

Thank you for choosing us! If you lay your new floor carefully and look after it, it will look perfect for years on end.

Parquetvinyl tiles are suitable for indoor residential and commercial use. Please read all the instructions before laying the floor. An incorrectly laid floor will invalidate the guarantee. For specific questions, please refer to our FAQ page on our website [www.parquetvinyl.com](http://www.parquetvinyl.com).

Scan the QR code and  
watch the installation video:



## PREPARATION

### EXISTING FLOOR

Only lay the product indoors, in all rooms except:

- rooms with a drain (such as showers and garages)
- wet spaces such as saunas or around swimming pools
- unheated rooms where the temperature falls below 10°C
- hairdressing salons (due to chemicals)
- rooms where frequent contact with rubber is unavoidable: bicycle showrooms, tyre storage, etc.

In case of a newly constructed underfloor heating system in new screed, operate the system at maximum capacity before installation, in order to force any residual moisture from the screed. Check with the supplier of the heating system on performing this operation safely. Switch your underfloor heating or cooling off 24 hours before you start laying.

The end result greatly depends on the preparation of the existing floor.

The floor must be clean, flat, dry and stable. Remove all residues of plaster, paint, adhesive, grease, solvent, wax etc. All forms of soft and floating flooring must also be removed: carpet, needle-punched felt, linoleum, balata, non-glued vinyl, loose-lay, peel&stick, floating laminate or parquet flooring, etc. Parquetvinyl may be laid on screed floors, concrete and other hard floor coverings.

Take extra precautions when laying on a wooden floor. Do not lay Parquetvinyl on a wooden floor that is directly laid on concrete. Plank floors laid on wooden beams must be sufficiently flat and firmly fixed. Loose planks must be nailed or screwed down. Broken boards must be replaced and larger holes or cracks filled. Check that there is no woodworm or other insect infestations in the floor. Make sure that the wooden floor will remain ventilated so it does not rot. It is also recommended the floor crosswise to the direction of the original wooden floor.

The maximum deviation from flatness of the floor is 5 mm over a length of 3 metres and 1 mm over a length of 20 cm. Pits and gaps must be filled, bumps must be removed. If you are installing on top of a tiled floor, the joints may be no wider than 5 mm and no deeper than 4 mm. Fill with levelling compound if required.

The subfloor must meet the following criteria:

- no more than 65% relative humidity at 20°C
- floor temperature minimum 12°C
- according to the CM method (carbide measurement) a maximum of 2.5% (cement-bonded screed floors) and 0.7% (anhydrite screed floors) in rooms without underfloor heating
- according to the CM method a maximum of 1.5% (cement-bonded screed floors) and 0.5% (anhydrite screed floors) in rooms with underfloor heating

Should the subfloor / site conditions not meet the above mentioned conditions, avoid installing the floor. Make the necessary corrections, or contact your supplier.

Parquetvinyl is water resistant but is not itself a moisture barrier. If your floor is not vapour-tight, lay a vapour-tight foil across the whole room, pulling the foil up to the walls and above the level of the finished floor. It is also recommended to lay such foil in damp rooms such as a bathroom.

## MEASURING

Measure your spaces carefully and add 5 to 10% extra for cutting waste. The more complex the shape of the space (projections, columns, etc.) the more material you will need.

Are you going to lay in a room with a length or width greater than 20 metres? Make sure you also use the profiles needed for the expansion joints. If you lay the tiles in rooms with extreme temperature fluctuations, make expansion joints every 10 metres.

“Extreme” rooms are places where the temperature at floor level can rise to more than 50°C. Such temperatures are far from the exception near large south-facing windows. Sun shading is therefore a worthwhile investment, even if just to keep the indoor climate comfortable.

Are there rooms in the house that have underfloor heating and others that do not? Then also provide the necessary transition profiles to separate these rooms from each other. Rooms that are heated differently (such as bathrooms) can also be separated from adjoining rooms with profiles.

It is a good idea to now decide on the laying direction and see how you can best spread the boards across the width of the room.

## TRANSPORT AND STORAGE

The packages must always be transported and stored horizontally and on a flat surface. To avoid damage to the click system, never place the packages upright. Also, do not store the packages in a very cold (lower than 10°C), very hot (higher than 40°C) or very damp area.

If the packages have been exposed to these extreme temperatures for 12 hours before laying, you must let them acclimatise in the room where they are to be laid for at least 12 hours. For optimal acclimatisation, do not lay the packages against each other, and ensure a room temperature between 20 and 25°C.

