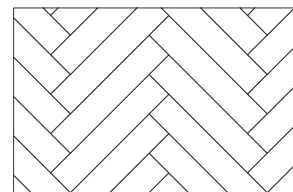


Installation Instructions SPC Regent Premium Herringbone with the 5Gi click system planks



Thank you for choosing our product. Proper installation will ensure long-term, trouble-free performance. Therefore, it is essential to read and follow the information below.

Note: These instructions contain general recommendations. It is recommended that installation be carried out by professional installers, as improper installation or incorrect subfloor preparation will result in loss of warranty. Installation should be carried out in accordance with professional flooring practices, current standards, and these instructions. In case of any doubts, please contact a Multicontract technician.

Safety: Always use eye and hand protection equipment, and exercise special caution when cutting and carrying planks.

Storage and transport: The material should be stored and transported in a manner that prevents damage, with due care. Boxes must be laid flat — never placed on edges or stored vertically. Packages containing the product are relatively heavy; for your own safety, take special care when carrying them, preferably asking another person for assistance.

Basic tools required for installation:

Expansion wedges (spacers), rubber mallet, tapping block, straightedge, carpenter's pencil, measuring tape, chalk line reel, utility knife. Optional: guillotine for cutting planks or circular saw.

Before installation

- Check that all products have the same batch number. The batch number is printed on each package. Do not install planks from different batches within one room or in directly connected rooms. After unpacking, visually inspect the product for quality, color, pattern, and conformity with the order. If any defects are noticed, do not proceed with installation and immediately contact the point of purchase. After the floor has been installed, claims regarding surface defects that existed prior to installation and were not reported will not be considered.
- **Do not use additional soft underlays for installation.** The planks have an integrated acoustic underlay. In special cases, only rigid and dense XPS underlays specifically designed for LVT/SPC with a 'Click' system are permitted (minimum load-bearing capacity 700 kPa). In such cases, consultation with a Multicontract technician is required, as improper use of underlays may void the warranty.

- **Acclimatization:** Remove all planks from their packages and stack them evenly in the target room in piles approximately five packages high. They should be acclimatized in this form for at least 48 hours at a recommended and controlled room temperature between 18°C and 22°C. After acclimatization, installation may begin. If underfloor heating is installed in the room, planks should be acclimatized in a way that prevents direct contact with the subfloor to avoid excessive heating of the bottom layers. Additionally, during acclimatization, storing the product near radiators or other localized heat sources is prohibited.

Subfloor preparation

- The subfloor must be free of all contaminants (sweeping, vacuuming, and mopping are required if necessary).
- Ensure that the area is solid, level, even, and free from excessive bumps or depressions (greater than 3 mm over a 2 m span). Any irregularities must be ground down or leveled using a suitable smoothing compound (minimum C18 F3) so that no imperfections show through the finished floor surface.
- The subfloor should be stable (deflection up to 1 mm) and dry (maximum 3% CM).
- Do not use products containing petroleum derivatives (solvents, oils, etc.) to prepare the subfloor, as they can cause permanent discoloration and localized deformation of the new floor.
- Despite the waterproof nature of the product, it should not be used as a moisture barrier. Long-term exposure to water (e.g., lack of horizontal building insulation) may damage the product's structural layers.
- When installing over ceramic tiles, grout lines and other irregularities should be filled and smoothed using special acrylic (washable/removable) fillers. If the floor is not to be restored in the future, a permanent/non-washable filler can be used.
- Subfloor requirements must comply with applicable standards and technical guidelines.
- If necessary, it is recommended to seek assistance from a qualified specialist.

Climatic conditions during installation

Planks may be installed in rooms with the following climate conditions:

- Air temperature: 18–25°C
- Subfloor temperature without underfloor heating: 18–22°C and at least 3°C above the dew point (optimal subfloor temperature prevents moisture condensation).
- Subfloor temperature with underfloor heating: 18–22°C and at least 3°C above the dew point (in this case, installation may proceed with underfloor heating switched on and properly regulated).
- Relative air humidity: 35–65%

These climatic conditions must be maintained during installation and for 72 hours after completion. Sudden changes in conditions may cause floor deformation.

