



**INSTALATION AND USE
INSTRUCTION OF FLOOR COVERING
AND
WARRANTY TERMS AND
CONDITIONS**

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1. PREPARING OF THE SUBFLOOR FOR INSTALATION

Flexible, heterogeneous floor coverings from UNILIN FLOORING POLSKA, both residential and commercial, are ideal for both domestic and public buildings with moderate traffic. To ensure they perform their function for years, the subfloor must be properly prepared. The durability and aesthetics of the floor depend largely on its condition prior to installation. The surface on which the floor covering will be installed must be even, level, crack-free, dust-free, dry, clean, durable, and resistant to pressure during use.

The following sections will explain how to prepare the subfloor for the floor covering according to current technology.

1.1. REMOVING THE OLD FLOOR

The first stage of work is to remove the old covering (e.g. old carpet, PVC flooring, PVC tiles, linoleum, parquet, etc.) located on the subfloor on which we want to install the new flooring.



After removing the original coating, the surface must be thoroughly sanded to remove all possible contaminants (e.g., layers of old paint, varnish, adhesive, asphalt, subit, and other petroleum-based substances, impregnating agents, fats, oils, grease, etc.) to avoid discoloration. Any remaining adhesive should be removed using a single-disc sanding machine connected to a vacuum cleaner. Combining these two devices allows for complete extraction of the debris during sanding or milling. A surface thus cleaned allows for further substrate preparation.

1.2. REPAIRING OF DAMAGE SUBFLOOR

If any cracks or gaps are noticed on the surface, they should be filled with repair compound.

1.3. CONTROL OF THE PERFORMANCE PROPERTIES OF THE SUBSTRATE

1.3.1. HARDNESS

Before proceeding, the substrate hardness should be assessed. The simplest method of checking hardness is the RiRi test, which involves scratching the substrate and assessing the resulting scratches.



1.3.2. STRAIGHTFORWARDNESS

The difference in the straightness of the substrate cannot exceed 1 mm over a distance of 1 m and 2 mm over a distance of 2 m. It is best to use an electronic device to measure. We stick graduated wedges in the areas of deviation to help us pour the self-leveling compound to the desired height.



1.3.3. PRIMING

The next step in preparing the substrate for installing the carpet is to prime it with specially designed sealing agents. Their task is to isolate and prevent moisture migration between the layers of the substrate, regulate its absorbency and increase its adhesion..



Before applying the primer, thoroughly vacuum the floor. Apply the emulsion evenly over the entire surface with a brush or roller. Then, wait approximately 2 to 5 hours for it to dry completely (depending on ambient temperature and humidity)..

1.4. PREPARATION AND APPLICATION OF SELF-LEVELING COMPOUND

Pour a layer of self-leveling compound onto the previously prepared substrate. Prepare the compound as follows, following all manufacturer's instructions. Pour clean, cold water into the prepared container (according to the manufacturer's recommendations), then pour in the contents of the bag. Mix everything with a mixer until uniform, lump-free consistency is achieved.



Remember to use a spiral mixer to mix the grout. Spread the prepared grout with a trowel or squeegee, holding the tool slightly tilted towards the surface. Then, while wearing spiked shoe covers, bleed the grout with a spiked roller.



Spread the mortar in a single layer, 1 to 10 mm thick. Allow the poured and deaerated mortar to dry. The waiting time for complete drying depends on the ambient temperature and humidity and can range from 24 to 48 hours. Grind the hardened mortar with a machine equipped with a diamond disc, removing any cement laitance and increasing surface adhesion. Grind hard-to-reach areas with a hand stone, and finally, thoroughly vacuum the entire area again.



1.5. WOOD-BASED PANELS SUBSTRATE (OSB, MFP)

Installing floor covering on wood-based boards such as OSB or MFP is acceptable, but the manufacturer's recommendations must be strictly followed. If installation on such a board is necessary, it must be laid directly on the screed or cleaned ceramic tiles. Before continuing, the board joints and fastening points should be filled and sanded to prevent them from "buckling.". **Installation on loosely laid boards without prior proper attachment to the substrate and surface sanding may cause permanent damage to the floor covering at the joints.** The board surface must then be properly primed. This process should be performed in the same manner as for a standard subfloor. Finally, the entire surface should be coated with a specialized leveling compound (e.g., a self-leveling compound designed for OSB, MFP, or wood for use under flexible flooring). Installation that does not follow the above guidelines may result in discoloration of the flooring, and any irregularities found on an improperly prepared subfloor may become visible on the surface.

1.6. ASSESSMENT OF MOISTURE CONTENT IN THE SUBSTRATE

Before installing the floor covering, measure the moisture content of the substrate on which it will be installed. The suggested method is the CM carbide method, performed using a dedicated kit.



To perform the test, chisel out and collect a 20 g sample of the substrate and place it in a cylindrical container along with an ampoule containing carbide. Then, add a dedicated set of steel balls. After closing the container with the manometer head, shake the set for 5 minutes. After this time, let the set stand for 15 minutes, after which read the reading on the manometer scale, which indicates the substrate's moisture content. This measured value must not exceed 2% for cementitious substrates (1.8% for underfloor heating) and 0.5% for anhydrite substrates (0.3% for underfloor heating). **Failure to meet the specified limit values for substrate moisture will result in complete loss of warranty.** Excessive humidity can result in permanent discoloration or the growth of mold or mildew. It's also crucial to check the climatic conditions in the room where the floor covering will be installed. For this purpose, we use a hygrometer and thermometer.

WARNING!

THE MANUFACTURER OF THE FLOOR COVERINGS IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR AN IMPROPER AND POORLY PREPARED SUBSTRATE WHICH DOES NOT MEET THE ACCEPTED STANDARDS AND PRINCIPLES OF CONSTRUCTION PRACTICE.

