

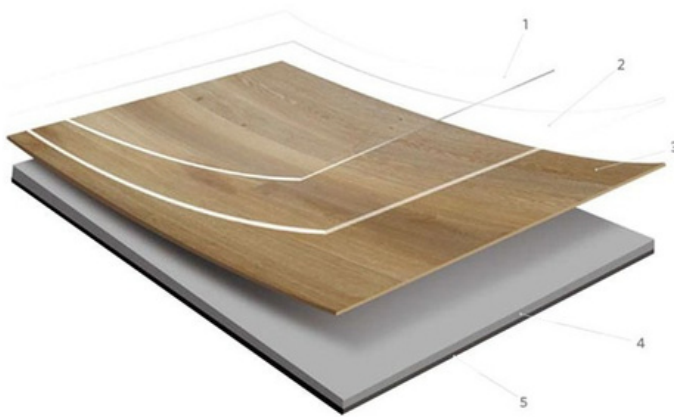
# PREMIUM FLOORS

PARADISE COLLECTION



## LVP FLOORING STRUCTURE

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- ① **FINISH LAYER**  
URETHANE OR ALUMINUM OXIDE FINISH
- ② **WEAR LAYER**  
6, 12, OR 20 MILS THICK CLEAR PVC FILM PREVENT RIPS, GOUGES, AND INDENTATIONS
- ③ **PRINT LAYER**  
REALISTIC HIGH DEFINITION PRINT DESIGN OF WOOD, STONE, OR OTHER PATTERN
- ④ **MIDDLE/CORE LAYER**  
100% VINYL OR VINYL/LIMESTONE COMBINATION. DENSE YET RESILIENT, PROVIDING DURABILITY
- ⑤ **BACKING LAYER**  
OFTEN A RESILIENT FOAM STRUCTURE COMPOSED OF VINYL, FIBERGLASS, CORK, OR RUBBER. DAMPENS SOUND AND RESISTS MOISTURE.

## SUBFLOOR PREPARATION

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### GENERAL SUBFLOOR PREPARATION & PRECAUTIONS

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These installation specifications are for Glue Down. All recommendations are based on the most recent available information. All instructions and recommendations must be followed for a satisfactory installation.

- Acclimate flooring and the room at a constant temperature between 65°F and 85°F for 48 hrs. prior to and during installation. Temperature of the room should not go below 55°F after 48 hours after installation and anytime thereafter.
- Install only after the jobsite has been cleaned and cleared of other trade apparatus that may damage a finished installation.
- Mix and install product from several different cartons to achieve maximum variation.

# SUBFLOOR PREPARATION

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## CONCRETE

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- Concrete subfloors should meet requirements prescribed in ASTM F710 “Standard Practice for preparing concrete floors to receive Resilient Flooring.”
- Concrete subfloors must have a minimum compressive strength of 3000 psi and dry density of at least 100 pounds per cubic foot.
- Concrete subfloors must be dry, smooth, and free from dust, solvent, paint, wax, grease, oil, asphalt sealing compounds and other extraneous materials. The surface must be hard and dense, and free from powder or flaking.
- New concrete slabs must be thoroughly dry (at least six weeks) and completely cured. Curing agents, surface hardeners and other additives may cause adhesive bonding failure. These should be removed by sanding or grinding.

## WOOD

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All wood floors must be suspended at least 18” above the ground. Adequate cross-ventilation must be provided, and the ground surface of a crawl space must be covered with a suitable vapor barrier. Wood subfloors directly on concrete or installed over sleeper construction are not satisfactory for installation. Wood subfloors must be covered with a minimum 1/4” or heavier underlayment rated panel to assure successful finished flooring installation. All wood substrates should be smooth, flat, structurally sound and free of deflection (meaning no up and down movement).

Any panels selected as an underlayment must meet the following criteria:

- Be dimensionally stable
- Have a smooth, fully sanded face so the graining or texturing will not show through
- Be resistant to both static and impact indentation
- Be free of any surface components that may cause staining such as plastic fillers, marking inks, sealers, etc.

# INSTALLATION

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## GENERAL GUIDELINES

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Your starting location should be the longest and straightest wall within the room. Hardwood flooring must be installed across the joists at a 90-degree or 45-degree angle for support.

Installation should be done under natural light conditions.

Adequate expansion space must be envisioned for the installation of all mouldings. Different installation methods require different expansions space. If heavy tools or other objects are dropped on the floor, they will damage it.

## PREPARATION

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Remove baseboards, quarter rounds and then screw down subfloors securely to avoid squeaking if necessary. The subfloor must be clean, dry, smooth and flat. Undercut any door-jamb on the bottom of the door frames if needed to permit a strip to be inserted under them.

Clean the bottom of any footwear worn during installation.

## MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS

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- Furniture with castors or wheels must be easy swiveling, large surface non-staining and suitable for resilient floors.
- Use walk off mats at entrances to prevent dirt and grit from being tracked onto the floor.
- Sweep or vacuum the floor regularly to remove loose dirt. Avoid using a vacuum with a beater bar.
- Clean up spills immediately.
- Damp mop as needed using clean water and a diluted floor cleaner. Do not use harsh cleaners or chemicals on the floor.
- Don't use paste wax or solvent-based polishes.