Information on using planks with underfloor heating

The maximum operating temperature of underfloor heating must not exceed 27°C (the maximum subfloor temperature of 27°C should not be reached in less than 45 minutes after switching on the heating). Temperature increase increments must not exceed 5°C per 10 minutes. Other heat sources (radiators, heaters, etc.) must not have direct contact with the floor and must be positioned at least 2 cm above the floor.

Important: Planks must not be installed on heating systems that are not embedded in screed, including heating foils and infrared foil systems.

Expansion joints

During installation, remember to leave a gap (perimeter expansion gap – minimum 5 mm) around all walls and vertical obstructions in the room. Expansion wedges/spacers must remain in place throughout the entire installation process and may only be removed after installation is complete. If a wall is uneven, the planks must be cut to follow its contour. Mark the wall outline on the flooring element and cut it accordingly, ensuring that the perimeter expansion gap is maintained along the wall.

The floor does not require expansion gaps at doorways or in narrow sections, provided that the substrate beneath the floor is sufficiently stable.

Important: In the case of underfloor heating or rooms exposed to strong sunlight (high temperatures), as well as in rooms larger than 40 m², the perimeter expansion gap must be increased to 8 mm.

Very large areas. For areas exceeding 500 m², threshold and contraction expansion joints are required, and the perimeter expansion gap must be at least 8 mm.

Regardless of surface size, all structural and design expansion joints must be carried through all floor layers.

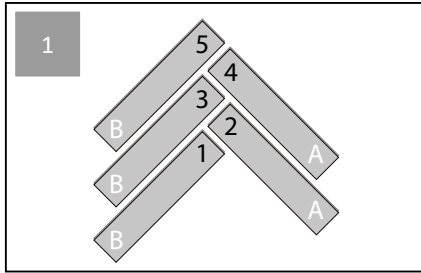
Very heavy furniture, such as kitchen islands/built-ins, fitted wardrobes, etc., must not be placed on the floor unless expansion cuts are made beneath their base trims (skirting covers).

Installation

Important: Mix planks from different boxes. This ensures the best variation of elements and a natural look.

Plan the layout in advance. Avoid using very small plank pieces (cuts along the side walls). The layout shown below is recommended. However, if the width of the room would result in very narrow pieces along the walls, it is acceptable to shift the starting row to avoid using excessively small pieces at the sides. In such cases, adjust the installation/center line accordingly.

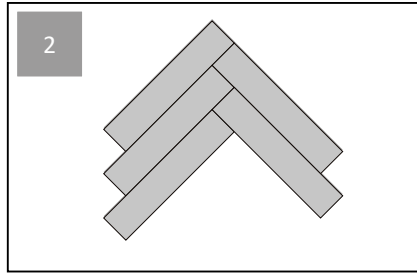
1. Preparation of base triangles



Place several type "A" and type "B" planks as shown in the illustration above.

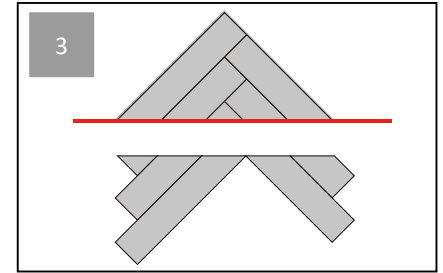
Note! Type "A" and "B" planks differ in the color of the backing layer. Make sure that the "tongues" (protruding locking edges) are facing upward, toward the center of the room.

Depending on the size of the planks, the number of planks needed to form the base triangle may differ from the one shown in the image.



Assemble the planks very carefully in the order shown in image no. 1. After each connected element, be sure to check whether the planks have been properly seated in the locking system.

