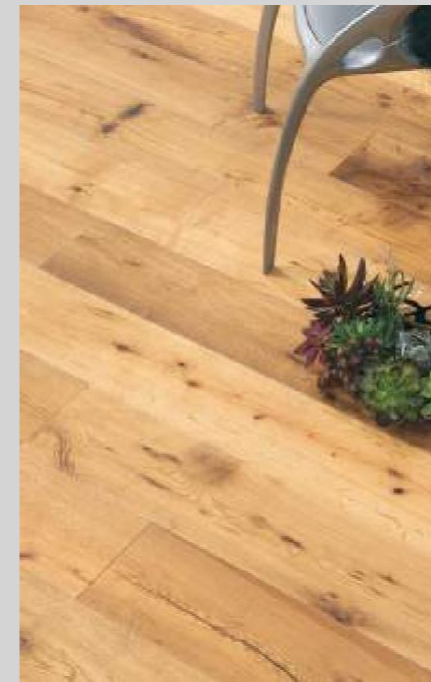




Flooring, hardwood, and engineered wood

To give a new lease of life to your wooden floor

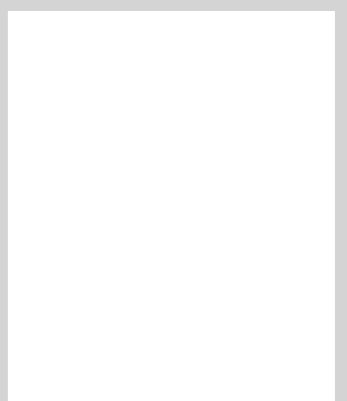
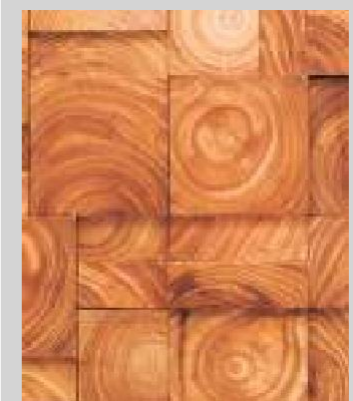
info@utctradingllc.com



HARD WOOD

FLOOR COVERING

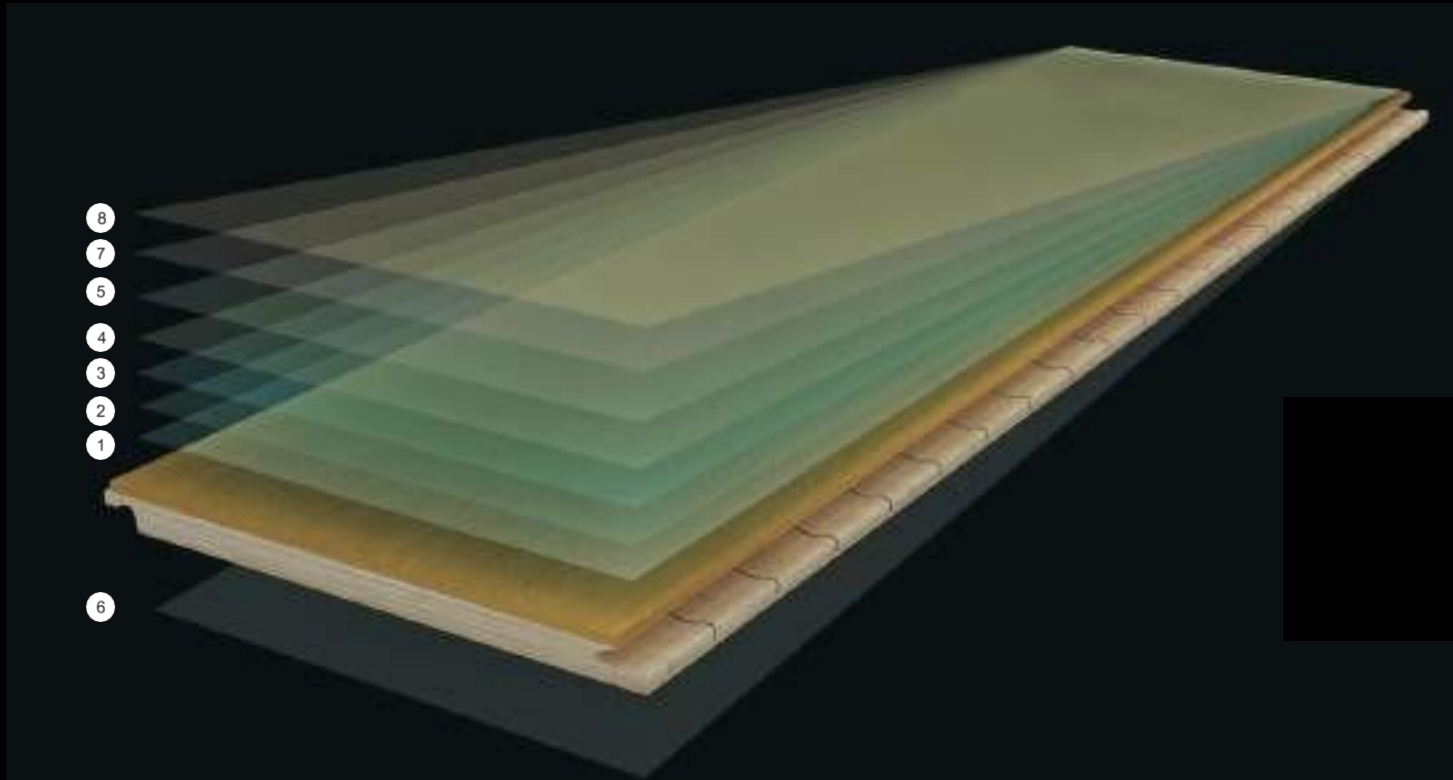
Solid | Engineered Wood | Parquet



Flooring Surface

Profile of Coatings

7-12 layers quality lacquer, low emission, unique color, better anti-scratch



8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1

6

1. water based Primer
2. Lubrication and normal primer
3. light Putty&anti-brasive primer
4. Transparent elastic primer
5. UV Normal Primer
6. Back lacquer
7. anti-abrasive primer(color)
8. anti-scratch primer(gloss)

