



MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR INSTALLATION:

Tape Measure
Square Ruler
Utility Knife
100lb Roller (if using adhesive)

ACCEPTABLE SUBFLOORS:

The Manufacturer will not warrant or accept responsibility of any kind for flooring failures related to the use of unacceptable substrates and surfaces. Any failure of the subfloor or flooring due to the subfloor is not the responsibility of The Manufacturer . All subfloors must be tested for moisture and documented for warranties to be maintained.

Approved Substrates:

Concrete
Portland Based Underlayments
Terrazzo
APA Approved Plywood
Fiber Cement Underlayment
Radiant Heated Subfloors (not exceeding 85°F (29°C)
Properly Prepared VCT
Properly Prepared Sheet Vinyl (single layer, fully adhered)

Wood Subfloor:

Wood Subfloors must be American Plywood Association (APA) rated subfloor grade as specified and warranted by the manufacturer. All wooden subfloors require moisture testing along with documentation.

Gypsum Concrete:

All Gypsum Concrete subfloors are required to have moisture testing and to be primed prior to installation. All gypsum concrete subfloors require moisture testing along with documentation.

Concrete:

See Grade Levels below. All concrete subfloors require moisture testing (see "Moisture Testing" for further details). All concrete subfloors require moisture testing along with documentation.

GRADE LEVELS:

Suspended:

An acceptable suspended floor is a concrete or wood substrate with a minimum of 18" (460mm) of well-ventilated air space beneath it. The Manufacturer recommends that a moisture vapor barrier be placed on the ground below the air space.

On-Grade:

An acceptable on-grade floor is a concrete substrate in direct surface contact with the ground at the surrounding ground level. The concrete slab should be protected from moisture penetration and incorporate a permanent, effective moisture vapor retarder with a minimum thickness of 0.010 and a permeance of 0.1 per ASTM F710.

Below-Grade:

An acceptable below-grade floor is a concrete substrate partially or completely in contact with the ground below the average surrounding ground level. The concrete slab should be protected from moisture penetration and incorporate a proven moisture vapor barrier. The concrete slab should be protected from moisture penetration and incorporate a permanent effective moisture vapor retarder with a minimum thickness of 0.010 and a permeance of 0.1 per ASTM F710.

Unacceptable Surfaces:

- Cushion-back vinyl
- Laminate
- Any floating floor system
- Carpet

MOISTURE TESTING:

All concrete slabs, both old and new, must be tested for moisture transmission using the Calcium Chloride Moisture Test according to ASTM F1869. Moisture vapor transmission should not exceed the recommended levels of between 3-5 lbs. per 1,000 sq. ft. in 24 hours. This test should be performed and documented prior to installation. Also test for relative humidity in concrete floor slabs using in-situ probes, which should be no more than 80% RH per ASTM F2170 before, during and after installation.

If you are not gluing the loose lay product down then the relative humidity must be no more than 80% RH.



PH LEVELS:

pH on concrete substrates must be between 7 and 9.

STORAGE AND HANDLING:

Acclimate the flooring a minimum of 48 hours before installation in the area it is to be installed. Conditions between 65°F and 85°F (18°C and 29°C) are required before, during and after installation. Cartons should be evenly stacked no more than two high on a flat surface and away from any heating/cooling ducts or direct sunlight.

The floor must be clean, smooth, flat and dry. Remove all foreign substances such as wax, grease, dirt, construction marks and contaminants, and any substance or chemical that would interfere with a good bond. Avoid using sweeping compounds. Do not install over substrates that have been chemically cleaned. The flatness of wood subfloors or underlayment must not exceed on variation of 3/16" in 10 feet.

Please Note: If removal of existing resilient floor covering is required, follow all recommended Resilient Floor Covering Institute (RFCI) work practices at www.rfci.com. The Manufacturer only recommends the use of Portland cement based products as a satisfactory patching or leveling compound for the installation of all The Manufacturer flooring products.

COMMON USES:

- Leveling Substrates
- Filling holes
- Filling cracks
- Embossing existing resilient floor, ceramic tile or VCT
- Leveling non water-soluble adhesives
- Filling saw cuts and/or construction joints

WARNING:

For installation over old resilient floor coverings or when considering removing existing resilient floors, please be advised that these products may possibly contain asbestos fibers or crystalline silica. Please follow all recommended Resilient floor Covering Institute (RFCI) work practices at www.rfci.com



FLOOR PREPARATION:

The smoothness and cleanliness of concrete subfloors must meet or exceed the requirements of ASTM F710. Fill all holes and cracks with a latex fortified Portland cement based patching compound. The Manufacturer only recommends the use of latex fortified Portland cement based products as a satisfactory patching or leveling compound. The floor should be flat 3/16" in a 10 foot span.

