

Herringbone Hybrid Collection

SPC Rigid Core Flooring

PLEASE READ ALL INSTRUCTION, CAREFULLY, BEFORE YOU BEGIN INSTALLATION, IMPROPER INSTALLATION WILL VOID WARRANTY

INSTALLATION GUIDE:

Dear Customer, you have just purchased an SPC flooring product, produced with the latest technologies. Its exclusive hybrid composition guarantees you optimal performance in humid and temperate situations where other types of PVC flooring are unadvisable.

PRE-INSTALLATION SUBFLOOR REQUIREMENTS

All Subfloors must be:

- Dry
- Clean: Thoroughly swept and free of all debris
- Structurally sound
- Level: Flat to 4.7mm per 3.3 meters radius

Wood sub-floors must be dry and well secured. Nail or screw every 15cm along joists to avoid squeaking. If not level, sand down high spots and fill low spots with a leveling patch. Make sure all crawl space are open & has proper ventilation.

Concrete subfloors must be fully cured, at least 60 days old, and should have a painted or 200 micron polyethylene vapour barrier between concrete and ground. Subfloor should be flat and level within 4.7mm per 3.3 meters. If necessary grind high spots down and level low spots with a leveling compound.

Ceramic Tile, resilient tile and sheet vinyl must be well bonded to subfloor, in good condition, clean and level. Do not sand existing vinyl floors, as they may contain asbestos.

INSTALLATION TOOLS

- Tape measure
- Pencil
- Chalk line
- 3M Scotch-Blue™ 2080 Tape
- Tapping block (trimmed piece of flooring)
- Heel iron / pry bar / pull bar
- Crosscut power saw / Guillotine
- Rubber mallet

STARTING YOUR INSTALLATION

Work from several open boxes of flooring and “dry lay” the floor before permanently laying the floor. This will allow you to select the varying grains & colors and to arrange them in a harmonious pattern. Remember, it is the installers' responsibility to determine the expectations of what the finished floor will look like with the end user first and then to cull out pieces that do not meet those expectations.

Begin installation next to an outside wall. This is usually the straightest and best reference for establishing a straight working line. Establish this line by measuring an equal distance from the wall at both ends and snapping a chalk line. The distance you measure from the wall should be the width of a plank. You may need to scribe cut the first row of planks to match the wall in order to make a straight working line if the wall is not square.

You may want to position a few rows before starting installation to confirm your layout decision and working line. When laying flooring, stagger end joints from row to row by at least 30cm/300mm. When cutting the last plank in a row to fit, you can use the cut-off end to begin the next row. If cut-off end is less than 30cm/300mm in length, discard it and instead cut a new plank at a random length and use it to start the next row. Always begin each row from the same side of the room. When near a wall, you can use a pry bar to pry close the side and end joints.

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

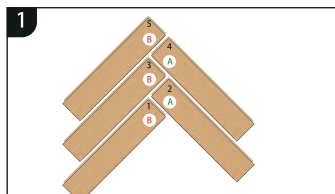
KEY INSTALLATION CONSIDERATIONS

	RESIDENTIAL and COMMERCIAL APPPLICATIONS
Subfloor flatness tolerances	Flat to 4.7mm per 3.3meter radius
Vapor barrier recommended	Painted or 200 micron
Acclimatisaton requirements	24 hours recommended
Transition requirements (T-Mold) for large spaces	Required when in excess of recommended floor coverage. <i>N.B. Recommended coverage in an uncontrolled environment is 20lin.m x 15lin.m</i>
Transition requirements (T-Mold) Doorways/Thresholds	Required if outside of recommended floor coverage of 20 lin.m x 15 lin.m
Installation over existing ceramic tile floor	Filling in grout lines wider than 5mm/deeper than 5mm is required
Glue down installation	Not recommended / Except for stair cases
Subfloor RH/MVER (Moisture vapour emission rate) recommendations	85% RH/8 lbs MVER (Moisture vapour emission rate)
Radiant heat	Not to exceed 28° C
Perimeter expansion requirements	Expansion gap must be 10mm within the total floor coverage. Expansion gap to be covered with a 1/4 round or skirting on perimeter walls & around heavy fixed objects
Optimal interior Environmental conditions	18°– 30°C 60% - 80% RH
Fitted cabinets	Do not install cabinets on floor planks/panels
Extreme temperature	Should be maintained between 3°C and 50°C
Definition of “waterproof”	Structural integrity of flooring will not degrade due to contact with moisture/water

Inspection: Prior to installation, inspect planks in daylight for visible faults/damage. Check if subfloor/site conditions comply with the specifications described in these instructions. If you are not satisfied do not install, and contact your supplier.