Different Finish



Natural & Smooth



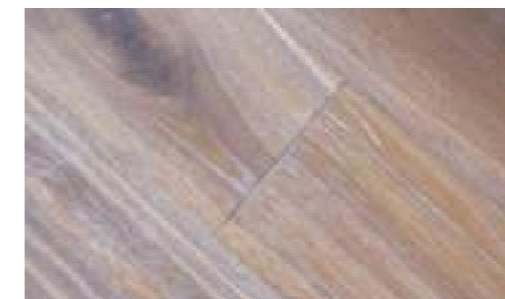
Brush



Gris



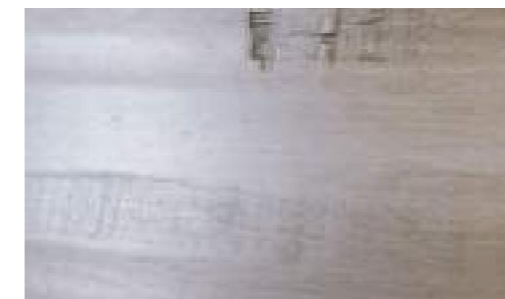
Handscrape



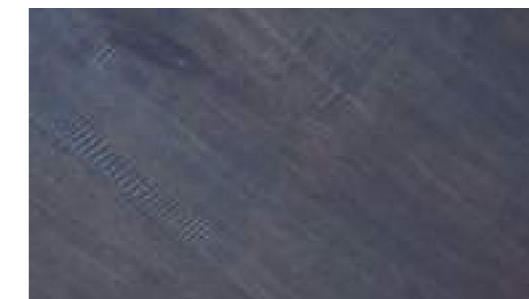
Fumed & Smoked



Reactive



Distress



Saw cut

Flooring Specification

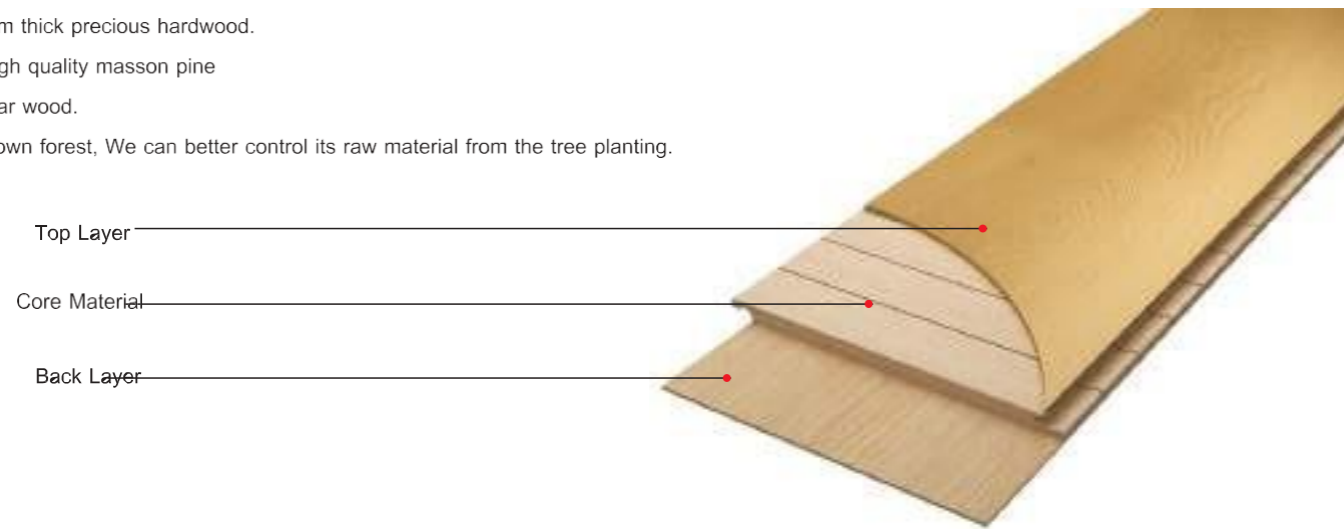
HDF engineered wood floor

Top layer:1,2,2,3mm thick precious hardwood
 Core material:6,8,10mm thick HDF, made by Germany Simpelkamp Machinery and Technology
 Back layer:poplar wood
 Yekalon own its own forest,We can better to control its raw material from the tree planting.



3 Layer engineered wood floor

Top layer:2,3,4mm thick precious hardwood.
 Core material: High quality masson pine
 Back layer: poplar wood.
 Yekalon own its own forest, We can better control its raw material from the tree planting.



Multi-layer engineered wood floor

Top layer: 0.6mm to 6mm thick precious hardwood
 Core material: 7mm to 14 mm thick, in multiple (odd numbers) layers,
 Yekalon own its own forest, so can better control its raw material from the tree planting.



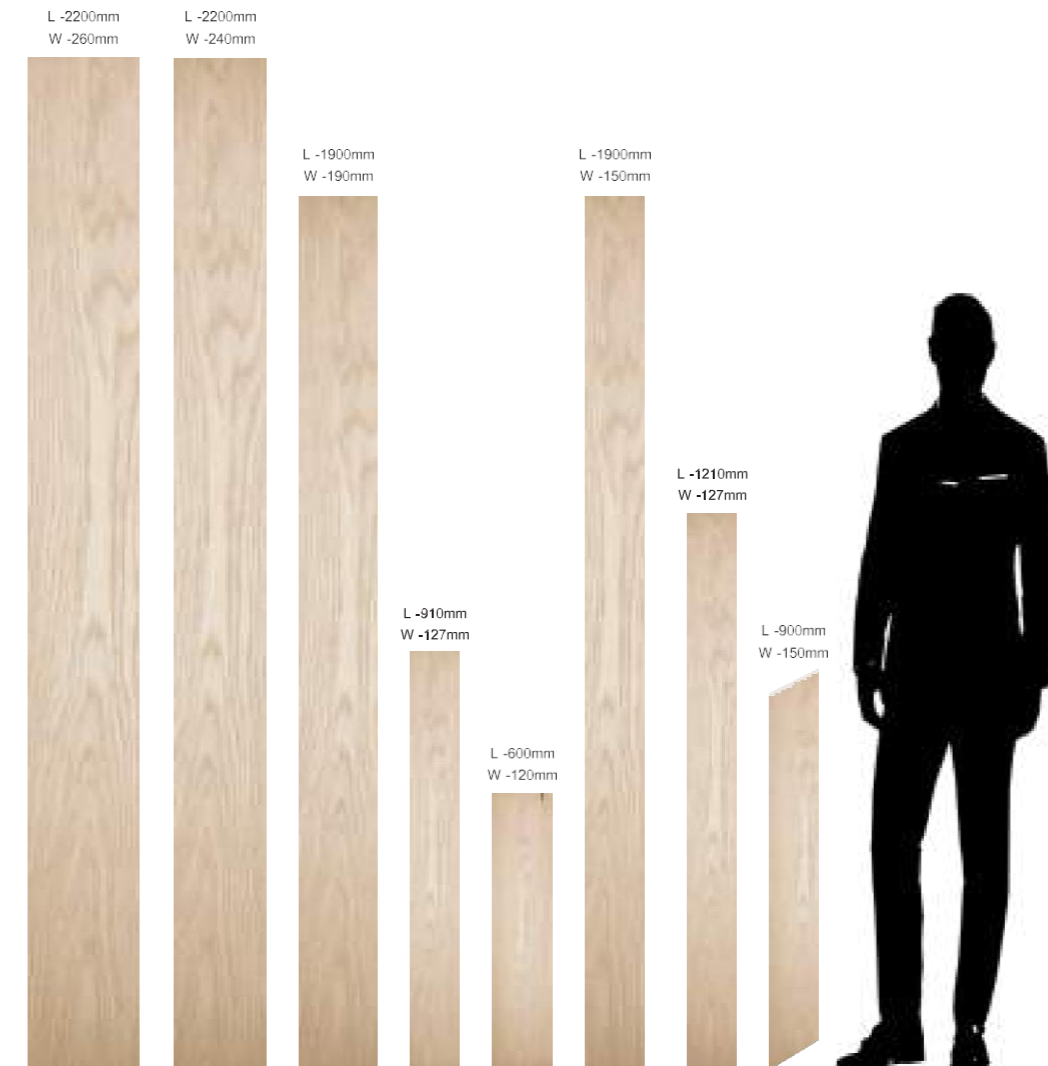
Solid Wood Floor

100% solid, cutted fine workman ship and carefully selected raw material



Structure	Wood Species	Grade	Length (mm)	Width(mm)	Thick(mm)
3-layers HDF Core	Oak	AB/ABC CD/EF	910 1200 1900	127 150 190	10 1.2 12/2 13/3
	Maple Walnut Hickory Acacia	AB ABCD	910 1200	127(120,122)	10/1.2 12/2
3-layers Hardwood core	Oak	AB/ABC CD/EF	1900 2200	150 190 220	14/3 15/4
Multi-layers	Oak Walnut	AB/ABC/CD EF (Oak only)	910 1200 1900 2200	127 190 150 220 260	12/1.2 12/2 14/2 14/3 15/4 20/6
	Maple Hickory Acacia Taun Teak Santos Mahogany	AB ABCD	RL (300-1200) 910	90-92 120-125	12/1.2 14/2 12/2 15/3
Herringbone (Multi-layers)	Oak Walnut	ABC ABCD	450 600 900	90 120 150	14/3 15/4
Chevron Parquet (Multi-layers)	Oak Walnut	ABC ABCD	600 785 900	125 150	14/2 14/3 15/4
Solid	Oak Walnut Maple Hickory Acacia Taun Teak Santos Mahogany	AB ABCD	RL(300-900) 600 900	90 (92) 120 (122,125)	18