Do not fill actual expansion joints or other moving joints with elastomeric fillers that are designed to absorb movement in concrete slabs. Cementitious underlayment, patches and resilient flooring installed across true expansion joints will often buckle or crack when the slabs move. Usually architects will specify expansion joint covers for the use with various floor coverings.

ADHESIVE USAGE INSTRUCTIONS:

Please refer to the label on the Manufacturer's Adhesive for installation instructions.

Start of Installation:

Residential Installation Requirements:

- (a) Floor must be clean, smooth, flat and dry before installation.
- (b) Inspection of flooring material prior to installation is required. It is the purchaser's responsibility to verify with the installer that they have received the correct product before the start of installation. Any defects, wrong product, or color should be immediately reported to the retail store from which the flooring was purchased before installation (**within 24hrs of install**). The Manufacturer will not be responsible for labor costs to repair or replace material with defects, wrong product, or color that were apparent before or noticed at the end of an installation. The job site and all flooring material and adhesive (if gluing down) must be acclimated for 48 hours before, during and after installation between 65°F and 85°F (18°and 29°C).
- (c) If gluing down Loose Lay, The Manufacturer requires priming porous floors with a Premium Acrylic Latex Primer to prevent over absorption of adhesives, dust containment, and to insure a better bond of the adhesive to the subfloor/ underlayment.
- (d) Flooring should be laid directly against walls, fixed with a bead of silicone after installation completed. Open transition areas with no wall to lay against should be fixed with 4" wide adhesive.
- (e) It is important for outer planks to fit snug against the wall or cabinets (fixed items), otherwise a 4" wide strip of tape or adhesive is required to hold the perimeter in place. It is best to fit tight against any baseboard or trim. If there is no baseboard and the sheetrock does not extend to the floor, then adhesive is required.



- (f) Make sure each tile/plank is fit tightly to the next piece. Very light tapping to get a tight fit is fine, but take care not to compress the plank you are tapping into. Firm and tight is correct, overly tight will lead to compression and later peaking joints when the compressed planks try to return to normal length or width.
- (g) High traffic areas, areas with large temperature variations, and areas with heavy rolling loads require full spread adhesive.

Commercial Installation Requirements:

Follow steps (a) through (g) above.

Please refer to the label on the Manufacturer's Adhesive for installation instructions.

How to Install Planks and Tile:

1. Decide how you want the floor to run. Plank products usually look best when they run the length of the room. This is all a matter of preference, though, so feel free to lay some planks in different directions to see which way looks better.
2. To avoid narrow plank widths or short plank lengths near the walls and doors, it is important to do some pre-planning. Using the width of the room, calculate how many full boards will fit into the area and how much space remains that will need to be covered by partial planks. Divide the remaining space by two to calculate the width of the partial planks. Do the same along the length.
3. The planks or tiles should be installed from one corner of the room working your way out toward the other wall. Planks or tiles should be laid tight against the wall.
4. Using a utility knife and straight edge, score the top surface of the plank then use more pressure to cut all the way through.
5. Start the next row. Planks should be installed randomly, making sure end joints are staggered and adjoining planks have end joints at least 6" (150mm) from the previous row's end joint. Keep planks and tiles tight to the surrounding floor.
6. When fitting around door jambs or other irregular objects first make a pattern using heavy paper or poster board. Trace the pattern onto the flooring and cut with a utility knife.
7. If a seam is not tight you can easily lift the planks and reposition.



LOOSE LAY

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DO NOT use a damp cloth or damp mop on the new flooring for at least 14 days after the installation. This will allow planks/tiles to become “seated” in the adhesive and prevent excess moisture from interfering with the adhesive bond.

Note: Avoid exposure to direct sunlight. During peak sunlight hours, the use of blinds or curtains is required. Prolonged direct sunlight can result in discoloration and volatile temperature variations causing damage to the floor, which is not covered by The Manufacturer.

The flooring receipt, all moisture/relative humidity testing documentation, and the professional installers receipt will be required to file a claim. If one should arise, please contact the original purchaser to complete a claim form. In the event that you have a flooring concern The Manufacturer will cover the cost of hiring an independent inspector, but if the inspection report comes back deemed that it is an installation error or onsite issue, the inspection fee will be charged back to the dealer/distributor/homeowner.