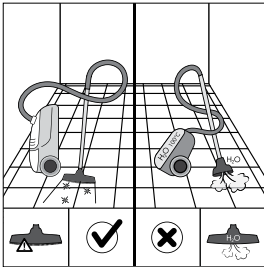


Install the skirting-board on the plastic foil that extends up the wall from under the floor. Never attach the skirting-board to the floor. This method allows the floor to expand and contract under the skirting-board. In places where profiles or skirting-boards cannot be placed, fill expansion joints with elastic paste (Quick-Step Kit).

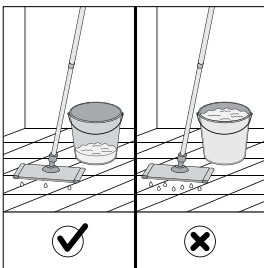
## MAINTENANCE



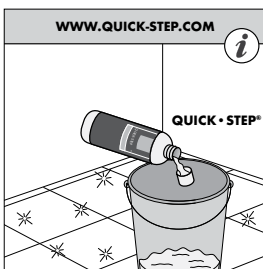
You can walk on the floor during and immediately after installation.  
Ensure that humidity in the room is always at least 50%. Use a humidifier if necessary.



Dry maintenance is possible with Quick-Step® microfiber cloth or with a vacuum cleaner.  
Make sure it is equipped with soft wheels and a special parquet brush to avoid scratches on your floor. Never use a steam cleaner.

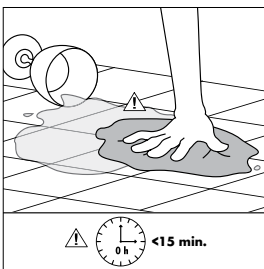


Wet maintenance is absolutely forbidden.

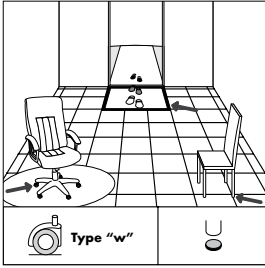


For slightly damp maintenance, we advise Quick-Step® maintenance products (see instructions provided with these products). Be aware that the use of other cleaning products might damage your floor. Always wipe dry immediately until no more moisture is visible on the floor. We strongly recommend dry maintenance only for bevelled-edged products.

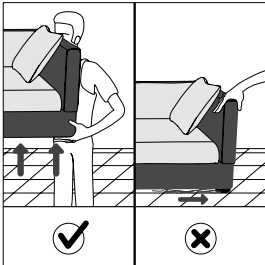
The smooth surface of your laminate means it never absorbs dirt or dust.  
Remove stubborn stains carefully with Quick-Step® Force stain remover or some acetone.  
Never use scouring products.  
Never use wax or varnish on the floor.  
Prevent moisture creeping between the panels and under the floor.



Remove any water immediately.



Protect furniture and chair legs with strong felt caps.  
Avoid bringing dirt, water and sand indoors by providing a suitable floor mat at the door.  
Use (office) chairs and seats with soft casters Type W (EN 12590) that are suitable for a laminate floor and/or use a suitable desk mat.



Lift furniture and never drag it over the floor.