Remarks: The above specifications are for reference only and would be changed without notice. Please check and confirm with us before the order. If you don't find your request specifications, please contact us. Wood is a natural product and has natural color variations. Colors in this catalogues are for reference only.





Deluxe Collection

Deluxe collection are wide plank and long strips of oak and walnut, which make your home unique, either can be modern, warm, elegant or antique style. The surface are usually mixed with brushed, oiled, fumed, saw mark treatments etc to give the wood a fresh cut look and to enhance the intricate wood grain patterns.

Deluxe collection include vernal series, terra series and rustic series.

L-2200mm
W-220mm



L-2200mm
W-240mm



L-1900mm
W-190mm



L-1900mm
W-220mm



L-2200mm
W-260mm



Oak Vernal Series

Light and pale color tone,creating a calm and airy feeling,pure simple and neutral.



Oak-01 Natural



Oak-14



Oak-02 Pale



Oak-15



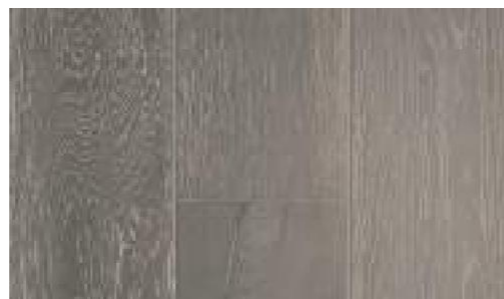
Oak-04 Natural&white Brushed



Oak-18



Oak-05 Deep Fumed&white Brushed



Oak-08 Black Grey&white Brushed



Oak-16



Oak-19



Oak-17



Oak-20



Oak Terra Series

Modern dark colors match both contemporary and traditional interior designs. A perfect, strong and powerful contrast to colourful accessories and furniture in the room.



Oak-21



Oak-22



Oak-23



Am.Walnut-01 Natural



Oak-24



Oak-10 black&white brushed



Oak-13 bronze&saw mark





Oak Rustic Series

Deep colours add radiance and warmth to the classic interior and emphasises the elegance, and unique look. With natural wildy wood grains bring the beauty of nature to the comfort of your homes.



Oak-25



Oak-26



Oak-27



Oak-28



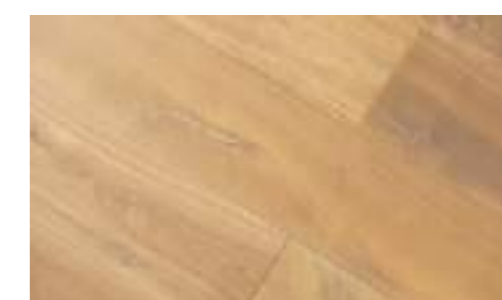
Oak-29



Oak-30



Oak-31



Oak-32



Urban Collection

A restyled floor inspired by the classic parquets of traditional European design dating back to medieval times, New Classics Collections flourishes and enjoys a welcomed resurgence. Usually applied with most popular traditional length and width. Can be light color tone with warm or tranquil feel or can be treated with dark stained color, carbonized or handscraped style etc. with an old or morden look.



Oak-Chateau Series

Oak is known as its very straight and open grain. It is also hard, heavy wood species. They come in a wide range of colours, from the lighter "shabby" white to the darker antique look.



Oak-42 natural



Oak-43 honey



oak-44 white base&white brushed



Oak-45 golden

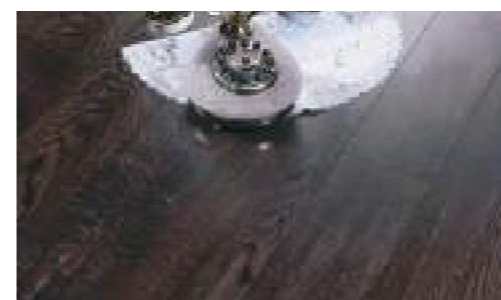
Oak-41 natural



Oak-46 grey



Oak-47 burgundy



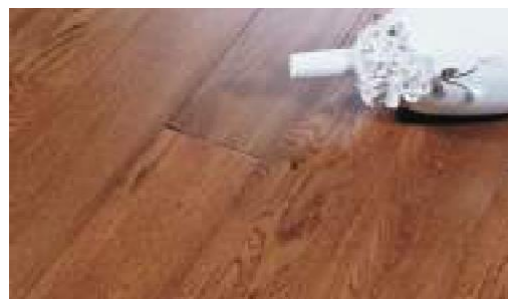
Oak-48 coffee



Oak-49 walnut



Oak-48 coffee



HS-Oak-45 golden



HS-Oak-48 coffee

HS-Oak-44 golden

Maple-Legacy series

Maple texture, with clearly and lightly defined rays, the surfaces are limitless and impressive. It is hard & dense wood with kind of uniform color. Light and pure colors makes it easy to be stained with different colors & styles.



