



LVP CLICK

INSTALLATION GUIDE

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MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR INSTALLATION:

- Tape Measure
- Square Ruler
- Chalk Line
- Utility Knife
- Hand/Seam Roller

ACCEPTABLE SUBFLOORS:

The Manufacturer will not warrant or accept responsibility of any kind for flooring failures related to the use of unacceptable substrates and surfaces. Any failure of the subfloor or flooring due to the subfloor is not the responsibility of The Manufacturer. All subfloors must be tested for moisture and documented for warranties to be maintained.

Approved Substrates:

- Concrete
- Portland Based Underlayments
- Terrazzo
- APA Approved Plywood
- Fiber Cement Underlayment
- Radiant Heated Subfloors (not exceeding 85°F (29°C))
- Properly Prepared VCT
- Properly Prepared Sheet Vinyl (single layer, fully adhered)

Wood Subfloor:

Wood Subfloors must be American Plywood Association (APA) rated subfloor grade as specified and warranted by the manufacturer. All wooden subfloors require moisture testing along with documentation.

Concrete:

See Grade Levels below. All concrete subfloors require moisture testing (see "Moisture Testing" for further details). All concrete subfloors require moisture testing along with documentation.



GRADE LEVELS:

Suspended:

An acceptable suspended floor is a concrete or wood substrate with a minimum of 18" (460mm) of well-ventilated air space beneath it. The Manufacturer recommends that a moisture vapor barrier be placed on the ground below the air space.

On-Grade:

An acceptable on-grade floor is a concrete substrate in direct surface contact with the ground at the surrounding ground level. The concrete slab should be protected from moisture penetration and incorporate a permanent, effective moisture vapor retarder with a minimum thickness of 0.010 and a permeance of 0.1 per ASTM F710.

Below-Grade:

An acceptable below-grade floor is a concrete substrate partially or completely in contact with the ground below the average surrounding ground level. The concrete slab should be protected from moisture penetration and incorporate a proven moisture vapor barrier. The concrete slab should be protected from moisture penetration and incorporate a permanent effective moisture vapor retarder with a minimum thickness of 0.010 and a permeance of 0.1 per ASTM F710.

Unacceptable Surfaces:

- Cushion-back vinyl
- Laminate
- Any floating floor system
- Carpet

MOISTURE TESTING:

All concrete slabs, both old and new, must be tested for moisture transmission using the Calcium Chloride Moisture Test according to ASTM F1869. Moisture vapor transmission should not exceed the recommended levels of between 3-5 lbs. per 1,000 sq. ft. in 24 hours. This test should be performed and documented prior to installation. Also test for relative humidity in concrete floor slabs using in-situ probes, which should be no more than 80% RH per ASTM F2170 before, during and after installation.



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PH LEVELS:

pH on concrete substrates must be between 7 and 9.

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.

The floor must be clean, smooth, flat and dry. Remove all foreign substances such as wax, grease, dirt, construction marks and contaminants, and any substance or chemical that would interfere with a good bond. Avoid using sweeping compounds. Do not install over substrates that have been chemically cleaned. The flatness of wood subfloors or underlayment must not exceed on variation of 3/16" in 10 feet.

Please Note: If removal of existing resilient floor covering is required, follow all recommended Resilient Floor Covering Institute (RFCI) work practices at www.rfci.com The Manufacturer only recommends the use of Portland cement based products as a satisfactory patching or leveling compound for the installation of all The Manufacturer flooring products.

COMMON USES:

- Leveling Substrates
- Filling holes
- Filling cracks
- Embossing existing resilient floor, ceramic tile or VCT
- Leveling non water-soluble adhesives
- Filling saw cuts and/or construction joints

WARNING:

For installation over old resilient floor coverings or when considering removing existing resilient floors, please be advised that these products may possibly contain asbestos fibers or crystalline silica. Please follow all recommended Resilient floor Covering Institute (RFCI) work practices at www.rfci.com.



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 contaminants.

START OF INSTALLATION:

- Inspection of flooring material prior to installation is required. It is the purchaser's responsibility to verify with the installer that they have received the correct product before the start of installation. Any defects, wrong product, or color 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, wrong product, or color that were apparent before or noticed at the end of an installation. The job site and all flooring material and adhesive must be kept for 48 hours before, during and after installation between 65° F and 85° F (18° and 29°C).
- 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.
- Tiles and planks may be cut with a small tile cutter or scored and snapped.

The advantage of our LVP Click product is that it allows you to choose your own starting position, direction and can work one plank/tile at a time. Due to the fact that walls are not always straight, snap a chalk line for your first row to follow.



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IMPORTANT: Maintain the 1/4 inch space around walls, cabinets, pipes, toilet flanges and any obstacle in the floor. Quarter round or baseboard molding will cover this expansion space. Make sure that you have a transition break every 45ft in either direction (100ft for Grand, Majestic, and Exquisite). Note that in doorways that are less than 6ft, use a t-molding.

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.

***Grand, Majestic & Exquisite Collections ONLY**

These collections use high variation print technology coupled with ABCD print film design for an incredibly natural look, feel, and a minimal repeat pattern. Each box is labeled AB and CD accordingly. For the best visual effect, "dry lay" the floor by opening a set of AB and CD labeled boxes at a time and ensuring a good mix of planks.

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.



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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.

Note: Avoid exposure to direct sunlight. During peak sunlight hours, the use of blinds or curtains is required. Prolonged direct sunlight can result in discoloration and volatile temperature variations causing damage to the floor, which is not covered by The Manufacturer.

The flooring receipt, all moisture/relative humidity testing documentation, and the professional installers receipt will be required to file a claim. If one should arise, please contact the original purchaser to complete a claim form. In the event that you have a flooring concern The Manufacturer will cover the cost of hiring an independent inspector, but if the inspection report comes back deemed that it is an installation error or onsite issue, the inspection fee will be charged back to the dealer/distributor/homeowner.