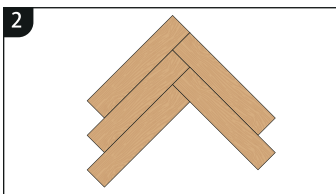
Before laying: Measure the room at right angle to the direction of the planks. For best visual effect, planks in the final row should be at least 50mm wide (minimum), or half width of plank. For this purpose, planks in the first row can be cut to smaller size. Shuffle planks in order to obtain a pleasant blend of shades. Lay planks preferably following the direction of the main source of light. We recommend laying on wooden floors crossways (ensure there is sufficient cross ventilation running under the existing wooden floor) to the existing floorboard. Planks must not be nailed or screwed to the subfloor. Baseboards and molding must not be fixed in a way which restricts the movement of the floor.

1. Build starting triangles



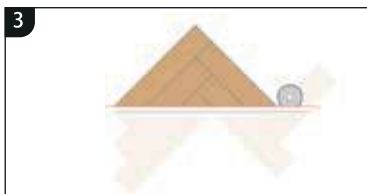
Take B-strips and A-strips and position them as shown above.

Note! The number of strips varies depending on the width of the strips used.



Install the strips precisely and in the order indicated by the numbers on the strips. Carefully check the joints between the strips after every strip that is added.

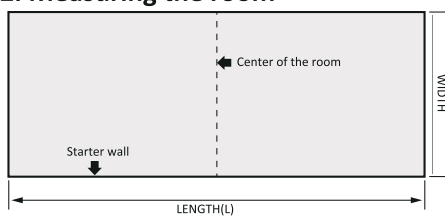
Note! No protruding edge may be felt!



Cut the triangle according to the indicated red line. Depending on the kind of saw you use, it may be useful to dismantle the triangle before sawing.

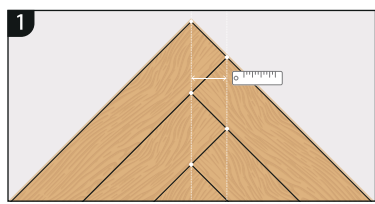
Note! The excess (below the line) is to be saved for last row installation.

2. Measuring the room

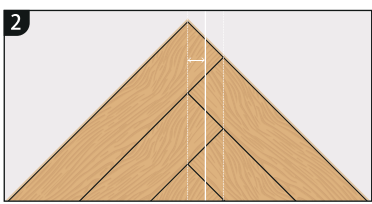


Define the wall from where you intend to start the installation. Mark out the center of the room.

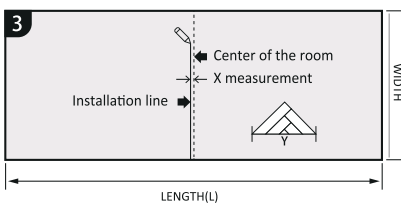
3. Calculating the number of triangles



Measure the distance between the two straight lines, originating from the corners of the strips.



Devide this number by two, and get the **X measurement.**



Drawing the installation line

Start from the center of the room. Parallel offset the line using the **X measurement** as distance.

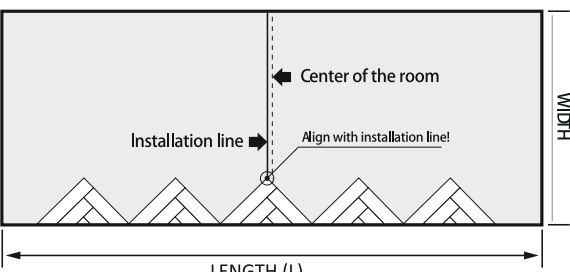
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$$\frac{L + X}{Y} = \text{Quantity}$$

Calculate the number of needed starting triangles with the formula to the left.

Note! Round up to the next full number.

4. Start installation



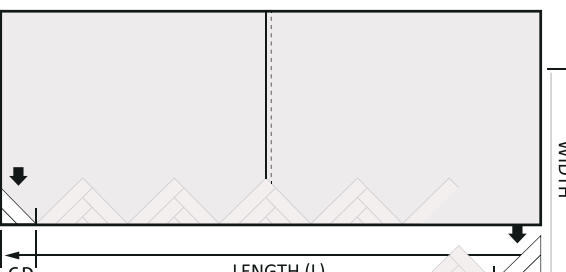
Lay out the triangles with their long side towards the starting wall.

