

INSTALLING INSTRUCTIONS FOR VINYL FLOORS IN A HERRINGBONE DESIGN (HERRINGBONE)

I. INFORMATION

These installation guidelines apply to SPC floors only. All instructions and recommendations must be followed for a satisfactory installation.

- Acclimatization of material prior to installation is not required. However, the flooring should be installed in a climate-controlled environment with an ambient temperature range between 13°C and 29°C, or an average temperature of 70°F (21.1°C).
- For installations with 3-season cycles, i.e. the home or the installed room is without air conditioning for longer periods at certain times of the year. The permissible temperature range after installation is a room temperature between 0° and 37.7°C. This allowance only applies to floating floors and does not apply to glued-down floors.
- Avoid prolonged exposure to direct sunlight, as this can lead to discolouration. The use of curtains or blinds is recommended during sunshine hours. Too high temperatures due to direct sunlight can lead to thermal expansion and UV fading.
- Check all planks for damage before installation. If you have any concerns regarding the fit or manufacture of the product, please contact the Customer Support Service of econfloor Polska Sp.z.o.o. Claims will not be accepted for cut to size and/or installed flooring.
- Use cementitious patching and levelling compounds that meet or exceed the maximum moisture and pH requirements. The use of gypsum-based patching and/or levelling compounds containing Portland cement or high alumina cement that meet or exceed 3,000 psi compressive strength is acceptable.
- For installation in areas larger than 50 x 50 inches, 2500 square metres provide a minimum expansion space of 12.7 mm (1/2 inch) around the perimeter.
- SPC flooring is water and moisture resistant and reliably secures the floor panels on all four sides. However, excessive moisture in the subfloor can promote mould, mildew and other moisture-related problems such as trapping moisture emissions under the floor, which can lead to an unhealthy indoor environment.
- An additional layer of 6 mil poly film or equivalent vapour retarder (Perm rating of 0.1 or less) can be used as an additional protective layer.

INFORMATION ON THE UNDERBODY

All subfloors must be clean, flat, dry and structurally sound. Proper subfloor preparation is an essential part of a successful installation. The subfloor must be flat - 3/16" in 10' or 1/8" in 6'.

WOOD SUBFLOORS

Do not install material over wood subfloors directly over concrete or over dimensional lumber or plywood used over concrete.

1. Do not apply plastic film to wooden subfloors.
2. Basements and crawl spaces must be dry. The use of 6 mil black polyethylene is required to cover 100% of the crawl space soil. Crawl space clearance from floor to underside of joist must be a minimum of 18 inches and perimeter vent clearance should be 1.5% of total area square footage of crawl space for cross ventilation. Local codes apply if required.
3. All other subfloors - plywood, OSB, particleboard, chipboard, waferboard, etc. must be structurally sound and must be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Local building codes may only specify minimum requirements for the flooring system and may not provide sufficient rigidity and support for proper installation and performance. If required, add an additional layer of APA rated underlayment, fasten and secure according to the underlayment manufacturer's recommendations.

CONCRETE SUBFLOORS

1. Those responsible must be smooth, safely dry, clean and free of foreign bodies such as dust, wax, solvents, paint, grease, oils and old adhesive residues. The joints must be hard and tight and free of powder or flaking.
2. New concrete slabs must be dry
3. Not over concrete with high rights or hydrostatic control. Excessive cracks in the subfloor can cause mould, mildew and other moisture-related problems such as trapping moisture emissions under the floor, which can lead to an unhealthy indoor environment. The pH of concrete should be between 7 and 10.
4. The responsibility for declaring that the concrete is dry enough for the installation of the floor lies with the flooring installer.

NOTE: It may not be the installer's responsibility to perform these tests. However, it is the responsibility of the floor cover installer to ensure that these tests have been performed and that the results are acceptable prior to installing the floor cover. IF MOISTURE TESTS are performed, this will only indicate the conditions at the time of the test.

LIGHTWEIGHT CONCRETE

All recommendations and warranties regarding the suitability and performance of lightweight concrete under resilient flooring are the responsibility of the lightweight concrete manufacturer. The installer of the lightweight product may need to be authorised or certified by the manufacturer. Proper on-site mixing ratios and properly functioning pumping equipment are critical. A bagging test is recommended to ensure proper mixing.

- Lightweight aggregate concretes with a dry density greater than 90 lbs. per cubic foot may be acceptable under resilient soils.
- Concrete slabs with high static and / or dynamic loads should be designed with higher strengths and densities to support such loads. - The surface must be permanently dry, clean, smooth, dust-free and structurally sound.
- Perform a bond test to determine the compatibility of the adhesive with the substrate. Three internal relative humidity tests should be performed for areas up to 1000 SF. One additional test for each additional 1000 SF.

