VESDURA

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

VESDURA VINYL PLANKS – 8MM WPC CLICK LOCK – IMPACT COLLECTION INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

Please check color selection and style prior to installation. NO CLIAMS will be accepted after installation if installation instructions are not followed. NO CLAIMS will be accepted after installation for visible defects. This luxury vinyl plank flooring features the patented Unilin® interlocking planks for easy installation and is installed as a glueless floating floor. The interlocking planks lock together to provide a tight, water resistant seam. These luxury vinyl planks can be installed over most surfaces and are suitable for residential and light commercial use.

General Information

1. Flooring should be transported and stored in a neatly stacked fashion on a smooth flat surface. Be sure to inspect the run numbers/ production dates on the boxes as different runs may be slightly different, once installed it becomes the installers responsibility.
2. Maintain a constant temperature between 60° and 85°F (18.33° and 29.44°C) before, during, and after installation.
3. Acclimation is ideal, but not required; flooring should be stored in the areas that it is going to be installed in for a minimal 24 hours to assure equilibrium.
4. Vinyl flooring should only be installed after other trades have finished and the jobsite has been cleaned and cleared of debris that could potentially damage a finished installation.
5. Inspect flooring for damage, defects, or shading issues before installation; claims for visual defects will not be accepted after cutting and/or installed.
6. Mix and install planks/tiles from several different cartons during installation to ensure a random appearance.
7. Leave 1/4 inch for expansion around the entire perimeter of the flooring.
8. Flooring should be protected from direct exposure to UV light by using shades or blinds when necessary.

Subfloors

Flooring can be installed over a variety of subfloor surfaces including concrete on all grade levels, wood and many other existing hard surface floors. The subfloors must be clean, smooth, flat, solid (no movement), and dry. Do not install planks over floors that are sloped for drainage. Any uneven areas greater than 1/4 inch in a 10 foot radius should be leveled with a Portland cement based patching compound. Vinyl Plank/Tile is impervious to water damage but they do not prevent the transmission of moisture. Care should be taken to keep moisture from collecting on either side of the flooring to prevent the growth of unhealthy mold and mildew.

Concrete Subfloors

Flooring can be installed over concrete on all grade levels; a moisture barrier is recommended but not required, and should consist of at least a 6 mil polyethylene film with the sheets overlapping 6” and taped to prevent moisture migrating to the flooring.. Moisture vapor emissions should not exceed 5 lbs./24 hour per 1,000 sq. when tested with the Anhydrous Calcium Chloride Test in accordance with ASTM F 1869 or 85% RH in accordance with ASTM F 2170 “Standard Test Method for Determining Relative Humidity in Concrete Slabs using in situ Probes. Any uneven areas greater than 1/4” in a 10 foot radius should be leveled with a Portland cement based patching compound. Holes and cracks in the cement should be patched, and expansion joints should be filled with a latex patching compound. Newly poured concrete floors must cure for a minimum of 90 days. Please note it is the person installing the floor and/or the homeowner’s responsibility to ensure any moisture or alkalinity issues are resolved prior to installing the floor.

NOTE: Excessive moisture may cause the growth of unhealthy mold or mildew and/or cause staining of the flooring which is not covered by our warranty.

Wood Subfloors

Flooring can be installed over a smooth, flat, level wood subfloor, underlayment grade plywood, lauan plywood and other underlayments recommended by the manufacturer for use with a floating plank floor. Subfloor should be flat within 1/4 inch in a 10 foot radius. Wood subfloors must be suspended at least 18" above the ground. Adequate cross-ventilation must be provided, and the ground surface of the crawl space should be covered with a suitable vapor barrier. If installing over a crawl space, a minimum 6 mil polyethylene moisture barrier must be used.

NOTE: Avoid subfloors with excessive vertical movement or deflection because subfloor movement may cause the locking mechanism to wear down, or even break. Indications of excessive deflection are subfloor fastener release, squeaking, compromised or sectional contours such as bowing or dipping in floors and uneven flooring material. Nail or screw subfloor panels to secure boards with excessive vertical movement or deflection prior to installation of the flooring material. Our warranties DO NOT cover any problems caused by inadequate substructures or improper installation of substructures.

Existing Flooring

Flooring can be installed over a variety of finished floors including single layer resilient sheet flooring/ tile, ceramic, marble and terrazzo. The surface must be in good condition and show no signs of excessive moisture conditions. Grout joints and heavy embossing in tile or vinyl must be leveled so they are flush with the flooring surface. Additionally the tile may require several skim coats to achieve a flat surface. Carpet, heavily cushioned vinyl floors or vinyl floors consisting of multiple layers are NOT a suitable subfloor for installation.