2.1.3. CLIMATIC CONDITIONS AND MATERIAL SEASONING BEFORE INSTALLATION

During installation, remember to ensure appropriate climatic conditions. During installation, the substrate temperature should be between 15 and 22°C, the air temperature between 17 and 25°C, and relative air humidity should reach a maximum of 75%, with 55% being ideal.

A roll of floor covering should be brought into a room that meets the above climatic conditions where the installation will take place 24 hours before installation and removed from its packaging to acclimatize. Even for seasoning, floor rolls should be unrolled onto a completely and thoroughly vacuumed surface. Otherwise, dust and dirt will adhere to the backing of the floor covering, preventing it from adhering.

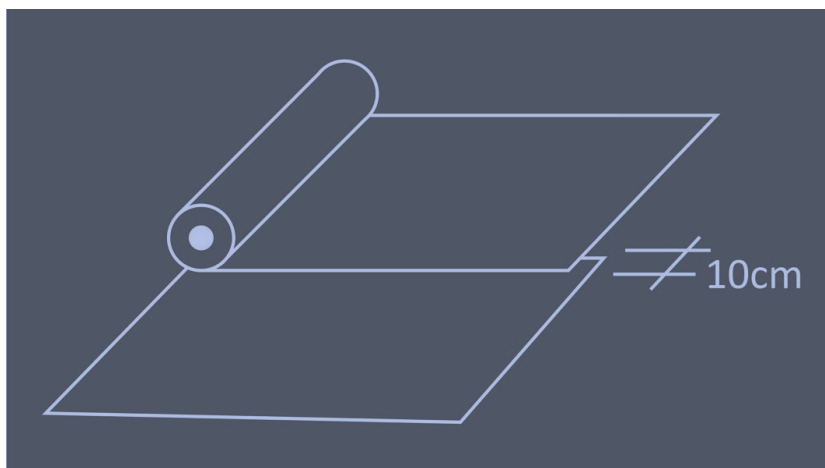
2.2. FLOOR COVERING INSTALATION

2.2.1. ROOM DIMENSIONING

First, precisely measure the room's width. If its width exceeds the width of the carpet, mark guidelines on the subfloor to facilitate the alignment of subsequent panels.



We recommend adding 10 cm of extra space to each dimension. The prepared sheets should be left unfolded for a few hours to eliminate stresses and deformations resulting from storing the floor covering on a roll.



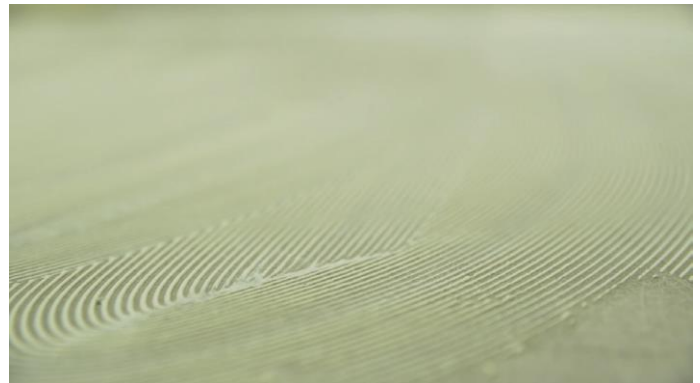
2.2.2. GLUING

To maintain the high quality of the floor covering and its long service life, it should adhere to the entire surface. Please note that installation requires products designed for PVC floor coverings (water-dispersed adhesives for flexible PVC floor coverings). During installation, strictly adhere to the manufacturer's recommendations and notes. It's best to apply the adhesive with a fine-toothed trowel.

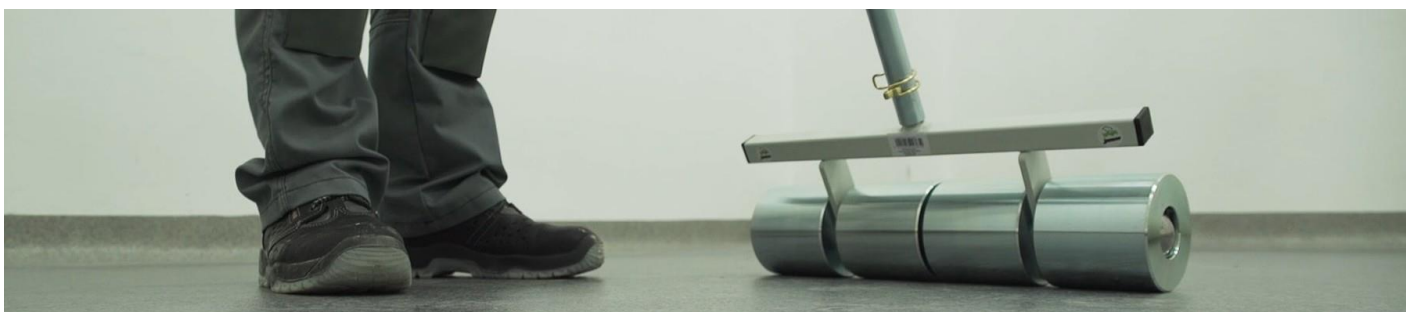


To ensure the correct amount of floor covering is determined, unroll it in the room and then trim it to fit the room's shape. After unrolling, check the top surface for any damage or imperfections. Roll the sheet halfway down the length of the room and begin gluing the floor covering to the subfloor. Spread the adhesive evenly over the entire surface using a notched trowel.

