

SPC Click Floor

QUICK CLICK

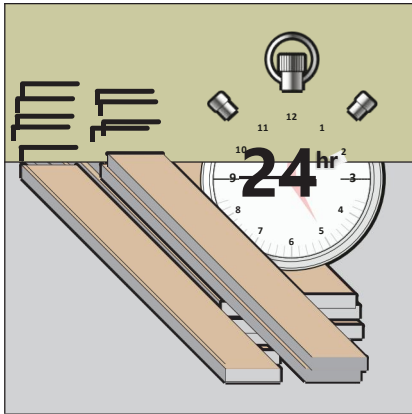


WATERPROOF RIGID VINYL PLANK
"With Attached Pad"

QUICK CLICK

Save time & avoid frustration! Please read these entire instructions before starting your installation, and A.I.M. for success!

AIM



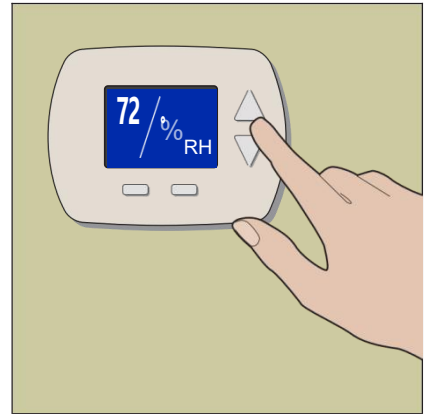
Acclimate Completely
ACCLIMATION: Not required if flooring and the jobsite are between 60°F – 80°F, otherwise acclimate for 24 hours between 60°F – 80°F.

AIM



Install Correctly
Take time to review installation guidelines to ensure that your installation goes well from beginning to end.

AIM



Maintain Environment
After installation, maintain your flooring between the temperature ranges for your room size / expansion gap and contraction overlay (see Expansion and Contraction / Run Width and Length below).

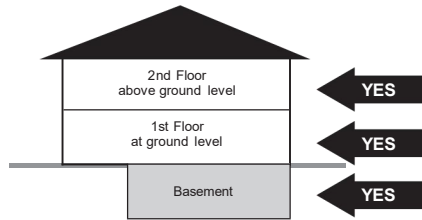
RECOMMENDED USE:

Residential or light commercial interior use **only**. *See the product's limited warranty for details.

Do not install in wet areas like patios and showers, or exterior areas. Do not install in boats or moving vehicles.

GRADE:

On, above and below Grade.



JOBSITE CONDITIONS:

- The building should be enclosed with all doors and windows in place.
- Prior to delivery and install: All wet works (e.g. drywall taping, texture, painting, stucco etc.) should be complete and allowed to dry. The rooms should be at normal "lived-in" conditions with HVAC operational for at least one week prior to the installation when building is so equipped.
- When installing over basements and garages, ensure they are dry and well ventilated.
- Crawlspace must be dry with a minimum 18" from the bottom of the floor joist to the ground, Crawl space earth (or thin concrete slab) should be covered 100 percent by a vapor retarder of black polyethylene (minimum 6 mil) or any recommended puncture-resistant membrane, such as Class C, meeting ASTM D1745. Ventilation shall be per local building codes.
- To avoid damages to the floor's finish, all construction activity should be completed before installing this floor.
- All gutters should be in place and functioning properly. Yard grading should be sloped to run water away from the home foundation.
- Ensure that exterior doors and appliances have sufficient clearance to accommodate the new flooring. Do not undercut metal door jambs before first confirming it doesn't violate local building and fire codes.
- The installer - not the manufacturer or retailer - is responsible for making sure that the site conditions are appropriate prior to installation of this floor.

USER / OWNER / INSTALLER RESPONSIBILITIES:

- Install in good lighting.
- Product installation constitutes acceptance. Visually inspect the product and determine acceptability before installation. Claims will not be accepted regarding visual defects after flooring has been installed. If any planks are unacceptable due to color, finish, milling or any other reason, it is your responsibility to determine to use them, hide them in areas like closets, trim off the imperfection, or not install them at all.
- A reasonable amount of installed flooring (up to 25% or 100 sq. ft. whichever is less) is enough to determine acceptance of quality.
- Retain a box label and keep on file with your receipt for future reference.

