

# SOLTEC

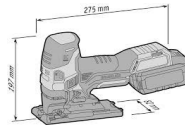
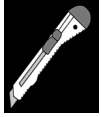
by KALINAFLOOR

## Installation instructions

### SOLTEC

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### Indispensable tools for a proper execution



### Preparation

#### - Storage and Transport

Boxes should be stored and transported in neat stacks on a flat surface. They should always be stored flat, never upright. Never store cardboard boxes in very cold (below 2°C), in very hot (above 40°C) or humid areas.

#### - Inspection of the goods

Inspect the products before use. Verify that the colours match those ordered, that the quantities are correct and that there is no visible damage to the boxes. During installation, check that there are no visible defects in the boards or tiles. Cut and placed goods cannot be the subject of a complaint. We guarantee a uniform production batch for every delivery. We recommend always using materials from the same production batch for each installation.

#### - Acclimatisation of the product

The products must reach room temperature in the room where they are to be laid, or in an equivalent room, at least 48 hours before installation.

- Room temperature > 18°C
- Floor temperature between 15°C and 25°C
- Relative humidity < 65%

The climatic conditions must remain constant for at least 48 hours before, during and 72 hours after installation. The room climate must remain constant during both the acclimatisation and hardening phases of the adhesive. Installing the floor in cold areas affects the installation properties of the floor covering. The boards lose their flexibility, cutting is a lot more difficult, especially for small pieces of flooring.

#### - Compatibility underfloor heating - veranda

After proper substrate preparation, Kalinafloor products can be laid on concrete, cement screed, anhydrite (calcium sulphate), wood panels and tiles (see preparation of the substrate).

Kalinafloor flooring can be laid on substrates with underfloor heating and cooling systems, new generation hydraulic base temperature +/- max 30°C. In case of doubt, ask for further advice.

Kalinafloor flooring is suitable for indoor installation only.

In areas exposed to excessive direct heat of 45°C or more (e.g. verandas entirely in glass), the floor covering must be bonded with a special adhesive suitable for high temperatures. In verandas, it is essential to maintain a constant temperature between 18°C and 27°C before, during and 72 hours after installation. It is recommended to darken the room and cover openings to avoid contact with intense light. These measures help keep the temperature constant during the adaptation period, during the installation and 72 hours afterwards.

## - Preparation of the substrate

Knowledge of the substrate, its composition and construction method provides valuable information that allows you to check the moisture levels of the substrate and its compressive and tensile strength. With this information, you can determine the type of preparation, levelling compound and, if necessary, protection against rising damp to be applied before installation.

If there is uncertainty or doubt about the quality or composition of your substrate, consult your supplier for a solution regarding substrate preparation or levelling.

## - Uneven substrates

Proper substrate preparation is essential to avoid problems during installation and for a perfect finish. The appearance of a Kalinafloor floor depends on the quality of the substrate on which it is laid. Any irregularities in the substrate will be visible after laying and must be treated before the floor is laid.

The substrate must be hard, smooth, clean, dry and free of flaws. It must also be suitable for the intended use. If necessary, remove old adhesives and any levelling compounds that do not adhere to the floor. Make sure the subfloor is level and free of chemicals or other sources of contamination, such as oil.

Unevenness in the substrate should not exceed 2mm under a 200cm ruler. Use a levelling compound to ensure that no unevenness is visible in the surface of the finished floor. The choice of suitable materials, levelling compounds and auxiliary products depends on the intended use of the finished floor and should be determined with the supplier of preparation materials and the installer.

**!!! Installation on old tiled floor:** This type of substrate is possible under the following conditions. The joints must be no wider than 4mm and no deeper than 2mm or they must be filled with a filler. The tiles must be fixed and level to avoid any risk of loosening and/or shifting of the new floor covering.

Note: The installer should check the substrate and report any concerns before installing the floor.