## LAYING

### INTEGRATED UNDERLAY

Parquetvinyl already has an integrated underlay. This means you can start laying immediately. Never use any kind of underlay: the floor will then be laid on an excessively soft surface that can result in damage to the click system. Should you nevertheless have to raise the existing floor for some reason, do this with hard panels or levelling material. If there is no vapour barrier in the supporting floor, place one under the Parquetvinyl. The foil must be continuous and raised above the level of the finished floor. To be certain of using suitable products or systems: ask your distributor, floor layer or contractor.

### UNDERFLOOR HEATING (WATER, ELECTRICITY AND INFRARED) AND UNDERFLOOR COOLING

Parquetvinyl can be laid on floors with underfloor heating or cooling, as long as the temperature on the surface of the floor is never above 28°C, and the underfloor cooling is not set below the dewpoint temperature. Never cover the floor with carpet. Separate zones with and without underfloor heating from each other with expansion profiles.

For systems incorporated in the screed floor:

- Only systems working at low temperature, both electric and hot water.
- There must be at least 4 cm between the Parquetvinyl and the heating elements.

For systems with underfloor cooling:

- Underfloor cooling must have a control and safety system that prevents the temperature from falling below the dewpoint. That is the temperature at which condensation forms between the screed floor and the Parquetvinyl. The dewpoint temperature is not always the same, but varies according to the room temperature and relative humidity. A rule of thumb for the dew point is 18°C in normal air humidity (50-60%) and a room temperature of 20-22°C. With very high air humidity the dewpoint can easily rise to 22 °C. You should certainly not use underfloor cooling to actively cool a room by setting the temperature very low!

For systems on the screed floor (electric and infrared):

- These systems in mats must not overlap, and the power must be limited to 60 W/m<sup>2</sup>. Systems with a high capacity can develop warmth too quickly and thus damage the floor.

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The underfloor heating must have been installed in accordance with the supplier's instructions and in accordance with general requirements and regulations. For additional information please refer to the underfloor heating or cooling manufacturer's recommendations.

Switch the system off at least 24 hours before laying. Make sure that the room temperature is between 20 and 25°C while laying. 24 hours after laying, you must gradually start the system with a maximum of 5°C a day until the room temperature has been reached. If you start the system at full power straight away, rapid heat increases can damage your floor.

## **INSPECTION**

Before laying the floor, check that the supplied flooring all has the same batch number (this is stated on the packaging). It is recommended that you use boxes with the same batch number for each room to avoid differences in colour or sheen on the same floor.

Only open the packages when you start laying. Ensure that the room temperature during laying is between 20 and 25°C. On opening the packaging, the tiles may give off a strong odour typical of a new product. These odours will disappear after a few hours.

Check each tile in daylight for defects or differences in colour and sheen. Check the click system for damage. Complaints regarding surface faults will not be accepted after installation.

Complaints regarding colour differences between the samples viewed at a distributor and the floor that was actually delivered must be made prior to laying. When the floor has been laid, it means that you have approved the appearance of the tiles.

## **BASIC RULES FOR LAYING**

Parquetvinyl should only be installed indoors and not in garages, rooms with concealed drains or continuously wet areas such as showers, saunas and at the edge of swimming pools.

Parquetvinyl is laid as a floating floor. This means that the floor must always be able to freely move, and that laying the floor is very last phase in a building project.

Kitchens, cooking islands and fixed furniture is installed before you start laying Parquetvinyl. By 'fixed' furniture, we mean furniture that is built-in and not intended to be moved at any time. This also applies to fireplaces and stoves. Furniture on feet may weigh up to 1 tonne; the point load of the feet may not exceed 50kg/cm<sup>2</sup>. There must always be an expansion joint of 8 mm around such furnishings.

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At walls the joint is covered by a skirting board, and dilation joints are finished with a T-profile just like the connection to other floor coverings. If there is a height difference, use a transition profile. An expansion joint must also be provided at windows that go down to the floor. At these places, you hide the joint with an end profile.

You must also keep an 8 mm expansion joint around columns, pipes and conduits, etc.

Door frames may also have to be shortened. Use a leftover piece of tile to saw the door frame off at the correct height. The thickness of the saw blade ensures the necessary space between floor and door frame. You may also have to shorten the door itself, so keep this in mind.

Skirting is always fixed to the wall and never to the floor. Do not grout or use sealant in the seam between the skirting and the floor.

Mix tiles from different boxes to avoid darker, lighter or identical tiles being laid near to each other.