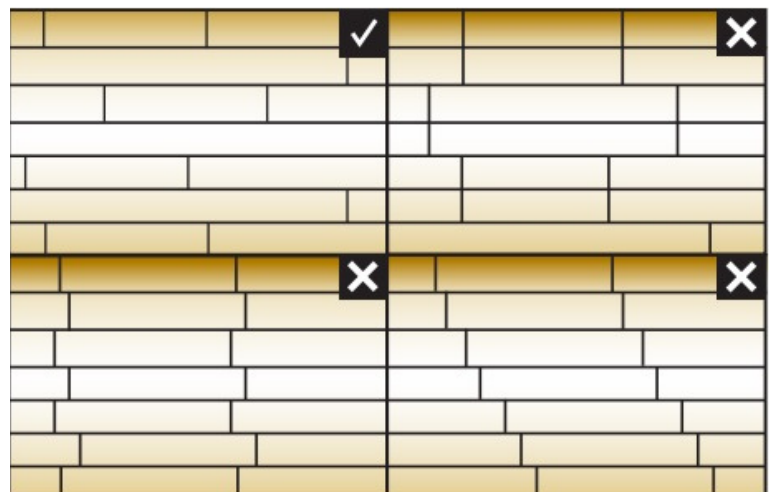
# INSTALLATION

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## INSTRUCTION

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1. Start on your longest and straightest wall. Measure the width of the board. Add the thickness of the boards for your expansion gap. (example: 5" board + 3/4" thickness = 5 3/4") Snap a chalk line on the sub-floor this distance out from the wall.
2. Spread out the adhesive on the subfloor. Make sure you don't apply more than you can install flooring on before the adhesive sets up. The freshly applied adhesive must leave trowel marks/trowel ridges. Only apply adhesive up to your chalk line and not over it.
3. Ensure you mix in boards with varied color, grain, and length. This can be accomplished by setting out 3 to 4 boxes of flooring at a time. Place the planks into the wet adhesive with the groove side on the chalk line and facing the outside wall. This is the same direction to that of a nailed/ stapled down installation. Ensure that the 1st row is exactly on the chalk line.
4. Cut off the last piece in your starting row, leaving the proper expansion space of 1/2" (13 mm) from the wall and use it as your 1st piece or starter board for the 2nd row. It is best to not use a piece under 6" (≈15 cm) as they tend to move out of position. Continue each row, engaging the groove into the tongue along the side 1st, then the end to be engaged 2nd. Try to distribute the long and short pieces while insuring that no end joints are within 6" of each other to avoid getting a cluster of end joints in one area (see Image 1). If any adhesive contacts the face of planks, use adhesive remover before it dries.
5. The use of painters' tape or 3M Blue masking tape will help to keep your planks from moving out of position. Do not use any regular masking, duct, or electrical tapes as these products can leave a film on your new flooring. Apply tape 90 degrees to row direction with approximately a 15-16" (38 to 41 cm) long piece; or long enough for 3-4 rows wide. Lap over or curl up the tape at one end to allow for fast, easy removal. Place tape at 48" (1,20 m) apart or across the rows.
6. Finish the room by installing the rest of the flooring. The last board may need to be cut on your table saw. Remember to leave an expansion gap between the last row and the wall.
7. Give the adhesive time to setup by avoiding any traffic for 24 hours. If this is unavoidable, use a kneeler board to help distribute the weight and movement.



# MAINTENANCE

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## INSTRUCTION

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- **Start With Pick-up.**The best way to clean vinyl floors is to start by picking up loose dirt. While it may not seem like dirt can cause issues on your vinyl, small rocks or pieces of dirt that are stuck in your shoes can be sharp. Over time, they can scratch the surface, which is why picking up dirt is an excellent place to start.
- **Sweep or Vacuum.** To remove dirt, you can sweep or vacuum. Be sure to turn your beater bar off on your vacuum to prevent damages. We recommend that you do this at least once a week. If you have a dirt driveway, pets, or kids, you may need to sweep or vacuum more often.
- **Vinyl Floor Cleaner.** For the next step, it's best to consult your flooring manufacturer for an approved vinyl floor cleaner. This cleaner is approved for luxury vinyl floors as well as most luxury vinyl planks, tiles, or resilient floors. When using this cleaner, be sure to use a mop that does not have tough bristles. These bristles can damage the protective layer on your vinyl floors. Mops that are not abrasive are the best option to use when cleaning and caring for vinyl.

## TIPS

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- Don't leave spills on the floors to air dry.
- Do wipe up spills as soon as they occur to prevent any damage.
- Don't use a vacuum with the beater bar turned on. Always turn the beater bar off.
- Don't scrub vinyl floors with steel wool to remove stains.
- Don't pull heavy furniture across your floors when moving.
- Do use furniture pads to prevent scratches and dents, and always lift furniture rather than sliding, which can cause scuff marks or dents.
- Don't use an excessive amount of water to clean vinyl floors. Don't use soaps or detergents as these will leave a dulling film on the surface of your vinyl floor.
- Don't use any cleaning methods that are not mentioned within the manufacturer label to maintain your manufacturer warranty.
- Don't steam clean your vinyl floors, even if they are waterproof.