Radiant heating

Radiant heated subfloor systems can be made of concrete, wood or a combination of both. The heating system components must be at least 1/2-inch away from the flooring product. The system must be turned on and operational for a minimum of 2 weeks prior to installation to reduce residual moisture. Three days prior to installation the temperature must be lowered to 65 degrees, after installation gradually increase the temperature in 5°F increments to avoid overheating. The maximum operating temperature should never exceed 85°F. The use of a floor temperature sensor is recommended to avoid overheating.

Hydro-radiant floors

Pump heated water from a boiler through pipes laid in a pattern under the floor. Usually installed in ducts under a wood subfloor in concrete slabs. The installer must follow a specific nailing pattern to avoid penetration into the heating system

I. WARNING! DO NOT SAND, DRY SWEEP, DRILL, SAW, BEAD BLAST OR MECHANICALLY CHIP OR PULVERISE.

EXISTING FLOOR COVERINGS

Floor coverings can be installed over most existing hard surface floor coverings as long as the existing floor surface is fully adherent, clean, flat, dry, structurally sound and free from deflection.

- Existing vinyl sheet flooring should not be heavily cushioned and should not be more than one layer thick. Soft underlay and soft substrates impair the locking ability of the product and reduce the indentation resistance.
- Installation on carpet is not permitted.
- Do NOT lay over concrete floors.
- Never use solvents or citrus adhesive remover to remove old adhesive residues. Solvent residues remaining in and on the subfloor can affect the new floor covering.

II. INSTALLATION

Tools: tape measure, utility knife, jigsaw, tapping block or rubber mallet, tie rod, $\frac{1}{8}$ " spacer, T-square, safety glasses, broom or vacuum and, if necessary, tools to repair the subfloor.

Floating installation

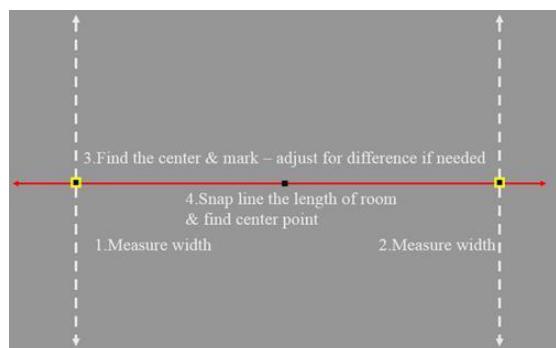
SPC flooring is designed for floating installation. DO NOT fix the planks to the subfloor when using the floating installation method.

The correct perimeter expansion space is required (6.35 mm). Undercut all door jambs. Do not attach wall mouldings and/or transition strips to the planks.

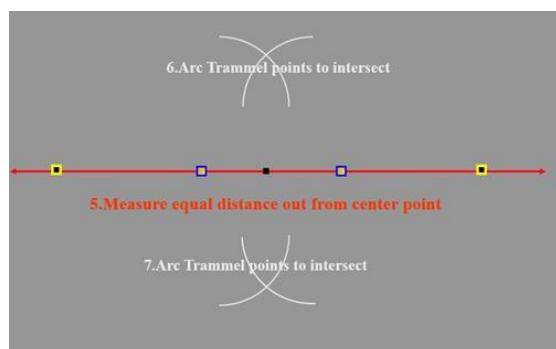
The herringbone planks can be identified by:

- a - Herringbone plank with groove at the right end.
- b - Herringbone plank with groove at the left end.

