

LAMINATE INSTALLATION STEP-BY-STEP CHECKLIST

- Remove old floor, and underlayment for any that are unsound or deteriorated
 - Any previous rigid floor can be left in place if it is sound and firmly adhered to the substrate**
- Do not attempt to remove asbestos tiles yourself, have a professional do this who is licensed
- Clean and sweep the concrete floor (or the existing flooring if it is sound)
- Inspect for cracks in the concrete
- For cracks larger than 1/16", fill with Quikrete concrete repair (As per Installation Video)
- Check the level of the floor with a draw string, it should not exceed a 3mm difference over 3m, or 1/8" over 10'.
- If required, level the floor with self levelling concrete compound or Pre-Mixed Floor Patch.
- Lay DMX 1-Step™ (blue side up)
- If perimeter walls are finished to drywall, leave a ¼" gap between DMX 1-Step™ and foundation
- If perimeter walls are unfinished, take DMX 1-Step™ to foundation wall and seal with foam
([Click here for L-Cove drawing](#))
- Tape the seams using DMX Joining Tape (tape along the length of the seam first, then tape across)
- We do NOT recommend the use of OSB or Plywood due to the following reasons:
 - I. Since phenol- formaldehyde is used as a binding agent in most OSBs. We are concerned that it may cause off-gassing in the basement
 - II. Temperature changes and moisture in the air may cause the OSB to warp and/or swell, causing problems to your finished floor
- Lay down your laminate (8 mm minimum for application directly on top of DMX 1-Step™). The thicker the laminate the firmer the floor will seem. It is recommended that the laminate flooring be laid perpendicular to the joints in the DMX 1-Step™, where feasible.
- Follow the laminate manufacturers installation instructions for proper fit of the floor
- Allow ¼" clearance between drywall and laminate
- Leave baseboards up off finished floor a minimum of 1/16" to 1/8" for air circulation