Floors in damp rooms must be physically separated from adjacent rooms (expansion joint at the door).

Finally, decide the laying direction and bear in mind the widths of your first and last rows. Tiles in these rows should not be less than 50 mm wide. Adjust the width of the first row accordingly if needed. In narrow hallways, it is recommended to install the floor parallel to the length of the hall.

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## TOOLS & SUPPLIES REQUIRED

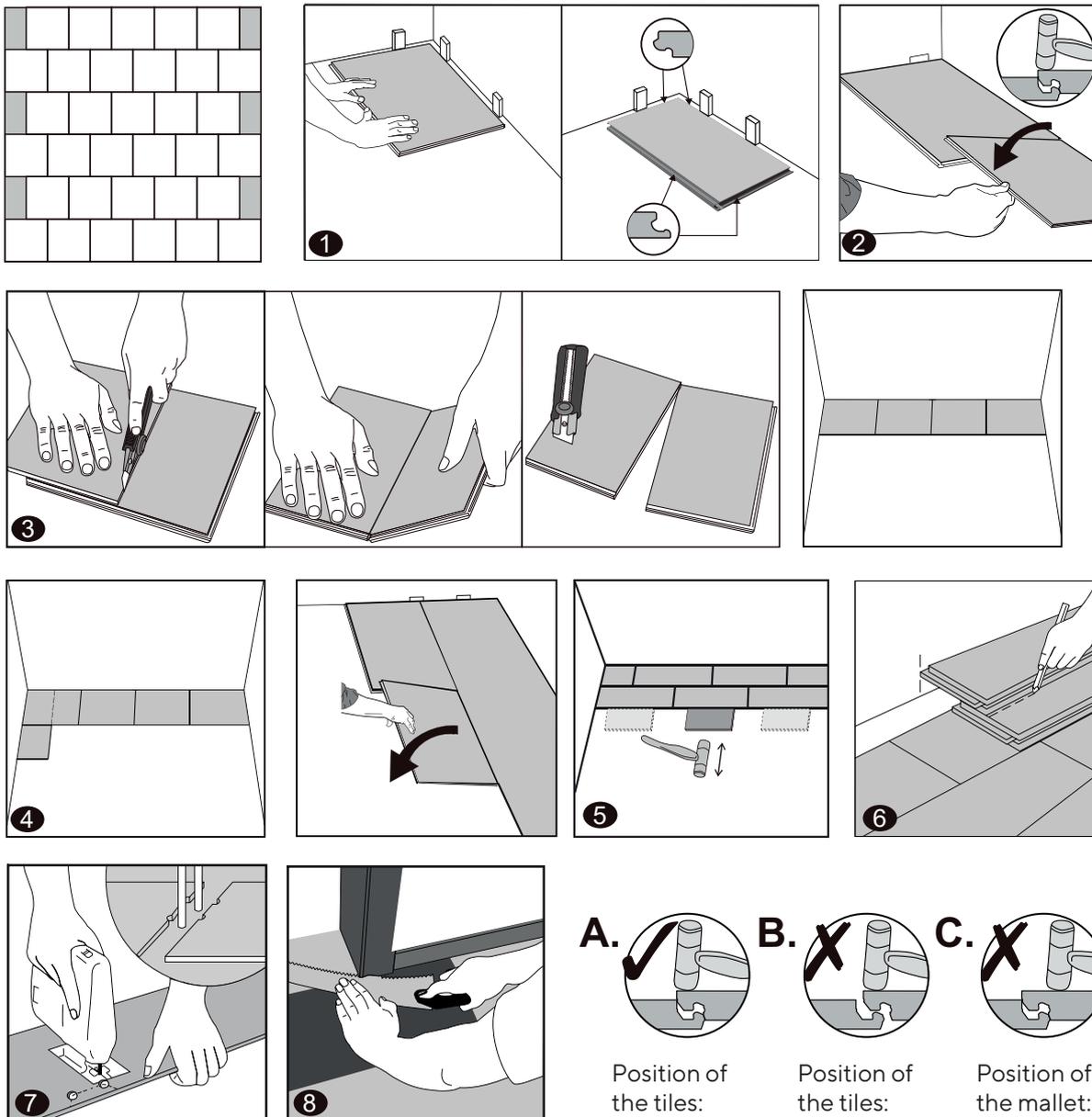
- Spacers
- Rubber mallet
- T-slat or set square
- Possibly an aluminium slat to cut boards to size lengthwise
- Pencil
- Tape measure and folding ruler
- High quality utility knife and/or jig-saw

## STARTING AND FINISHING (BRICK PATTERN)

Thoroughly clean the floor and open different packages.