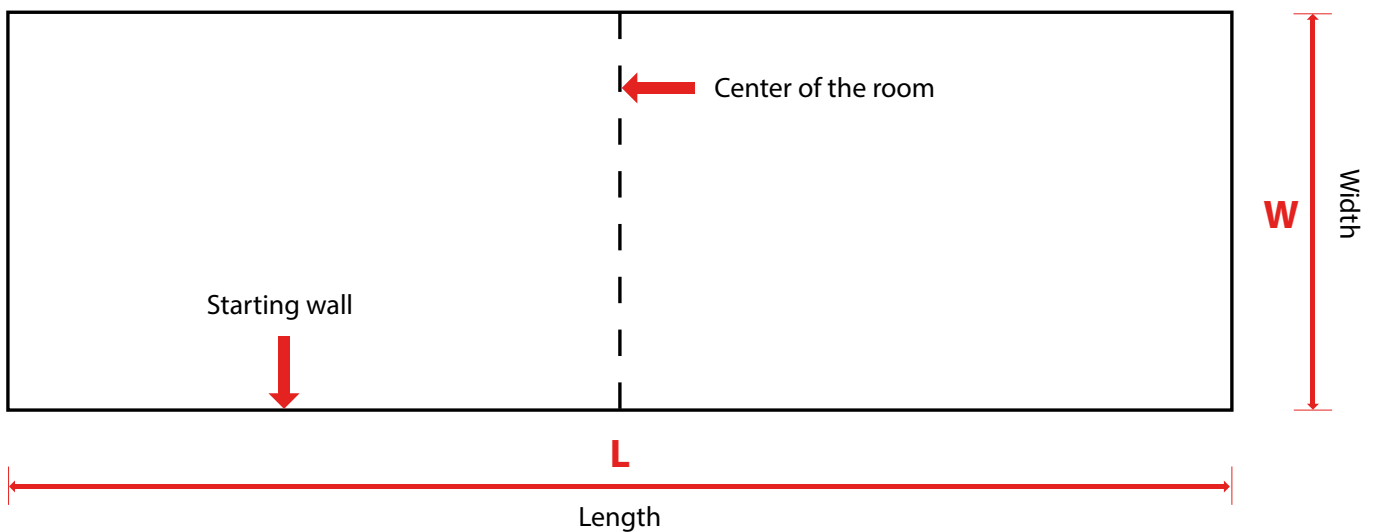
Note! After assembling the planks, run your hand along the edges to check that none are protruding (they should be smooth and not noticeable to the touch). There must be no gaps between the elements—they must fit together perfectly.



Cut off the lower part of the planks to form a triangle, following the red line marked in the illustration. Depending on the type of saw or guillotine used, it may be preferable to disassemble the elements before cutting.

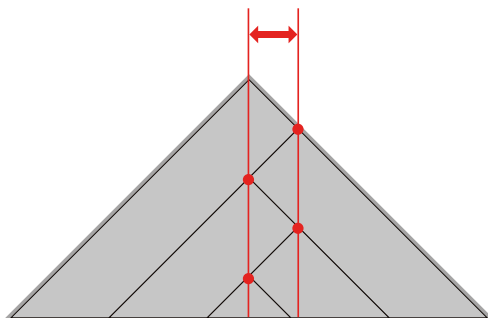
Note! Keep the cut-off parts of the planks (below the red line) for installing the final row.

2. Room measurement

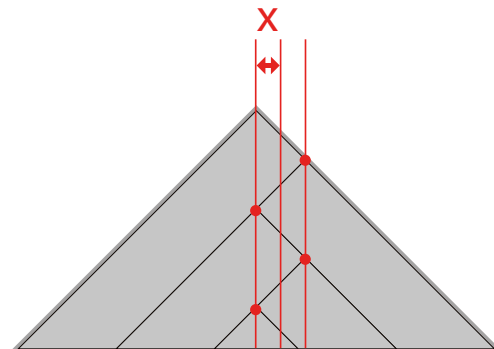


Define the wall from which you want to start laying the planks. Then, mark the center of the room.

