AQUAGUARD INSTALLATION GUIDE

How to install?

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Thank you for choosing our flooring. When properly installed and cared for, your new flooring will be easy to maintain and will keep its great look for years.

Important Notice:

Avoid exposure to direct sunlight for prolonged period of time. During peak sunlight hours, use drapes or blinds to minimize the direct sunlight on the floor. Most types of flooring will be affected by continuous strong sunlight. To avoid uneven appearance, please consider relocating any area rugs from time to time. In addition, excessive temperatures are not ideal for resilient floors. Some natural ventilation or intermittent air conditioning in vacant homes should be considered. Long term continuous inside temperature over 30°C combined with strong direct sunlight will damage you floor and cause installation fail.

Please read all the instructions before you begin the installation. Improper installation will void warranty.

I. GENERAL PREPARATIONS

TOOLS REQUIRED: Spacers, rubber mallet, ruler, pencil, tape measure, utility knife.

• Prior to installation, inspect material in daylight for visible faults/damage, including defects or discrepancies in color or shine; check the edges of the flooring for straightness and any damage. No claims on surface defects will be accepted after installation.

• It is preferable to lay planks perpendicular to the window, following the direction of the main source of light. For the best result, make sure to always work from 3 to 4 cartons at a time, mixing the planks during the installation.

• Check if subfloor/site conditions comply with the specifications described in these instructions. If you are not satisfied, do not install, and contact your supplier.

• Flooring products can be damaged by rough handling before installation. Exercise care when handling and transporting these products. Store, transport and handle the flooring planks in a manner to prevent any damage. Store cartons flat, never on their edge.

• Flooring products can be heavy and bulky. Always use proper lifting techniques when handling these products. Whenever possible, make use of material-handling equipment such as dollies or material carts. Never lift more than you can safely handle; get assistance.

• Calculate the room surface prior to installation and plan an extra 5-10% of flooring for cutting waste.

• The environment where the flooring is to be installed is critically important with regard to successful installation and continued performance of the flooring products. The flooring is intended to be installed in interior locations only. These interior locations must meet climatic and structural requirements as well.

• In most cases, this product does not need to be acclimatized. However, if the boxes of flooring were exposed over 2 hours to extreme temperatures under 15°C or over 35°C within the 12 hours before the installation, acclimation is required. In this case, keep the planks in room temperature for at least 12 hours in unopened package before you start the installation. The room temperature must be maintained consistent between 15-30°C before and during the installation.

• Flooring should only be installed in temperature-controlled environments. It is necessary to maintain a constant temperature of 15-30°C before and during the installation. Portable heaters are not recommended as they may not heat the room and subfloor sufficiently. Kerosene heaters should never be used.

• After installation, make sure that the flooring is not exposed to temperatures less than 10°C or greater than 50°C.

• For floor surfaces exceeding 400m^2 and/or lengths exceeding 20m, use expansion mouldings.

II. SUBFLOOR INFORMATION

• The flooring can be installed over most existing hard surface floor coverings, provided that the existing floor surface is clean, flat, dry, securely fastened, structurally sound and level to 5mm within 3m.

• The substrate should not slope more than 25mm per 2m in any direction.

• Depressions, deep grooves, expansion joints and other subfloor imperfections must be filled with patching & leveling compound.

• Substrates must be free from excessive moisture or alkali. Remove dirt, paint, varnish, wax, oils, solvents, any foreign matter and contaminates.

• Do not use products containing petroleum, solvents or citrus oils to prepare substrates as they can cause staining and expansion of the new flooring.

• Although this floor is waterproof, it is not aimed to be used as a moisture barrier. The subfloor must be dry, concrete moisture vapor emissions should not exceed 8lb/3.63 kg (ASTM F1869)/90% RH (ASTM F2170) with a PH limit of 9/max. 2.5% moisture content (CM method).

• This product is also not to be installed in areas that have a risk of flooding such as saunas or outdoor areas.

• Existing sheet vinyl floors should not be heavily cushioned and not exceed more than one layer in thickness. Soft underlay and soft substrates will diminish the products inherent strength in resisting indentations.

