

## Solid Resilient Flooring (SPC) - Installation & Care Instructions

### PLEASE READ THE ENTIRE INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH THE ACTUAL INSTALLATION

#### GENERAL INFORMATION

These installation specifications are for Solid Resilient Flooring (SPC). All recommendations are based on the most recent available information.

The information on this sheet provides general guidelines. All instructions and recommendations must be strictly followed for a satisfactory installation.

- The floor covering should be stored and installed in climate constant or climate controlled indoor location with an average temperature of between 65°-85°F or 18°-29°C and a humidity range of 30-50%.
- Install Solid Resilient Flooring (SPC) only after the jobsite has been cleaned and cleared of everything that may hinder a fluent installation or may damage the planks.
- To minimize shade variation, mix and install planks from several cartons.
- Note that color uniformity of the planks can only be guaranteed for deliveries of the same production lot.
- No complaints can, in any case, be accepted for flooring that has been cut to size or installed.
- All necessary subfloor patching must be done with a non-shrinking, water-resistant filler. Follow strictly the instructions from DIN 18365 and DIN 18202.
- As a rule: install all planks parallel to the main source of light in the room. Only in small and long and small rooms Solid Resilient Flooring (SPC) must be installed in longitudinal direction.

#### SUB FLOOR INFORMATION

Correct preparation of the subfloor is a major part of a successful installation.

Roughness or unevenness of the subfloor may telegraph through the new floor covering, resulting in an unsightly surface and excessive wear on high spots.

#### ALL SUB FLOORS MUST BE:

- **CLEAN** - Scraped or sanded, swept, free of wax, grease, paint, oil, previous or existing glues or adhesives, and other debris
- **SMOOTH/FLAT** - Within 3/16" on 10' radius. Sand high areas or joints, fill low areas (no more than 1/8") with a cement type filler no less than 3000 p.s.i. Any irregularities may cause hollow spots between the flooring and sub floor in any installation method and are not warranted.
- **STRUCTURALLY SOUND** - Nail or screw any loose areas that squeak. Replace any delaminated or damaged sub flooring or underlayment.

#### WOOD SUBFLOORS:

- Do not install Solid Resilient Flooring (SPC) over wood subfloors which lay directly on concrete or over sleeper construction.
- All wood and wood composition panels are suitable for the use under Solid Resilient Flooring (SPC) providing that they are smooth, flat, structurally sound and free of deflection. The panels include plywood, particle board, oriented strand board (OSB), flake board and wafer board.
- If the surface of the wood subfloor is not smooth, a 1/4" or 6mm underlayment panel must be installed over the subfloor.

#### CONCRETE SUBFLOORS:

- The concrete subfloor must be dry, smooth and free from dust, solvent, paint, wax, grease, oil, and any other extraneous materials. The surface must be hard and dense, and free from powder or flaking.
- New concrete slabs must be thoroughly dry (at least six weeks) and completely cured. The final responsibility for determining if the concrete is dry enough for installation of the flooring lies with the floor covering installer. Although Solid Resilient Flooring (SPC) is not susceptible to damage from moisture, excessive subfloor moisture is an ideal breeding ground for moldiness, mildew and fungus. The limited warranty does not cover discoloration from mold or mildew or from any kind of water damage caused by flooding, leaking or similar conditions. If needed, ask for Solid Resilient Flooring (SPC) warranty conditions at your dealer.
- Holes, grooves, expansion joints and other depressions must be filled with a latex underlayment, and trowelled smooth and feathered even with the surrounding surface.
- Concrete floors with a radiant heating system are allowed, provided that the temperature of the floor does never exceed 89°F or 32°C. Before installing the flooring, the heating system must be turned on to eliminate residual moisture.

#### EXISTING FLOOR COVERINGS:

- Solid Resilient Flooring (SPC) can be installed over most existing hard-surface floor coverings, provided that the existing floor surface is smooth or can be made smooth.
- Ceramic tiles should be made smooth by applying a cementitious overlay such as patching or levelling compound.
- When the removal of the existing resilient floor covering is not an option then it must be covered with a leveller or equivalent in order to adjust it. Existing sheet vinyl floors should not be heavily cushioned and must consist of only one layer.

