Parquetvinyl
by Lamett

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1. Planks

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

PARQUETVINYL PLANKS
WITH INTEGRATED UNDERLAY

Thank you for choosing us! If you lay your new floor carefully and look after it, it will look perfect for years on end.

Parquetvinyl planks are suitable for indoor residential and commercial use. Please read all the instructions before laying the floor. An incorrectly laid floor will invalidate the guarantee. For specific questions, please refer to our FAQ page on our website www.parquetvinyl.com.

Scan the QR code and watch the installation video:

PREPARATION

EXISTING FLOOR

Only lay the product indoors, in all rooms except:
- rooms with a drain (such as showers and garages)
- wet spaces such as saunas or around swimming pools
- unheated rooms where the temperature falls below 10°C
- hairdressing salons (due to chemicals)
- rooms where frequent contact with rubber is unavoidable: bicycle showrooms, tyre storage, etc.

In case of a newly constructed underfloor heating system in new screed, operate the system at maximum capacity before installation, in order to force any residual moisture from the screed. Check with the supplier of the heating system on performing this operation safely. Switch your underfloor heating or cooling off 24hours before you start laying.

The end result greatly depends on the preparation of the existing floor.

The floor must be clean, flat, dry and stable. Remove all residues of plaster, paint, adhesive, grease, solvent, wax etc. All forms of soft and floating flooring must also be removed: carpet, needle-punched felt, linoleum, balata, non-glued vinyl, loose-lay, peel&stick, floating laminate or parquet flooring, etc. Parquetvinyl may be laid on screed floors, concrete and other hard floor coverings.

Take extra precautions when laying on a wooden floor. Do not lay Parquetvinyl on a wooden floor that is directly laid on concrete. Plank floors laid on wooden beams must be sufficiently flat and firmly fixed. Loose planks must be nailed or screwed down. Broken boards must be replaced and larger holes or cracks filled. Check that there is no woodworm or other insect infestations in the floor. Make sure that the wooden floor will remain ventilated so it does not rot. It is also recommended the floor crosswise to the direction of the original wooden floor.

The maximum deviation from flatness of the floor is 5 mm over a length of 3 metres and 1 mm over a length of 20 cm. Pits and gaps must be filled, bumps must be removed. If you are installing on top of a tiled floor, the joints may be no wider than 5 mm and no deeper than 4 mm. Fill with levelling compound if required.

The subfloor must meet the following criteria:
- no more than 65% relative humidity at 20°C
- floor temperature minimum 12°C
- according to the CM method (carbide measurement) a maximum of 2.5% (cement-bonded screed floors) and 0.7% (anhydrite screed floors) in rooms without underfloor heating
- according to the CM method a maximum of 1.5% (cement-bonded screed floors) and 0.5% (anhydrite screed floors) in rooms with underfloor heating

Should the subfloor / site conditions not meet the above mentioned conditions, avoid installing the floor. Make the necessary corrections, or contact your supplier.

Parquetvinyl is water resistant but is not itself a moisture barrier. If your floor is not vapour-tight, lay a vapour-tight foil across the whole room, pulling the foil up to the walls and above the level of the finished floor. It is also recommended to lay such foil in damp rooms such as a bathroom.

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MEASURING

Measure your spaces carefully and add 5 to 10% extra for cutting waste. The more complex the shape of the space (projections, columns, etc.) the more material you will need.

Are you going to lay in a room with a length or width greater than 20 metres? Make sure you also use the profiles needed for the expansion joints. If you lay the planks in rooms with extreme temperature fluctuations, made expansion joints every 10 metres.

"Extreme" rooms are places where the temperature at floor level can rise to more than 50°C. Such temperatures are far from the exception near large south-facing windows. Sun shading is therefore a worthwhile investment, even if just to keep the indoor climate comfortable.

Are there rooms in the house that have underfloor heating and others that do not? Then also provide the necessary transition profiles to separate these rooms from each other. Rooms that are heated differently (such as bathrooms) can also be separated from adjoining rooms with profiles.

It is a good idea to now decide on the laying direction and see how you can best spread the boards across the width of the room.

TRANSPORT AND STORAGE

The packages must always be transported and stored horizontally and on a flat surface. To avoid damage to the click system, never place the packages upright. Also, do not store the packages in a very cold (lower than 10°C), very hot (higher than 40°C) or very damp area.

If the packages have been exposed to these extreme temperatures for 12 hours before laying, you must let them acclimatise in the room where they are to be laid for at least 12 hours. For optimal acclimatisation, do not lay the packages against each other, and ensure a room temperature between 20 and 25°C.

LAYING

INTEGRATED UNDERLAY

Parquetvinyl already has an integrated underlay. This means you can start laying immediately. Never use any kind of underlay: the floor will then be laid on an excessively soft surface that can result in damage to the click system. Should you nevertheless have to raise the existing floor for some reason, do this with hard panels or levelling material. If there is no vapour barrier in the supporting floor, place one under the Parquetvinyl. The foil must be continuous and raised above the level of the finished floor. To be certain of using suitable products or systems: ask your distributor, floor layer or contractor.

UNDERFLOOR HEATING (WATER, ELECTRICITY AND INFRARED) AND UNDERFLOOR COOLING

Parquetvinyl can be laid on floors with underfloor heating or cooling, as long as the temperature on the surface of the floor is never above 28°C, and the underfloor cooling is not set below the dewpoint temperature. Never cover the floor with carpet. Separate zones with and without underfloor heating from each other with expansion profiles.

For systems incorporated in the screed floor:
- Only systems working at low temperature, both electric and hot water.
- There must be at least 4 cm between the Parquetvinyl and the heating elements.

For systems with underfloor cooling:
- Underfloor cooling must have a control and safety system that prevents the temperature from falling below the dewpoint. That is the temperature at which condensation forms between the screed floor and the Parquetvinyl.
  The dewpoint temperature is not always the same, but varies according to the room temperature and relative humidity. A rule of thumb for the dew point is 18°C in normal air humidity (50-60%) and a room temperature of 20-22°C. With very high air humidity the dewpoint can easily rise to 22 °C. You should certainly not use underfloor cooling to actively cool a room by setting the temperature very low!

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For systems on the screed floor (electric and infrared):

- These systems in mats must not overlap, and the power must be limited to 60 W/m². Systems with a high capacity can develop warmth too quickly and thus damage the floor.

The underfloor heating must have been installed in accordance with the supplier's instructions and in accordance with general requirements and regulations. For additional information please refer to the underfloor heating or cooling manufacturer's recommendations.

Switch the system off at least 24 hours before laying. Make sure that the room temperature is between 20 and 25°C while laying. 24 hours after laying, you must gradually start the system with a maximum of 5°C a day until the room temperature has been reached. If you start the system at full power straight away, rapid heat increases can damage your floor.

INSPECTION

Before laying the floor, check that the supplied flooring all has the same batch number (this is stated on the packaging). It is recommended that you use boxes with the same batch number for each room to avoid differences in colour or sheen on the same floor.

Only open the packages when you start laying. Ensure that the room temperature during laying is between 20 and 25°C. On opening the packaging, the planks may give off a strong odour typical of a new product. These odours will disappear after a few hours.

Check each plank in daylight for defects or differences in colour and sheen. Check the click system for damage. Complaints regarding surface faults will not be accepted after installation.

Complaints regarding colour differences between the samples viewed at a distributor and the floor that was actually delivered must be made prior to laying. When the floor has been laid, it means that you have approved the appearance of the planks.

BASIC RULES FOR LAYING

Parquetvinyl should only be installed indoors and not in garages, rooms with concealed drains or continuously wet areas such as showers, saunas and at the edge of swimming pools.

Parquetvinyl is laid as a floating floor. This means that the floor must always be able to freely move, and that laying the floor is very last phase in a building project.

Kitchens, cooking islands and fixed furniture is installed before you start laying Parquetvinyl. By 'fixed' furniture, we mean furniture that is built-in and not intended to be moved at any time. This also applies to fireplaces and stoves. Furniture on feet may weigh up to 1 tonne; the point load of the feet may not exceed 50kg/cm².

There must always be an expansion joint of 8 mm around such furnishings.

At walls the joint is covered by a skirting board, and dilation joints are finished with a T-profile just like the connection to other floor coverings. If there is a height difference, use a transition profile. An expansion joint must also be provided at windows that go down to the floor. At these places, you hide the joint with an end profile.

You must also keep an 8 mm expansion joint around columns, pipes and conduits, etc.

Door frames may also have to be shortened. Use a leftover piece of plank to saw the door frame off at the correct height. The thickness of the saw blade ensures the necessary space between floor and door frame. You may also have to shorten the door itself, so keep this in mind.

Skirting is always fixed to the wall and never to the floor. Do not grout or use sealant in the seam between the skirting and the floor.

Mix planks from different boxes to avoid darker, lighter or identical planks being laid near to each other.

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Floors in damp rooms must be physically separated from adjacent rooms (expansion joint at the door).

Finally, decide the laying direction and bear in mind the widths of your first and last rows. Boards in these rows should not be less than 50 mm wide. Adjust the width of the first row accordingly if needed. In narrow hallways, it is recommended to install the floor parallel to the length of the hall.