Maple-01



Maple-02



Maple-03



Maple-04



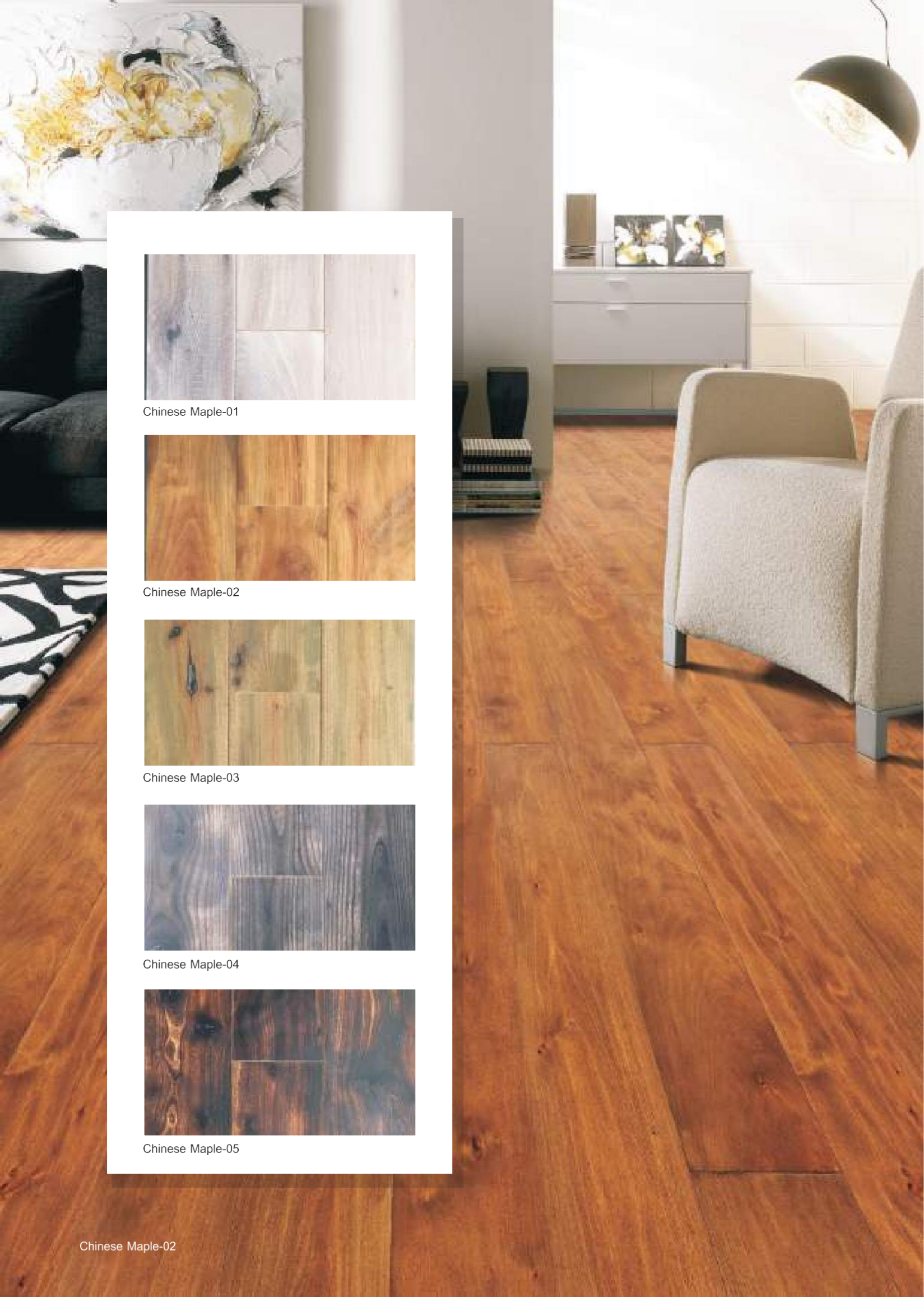
HS-Maple-02



HS-Maple-04



Maple-01



Chinese Maple-01



Chinese Maple-02



Chinese Maple-03



Chinese Maple-04



Chinese Maple-05

Chinese Maple-02

Smart series

Hickory's natural color, their natural color viriation, smooth grain, usually applied stained color with handscraped style. Creating an effect of depth, volume, and velvet-like softness. The gentle color tones of hickoy texture translate into a classic and delicate-looking surface.



Hickory-01



Hickory-02



Hickory-03



Hickory-04

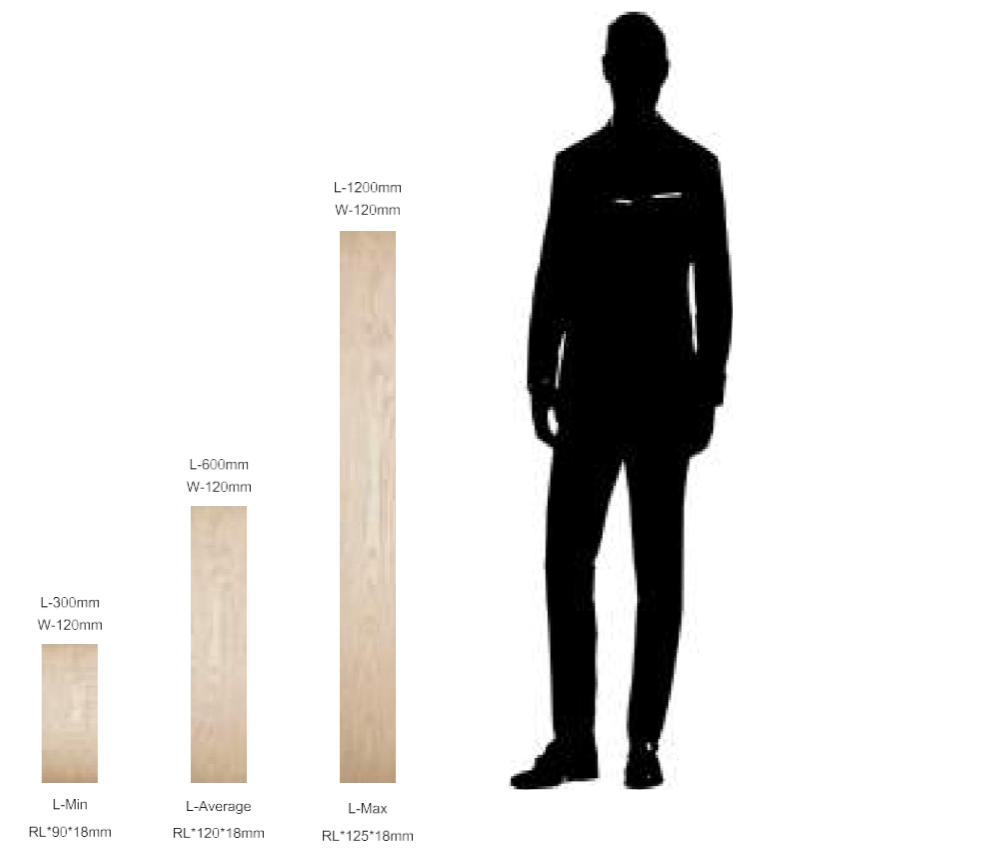


Hickory-01



Exotic Collection

There are six exotic wood species offer vibrant shades of color with grains, some wood are domestic species, the others are imported.. Each plank has a Unique grain that pieces together bringing you a floor unlike any other.





Boutique Acacia series

Acacia floor is well-known by its unique swirling grain patterns and extraordinary color variations. It is one of the hardest wood flooring species options available. Its dynamic looks adds exciting spirit to a home with long-lasting durability as well as an elegant look.



Acacia-01 natural



Acacia-02 golden



Acacia-03 walnut



Acacia-04 raven



HS-Acacia-02 golden



HS-Acacia-03 walnut



HS-Acacia-02 golden

Royal Catbrier teak series

Catbrier teak is a unique succedaneum of Oak. Its also has a good hardness and glossy wood performance. And it is very resistant to insect and fungal attack because of its high tannin content.



Catbrier teak-04 burma teak



HS-Catbrier teak-02 walnut



HS-Catbrier teak-03 golden



Catbrier teak-04 burma teak



Burma teak,natural

Splendid series

Splendid series have burma teak,taun,santos mohgany, Black walnut etc.Most are imported wood species. Usually applied with natual color or matte lacquer,in order to highlights the unqjie wood grain and natural color.