**CAUTION:** Some types of nails, such as common steel nails, may cause a discoloration of the vinyl floor covering. The

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method of gluing and screwing the underlayment panels is not recommended. Solvent based construction adhesives are known to stain vinyl floor coverings. All responsibility for discoloration problems caused by the use of the above mentioned products is not the responsibility of the producer but rests with the installer.

### FLOATING FLOOR INSTALLATION

#### \*\*RECOMMENDED METHOD OF INSTALLATION\*\*

#### REQUIRED TOOLS AND ACCESSORIES

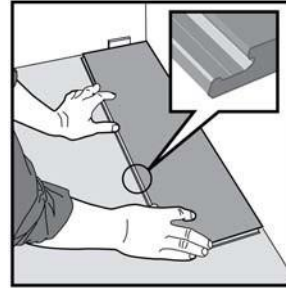
- Tape Measure
- Moisture Meter (wood / concrete)
- Circular or Hand Saw
- Pull Bar
- Safety Equipment (Goggles & Mask)
- Utility Knife
- 1/4" Spacers
- Broom

Solid Resilient Flooring (SPC) is designed to be installed with the floating method and can be installed below grade, on grade or above grade. However the following instructions must be followed:

**Important:** The flooring should be installed from several cartons at the same time to insure proper color and shade mix.

- Undercut all doorjambes if necessary. Use a piece of flooring as a guide as to how much to saw. Put the floor panel faced down as a guide, saw off the bottom of the door frame to allow the floor panel to slide under it.
- Before you start with the installation, it is important to determine the layout of the flooring. Proper planning and layout will prevent having narrow plank widths at wall junctures or very short length pieces at the end of rows.
- Before starting, first measure the width of the room, and then divide the room's width by the width of the plank. If this means that the last row of planks will be narrower than 2", then you will need to cut the first row of planks to make it narrower. Cut in such a way that both rows of planks (the first and last to be installed in the room) will have the same approximate width for an overall continuous look.
- Use 1/4" (5mm) expansion spacers to provide a gap for the seasonal expansion of the flooring along the walls of the entire room. Always place expansion spacers against the wall where the two boards meet. This will make maintaining a good square easier.
- Even if the first row of planks does not need to be trimmed in width, it will be necessary to cut off the unsupported tongue so that a clean, solid edge shows towards the wall.
- Installation of the product must start from the left side to the right of the room. Begin the installation of the planks in the left hand corner of the room with the long direction parallel to the incoming sunlight source or to the longest wall of the room.

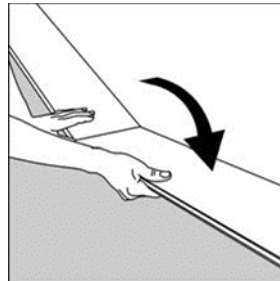
Be sure to install the first row of boards with the tongue side facing the wall. See diagram below.



**Fig 1.**

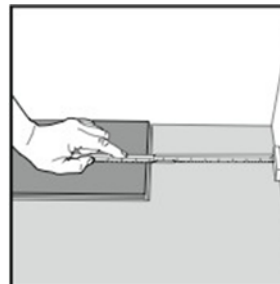
First plank, first row. Place a distance 1/4" (5mm) thickness to the left and position the plank against the wall. Later, after 3 rows, you can easily position the flooring against the front wall with distances 1/4" (5mm).

Prior to installation, measure the width of the room to check if the first row should preferably be cut length wise to get more equal width of the first and last rows planks. See also fig. 10.



**Fig 2.**

Second plank, first row. Press the short end of the next floorboard at an angle to the first one, and then lay down. Complete the first row in the same way.

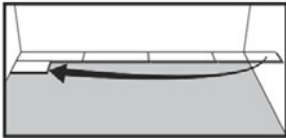


**Fig 3.**

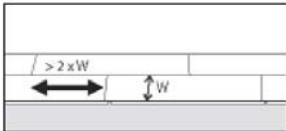
At the end of the first row, put a distance 1/4" (5mm), to the wall and measure the length of the last plank to fit.

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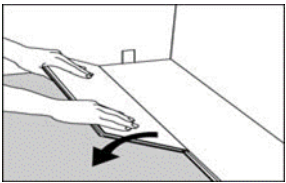
Cut the last panel to correct length, recommended min length is two times the width of the plank.