3. Calculating the number of triangles



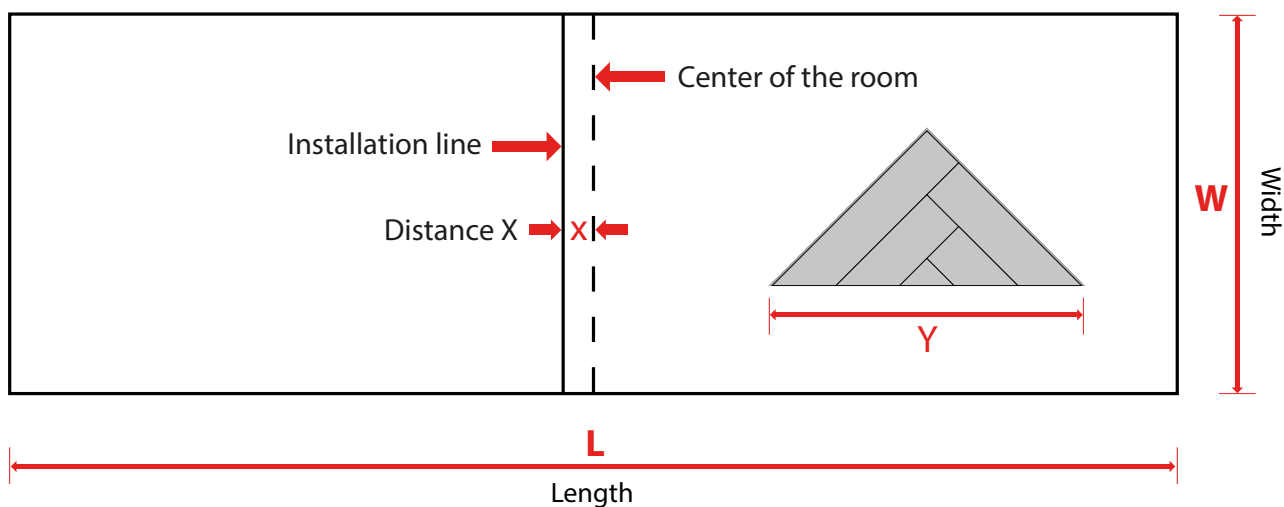
Measure the distance between the two parallel lines defined by the corners of the planks (see the illustration above).



Divide the resulting measurement by 2, this will give you the distance "X".

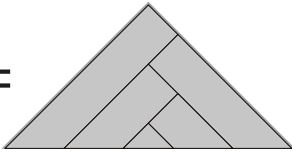
Marking the installation line

Start from the center line of the room. Then, mark another line running parallel to the center line. The distance between them should be the previously calculated value "X."