Radiant Heat Subfloors

Flooring can be installed over in-floor radiant heating systems provided the subfloor surface does not exceed 85°F (29.44°C) at any point. The initial floor temperature should not exceed 70°F (21.11°C) for 24 hours prior, during, and 48 hours after installation. Thereafter the temperature should be gradually increased to the desired setting up to 85°F (29.44°C). Because heat does affect plastic more than wood, you may need additional room for expansion (larger expansion gap) and contraction (wider base to allow for contraction) Radiant heating systems that are installed on top of the subfloor surface and covered with self-leveling underlayment are not recommended.

Important Notes

Before removing any existing resilient flooring or tiles, please consult with a flooring professional to determine if asbestos abatement is necessary to avoid exposure. See current edition of the Resilient Floor Covering Institute (RFCI) publication "Recommended Work Practices for Removal of Resilient Floor Coverings" for detailed information and instructions on removing all resilient covered structures.

The products in this carton DO NOT contain asbestos or crystalline silica.

Moisture Barrier and Underlayment

While it is not necessarily difficult to install a floating floor, you may want to consider having it done by a professional installer. Over a concrete slab; a moisture barrier is recommended but not required, and should consist of at least a 6 mil polyethylene film with the sheets overlapping 6" and taped to prevent moisture migrating to the flooring.

Installation

Remove wall base and undercut door jambs. Do not secure individual planks to the subfloor as it is designed to be a floating floor. Do not install cabinets on top of Vinyl plank flooring. It is recommended to separate all rooms using T molding, for separations in larger rooms call for recommendations.

Pre-installation inspection

It is the duty of the person installing the floor to inspect all flooring before installation. If during inspection the installer or buyer feels the floors is the wrong color, improperly manufactured, is off-grade or is the wrong gloss level, he/she should NOT install the flooring. Please immediately contact the retailer from which the flooring was purchased. No claims will the accepted for flooring which is visibly wrong if such flooring is installed. Installed flooring is deemed to be visibly acceptable.

Plank Installation

1. First, determine how you want the flooring to run. Typically for plank products, the flooring runs the length of the room. There may be exceptions since it is all a matter of preference.
2. To avoid narrow plank widths or short plank lengths near the walls/doors, it is important to do some pre-planning. Using the width of the room, calculate how many full planks will fit into the area and how much space remains that will need to be covered by partial planks.
3. The end joints are a drop and lock system that allows you to butt the ends together and fold down to create a tight joint, you may need to roll or tap the surface to flush the surface of the planks.
4. Start with a whole plank in the left hand corner of the room with the tongue side and end toward the wall. Lay the first row of planks along a chalk line and trim to fit to the wall allowing a 1/4 inch expansion space. If starting the first row with a whole width plank it will be necessary to trim the tongues next to the wall, then place the cut ends next to the wall. To trim the planks, use a utility knife and a straight edge to score the top surface of the plank, and then bend it downward to separate the pieces, you can also use a VCT (Vinyl Composition Tile) or laminate cutter for end cuts only; a table saw or saber saw also works well for both end and length cuts.
5. Align the end joints of the planks in the first row by laying the ends together. Use spacers between the long edge and end of the planks next to the wall to maintain the expansion space.

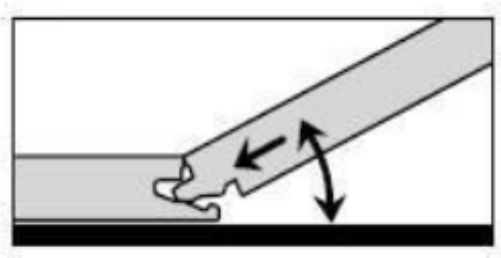


Diagram 1a

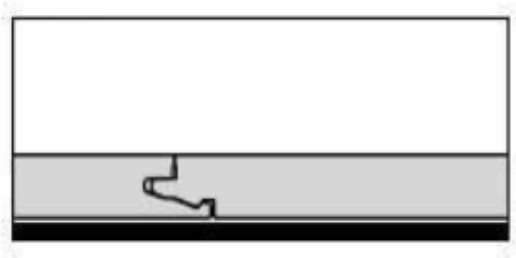


Diagram 1b

6. Start the second row using 1/3rd of a plank. Place the cut end against the wall. Insert the tongue on the long side of the plank into the groove of the plank in the first row. Hold the plank in a 20° to 30° angle while applying pressure inward and down until they lock together (diagram 1a). Angle the plank and push the tongue into the groove and adjust it until the tongue locks into place (diagram 1b).

Complete the second row allowing 1/4 inch (6.35mm) expansion space at the start and end of the row.