TOOLS & SUPPLIES REQUIRED

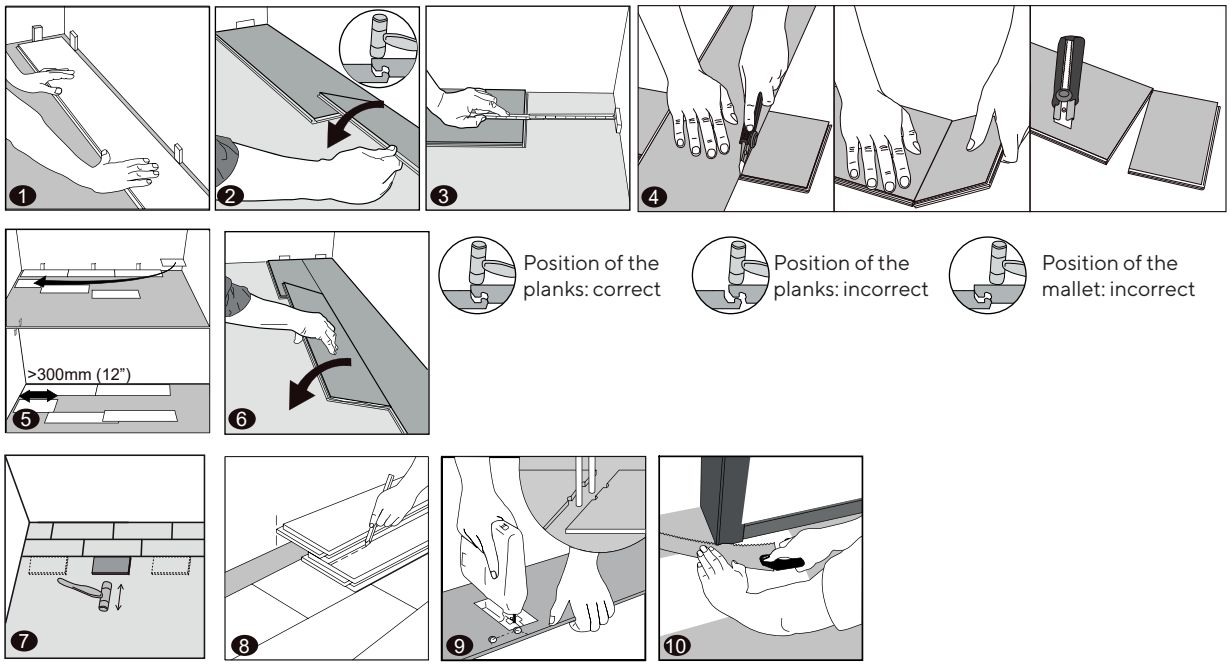
- ☐ Spacers
- ☐ Rubber mallet
- ☐ T-slat or set square
- ☐ Pencil
- ☐ Tape measure and folding ruler
- ☐ High quality utility knife and/or jig-saw
- ☐ Possibly an aluminium slat to cut boards to size lengthwise

STARTING AND FINISHING

Thoroughly clean the floor and open different packages.

Check the planks for damage or other faults.

The first action is installing profiles. You will need to install end profiles at window frames or fixed furniture, T-profiles where the floor meets a different kind of floor of the same thickness, or transition profiles where the floor meets another floor of a different thickness. Install the rails of the profiles first by screwing or glueing them in. Always leave an expansion gap between the rail and the floor. The actual profile that is clicked or screwed in at the end of the installation will close the gap.



1. Start laying in the left corner of the room and work from left to right. Lay the first board 8 mm from the wall using the spacer blocks.

2. Align the second plank perfectly with the first. Make sure that the click system on the end of the second plank lies neatly on top of that of the first plank. Tap tightly, directly above the short edge with the rubber mallet. Check that the planks have correctly clicked in and are lined-up and without height differences. Should you still notice a difference, follow the steps for disassembling that are given later in this manual.

   NOTE: Do not force clicking-in when the ends are not perfectly aligned. Do not tap the mallet right above the short edge. You risk permanently damaging the click system on the short side.

3. For the last plank in the first row: measure the distance from the edge of the decor (not the click system) to the wall, minus the 8 mm expansion joint.

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4. Cut the plank to size, measured from the left-hand side of a full plank.
Alternatively: take a full plank, turn it horizontally 180° and lay it against the spacer block. Mark the meeting point with the last full plank and cut the plank to size. If you turn the cut plank 180° again you can align it and click it tight.

Cutting planks: place a set square on the plank, decor upwards, and cut a number of times over the plank along the set square. You do not cut the plank in two, but instead make a deep cut in the surface. You can then simply break the plank along the cut. Then cut through the integrated underlay.

5. For the next row, it is best to start with a new plank that you cut to a length of at least 30 cm or 30 cm shorter or longer than the adjacent plank of the first row.

6. Hold this plank at an angle of 20-30° in the click system on the long side of the last row, and slide it leftwards up to the spacer block. Let the plank gently lower and check that it has correctly clicked in. If necessary, you can still gently tap with a block or a piece of plank and the mallet.

7. **TIP**: after laying each row use a block or piece of plank to firmly knock in the planks on the long side. You are then certain that the planks have properly clicked into each other. You must hear a click! If you notice that there is still a gap or height difference, disassemble the plank.

Make sure that you don't break the click system. If this does happen, replace the plank. If the click system has broken, a gap may eventually appear between the planks.

You can use the piece remaining from the first row to start the next row, or again cut a piece to size at least 30 cm long, and certainly 20 cm longer or shorter than the first plank in the last row.

TIP: do not immediately use the piece remaining from the last row as the first plank in the next row. If you do that, you will have a "stepped pattern" in your floor. Use parts remaining from previous rows randomly as a first plank to obtain a natural-looking floor.

8. You have various options for laying the last row:
   - Measure the space between the last row (from the decor) to the wall minus 8 mm. Transfer this measurement to the plank and cut it to size.
   - Turn the plank horizontally by 180° and lay it up to the spacer block and on top of the last row. Mark the meeting point and saw the plank to size.

TIP: If the wall is not completely straight - so there is the risk that the floor is either less than 8 mm away or at a distance that is too large to be covered by a skirting board - measure in different places. You can then cut the plank neatly to size and the joint will still be 8 mm. This also applies for first row.

9. If you have to work around pipes, ideally make sure that the pipe is at the meeting point between two planks. You can then work neatly around the pipe while keeping the 8 mm expansion space all around. If the pipe falls unavoidably in the middle of a plank, you will have to saw a piece out of the plank. Trim this piece to allow space for the pipe then replace it, possibly with a little adhesive to keep it in place.

10. You may have to shorten door frames as described above. If you have to fit a profile in the doorway, cut the planks to size to leave room for this profile. Fit any profile so it fits just under the door leaf such that it is not visible when the door is closed.

You must place an end profile at windows that come down to the floor. Keep this in mind when you saw the relevant planks to size.

Remove the spacer blocks when you have finished the room. You can now start on the skirting and finishing profiles.

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MAINTENANCE

Always make sure you keep an extra package in case you need to make a repair sometime.

You can walk on the floor straight after laying. No special treatment after laying is required. The floor already has a coat that makes your floor easy to maintain.

Finally, vacuum the floor and, if necessary, mop it to remove any dust. Choose a neutral cleaning agent such as Easy Peasy Floor Care (no bleach, no abrasive material, no ingredients containing wax or oil).

Place a floor mat at the entrances to protect against dirt, water, sand, small stones and the scratches they can cause. Make sure the mat does not have a rubber bottom because rubber and PVC unavoidably and irreversibly react with each other.

When you arrange the room again after laying, use felt protectors under furniture legs (certainly not rubber pads). You then prevent any scratching. Office chairs must have soft wheels (type W) or you must lay a protective mat on the floor. Never drag heavy objects across the floor.

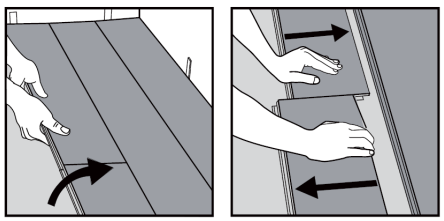
Immediately clean up any spilt water, liquids and marks.

REPAIRS

Should a plank become seriously damaged, you can remove it and replace it with a new one. To do this proceed as follows:

- Tape off the surrounding plank with masking tape to protect them during the repairs.
- Mark off where the plank or tile has to be cut.
- Set a circular saw to the thickness of the planks, or use a multitool with saw blade for metal to saw the plank or tile along the lines you drew.
- Make sure that you do not saw into the surrounding planks.
- When you have finished, the plank must now be sawed into four parts. You can use a screwdriver to lift a first part upwards and remove it. You can then lift and remove the other three parts. You can do this without damaging the click joint in the surrounding planks.
- Make sure that no residues are left behind - vacuum it if required.
- Take a new plank and remove the groove on the long and short side. Do this with a utility knife so you do not damage the surface of the plank itself.
- Apply "superglue" in a thin bead on the edges of the planks surrounding the plank to be replaced.
- Immediately remove any excess glue from the surface of the planks following the instructions of the glue manufacturer.
- Hold the new board at a 45-degree angle. Slip the tongue that is still present into the groove of the existing adjoining board. Gently lower the board in place. Use a rubber mallet and tapping block to tap the new plank fully in place.
- Place a weight on the plank until the glue has fully dried.

DISASSEMBLING



Separate the whole row by lifting it up delicately at an angle. To separate the boards, leave them flat on the ground and slide them apart. If boards do not separate easy, you can slightly lift up the planks (5°) when sliding them apart.

2. Tiles

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

PARQUETVINYL TILES
WITH INTEGRATED UNDERLAY

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PREPARATION

EXISTING FLOOR

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- wet spaces such as saunas or around swimming pools
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In case of a newly constructed underfloor heating system in new screed, operate the system at maximum capacity before installation, in order to force any residual moisture from the screed. Check with the supplier of the heating system on performing this operation safely. Switch your underfloor heating or cooling off 24hours before you start laying.

The end result greatly depends on the preparation of the existing floor.

The floor must be clean, flat, dry and stable. Remove all residues of plaster, paint, adhesive, grease, solvent, wax etc. All forms of soft and floating flooring must also be removed: carpet, needle-punched felt, linoleum, balata, non-glued vinyl, loose-lay, peel&stick, floating laminate or parquet flooring, etc. Parquetvinyl may be laid on screed floors, concrete and other hard floor coverings.

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MEASURING

Measure your spaces carefully and add 5 to 10% extra for cutting waste. The more complex the shape of the space (projections, columns, etc.) the more material you will need.

Are you going to lay in a room with a length or width greater than 20 metres? Make sure you also use the profiles needed for the expansion joints. If you lay the tiles in rooms with extreme temperature fluctuations, made expansion joints every 10 metres.