ACCLIMATION: 24 hours

This product requires no acclimation if its temperature and the jobsite are between 60°F and 80°F.

If a method is not available for testing temperature of the flooring (e.g. an infrared Thermometer Temperature gun), or flooring is outside of this range, allow the flooring to acclimate for 24 hours at the approved temperature.

- Stack boxes flat, and no more than three cartons high in areas to receive new flooring.

TEMPERATURE:

After installation maintain your flooring between the temperature ranges for your room size / expansion gap and contraction overlay (see Expansion and Contraction / Run Width and Length below).

RELATIVE HUMIDITY:

No limits.

CUTTING ALLOWANCE:

A 10' x 10' room has net 100 square feet (Sq. Ft.) – the actual area that will have flooring – but more product is required to allow for cutting which generates unusable pieces.

Carefully measure the net square feet required, adding up multiple areas.

The table gives an approximate recommendation for cutting allowance:

Quantities are always rounded up to the nearest box.

Tip: If more than half a box is not available for spares we recommend ordering an extra box.

Please note: Actual cutting waste may be lower or higher based on room layout. E.g. multiple rooms vs. one large area and "pattern" being installed. E.g. diagonal installations will require more cutting allowance.

Consider carefully before returning boxes.

Keeping extra boxes is a great idea and inexpensive insurance against damage, if a repair is needed the product and batch will be the same, and you have options even if the product has been discontinued.

Diagonal installations will generally require 5% more material over and above the cutting allowance given above.

Net Area SqFt	Total with Cutting Allowance SqFt	% Applied
100	110	10
200	218	9
400	432	8
600	642	7
800	848	6
1000	1050	5
above 1000 SqFt add 5%		

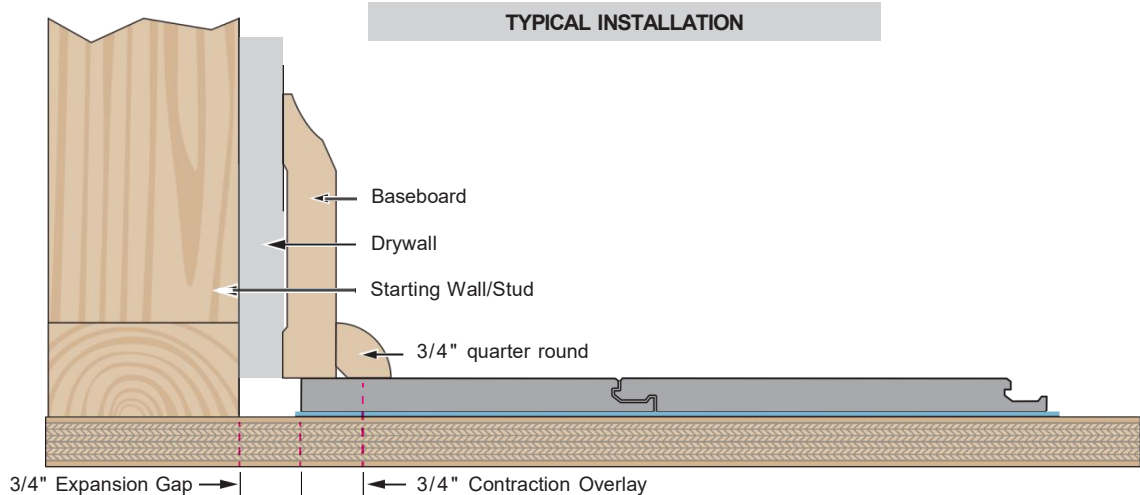
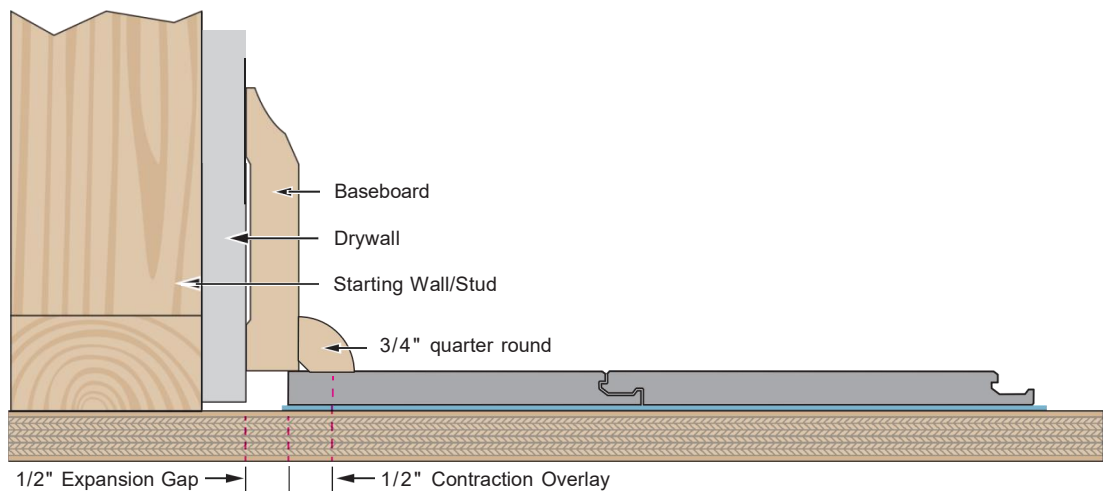
EXPANSION AND CONTRACTION SPACE:

Floating: Run lengths and Run widths greater than the maximum run allowed for the expansion gap and contraction overlay chosen will require transitions to “break up” larger installations. Typically, these are placed at doorways, adjoining rooms, archways, connections to hallways etc. Allow recommended expansion gap between the flooring and all vertical obstructions (walls, door jams, pipes, staircases, posts, fixtures, built-ins, etc.)

Note: For run lengths and widths please review table below. This grid gives recommended gap and overlay for various length and widths at various temperatures. e.g. if your run length is 60' and width is 60', and your temperature variation is 30°F – 110°F, then 1/2" gap and 1/2" overlay is required. Below are examples of 1/2" and 3/4" expansion gap and contraction overlay.

		TEMPERATURE RANGE °F			
		50 – 90	40 – 100	30 – 110	20 – 120
RUN LENGTH AND WIDTH IN LINEAL FEET	20	1/4" GAP AND OVERLAY			
	40		3/4" GAP AND OVERLAY		
	60		3/4" GAP AND OVERLAY		
	80		3/4" GAP AND OVERLAY		

The temperature range is the actual temperature of the flooring which is affected by the substrate, sunlight and ambient temperature.



To increase Gap and Contraction Overlay for Larger Areas and Greater Temperature Swings, Undercut drywall as show

If the room has electric baseboard heaters, leave a minimum of 3/4" between the surface of the flooring and the bottom of the heaters, allowing heat to circulate properly.

NOTE: Gapping and buckling can develop if expansion space and contraction overlay are not followed requirements are not followed.

DOORWAYS / OPENINGS BETWEEN ROOMS: When flooring lengths (long sides) run “parallel” within a doorway / opening between areas (joined continuously) it is recommended that a thin even bead of flexible (Gel Control) super glue or hot-melt glue (for plastics) is applied to the locking mechanism at the opening(s), to reduce the probability of gaps forming from movement of the flooring due to possible temperature differences from room to room.

CABINETS / FIXED FIXTURES:

Do not install under fixed cabinets or islands of any type.

SUNLIGHT:

Your flooring may change color with prolonged exposure to sunlight. Use of window coverings, shades, or tinting your windows, is recommended to slow this process

SUBFLOORS NEED TO BE: CLEAN – FLAT – DRY:

All substrates must be structurally sound and free from movement or deflection.

CLEAN:

Free from particles including but not limited to: dust, dirt, and grit.

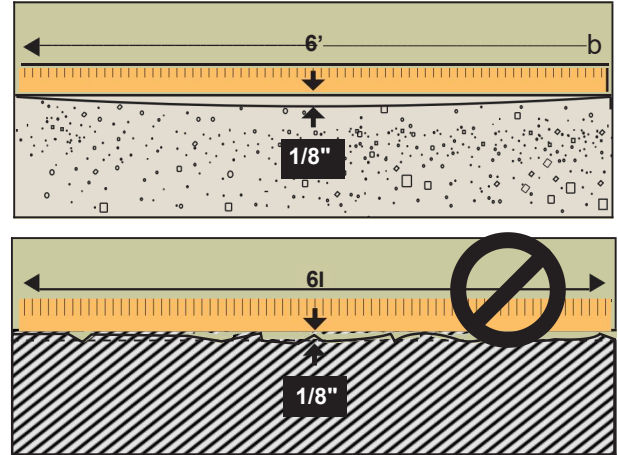
SUBFLOOR MUST BE FLAT AND SMOOTH

FLAT:

Subfloors must be flat within 1/8" over 6' and 3/16" over 10' and smooth, abrupt peaks and valleys must be avoided.

