

## Installation Instruction-Vinyl floor glue down

IN ORDER TO OBTAIN A GOOD RESULT, WE ADVISE TO FOLLOW ALL GIVEN INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY.

### 1. PREPARATION

We recommend to order all panels for the same commercial flooring project at the same time.

- 1) Always store and transport your vinyl floor carefully to prevent distortions. Store and transport the boxes on a flat surface in neat stacks. Never store the boxes upright or in moist, dusty rooms or places with extreme temperatures. Your vinyl floor must be acclimatized in the room of installation between 18-30°C for a period of at least 48 hours before installation. The temperature needs to be maintained prior to, during and for at least 24 hours after the installation is completed. The type of subfloor, its quality and its preparation have a big influence on the final installation result. If the subfloor is not appropriate for the installation of your vinyl floor, then necessary actions should be taken. Contact your vinyl floor dealer, who will be more than happy to help you. Be aware that unevenness in the subfloor may leave marks in your vinyl floor.
- 2) Remove any existing floor covering first. No signs of mould and/or insect infestations should be present. Make sure the subfloor is level and nail down any loose or floating parts. Apply a level floor or levelling compound on top for a perfect smooth and porous subfloor preparation. The subfloor must be porous to have a strong adhesion between the glue and subfloor.
- 3) In case of installation on a wooden subfloor the moisture content of the wood must not exceed 10%. Moreover, underneath the wooden subfloor it must be completely dry. In case of a crawl space under the plank floor it must be ventilated. Remove any obstacles and make sure there is sufficient ventilation (minimum 4 cm<sup>2</sup> total ventilation openings per m<sup>2</sup> of floor). A minimum of 6 mm plywood must be used to cover the floorboards. Make sure to remove any obstacle. Nailing should be done using ring shank nails in grid format, 75 mm around perimeter and 150 mm in the center.
- 4) Make sure the subfloor is completely flat. Any unevenness of more than 1 mm over a length of 20 cm must be levelled out. The same applies to unevenness of more than 2 mm over a length of 1 m. Use an appropriate levelling compound and check if a primer or sealer is needed.
- 5) The moisture content of the subfloor must be less than 2,5% CM (cement screed) or less than 0,5% CM (anhydrite subfloor). In the case of floor heating, results must be respectively 1,5% CM and 0,3% CM. Always measure, record and keep your moisture content results.
- 6) Floor heating systems (water / electricity) which are built-in the screed can be used with the vinyl flooring if a constant room and floor temperature of 18°C (64°F) can be guaranteed during acclimatization, installation and 48h after installation. For health and safety reasons, a floor surface temperature of maximum 27°C (80°F) must be maintained. Separate rooms with and without floor heating or with different temperature controllers should be installed with a

transition profile. For a good preparation, read also the separate installation instructions for floor heating.

- 7) Make sure that the subfloor is dry, flat, stable, clean and free from grease and chemical substances. If needed, scrape off and clean up old adhesives. Prior to installation, carefully remove all debris (including nails), sweep and vacuum. Repair surface imperfections and cracks. Depending on your project it is recommended to remove old skirtings and install new ones after the installation of the floor.
- 8) Use an A2 glue trowel to glue to ensure an even and correct distribution of vinyl glue over the base floor.
- 9) The following standard tools are needed: measurer, safety glasses, gloves and a thin rope or pencil. In addition to the standard tools, we recommend to use the vinyl cutter knife and installation tool.
- 10) Check all panels before and during installation in optimal light conditions. Defective panels must never be used.

## 2. INSTALLATION

- 1) During installation, make sure that you mix up the floor panels sufficiently so that there are not too many identical, lighter or darker panels next to each other. To obtain the best visual effect, it is best to fit the panels in the direction of the longest wall and parallel to the incidence of light.
- 2) Measure the room before you start fitting. Make sure that the last row of panels is at least 5 cm wide when finishing the installation.
- 3) We recommend to dry fit first (without glue). Start the first row with a whole plank in length.
- 4) The vinyl floors can easily be cut using a cutter or utility knife with the decor side face up. When cutting the vinyl plank, mark the line and use the knife to make a firm cut in the surface. Then break off the plank using both hands.
- 5) Draw a line along the first two dry fitted rows. This line marks to which point the glue should be applied.
- 6) Dry fit now the first rows completely. It is strongly recommended to stagger the rows by at least 30cm so that the short edge seams are not in a straight uniform line. However, you may want to try other patterns of planks to suit your taste. Make sure the first rows are on a perfect straight line. For instance, it is possible that your starting wall has a slight angle. You can check this by holding a thin rope and adjust the straightness of your floor where necessary. Before placing the planks in the glue, please make sure you have cut them to the right size so they neatly fit between the wall and the already installed plank.

- 7) Remove the dry fitted panels.
- 8) Apply the vinyl glue on the floor for about the same width as the two first rows. Always take into account the instructions of the vinyl glue. We recommend to use the specifically developed branded vinyl glue.
- 9) Install the first two rows following the starting line. Place the planks into the adhesive, adjust the correct position and push or roll down to ensure good adhesive transfer to the back of the planks. All glue residue should immediately be removed with a damp cloth. Never use detergents.
- 10) Use the same procedure to complete the rest of the room.
- 11) Use a heavy roll to ensure the best bonding and adhesive transfer. Wait no longer than 30 minutes before rolling on the installed area.

### 3. FINISHING

- 1) Inspect the final surface of the installed floor. Install skirtings against the wall. For rooms with a high moisture level like bathrooms, a waterproof transparent silicone must be used around the perimeter.
- 2) When the new flooring meets a threshold or a doorway, we recommend undercutting the moldings. To secure the right cut, turn a plank upside down and place it on the floor up to the door frame. Then place a hand saw flat against the plank and simply cut through the door frame. Remove the cut out and vacuum away debris.
- 3) In rows where there is a pipe, make sure the pipe falls exactly in line with the short side of two panels. Take a drill bit with the same diameter as the pipe. Lay the panels together and drill a hole centered on the joint between the two panels. Now you can install the panels.
- 4) In case of a double pipe, drill a hole at each of the marked points that is equivalent to the diameter of the pipes.
- 5) If located on the long side of the plank, make a 45 degree cut from each hole to the edge of the plank. Then glue the piece in place. Fill the joints around the pipe.

### 4. MAINTENANCE

- 1) The glue must be able to cure 100% before moving in furniture. Hence, leave the floor untouched for 24 hours after installation between 18-30°C for the curing process to complete.

- 2) Wait at least 4h before walking on your new installed vinyl floor.
- 3) It is allowed to use a vacuum cleaner. The use of a steam cleaner is forbidden.
- 4) Wipe the floor with a damp or wet mop or cloth.
- 5) Protect furniture and chair legs. Use (office) chairs and seats with soft wheels type W that are suitable for a vinyl floor and/or use suitable desk mat.
- 6) Never drag heavy items of furniture over the floor but lift them up. Make sure furniture legs have a large surface and are provided with non-staining floor protectors. The taller and/or wider the furniture feet are, the greater the repartition of weight will be on the floor and the less chance there is to damage the floor. Place non-rubber backed mats at all outside entrances to prevent dirt, grit and soil from being tracked onto your floor. This will reduce damages, the maintenance requirement and extend the life of your floor. Please note that prolonged contact with rubber can cause a permanent stain. Do not allow cigarettes, matches or other very hot items to contact the floor as this may cause permanent damage.
- 7) Ensure that the indoor climate conditions are always kept  $>0^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $32^{\circ}\text{F}$ ) and preferably between  $18^{\circ}\text{C}$ - $30^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $64$ - $86^{\circ}\text{F}$ ).