

COREMAX™ INSTALLATION GUIDE (1)

GENERAL INFORMATION FOR INSTALLERS

WPC floor features the patented Valinge 2G interlocking planks for easy installation and is installed as a glue-less floating floor. The planks lock together to provide a tight water resistant seam, can be installed over most floor surfaces, and are suitable for both residential and light commercial interior applications.

General Information:

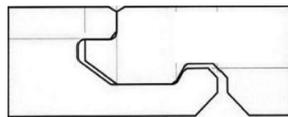
1. Flooring should be transported and stored in a neatly stacked fashion on a smooth, flat surface.
2. Acclimatize the flooring and the rooms to be installed at a constant temperature between 65° and 85°F (18.33° and 29.44°C) for 48 hours before and during installation, maintaining after installation as well.
3. LVCT should only be installed after other trades have finished and the jobsite has been cleaned and cleared of debris that could potentially damage a finished plank installation.
4. Inspect flooring for damage, defects, or shading issues before installation; claims for visual defects will not be accepted after cutting and/or installation.
5. Mix and install planks from several different cartons during installation to ensure a random appearance.
6. Leave 1/4 inch (6.35mm) for expansion around the entire perimeter of the flooring.
7. Flooring should be protected from direct exposure to sunlight.

PLEASE READ PRIOR TO INSTALLATION

WPC floor, is the newest generation of high-quality resilient luxury vinyl flooring, with a strong WPC (wood plastic composite) base core, ensuring a strong watertight click joint. It can be installed in a fraction of time compared to ceramic tiles, traditional luxury glue-down vinyl tiles, or wooden floors. WPC floor resilient vinyl flooring is warm-to-the-touch, and absorbs more sound than wood, laminate, and ceramic tile flooring. WPC floor has a unique interlocking edge design for easy installation. No Glue is required - the floor is fitted as a floating floor. WPC floor wear layer has millions of ceramic microspheres that makes KlicKerfloor a more durable and resistant flooring option. WPC floor can be easily disassembled and re-assembled.

Tools and Materials Needed:

1. Utility Knife
2. Straight Edge Saw
3. Measuring Tape
4. Shears
5. 1/4 Inch Spacers
6. Transition moldings and baseboards
7. Tapping Block and Pull Bar



Hints for Measuring

- Measure the length and width to determine the square footage of the room. Alcoves or offsets should be measured separately. Purchase at least 10% extra to cover waste, trimming, and for future replacement needs.
- If you have more than one run number, we recommend you install planks from 4 or 5 different packs from different run numbers together. This will limit shade variations.
- No underlay is required for WPC flooring.

CAUTION: Do not install WPC floor over carpet. This product is not suitable for outdoor use or rooms that may be exposed to flooding. We also highly recommend you do not install WPC floor in rooms or homes in which the temperature is not controlled. Exposure to long term direct sunlight and temperatures in excess of 60 degrees centigrade (140 degrees Fahrenheit) can cause expansion damage to your floor. We strive to maintain strict quality control during the manufacturing process but we recommend checking all planks to prior to installation.

EASY TO INSTALL - NO GLUE NEEDED

It is the duty of the person installing the floor to inspect all flooring before installation. If during inspection the installer or buyer feels the floor is the wrong color, improperly manufactured, is off-grade, or is the wrong gloss level, he/she should NOT install the flooring. Please immediately contact the retailer from which the flooring was purchased. No claims will be accepted for flooring which is visibly wrong if such flooring is installed. Installed flooring is deemed to be visibly acceptable.

Subfloors General:

Planks can be installed over a variety of subfloor surfaces including concrete on all grade levels, wood, and many existing hard surface floors. The subfloors must be clean, smooth, flat, solid (no movement), and dry. Do not install planks over floors that are sloped for drainage. Any uneven areas greater than 3/16 inch (4.76mm) in a 10 foot (3.05m) radius should be leveled with a Portland cement based patching compound. Vinyl tiles are resistant to water damage but they do not prevent the transmission of moisture. Care should be taken to keep moisture from collecting on either side of the vinyl floor to prevent the growth of unhealthy mold and mildew.