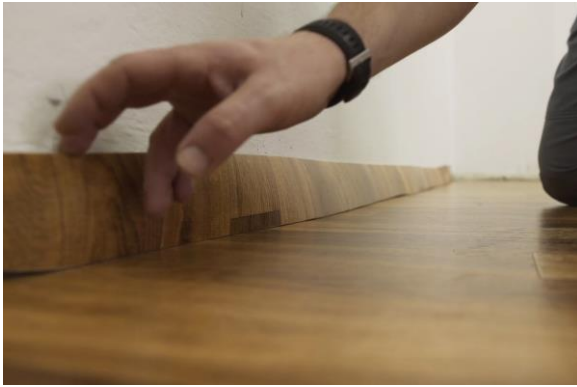
To properly adhere the floor covering to the subfloor, use the appropriate amount of adhesive, approximately 250 g/m². For this purpose, use a trowel with an A1 notch (expected application of 200-250 g/m²) or A2 notch (expected application of 250-300 g/m²).



After the adhesive's drying time, as specified by the manufacturer on the packaging, is reached, the unrolled section of the floor covering is applied. Each adhesive has a specific, limited time within which the floor covering must be adhered. Therefore, when working in large rooms, remember that this time is usually a maximum of 20-30 minutes. The warmer the room, the faster the adhesive dries and loses its properties. To eliminate air trapped under the floor covering and ensure full contact between the floor covering and the adhesive, press it onto the subfloor using a 50-kilogram roller and leave the room until the adhesive has completely dried and set.



Once the glue has dried, the wall sections are cut off with a knife.



To achieve a good visual effect, a skirting board is installed. It's important to remember to attach skirting boards to the walls, not the floor. The skirting board does not secure the floor covering to the floor.

WARNING!

EACH FLOOR COVERING MUST BE FULLY ADHERED TO THE SUBFLOOR. THIS IS A FUNDAMENTAL REQUIREMENT FOR ANY WARRANTY CLAIM.

WARNING!

IN THE EVENT OF ROOMS IN WHICH SWIVELING CHAIRS ON WHEELS ARE OR WILL BE USED, THE FLOOR COVERING MUST ADHERE OVER ITS ENTIRE SURFACE WITH WATER-DISPERSION ADHESIVE.

2.2.3. JOINING TWO FLOOR COVERING PANELS

To join two pieces of floor covering, we use cold welding. When cutting adjacent pieces, remember to maintain the continuity of the pattern. The cut is secured with masking tape, and at the joint, we cut the tape to create a gap, which is then filled with Type A cold welding glue.



Thanks to this type of welding method, the joint is practically invisible to the eye.



3. INSTALLATION OF COMMERCIAL FLOOR COVERING

Proper installation of commercial floor covering can only be performed on a previously described subfloor, prepared in accordance with applicable construction techniques and practices. The manufacturer's recommendations regarding the intended use of the floor covering must also be strictly adhered to.

3.1. PREPARING FOR FLOOR COVERING INSTALLATION

3.1.1. VISUAL INSPECTION OF THE MATERIAL

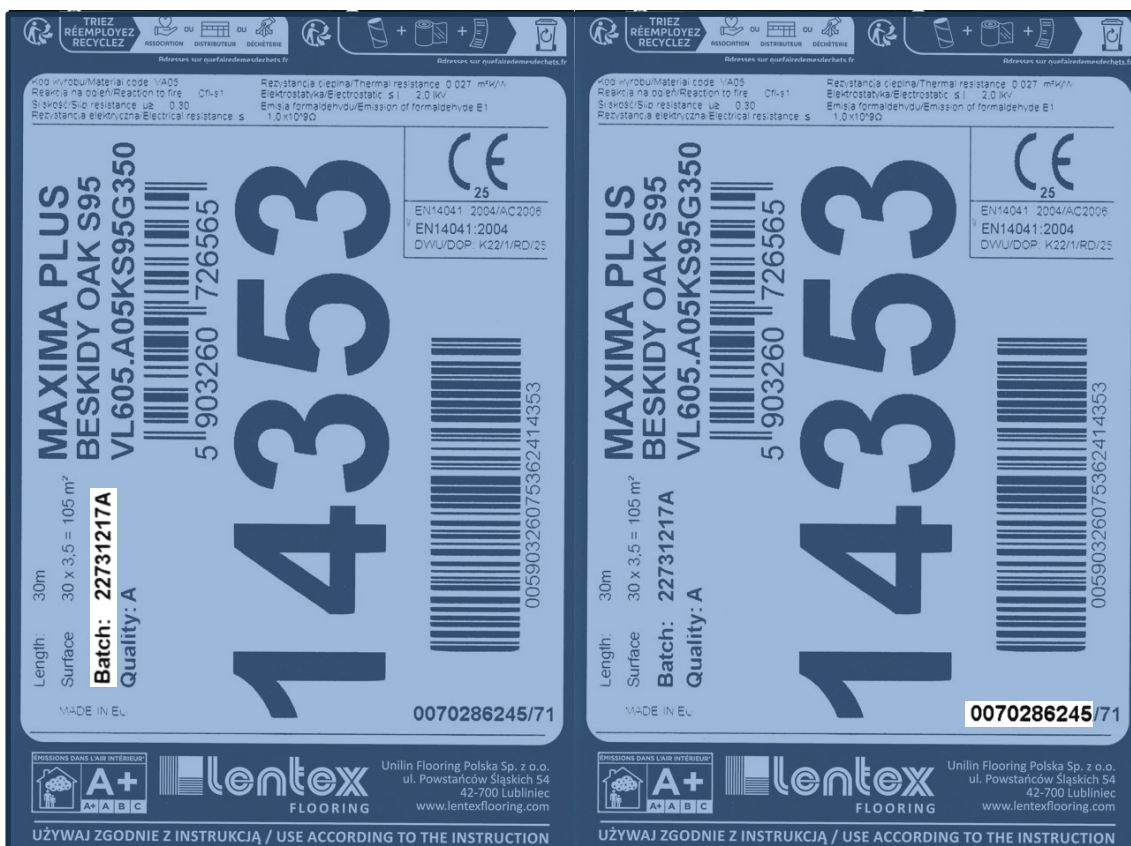
Before and during installation, inspect the floor covering for any material defects. The following defects should be checked on an ongoing basis:

- surface and underlay damages and defects,
- pattern defects,
- differences in the shades of individual rolls,
- other visible defects affecting the quality of the material.

