





Antique Oak

 3mm Premium Thickness

 0.5mm PU Wear Layer with a PVC core

 Highly resistant finish

 Embossed wood grain or Sawcut Matte Finish

 Glue Down Installation

 25 years residential warranty

Available in the following color designs:

Oak - Gunstock - Mocha - Maple - Knotty Pine - Antique Oak

For the complete list of colors and wood species please visit our web site.



Oak



Mocha

MAINTENANCE

Vinyl flooring (or "linoleum" as we once commonly called it) has evolved into one of the easiest floor covering products to maintain. Most vinyl floors are installed in rooms that do require some extra care, such as kitchens, bathrooms and mudrooms. Since items like tomato sauces, hairspray and grit and sand cause some concerns for vinyl floors, proper daily care is required.

General daily maintenance requires vacuuming, sweeping and dust mopping. Several generic cleaning solutions are also available to clean vinyl floors. Most major vinyl flooring manufacturers have their own cleaning products with complete instructions.

Also, most manufacturers have a two or three-part maintenance package, which includes a cleaner, stripper and refinisher. The cleaners are designed for regular use. Typically, this product is used as weekly cleaner that is diluted and mopped onto the floor. The "stripper" is used once or twice a year, to remove any soapy residue that slowly builds up over time. The "refinisher" or "dressing" is done rarely, but it does help to restore the original luster to the floor. It is very important that you follow the maintenance schedule of the product you purchase. Ask your retailer or manufacturer on the specifics of maintaining your floor, as your warrantee will likely depend on it.

Vinyl flooring can be damaged fairly easily. Care must be taken to use felt, or other types, of chair and furniture pads. These pads will help to prevent damage to your flooring caused by moving furniture. Most manufacturers recommend that chairs with rollers not be used on sheet vinyl flooring. If a floor does get damaged and a small cut is visible, manufacturers suggest using a small amount of seam sealer to close the gap and protect the floor from further damage. The seam sealer is normally used to bond two pieces of vinyl flooring together.

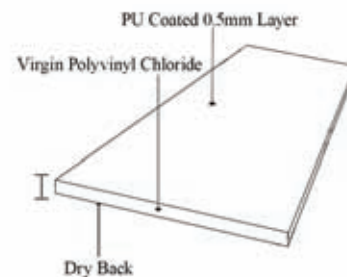
The best way to keep your vinyl floor looking its best is to understand its limitations. You must follow the maintenance techniques and schedules of the flooring you purchase. You should also use floor protectors (felt or other) under chairs and other furniture on the flooring. As stated earlier, vinyl flooring is a durable flooring option, however, it can be damaged. With proper care, you will enjoy your vinyl floor for many years to come.

BEFORE INSTALLATION

Measure the room's dimensions accurately. Add a few inches to each of the measurements for extra material for cutting, trimming and centering the pattern

Your sub-floor should be flat and completely smooth. For concrete sub-floors, fill in holes or low lying areas with a patching compound. The compound should be mixed with water to the consistency of pudding and spread on with a small trowel. Dry for at least an hour.

Carefully follow the instructions provided by your glue supplier when laying down the planks.



Please visit our website for complete information regarding our vinyl flooring, installation and warranty.

www.goldenelitewoodfloors.com

WARRANTY

5-YEAR LIMITED RESIDENTIAL & COMMERCIAL WARRANTY PRODUCT

Golden Elite warrants vinyl flooring to be free from manufacturing defects for five years from the date of purchase.

WORKMANSHIP

Golden Elite does not warrant installers' workmanship. Workmanship errors should be addressed to the contractor who installed the floor. Contractors who have demonstrated expertise in installing commercial floors should install your Golden Elite commercial floor.

WHAT IS NOT COVERED BY THIS WARRANTY?

The following are not covered by this warranty:

- Improper installation.
- Damage caused by fire, flooding or intentional abuse.
- Damage caused by cutting from sharp objects.
- Damage caused by abuse such as moving appliances across the floor without adequate protection.
- Indentation from high heels or spiked shoes and chairs or other furniture without floor protectors.
- Differences in color between products and samples or photographs.
- Discoloration.
- Failure of the floor to adhere to the subfloor due to, for example, moisture, alkaline or hydrostatic pressure from the subfloor.
- **DAMAGE CAUSED BY USE OF HIGH-ALKALINE OR AGGRESSIVE CLEANING AGENTS SUCH AS BLEACH OR AMMONIA.**