Burma teak,natural



Am.walnut-01 natural



Santos mahogany,natural



Taun-01 merbau



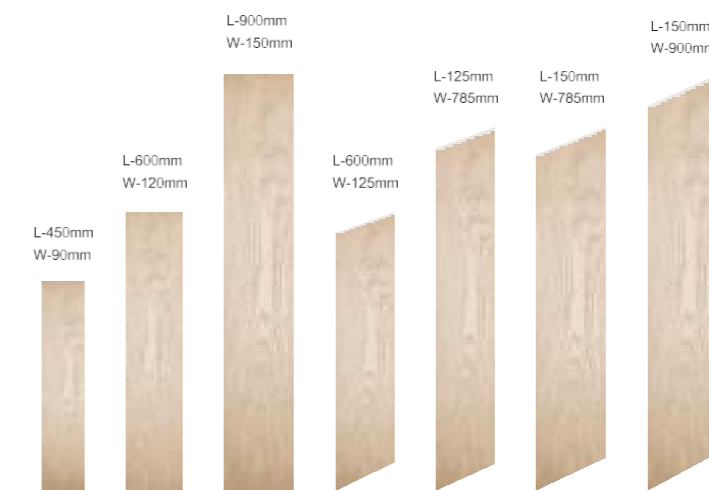
Taun-02 mahogany

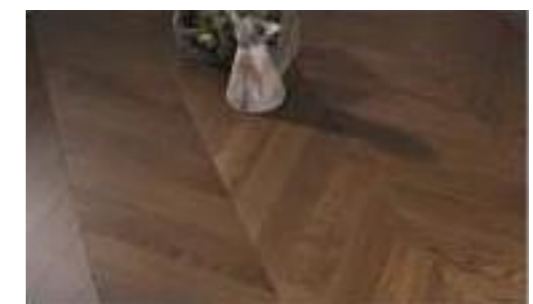
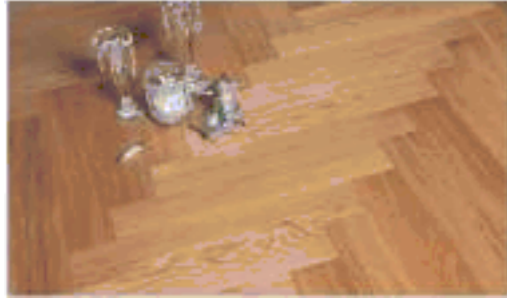
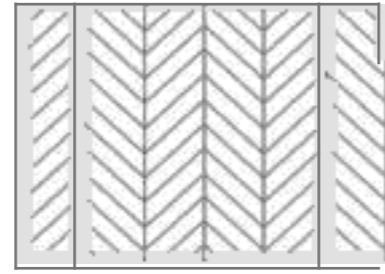




Palais Collection

Carefully selected hardwoods with the best grains to create eye-pleasing patterns that transcended time and tradition. Fully made by highly professional and experienced workers, it's a renaissance of time-honored artistry blended with modern performance.





Herringbone Oak-05

Wood Parquet



M-09-a

Art Parquet flooring is an artistic expression made from blocks of wood in a variety of geometric patterns - some very simple figures, while others can be sophisticated and difficult to achieve and only true professionals like us can provide you.



M-01 M-02 M-03 M-04 M-05 M-06



M-07 M-08 M-09 M-10 M-11 M-12

Accessories



Threshold:

can be used in doorways, at sliding doors, against fireplaces, etc. when abutting joining rooms that have floors of different heights.



Quarter Round:

can be used along the base of the walls against the wood baseboard to cover the required expansion gap between the flooring and the wall.



Reducer:

can be used to smoothly taper the edge of the wood floor down onto another surface.



T-molding:

can be used as a transition piece between two floors that are of the same height.



Wall Base:

can be a decorative molding that is nailed to the walls on top of the flooring, or it can be used with quarter round.



Stair Nosing:

can be used on the front edge of a step.



Underlayment & Hammer



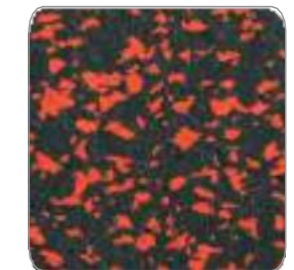
YKL-RC700



YKL-RF2001



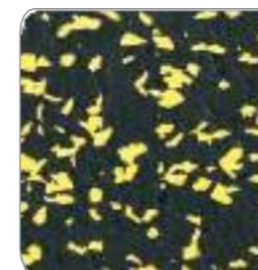
YKL-RF2007



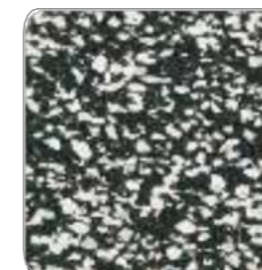
YKL-RF3001



Black Underlayment



YKL-RF3004



YKL-RF5001



YKL-RF8003



YKL-RF8004



Rubber Hammer

Pre-Installation

Prepare Job Site, Acclimation, Control Subfloor Moisture, Environmental Conditions

Proper installation and maintenance are key elements in achieving best flooring results. It is the responsibility of the installer/owner to follow all guidelines provided by Manufacturer for success. Please read through this document completely, additional installation materials such as videos, and illustrations.

Important Pre-Installation Notes

Note: Flooring not used for its intended purpose will not be covered under warranty.

The following information provided by Manufacturer is intended to serve as a reference guide only. Please carefully read Manufacturer’s installation, maintenance and warranty documentation prior to installation.

Determine the best installation method that suits your application. Engineered Wood floors may be Floated (not secured to the subfloor), Glued, or Nailed. Follow the instructions designated for the most suitable installation method for your project.

Upon ordering of wood floor material consider adding an additional 8% to allow for cutting waste (5%) and grading allowance (3%).

Engineered Wood flooring is manufactured in accordance with accepted industry standards, which permit manufacturing, grading and natural deficiencies not to exceed 5%. If more than 5% of the material is unusable, do not install the flooring. Immediately contact the distributor/retailer from which the flooring was purchased. No claim will be accepted for materials with visible defects once they are installed. Installation of any material serves as acceptance of the material delivered.

Installer/Owner assumes all responsibility to inspect all flooring before installation. Boards deemed unacceptable in appearance can be placed in closets, near walls or simply not be used. Pieces with glaring defects that can be seen from a standing position should be cut off or not be used as use constitutes acceptance. The use of putty, filler sticks or markers to touch-up flooring during installation is considered normal practice.

As Engineered Wood floor is a natural product, natural variations in color may occur within and between individual flooring planks. To visualize the range of colors within the flooring style you are considering, compare your samples to the photos on our web site. During installation, work from several cartons at a time to achieve a uniform appearance across the entire floor. Mix and mingle planks when dry laying the floor for maximum aesthetic appearance. Blend moldings to planks that have similar color. Natural variations in color are not covered under warranty.

It is the responsibility of the installer/homeowner to determine if the job site conditions, environmental conditions and sub-floor are acceptable for the installation of Engineered Wood flooring. Prior to installation, the installer/owner must determine that the jobsite meets or exceeds all applicable Installation Guidelines. Manufacturer does NOT warrant against failure resulting from or connected with subfloor, job site damage, or environmental deficiencies after installation.

Manufacturer makes no warranty or guarantee of the quality of the chosen installer’s work or of a particular installation performed by him or her. Manufacturer disclaims all liability for any errors or improprieties in the installation of its products by an installer. Please find a certified installer in your area, or for more information on installation.

Controlling flooring moisture content is important for success. All Engineered Wood flooring is hygroscopic; its size and shape changes naturally with the absorption or release of moisture. The amount of movement varies depending on the preventative steps taken at the time of installation (i.e. acclimation, moisture barrier application, etc.) and the stability home environment thereafter. Care should be taken to control fluctuating levels of moisture indoors.

Pre-Installation

Floor noise is normal and will vary from one installation type to the next. Occasional noise is due to structural movement and may relate to sub-floor type, flatness, deflection, and/or related to the fasteners, changes in environmental conditions, relative humidity and the amount of topside pressure applied to the flooring. For these reasons floor noise is not considered a product or manufacturer defect.