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LAYING

INTEGRATED UNDERLAY

Parquetvinyl already has an integrated underlay. This means you can start laying immediately. Never use any kind of underlay: the floor will then be laid on an excessively soft surface that can result in damage to the click system. Should you nevertheless have to raise the existing floor for some reason, do this with hard panels or levelling material. If there is no vapour barrier in the supporting floor, place one under the Parquetvinyl. The foil must be continuous and raised above the level of the finished floor. To be certain of using suitable products or systems: ask your distributor, floor layer or contractor.

UNDERFLOOR HEATING (WATER, ELECTRICITY AND INFRARED) AND UNDERFLOOR COOLING

Parquetvinyl can be laid on floors with underfloor heating or cooling , as long as the temperature on the surface of the floor is never above 28°C, and the underfloor cooling is not set below the dewpoint temperature. Never cover the floor with carpet. Separate zones with and without underfloor heating from each other with expansion profiles.

For systems incorporated in the screed floor:
- Only systems working at low temperature, both electric and hot water.
- There must be at least 4 cm between the Parquetvinyl and the heating elements.

For systems with underfloor cooling:
- Underfloor cooling must have a control and safety system that prevents the temperature from falling below the dewpoint. That is the temperature at which condensation forms between the screed floor and the Parquetvinyl. The dewpoint temperature is not always the same, but varies according to the room temperature and relative humidity. A rule of thumb for the dew point is 18°C in normal air humidity (50-60%) and a room temperature of 20-22°C. With very high air humidity the dewpoint can easily rise to 22 °C. You should certainly not use underfloor cooling to actively cool a room by setting the temperature very low!

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Check each tile in daylight for defects or differences in colour and sheen. Check the click system for damage. Complaints regarding surface faults will not be accepted after installation.

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You must also keep an 8 mm expansion joint around columns, pipes and conduits, etc.

Door frames may also have to be shortened. Use a leftover piece of tile to saw the door frame off at the correct height. The thickness of the saw blade ensures the necessary space between floor and door frame. You may also have to shorten the door itself, so keep this in mind.

Skirting is always fixed to the wall and never to the floor. Do not grout or use sealant in the seam between the skirting and the floor.

Mix tiles from different boxes to avoid darker, lighter or identical tiles being laid near to each other.

Floors in damp rooms must be physically separated from adjacent rooms (expansion joint at the door).

Finally, decide the laying direction and bear in mind the widths of your first and last rows. Tiles in these rows should not be less than 50 mm wide. Adjust the width of the first row accordingly if needed. In narrow hallways, it is recommended to install the floor parallel to the length of the hall.

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TOOLS & SUPPLIES REQUIRED

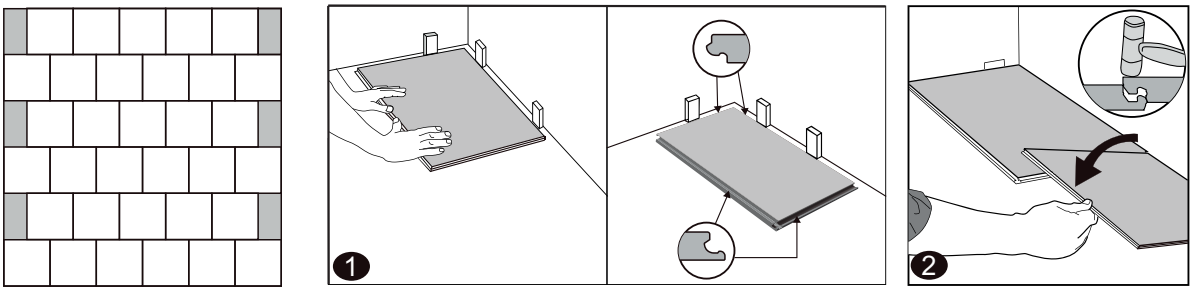
- ☐ Spacers
- ☐ Rubber mallet
- ☐ T-slat or set square
- ☐ Pencil
- ☐ Tape measure and folding ruler
- ☐ High quality utility knife and/or jig-saw
- ☐ Possibly an aluminium slat to cut boards to size lengthwise

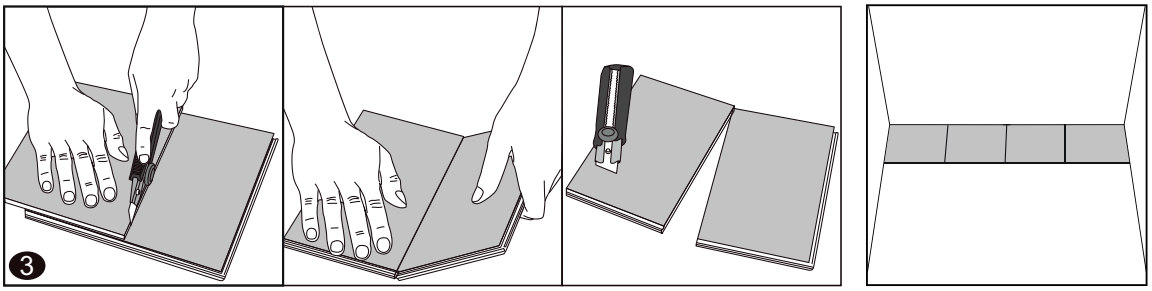
STARTING AND FINISHING (BRICK PATTERN)

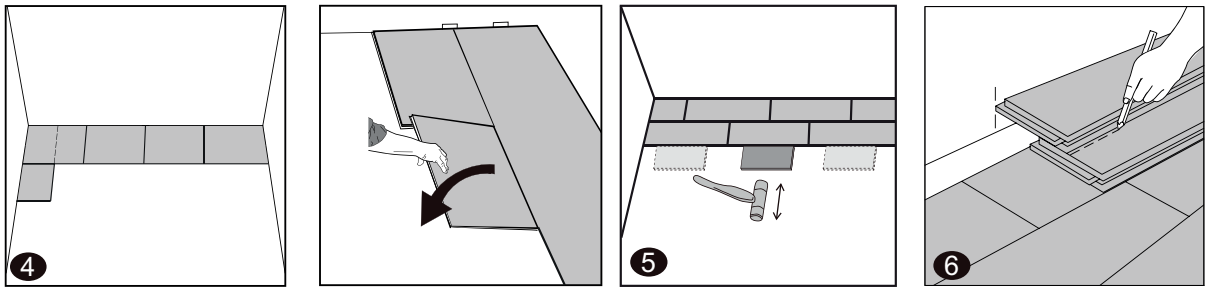
Thoroughly clean the floor and open different packages.

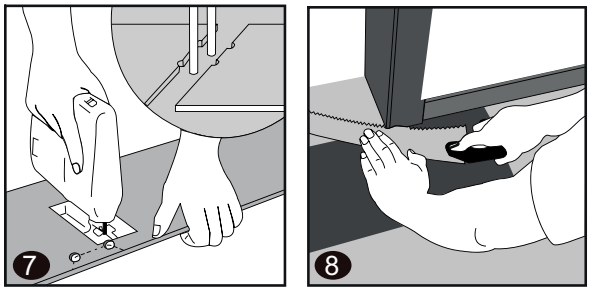
Check the tiles for damage or other faults.

The first action is installing profiles. You will need to install end profiles at window frames or fixed furniture, T-profiles where the floor meets a different kind of floor of the same thickness, or transition profiles where the floor meets another floor of a different thickness. Install the rails of the profiles first by screwing or glueing them in. Always leave an expansion gap between the rail and the floor. The actual profile that is clicked or screwed in at the end of the installation will close the gap.









Position of the tiles: correct

Position of the tiles: incorrect

Position of the mallet: incorrect

Parquetvinyl
by Lamett

1. Start laying in the left corner of the room and work from left to right. Lay the first tile 8 mm from the wall using the spacer blocks.

2. Align the second tile perfectly with the first. Make sure that the click system on the end of the second tile lies neatly on top of that of the first tile and tap it into place with the hammer. Check that the tiles have correctly clicked into place, in a single line and without height differences. Should you still notice a difference, follow the steps for disassembling tiles that are given later in this manual.

   NOTE: Do not force clicking-in when the ends are not perfectly aligned. You then risk permanently damaging the click system on the short side.

3. For the last tile in the first row: measure the distance from the edge of the decor (not the click system) to the wall, minus the 8 mm expansion joint. Cut the tile to size, measured from the left-hand side of a full tile.
   Alternatively: take a full tile, turn it horizontally 180° and lay it against the spacer block. Mark the meeting point with the last full tile and cut the tile to size. If you turn the cut tile 180° again you can align it and click it tight.

   Cutting tiles: place a set square on the tile, decor upwards, and cut a number of times over the tile along the set square. You do not cut the tile in two, but instead make a deep cut in the surface. You can then simply break the tile along the cut. Then cut through the integrated subfloor. The tiles measuring 1230 x 615 mm are more difficult to cut because of their thickness and size. It is better to use a handsaw or jig-saw.

4. For the next row you start with a new tile, that you cut so its angular point comes out half way along the adjacent tile in the previous row.
   Hold this tile at an angle of 20-30° in the click system on the long side of the last row, and slide it leftwards up to the spacer block. Let the tile gently lower and check that it has correctly clicked in. If necessary, you can still gently tap using a block or a piece of tile and the mallet.

5. **TIP**: after laying each row use a block or piece of tile to firmly tap the tiles on the long side. You are then certain that the tiles have properly clicked into each other. You must hear a click! If you notice that there is still a gap or height difference, disassemble the tile.
   Make sure that you don't break the click system. If this does happen, replace the tiles. If the click system has broken, a gap may eventually appear between the tiles.

   For the third row you start again with a tile with the same dimensions as the first tile in the first row.

6. You have various options for laying the last row:
   - Measure the space between the last row (from the decor) to the wall minus 8 mm. Transfer this measurement to the tile and cut it to size.
   - Turn the tile horizontally by 180° and lay it up to the spacer block and on top of the last row. Mark the meeting point and saw the tile to size.

   TIP: If the wall is not completely straight - so there is the risk that the floor is either less than 8 mm away or at a distance that is too large to be covered by a skirting board - measure in different places. You can then cut the tile neatly to size and the joint will still be 8 mm.