WOOD SUBFLOORS

• If this flooring is intended to be installed over an existing wooden floor, it is recommended to repair any loose planks or squeaks before you begin the installation.

• Nail or screw every 15cm along joists to avoid squeaking.

• Basements and crawl spaces must be dry. Use of a 0.15mm poly-film is required to cover 100% of the crawl space earth.

• We recommend laying the flooring crossways to the existing floorboards.

• All other subfloors - Plywood, OSB, particleboard, chipboard, waferboard, etc. must be structurally sound and must be installed following their manufacturer's recommendations.

CONCRETE SUBFLOORS

• Existing concrete subfloors must be fully cured, at least 60 days old, smooth, permanently dry, clean, and free of all foreign material such as dust, wax, solvents, paint, grease, oils, and old adhesive residue. Curing agents and hardeners could cause bonding failure and should not be used.

• We recommend using a minimum 0.15mm poly-film as a moisture barrier between the concrete subfloor and the flooring.

DO NOT INSTALL OVER

• Any type of carpet.

• Existing cushion-backed vinyl flooring.

• Floating floor of any type, loose lay, and perimeter fastened sheet vinyl.

• Hardwood flooring / wood subfloors that lay directly on concrete or over dimensional timber or plywood used over concrete.

*IMPORTANT NOTICE

In-floor Radiant Heat: Flooring can be installed over 12mm embedded radiant heat using the floating method. Maximum operating temperature should never exceed 30°C. Use of an in-floor temperature sensor is recommended to avoid overheating.

• Turn the heat off for 24 hours before, during and 24 hours after installation when installing over radiant heated subfloors.

• Before installing over newly constructed radiant heat systems, operate the system at maximum capacity to force any residual moisture from the cementitious topping of the radiant heat system.

• Make sure that the temperature in the room is maintained consistent between 15-30°C before and during the installation.

• Floor temperature must not exceed 30°C.

• Once the installation has been completed, the heating system should be turned on and increased gradually (5-degree increments) until returning to normal operating conditions.

• Refer to the radiant heat system's manufacturer recommendations for additional guidance.

Warning: Electric heating mats that are not embedded into the subfloor are not recommended for use underneath the floors. Using electric heating mats that are not embedded and applied directly underneath the floors could void the warranty for your floor in case of failure. It is best to install the flooring over embedded radiant floor heating systems and adhere to the guidelines listed above.

† Installation in bathrooms is subject to local building codes and standards (e.g., NCC and AS 3740 in Australia). Proper waterproofing, subfloor preparation, and installation methods must be followed. Consult a licensed builder or certifier to ensure compliance. Manufacturer warranty may be voided if installed outside approved guidelines.

‡ Our laminate flooring offers enhanced stain resistance against common household spills and everyday non-chemical stains, such as food, beverages (coffee, wine), mud, and dirt.
Important Limitations:
This claim does not cover stains caused by:
Chemicals: Hair dyes, bleaches, strong acids, solvents, paints, permanent markers, nail polish, or similar corrosive/pigmented chemicals.
Prolonged Exposure: Stains left for extended periods. Prompt cleaning is essential.
Abrasive Materials/Cleaning: Damage from harsh scrubbing or unapproved cleaning products.

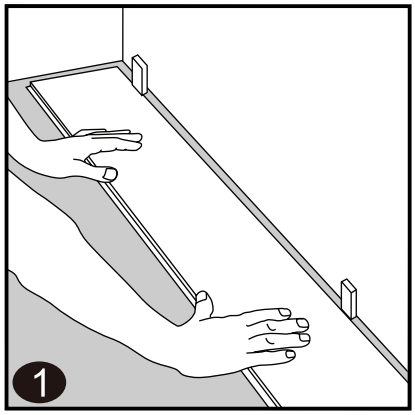
III. INSTALLATION

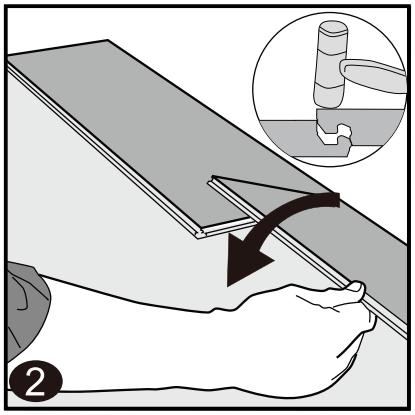
• Remove baseboard, quarter-round mouldings, wall base, appliances and furniture from room. For best results, door trim should be under-cut to allow flooring to move freely without being pinched. After preparation work, sweep and vacuum the entire work area to remove all dust and debris.