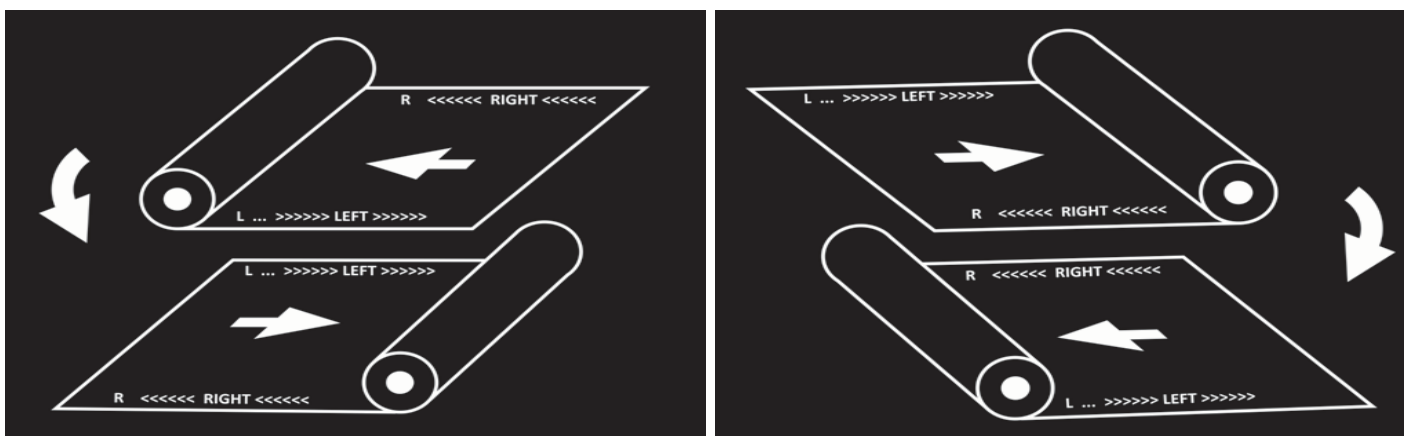
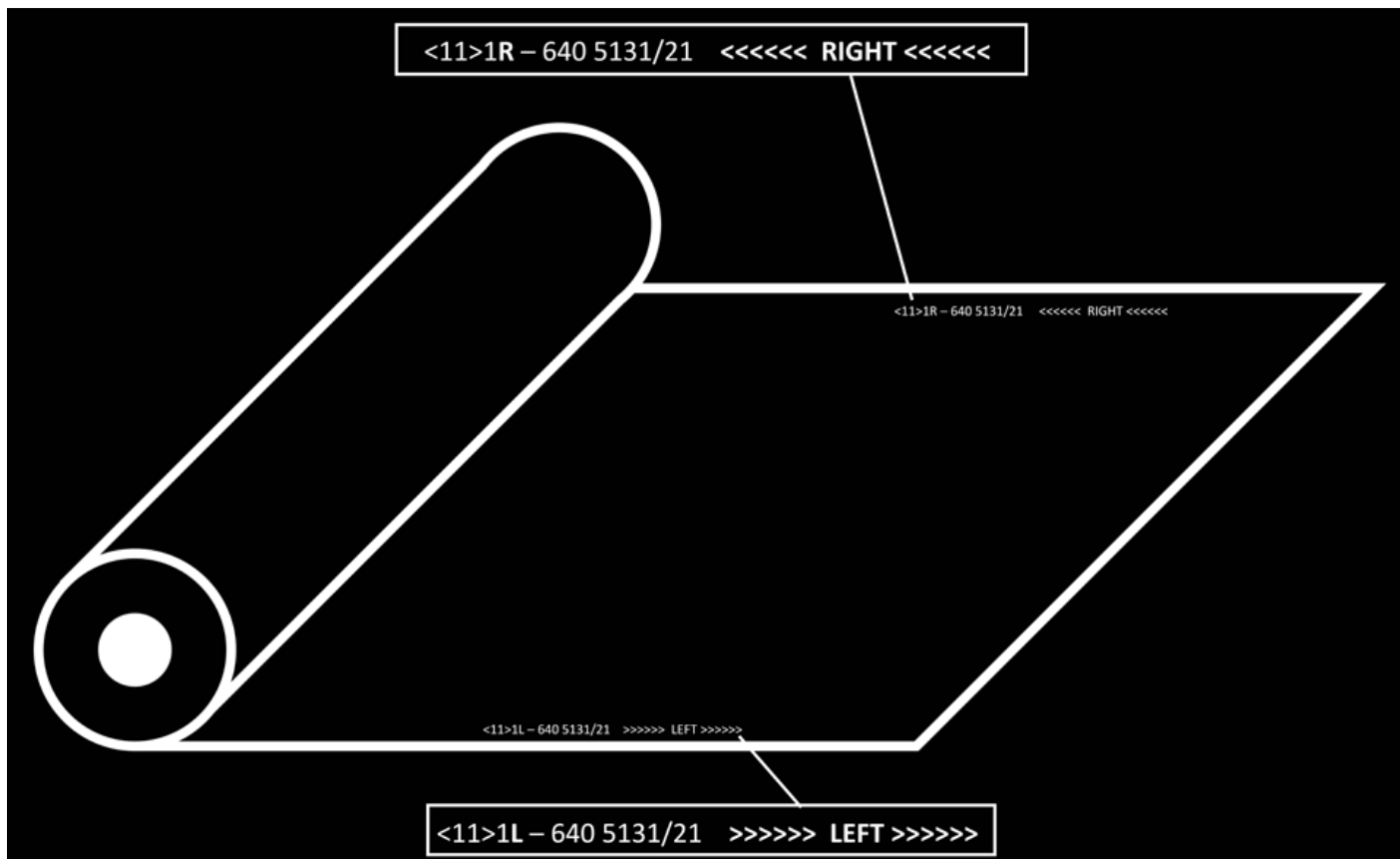
In the event defects or non-compliance are found, stop the installation and notify the seller of the defect. The notification should contain the pattern codes, batch and roll numbers, the quantity of the floor covering and photographs documenting the defect. This data is given on the labels on the packaging. **Visible defects should be reported immediately before the floor covering is installed, as complaints regarding visible defect which are filed after the installation will not be accepted.**