7. If you have to work around pipes, ideally make sure that the pipe is at the meeting point between two tiles. You can then work neatly around the pipe while keeping the 8 mm expansion space. If the pipe falls unavoidably in the middle of a tile, you will have to saw a piece out of the tile. Trim this piece to allow space for the pipe then replace it, possibly with a little adhesive to keep it in place.

8. You may have to shorten door frames as described above. If you have to fit a profile in the doorway, cut the tiles to size to leave room for this profile. Fit any profile so it fits just under the door leaf such that it is not visible when the door is closed.

Parquetvinyl
by Lamett

You must place an end profile at windows that come down to the floor. Keep this in mind when you saw the relevant tiles to size: always leave an 8 mm expansion space between the tile and the profile base rail. The profile itself then covers the expansion space.

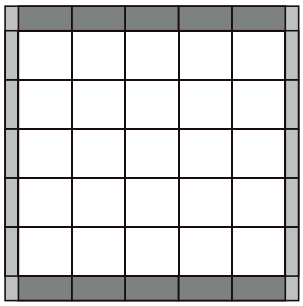
Remove the spacer blocks when you have finished the room. You can now start on the skirting and finishing profiles.

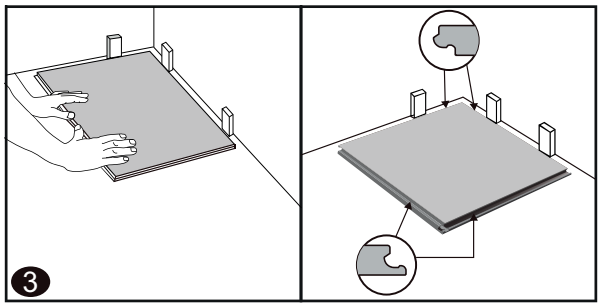
STARTING AND FINISHING (MONOLITHIC / LINEAR PATTERN, for square tiles)

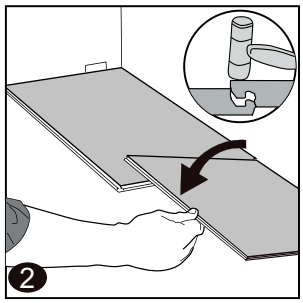
Thoroughly clean the floor and open different packages.

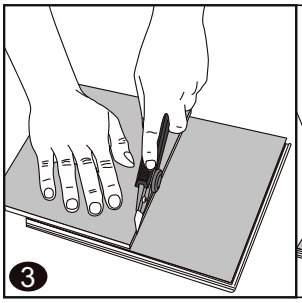
Check the tiles for damage or other faults.

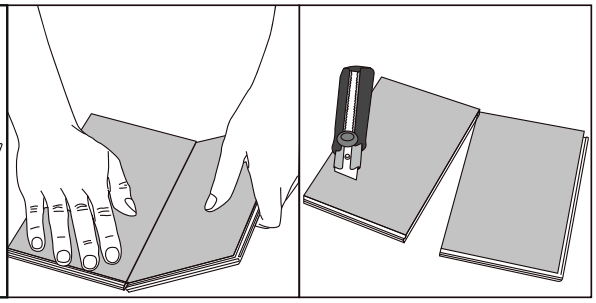
The first action is installing profiles. You will need to install end profiles at window frames or fixed furniture, T-profiles where the floor meets a different kind of floor of the same thickness, or transition profiles where the floor meets another floor of a different thickness. Install the rails of the profiles first by screwing or glueing them in. Always leave an expansion gap between the rail and the floor. The actual profile that is clicked or screwed in at the end of the installation will close the gap.

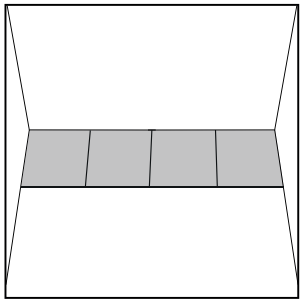


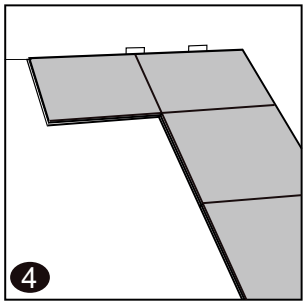


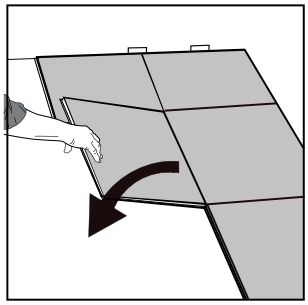


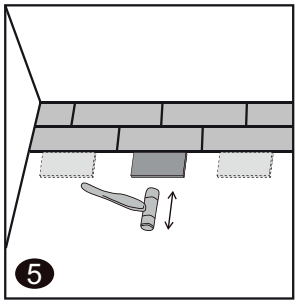


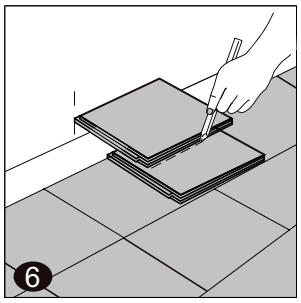


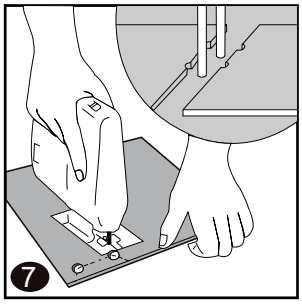












Position of the tiles: correct

Position of the tiles: incorrect

Position of the mallet: incorrect

Parquetvinyl
by Lamett

Measure the space carefully so the first tile in the left corner has the same dimensions as the tiles in the other corners. Tiles against the left wall have the same dimensions as those against the right wall, the tiles in the first row have the same dimensions as those in the last row. This means there are only cut tiles against the walls of the space, all other tiles are "full".

1. Start laying in the left corner of the room and work from left to right. Lay the first tile 8 mm from the wall using the spacer blocks.

2. Align the second tile perfectly with the first. Make sure that the click system on the end of the second tile lies neatly on top of that of the first tile and tap it into place with the hammer. Check that the tiles have correctly clicked into place, in a single line and without height differences. Should you still notice a difference, follow the steps for disassembling tiles that are given later in this manual.

   NOTE: Do not force clicking-in when the ends are not perfectly aligned. You then risk permanently damaging the click system on the short side.

3. For the last tile in the first row: measure the distance from the edge of the decor (not the click system) to the wall, minus the 8 mm expansion joint. Cut the tile to size, measured from the left-hand side of a full tile.
   Alternatively: take a full tile, turn it horizontally 180° and lay it against the spacer block. Mark the meeting point with the last full tile and cut the tile to size. If you turn the cut tile 180° again you can align it and click it tight.

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4. For the next rows make sure that the tiles stay perfectly aligned. For each new row hold the tile at an angle of 20-30° in the click system on the long side of the last row, and slide it leftwards up to the spacer block. Let the tile gently lower and check that it has correctly clicked in. If necessary, you can still gently tap using a block or a piece of tile and the mallet.

5. **TIP**: after laying each row use a block or piece of tile to firmly tap the tiles on the long side. You are then certain that the tiles have properly clicked into each other. You must hear a click! If you notice that there is still a gap or height difference, disassemble the tile.
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Parquetvinyl
by Lamett

You must place an end profile at windows that come down to the floor. Keep this in mind when you saw the relevant boards to size: always leave 8 mm expansion space between the tile and the profile base rail. The profile itself then covers the expansion space.

Remove the spacer blocks when you have finished the room. You can now start on the skirting and finishing profiles.

MAINTENANCE

Always make sure you keep an extra package in case you need to make a repair sometime.

You can walk on the floor straight after laying. No special treatment after laying is required. The floor already has a coat that makes your floor easy to maintain.

Finally, vacuum the floor and, if necessary, mop it to remove any dust. Choose a neutral cleaning agent such as Easy Peasy Floor Care (no bleach, no abrasive material, no ingredients containing wax or oil).

Place a floor mat at the entrances to protect against dirt, water, sand, small stones and the scratches they can cause. Make sure the mat does not have a rubber bottom because rubber and PVC unavoidably and irreversibly react with each other.

When you arrange the room again after laying, use felt protectors under furniture legs (certainly not rubber pads). You then prevent any scratching. Office chairs must have soft wheels (type W) or you must lay a protective mat on the floor. Never drag heavy objects across the floor.

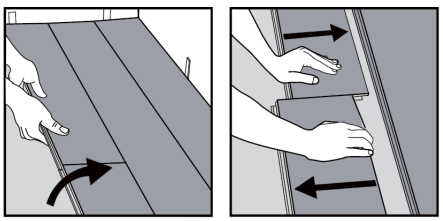
Immediately clean up any spilt water, liquids and marks.

REPAIRS

Should a tile become seriously damaged, you can remove it and replace it with a new one. To do this proceed as follows:

- Tape off the surrounding tile with masking tape to protect them during the repairs.
- Mark off where the tile has to be cut.
- Set a circular saw to the thickness of the tiles, or use a multitool with saw blade for metal to saw the tile along the lines you drew.
- Make sure that you do not saw into the surrounding tiles.
- When you have finished, the tile must now be sawed into four parts. You can use a screwdriver to lift a first part upwards and remove it. You can then lift and remove the other three parts. You can do this without damaging the click joint in the surrounding tiles.
- Make sure that no residues are left behind - vacuum it if required.
- Take a new tile and remove the groove on the long and short side. Do this with a utility knife so you do not damage the surface of the tile itself.
- Apply "superglue" in a thin bead on the edges of the tiles surrounding the tile to be replaced.
- Immediately remove any excess glue from the surface of the tiles following the instructions of the glue manufacturer.
- Hold the new tile at a 45-degree angle. Slip the tongue that is still present into the groove of the existing adjoining tile. Gently lower the tile in place. Use a rubber mallet and tapping block to tap the new tile fully in place.
- Place a weight on the tile until the glue has fully dried.