Align the center triangle top with the installation line.

Make sure the underlay material is installed beforehand and the installation line remains visible.

Note! Use expansion wedges for the expansion gap.

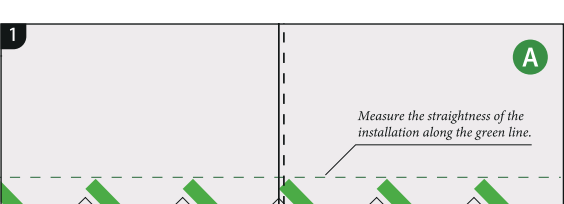
5. Finalising the start row



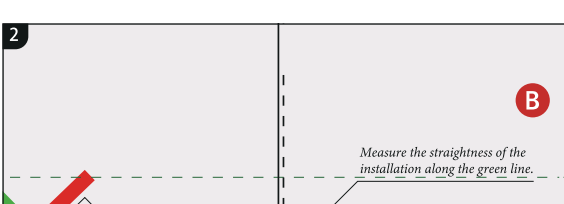
Now cut the distances C-D and E-F from the remaining triangle(s) and position them.

Note! In case you have calculated and built an uneven number of triangles, leave the outer two triangles aside. For the case that you have built an even number of triangles, lay one aside.

Further installation of pattern

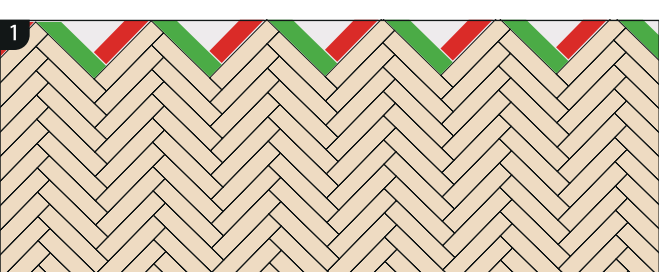


Install **A-strips** to connect all triangles. The joints between the A-strip and the triangle need to be checked very carefully. No protruding edge may be felt! Cut the most left piece to fit into the room, considering an expansion gap. Measure the straightness of the installation along the green line. Repeat that measuring with the straightedge progressively throughout the installation. Deviations need to be corrected, should they occur (see schematics below).



Now install **B-strips** and cut the most right piece to size.

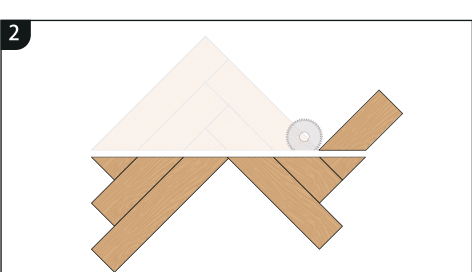
Last row installation



This alternating installation of A-strips and B-strips continues throughout the whole room. It is important to check frequently that:

- all expansion wedges remain in their position.
- all joints are closed and the strips are locked into one another.
- you follow the installation line.
- the tops of the strips in one line remain straight and perpendicular to the installation line.

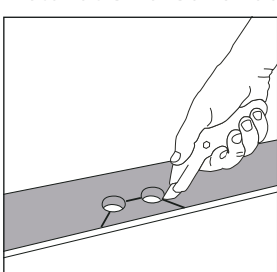
Note! Measure approx every fifth row.



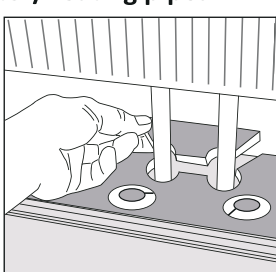
Excess pieces from starting triangles:

Dismantle the excess material from the starting triangles. Use it to close the open gaps to the finishing wall. Use the leftover from strips 1,2 etc. consecutively and cut to size if necessary.

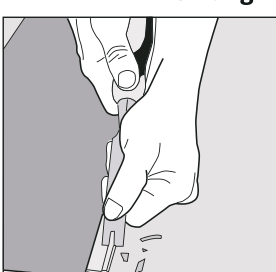
Installation around radiator/heating pipes



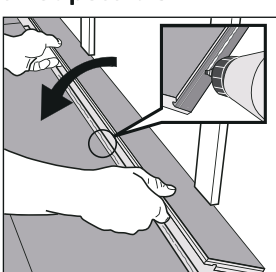
Drill holes two times larger than the diameter of the pipes. Remove a piece of the strip with a utility knife or a saw. Put the strip on one side of the pipes and the removed piece on the other side.



