

# ECOVERT<sup>®</sup>

## FLOORING COLLECTION

### Installation Guide LVP Click

#### **Materials Required for Installation:**

- Tape Measure
- Square ruler
- Chalk line
- Utility knife
- Hand/Seam roller

#### **Acceptable Subfloors:**

LVP Click products can be installed directly over most existing floor coverings, except for carpet, laminate, floating floors systems and cushioned vinyl flooring.

#### **• Wood subfloor**

The Manufacturer recommends subfloors that are APA subfloor grade and warranted by the manufacturer. Any failure of the subfloor or flooring as a result of the subfloor is **NOT** the responsibility of The Manufacturer.

#### **• Concrete**

Moisture levels of concrete slabs before, during and after installation must be 5 lbs. per 1000 square feet per 24 hours using an anhydrous calcium chloride test according to ASTM F1869 and pH must be between 5.0 and 9.0; or, if using ASTM F2170 IN-Situ Probes, should be less than 90% RH (relative humidity). In some instances, it may be necessary to adhere the LVP to “Special needs” areas (steps, ramps, landings, etc.) Refer to the LVP Glue Down instructions if adhering is necessary.

#### **• Radiant Heated Floors**

Radiant heated floors must be approved by the manufacturer for the use of their product with resilient vinyl flooring applications. The subfloor temperature should not exceed 85°F (29°C) and the system should be turned off 24 hours prior to and after installation. There should be no more than a 5 degree rate of rise per hour.

#### **• Underlayment**

If you choose to use an underlayment, The Manufacturer recommends nothing thicker than 1.5mm.

### **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.

### **Subfloor and Wall/Door Preparation:**

Note: DO NOT install cabinets on top of floating LVP. The surface beneath the floor must be sufficiently prepared in advance to guarantee a successful installation of the flooring.

- Fill any low spots in the subfloor greater than 3/16 inch in 10 foot span with a Portland cement leveling compound.
  - Ceramic tile and embossed flooring will require skim coating with a Portland based patch to avoid bottom up pattern telegraphing.
  - Remove any existing floor molding. Removal of wall baseboards is optional as quarter round can be installed to avoid baseboard removal.
- Undercut doorjamb so the 1/4 inch expansion space is maintained, allowing the LVP to slip under doorjamb/case molding.
- Sweep the subfloor clean. The floor must also be free of all contaminates.

**Inspection of flooring material prior to installation is required.** Any defects 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 that were apparent before or noticed at the end of an installation.

### **Start of Installation:**

- Floor must be clean, smooth, flat and dry before installation.
- Check the tongue and groove to assure it is free of debris or damage.
- To achieve maximum appearance, mix planks from two to three cartons from the same production.

The advantage of the LVP Click product is that it allows you to choose your own starting position, direction and can work one plank/tile at a time.

Walls are not always straight. Snap a chalk line for your first row to follow.

**Maintain** a 1/4" (1/2 cm) expansion space around all walls. Quarter round or baseboard molding will cover this expansion space. Make sure that you have a transition break every 30ft in either direction. Note that in doorways that are less than 6ft, use a t-molding. **IMPORTANT:** Maintain the 1/4 inch space around cabinets, pipes, toilet flanges and any obstacle in the floor.

- For plank installation, staggering the end joints a minimum of 6 inches is required.
- For tile installation, staggering the end joints a minimum of 3 inches is required.

### **Note:**

Do not install four corners together, as this will not provide a stable installation.

**Clicking Planks/Tiles Together:**

To click the end joint of the plank/tile together, click the short side of the plank/tile vertically into the previous one by pressing it by hand and rolling it with a hand roller or seam roller to ensure a fully compressed tight fit.

To click the length joint of the plank/tile together, place long joint together, lifting slightly to engage lock. Rotate downward, clicking together for a tight fit. Use a small hand roller or seam roller to press/lock the compression fit end joint.

If there are any gaps, we recommend using a small scrap piece of plank/tile with the lock on the edge. Lock groove-to-tongue or tongue-to-groove for this application. Lock the scrap piece to the area requiring tapping, and lightly tap the edge of the material. This will bring the tile edges tight together.

Cut the plank/tile by scoring through the top wear layer with a utility knife then snap the plank/tile across the score.

Install adjoining rows as you did the first; one piece at a time. Holding the plank/tile at a slight angle, place it against the profile in the first row. Rotate the plank/tile down to secure the length joint assuring there are no gaps along the joint.

The adjoining planks/tiles are aligned by sliding the long joint into position, shifting it to properly match the end joint against the previous plank/tile. Repeat until you reach the final row of material.

To install the final row of planks/tiles, you will usually need to cut them. We recommend the following: lay a panel on top of the last row installed. Lay another plank/tile against the edge of the wall. Mark the plank/tile underneath.

Cut the plank/tile through the wear layer and snap along the score. Install the last row leaving ample expansion space.

# LVP Care & Maintenance Guide

Your LVP flooring will provide years of carefree use. You will find that it is not only beautiful, but durable. It is also much easier to maintain than most other flooring products, thanks to its tough protective finish and moisture resistance. It only takes a few simple care and maintenance steps to keep your floor looking beautiful for years to come.

## Residential Care & Maintenance Guidelines

To help protect and keep your floor clean, following these proper care and maintenance guidelines:

### Preventative Measures:

- Prevent indentations and scratches by the use of non-staining floor protectors on the legs of chairs, appliances and all heavy furniture. Floor protectors should be at least one inch in diameter.
- Do not flood floor or subject to standing water.
- Protect your floor from tracked-in dirt by using mats at all outside entrances. Mats should have a non-rubberized backing and be marked as non-staining.
- Avoid tracking-in tar or asphalt from driveways.
- Avoid high heel shoes on your floor as they can cause permanent indentations.
- Protect your floors against burns. Burns from cigarettes, matches or other extremely hot items can cause permanent damage.
- Avoid exposure to direct sunlight for prolonged periods, as this can cause discoloration.

### Cleaning and Maintenance:

- Sweep the floor regularly with a soft bristle broom to remove loose dirt.
- For every day maintenance, a mop moistened/damp with warm water will suffice.
- For a heavier cleaning you can use a low ph (neutral) cleaner. Example is "Zep" cleaner.
- Spills should be cleaned up immediately.

### DO NOT use the following on your LVP floor:

- Soap based detergents
- Wet Swiffer's
- Abrasive or mop and shine products
- Floor wax
- Ammonia or bleaches
- Vacuum cleaner with a rotating beater bar
- Steam mop

Always read the cautionary information on all cleaners prior to use.

**IMPORTANT:** Never push, pull or drag furniture, appliances or other items across the floor. When moving furniture or heavy items, always lift and carry the items. Place hardboards between the flooring and object to move.