This applies in particular to:

- Large irregularities
- Cracks in the substrates
- Substrates that are not sufficiently dry
- Substrates with a brittle, porous or rough surface
- Impurities such as oil, wax, varnish and paint residues
- A floor slab that is too high in relation to the structural elements with which the floor must connect
- Unadjusted temperature of the substrate
- Poor climatic conditions
- Lack of heating data in the case of underfloor heating
- A non-watertight seal along the perimeter of the substrate
- Lack of measurement points for underfloor heating
- A missing joints plan

Source: NF DTU 53.2 & 6.1.4 substrate recognition and CSTB Booklet No 3634 V2 for substrates based on hydraulic binders - concrete, plaster, etc. NF DTU 51.3 for wooden substrates or derived boards. It is possible to use a contradictory report on substrate recognition.

### - Moisture level of the substrate

- Unheated cement-bound screed less than 2.00% per weight at a relative humidity of 85% or less.
- Cement-bound screed with underfloor heating, less than 1.80% by weight at a relative humidity of 85% or less.
- Unheated anhydrite screed (calcium sulphate), less than 0.50% per weight at a relative humidity of 85% or less.
- Anhydrite screed (calcium sulphate) with underfloor heating, less than 0.30% by weight at a relative humidity of 85% or less.

The substrate must be provided with a moisture-resistant system (DPM), in accordance with national standards for the installation of resilient floor coverings.

## INSTALLATION

### - Temperature conditions during installation

A constant temperature must be maintained, which cannot fluctuate more than 5°C per day, with an ambient temperature of at least 18°C and a substrate temperature of at least 15°C. The temperature should be maintained at a constant level for at least 48 hours before installation, throughout installation and for 72 hours after installation.

### - Underfloor heating

Our floor coverings can be installed in combination with conventional hydraulic underfloor heating systems, provided the room temperature is kept constant at 18°C during the acclimatisation period, installation and 72 hours after installation. 24 hours after installation, underfloor heating may be gradually increased at a rate of 5°C per day until normal use conditions are reached, with a maximum use temperature of 27°C. Refer to the manufacturer's instructions for more information on system compatibility.

In the case of a new system, the initial commissioning of the heating system will be carried out by a professional heating engineer and an official commissioning report will be created.

### - Floor cooling

Our floor coverings can be installed on floor cooling systems. However, the temperature of the cooling water should not be lower than the dew point temperature. Temperatures below this point cause condensation and can therefore damage the floor covering. Thermostats in the room should never be set more than 5°C below the room temperature.

### - Expansion joints

It is important to leave a gap of 1 mm/rm around the entire perimeter, around pillars, pipes, thresholds, etc. to allow the boards to expand! Don't forget the door frames! If the area exceeds 100m<sup>2</sup>\*, it is advisable to create a separation joint, contact us for layout.

