

# KALINAFLOOR

## Installation instructions

### Herringbone

Porto Mare U Click

KALINAFLOOR BV

Kortrijkstraat 29 box 0001

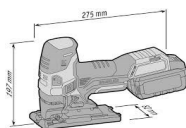
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### Indispensable tools for a proper execution



### 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. 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.

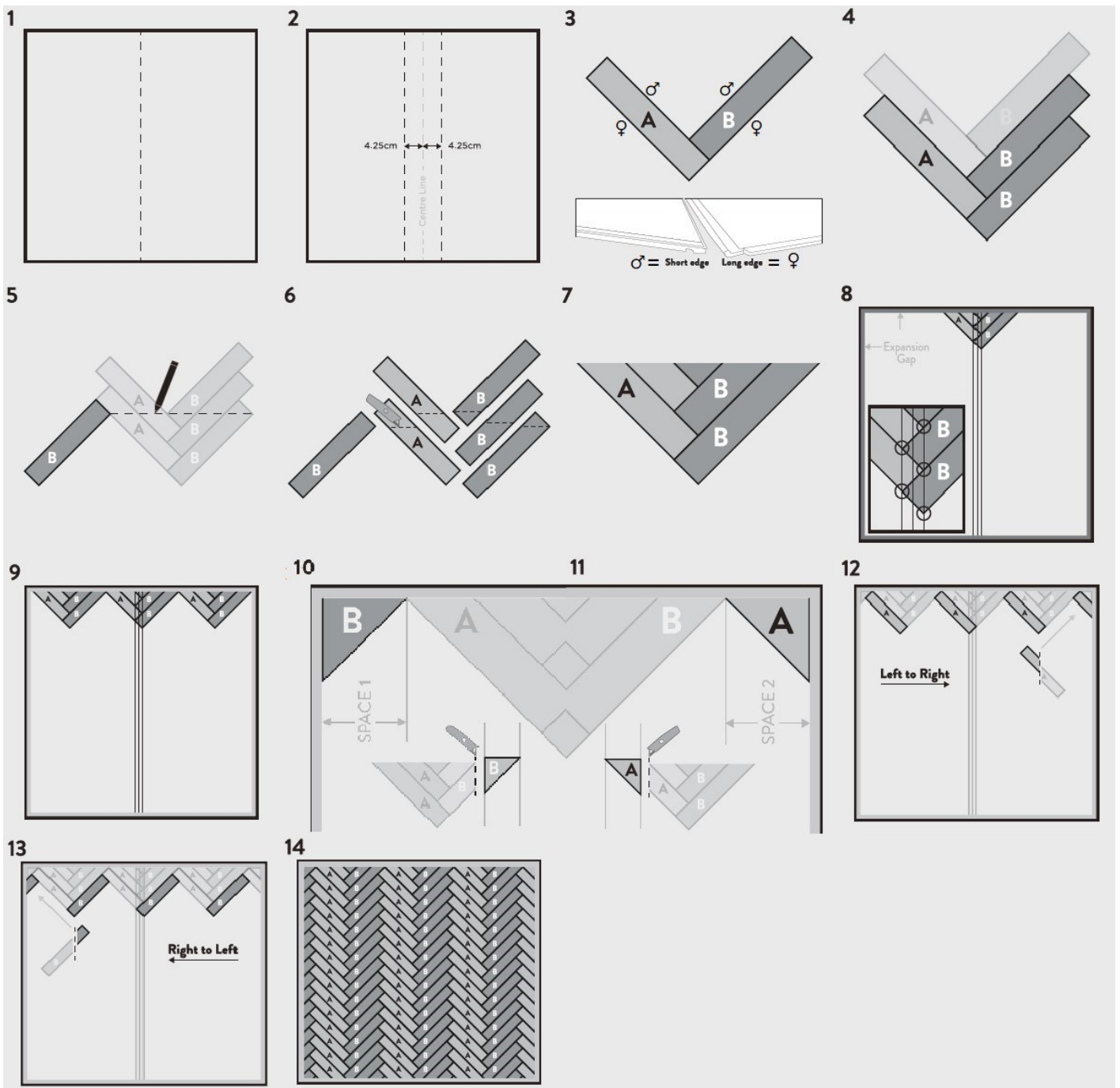


\*Please note: 100m<sup>2</sup> on a single surface. Example: If the product is used in several rooms with a total volume of 100m<sup>2</sup> - you must use separating profiles each time you change rooms.

\*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 IXPE underlayer.



- 1) Measure the centre point of the room and draw a line on the substrate lengthways down the centre of the room.
- 2) Measure 4,25cm on either side of the centre line, and draw these lines onto the substrate.
- 3) Separate A and B planks into piles. Each plank is identified by an A or B mark on the click joint on the underside of each plank. Take an A and a B plank and click the end of the A plank into the short side of the B plank.
- 4) Then attach a B plank followed by an A plank and repeat until you have 3 B's on the right and 2 A's on the left as shown above.
- 5) Fit another B plank as above and mark a straight line across the planks with a pencil as shown. This is your cutting line for the starting triangle.
- 6) Unclick the planks in the reverse order from how they were assembled. Once unclicked, we recommend keeping the planks close to the position they were in when assembled to help with reassembling. Cut across the marked lines.

- 7) Click the pieces back together in the same order as step 4, starting with the inner planks. This will create your first triangle.
- 8) Place the first triangle so that the corners of each plank run exactly along the two outer lines drawn on the substrate. This will ensure the flooring is central to the room. Ensure a 1mm/m expansion gap is left between the base of the first triangle and wall.
- 9) Repeat steps 3-7 and place the triangles side by side working out from the centre triangle. It is essential that the centre triangle points remain on the lines drawn, as instructed in step 8.
- 10) For the corners, create a further triangle, or two if required, following steps 3-7. Measure the distance between the left wall and the edge of the triangle furthest left, ensuring a minimum of 1mm/m expansion gap will be left (space 1). Mark this space on the right hand side of your new triangle as shown using a set square.
- 11) Then measure the distance between the right wall and the edge of the triangle furthest right, ensuring a minimum of 1mm/m expansion gap will be left (space 2). Mark this space on the left of your new triangle as shown. Cut the planks along the marks and place into the relevant corner.
- 12) Now work from left to right, clicking in only A planks. The point of the A plank on the centre triangle should line up with the left line drawn on the substrate. For the final A plank against the wall, measure from the inner point of the triangle corner, to the outer wall ensuring a 1mm/m expansion gap will be left. Take an A plank and mark this measurement. Use a carpenter's square to mark a line at a 45 degree angle on the plank & cut. Click the cut piece into place.
- 13) Now work from right to left, clicking in only B planks. The point of the B plank fitted on the centre triangle should be in line with the right line drawn on the substrate. For the side panel follow step 12, but with a B plank.
- 14) Repeat steps 12 & 13 until you reach the other end of the room. When completing the final rows, measure, cut and click together as steps 12 & 13 to complete the room.

Recommendations: we recommend using a double lipped tapping block & rubber mallet to fully lock each plank into place.

Important! Remember to keep a few planks 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.