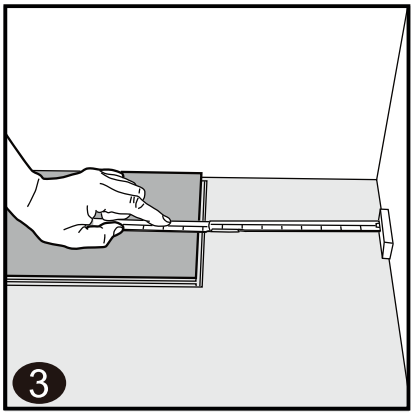
• With a floating floor you must always ensure you leave minimum 6mm expansion gap between walls and fixtures such as pillars, stairs, etc. These gaps will be covered with trim mouldings after the floor is installed.

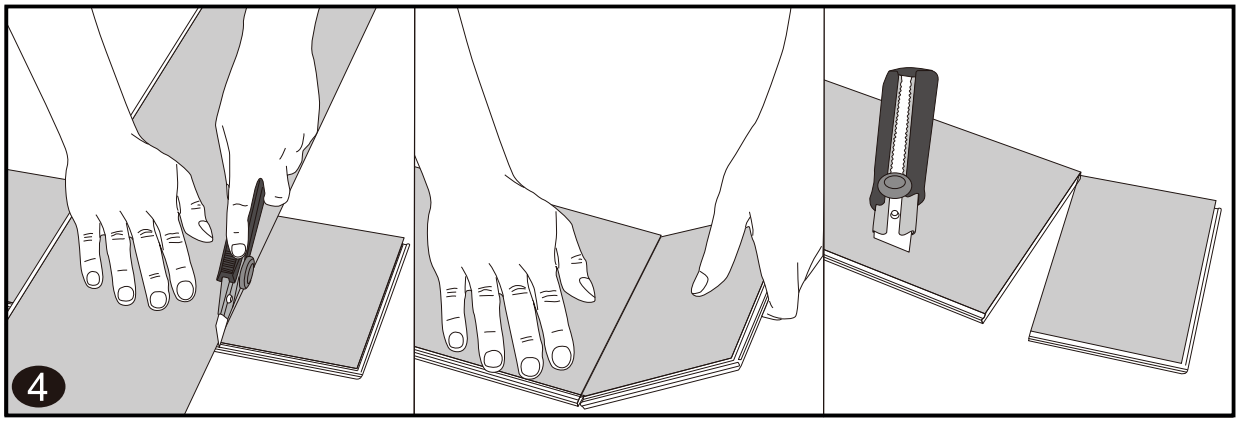
Important notice: When installing in areas that are exposed to temperature over 40°C and to significant temperature fluctuations the expansion joint may be increased to 10mm to secure the installation on the entire periphery and from all fixtures in the room.

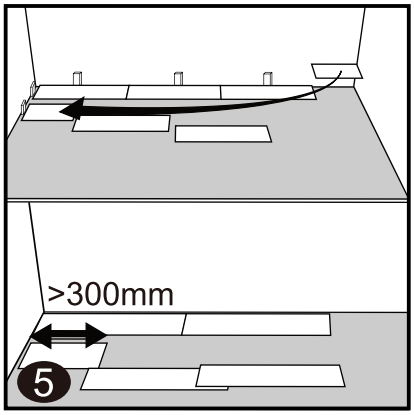
• Whenever possible, plan the layout so that the joints in the planks do not fall on top of joints or seams in the existing substrate. The end joints of the planks should be staggered a minimum of 20cm apart. Do not install over expansion joints. Avoid installing pieces shorter than 30cm at beginning or end of rows.

