

Engineering Flooring Installation & Maintenance

Tools Required

- Utility Knife
- Straight Edge
- Tape Measure
- Spacers
- Do not use foam underlayment under vinyl floor

Prior to installation

- Carefully check flooring material for any defects. Contact your supplier immediately if any defect is found.
- Room temperature shall be no less than 65 °F(18 °C) for 24 hours before, during and after installation.
- Remove quarter round, baseboard molding or cove base.
- Undercut doorway moldings the thickness of the flooring.
- Protect carton corners from damage
- Cartons must be stored horizontally at all times.

Wood Substrates

Wood floors must be double construction with a minimum thickness of 1", free from spring/delection. Top layer of plywood shall be 1/4" minimum thickness underlayment grade plywood. DDCC recommended underlayments include APA Underlayment Grade Plywood A-C, B-C or C-C Plugged, ACCU-PLY, SurePLY, TECPLY, ULAY, C.S.A (CanPly) and Proboard.

Concrete Substrates

Vinyl floor may be installed over on grade, above grade or below grade concrete subfloors. Concrete floors shall be constructed in accordance with the American Concrete Institute (ACI) 302.1 Guide for Concrete Floor and Slab minimum compressive strength of 3500 psi. Installation of moisture vapor barrier is recommended prior to pouring of on or below grade slabs. Moisture vapor transmission shall not exceed 3 lbs./1000 sq.ft/24 hours per ASTM F-1869 (Anhydrous Calcium Chloride Test). Moisture may also be tested according to ASTM F 2170 (Standard Test Method for Determining Relative Humidity in Concrete Floor Slabs Using in situ Probes). When tested according to this method, the internal relative humidity shall not exceed 75%. DDCC vinyl floor may be installed over gypsum based underlayments.

Existing Floors

Vinyl floor may be installed over most smooth, single layer, hard surface existing flooring, Check flooring for any curled areas around the perimeter or at seams and repair if necessary. Use of a good quality cementitious based embossing leveler to smooth and fill the existing floor.

Tools Required

Do not sand, dry sweep, dry scrape, drill, saw, beadblast or mechanically chip or pulverize existing resilient flooring, backing, lining felt or asphaltic "cutback" adhesive. These products may contain asbestos fibers or crystalline silica. Avoid creating dust. Inhalation of such dust is a cancer and respiratory tract hazard. Smoking by individuals exposed to asbestos fibers greatly increases the risk of serious bodily harm. Unless positively certain that the product is a non-asbestos containing material, you must presume it contains asbestos. Regulations may require that the material be tested to determine asbestos content.

Substrate Preparation

- All substrates must be dry, clean, smooth, level, free from all existing adhesive residues, and free from movement or delection.
- The substrate must be level within 3/16" in 10 ft. (4.7 mm in 3m).
- Fill and level all plywood seams and concrete cracks, construction joints, control joints, depressions, grooves or other irregularities. Use a latex fortified, cementitious patching compound.
- Sweep and / or vacuum substrate to remove all dust and debris.

Getting Started

1. Vinyl floor is a floating floor and should not be glued or nailed to the substrate.
2. Vinyl floor is intended for indoor use only.
3. Determine in which direction the planks will be installed. To make the room appear larger or in installing in very small rooms or hallways, it is preferable to lay the planks parallel to the longest room dimension.
4. Do not install cabinets on planks.
5. Carefully measure the room to determine squareness and also to determine the width of the last row of planks. If the width of the last row of planks is less than 2" (50mm), excluding the tongue, the width of first row of planks will have to be cut accordingly.
6. A minimum 5/16" (8.2mm) expansion space is required around the perimeter of the room and all vertical objects.
7. Inspect all planks for visible defects and damage before and during installation. Do not install damaged planks. Vinyl floor will not accept responsibility for claims on flooring installed with obvious defects. During installation, inspect the groove area and remove any debris that may prevent proper assembly of planks.