3.1.2. MATERIAL MARKING CONTROL

To avoid difference in shades, the floor covering from the same production series should be selected in one room. The sheets of the floor covering should not be joined on one face in such a way that some sections are installed transversely and some longitudinally, as this may result in a difference in shades. It is also recommended to install the floor covering sequentially, with adjacent roll numbers. Information about the batch and roll number should be found on the label of each roll.



On the reverse side, the manufacturer places marking identifying floor covering edges. They are capital letters L and P and words RIGHT and LEFT. During installation pay attention so that marked edges of individual sheets are adjacent to one another according to the pattern L-L and P-P (RIGHT-RIGHT and LEFT-LEFT).



3.1.3. CLIMATIC CONDITIONS AND MATERIAL SEASONING BEFORE INSTALLATION

During installation, remember to ensure appropriate climatic conditions. During installation, the substrate temperature should be between 15 and 22°C, the air temperature between 17 and 25°C, and relative air humidity should reach a maximum of 75%, with 55% being ideal.

A roll of floor covering should be brought into a room that meets the above climatic conditions where the installation will take place 24 hours before installation and removed from its packaging to acclimatize. Even for seasoning, floor rolls should be unrolled onto a completely and thoroughly vacuumed surface. Otherwise, dust and dirt will adhere to the backing of the floor covering, preventing it from adhering.

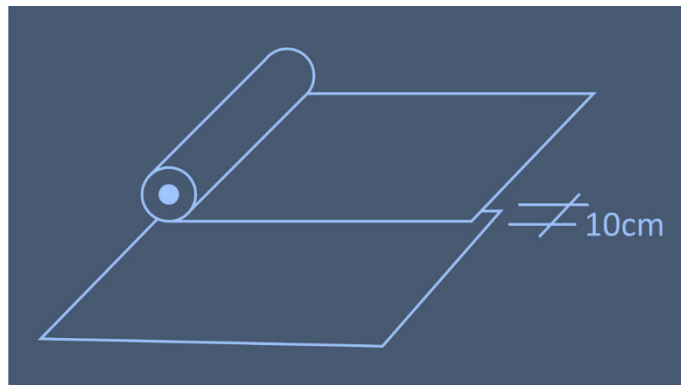
3.2. FLOOR COVERING INSTALATION

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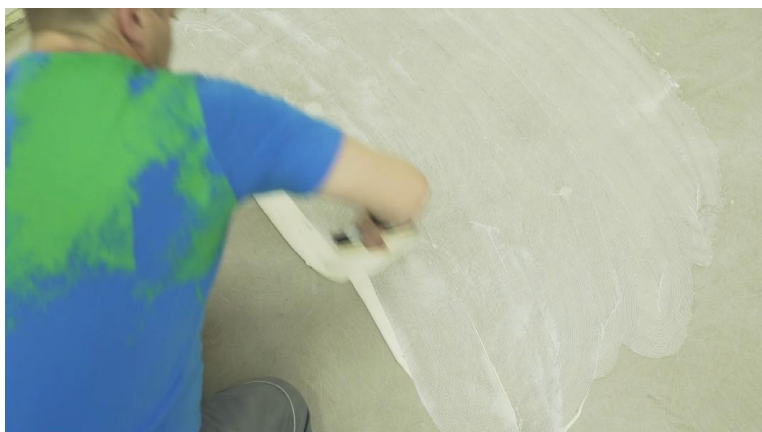


We recommend adding 10 cm of extra space to each dimension. The prepared sheets should be left unfolded for a few hours to eliminate stresses and deformations resulting from storing the floor covering on a roll.



3.2.2. GLUING

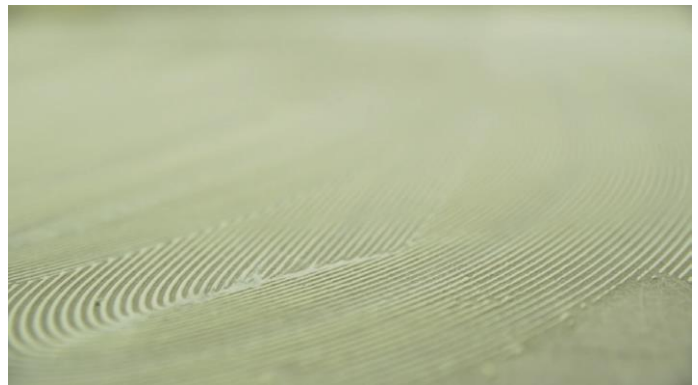
To maintain the high quality of the floor covering and its long service life, it should adhere to the entire surface. Please note that installation requires products designed for PVC floor coverings (water-dispersed adhesives for flexible PVC floor coverings). During installation, strictly adhere to the manufacturer's recommendations and notes. It's best to apply the adhesive with a fine-toothed trowel.