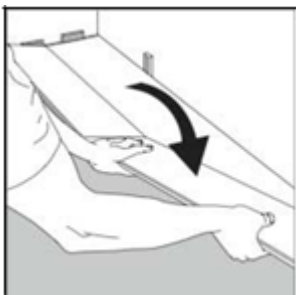
**Fig 4.**  
Second row. Position the remaining part of the first row's last plank as first plank of second row. Keep again two times the width as min length. Put a distance against the wall.



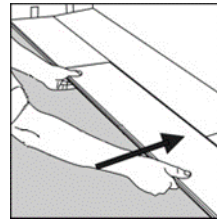
**Fig 5.**  
General. Distances between short ends. Minimum distance between short ends of planks in parallel rows shall not be less than about two times the width of the plank.



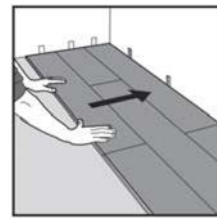
**Fig 6.**  
Place the floorboard an angle against the floorboard in the previous row, press forward and fold down at the same time. Leave the panel in a somewhat up angled position where the panels start to lock. To make this further easier, a wedge with the suitable angle can be placed under the plank near the short side joint as support.



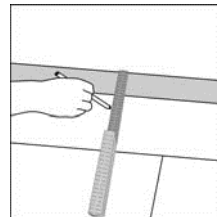
**Fig 7.**  
Second plank second row. Place the short end of the floorboard at an angle against the previous installed floorboard and fold down all the way.



**Fig 8.**  
Push to slide the plank against the row in front so it aligns with the first plank. Put it down like with the first plank when the floorboards are positioned tightly together. The first/previous plank can now be folded completely down to horizontal position and if a wedge is used it can be moved to the next short end joint.



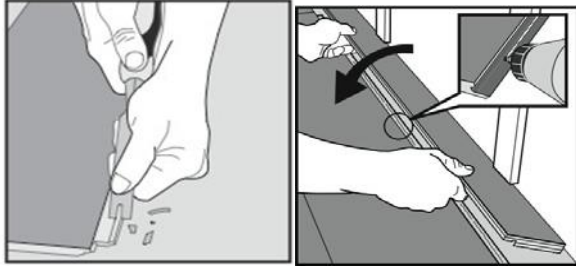
**Fig 9.**  
After 2-3 rows. Adjust the distance to the front wall by placing distances 1/4" (5mm). Keep the distances in position during the entire time of installation and remove once the installation is completed.



**Fig 10.**  
If the wall is uneven, the floorboards must be adapted to its contours. Mark the floorboards with the contour of the wall. Do not forget to leave a 1/4" (5mm) space to the wall. This procedure shall be used also for the first row if necessary.

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### Horizontal installation

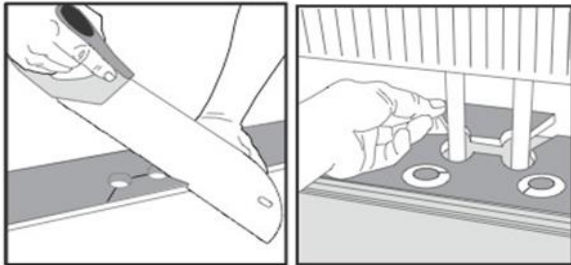


**Fig 11.**

Cut off the locking element with a chisel, apply applicable glue on the adjusted strip and push the planks horizontally together. If necessary place some spacers between last board and the wall during the hardening time of the glue. The method can also be applied to the short ends.

**Fig 12.**

### Radiator pipes – Principle cut out



**Fig 13.**

Mark the center of the holes and drill the hole with a diameter about 16 mm bigger than the pipe diameter (= 1/4" (5mm) gap around), cut as shown with a saw or with a sharp utility knife. Install the floor plank. If necessary, put glue on the cut piece and replace.

**Fig 14.**

### REPAIR GUIDE

Solid Resilient Flooring (SPC) is tough and durable; however, if a plank becomes damaged, it can be replaced. If the damaged plank is along the perimeter of the room, the easiest technique is to disconnect the planks until the damaged plank is removed.

Replace the plank and reassemble the planks. If it is impractical to disconnect and reassemble the flooring, the following procedure should be followed:

- Using a straight edge and a sharp utility knife, cut out and remove the center of the damaged plank, leaving approximately a 10" or 250mm strip attached to the surrounding planks on all sides.
- Carefully cut back from the corners of the plank to the inside edge.
- Remove the plank edges by wiggling the cut plank out from the tongue and groove of the surrounding planks.
- Prepare the replacement plank by placing the plank face down and folding back and removing the groove strip on

both the long and end profile. Using the decorative surface of the tongue end as a guide cut away this overhanging profile using a sharp utility knife.