Concrete Subfloors:

Planks can be installed over concrete of all grade levels if a proper moisture barrier is used. A minimum 6 mil polyethylene moisture barrier must be used with concrete subfloors. Moisture vapor emissions should not exceed 5 lbs./24 hours per 1,000 sq. when tested with the Anhydrous Calcium Chloride Test in accordance with ASTM F 1869 or 80% RH in accordance with ASTM F 2170 Standard Test Method for Determining Relative Humidity in Concrete Slabs using in situ Probes. Any uneven areas greater than 3/16 inch (4.76mm) in a 10 foot (3.05m) radius should be leveled with a Portland cement based patching compound. Holes and cracks in the cement should be patched, and expansion joints should be filled with a latex patching compound. Newly poured concrete floors must cure for a minimum of 90 days. Please note it is the person installing the floor and/or the homeowner's responsibility to ensure any moisture or alkalinity issues are resolved prior to installation.

Wood Subfloors:

Planks can be installed over a smooth, flat, level, wood subfloor, underlayment grade plywood, and any other underlayment recommended by the manufacturer for use with a vinyl plank floor. Subfloor should be flat within 3/16 inch (4.76mm) in a 10 foot (3.05m) radius. Wood subfloors must be suspended at least 18" above the ground. Adequate cross-ventilation must be provided, and the ground surface of the crawl space should be covered with a vapor barrier.

NOTE: Avoid subfloors with excessive vertical movement or deflection because subfloor movement will telegraph through to the finished installation. Indications of excessive deflection are: subfloor fastener release, squeaking, compromised or sectional contours such as bowing or dipping in floors and uneven flooring material. Nail or screw subfloor panels to secure boards with excessive vertical movement or deflection prior to installation of the flooring material. Our warranties DO NOT cover any problems caused by inadequate substructures or improper installation of substructures.

Existing Flooring:

WPC floor planks can be installed over a variety of finished floors including single layer resilient sheet flooring/tile, ceramic, marble and terrazzo. The surface must be in good condition and show no signs of excessive moisture conditions. Grout joints and heavy embossing (vinyl) in tile must be leveled so they are flush with the flooring surface. Additionally, the tile may require several skim coats to achieve a flat surface. Carpet, heavily cushioned vinyl floors, or vinyl floors consisting of multiple layers are NOT a suitable subfloor for installation.

COREMAX™ INSTALLATION GUIDE (2)

INSTALLATION GUIDE

1. First, determine how you want the flooring to run. Typically for plank products, the flooring runs the length of the room. There may be exceptions since it is a matter of preference.
2. To avoid narrow plank widths or short plank lengths near the walls/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.
3. Start with a whole plank in the right hand corner of the room, with the tongue side and end toward the wall. Lay the first row of planks along a chalk line and trim to fit to the wall allowing a 1/4 inch (6.35mm) expansion space. If starting the first row with a whole width plank, it will be necessary to trim the tongues next to the wall and then place the cut ends next to the wall. To trim the planks, use a utility knife and a straight edge to score the top surface of the plank, and then bend it downward to separate.
4. The planks install easily without glue. Simply attach the tongue of one plank to the groove side on another plank.



Diagram 1:
First, second and subsequent planks of the first row.

5. Begin installing the first row by laying a plank flat on the floor. With the tongue side facing the wall, align the end of the second plank with the first and lock the end joints together by pushing it straight down on top of the first plank. Lock the short ends of the planks together until the first row is finished. Cut the last board in the row to the necessary length. If the starting wall is out of square, it will be necessary to scribe the first row to match the wall, allowing the opposite side if the row to present a true square base for the rest of the floor. Then the first row is complete, you must have a straight, even base established. Ensure each plank of each subsequent row has a minimum 300mm overlap; that they are fitted brickwork style. This ensures a secure strong fit.