7. Start the third row using a 2/3rd length of a plank with the cut end against the wall. Complete each row thereafter using a random layout with end joints off-set by at least 8”. Plan the layout to avoid using small planks (less than 6”) at the walls. The cut piece at the end of the row can often be used to start the next row provided it achieves a random layout. Always place the cut end against the wall and allow for the expansion space.
8. Planks are unique in that they can also be installed with a pull bar or tapping block and rubber mallet or hammer in difficult areas such as the last row, and when fitting under door trim. Use a pull bar and rubber mallet or hammer to lock the joints together in the last row. Always use a pull bar on the cut edge of the plank. Factory edges can be damaged if the pull bar is used directly against them.
9. When fitting around door trim it will be necessary to slide the plank under the trim. This can be accomplished easily by starting the row on the side of the room with the door trim and then sliding the plank into place once it is attached. The row can be completed by inserting the tongue into the groove or the groove into the tongue depending on the direction. A tapping block and pull bar (Diagrams 2a & 2b) can also be used to lock the joints together while the planks are in a flat position. Use a series of light taps until the joint is gradually locked together.

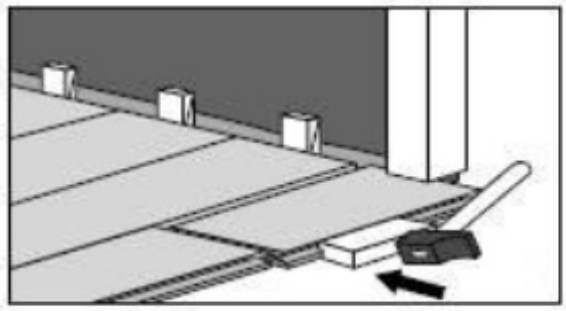


Diagram 2a

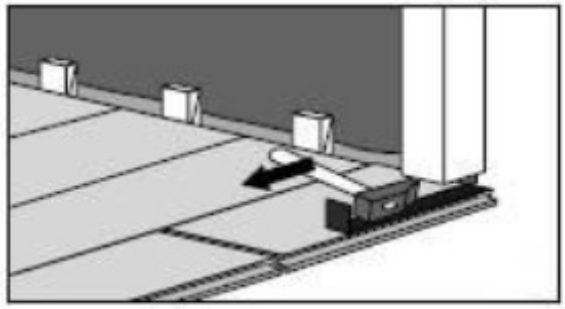


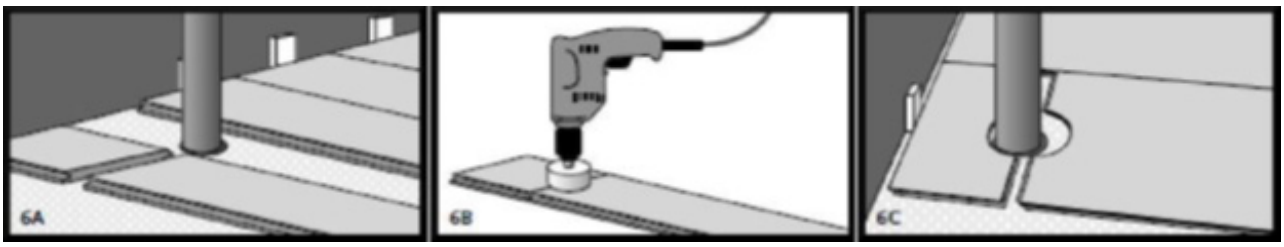
Diagram 2b

Bathrooms

When planks or tiles are installed in a bathroom the flooring should be installed around the toilet leaving a 1/8 inch (3.175mm) expansion space. Use 100% silicone caulking to fill the expansion space at the tub, shower and all wet areas to help prevent surface water seepage under the floor.

Pipes

In rows where there is a pipe or other vertical object through the subfloor, make sure the object lines up exactly where two boards will meet on the short ends. Take care to measure carefully before cutting, so the two boards end at the middle of the object. Use a drill or hole bit that is the diameter of the pipe or object, plus 1/2 inch for expansion/contraction. Click the two short sides of the boards together, then drill the hole centered on the joint between the boards as shown. Now you can separate the two boards and install as normal. See Diagrams 6A – 6C.



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Transitions, Moldings, and Wall Base

All transition pieces should be attached to the subfloor using the track supplied with the molding, or glue down using a contractor high grade adhesive, dependent on the transition purchased. If adhered, be sure the transition sits firmly in the adhesive, and take care not to get any adhesive on the flooring. Remove any adhesive from the surface immediately with mineral spirits and buff off any residue with a dry soft cloth. It may be necessary to place heavy weights on the transition until the adhesive dries to ensure it will lay flat. Never attach the transitions directly to the flooring.

Finishing the Job

Inspect your work, as it will cost you more if you have to come back to do a repair later. Replace original baseboards, or install matching hardwood baseboard. Install matching transitions as needed or recommended by your dealer or installer. It is not recommended or necessary to seal this floor after installation. Protect your floor from scratches by using felt pads on chair legs or furniture feet. Plastic rollers/castors can damage your flooring; if necessary try to replace with softer rubber wheels/castors. When moving heavy items like refrigerators, use at least two sheets of 1/4” Masonite or plywood while moving (sliding the appliance from one sheet to the next) to protect the flooring against scratching and denting.

Congratulations!
You have just installed a beautiful and elegant floor!