Improper substrate or flatness can result in gaps, locking mechanism failure and premature wear on surface.

Correct any issues.



DRY:

Follow product use limitations and adhesive manufacturers technical data sheets (TDS) / install guide.

Do not install this flooring over plywood underlayment attached to concrete, unless it is known that an appropriate moisture barrier has been installed (all applications).

WOOD SUBFLOOR PREPERATION:

- Screw down loose or squeaky sections of plywood and replace areas that are damaged.
- To address flatness concerns sand or plane high spots, 30 lb. roofing felt can be used to build up (in layers) low areas on wood subfloors.
- Substrates that are un-level due to structural deficiencies should be repaired by a licensed contractor.
- **Never apply plastic sheet over wood subfloors.**

STRUCTURAL REQUIREMENTS:

Note that joist spacing determines minimum subfloor thickness.

Joist spacing 16" on center (OC) or less

– Plywood: Minimum of (5/8", 19/32") Oriented Strand Board (OSB): minimum (3/4", 23/32")

Advantech minimum (3/4", 23/32")

Joist spacing 16" up to 19.2" (OC)

– Plywood: Minimum of (3/4", 23/32") Oriented Strand Board (OSB): minimum of (3/4", 23/32")

Joist spacing over 19.2" up to maximum 24" (OC)

– Plywood: Minimum of (7/8") Oriented Strand Board (OSB): Minimum of (1") or two layers of subflooring or brace between truss/joists in accordance with local building codes.

MOISTURE TESTING:

Use a meter that is species / material adjustable. E.g. Ligno-scanner SDM or mini-Ligno DX/C moisture meter.

- **If using alternate meter check that meter can be used with the subfloor material in question.**
Test sub-floor in multiple locations, with an appropriate wood moisture meter, it's recommended to test 20 location per 1000 square feet and average the results. Moisture readings must not exceed 12%.
- Higher readings indicate a moisture concern that needs to be addressed before installation can begin.
- For future reference, documenting and saving the test results is recommended.

SUBFLOOR PREPERATION:

- 6 mil polyethylene moisture barrier- seams overlapped 4"- 6" and taped using a waterproof adhesive tape (e.g. duct tape) must be used or LL underlayment with a water vapor permeance of 0.1 perm or less when tested in accordance with the ASTM E96.
- Do not proceed with installation if concrete is wet or shows sign of dampness. Excessive moisture could lead to mold / mildew. (Underlayment's with a vapor retarder still require this moisture barrier).
- To address flatness concerns; Grind down* high spots and fill in low spots with an appropriate Portland cement based patch or self-leveler (allow to cure fully) prior to installing floor.
- 15 / 30 lb. roofing felt or vinyl tile can be used to build up (in layers) low areas on concrete subfloors.

EXISTING FLOORS:

- This flooring can be floated over existing clean, flat, dry, and well bonded/secured tile flooring, vinyl flooring, and hardwood flooring that have a “wood” subfloor underneath.
- Any existing natural flooring products glued directly to concrete substrates must be removed * prior to installation of this flooring.
- Do not install over cushioned vinyl flooring, or existing floating floor products.
- Do not install over carpet and padding.

UNDERLAYMENT:

Underlayment padding is *highly* recommended if not pre-attached. Quality underlayments can help smooth out minor sub-floor imperfections, provide moisture protection over wood subfloors and have added insulation and sound control properties. For installations over concrete, underlayments offering moisture protection have limits and are not a substitute for a 6 mil polyethylene moisture barrier, unless the Underlayment has a water vapor permeance of 0.1 perm or less when tested in accordance with ASTM E96.

This floor is waterproof, however, moisture intrusions from concrete via hydrostatic pressure, flooding, or plumbing leaks, along with high levels of alkalinity, can affect floor coverings over time. Moisture can also be trapped below the flooring and create mildew or mold.