Substrate Preparation

- After all planks have been installed, remove spacers from perimeter of room.
- Install transition moldings. Do not fasten any moldings through the flooring.
- Predrill and install quarter round or baseboard molding. Molding must be sufficient size to cover the 5/16" (8.2mm) space.
- Do not fasten moldings through the flooring. Fasten into position.
- Use proper floor protectors under the legs of furniture.
- Post installation temperature must be maintained between 65 °F and 100 °F. Relative humidity must be maintained between 40% and 70%.

Rigid Core Luxury Vinyl Flooring Installation

General Instructions

Preparing the floor: For best results, installation must be performed on a stable, flat, dry and dust-free clean surface. Subfloor flatness tolerance is in over 10 ft and should not slope more than 1 per 6 in any direction. Cabinetry should be installed first, then the flooring.

Color Variations: Slight shade variations may occur during manufacturing. For best results, it is recommended to mix several cartons to properly blend the shade.

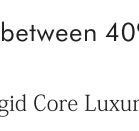
Installation Kit



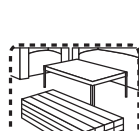
Recommended tools for installation:

1. Tape measure
2. Square
3. Utility knife
4. Tapping block
5. Soft faced hammer
6. in spacers

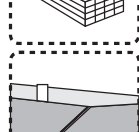
Rigid Core Luxury Vinyl Flooring



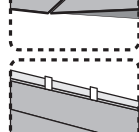
Product should be stored horizontally in a dry area away from direct sunlight. Do not leave next to heat or cooling ducts.



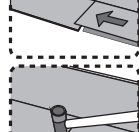
Start installation in a corner of the room, with tongue facing the wall, working from left to right. Leave an expansion gap of 1/8 (3mm) around room perimeter and vertical objects.



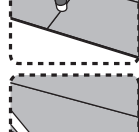
When laying the first row, click the short side of the plank into the previous one and press it by hand. Then use a soft faced hammer and tap to lock completely. Continue to complete the starter row maintaining a straight edge for the following row.



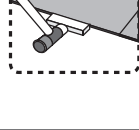
When laying the second row, insert the tongue into the groove on the long edge, holding the back edge slightly up.



Slide the plank up to the short end of the previous plank.



Then drop and lock. Use a soft faced hammer on the short end to ensure a complete lock. Use a tapping block and soft faced hammer on long ends.



Use a tapping block and soft faced hammer on long ends.

Maintenance

Please follow the recommendations in this guide to retain the fresh look and protect the finish. After installing the floor, we recommend a first cleaning to remove and loose dirt or debris that may have been introduced during the installation process. Also, in order to protect the flooring surface from abrasive dirt and debris we recommend installing an effective barrier system to limit the amount of moisture, dirt, and grit that may enter the flooring area. Please check any new cleaning agents on a small test patch of the floor in an inconspicuous area, and avoid using harsh cleaners or ammonia based cleaning products.

1 first, sweep and vacuum the floor surface to ensure removal of all loose dust, dirt, and debris. Using a mop scrub the flooring surface. Use warm, clean water, ring several times or as needed, the use a dry mop or wet vacuum to remove the water and allow to dry.

2 Do not allow pets with unclipped nails to damage your vinyl flooring. It may result in severe scratching to the surface. The same is true for any high – heeled shoes that do not have proper tips on the heels.

3 Avoid exposure to direct sunlight for prolonged periods of time. During peak sunlight hours, use drapes or blinds to minimize the direct sunlight on the vinyl flooring. Most types of flooring will be affected by continuous strong sunlight. In addition, excessive temperatures are not good for resilient floors. Some natural ventilation or intermittent air temperatures are not good for resilient floors. Some natural ventilation or intermittent air conditioning in vacant homes should be considered. Long term continuous inside temperatures over 95F combined with strong direct sunlight will damage the flooring and cause the installation to fail.

4 Do not wax your vinyl flooring, The surface of your floor is very dense and nonporous, which prevents wax from penetrating and thus builds up a bed fro yellowing and dirt collection. The same non – porous feature also provides all the protection against wear and staining that you will need.

5 if our floor has been exposed to excessive amounts of water due to flooding, do not panic, BBL vinyl Floor is waterproof. Simply remove the water as quickly as possible.

A dehumidifier should be promptly turned on in the room to reduce the moisture levels back to normal. Do not dry the room below the normal moisture level that existed previously.