

# INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

## VINYL FLOOR LOOSE LAY

### General Guidelines

PLEASE READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY BEFORE INSTALLATION. IMPROPER INSTALLATION WILL VOID WARRANTY.

- Flooring should be one of the last items installed in any new construction or remodel project.
- Inspect all materials carefully for color, finish, sheen and defects before installation. Ensure adequate lighting for proper inspection. The warranty does not cover materials with visible defects once they are installed. If there any doubts to the quality, dimensions or appearance of the vinyl flooring DO NOT INSTALL. Please contact BuildDirect as INSTALLATION IS ACCEPTANCE.
- While vinyl flooring is water resistant (or waterproof in some cases), it is not a moisture barrier. It is good practice to test the installation surface for moisture and action accordingly. A moisture barrier is always recommended.
- Store flooring boxes flat and fully supported during shipping and storage.
- Condition the vinyl flooring by storing the vinyl flooring in the room or rooms where installation will occur for 24-48 hours before installation at normal living temperature of 65–80°F and relative humidity of 40-55%. This product is not suitable for installation in areas above or below temperatures or relative humidity listed, or non-climate-controlled areas such as covered decks, porches or outdoors.
- Avoid direct sunlight exposure to minimize thermal degradation, color fading, and potential adverse effects on vinyl flooring.
- Installations in facilities where walkers and wheelchairs are used (residential and/or extended care) or in facilities with movement of heavy displays, racks, dentist chairs, etc. may exert extreme stress and compromise the surface and locking system resulting in gapping, product separation, bowing, heaving, and expansion in one direction.
- It is the responsibility of the installer/owner to determine if the jobsite subfloor and jobsite conditions are environmentally and structurally acceptable for vinyl floor installation. The manufacturer declines any responsibility for vinyl flooring failure resulting from or related to subfloor, subsurface, jobsite damage or deficiencies after vinyl flooring has been installed.
- Crawl spaces must be a minimum of 18" (46cm) from the ground to the underside of floor joists. A ground cover of minimum 6 mil black polyethylene film is essential as a vapor barrier with joints lapped 6" (15 cm) and sealed with moisture resistant tape. The crawl space should have a perimeter venting equal to a minimum of 1.5% of the crawl space square footage. These vents should be properly located to foster cross ventilation. Where necessary, local regulations prevail.
- All installed areas must have a working heater & air conditioner to provide normal living conditions for minimum of one week prior to installation and for duration of the flooring use. Normal living conditions include: normal living temperature of 65–80°F and relative humidity of 40-55%. This product is not suitable for installation in areas above or below temperatures or relative humidity listed, or non-climate-controlled areas such as covered decks, porches or outdoors.
- Do not use underlay products unless recommended by the product manufacturer. Please contact BuildDirect for questions about underlay and vinyl flooring installation.

### Subfloors

- Vinyl flooring can be installed over concrete, wood subfloors and most existing hard-surface floor coverings.
- All subfloors must be dry, clean (swept and vacuumed of any debris), structurally sound and flat within 3/16" (4.7mm) per 10-foot radius.
- Wood subfloors must be a minimum of 18" (46cm) from the ground to the underside of floor joists. A ground cover of minimum 6 mil black polyethylene film is essential as a vapor barrier with joints lapped 6" (15 cm) and sealed with moisture resistant tape. The crawl space should have a perimeter venting equal to a minimum of 1.5% of the crawl space square footage. These vents should be properly located to foster cross ventilation. Where necessary, local regulations prevail.
- Check if well secured; nail or screw every 6" along joists to avoid squeaking. If not flat, sand down high spots and fill low spots with a Portland cement-based leveling compound.

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## Installation Requirements

Tools needed utility knife carpenter's square or straight edge tape measure

Do not use tape or adhesive products on any kind onto the surface, so as to avoid discolor and or damage to

Before installation inspect all materials carefully for color, finish, and defects before installation. Ensure adequate lighting or proper inspection. The manufacturer does not cover materials if visible defects once the product is installed. If there are any doubts to the quality, dimensions or appearance of the product in the floor, contact the distributor as instructed. TIPS: EPT, E

Door frames are recommended to be undercut and cabinets cannot be installed on top of floor.

All moldings and transition cannot be fastened to the plank's tiles.

Install in 1/2 floor from several boxes at one time to ensure a good color and shade mix.

## Installation

Always work from several open boxes of flooring and "dry lay" the vinyl flooring before permanently laying the vinyl flooring. This will allow you to select varying grains & colors and to arrange them in a harmonious pattern. It is the installers' responsibility to determine the expectations of what the finished floor will look like with the end user expectations.