HELPFUL TOOLS: (as needed)

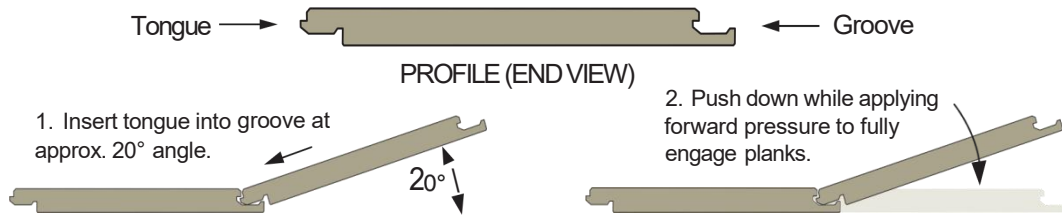
- Tape Measure • Pencil • Chalk line • 6' level • Framing square/Metal straight edge • Screed • Utility knife (blades)
- Miter saw • Table saw • 60 tooth carbide tip saw blades • Jamb saw • Drill • Drill bit set • Hammer • Flat pry bar • Broom
- Eye protection • Ear protection • Knee pads • Niosh dust mask • Gloves • Hygrometer (to measure /monitor in-home humidity) • Moisture meter • Color putty • Touch up markers • Speed square

ADDITIONAL NOTES:

When moving furniture and heavy equipment, use luan board, plywood, or other similar covering to protect the floor.

Each project is unique and different. Installation advice or recommendations are given as a courtesy and not intended to take the place of an installer's visual inspection, expertise or informed judgment, which will override any advice or recommendations given in the Installation Guidelines. The end user / contractor on-site is ultimately responsible for ensuring that selected products are appropriate for local conditions and / or the final use of the product.

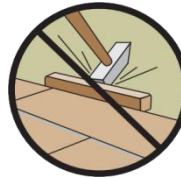
How to Assemble Quick Click Flooring



Cut off the tongues on the first row of planks. Be sure locking system is fully engaged! Planks must be flat in relation to each other (on all sides) without gaps before continuing installation.

NOTE: Tongue image is for illustration only. The actual locking shape of your floor may differ.

Cut off the tongues on the first row of planks. Be sure locking system is fully engaged! Planks must be flat in relation to each other (on all sides) without gaps before continuing install.



NEVER USE A TAPPING BLOCK OR PULL BAR. THESE WILL DAMAGE YOUR FLOOR AND VOID THE WARRANTY

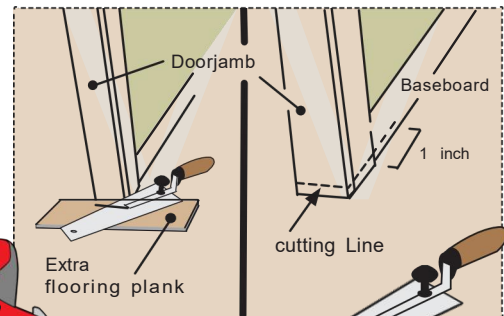
GETTING STARTED:

Remove any existing quarter round, shoe moldings, baseboards and doorway transitions.

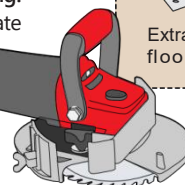
Remove existing floor covering as required, check floor flatness per details on previous page and address any issues. Check that all doors will swing open with adequate clearance over the new flooring prior to starting any work.

Important: Do not cut metal door frames before first confirming it does not violate local building and fire codes. Any metal doors must be addressed by a specialist to adjust.

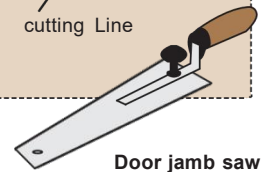
Undercut all door casings and jambs with a jamb saw to allow the flooring to slide under the doorjamb. If a baseboard is still in place, extend the undercut about 1" beyond the door frame casing. To find the height to cut the jamb, lay a scrap piece of flooring next to the door frame and lay the saw blade on top. After cut, ensure the floor plus underlayment does not bind, always leave 1/16" clearance under the door jamb / casing for the floor to be able to move freely without vertical restriction. **Check for alarm or other low voltage wiring before cutting.** Ensure that appliances have proper clearance to accommodate the new flooring.