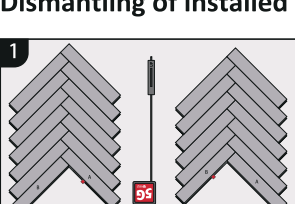
When angling is not possible



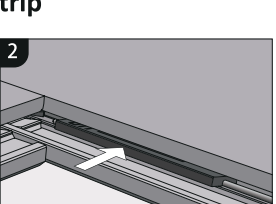
Remove the locking element according to the picture. Use an applicable glue to connect the strips. Press- place wedges between the glued strip and the wall.



Dismantling of installed strip

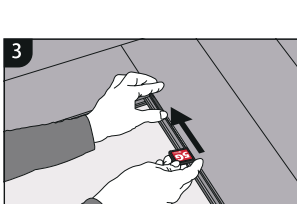


When a strip is locked, it is not possible to take it up by hand. Use the 5G dismantling pin together with the guiding block to disassemble the strip.

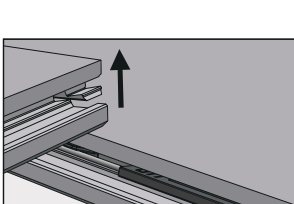


Insert the 5G® dismantling pin into the hole of the guiding block. Put the guiding block into the groove of the strip.

Note! The sign "UP" should be upwards.



Push forward the 5G® releasing tool. The 5G dismantling pin pushes back the flexible tongue and releases the strip for dismantling.



Now it is easy to lift the strip up at its long side.

Protection and Maintenance of Your Floor

Lasting beauty can be achieved through purchasing a quality floor covering and providing proper on-going maintenance. Please follow the recommendations in this guide to retain the fresh look and protect the floor finish.

- After installation, we recommend a first cleaning to remove any loose dirt or debris that may have been caused during installation. Also, in order to protect the floor surface from walked in abrasive dirt and debris we recommend the use of an effective barrier system to limit the amount of moisture, dirt and grit that may enter the area, by using a good walk on/off mat.
- Check any new cleaning agent on a small test patch of the floor in an inconspicuous area.
- Avoid using harsh cleaners or any cleaner with an ammonia base.
- Furniture should be moved onto the newly installed floor using an appliance hand truck over hardboard runways, or pulled on towels/blankets into position and be fitted with felt pads to protect your flooring surface.
- **Avoid exposure to long periods of direct sunlight. Close blinds or drapes during peak sunlight hours. Floor covering subjected to excessive heat and light is subject to thermal degradation. Use appropriate precautions to protect the floor.**
- Natural ventilation or intermittent air conditioning in vacant/holiday homes should be used.
- Oil or petroleum-based products can result in surface staining. Do not track asphalt-driveway sealer or automobile-oil drips onto the vinyl floor covering.
- Use non-staining mats. Rubber will discolour the floor or cause it to turn yellow.
- Frequently moved furniture should be equipped with felt pads to avoid scratching the floor. Heavy furniture and appliances should be equipped with non-staining large surface floor protectors. Furniture with castors or wheels must be easy swiveling, large surface non-staining and suitable for resilient floors. Do NOT use ball type castors as they can damage the floor. For office chairs soft-wheeled castors must be used.
- Use felt floor protectors under furniture.
- Do not allow pets with unclipped nails to damage your flooring. It may result in severe scratching to the surface. The same is true for any high/stiletto heeled shoes that do not have proper tips on the heels.
- Sweep or vacuum the floor regularly to remove loose dirt. Do NOT use vacuums that use a beater bar or turn beater bar off.
- Do NOT use electric brooms with hard plastic bottoms with no padding.
- Clean up spills immediately.
- Micro mop (damp) as needed using clean water and a diluted floor cleaner. Do NOT use harsh cleaners or chemicals on the floor. Do NOT use abrasive scrubbing tools. Do NOT use detergents, abrasive cleaners or "mop and shine" products.
- SPC Flooring, like other smooth floors, may become slippery when wet. Allow time for floor to dry after washing. Immediately wipe up wet areas from spills, foreign substances or wet feet.
- If your floor has been exposed to excessive amounts of water due to flooding, do not panic, Belle Vië Herringbone Hybrid Collection is waterproof. Simply remove the water as quickly as possible. A humidifier should be promptly turned on in the room to reduce the moisture levels back to normal. Do not dry the room to below the moisture level that existed previously.