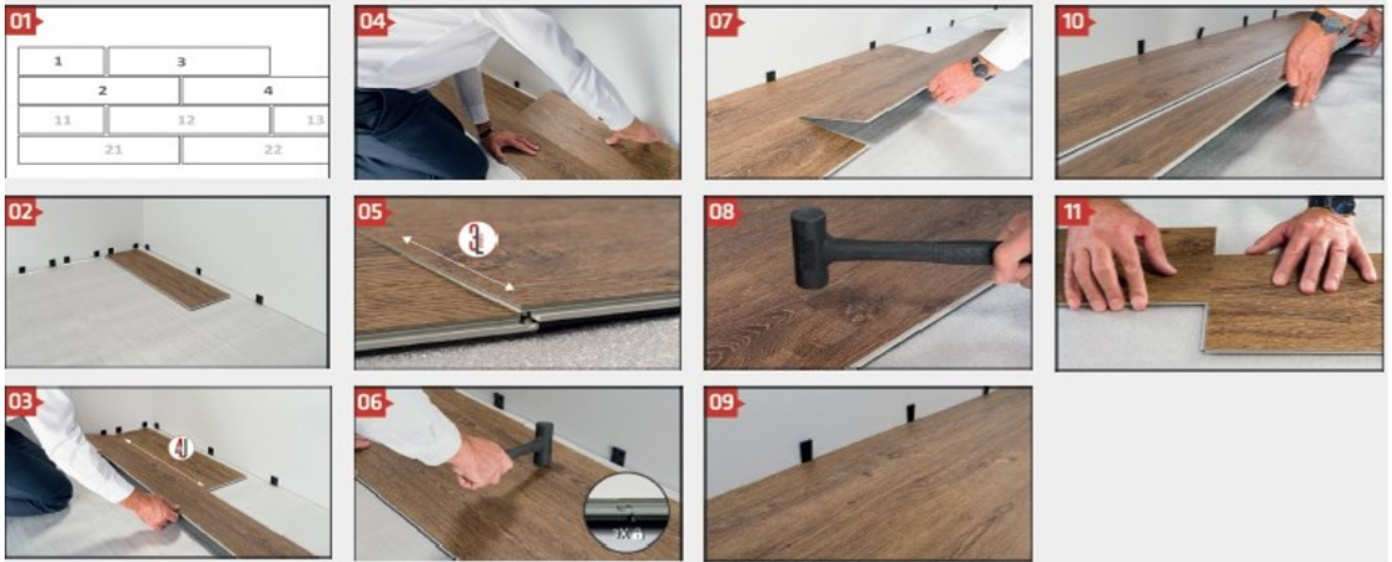


\*Please note: 100m<sup>2</sup> on a single surface. Example: If the product is used in several rooms with a total volume of 100m<sup>2</sup> - you must use separating profiles each time you change rooms.

\*Please do not fill the expansion joints with silicone or other filling and finishing materials. If necessary, use foam joint fillers so that the expansion joints maintain their function.

### - Underlayers

The warranty is not longer valid if an additional underlayer is used to the integrated cork underlayer.

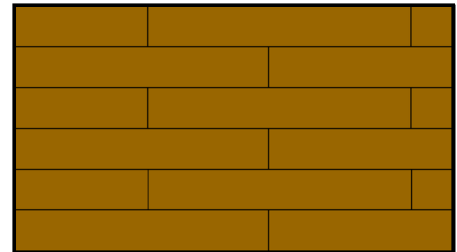


## - Type of installation

### Brick pattern:

Start each row alternately with a half (row 1) or full plank (row 2). Each row staggered by half a plank each time, creating a symmetrical pattern.

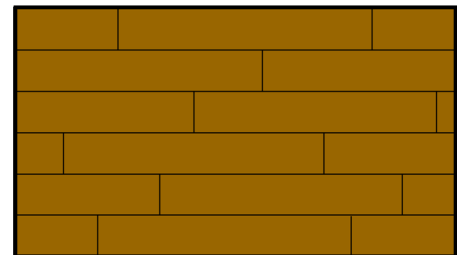
This is the only laying pattern suitable for laying tiles.



### Irregular pattern:

Start row 1 with half a plank, row 2 with a full plank, row 3 with the remainder (min 30cm). Use a piece of a new plank if the remainder of row 1 is shorter than 30 cm.

This creates an assymetric pattern and little waste.



## - Prepare floor and install 1st plank

To compensate for floor expansion, place spacers of equal thickness along the full length of the wall (1mm/rm). It is very important that the first row is laid straight. To achieve this, the 1st and 2nd rows are laid alternately. Start by laying a short plank close to the wall in the corner (photo 1, no. 1).

## - Install 2nd plank

Take a long plank (photo 1, no. 2). Using the Click4U system, insert the long side of the 2nd plank at a slight angle into the recess of the 1st plank. Push the board downwards, making sure there is no gap between the boards.

## - Locking long side 3rd plank

Take another long plank (photo 1, no. 3). Repeat the previous step, inserting the long side of the 3rd plank into the long side of the 2nd plank. Slide plank 3 towards the short side of plank 1 until they are in contact.

## - Locking short side 3rd plank (part 1)

Using 3L Triplelock system, press the short side of plank 3 onto the short side of plank 1.