To ensure the correct amount of floor covering is determined, unroll it in the room and then trim it to fit the room's shape. After unrolling, check the top surface for any damage or imperfections. Roll the sheet halfway down the length of the room and begin gluing the floor covering to the subfloor. Spread the adhesive evenly over

the entire surface using a notched trowel.

To properly adhere the floor covering to the subfloor, use the appropriate amount of adhesive, approximately 250 g/m². For this purpose, use a trowel with an A1 notch (expected application of 200-250 g/m²) or A2 notch (expected application of 250-300 g/m²).



After the adhesive's drying time, as specified by the manufacturer on the packaging, is reached, the unrolled section of the floor covering is applied. Each adhesive has a specific, limited time within which the floor covering must be adhered. Therefore, when working in large rooms, remember that this time is usually a maximum of 20-30 minutes. The warmer the room, the faster the adhesive dries and loses its properties. To eliminate air trapped under the floor covering and ensure full contact between the floor covering and the adhesive, press it onto the subfloor using a 50-kilogram roller and leave the room until the adhesive has completely dried and set.



WARNING!

EACH FLOOR COVERING MUST BE FULLY ADHERED TO THE SUBFLOOR. THIS IS A FUNDAMENTAL REQUIREMENT FOR ANY WARRANTY CLAIM.

WARNING!

IN THE EVENT OF ROOMS IN WHICH SWIVELING CHAIRS ON WHEELS ARE OR WILL BE USED, THE FLOOR COVERING MUST ADHERE OVER ITS ENTIRE SURFACE WITH WATER-DISPERSION ADHESIVE.

WARNING!

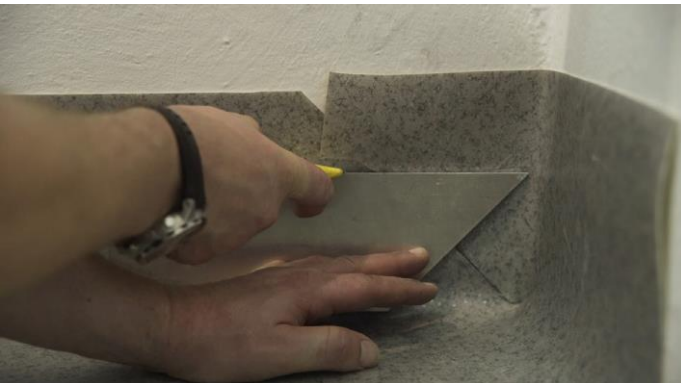
FOR ALL PUBLIC UTILITY PREMISES, ADHERING THE FLOOR COVERING TO THE SUBSTRATE OVER THE ENTIRE SURFACE IS THE BASIC CONDITION FOR PURSUING THE WARRANTY CLAIMS.

3.2.2.1. PREPARING THE PLINTH

For commercial floors covering, the standard finishing step is to create a plinth, which is to partially fold the material up onto the wall and adhere to it (unlike residential carpets, where skirting boards are often used). If only one piece of floor covering is used for installation, the plinth is made directly from the installed material. If we know that the chosen pattern will be a combination of two colors of floor covering, we begin the installation by preparing the border. The height of the plinth should be determined around the walls; this is usually approximately 10 cm.



The proposed method for preparing and installing a plinth can be used both when installing a solid-colored floor covering and when planning a different color border. Place the prepared panel, which should overlap the floor and wall, at the installation site. After pressing the floor covering against the floor-wall junction, form the plinth, then cut out the internal corners and trim the plinths to the appropriate height.



3.2.3. PREPARING REST OF THE MATERIAL

Next, the floor covering the center of the room is prepared. After unrolling it, check the top surface for any damage or defects. If no objections arise regarding the material, install the floor covering up to the previously installed edge strips.



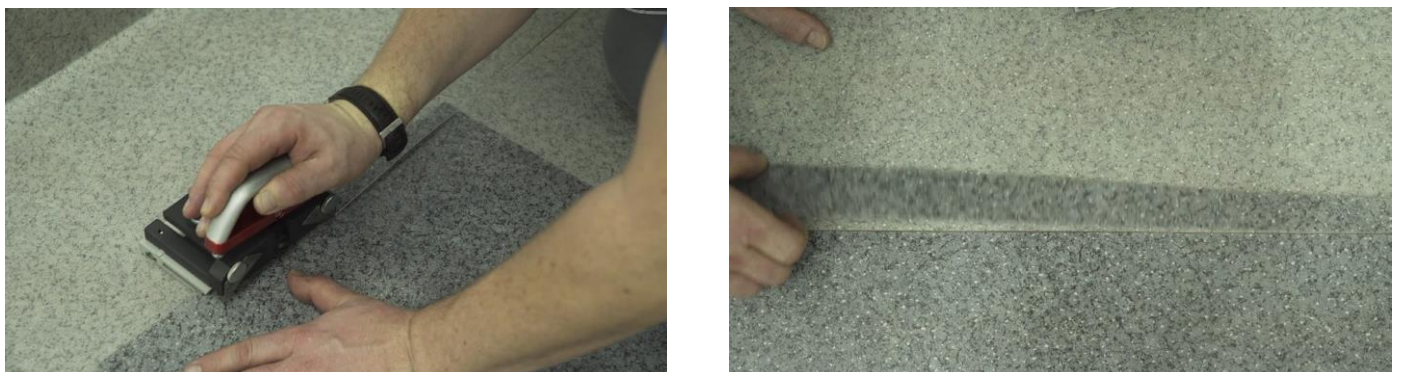
Roll the sheet halfway along the length of the room and begin gluing the floor covering to the subfloor. Spread the adhesive evenly over the entire surface using a notched trowel. Trim any excess floor covering with a knife.