Diagram 2:
After fitting the first row with expansion gap spacers to the wall, fit the first plank of the second row.



Diagram 3:
Second plank of the second row



Diagram 4:
Angle the second plank and fit to the first row.

6. After installing the first row of planks, line up the first plank of the second row, so the outside end is even with the outside end of the plank in the first row. Lock the long side of the second row plank onto the plank on the first row by inserting the tongue of the second plank into the groove on the first plank while holding the plank at a 45-degree angle from the floor. Press the second plank down flat and the tongue will lock firmly into place (Diagram 2).
7. The second plank should then be angled up and click the short end into the first plank, (diagram 3) the second plank can then be lifted and angled to click the long side into the first row (diagram 4). Repeat for each subsequent tile and row.

8. WPC floor planks are unique in that they can also be installed with a pull bar or tapping block and rubber mallet or hammer in difficult areas, such as the last row, and when fitting around door trim. Use a pull bar and rubber mallet or hammer to lock the joints together in the last row. Always use a pull bar on the cut edge of the plank. Factory edges can be damaged if the pull bar is used directly against them.

Bathrooms: When the WPC floor planks are installed in a bathroom the flooring can be laid under the toilet only if the floor is separated from adjacent rooms with a doorway threshold. Otherwise the flooring should be installed around the toilet leaving a 1/8 inch (3.175mm) expansion space. Use 100% silicone caulking to fill the expansion space at the tub, shower and all wet areas to prevent surface water seepage under the floor.

LUXURY WPC VINYL-CLICK TILES INSTALLATION GUIDE

Underfloor Heating

Underfloor heating is possible with warm water heating systems. For other underfloor heating systems/mats, check with the underfloor heating manufacturer. Before fitting, please confirm suitability and their guarantee. The temperature of the floor surface must not exceed 85°F (29.44°C) at any point.

Important Notes:

1. Before removing any existing resilient flooring or tiles, please consult with a flooring professional to determine if asbestos abatement is necessary to avoid exposure. See current edition of the Resilient Floor Covering Institute (RFCI) publication "Recommended Work Practices for Removal of Resilient Floor Coverings" for detailed information and instructions on removing all resilient covered structures.
2. This product DOES NOT contain asbestos or crystalline silica.
3. Remove wall base and undercut door jambs. Do not secure individual planks to the subfloor as it is designed to be a floating floor. Do not install cabinets on top of WPC floor

REPAIRS

In the unlikely event that a plank is damaged for whatever reason, the simplest method is to disconnect the planks carefully (protecting the tongue and groove edges) until the damaged plank can be removed. Then replace the damaged plank with a new one and re-assemble the disconnected planks. This typically works for planks that are close to the two long perimeters of a room. For damaged planks that are not close to the perimeter, you may have to remove the damaged planks and insert new pieces without the short and long end grooves.

1. Using a sharp utility knife and a straight edge, cut out the center of the damaged plank by leaving approximately 1 inch (25.4mm) strip attached to the adjacent planks.
2. Carefully cut back from the four corners of the plank to the inside edges. Carefully remove the plank edges from the adjacent planks making sure the tongues and grooves of the adjacent planks are not damaged.
3. Using a sharp utility knife, remove the tongue strip on both the long and short ends of the replacement plank. In addition, remove the groove strip of the short end of the replacement plank.
4. Place two-sided carpet tape with one half under the sides of the adjacent planks where the tongues and the groove of the replacement plank have been removed. Only the top side release paper of the carpet tape should be removed. Leave the bottom side of the release paper in place - NOT taped to the subfloor.
5. Position the replacement plank by engaging the groove of the long side into the tongue of the adjoining plank and pushing down on the other three sides. The carpet tape will hold the replacement plank in place with its adjacent planks. Use a hand roller to further secure the tape.