Prior to Installation of Engineered Wood Flooring Job Site Preparation

Prior to installation, it is the installer’s responsibility to determine that the jobsite, environment and subfloor conditions all meet the requirements of the National Wood Flooring Association. Do not deliver flooring to jobsite until the building has been enclosed with windows and doors, all cement, plastering, and other “wet” work has been completed, and a consistent room temperature has been reached. Confirm proper drainage exists around the structure. Lack of moisture protection can allow excessive water or moisture to penetrate basement walls, flow beneath concrete slabs, basement floors, and into crawl spaces. In crawl spaces, exposed earth must be fully covered with minimum 6-mil polyethylene sheeting. Crawl space vents must be open. A moisture retardant such as 6 mil polyethylene film must be placed in crawl spaces. Heating units or non-insulated ductwork close to the flooring or subfloor may cause “hot spots” which must be eliminated prior to installation.

During installation, it is the installer’s responsibility to document all jobsite conditions and measurements including the installation date, flooring moisture content, site relative humidity, temperature, and subfloor moisture content. This information must be retained by the installer and left with the property owner as a permanent record.

Subfloor Requirements

General: Subfloor must be structurally sound and meet all installation guidelines. All subfloors must be flat to a tolerance of 4-5mm in a 3 meter radius. Use appropriate leveling products for correcting subfloor deficiencies. Subfloor surfaces must be smooth, clean, dry and free of contaminants that would interfere with an adhesive bond. All subfloor should be tested for moisture content (see “Subfloor Moisture Testing”). If high moisture readings are found, identify the moisture source and correct the problem before installation. Do not install flooring directly over floor joist without proper subflooring.

Appropriate Wood Subfloors Materials:

CD Exposure 1 plywood (grade stamped US PS1-95)

OSB Exposure 1subfloor panels (grade stamped US PS1-95)

Solid-board subflooring should be (1” x 6” nominal)25 x 150mm, Group 1 dense softwoods,

No. 2 Common, kiln dried

Acceptable Subfloor Thickness Requirements:

Joist System Spacing (inches on center)	Minimum Thickness
12”	5/8”
12” to 16”	3/4”
16” to 19.2”	7/8”
19.3” to 24”	1-1/8”

Concrete Subfloors: Subfloor must meet all above requirements. Concrete must be fully cured and at least 60 days old. Concrete must be free of dirt, oil, paint, old adhesive, wax, sealers and curing agents. Concrete that is not properly leveled can cause improper adhesive transfer, hollow spots, and squeaks. Sand or grind down high spots. Level low spots with appropriate leveling material; allow extra drying time for the leveling compounds.

Moisture Testing Subfloor

General: Test the subfloor for moisture content before installation. If high moisture readings are found, identify the moisture source and correct the problem. Extend acclimation time and increase ventilation until the proper conditions have been met. Apply a moisture barrier. Please note that test results are only applicable the day of testing and will not ensure that moisture will not fluctuate with seasonal changes. Regardless of subfloor moisture content, the use of a moisture barrier is required for

Wood Subfloors: Wood Subfloors: Use moisture meter to test wood subfloor moisture content. If results show moisture vapor at or exceeding 12%, determine its source and correct problem. Do not install the floor without a vapor barrier. Manufacturer always recommends using a moisture/vapor barrier, especially if the moisture content of the flooring and subfloor vary greater than 3%.

Concrete Subfloors: Concrete subfloors must be tested for moisture vapor pressure in more than one place for consistent readings. If test results show moisture vapor exceeds the minimum requirements below, do not install the floor without an impermeable vapor retarder with a perm rating of less than .13 designed to permanently block this moisture.

Calcium Chloride Test (ASTM F 1869): Maximum vapor emissions cannot exceed 3lbs/1000SF in 24 hours

Tramex Concrete Moisture Encounter: Moisture readings should not exceed 4% on upper scale

In-Situ Probe Method (ASTM F 2170): Relative Humidity levels should not exceed 75%

Moisture testing Engineered Wood Floor

Use a reliable moisture meter that is acceptable for Engineered Wood flooring. Contact the meter manufacture to verify settings for Engineered Wood floors. Please note that some meters require the use of a substitute setting for different wood species , and thus must have the moisture content readings converted in order to get an accurate measurement .

Moisture Barrier Requirements

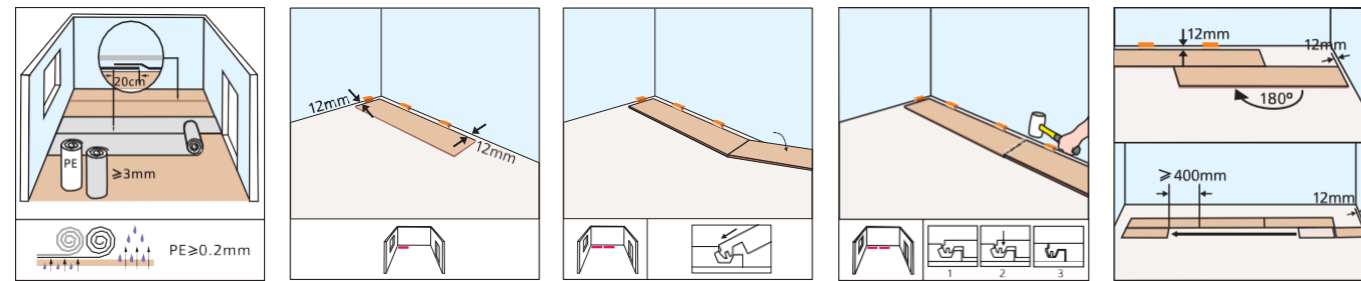
General: Unexpected changes to subfloor moisture content may cause dimensional changes to the floor. To ensure a lifetime of satisfaction, it is strongly recommended that Engineered Wood flooring be installed over a moisture barrier or vapor retarder (following manufactures guidelines) per the following specifications:

Wood Subfloors: For best results, use a moisture barrier with a perm rating between 0.7 and 50 when tested in accordance with ASTM E-96 Method A. Install as recommended by the manufacturer. Examples of acceptable moisture barriers for wood subfloors include: Asphalt laminated paper (UU-B-790a, Grade B, Type I, Style 1a.) and: Asphalt-saturated kraft paper.

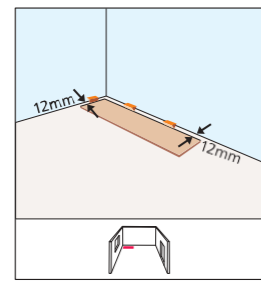
Concrete Subfloors: For concrete applications, a moisture barrier/vapor retarder should be chosen based on concrete moisture content. Install as recommended by the manufacturer.

Installation (4-Side Locking)

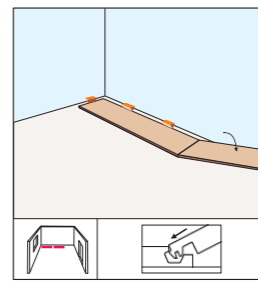
NOTE: Please examine all the flooring before installing for the colour, finish, quality and style. The manufacturer will not assume any responsibility for the above once the product has been installed.