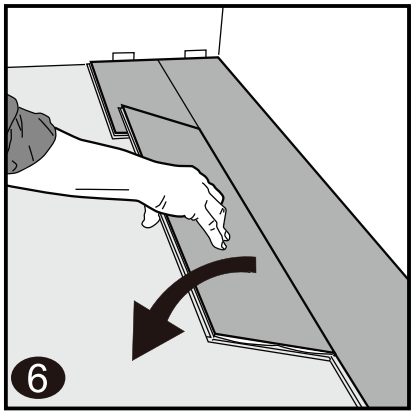










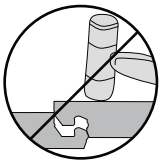




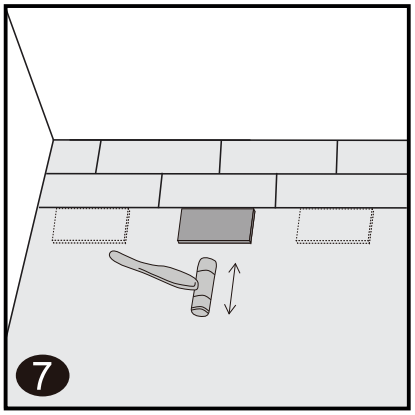
Position of the planks: Correct

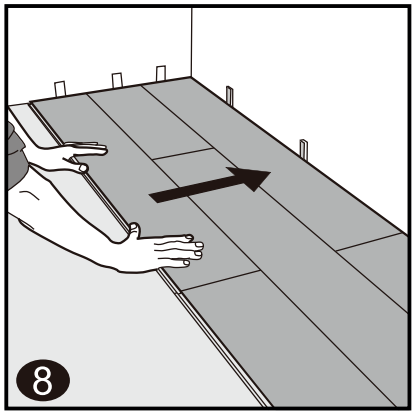


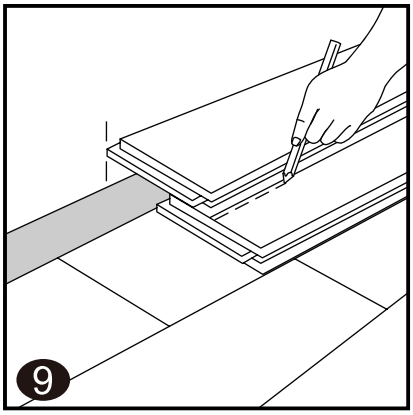
Position of the planks: Incorrect

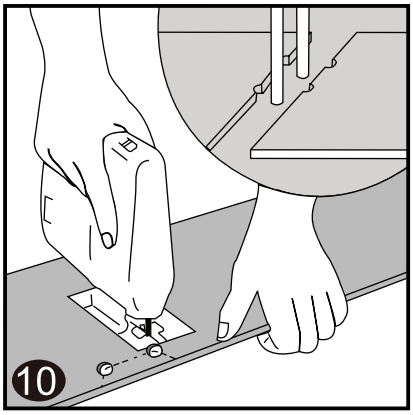


Position of the mallet: Incorrect











• Do not install your kitchen cabinets directly over your floor. The floor's quality can be guaranteed as long as the floor can move freely.

• Decide the installation direction. It is recommended to install the planks perpendicular to the window following the direction of the main source of light.

• Measure the area to be installed: The plank width of the last row shall not be less than 50mm. If so, adjust the width of the first row to be installed. In narrow hallways, it is recommended to install the floor parallel to the length of the hall.

• UNDERLAY: Since the floor has a pre-attached underlay, the use of an additional underlay could damage the locking mechanism and will void warranty. If the flooring is to be installed over concrete, please see Concrete Subfloor section.

1. First row, first plank: After thoroughly cleaning the subfloor, you should begin laying from left to right. Position the first plank so that grooved edge is facing you. Place the floorboard 6mm from the left wall. Use spacers between the wall and the floorboard.

2. First row, second plank: Drop the plank and gently tap down the end with a rubber mallet so it firmly locks into the previous plank until both are at the same height. Make sure both planks are perfectly aligned. It is crucial that after the short edges of two connecting planks are correctly aligned, and the rubber mallet contacts the plank in the area directly above the short edge, allowing for a correct locking.