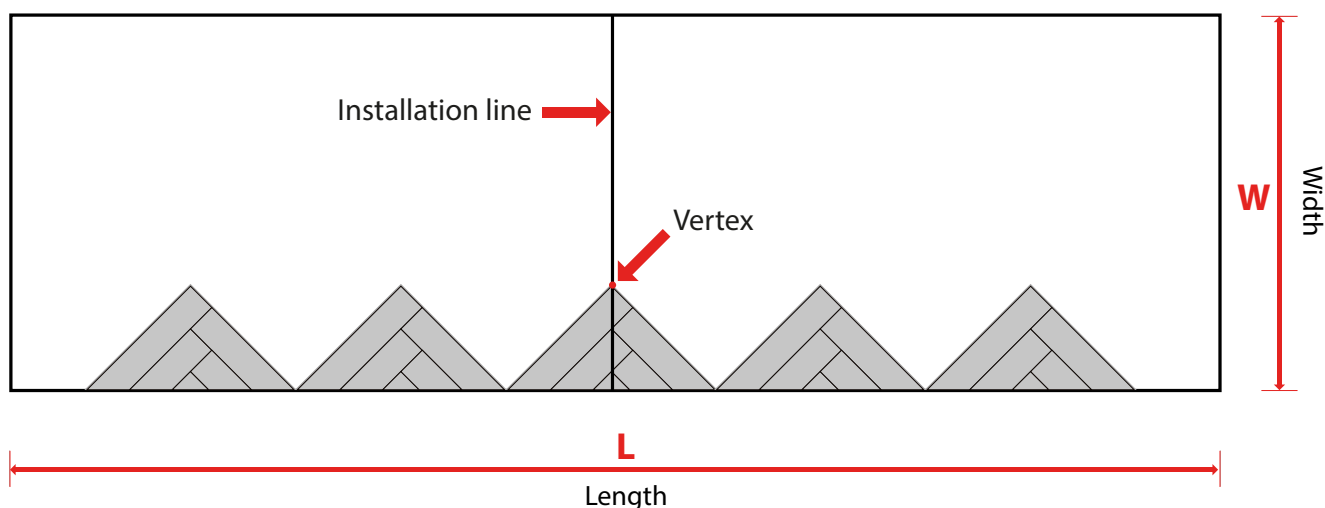


Calculate the number of base triangles needed using the formula shown beside.

Note! Round the result up to the nearest whole number.

$$\frac{L + X}{Y} = \text{QUANTITY}$$


4. Starting the installation

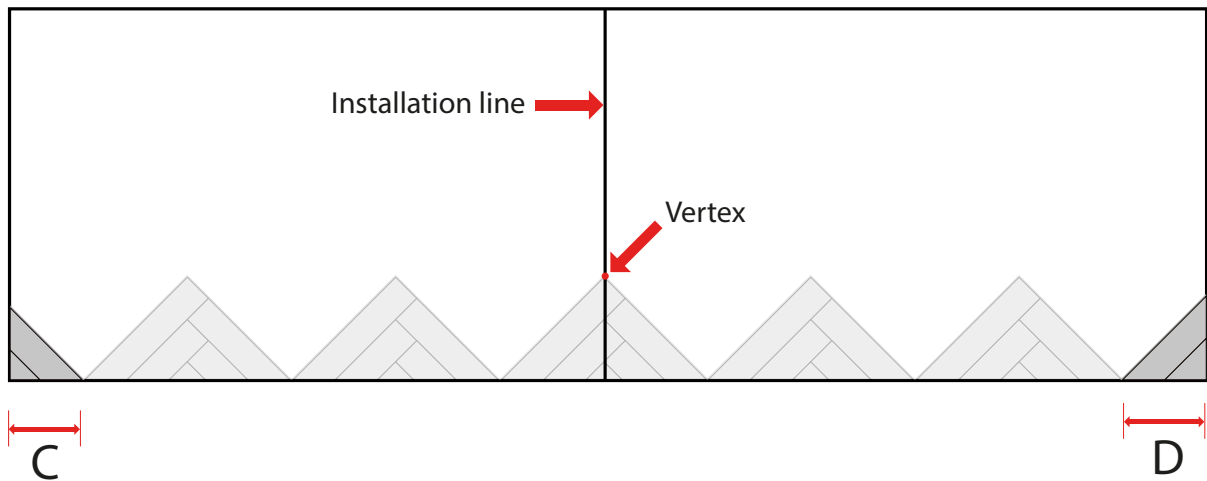


Place the triangles with their longer side (base) facing the starting wall. Align the vertex of the middle triangle with the installation line.

Make sure the subfloor is properly prepared for plank installation and that the installation line is clearly visible.

Note! Remember the expansion gap! Use expansion wedges to create the expansion joint.

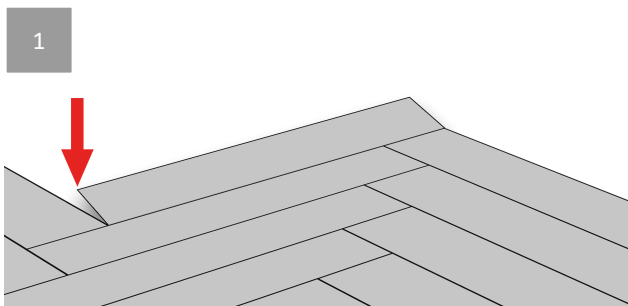
5. Completing the work on the initial row