DISASSEMBLING



If you wish to remove the floor, you must do this row by row in the reverse direction of laying. Lift the tiles until the click on the long side comes loose. Lay the tiles flat on the floor and slide them apart. If sliding is difficult, lift the tiles slightly near the click system (a few cm is enough) then slide them apart.

3. Herringbone

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

PARQUETVINYL HERRINGBONE
WITH INTEGRATED UNDERLAY

Thank you for choosing us! If you lay your new floor carefully and look after it, it will look perfect for years on end.

Parquetvinyl planks are suitable for indoor residential and commercial use. Please read all the instructions before laying the floor. An incorrectly laid floor will invalidate the guarantee. For specific questions, please refer to our FAQ page on our website www.parquetvinyl.com.

Scan the QR code and watch the installation video:

PREPARATION

EXISTING FLOOR

Only lay the product indoors, in all rooms except:
- rooms with a drain (such as showers and garages)
- wet spaces such as saunas or around swimming pools
- unheated rooms where the temperature falls below 10°C
- hairdressing salons (due to chemicals)
- rooms where frequent contact with rubber is unavoidable: bicycle showrooms, tyre storage, etc.

In case of a newly constructed underfloor heating system in new screed, operate the system at maximum capacity before installation, in order to force any residual moisture from the screed. Check with the supplier of the heating system on performing this operation safely. Switch your underfloor heating or cooling off 24hours before you start laying.

The end result greatly depends on the preparation of the existing floor.

The floor must be clean, flat, dry and stable. Remove all residues of plaster, paint, adhesive, grease, solvent, wax etc. All forms of soft and floating flooring must also be removed: carpet, needle-punched felt, linoleum, balata, non-glued vinyl, loose-lay, peel&stick, floating laminate or parquet flooring, etc. Parquetvinyl may be laid on screed floors, concrete and other hard floor coverings.

Take extra precautions when laying on a wooden floor. Do not lay Parquetvinyl on a wooden floor that is directly laid on concrete. Plank floors laid on wooden beams must be sufficiently flat and firmly fixed. Loose planks must be nailed or screwed down. Broken boards must be replaced and larger holes or cracks filled. Check that there is no woodworm or other insect infestations in the floor. Make sure that the wooden floor will remain ventilated so it does not rot. It is also recommended the floor crosswise to the direction of the original wooden floor.

The maximum deviation from flatness of the floor is 5 mm over a length of 3 metres and 1 mm over a length of 20 cm. Pits and gaps must be filled, bumps must be removed. If you are installing on top of a tiled floor, the joints may be no wider than 5 mm and no deeper than 4 mm. Fill with levelling compound if required.

The subfloor must meet the following criteria:
- no more than 65% relative humidity at 20°C
- floor temperature minimum 12°C
- according to the CM method (carbide measurement) a maximum of 2.5% (cement-bonded screed floors) and 0.7% (anhydrite screed floors) in rooms without underfloor heating
- according to the CM method a maximum of 1.5% (cement-bonded screed floors) and 0.5% (anhydrite screed floors) in rooms with underfloor heating

Should the subfloor / site conditions not meet the above mentioned conditions, avoid installing the floor. Make the necessary corrections, or contact your supplier.

Parquetvinyl is water resistant but is not itself a moisture barrier. If your floor is not vapour-tight, lay a vapour-tight foil across the whole room, pulling the foil up to the walls and above the level of the finished floor. It is also recommended to lay such foil in damp rooms such as a bathroom.

Parquetvinyl
by Lamett

MEASURING

Measure your spaces carefully and add 10% extra for cutting waste. The more complex the shape of the space (projections, columns, etc.) the more material you will need.

Are you going to lay in a room with a length or width greater than 20 metres? Make sure you also use the profiles needed for the expansion joints. If you lay the planks in rooms with extreme temperature fluctuations, made expansion joints every 10 metres.

“Extreme” rooms are places where the temperature at floor level can rise to more than 50°C. Such temperatures are far from the exception near large south-facing windows. Sun shading is therefore a worthwhile investment, even if just to keep the indoor climate comfortable.

Are there rooms in the house that have underfloor heating and others that do not? Then also provide the necessary transition profiles to separate these rooms from each other. Rooms that are heated differently (such as bathrooms) can also be separated from adjoining rooms with profiles.

It is necessary to carefully plan in advance how you are going to lay the herringbone. The floor can indeed only be laid in one direction (towards you). This means it is often not possible to lay a number of spaces seamlessly, and profiles are needed between the spaces.

Some examples:
- -L-shaped space: start ‘at the top’ from left to right. In the ‘foot’ of the L you work fully to the right, as close as possible to the wall, and then again from left to right ‘downwards’.
- FFFshaped space: start ‘at the top’ from left to right, then work further ‘down’ the leg.
- -П-shaped space: start ‘at the top’ from left to right, then through to the left ‘leg’ until it has been fully finished. Then continue at the right ‘leg’.
- -U-shaped space: here it is necessary to lay the floor as with the П-shape. If you were to start in the left ‘leg’ you could no longer work ‘upwards’ in the right ‘leg’.
- -T-shaped space: start ‘at the top’ left and fully lay the horizontal part before you start on the ‘leg’.

TRANSPORT AND STORAGE

The packages must always be transported and stored horizontally and on a flat surface. To avoid damage to the click system, never place the packages upright. Also, do not store the packages in a very cold (lower than 10°C), very hot (higher than 40°C) or very damp area.

If the packages have been exposed to these extreme temperatures for 12 hours before laying, you must let them acclimatise in the room where they are to be laid for at least 12 hours. For optimal acclimatisation, do not lay the packages against each other, and ensure a room temperature between 20 and 25°C.

LAYING

INTEGRATED UNDERLAY

Parquetvinyl already has an integrated underlay. This means you can start laying immediately. Never use any kind of underlay: the floor will then be laid on an excessively soft surface that can result in damage to the click system. Should you nevertheless have to raise the existing floor for some reason, do this with hard panels or levelling material. If there is no vapour barrier in the supporting floor, place one under the Parquetvinyl. The foil must be continuous and raised above the level of the finished floor. To be certain of using suitable products or systems: ask your distributor, floor layer or contractor.

Parquetvinyl
by Lamett

UNDERFLOOR HEATING (WATER, ELECTRICITY AND INFRARED) AND UNDERFLOOR COOLING

Parquetvinyl can be laid on floors with underfloor heating or cooling, as long as the temperature on the surface of the floor is never above 28°C, and the underfloor cooling is not set below the dewpoint temperature. Never cover the floor with carpet. Separate zones with and without underfloor heating from each other with expansion profiles.

For systems incorporated in the screed floor:

- Only systems working at low temperature, both electric and hot water.
- There must be at least 4 cm between the Parquetvinyl and the heating elements.

For systems with underfloor cooling:

- Underfloor cooling must have a control and safety system that prevents the temperature from falling below the dewpoint. That is the temperature at which condensation forms between the screed floor and the Parquetvinyl.
  The dewpoint temperature is not always the same, but varies according to the room temperature and relative humidity. A rule of thumb for the dew point is 18°C in normal air humidity (50-60%) and a room temperature of 20-22°C. With very high air humidity the dewpoint can easily rise to 22 °C. You should certainly not use underfloor cooling to actively cool a room by setting the temperature very low!

For systems on the screed floor (electric and infrared):

- These systems in mats must not overlap, and the power must be limited to 60 W/m^2. Systems with a high capacity can develop warmth too quickly and thus damage the floor.

The underfloor heating must have been installed in accordance with the supplier's instructions and in accordance with general requirements and regulations. For additional information please refer to the underfloor heating or cooling manufacturer's recommendations.

Switch the system off at least 24 hours before laying. Make sure that the room temperature is between 20 and 25°C while laying. 24 hours after laying, you must gradually start the system with a maximum of 5°C a day until the room temperature has been reached. If you start the system at full power straight away, rapid heat increases can damage your floor.

INSPECTION

Before laying the floor, check that the supplied flooring all has the same batch number (this is stated on the packaging). It is recommended that you use boxes with the same batch number for each room to avoid differences in colour or sheen on the same floor.

Only open the packages when you start laying. Ensure that the room temperature during laying is between 20 and 25°C.

On opening the packaging, the planks may give off a strong odour typical of a new product. These odours will disappear after a few hours.

Check each plank in daylight for defects or differences in colour and sheen. Check the click system for damage. Complaints regarding surface faults will not be accepted after installation.

Complaints regarding colour differences between the samples viewed at a distributor and the floor that was actually delivered must be made prior to laying. When the floor has been laid, it means that you have approved the appearance of the planks.

Parquetvinyl
by Lamett

BASIC RULES FOR LAYING

Parquetvinyl should only be installed indoors and not in garages, rooms with concealed drains or continuously wet areas such as showers, saunas and at the edge of swimming pools.

Parquetvinyl is laid as a floating floor. This means that the floor must always be able to freely move, and that laying the floor is very last phase in a building project.

Kitchens, cooking islands and fixed furniture is installed before you start laying Parquetvinyl. By 'fixed' furniture, we mean furniture that is built-in and not intended to be moved at any time. This also applies to fireplaces and stoves. Furniture on feet may weigh up to 1 tonne; the point load of the feet may not exceed 50kg/cm^2.

There must always be an expansion joint of 8 mm around such furnishings.

At walls the joint is covered by a skirting board, and dilation joints are finished with a T-profile just like the connection to other floor coverings. If there is a height difference, use a transition profile. An expansion joint must also be provided at windows that go down to the floor. At these places, you hide the joint with an end profile.

You must also keep an 8 mm expansion joint around columns, pipes and conduits, etc.

Door frames may also have to be shortened. Use a leftover piece of plank to saw the door frame off at the correct height. The thickness of the saw blade ensures the necessary space between floor and door frame. You may also have to shorten the door itself, so keep this in mind.

Skirting is always fixed to the wall and never to the floor. Do not grout or use sealant in the seam between the skirting and the floor.

Mix planks from different boxes to avoid darker, lighter or identical planks being laid near to each other.

Floors in damp rooms must be physically separated from adjacent rooms (expansion joint at the door).