Check the tiles for damage or other faults.

The first action is installing profiles. You will need to install end profiles at window frames or fixed furniture, T-profiles where the floor meets a different kind of floor of the same thickness, or transition profiles where the floor meets another floor of a different thickness. Install the rails of the profiles first by screwing or gluing them in. Always leave an expansion gap between the rail and the floor. The actual profile that is clicked or screwed in at the end of the installation will close the gap.



- A.** Position of the tiles: correct
- B.** Position of the tiles: incorrect
- C.** Position of the mallet: incorrect

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- 1** Start laying in the left corner of the room and work from left to right. Lay the first tile 8 mm from the wall using the spacer blocks.
- 2** Align the second tile perfectly with the first. Make sure that the click system on the end of the second tile lies neatly on top of that of the first tile and tap it into place with the hammer. Check that the tiles have correctly clicked into place, in a single line and without height differences. Should you still notice a difference, follow the steps for disassembling tiles that are given later in this manual.

**NOTE:** Do not force clicking-in when the ends are not perfectly aligned. You then risk permanently damaging the click system on the short side.

- 3** For the last tile in the first row: measure the distance from the edge of the decor (not the click system) to the wall, minus the 8 mm expansion joint. Cut the tile to size, measured from the left-hand side of a full tile. Alternatively: take a full tile, turn it horizontally 180° and lay it against the spacer block. Mark the meeting point with the last full tile and cut the tile to size. If you turn the cut tile 180° again you can align it and click it tight.

**Cutting tiles:** place a set square on the tile, decor upwards, and cut a number of times over the tile along the set square. You do not cut the tile in two, but instead make a deep cut in the surface. You can then simply break the tile along the cut. Then cut through the integrated subfloor. The tiles measuring 1230 x 615 mm are more difficult to cut because of their thickness and size. It is better to use a handsaw or jig-saw.

- 4** For the next row you start with a new tile, that you cut so its angular point comes out half way along the adjacent tile in the previous row. Hold this tile at an angle of 20–30° in the click system on the long side of the last row, and slide it leftwards up to the spacer block. Let the tile gently lower and check that it has correctly clicked in. If necessary, you can still gently tap using a block or a piece of tile and the mallet.
- 5** **TIP:** after laying each row use a block or piece of tile to firmly tap the tiles on the long side. You are then certain that the tiles have properly clicked into each other. You must hear a click! If you notice that there is still a gap or height difference, disassemble the tile. Make sure that you don't break the click system. If this does happen, replace the tiles. If the click system has broken, a gap may eventually appear between the tiles.

For the third row you start again with a tile with the same dimensions as the first tile in the first row.

- 6** You have various options for laying the last row:
  - Measure the space between the last row (from the decor) to the wall minus 8 mm. Transfer this measurement to the tile and cut it to size.
  - Turn the tile horizontally by 180° and lay it up to the spacer block and on top of the last row. Mark the meeting point and saw the tile to size.

**TIP:** If the wall is not completely straight - so there is the risk that the floor is either less than 8 mm away or at a distance that is too large to be covered by a skirting board - measure in different places. You can then cut the tile neatly to size and the joint will still be 8 mm.

- 7** If you have to work around pipes, ideally make sure that the pipe is at the meeting point between two tiles. You can then work neatly around the pipe while keeping the 8 mm expansion space. If the pipe falls unavoidably in the middle of a tile, you will have to saw a piece out of the tile. Trim this piece to allow space for the pipe then replace it, possibly with a little adhesive to keep it in place.

- 8** You may have to shorten door frames as described above. If you have to fit a profile in the doorway, cut the tiles to size to leave room for this profile. Fit any profile so it fits just under the door leaf such that it is not visible when the door is closed.

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You must place an end profile at windows that come down to the floor. Keep this in mind when you saw the relevant tiles to size: always leave an 8 mm expansion space between the tile and the profile base rail. The profile itself then covers the expansion space.