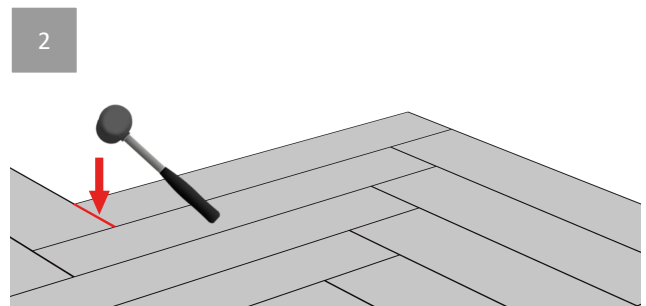
The distances at the walls (shown as "C" and "D" in the attached illustration) should be filled by cutting the last triangles.

Note! Set aside the leftover pieces from the first row you installed. They will be useful later in the installation process.

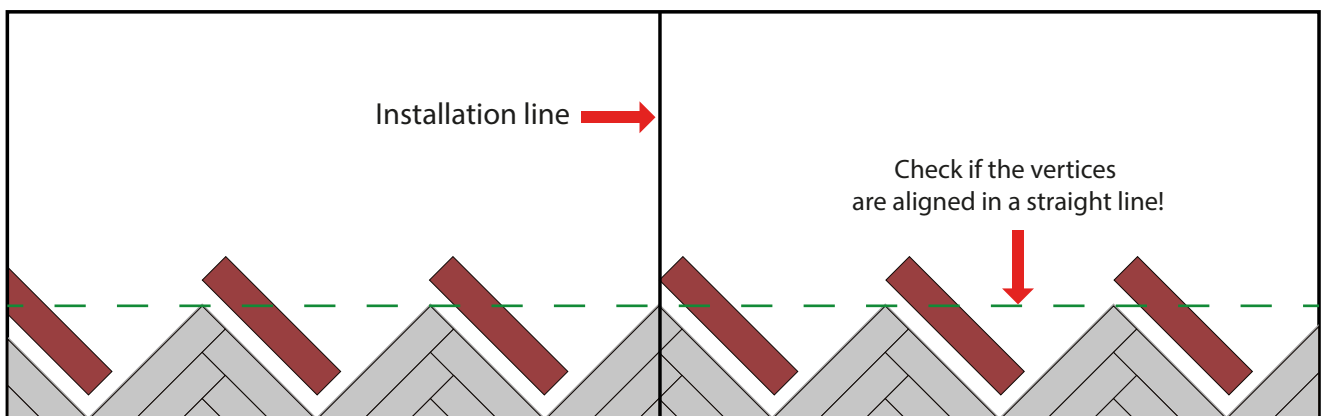
Continuing the pattern installation



The planks must be properly positioned and locked into the 5Gi locking system. Insert the long side of the plank into the lock of the previous plank at an angle, then slide it toward the short edge and gently lower it.



To connect the short side of the plank with the next one, carefully align it with the edge, then tap the lock together using a rubber mallet. Start tapping at the corner and continue upward.