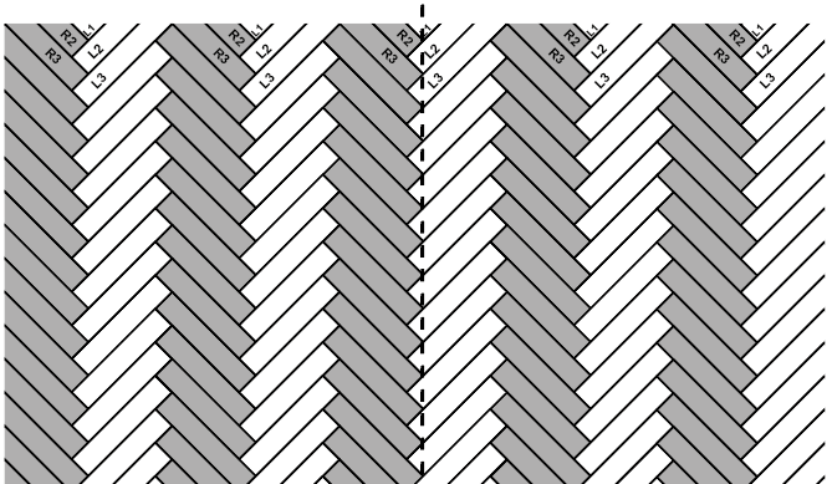
Finally, decide the laying direction and bear in mind the widths of your first and last rows. The boards in these rows may not be less than 50 mm wide. If required you should adjust the width of the first row. In narrow halls it is recommended that you install the planks lengthwise parallel to the hall.

Parquetvinyl
by Lamett

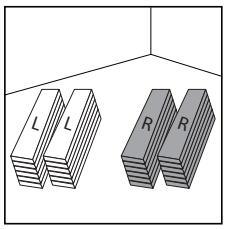
REQUISITES

- ☐ Spacers
- ☐ Rubber mallet
- ☐ T-slat or set square
- ☐ Circular saw or plunge saw
- ☐ Pencil
- ☐ Tape measure and folding ruler
- ☐ High quality utility knife and/or jig-saw
- ☐ Possibly an aluminium slat to cut boards to size lengthwise

STARTING AND FINISHING (OPTION 1: HERRINGBONE PATTERN)



1. Thoroughly clean the floor and open different packages. Keep the left and right-hand boards well separated, and lay them ready with the groove on the long side facing you.

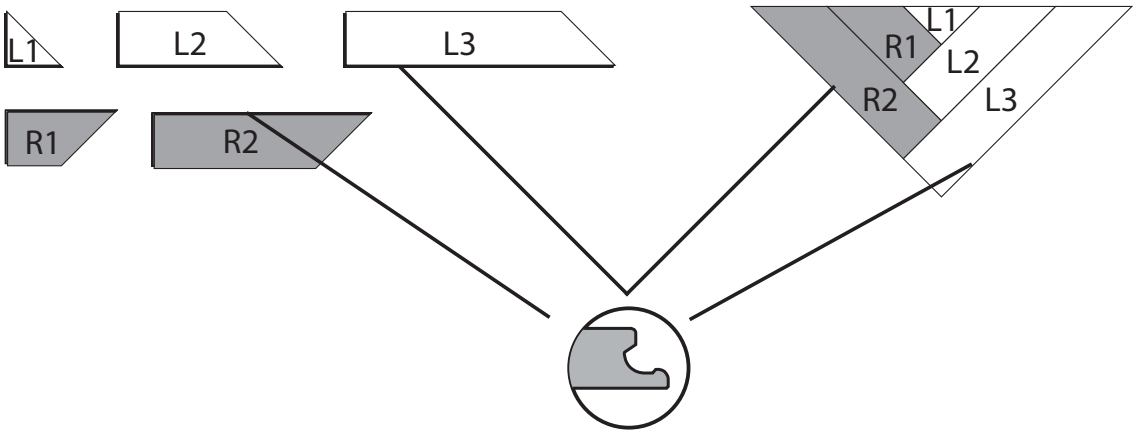


2. Check the planks for damage or other faults.

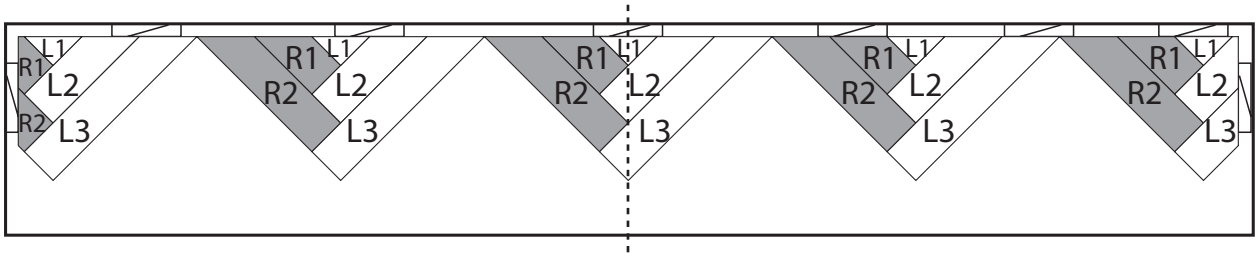
The first action is installing profiles. You will need to install end profiles at window frames or fixed furniture, T-profiles where the floor meets a different kind of floor of the same thickness, or transition profiles where the floor meets another floor of a different thickness. Install the rails of the profiles first by screwing or glueing them in. Always leave an expansion gap between the rail and the floor. The actual profile that is clicked or screwed in at the end of the installation will close the gap.

Parquetvinyl
by Lamett

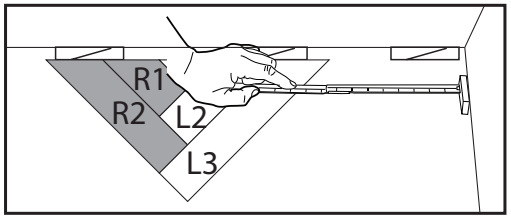
3 To start, use the cutting drawing printed on the inside of the box to cut the five starting parts (L1, L2, L3, R1, R2). You will need five boards (3 left and 2 right). You can only cut 1 part out of 1 board, so you will need 5 boards to cut the 5 parts.

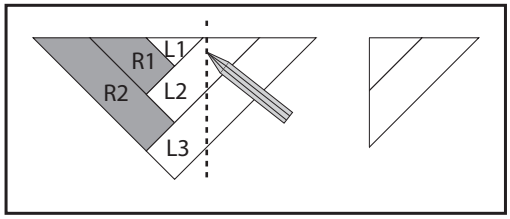


4 Align the first starting set with the middle of the space, with the centre line passing through the top of the herringbone.

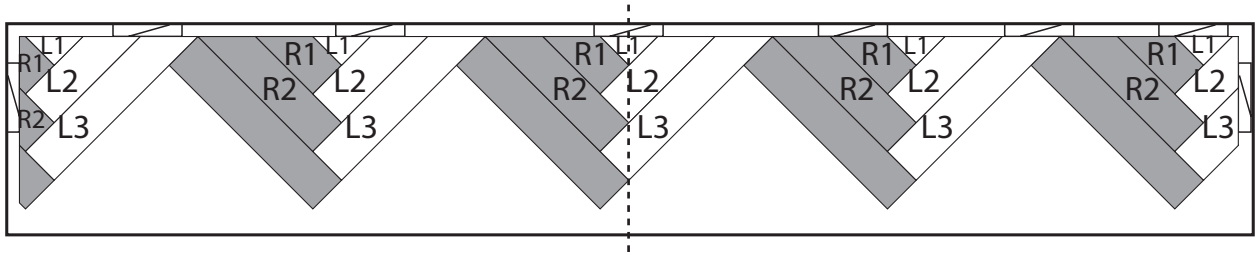


5 Now make the next starting sets that you will need depending on the width of the room. You can join the starting sets with each other with a complete board.





6 If the whole width of the room is laid with these starting sets, you can continue laying with complete boards until the whole space is laid. Always keep the 8 mm expansion joint in mind.



Always make sure that you make perfect angles of 90°. If you notice that a long or short side does not join well, this is because the legs of the herringbone are too 'wide' or too 'narrow'. Tap a piece of leftover board with a plastic mallet until the connection joins neatly and only then continue laying. If you do not do this at the start you will have problems later during laying. Starting again is then the only solution.

Parquetvinyl
by Lamett

Make sure that you don't break the click system. If this does happen, replace the board. If the click system has broken, a gap may eventually appear between the boards.

7. **NOTE**: Do not force clicking-in when the ends are not perfectly aligned. You then risk permanently damaging the click system on the short side.

8. **Cutting planks**: place a set square on the plank, decor upwards, and cut a number of times over the plank along the set square. You do not cut the plank in two, but instead make a deep cut in the surface. You can then simply break the plank along the cut. Then cut through the integrated underlay.

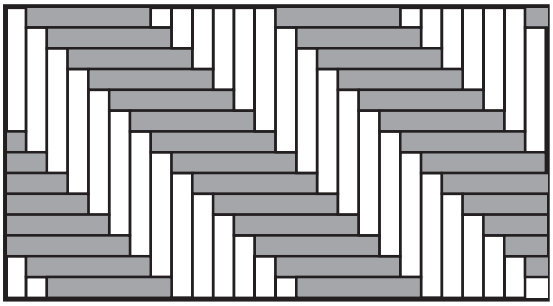
9. If you have to work around pipes, ideally make sure that the pipe is at the meeting point between two planks. You can then work neatly around the pipe while keeping the 8 mm expansion space all around. If the pipe falls unavoidably in the middle of a plank, you will have to saw a piece out of the plank. Trim this piece to allow space for the pipe then replace it, possibly with a little adhesive to keep it in place.

10. You may have to shorten door frames as described above. If you have to fit a profile in the doorway, cut the planks to size to leave room for this profile. Fit any profile so it fits just under the door leaf such that it is not visible when the door is closed.