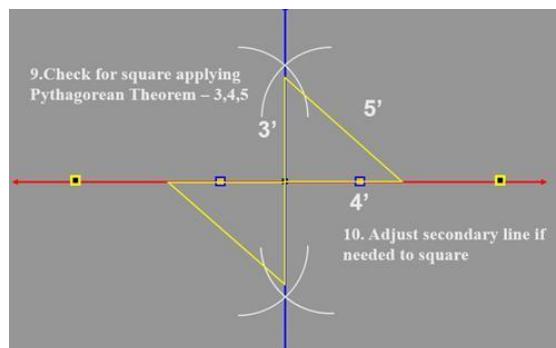
LAYING INSTRUCTIONS



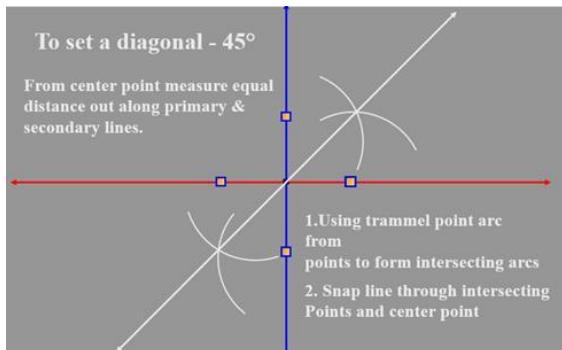
Set up a primary line



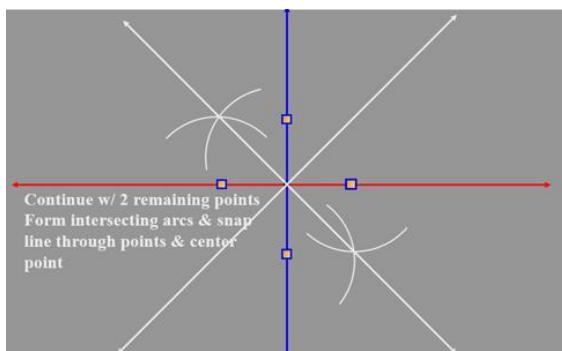
Set up a primary line



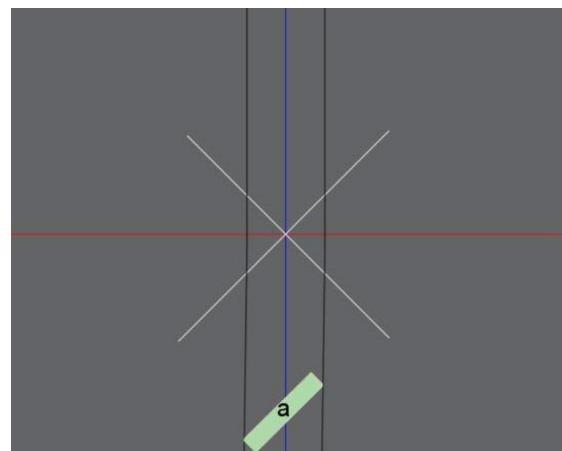
Once you have established the primary and secondary lines, look for squares - use the 3", 4", 5" method (also known as the Pythagorean theorem). For larger areas you can use 6", 8" and 10" and so on.



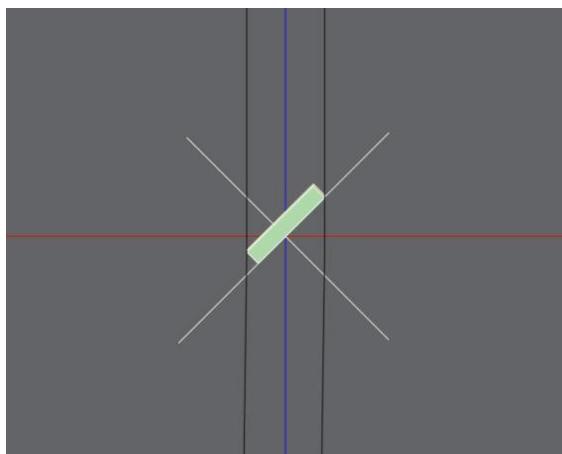
Set diagonals - first line - 45 degrees.



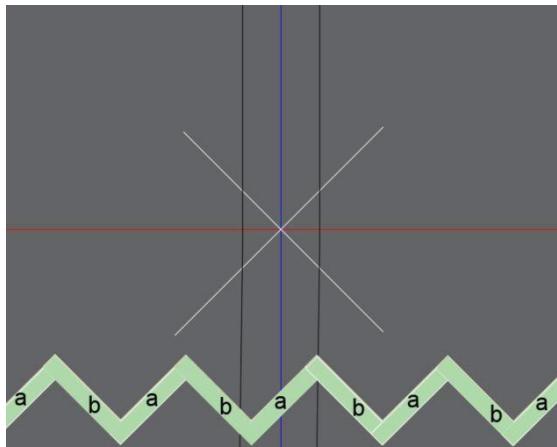
Second diagonal - 45 degrees. Once all the lines have been defined, the pattern can be laid out from the primary lines or the diagonal lines can be used up to an angle of 45 degrees.