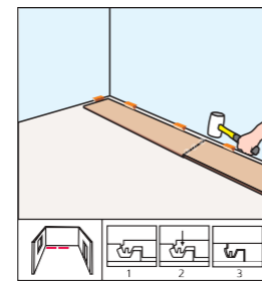
01



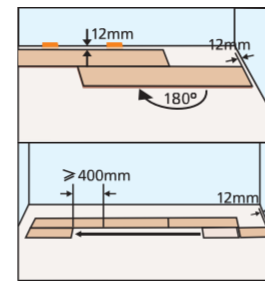
02



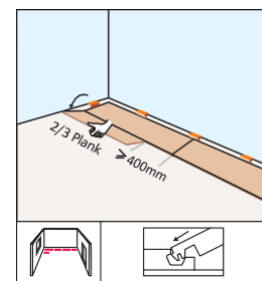
03



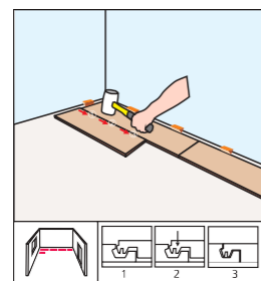
04



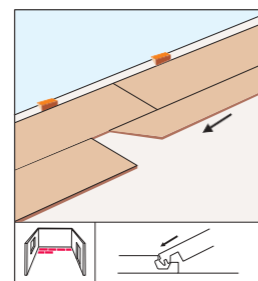
05



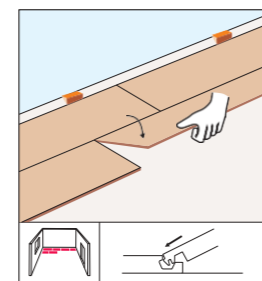
06



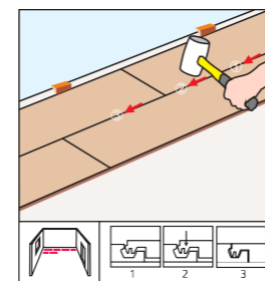
07



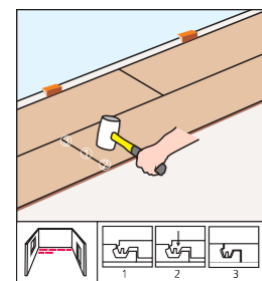
08



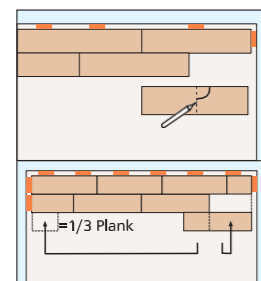
09



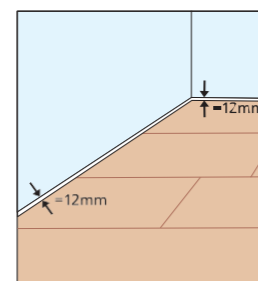
10



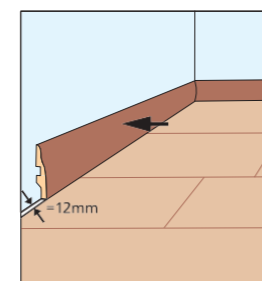
11



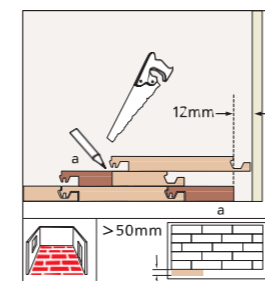
12



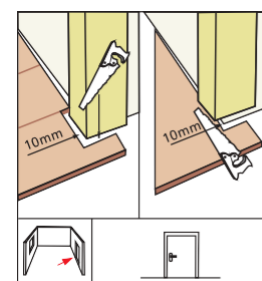
13



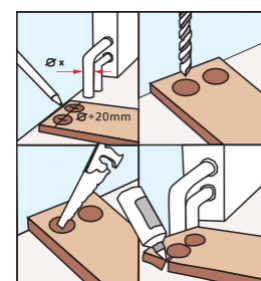
14



15



16



17

Care & Maintenance Guidelines

Engineered Wood flooring is treated with an industry-leading scratch resistant coating, and its density and strength surpasses almost any other flooring in the world. Engineered Wood flooring is tough, but all Engineered Wood flooring is pervious to dents, scratches, discoloration or other natural or man-made damage. Prevention is a big part of the care for Engineered Wood floors.

Manufacturer recommends you vacuum or sweep the floor on a regular basis or as needed to remove dirt, sand or grit.

Soak up spills immediately using a dry towel or dry mop.

For general cleaning, use Bona Pro Engineered Wood Floor Cleaner & Bona Pro Engineered Wood Floor Mop.

Fit furniture legs with felt tips or protective caps. Fix rolling furniture with soft rubber casters. Pick up heavy furniture or appliances; do not slide.

Keep pets nails trimmed to avoid excess scratching.

Limit direct sunlight on floor by using curtains and blinds in areas that are exposed to high UV rays.

Maintain relative humidity between 45%-65%.

Never wet-mop a Engineered Wood floor. Standing water may cause permanent damage.

Never use any of the following products on your floor: ammonia-based cleaners, acrylic finishes, wax-based products, detergents, bleach, polishes, oil soap, abrasive cleaning soaps, or acidic materials such as vinegar. Never apply wax treatments to your floor.

Use interior and exterior doormats at entrances to prevent dirt and moisture from being tracked onto the floor. Area rugs are also recommended in front of kitchen sinks and in high traffic areas. Do not use rugs with solid rubber or vinyl backings. Rugs must be made of a breathable material to prevent moisture entrapment. We recommend using a breathable rug underlay. Mesh or grid patterns are best.

What is the best way to mop my Engineered Wood floor?

Never wet (or damp) mop your floor. Standing water can damage the floor. You may periodically use a very slightly dampened (near dry) mop to spot-clean; however excessive moisture will dull the finish. For wood flooring in the kitchen, place an area rug in front of the kitchen sink. We recommend using Bona Pro Engineered Wood Floor Cleaner & Bona Pro Engineered Wood Floor Mop to clean your floor.

How can I protect the finish of my Engineered Wood floor from wear over time?

Sweep and vacuum your floor regularly using a broom or dust mop. Brush or felt vacuum heads are recommended as opposed to vacuums with beater bars or hard heads. Use throw rugs both inside and outside doorways to prevent debris from being tracked onto floors. Keep pet's claws trimmed to avoid excess scratches. Avoid contact with excess moisture. Avoid walking on your floors with cleats, sports shoes and high heels. Do not slide heavy furniture or appliances across the floor.

What are the best environmental conditions for my flooring?

As a general rule, with geographic exceptions, flooring will perform best when the interior environment is controlled to stay within a relative humidity range of 45%-65% and a temperature range of 60° to 80° Fahrenheit. (In some climates, the ideal humidity range might be higher or lower – 25 to 45 percent in desert areas for example.) It is the owner's responsibility to maintain appropriate conditions via the use of humidifier and/or de-humidifier. In homes in which occupants are there for a short period of time (weekend home or vacation cabin), or in rooms that are closed off (not heated or air conditioned) to save energy, ventilation is a must even when the home is not occupied.

How do I fix a scratch on my finish?

If the scratch is white, the finish has not been compromised and is repairable. Simply using a flooring cleaner, like Bona, should eliminate these blemishes. If the scratch is deeper but the raw wood is not exposed, light buffing with a white polishing pad can shine up the dull area. Often the damage becomes less obvious. When removing stains from any wood floor, always begin at the outer edge of the stain and work toward the middle.

My wood floor was damaged through the finish. Can it be repaired?