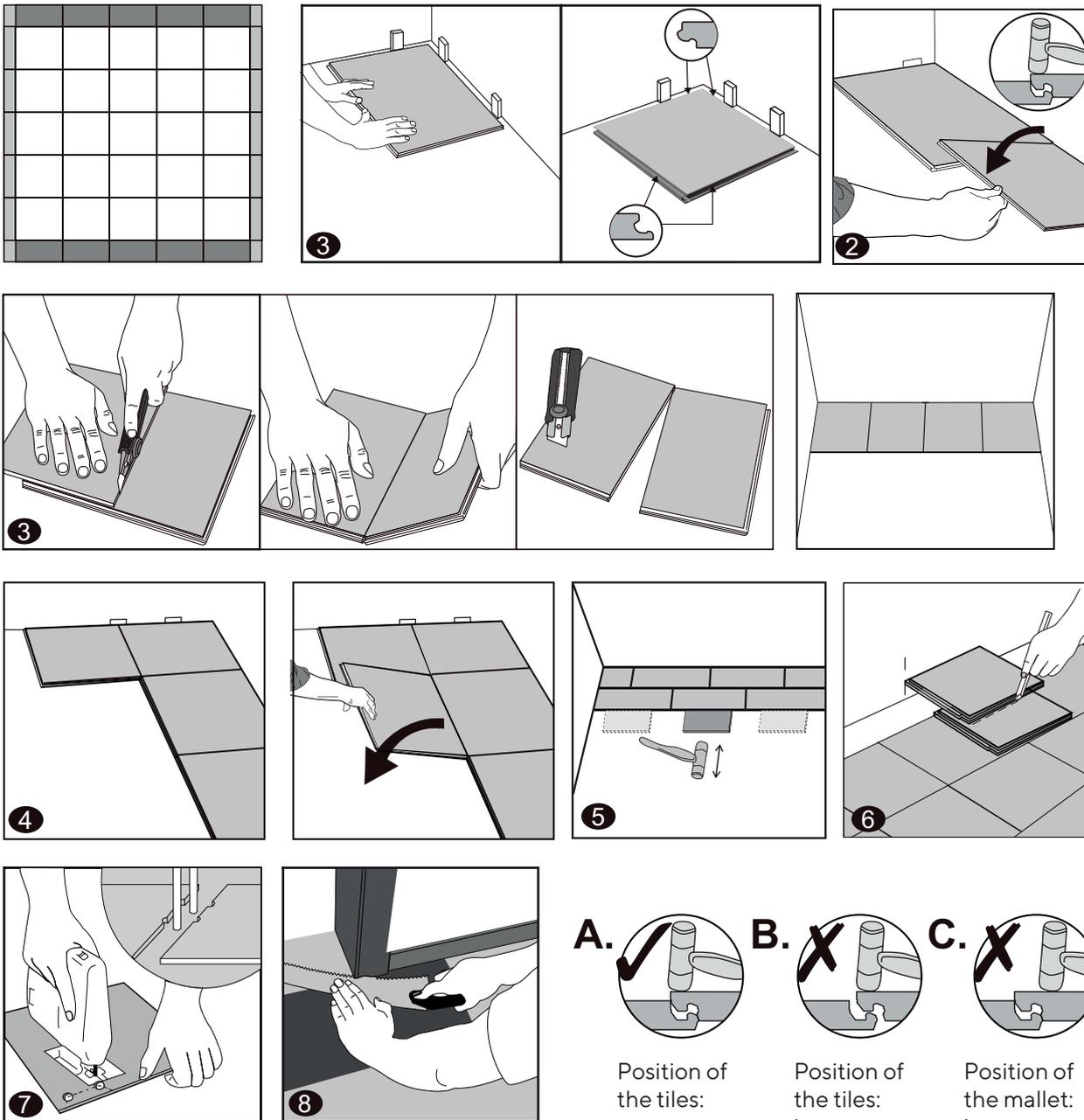
Remove the spacer blocks when you have finished the room. You can now start on the skirting and finishing profiles.

## STARTING AND FINISHING (MONOLITHIC / LINEAR PATTERN, for square tiles)

Thoroughly clean the floor and open different packages.

Check the tiles for damage or other faults.

The first action is installing profiles. You will need to install end profiles at window frames or fixed furniture, T-profiles where the floor meets a different kind of floor of the same thickness, or transition profiles where the floor meets another floor of a different thickness. Install the rails of the profiles first by screwing or gluing them in. Always leave an expansion gap between the rail and the floor. The actual profile that is clicked or screwed in at the end of the installation will close the gap.



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Measure the space carefully so the first tile in the left corner has the same dimensions as the tiles in the other corners. Tiles against the left wall have the same dimensions as those against the right wall, the tiles in the first row have the same dimensions as those in the last row. This means there are only cut tiles against the walls of the space, all other tiles are "full".