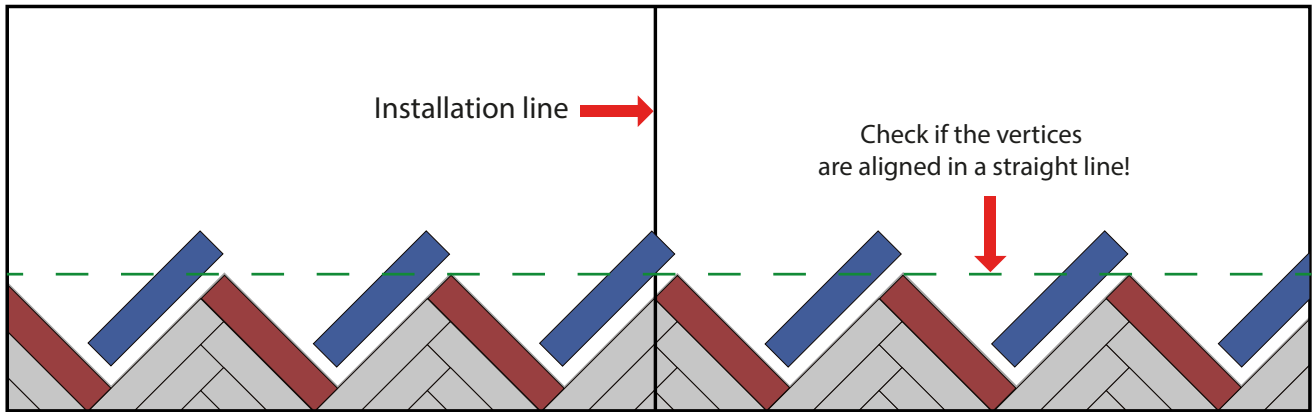


Next, use type "A" planks to connect all the initial triangles together. Each connection must be checked carefully. The edges must not protrude.

The last piece along the wall should be cut accordingly, taking the expansion gap into account.

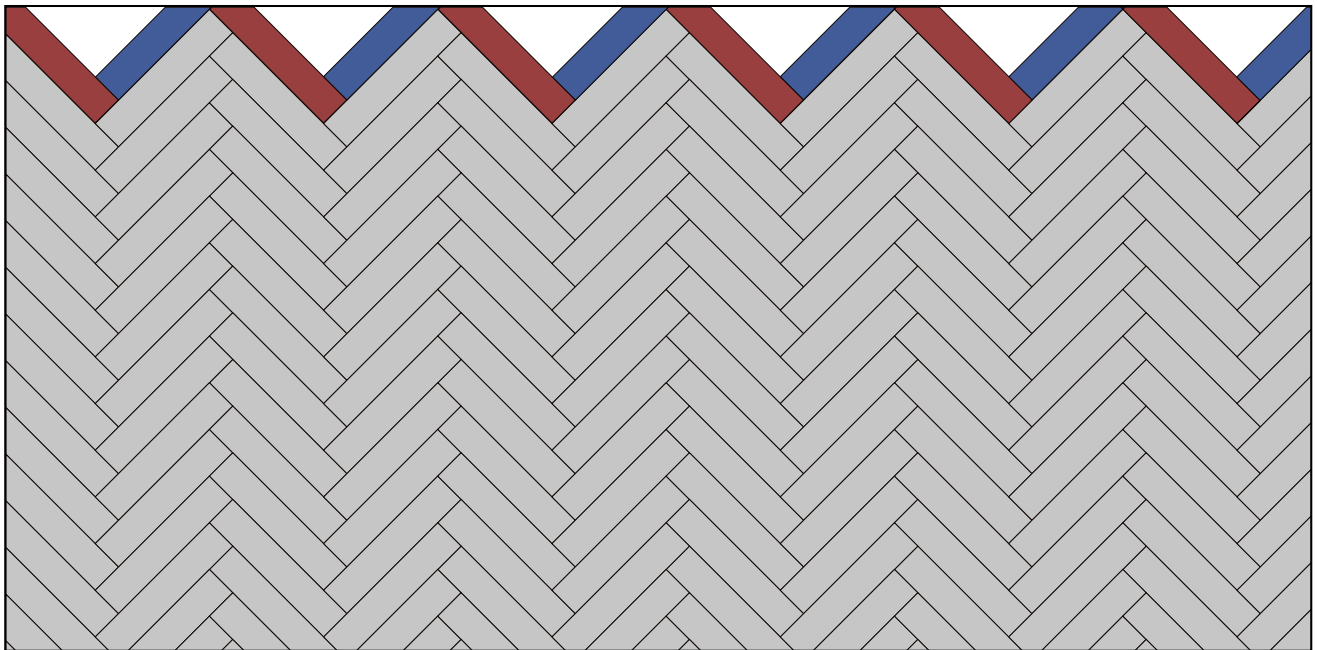
Once all the triangles are connected, check that the axis connecting the vertices is straight (the dashed horizontal line in the image). As you continue the installation process, monitor the vertex axis as you go. It's best to use a straightedge for this.

