

V-LOCK INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

All instructions and recommendations must be followed for a successful installation.

1. To minimize shade variation, mix and install planks from several cartons.
2. All necessary subfloor patching must be done with non-shrinking, water-resistant filler.

EXECUTION CONDITIONS

• Temperature

Flooring should be allowed to acclimatize at room temperature (approx. 20°C or 68°F) for 48 hours prior to installation.

Unlike most locking systems where the boards are joined together horizontally, the V-LOCK system installs vertically which allows easier and faster installation, and reduces the need for the installer to be on their knees, and enables a board to be replaced anywhere in the floor quickly. NOTE: Room temperature of 18C – 29C must be maintained to ensure the health and performance of the floor.

• Subfloor

Correct preparation of the subfloor is required to have a successful installation.

- Level to + or - 5mm over 2 meters.
- Moisture content should be less than 7%.

A. Wood subfloors

All wood and wood composition panels are suitable providing that they are smooth, flat, structurally sound and free of defects. The panels include plywood, particle board, oriented strand board (OSB), and wafer board.

B. Concrete subfloors

1. The concrete subfloor must be dry, smooth, and free from dust, solvent, paint, wax, grease, oil, and any other contaminants. The surface must be hard and dense, and free from flaking.
2. New concrete subfloor must be dry (at least 6 weeks) and completely cured.
3. Holes, grooves, expansion joints and other depressions must be filled with a latex underlayment, sanded and feathered even with the surrounding surface.
4. Concrete floors with a radiant heating system must be turned on to eliminate residual moisture.

C. Existing floor coverings

1. Can be installed over most existing hard surface floor coverings, provided that the existing surface is smooth.
2. Ceramic tiles should be made smooth by applying a cementitious overlay such as patching or leveling compound.
3. If the existing floor is not smooth and its removal is not an option then it must be covered with a leveler or equivalent. Existing sheet vinyl floors must not be heavily cushioned and must consist of only one layer.

WARNING: DO NOT REMOVE OLD RESILIENT FLOORING. THESE PRODUCTS MAY CONTAIN EITHER ASBESTOS FIBERS OR CRYSTALLINE SILICA, WHICH CAN BE HARMFUL TO YOUR HEALTH.

• Tools

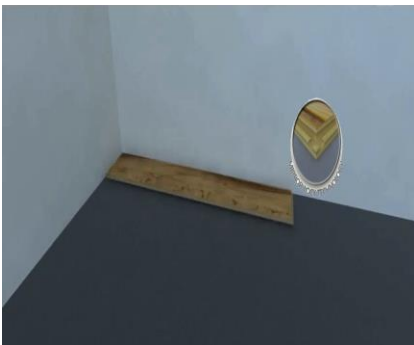
Utility knife, rubber mallet, spacers, pencil, tape measure, ruler and safety goggles.

The maximum run length is 9.14 m (30 ft.). For spans beyond 9.14 m (30 ft.), the floor will either require transition strips or must be totally adhered to the subfloor using the a full spread adhesive. For a glue down application method, apply a high-tack universal flooring adhesive. Avoid spreading more adhesive than required, as the adhesive will lose its ability to fully stick to the back of the flooring. Follow the adhesive manufacturer's instructions.

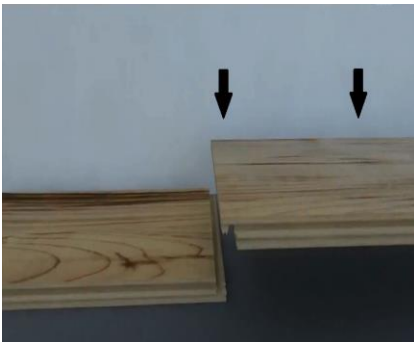
INSTALLATION



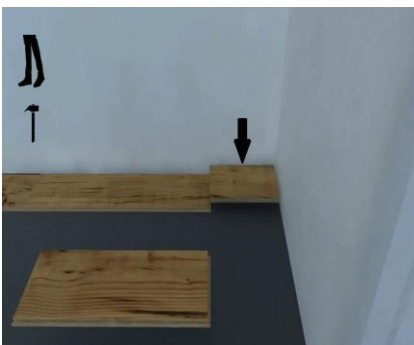
1. Subfloor must be level, smooth, clean, and free of wax, grease, oil or dust and sealed if necessary before installing V-LOCK flooring.