## - Locking short side 3rd plank (part 2)

Slap lightly and vertically with the rubber mallet to lock the short sides together. This creates the triple locking, then locking the short side.

### **- Finishing rows 1 and 2**

Continue the alternate installation of rows 1 and 2. From the 3rd row onwards, it is no longer necessary to install the flooring alternately. Install one complete row after another. In each case, place the long side at a slight angle in the recess, slide the plank until the short sides touch and lock the short sides.

!!! Make sure each cut piece is at least 30 cm long and the click edges are not damaged.

### **- Locking**

Remember to use the rubber mallet for triple locking the short sides.

### **- Complete the installation**

Finished? Remove spacers and finish with skirting boards.

\*Attention! The expansion joints must not be filled with silicone or other filling and finishing materials.

If necessary, use foam joint fillers so that the expansion joints maintain their function.

### **- Disassembling the long side**

Lift up the entire row in the same angle as you did during installation and separate the rows.

### **- Disassembling the short side**

Slide the short sides flat apart. Warning: do not lift the plank, this will cause damage to the click system.

**Recommendations:** Measure the room accurately to create a harmonious fit. This will allow you to determine whether the first row should be cut. The first and last rows should not be less than 5cm wide. If the width of the first row does not need to be adjusted, the end should be cut to obtain a clean, smooth edge to the wall.

**Important! Remember to keep a few boards with the same batch number for possible repairs.**

### **- Commissioning of the room**

For normal traffic on foot: Immediately

Fitting out or installation of furniture: Immediately

Do not use mats with a rubber or latex backing, rubber furniture legs or wheels, these may leave marks.

With underfloor heating, warm the floor gradually after installing vinyl flooring.

**Attention! Do not install furniture heavier than 200 kg on the floor, as this may cause problems with the product.**

## Maintenance and warranty

Proper maintenance procedures will maintain the appearance of your Kalinafloor floor covering and extend its lifespan. The frequency of maintenance will depend on the intensity and type of use, degree of soiling, colour and type of flooring. Kalinafloor floors have a durable wear layer. This surface treatment protects against soiling and simplifies general maintenance.

### - Dirt-repellent mats

The use of a dirt-repellent mat is strongly recommended and reduces floor soiling by up to 70%. If properly maintained, these mats can effectively remove abrasive materials and water brought into the building by shoes. As far as possible, prevent the floor from being affected by residues from outside. Kalinafloor recommends laying a dirt-resistant mat on which to walk 2-3 steps.

### - Furniture

Fit table and chair legs with felt furniture glides. Clean the furniture glides regularly and replace them if necessary. (Rubber or Teflon glides such as Glissdome should be avoided). When moving furniture, lift it. Do not pull or push it.

### - Important

- If you spill liquid, wipe it off the vinyl immediately to reduce the risk of permanent stains.
- Vinyl floors can be slippery when wet
- If a PH-neutral cleaner must be used, follow the manufacturer's instructions and dilution recommendations.
- Dry the floor within 1-2 minutes after cleaning. All residues of water and maintenance products on the floor should be removed.
- Use a vacuum cleaner suitable for cleaning vinyl floor coverings to avoid scratches.

### - Important warranty rules:

- Almost all floor coverings discolour over time when exposed to UV light. To prevent this, install curtains or sunblinds when the sun is very strong.
- Any access from outside to inside a room with a Kalinafloor floor covering, should be fitted with a sufficiently large dirt-resistant mat.
- Avoid mats with rubber or latex backing, which can leave marks. Also avoid using rubber or latex wheels or furniture glides (we recommend wheels of type "W" in accordance with EN 12529).
- Protect the floor covering from scratches caused by furniture legs with movable wheels, with glides or felts. Use furniture glides under heavy furniture or appliances to prevent indentation.
- Damage to vinyl flooring caused by overloading or moving/pushing furniture is not covered by the warranty.
- Make sure that cigarettes, matches or other hot objects do not come into contact with the floor covering, as these objects will cause permanent damage.

