Herringbone rigid core with 2G[™] angling installation system

General Information

This product is a floating floor with excellent acoustic, thermal and waterproof properties made rigid to assist installation over uneven subfloor surfaces. This product will not absorb, swell or be damaged by water. When installed properly and under normal use, damp mopping and topical spills cleaned up promptly will not harm the performance of the floor. This product is suitable for commercial and residential use but is not suitable for installation outdoors nor in rooms that will be continually wet. It is suitable for us in traditional residential bathrooms, kitchens, laundry/utility rooms. It is essential that these instructions are followed to ensure a quality fit. Install permanent fixtures prior to installation of Herringbone, leaving a space for expansion and contraction, (see below). Fill expansion spaces around potentially wet areas with a flexible acrylic or a flexible silicone sealant (neutral cure). A separate underlay is not normally recommended, refer to supplier.

Acclimation of material

For commercial installations, make sure flooring materials are removed from packaging at least 48 hours prior to installation, (planks may be stacked, but must be rested flat) and allowed to condition in the room where the installation is to take place. Room temperature must be kept between 65-85°F* (18-27°C). For residential installations, acclimation is not essential if the product temperature is already in the range 65-85°F* (18-27°C). To achieve a more natural look the product should be shuffled prior to installation.

Subfloors

Before Herringbone may be installed, all subfloors should be solid and sound, smooth and level, clean and swept free of all debris.

Moisture of the base subfloor (e.g. concrete) must be measured according to the relevant standard:

- Where the hygrometer test is specified the moisture of the subfloor must be less than 95% RH.
- Where the calcium carbide test is specified construction moisture must be no more than 3% for cementitious screeds and no more than 1.4% for calcium sulphate screeds.
- Where the calcium chloride test is specified, the moisture of the subfloor should be no more than 8 lbs. moisture/1000 sq. ft. per 24 hours.

Any unevenness in the subfloor should be limited to a maximum of 3/16" (5 mm) below the level for 10 ft. (3 m) in any direction. Any isolated highpoints/ridges should first be removed in order to avoid damage to the product.

Additional guidance on subfloor preparation is provided in BS8203, DTU 53.2, DIN 18365 (Teil C), ASTM F710, AS/NZS 1884 and other applicable standards/building codes for the installation of resilient flooring.

- Concrete/Screeds: Where the subfloor is uneven an appropriate smoothing compound should be selected.
- Quarry Tiles/Mosaics/Terrazzo/Ceramics: Ensure these floors are solid. Fix any loose tiles. Level any grout lines with a width and/or depth of more than 3/16" (5 mm).
- Wood floors: These should be solid with little flexibility. All loose boards must be firmly fastened, and gaps filled. Wood block floors laid direct to earth/bitumen/pitch must be removed prior to installation.

- Linoleum/Thermoplastic/Vinyl/Cork Floors: Make sure these floors are solid; fix any loose tiles.
- Any existing floors installed with asphaltic tile adhesive (ATA or 'Cutback') must first be suitably covered/encapsulated or mechanically removed.
- Metal and Painted Floors: Remove any loose paint or other finishes.
- Textile floor coverings (including carpet) must be removed.
- Underfloor Heating: It is possible to install Herringbone over floors incorporating underfloor heating, but these must be controlled to keep the temperature at the interface between the backing and subfloor surface at no more than 85°F* (27°C).
- Electrical underfloor heating: Please consult manufacturers to ensure their system is compatible with our flooring. Mesh/wire systems must be installed according to the manufacturer's instructions: embedded into a basecoat of appropriately reinforced smoothing compound in a single coat to a minimum depth of 3/8" (10 mm), OR in two separate 5 mm coats, (primed in between coats).
- Laminate: It is normally recommended that this is uplifted.
- Asbestos: Some older resilient tiles and adhesives can contain asbestos. In case of doubt contact the relevant authority for advice on testing, removal and disposal.
- Other floors: Consult your supplier.
- This product must always be installed over a solid base.
- The room temperature must be between 65-85°F* (18-27°C) prior and during installation.

Installation

Herringbone should be installed with a minimum expansion gap of 3/16" (5 mm) around the perimeter of the room and all fixed objects, including pipes. This minimum must be increased to 5/16" (8 mm) for areas larger than $1000 \text{ sq. ft.} / 100 \text{ m}^2$ (consult your supplier for larger areas**).

Note the minimum expansion gap is defined as the smallest gap between product and static fixture, that can be measured at ANY point around the perimeter.

In order to allow for thermal expansion, door frames should either be undercut, or an expansion gap left. Skirting/Base boards should either be removed or undercut to allow for possible expansion. Alternatively, a suitable edge trim should be used to cover the expansion gap.