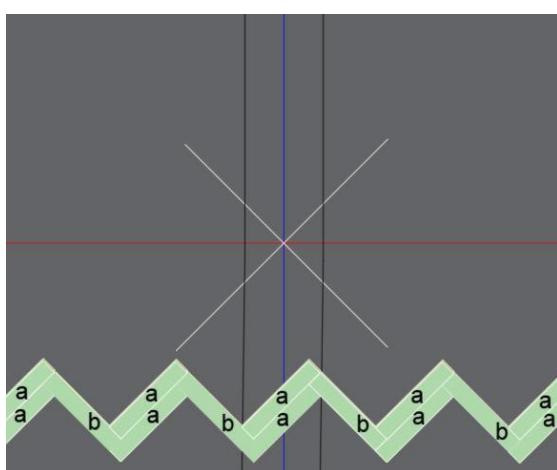
Once you have determined the direction to install the pattern, you must lay out a plank and set reference lines (secondary) to prevent the pattern from running off. Always refer to the product's installation guidelines for complete installation details prior to installation.



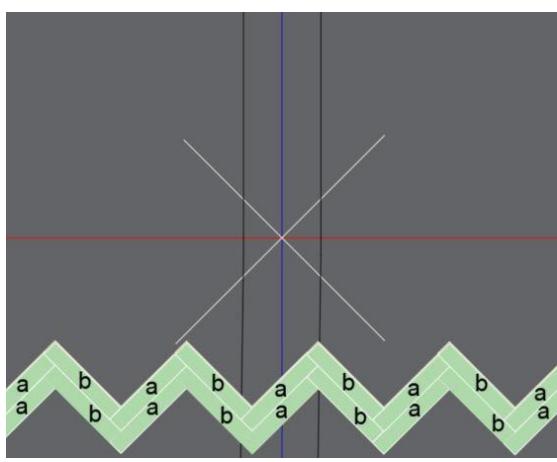
After the secondary lines have been created. Move a plank to the start wall and align the groove-side end point and the tongue-side end point with the secondary lines.



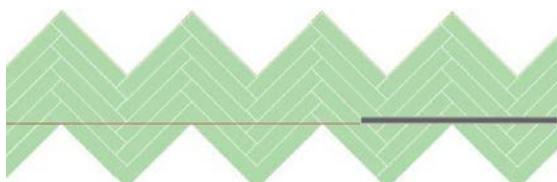
Install the planks alternately (a) and (b) towards the outer walls. This creates a centred layout for the room.



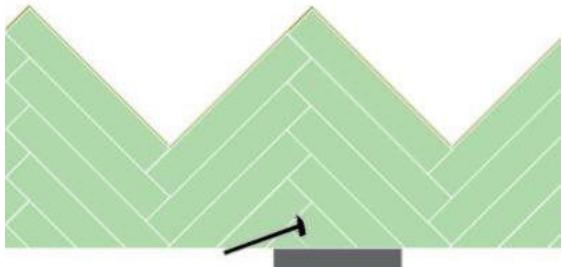
After installing the first herringbone row, start at the back right corner and install the (a) plank, skipping (b) across the width of the herringbone layout.



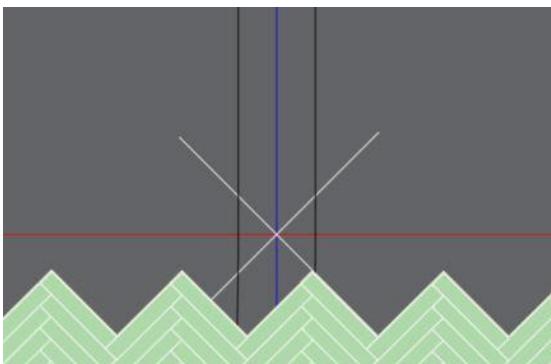
Once the (a) planks are installed, proceed to install the (b) planks across the width of the herringbone layout.



After 4-5 rows of the herringbone pattern have been installed across the width, push 6-12 inches out from the wall. Chalk a line across the width of the planks to remove the installed excess material. Take a straight edge and score the product several times with a utility knife along the chalk line.



Place a block under the material on the side of the chalk line so that the material remains in the installation. Take a hammer and hit the excess side to loosen.



Work the planks (a) and (b) from right to left during installation.

Final inspection:

After cleaning, check the floor for nicks, scratches, gaps or boards that may have moved during installation, as well as any other defects that need to be addressed.

Finalisation

- Sweep or vacuum the floor
- Clean the floor with a suitable parquet cleaner
- Install transition pieces - i.e. thresholds, T-mouldings, base plates and quarter rounds. Nail mouldings to the wall, not to the floor.
- Inspect the final floor for nicks and/or minor gaps.
- Unused material should be left with the owner and stored in a dry place in case future repairs are needed.
- Use plywood or hardboard when moving heavy appliances or furniture across the floor.