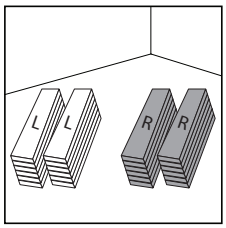
You must place an end profile at windows that come down to the floor. Keep this in mind when you saw the relevant planks to size.

Remove the spacer blocks when you have finished the room. You can now start on the skirting and finishing profiles.

STARTING AND FINISHING (OPTION 2: DIAGONAL HERRINGBONE PATTERN)



1. Thoroughly clean the floor and open different packages. Keep the left and right-hand boards well separated, and lay them ready with the groove on the long side facing you.



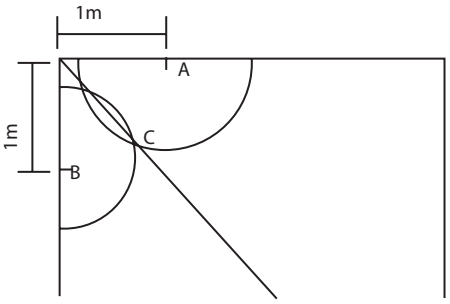
Check the planks for damage or other faults.

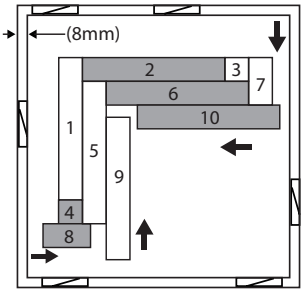
2. The first action is installing profiles. You will need to install end profiles at window frames or fixed furniture, T-profiles where the floor meets a different kind of floor of the same thickness, or transition profiles where the floor meets another floor of a different thickness. Install the rails of the profiles first by screwing or glueing them in. Always leave an expansion gap between the rail and the floor. The actual profile that is clicked or screwed in at the end of the installation will close the gap.

Parquetvinyl
by Lamett

3 Decide where you will start laying (see the examples for L- and U-shaped spaces above).

Now first place the left boards at an angle of 45 degrees, still always with the grooves facing you. Then connect the right boards, also with the grooves facing you, to the left boards until your first row is complete including the fitting pieces left and right at the wall. Always keep the 8 mm expansion joint in mind.





4 Now lay a second row and press the joints in firmly, making sure that you make perfect angles of 90°. If you notice that a long or short side does not join well, this is because the legs of the herringbone are too 'wide' or too 'narrow'. Tap a piece of leftover board with a plastic mallet until the connection joins neatly and only then continue laying. If you do not do this at the start you will have problems later during laying. Starting again is then the only solution.

Make sure that you don't break the click system. If this does happen, replace the board. If the click system has broken, a gap may eventually appear between the boards.

NOTE: Do not force clicking-in when the ends are not perfectly aligned. You then risk permanently damaging the click system on the short side.

5 Now also a lay a full third and fourth row.

6 Now slide the whole pack of four rows away from the wall. Measure from the top of each herringbone to the wall to be certain that you move the floor parallel.

7 Mark a line parallel to the wall on your first four rows. Do this between the second and third row so you are certain that your line runs continuously across the boards.

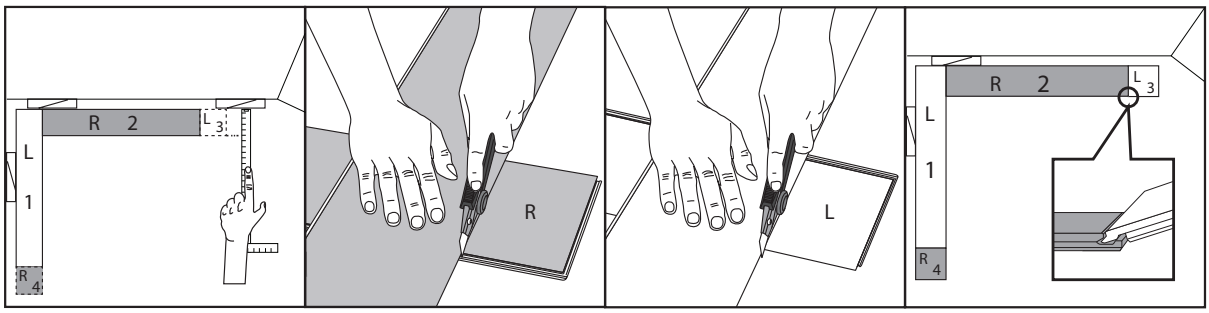
8 Use a circular saw or plunge saw set at 5 mm or a multi-tool with saw blade for metal and saw through the boards along the line. Save the sawed off 'tops' that you can use in the last row. Slide the sawed off rows against the wall leaving the 8 mm expansion joint.

9 Continue with the fifth and following rows.

10 You can cut the fitting pieces left, right and for the last row to size with a utility knife, jig-saw or hand saw. Very small fitting pieces are best glued.

Cutting planks: place a set square on the plank, decor upwards, and cut a number of times over the plank along the set square. You do not cut the plank in two, but instead make a deep cut in the surface. You can then simply break the plank along the cut. Then cut through the integrated underlay.

Parquetvinyl
by Lamett



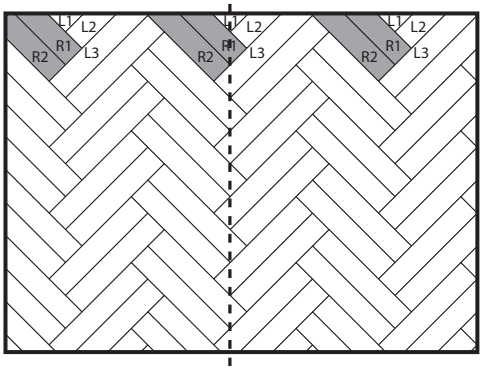
11 If you have to work around pipes, ideally make sure that the pipe is at the meeting point between two planks. You can then work neatly around the pipe while keeping the 8 mm expansion space all around. If the pipe falls unavoidably in the middle of a plank, you will have to saw a piece out of the plank. Trim this piece to allow space for the pipe then replace it, possibly with a little adhesive to keep it in place.

12 You may have to shorten door frames as described above. If you have to fit a profile in the doorway, cut the planks to size to leave room for this profile. Fit any profile so it fits just under the door leaf such that it is not visible when the door is closed.

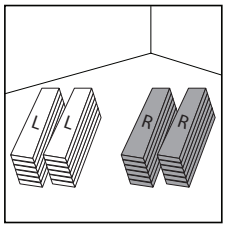
You must place an end profile at windows that come down to the floor. Keep this in mind when you saw the relevant planks to size.

Remove the spacer blocks when you have finished the room. You can now start on the skirting and finishing profiles.

STARTING AND FINISHING (OPTION 3: DOUBLE HERRINGBONE)



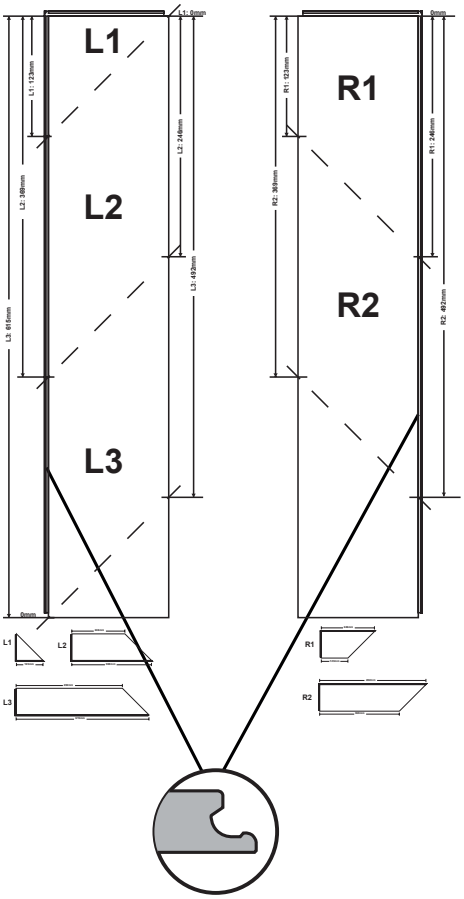
1 Thoroughly clean the floor and open different packages. Keep the left and right-hand boards well separated, and lay them ready with the groove on the long side facing you.

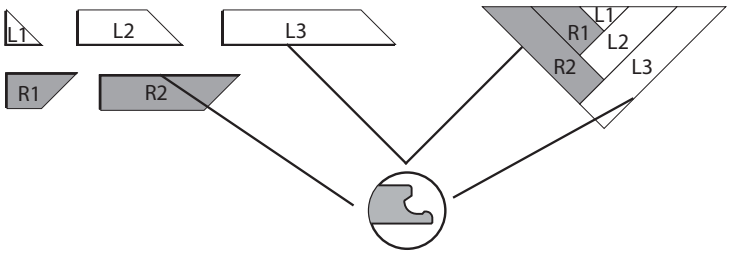


Check the planks for damage or other faults.

2 The first action is installing profiles. You will need to install end profiles at window frames or fixed furniture, T-profiles where the floor meets a different kind of floor of the same thickness, or transition profiles where the floor meets another floor of a different thickness. Install the rails of the profiles first by screwing or glueing them in. Always leave an expansion gap between the rail and the floor. The actual profile that is clicked or screwed in at the end of the installation will close the gap.

Parquetvinyl
by Lamett





Plank	Groove side	Tongue side
L1	123 mm	0 mm
L2	246 mm	123 mm
R1	369 mm	246 mm
R2	492 mm	369 mm
L3	615 mm	492 mm

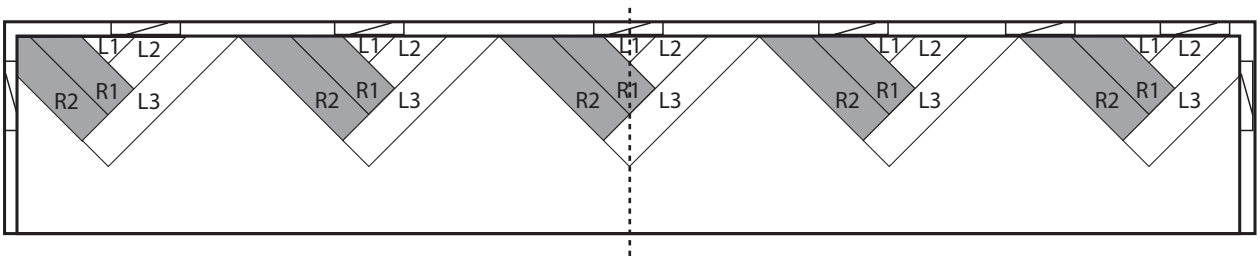
3 Decide where you will start laying (see the examples for L- and U-shaped spaces above).