3.2.4. JOINING TWO FLOOR COVERING PANELS

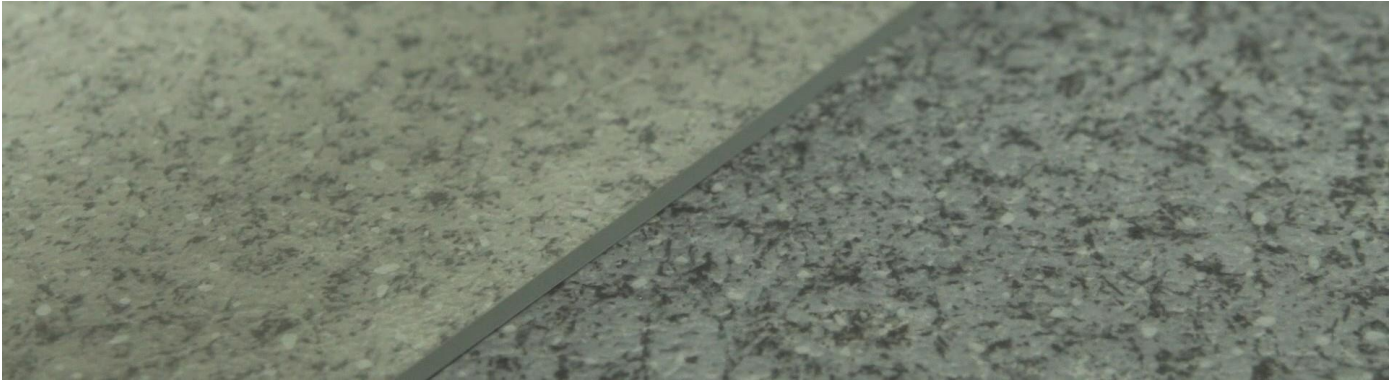
After 24 hours, joining the glued floor covering panels can begin. To join the two parts hot welding is used. To do this, first mill the joint and then insert a heated cord into the resulting gap.



Welding is the most difficult stage of assembly and requires experience. It's important not to rush this process; inexperienced installers can burn the material. The weld surface is smoothed in two stages using a sharp shearing knife. First, the excess cord is roughly trimmed, and then the surface is smoothed until the



joint is imperceptible to the touch. The excess cord is cut off at the weld termination.



4. PROTECTION, MAINTENANCE AND USE OF FLEXIBLE PVC FLOORING

4.1. SURFACE PROTECTION

Before using floor coverings without factory-made polyurethane protective coating, protect them with preservatives that create a layer which protects their surface. Its application protects the surface of the floor covering against discoloration and the negative impact of external factors such as, e.g., dirt, sand, scratches, and excessive abrasion. The choice of the protective coating depends on the user's preferences. The leading manufacturers of this type of preparation propose currently three types of preservatives:

- a) traditional coatings – wax
- b) acrylic coatings
- c) polyurethane coatings (2-components)

Before applying the selected protective layer, perform machine ground washing (using a single-disc machine), and then thoroughly neutralize the surface with clean water. In the event of a polyurethane coating consisting of two components, mix both components (A and B) thoroughly with each other and leave it for ca. 5-10 minutes. Next, using a suitable roller (a sponge roller intended for painting), evenly distribute the selected protective coating on the surface of the floor covering. After completing application, wait until the coating reaches its assumed parameters (the time depends on the type of protection used and is determined by the manufacturer).

The least durable protection is the wax coating. Its durability is estimated for a period of 3 to 6 months, after which it should be renewed.

The acrylic coating is characterized by increased resistance and durability up to 12 months. After such time, the condition of the protective layer should be assessed and renewed if necessary.

The polyurethane coating has the best protection efficiency for the protected surface, and its durability is 36 months. After such time, it may be necessary to renew it.

Floor coverings with factory-made polyurethane protective coating already have a protective layer which increases the resistance of the surface of the floor coverings to discoloration and the negative influence of external factors such as dirt, sand, scratches, and excessive abrasion. Such coating is not a constituent part of the surface layer of the floor covering and is subject to natural aging, chipping and scratching due to contact with hard and sharp objects. This is considered normal wear and tear of the protective layer.

If the factory protective coating is worn out, it should be renewed.

4.2. MAINTENANCE AND USE

For floor covering to maintain its full functional and aesthetic value, it's important to ensure it's in the right conditions. Any dirt left on the surface can accelerate the wear and tear of the material and consequently lead to rapid deterioration of the floor covering. Therefore, it's important to keep it clean by:

- a) routine cleaning – before cleaning the floor covering, sweep its surface and then wash with water with the addition of a cleaning agent intended for daily care of the PVC floor covering. To do so, prepare the mixture of a cleaning agent (proportions according to the recommendations of the cleaning agent manufacturer). Apply the prepared solution with a mop onto the face of the floor covering and wipe it with "towards yourself" movements. Do not rub the dirt and do not make circular movements, the so-called "eights". Then, immerse the mop in the cleaning solution again and, after wringing it out thoroughly, collect the dirt. Perform these actions until the entire floor covering is washed.
- b) thorough cleaning - perform this cleaning in the event of heavily soiled floor coverings and in the event it is necessary to remove old protective coatings before applying new ones with the use of specialized cleaning chemicals. To do so, prepare a mixture of the cleaning agent with cold water (proportions in compliance with the recommendations of the manufacturer of the cleaning agent). Apply the solution prepared in this way onto the carpet with an un-squeezed mop and leave for 10 to 30 minutes, avoiding the surface drying out (add water to the surface that is drying out). After the specified time has elapsed, with the use of appropriate cleaning equipment (e.g., a single-disc machine equipped with a grey cleaning pad; 150 rpm), scrub the surface of the floor covering, while making sure that it is always wet. Then remove the resulting dirt with a wet vacuum cleaner with extraction

system to simultaneously remove the dirt and rinse the surface. This action will allow you to thoroughly remove the dissolved dirt and neutralize the floor covering, while preventing the remains of dissolved dirt from remaining and drying on its surface, which may not be washed later with clean water. If it is not possible to use specialized equipment, it is allowed to use the mop to collect the dissolved dirt. Keep in mind that it is necessary to rinse the cleaned places with clean water at the same time.