If you have a minor chip or slight damage, this may be minimized with a colored wax. Color Rite Caulk and Mohawk Fill Sticks are wood fill products that work great to reduce the appearance of deeper blemishes. For light scratches we recommend Tibet Almond Stick. If the damage is severe enough, board replacement is typically the best option. To match your floor repairs, we suggest that you take a sample of the flooring to your local hardware store. In most cases, more than one shade may be appropriate.

Can I refinish my Harwood Flooring?

Major modifications are not recommended and are never a guaranteed solution; all repairs are unique. Excessive sanding is not covered under warranty. An aluminum oxide coating is advisable. Please always seek assistance from a Certified Specialist, and always test on a sample plank before you proceed.

What changes can I expect in my flooring from season to season?

Engineered Wood flooring is subject to changes in temperature and humidity. Seasonal fluctuations in relative humidity may cause the wood flooring to gain moisture with periods of high humidity, and lose moisture during low periods of humidity. These changes may be noticeable. During warm, humid weather, wood expands. During dry weather, wood contracts. This seasonal movement is a normal characteristic of wood flooring, and can be minimized by using a HVAC system to maintain relative humidity between 45%-65%.

Can I put heavy furniture on floated flooring?

Heavy furniture (500+ lbs.) may obstruct the free, natural movement of a floated floor. Restricting this movement in certain areas can lead to problems such as buckling or separation when the floor experiences natural expansion and/or contraction.

Occasional Flooring Noise

Floor noise is normal and will vary from one installation type to the next. Occasional noise is due to structural movement and may relate to sub-floor type, flatness, deflection, and/or related to the fasteners, changes in environmental conditions, relative humidity and the amount of topside pressure applied to the flooring. For these reasons floor noise is not considered a product or manufacturer defect.

Locking System



How to Select the Real Valuable Flooring?

Tip 1

One piece = The whole flooring

The quality of one piece of flooring is equal to those of the Whole flooring after installation.

One piece \neq The whole flooring

Fact: Actually, the quality of one piece of flooring is just one aspect of overall effect of the whole flooring after installation.

The real valuable flooring not only demands single plank is beautiful, healthy and durable, but also requires the whole flooring gap, separation and warp resistant for long-time use after installation. Otherwise it will be easy to get dusty and grow germ in the joint, and no longer keep artistic, healthy or durable.

Tip 2

Construction quality=Installation quality

Construction quality + Floor joint technology= Installation quality

Fact: The installation technology plays a decisive role especially in heating floor system. Superior joint technology is a key factor in preventing separation and gap problems between the flooring.

Tip 3

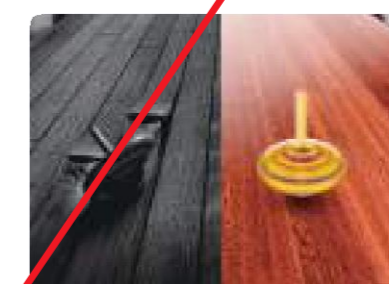
The higher price of floors = The higher purchase cost

The purchase cost= Material cost + Installation cost + Usage cost

Fact: The consumers' real purchase cost is hugely influenced by the installation cost and the usage cost like maintenance cost, warranty, psychology feeling, effect to health, etc.



Gap-Resistant



Warp-Resistant



Separation-Resistant

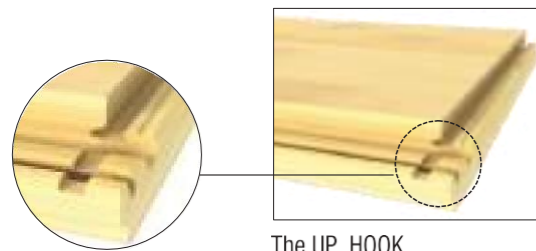
Locking System

- One of three **world-class** flooring click patent;
- Innovative hook joint structure with **smart groove**, to be installed by vertical tapping along edges of the planks.
- **Most Advanced** Locking system, particularly good for **wood and bamboo floors**.

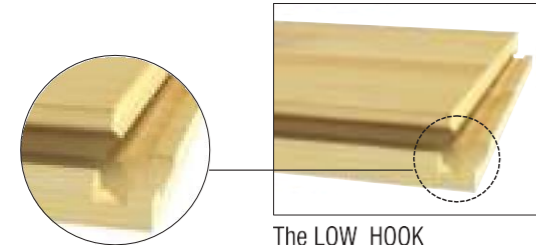
Structure

1. 4-side Lock:

The elasticity groove design is applied in both long and short end sides. special 4 sides' Locking technology ensures the installed floors hard to dispart after installation while other locking floorings are easily apart rom short ends.



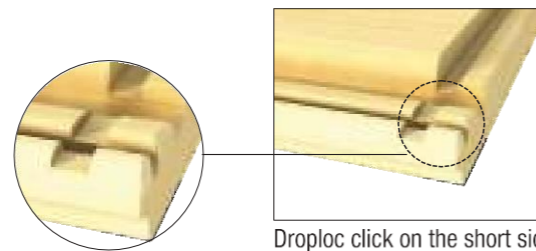
The UP HOOK



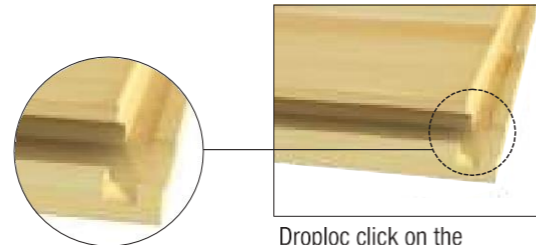
The LOW HOOK

2. Drop lock structure:

It is provided for more option to the customer with less tap, especially the DIY home users who have less experience of installation. The combination of the drop lock short side with the original strong long side still gives perfect performance on the final installation effect.



Droploc click on the short side for UP-HOOK



Droploc click on the short side for LOW-HOOK

Advantages



1) Trusted Quality Material

floors adopted high quality raw materials, excellent technology and advanced equipment.



2) Stronger Locking

The wider and deeper design of locking system makes locking much stronger, no loosening or departing. Meanwhile, the intelligent Groove in the up hook is an innovative technology, which enables the hook shrink and expands with good elasticity, and makes planks truly firmly locked together.



3) Easier installation

To be simply installed by tapping-in the edge of the planks, One person with one rubber mallet is all needed.



4) Eco-Friendly

* Low formaldehyde

locking flooring formaldehyde emission rate is far below than the the normal or low quality ones. Moreover, locking installation requires no glue, which makes the floor more natural and safe.

Tap&Go Flooring Structure



Solid Wood Floor



3 Layer Engineered with Pine core



Multi-layer Engineered with Plywood core



3 Layer Engineered with HDF core

History of Wooden Flooring Joint System



1st of Flooring Connecting Technology
— "Bean curd block" Connecting Technology



2nd Generation of Flooring Connecting Technology
— "Tongue&Groove" Connecting Technology



3rd Generation of Flooring Connecting Technology
Horizontal Connecting Technology



4th Generation of Flooring Connecting Technology 3R click Connecting Technology



Generation	Invented	Joint	Installation			Gap/ Separation	Recycle Used	Heating System	Eco-friendly		Application
			Glue/ Nail	Keel	Easy				Formaldehyde Emission	Bacteria/ Dust	
1st G	—	Non	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	Solid wood
2nd G	1950	Tongue & Groove	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	★	✗	✗	Solid/Engineered /Bamboo
3rd G	1996	Locking System	✗	✗	★	✓	✓	★★	✗	✗	Laminate
4th G	2006	Smart Locking System	✗	✗	★★	✓	✓	★★★	✗	✗	Solid/Engineered /Laminate/Bamboo