1. First, decide which direction to install the vinyl flooring. Measure the width of the room and divide by the width of vinyl plank/tile to determine how many rows of flooring will be required. In most installations the last row will need to be cut to fit. For best visual effects, a width smaller than 2.5 inches is not recommended. You may need to split the difference between the first and last row to balance the look of your installation. Always work from several open boxes of flooring and "dry lay" the vinyl flooring before permanently installing the vinyl flooring. This will allow you to select varying grains & colors and to arrange them in a harmonious pattern. It is the installers' responsibility to determine the expectations of what the finished floor will look like with the end user expectations. Large spans more than 39' require expansion breaks or transition moldings.
2. 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, this will be your reference line. The distance you measure from the wall should be the width of the plank/tile or the width calculated as above. You may need to scribe cut the first row of planks/tiles on the wall side ensuring the first row is exactly on the reference line (chalk line).
3. Loose lay planks/tiles should be laid tight against the wall.
4. Installing first row: from left to right, place the first plank/tile. It is critical you install the first row straight and square, proper placement of the first row is key to the installation. Loose lay planks/tiles should be laid tight against the wall. Continue installing additional planks/tiles in this manner until reaching final plank/tile in the first row. Measure and cut final plank/tile to length.



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5. Installing second row and beyond: you may use left-over plank/tile from first row if greater than 8" in length. If not, cut a new plank/tile at least 8" in length and allowing 8" between end joints from the previous row. Place the first plank/tile. Keep loose lay planks/tiles tight to the surrounding floor. Continue installing additional planks/tiles in each row in this manner. When you reach final plank/tile in each row, measure and cut final plank/tile to length. CONTINUALLY CHECK FOR GAPPING AFTER EVERY PLANK/TILE BEFORE MOVING ON TO THE NEXT PLANK/TILE OR ROW. CHECK EVERY 4th ROW WITH A STRING LINE ENSURING IT REMAINS STRAIGHT. If a seam is not tight or straight you can easily lift the planks/tiles and reposition.
6. Installing final row: the final row and all corresponding boards may need to be cut lengthwise and widthwise for proper fit.
7. Finishing the installation: replace molding or wall base, allowing slight clearance between the molding and the planks/tiles. Nail the molding to the wall surface not through the flooring. At doorways and at other areas where the vinyl flooring may meet other flooring surfaces, it is preferable to use a "T-molding", or similar to cover exposed edge. Check for clearance, do not pinch planks/tiles. Loose lay vinyl flooring should be laid directly against walls, fixed with a bead of silicone after installation is completed. Open transition areas with no wall to lay against should be fixed with 4" wide adhesive. Make sure each plank/tile is fit tightly to the next plank/tile.

## Adhesive

Loose lay vinyl floor is designed to be installed without adhesive, specifically in any room smaller than 12'x12' with walls or molding suitable to hold the planks/tiles in place. Adhesive can and should be used in:

- Large areas, greater than 12' in any direction.
- When walls or moldings are not available to firmly hold the planks/tiles in place.
- Areas that are subject to excessive temperature fluctuations/variations.
- High traffic areas.
- Areas with heavy rolling loads.
- Commercial installations.

There are three types of recommended adhesive applications: perimeter tape adhesive, grid tape adhesive, and liquid adhesive.

- Perimeter adhesive (meaning the outer most rows of planks/tiles are adhered to the subfloor) should be used in rooms larger than 160 sq. ft. or rooms with walls or moldings are not available to hold the planks/tiles firmly in place.
- Grid tape or liquid adhesive applications should be used in any commercial use setting or any room with multiple conditions listed above.

## Perimeter Tape Adhesive

Using your chalk line as a guide, from the Installation section above, lay two full length rows of adhesive tape that will fall within the width of the second row of planks/tiles from the wall (the guide row of planks/tiles from the Installation section above). Make sure there are no creases or overlaps in the tape. Push tape firmly onto the planks/tiles with your palm before peeling off the backing. Peel off only enough backing for one length of plank/tiles at a time. Carefully line up your guide row of planks/tiles with the chalk line. Push the planks/tiles firmly down into the tape and floor, making sure all edges have been pressed down. Next run a single length of adhesive tape along each side wall, but only remove the backing when you are ready to place the row of planks/tiles for that area. Make sure there are no creases or overlaps in the tape. Continue placing all rows of planks/tiles making sure that all planks/tiles fit firmly together, review the Installation section above if necessary. When there are only a few rows left to lay planks/tiles, run two rows of adhesive tape for the last row of full width planks/tiles, same process as with the guide row. Lastly, you will finish your floor by running a single row of adhesive tape for each of the partial width plank/tile rows.