Now first place two left planks at an angle of 45 degrees, still with the grooves facing you. Then connect the right planks, also with the grooves facing you, to the left planks until your first row is complete including the fitting pieces left and right at the wall. Always keep the 8 mm expansion joint in mind.

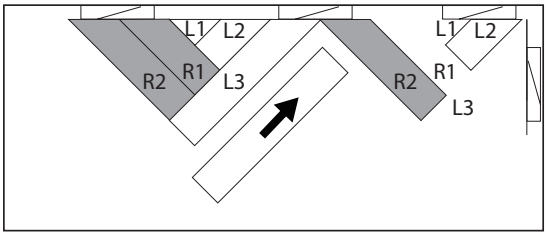
4 Now lay a second row, always with two left and two right boards, and press the joints in firmly, making sure that you make perfect angles of 90°. If you notice that a long or short side does not join well, this is because the legs of the herringbone are too 'wide' or too 'narrow'. Tap a piece of leftover board with a plastic mallet until the connection joins neatly and only then continue laying. If you do not do this at the start you will have problems later during laying. Starting again is then the only solution.

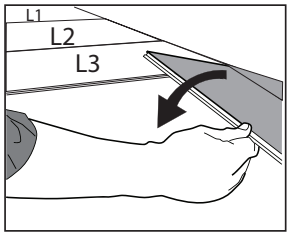
Make sure that you don't break the click system. If this does happen, replace the board. If the click system has broken, a gap may eventually appear between the boards.

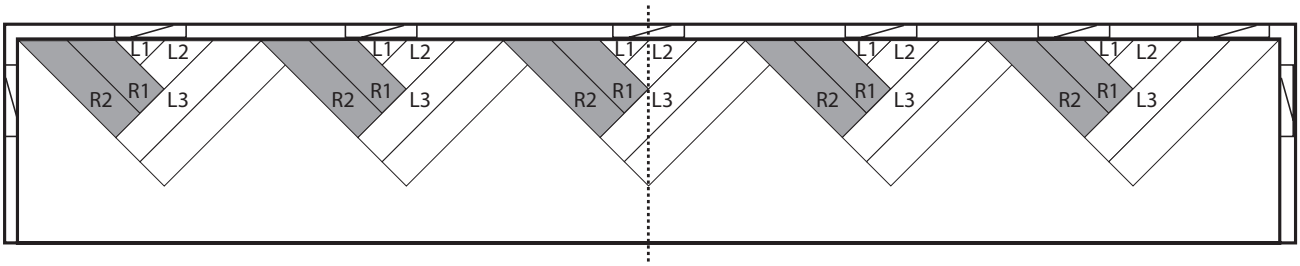
NOTE: Do not force clicking-in when the ends are not perfectly aligned. You then risk permanently damaging the click system on the short side



Parquetvinyl
by Lamett







5. Now also a lay a full third and fourth row.

6. Now slide the whole pack of four rows away from the wall. Measure from the top of each herringbone to the wall to be certain that you move the floor parallel

7. Mark a line parallel to the wall on your first four rows. Do this between the second and third row so you are certain that your line runs continuously across the boards.

8. Use a circular saw or plunge saw set at 5 mm and saw through the boards along the line. Save the sawed off 'tops' that you can use in the last row. Slide the sawed off rows against the wall leaving the 8 mm expansion joint.

9. Continue with the fifth and following rows.

10. You can cut the fitting pieces left, right and for the last row to size with a utility knife, jig-saw or hand saw. Very small fitting pieces are best glued.

Cutting planks: place a set square on the plank, decor upwards, and cut a number of times over the plank along the set square. You do not cut the plank in two, but instead make a deep cut in the surface. You can then simply break the plank along the cut. Then cut through the integrated underlay.

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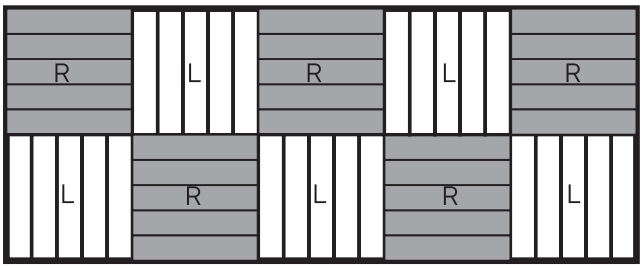
12. You may have to shorten door frames as described above. If you have to fit a profile in the doorway, cut the planks to size to leave room for this profile. Fit any profile so it fits just under the door leaf such that it is not visible when the door is closed.

You must place an end profile at windows that come down to the floor. Keep this in mind when you saw the relevant planks to size.

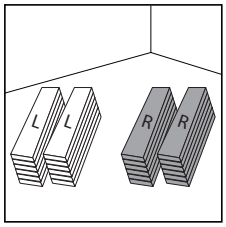
Remove the spacer blocks when you have finished the room. You can now start on the skirting and finishing profiles.

Parquetvinyl
by Lamett

STARTING AND FINISHING (OPTION 4: BLOCK/MOSAIC)



1. Thoroughly clean the floor and open different packages. Keep the left and right-hand boards well separated, and lay them ready with the groove on the long side facing you.



Check the planks for damage or other faults.

2. The first action is installing profiles. You will need to install end profiles at window frames or fixed furniture, T-profiles where the floor meets a different kind of floor of the same thickness, or transition profiles where the floor meets another floor of a different thickness. Install the rails of the profiles first by screwing or glueing them in. Always leave an expansion gap between the rail and the floor. The actual profile that is clicked or screwed in at the end of the installation will close the gap.

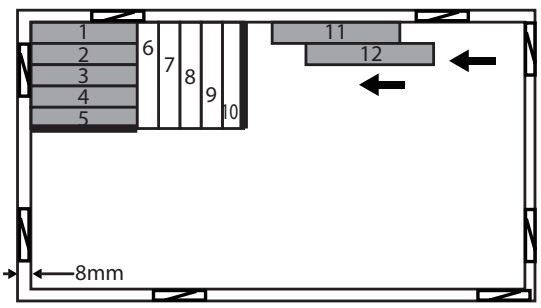
3. Decide where you will start laying.
With this laying method it is very important to nicely spread the blocks along the length and width.

4. Click 5 right boards together to obtain a square shape. Turn this block with the groove on the long side facing you.

5. Glue the grooves on the short sides of the first block.

6. Press a left board into the grooves on the right side of the first block, perpendicular to the boards in the first block. Connect another four boards so you again obtain a square.

7. Continue in this way always switching between blocks of 5 right boards and 5 left boards.



Parquetvinyl
by Lamett

8 At the second row of blocks apply adhesive in the groove on the long side of the first block.
Make sure that you don't break the click system. If this does happen, replace the board. If the click system has broken, a gap may eventually appear between the boards.

NOTE: Do not force clicking-in when the ends are not perfectly aligned. You then risk permanently damaging the click system on the short side.

Cutting planks: place a set square on the plank, decor upwards, and cut a number of times over the plank along the set square. You do not cut the plank in two, but instead make a deep cut in the surface. You can then simply break the plank along the cut. Then cut through the integrated underlay.

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You must place an end profile at windows that come down to the floor. Keep this in mind when you saw the relevant planks to size.

Remove the spacer blocks when you have finished the room. You can now start on the skirting and finishing profiles.

Parquetvinyl
by Lamett

MAINTENANCE

Always make sure you keep an extra package in case you need to make a repair sometime.

You can walk on the floor straight after laying. No special treatment after laying is required. The floor already has a coat that makes your floor easy to maintain.

Finally, vacuum the floor and, if necessary, mop it to remove any dust. Choose a neutral cleaning agent such as Easy Peasy Floor Care (no bleach, no abrasive material, no ingredients containing wax or oil).

Place a floor mat at the entrances to protect against dirt, water, sand, small stones and the scratches they can cause. Make sure the mat does not have a rubber bottom because rubber and PVC unavoidably and irreversibly react with each other.

When you arrange the room again after laying, use felt protectors under furniture legs (certainly not rubber pads). You then prevent any scratching. Office chairs must have soft wheels (type W) or you must lay a protective mat on the floor. Never drag heavy objects across the floor.

Immediately clean up any spilt water, liquids and marks.

REPAIRS

Should a plank become seriously damaged, you can remove it and replace it with a new one. To do this proceed as follows:

- Tape off the surrounding plank with masking tape to protect them during the repairs.
- Mark off where the plank or tile has to be cut.
- Set a circular saw to the thickness of the planks, or use a multitool with saw blade for metal to saw the plank or tile along the lines you drew.
- Make sure that you do not saw into the surrounding planks.
- When you have finished, the plank must now be sawed into four parts. You can use a screwdriver to lift a first part upwards and remove it. You can then lift and remove the other three parts. You can do this without damaging the click joint in the surrounding planks.
- Make sure that no residues are left behind - vacuum it if required.
- Take a new plank and remove the groove on the long and short side. Do this with a utility knife so you do not damage the surface of the plank itself.
- Apply "superglue" in a thin bead on the edges of the planks surrounding the plank to be replaced.
- Immediately remove any excess glue from the surface of the planks following the instructions of the glue manufacturer.
- Hold the new board at a 45-degree angle. Slip the tongue that is still present into the groove of the existing adjoining board. Gently lower the board in place. Use a rubber mallet and tapping block to tap the new plank fully in place.
- Place a weight on the plank until the glue has fully dried.

DISASSEMBLING

If you want to remove the floor, remove the boards one by one in the reverse order of laying.

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