After the cleaning process is completed, assess the condition of the protective coating (if it has been applied previously) and, if necessary, decide to renew it. In the event of thorough cleaning, which is aimed at removing all old coatings, apply a new protective layer before reusing the floor covering to its surface in compliance with the above information.

When performing maintenance procedures, remember to follow the instructions and recommendations provided by the manufacturers of the cleaning products.

A well-executed installation will allow the floor to last for many years.

WARNING!

THE PARTICLES OF SAND, DUST, ETC. LEFT ON THE SURFACE OF THE FLOOR COVERING CAUSE ACCELERATED WEAR OF THE FLOOR COVERING.

WARNING!

IT IS ESSENTIAL TO AVOID THE INGRESS AND ACCUMULATION OF WATER UNDER OR ON THE FLOOR COVERING. AVOID KEEPING AND STORING THE FLOOR COVERING IN CONDITIONS OF INTENSE MOISTURE.

WARNING!

IN THE EVENT OF PUBLIC UTILITY BUILDINGS, FOR FLOOR COVERINGS WITHOUT FACTORY PROTECTIVE COATING, PRESERVE THEM WITH A 2-COMPONENT POLYURETHANE SYSTEM (PU), AS IT IS THE BASIC CONDITION FOR PURSUING THE WARRANTY CLAIMS.

5. WARRANTY

5.1. WARRANTY CONDITIONS

The warranty covers all UNILIN FLOORING POLSKA SP. Z O.O. floor coverings, provided they are used and maintained in accordance with this guide. In addition to the warranty provided under statutory warranty regulations, the manufacturer provides an additional, extended warranty for its products. The terms, details, and other necessary information are included in the Warranty Card.

5.2. EXTENDED WARRANTY PERIODS

If the complaint is accepted, the manufacturer will determine the appropriate method of settling the complaint, either by delivering the floor covering free of charge or by refunding the money through the store where the purchase was made, in an amount proportional to the remaining warranty period, as follows:

<u>for 5-year warranty</u>	<u>for 10-year warranty</u>	<u>for 15-year warranty</u>	<u>for 20-year warranty</u>
<i>ALL RESIDENTIAL</i>	<i>ORION; ORION CHIPS; VOYAGER nxt</i>	<i>PIONIEER</i>	<i>RANGER</i>
- 100 % in the first year	- 100 % in the first year	- 100 % in the first year	- 100 % in the first year
- 80 % in the second year	- 70 % in the second and third year	- 70 % in the second and third year	- 70 % in the second and third year
- 60 % in the third year	- 60 % in the fourth year	- 60 % in the fourth year	- 60 % in the fourth year
- 40 % in the fourth year	- 50 % in the fifth year	- 50 % in the fifth year	- 50 % in the fifth year
- 20 % in the fifth year	- 40 % in the sixth and seventh year	- 40 % in the sixth and seventh year	- 40 % in the sixth and seventh year
	- 25 % in the eighth year	- 25 % in the eighth year	- 25 % in the eighth year
	- 15 % in the ninth and tenth year	- 15 % in the ninth and tenth year	- 15 % in the ninth and tenth year
		- 10 % in the eleventh and next years	- 10 % in eleventh and next years

6. EVENTS AND CIRCUMSTANCES EXCLUDED FROM THE WARRANTY

- yellowing and discoloration resulting from contact of the floor covering with rubber backs of doormats and carpets, furniture pads, etc., small elements made of rubber, certain types of rubber soles, mats on colored vinyl backing, and another floor covering;
- yellowing and discoloration resulting from long-term contact of floor covering with factory-made protective coating with elements made from butadiene rubber;
- yellowing and discoloration due to migration of the constituent ingredients of the adhesive;
- yellowing and discoloration resulting from faulty, improperly prepared or poorly cleaned substrate;
- yellowing in the dark rooms/places. Covered areas of floor (under furniture, carpet,
- permanently closed doors, etc.) may have different color compared to non-covered areas. This is a characteristic of all PVC floor coverings,
- discoloration or fading resulting from long-term exposure to UV radiation (avoid exposing the floor covering to long-term sunlight, especially in summer);
- the possibility of differences in shades, gloss or etching/kneading between available sales material and photos, advertising materials or templates;
- damage resulting from the use of unsuitable assembly materials;
- discoloration due to the activity of solvents, e.g., acetone, ethyl acetate, butyl acetate, cyclohexanone; staining agents, e.g., shoe polish, tar, rust, blood, hair dye; strong food dyes, e.g. carrot juice, berries, beetroots, plums, mustard etc. - remove them immediately, as even a short-term contact can lead to the formation of stains that cannot be removed;
- visible scratches and dulling of surfaces or traffic areas resulting from the accumulation of dirt, sand and dust on the surface of the floor covering - it is recommended to use cleaning lines;
- dents, tears and scratches on the surface resulting from the lack of protection of sharp legs of refrigerators, washing machines, tables, armchairs, etc. with the use of, for example, felt pads;
- tear of the floor covering or permanent mechanical damage resulting from dragging heavy objects with sharp edges, without their proper protection;
- discoloration or frosting of the floor covering resulting from long-term contact of the floor covering with an excessive amount of water;
- gloss changes, regardless of how they are caused;
- damage caused by sharp, cutting or piercing materials;
- damage caused by neglect, improper maintenance, or other causes beyond the control of Unilin Flooring Polska.

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