- Place some double-sided carpet tape onto the subfloor covering sufficient area of the removed plank.
- Position the replacement plank by engaging the tongue of the long side into the groove of the adjoining plank. "Hinge" the prepared replacement plank into position.
- Use a hand roller to assist in aligning the plank edges into position

### CARE GUIDE

Use doormats outside each entrance to your home to prevent dirt, sand, grit and other substances from being tracked onto your floor. Use non-staining mats on your floor. Do not put rubber-backed, latex-backed or coco fiber mats on your floor because they will stain or damage the surface

- Protect the finished Solid Resilient Flooring (SPC) installation from exposure to direct sunlight. Close your curtains or blinds where extreme sunlight hits the floor. A combination of heat and sunlight causes most fading or discolorations.
- Support furniture with wide-bearing, non-staining floor protectors. Ideally, the protectors should be at least one inch in diameter, made of non-pigmented hard plastic, and rest flat on the floor. Non-staining felt protectors are also acceptable. Casters (type W), felt pads or floor protectors are recommended for all moveable furniture. Use protection mats under chairs with caster in order to avoid abrasion of the vinyl flooring. Make sure that any metal protectors are rust-proof.
- If you need to move heavy furniture and/or appliances across the floor, always use strips of wood, plywood, or hardboard runways to protect the floor. Always use runways even if you have an appliance dolly, or even if the heavy objects are equipped with wheels or rollers.
- Sweep your flooring regularly with a damp cloth and only with water at least once a week.
- Prevent stains by wiping up spills promptly.
- Occasional mopping with Rinse-Free Cleaner is recommended when dirt builds up and sweeping alone is not sufficient. Follow strictly the guidelines given on the bottle. Do not use soap or detergent products as they will leave a dulling film. Do not use steel wool or scouring powder as they will scratch the floor.

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### STAIN GUIDE

#### Stain Solving Tips:

- The overall stain resistance of our floors is excellent and most spills will wipe off quickly and easily with a clean, white cloth.
- Removing certain substances may take a little extra effort, as outlined in the chart below.
- Start with first step listed. Only do steps necessary to resolve the problem
- Always use a clean, white cloth for wiping up stains and turn it frequently to avoid spreading the stain. Rinse with clean water and allow area to dry between steps
- If stain removal causes a change in gloss level, apply polish to restore the shine. Do not use wax, do not buff. Allow polish to dry " tack-free" between coats



<b>Food, Beverages</b>	If a substance is gummy, scrape off with dull knife. Clean using Heavy Duty Cleaner and Stripper and a soft nylon pad or soft bristle brush. Saturate a clean, white cloth with bleach solution, cover stain and allow standing for no more than 1 hour.
<b>Tar, Oil, Asphalt, Grease, Wax, Paint (oil-based) Scuffs, Marks, Scratches</b>	Scrape excess substance off with dull knife. Clean using Heavy Duty Cleaner and Stripper and a soft nylon pad or soft bristle brush. Wipe with a clean, white cloth dampened with lighter fluid, painter's naphtha or isopropyl alcohol.
<b>Minor Cuts, Burns</b>	Limit traffic over damaged area, cover with masking tape, contact your seller for advice.
<b>Lipstick, Antiseptics</b>	Scrape excess off with a dull knife. Clean using Heavy Duty Cleaner and Stripper and a soft nylon pad or soft bristle brush. Wipe with a clean, white cloth dampened with lighter fluid, painter's naphtha or isopropyl alcohol. Saturate a clean, white cloth with bleach solution, cover stain and allow standing for no more than 1 hour.
<b>Rust</b>	Clean using Heavy Duty Cleaner and Stripper and a soft nylon pad or soft bristle brush. Saturate a clean, white cloth with bleach solution, cover stain and allow standing for no more than 1 hour.
<b>Crayon, Ink, Hair Dye, Permanent Marker</b>	Clean using Heavy Duty Cleaner and Stripper and a soft nylon pad or soft bristle brush. Wipe with a clean, white cloth dampened with lighter fluid, painter's naphtha or isopropyl alcohol.