Installation
SPC - CORE COLLECTION

1. General Information

Please inspect all planks with respect to the quantity supplied and the design variant ordered. All packages are to be inspected for batch uniformity and any defects prior to commencing the installation process. The colour consistency of the goods is guaranteed only upon the supply of fabricated items (batch). In each consignment, we endeavour to send you uniform goods. Should subsequent orders be placed for an item, please always specify the batch number. If our stocks permit, you will receive uniform goods in a subsequent shipment or you will be informed that there is a batch-specific deviation. Damaged or defective planks are to be sorted and notification thereof provided immediately, duly specifying the item number and the batch number. Visible defects can no longer be admitted once the flooring has been laid. In the event of noticable defects, please contact your supplier immediately.

2. Substrate & Areas of Application

Surfaces suitable for the laying of this flooring are those that are level, sturdy, clean, dry and free from grease, and that have a temperature in excess of 18 °C. These include existing, firmly bonded floor coverings, such as linoleum, PVC, chipboard, OSB board, industrial coating and epoxy resin coating, cement- and plaster-bonded screeds, as well as all dry screeds (check these for sturdiness or have them reinforced, if necessary). Directives and standards prevailing at the national level are applicable, as are the accepted rules of the trade.
Refer to your local restrictions and guidelines regarding humidity and eveness of each specific substrate. The data sheet issued by the Central Association for Plumbing, Heating and Air-conditioning, "Interface coordinates in floor construction" and the data sheet of the Central Association for Parquet Flooring and Floor Engineering must also be observed specific to heated floor construction. DIN EN1264-4:2001-12 must be complied with. The surface temperature is not to exceed 29°C.

Laying surfaces not listed by PROJECT FLOORS require special approval. Excluded are all textile and moisture-sensitive coverings, PVC coverings with foamed back and laminate floors. Generally excluded are conservatories and all outdoor areas. Laying the flooring on surfaces that have not been approved can result in the warranty being voided in the instance that a complaint is made.
Significant unevenness of the substrate (e.g. high-standing corners of ceramic tiles, etc.) can visually emerge over time in the flooring through the light refraction. Partial levelling is recommended in this instance. Use suitable fillers and primers. The recommendations of construction chemistry are to be observed.

3. Acclimatisation

The floor covering must be permitted to undergo a process of acclimatisation in the rooms where flooring is to be laid for at least 48 hours prior to being laid. Acclimatisation must be carried out in the smallest possible batches (max. 4-5 packages, with a clearance of approx. 50 cm from any walls), rather than on the pallet. Packages are never to be stored upright.

The following ambient pre-conditions are to be mandatorily observed 48 hours before, during and 24 hours after the laying process:
SPC - CORE COLLECTION design floor coverings are to be laid at an ambient temperature between 18°C and 23°C and a floor temperature in excess of 15°C, but no more than 20°C.
If the laying process takes place outside the above-mentioned temperature ranges, the laying and product characteristics will be affected; thus, this is to be avoided.

4. Laying Process

Tool list:
Folding rule or tape measure, pencil, laying blade (trapezoidal blade), rubber mallet, spacers, parallel scriber, bevel, guillotine if required, jigsaw, conical or Forstner drill

The SPC - CORE COLLECTION is already equipped with a factory laminated and extremely effective sound reduction layer, which enables a reduction of the sound transmission to neighbouring areas by 20 dB. Additional insulation or underlay is therefore neither required nor technically possible.

You should start by determining the laying direction. To ensure optimal sectioning of the areas, the rooms are measured and divided up using chalk lines. Calculate the number of planks needed across the width. If the width of the last row is less than 8 cm, the first row is also to be narrowed. When laying, note that a minimum clearance of 5 mm must be maintained from all adjacent components, walls, supply pipes and frames. You can do this by using suitable spacers.

If the side length of the rooms exceeds 20 m, or the area of the room exceeds 100 m^2, a 10 mm clearance from elevated components is to be observed. No joints shared with adjacent components may be sealed using silicones, acrylates or similar sealing materials. Exceptions to this are constituted by rooms (kitchens) smaller than 15 m^2. An expansion gap profile must be installed in rooms larger than 100 m^2. The vertical offset observed during the laying process must be a minimum of 30 cm.
When starting each row to be laid, if at all possible, no remnants smaller than 15 cm are to be processed.
Clean the subsurface thoroughly with a broom or vacuum cleaner. Remove existing adhesive and ink residues completely.

Now begin in a rear left corner of the room with the tongue sides facing the wall, ensuring an edge clearance of 5 mm from all elevated structures. This can be done using floor covering remnants or suitable spacers.

When working on the first row, interlock the head ends by laying the next plank flush and lightly hammer using a rubber mallet to lock it into place.

If the first row remnant is larger than 15 cm, it can be used to start the second row, provided the head joints are offset by at least 20 cm. In the second row, the first plank is, in the first instance, locked into place longitudinally. Position the plank at an angle of approx. 30° and slot downwards to lock it into place. Position the next plank flush to the head end of the previous plank at an angle of 30° and slot downwards while lightly hammering using a rubber mallet to lock it into place. The premises are completed by following this procedure. Since this type of laying process constitutes a floating system, it must not be screwed or otherwise secured to the surface below in any manner whatsoever.

5. Cutting Techniques

The covering should be cut into once or twice using a sharp trapezoidal blade, and then snapped off. If necessary, the rear insulation must be cut separately. To create cut-outs, such as for heating pipes, cable ducts or water pipes, we recommend using a conical drill or Forstner drill bit (+10 mm diameter). Under specific circumstances, a jigsaw can also be useful, e.g. when dealing with profiled door frames. The use of a guillotine trimmer is recommended for recurring cuts in large areas.

6. Damp barrier / Additional underlay

When using SPC - CORE COLLECTION on new mineral substrates, a vapour barrier (s_d value > 100 m) must be used. If necessary please observe the local or national requirements and standards regarding substrate isolation in wet rooms. Additional impact sound insulation is counterproductive, endangers the stability of the locking mechanism and must therefore not be used.

7. Important Notes

Rubber based stands, furniture feet, dirt trap mats, as well as rubber-based wheels and rollers (e.g. car or bike tyres) can cause local and irreparable colour changes in constant contact with the surface. In order to minimize the unavoidable traces of wear and tear suitable and functional clean-up zones must be placed in front of or on the floor covering (then without rubberized back), especially in case of direct access from the outside.

Castor chairs must be equipped with soft rollers type W in accordance with EN 12529. For additional protection against elapses and scratches due to movable furniture pieces, suitable felt or special gliders must be used at all times (e.g. "Scratchnomore" by Dr. Schutz). Sharp-edged furniture feet can permanently and irreparably damage any elastic surface. Temporary indentation (depending on the application time) are a typical characteristic property for all elastic floor covering surfaces and therefore not a reason for complaint.

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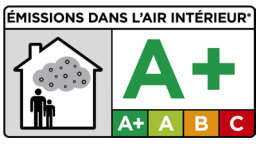
Disclaimer: The content of this document represent the current state of knowledge at the moment of publication. It can be changed or supplemented at any time. Please check our website for updates at www.project-floors.com



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