Tools

For a successful installation, the following tools will be necessary – pencil, utility knife, tape measure, ruler/straight edge, carpenter's square, saw, spacers, hand roller, pull bar, hammer and rubber mallet, drill and spade bit (for cutting around pipework).

Exclusions

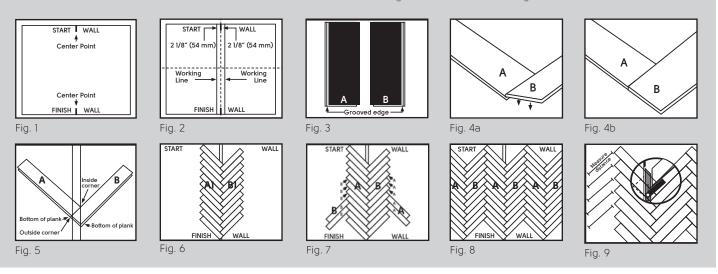
Special care must be taken when installing Herringbone in rooms that are exposed to large temperature fluctuations e.g. unheated rooms, sunrooms (conservatories) or direct sun/through glass doors. In these cases, a 3/8" (10 mm) expansion gap should be used.

Adhesives are not normally recommended in the installation of this product.

- 1. Pattern Layout: Measure to find the center of the room on the start wall and the finish wall (Fig 1).
- 2. Measure 2 1/8" (54 mm) from the left and right of the center mark at both ends of the room and strike a chalk line (Fig 2).
- 3. Open several cartons/boxes of the material. The planks will be marked "A" and "B" on the back (Diagram Below). Separate the different planks in stacks keeping the edges the same direction. Shuffle the planks in each stack to achieve a more natural look, for installation (Fig 3).
- 4. Take one "A" plank and one "B" plank and place as shown below. Tilt the leading edge of plank B, slide the joint together and lay flat (Fig 4a & 4b).
- 5. This is the starting angle. Note: 3/16" (5 mm) spacers are required at all walls or vertical abutments (Fig 5).
- 6. Line up the outside corner edge of the "A" plank with the inside corner on the opposite line position (Fig 5).

- 7. Continue installing planks without cutting them, working in opposite directions. Verify that the installed planks are straight on the lines. (Fig 6). carefully tap the plank/tile together flat on the floor (Fig. 6).
- 8. Begin at the 'Finish wall' and slide the end joint of a 'B' plank into the side of an 'A' plank. Slide the 'B' plank back into the end of the 'A' plank at a slight angle until tight (Fig 7).

 Note: if there is any drift off the centre line, the product can be moved back and forth across the floor (Fig 7).
- 9. Continue installing 'B' planks. Repeat on the other side of the row of original 'B' planks with the 'A' planks. Complete the installation, using the same method whilst keeping the expansion spacers in place and the pattern square (Fig 8).
- 10. Cutting and installing planks at the walls should be done as follows: Measure and mark the planks as shown in the diagram. The angle for the wall can be determined using an angle finder (see below) (Fig 9).



Finishing

Once the floor is installed, remove the spacers; sweep the floor with a soft brush. Fix the skirting/base boards or suitable edge trim (available from your local distributor) to cover the expansion gaps. These should be attached to the wall and not the floor, such that the product remains free to expand.

Taking care of your floor

- Regularly sweep the floor to remove loose dirt or grit as these can cause fine scratches.
- For a thorough clean, a range of pH neutral cleaning products are available ('Clean', 'Remove' & 'Refresh'.)
- Avoid the use of regular household cleaners and bleachbased detergents. These could make the floor slippery or cause discolouration.
- Always mop up spills as soon as possible, to reduce the risk of slipping and possible staining.
- Use entrance mats to protect against grit and moisture. Ensure they are of non-staining variety (not rubber-backed) to prevent any discolouration of the floor.
- Avoid sliding or dragging furniture or other objects across the floor - use floor protector pads to prevent scratching.
- Use large castor cups or other means to protect against indentation from heavy furniture.
- Maintain room temperature between 65-85°F *(18-27°C) for optimum performance.
- Do not subject this product to standing water. This this will present a slip hazard.

- Care must be taken when using underfloor heating to avoid damage to the floor caused by localised 'hot spots/thermal blocks. Care must also be taken in placing rugs, and items of furniture which do not allow hot air circulation.
- Floor care guides are available from your supplier or on the website.

For product questions please contact the flooring dealer where you made your purchase.

- * ASTM standards require installation in range 65-85°F; elsewhere the temperature should be 18-27°C.
- ** Where the flooring run exceeds 50' (15 m) in width or length, a 5/16" (8 mm) expansion joint should be used and repeated thereafter.



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