

# INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS – QUICKLOCK

## SUITABLE SURFACES

Lightly textured or porous surfaces. Well-bonded, solid floors. Dry, clean, well-cured concrete (cured for at least 60 days prior). Wood floors with plywood on top. Ceramic or porcelain planks with grout lines filled with floor leveler. All surfaces must be clean and dust free.

## UNSUITABLE SURFACES

Rough, uneven surfaces including carpet and underlay. Rough, heavily textured and/or uneven surfaces may telegraph through the vinyl and distort the finished surface. Do not install this product in areas which are exposed to long term direct sunlight such as sun rooms or solariums.

**WARNING: DO NOT REMOVE OLD RESILIENT FLOORING. THESE PRODUCTS MAY CONTAIN EITHER ASBESTOS FIBERS OR CRYSTALLINE SILICA, WHICH CAN BE HARMFUL TO YOUR HEALTH.**

## RADIANT HEATED FLOORS

Can be installed over hydronic radiant heated floors or electric radiant heated floors that use embedded cables under the subfloor. Do not install over any electric heating mat that is installed on top of the subfloor. Do not turn heat above 29°C (85°F).

## PREPARATION

The vinyl planks should be allowed to acclimatize to room temperature (approx 20°C/68°F). Carefully check planks for any defects before installation. Any plank that has been installed will be deemed acceptable to the installer. Check that all ITEM NUMBERS are the same and that you have purchased sufficient material to complete the job. Remove any traces of glue or residue from the previous flooring.

New concrete floors need to dry out for at least 60 days prior to installation. Wood plank floors require a plywood subfloor. All nail heads must be driven down below the surface. Securely nail all loose boards. Scrape, plane or fill uneven boards, holes or cracks using floor-leveling compound if sub-floor is uneven – over 3.2 mm (1/8") within a span of 1.2 m (4'). If installing over existing plank, use a floor levelling compound to skim coat grout lines. Make sure the floor is smooth, clean, and free of wax, grease, oil or dust, and sealed as necessary before laying planks.

## TOOLS AND SUPPLIES

Utility knife or saw (You will require a saw for stone or rigid core vinyl. A utility knife will suffice for regular vinyl.), tapping block, rubber mallet, spacers, pencil, tape measure, ruler, safety goggles

## INSTALLATION

Start in a corner by placing the first plank with the tongue side facing the wall. Use spacers around the perimeter of the room, as well as against any fixed objects, to maintain a minimum 8 mm (5/16") expansion space for rooms up to 12.2 m (40') in either direction and a minimum 12 mm (1/2") expansion space for rooms up to 30 m (100') in either direction. The expansion space accounts for the normal movement of the floor. Diagram 1.

With stone core vinyl, a T-Molding must be used for commercial spaces measuring greater than 30 m (100') in either direction. If the flooring is installed in an area falling outside the normal room temperature range, a T-Molding is required every 7.62 m (25').

For other types of vinyl, the maximum run length is 7.32 m (24') in either direction or an area of 53.6 m<sup>2</sup> (576 ft<sup>2</sup>). Installation exceeding this size will require transition strips or the floor must be totally adhered to the subfloor using the "dri-tac" (full spread) method. For the "dri-tac" method, apply a high-tack universal flooring adhesive specifically designed for vinyl plank flooring on the subfloor prior to installation. Avoid spreading more adhesive than required, as the adhesive will lose its ability to fully stick to the back of the planks. Follow the adhesive manufacturer's instructions.

NOTE: This spacing must also be maintained between the floor and all vertical surfaces, including cabinets, posts, partitions, door jambs and door tracks. You will also need to use transition strips in doorways and between rooms. Failure to do so may cause buckling or gapping.

To attach your second plank, lower and lock the end tongue of the second plank into the end groove of the first plank. Line up edges carefully to ensure a close and tight fit. Using a rubber mallet, lightly tap the top of the end joints where the first and second planks lock together. The planks should lay flat to the floor. Diagram 2.

**WARNING: 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.**

Repeat this procedure for each subsequent plank in the first row. Continue connecting the first row until you reach the last full plank.

Fit the last plank by rotating the plank 180° with the pattern side upward and placing it beside the first row of planks with its end up against the far wall. Line a ruler up across the end of the last full plank and across this new plank. Draw a line across the new plank with a pencil and cut with a saw. Diagram 3.

Rotate the plank 180° so that it is back to its original orientation. Lower and lock its end tongue into the end

groove of the last full plank. Lightly tap the top of the end joints with a rubber mallet until the planks are flat on the floor.

You will begin the next row with the off-cut piece from the previous row to stagger the pattern. Pieces should be a minimum of 200 mm (8") long and joint offset should be at least 400 mm (16"). Cut pieces should be no less than 76.2 mm (3") in width. Adjust layout for a balanced look. Diagram 4.

To start your second row, tilt and push the new plank's side tongue into the side groove of the very first plank. When lowered, the plank will click into place. Using a tapping block and rubber mallet, lightly tap the long side of the new plank to lock it with the planks of the first row. The planks should lay flat to the floor. Diagram 5.

Attach the second plank of the new row first on the long side. Tilt and push plank into place, making sure edges are lined up. Lower plank to the floor. Using a tapping block and rubber mallet, lightly tap the long side of the new plank to lock it into place. Next, lightly tap down on the top of the end joints with a rubber mallet to lock them together. Continue laying remaining planks in this manner.

To fit the last row, lay a plank on top of the previous row with its tongue to the wall. Lay a ruler across the plank so that it is lined up with the side of the planks of the previous row and draw a line across the new plank with a pencil. Don't forget to allow room for spacers. Cut the plank with a saw and attach into position. Diagram 6.

Door frames and heating vents also require expansion room. First cut the plank to the correct length. Then place the cut plank next to its actual position and use a ruler to measure the areas to be cut out and mark them. Cut out the marked points allowing the necessary expansion distance on each side. Diagram 7.

You can trim for door frames by turning a plank upside down and using a handsaw to cut away the necessary height so that planks slide easily under the frames. Diagram 8.

Remove the spacers once the floor is completely installed.