2. Start in a corner by placing the first plank with the male side facing the wall. Use spacers along each wall to maintain an expansion space of 8 - 12 mm (3/8" - 1/2") between the wall and the flooring.



3. Lay the male side of the adjacent plank into the end of the female track. When lowering the tile into place the product will self-align into the track. Once placed, simply use a swinging motion with your foot slightly across the planks to install. A rubber mallet may be used with a similar motion to assist with any stubborn or high areas.



4. Continue connecting the first row until you reach the last full plank. Fit the last plank by rotating the tile 180° with the pattern side upward, place beside the row. Draw a line across the new plank with a pencil, score with a utility knife and snap off. Attach as described above.

It is important to ensure that the planks in the first row are straight before beginning installation on the second row.



5. Begin the second row with the offcut piece from the first row to stagger the pattern. Pieces should be a minimum of 150 mm (6") long. Remember to use spacers along each wall to maintain an expansion space of 8 - 12 mm (3/8" - 1/2") between the wall and the flooring.



6. To start your second row, lay your first plank on the subfloor. Take your second tile, engage and lock into the end female of the first tile vertically. When knocked by a rubber mallet or stepped on, the tile will engage and lock into place with light pressure or kicking. The planks should be flat to the floor. Make sure planks are fully engaged with no gaps between planks on sides or ends. Continue assembling the planks this way until you have your second row complete.



To attach the second row to the first row, kick the male side into the female side of the first row vertically. Continue laying remaining rows in this manner.



7. Continue the following installation work repeating step 5-6.



8. To fit the last row, start by using the offcut piece from the previous row. Lay the plank on top of the previous row. With the male joint to the wall, use a ruler to draw a cutline. Don't forget to allow room for spacers. Cut the plank and attach into position.

DOOR FRAMES AND HEATING VENTS

Door frames and heating vents also require expansion room. First cut the plank to the correct length. Then place the cut tile next to its actual position and use a ruler to measure the areas to be cut out and mark them. Cut out the marked points allowing the necessary expansion distance on each side. You can trim door frames by turning a tile upside down and using a handsaw to cut away the necessary height so that plank slides easily under the frames.

REMOVE AND REPLACE V-LOCK LVT PLANKS

With V-LOCK's innovative locking technology, a single board can be removed and replaced anywhere in the floor without the hassle of traditional replacement methods, including cutting into the floor, creating dust, removing furniture, and inconveniencing homeowners. Time delays and the need to remove the entire existing flooring are now gone with this technology.



1. Carefully cut a corner of the damaged LVT plank. Diagonal (as shown in the picture) with a utility knife (cut five times or more until the plank is penetrated to the subsurface).



2. Use a small flat head screwdriver and tap out cut corner piece, which has been cut.



3. Use the screw driver to simply pry the edge of the cut corner out.



4. Use your finger to simply run along the partly disengaged plank, inverting both edges as to not damage the adjacent planks. Remove damaged plank, clean subfloor free of all debris.



5. Slide the replacement plank under the male side end of the adjacent boards and lower the plank (male side end) into the female groove of adjacent planks ready for installation.



6. Use a mallet to re-engage all edges until new plank is installed and flush.

CARE AND MAINTENANCE

Sweep regularly to remove surface grit and dust. Use a damp cloth or mop to clean up any dirt and footprints but avoid using excessive moisture. Cleaners should be applied to the mop head and not directly to the floor. All spills should be cleaned up immediately.

- Do not use a wet spray micro fiber mop. Never use wax, polish, abrasive cleaners or scouring agents as they may dull or distort the finish.
- High heels can damage floors. Use protective pads under furniture. Use doormats at entrance ways to protect floor from discoloring.
- Avoid exposure to direct sunlight for prolonged periods of time. Use drapes or blinds to minimize direct sunlight during peak sunlight hours.