Note: Tapping the area close to the short edge, but not directly above it, may result in permanent damage to the joint. Continue installing the first row until you reach the wall on the right.

IMPORTANT: If you notice both planks aren't at the same height or are not well locked together, please follow the disassembling instructions at the bottom of the page, disassemble and check if any debris stuck inside the lock is obstructing. Failure to properly line up the end joint and attempting to force it in while out of alignment could result in permanent damage to the end joint.

3. First row, last plank: At the end of the first row, leave an expansion gap of 6mm to the wall and measure the length of the last plank to fit.

4. To cut the plank: Use a simple utility knife and ruler, and with the top side facing up, cut heavily and several times on the same axis. The knife will not go through the surface but make a deep cut. You can then lift one half of the plank using your other hand to hold down the second placing it very close to the cut. The plank will split naturally.

5. Second row, first plank: Start the second row with the leftover cut part of the last plank of the previous row. This small plank should measure at least 30cm. Otherwise, cut a new plank in half and use it to begin the second row. The end joints of each adjoining row should not be closer than 20cm to each other. Whenever practical, use the piece cut from the preceding row to start the next row.

6. Second row, second plank: Click the long side of the plank into the previous row and place it tight to the short end of the previous plank with an angle of 25-30 degrees. Drop the plank and gently tap on the end with a rubber mallet so it firmly locks into the previous plank until both are at the same height. Make sure both planks are perfectly aligned.

7. After finishing the installation of every row: Use scrap pieces and a small hammer or rubber mallet to gently tap the planks into the click of the previous row to make sure they are tightly clicked together and make sure there is no gap between the long side of the planks installed. Any gapping can compromise the whole installation.

8. Tip: After the first 2-3 rows of planks are installed; they should be checked with a string line to ensure that rows are still running straight. If they are not, it could be that the starting wall has some irregularities that caused bowing in the installation. If so, the starting row of planks may have to be scribed and re-trimmed to account for any unevenness in the wall. This can be done without having to disassemble the beginning rows.

9. To lay the last row: Position a loose plank exactly on top of the last row laid. Place another plank on top, with the tongue side touching the wall. Draw a line along the edge of this planks, to mark the first plank. Cut along the edge of this plank to mark the first plank. Cut along this line to obtain the required width. Insert this cut plank against the wall. The last row should be at least 50mm wide. The spacers can then be removed.

10. Holes for pipes: Measure the diameter of the pipe and drill a hole that is 12mm larger. Saw off a piece as shown in the figure and lay the plank in place on the floor. Then lay the sawed-off piece in place.

11. Door moulding and skirting: Lay a plank (with the decorative side down) next to the door moulding and saw as shown in the figure. Then slide the floorboard under moulding.

IV. FINISHING THE INSTALLATION

Replace moulding or wall base, allowing slight clearance between the moulding and the planks. Nail the moulding to the wall surface, not through the flooring. At doorways and at other areas where the flooring planks may meet other flooring surfaces, it is preferable to use a "T" moulding, or similar, to cover the exposed edge but not pinch the planks. Leave a small gap between the planks and the adjoining surface.

V. MAINTENANCE

• Sweep or vacuum daily using soft bristle attachments.

• Clean up spills and excessive liquids immediately.

• Damp mop as needed and use cleaners recommended for vinyl flooring.

• The use of residential steam mops on this product is allowed. Use at lowest power with a suitable soft pad, and do not hold a steam mop on one spot for an extended period of time (longer than 5 minutes). Refer to the steam mop's manufacturer instructions for proper usage.

• Use proper floor protection devices such as felt protectors under furniture.

• Place a walk-off mat at outside entrances to reduce the amount of dirt brought into your home. Do not use mats with a latex or rubber backing since these backings can cause permanent discolouration.

• Do not use abrasive cleaners, bleach or wax to maintain the floor.

• Do not drag or slide heavy objects across the floor.

VI. DISASSEMBLING

Separate the whole row by lifting it up delicately at an angle.

To separate the planks, leave them flat on the ground and slide them apart. If planks do not separate easy, you can slightly lift up the planks (5°) when sliding them apart.