If there are any irregularities or deviations, they must be corrected immediately. Otherwise, do not continue with the installation.



Next, install the type "B" planks. As in the previous step, the plank against the wall should be cut appropriately, taking into account the expansion gap.

Installing the final row



Continue alternating installation (row "A" then row "B") to cover the entire room.

It is very important to frequently check that:

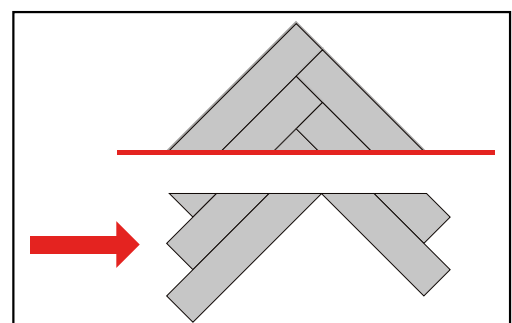
- all expansion wedges remain in place
- planks are properly positioned in the interlocking joints
- installation is proceeding along the marked installation line
- the vertex axis remains straight, parallel to the starting wall, and perpendicular to the installation line

Note! Check all of the above elements approximately every fifth row. The more often you do this, the better.

To finish the final row, use the leftover pieces (cut-off sections) from the initial triangles.

If the planks you previously cut from the triangles are still connected, carefully disassemble them. Use them to fill any empty spaces along the end wall. You can also use leftover planks that were cut to size along the side walls.

Remember to keep the expansion gap in mind when cutting the pieces!



If you need to drill holes in the planks, for example, for pipes, make sure the holes are larger than the diameter of the object/obstacle. Tip: When mounting around pipes, the hole diameter should be 12 mm larger than the pipe diameter.

IMPORTANT NOTES

- The product belongs to the “floating floor” category (installation without the use of glue). Glued installation is not recommended; however, it is permitted after consultation with a specialist, as improper installation may result in loss of warranty. If the floor is glued, no additional barriers such as underlays or polymer films may be used — the floor must be glued directly to the subfloor, never to insulating materials. Before installation, all contaminants that may affect adhesion and bonding of the adhesive (e.g. oil, wax, varnish, old glue, paint, and similar substances) must be removed. The adhesive manufacturer’s instructions must be strictly followed, especially regarding subfloor preparation (temperature, moisture level, etc.). Only specialist, thermo-active, flexible, moisture-resistant adhesives dedicated to this type of flooring may be used. Required conditions: the temperature of the planks at the time of installation must be close to ideal installation conditions, i.e. 18–22°C (a plank that is too cold and installed over underfloor heating may deform). Subfloor moisture content on which the floor will be glued:
 - cementitious subfloor without underfloor heating: max. 1.8% CM
 - cementitious subfloor with underfloor heating: max. 1.5% CM
 - anhydrite subfloor without underfloor heating: max. 0.5% CM
 - anhydrite subfloor with underfloor heating: max. 0.3% CM

If adhesive was used during installation, the floor must be taken out of normal use until the adhesive has fully cured. During this period, no furniture may be placed on the floor and it must not be covered with protective foil, as this may interfere with the curing process.

- Skirting boards must be fixed to the wall, never to the floor.
- Ensure that all furniture, heavy items, and appliances have felt pads to prevent scratching. Damage caused by failure to protect these items is not covered by warranty.
- When moving heavy furniture, use special “moving blankets” to prevent scratches and dents.
- Heavy furniture and appliances should be fitted with non-staining, large-surface protective pads to avoid indentations. As a general rule, the heavier the object, the wider the pad should be.
- Furniture on wheels should rotate freely to prevent scratching when changing direction. Wheels must be made of non-scratching material suitable for elastic floors. Do not use ball-type castors, as they may permanently damage the floor.
- Protective mats must be used under office chairs.
- Do not use rubber mats or other materials on the floor surface that may chemically react with the floor wear layer.
- Please read the cleaning and maintenance instructions.