- 1** Start laying in the left corner of the room and work from left to right. Lay the first tile 8 mm from the wall using the spacer blocks.
- 2** Align the second tile perfectly with the first. Make sure that the click system on the end of the second tile lies neatly on top of that of the first tile and tap it into place with the hammer. Check that the tiles have correctly clicked into place, in a single line and without height differences. Should you still notice a difference, follow the steps for disassembling tiles that are given later in this manual.

**NOTE:** Do not force clicking-in when the ends are not perfectly aligned. You then risk permanently damaging the click system on the short side.

- 3** For the last tile in the first row: measure the distance from the edge of the decor (not the click system) to the wall, minus the 8 mm expansion joint. Cut the tile to size, measured from the left-hand side of a full tile. Alternatively: take a full tile, turn it horizontally 180° and lay it against the spacer block. Mark the meeting point with the last full tile and cut the tile to size. If you turn the cut tile 180° again you can align it and click it tight.

**Cutting tiles:** place a set square on the tile, decor upwards, and cut a number of times over the tile along the set square. You do not cut the tile in two, but instead make a deep cut in the surface. You can then simply break the tile along the cut. Then cut through the integrated underlay.

- 4** For the next rows make sure that the tiles stay perfectly aligned. For each new row hold the tile at an angle of 20-30° in the click system on the long side of the last row, and slide it leftwards up to the spacer block. Let the tile gently lower and check that it has correctly clicked in. If necessary, you can still gently tap using a block or a piece of tile and the mallet.
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You must place an end profile at windows that come down to the floor. Keep this in mind when you saw the relevant boards to size: always leave 8 mm expansion space between the tile and the profile base rail. The profile itself then covers the expansion space.

Remove the spacer blocks when you have finished the room. You can now start on the skirting and finishing profiles.

## MAINTENANCE

Always make sure you keep an extra package in case you need to make a repair sometime.

You can walk on the floor straight after laying. No special treatment after laying is required. The floor already has a coat that makes your floor easy to maintain.

Finally, vacuum the floor and, if necessary, mop it to remove any dust. Choose a neutral cleaning agent such as Easy Peasy Floor Care (no bleach, no abrasive material, no ingredients containing wax or oil).

Place a floor mat at the entrances to protect against dirt, water, sand, small stones and the scratches they can cause. Make sure the mat does not have a rubber bottom because rubber and PVC unavoidably and irreversibly react with each other.

When you arrange the room again after laying, use felt protectors under furniture legs (certainly not rubber pads). You then prevent any scratching. Office chairs must have soft wheels (type W) or you must lay a protective mat on the floor. Never drag heavy objects across the floor.

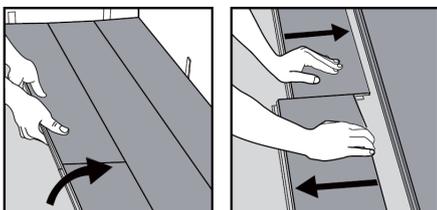
Immediately clean up any spilt water, liquids and marks.

## REPAIRS

Should a tile become seriously damaged, you can remove it and replace it with a new one. To do this proceed as follows:

- Tape off the surrounding tile with masking tape to protect them during the repairs.
- Mark off where the tile has to be cut.
- Set a circular saw to the thickness of the tiles, or use a multitool with saw blade for metal to saw the tile along the lines you drew.
- Make sure that you do not saw into the surrounding tiles.
- When you have finished, the tile must now be sawed into four parts. You can use a screwdriver to lift a first part upwards and remove it. You can then lift and remove the other three parts. You can do this without damaging the click joint in the surrounding tiles.
- Make sure that no residues are left behind - vacuum it if required.
- Take a new tile and remove the groove on the long and short side. Do this with a utility knife so you do not damage the surface of the tile itself.
- Apply "superglue" in a thin bead on the edges of the tiles surrounding the tile to be replaced.
- Immediately remove any excess glue from the surface of the tiles following the instructions of the glue manufacturer.
- Hold the new tile at a 45-degree angle. Slip the tongue that is still present into the groove of the existing adjoining tile. Gently lower the tile in place. Use a rubber mallet and tapping block to tap the new tile fully in place.
- Place a weight on the tile until the glue has fully dried.

## DISASSEMBLING



If you wish to remove the floor, you must do this row by row in the reverse direction of laying. Lift the tiles until the click on the long side comes loose. Lay the tiles flat on the floor and slide them apart. If sliding is difficult, lift the tiles slightly near the click system (a few cm is enough) then slide them apart.