Electric jamb saw

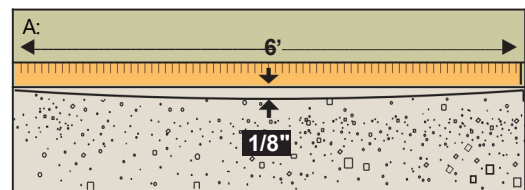


Door jamb saw



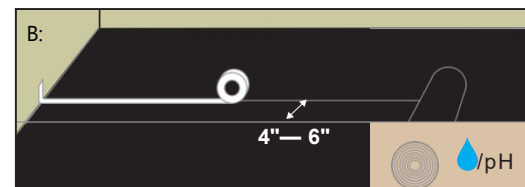
A:

Check that subfloor is flat to within specifications per details found under "CLEAN-DRY-FLAT" in previous section. **Correct any issues.**



B:

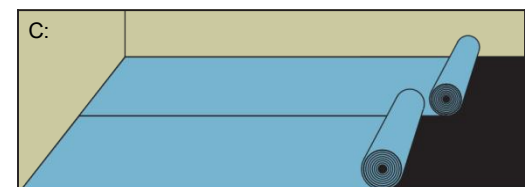
Install 6 mil polyethylene film vapor barrier if subfloor is concrete or omit this step if an LL underlayment with a water vapor permeance of 0.1 perm or less when tested in accordance with the ASTM E96 is being used. **Never install 6 mil poly over wood substrates!**



NOTE: Cushioned "vapor retarder" underlayments are not a substitute for a 6 mil polyethylene moisture barrier.

C:

If specified, install customer preferred cushion.



STEP 1. LAYOUT:

Determine which direction the planks will be installed. Generally, plank flooring is run parallel with the longest straight exterior wall, or the focal point of the room. Considerations are fireplaces, doors, cabinets, transitions.

For best appearance full planks are desirable at the focal point and most cases it is the longest unbroken wall in the room.

Determine which direction the planks will be installed.

Installers: It is advisable to determine the installation layout and direction (North/South vs East/West) with the end user.

IMPORTANT: Mix materials from several cartons to ensure best overall color/shade appearance of the installed floor.

Preparation of planks for the starting row when needed:

To avoid very narrow pieces at finish wall; measure the distance between the starting wall to the finish wall, then divide this number by the width of the flooring planks.

The fraction is the width of the last plank.

Eg. for a 10' room:

Start – Finish = 120" – 1" (1/2" expansion x 2) = 119"

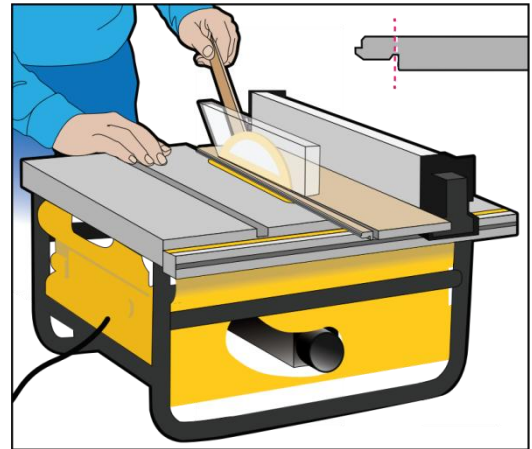
Width of Plank = 5"

$119 \div 5 = 23.8$

Twenty three full planks are required and last will be fraction x plank width
 $5" \times 0.8 = 4"$

If width of last plank is less than 2.5", balance by cutting (Rip) starting row of planks accordingly.

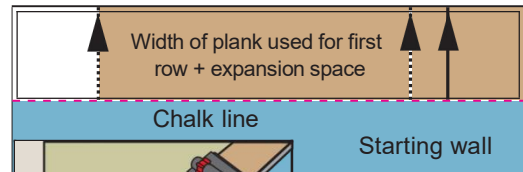
NOTE: If a narrow strip is unavoidable for the last row, the final two rows can be glued together at the joint using a thin even bead of flexible (Gel Control) super glue or hot-melt glue (for plastics) at the long seams to avoid board separation.



STEP 2: ESTABLISH A WORKING LINE

In at least two places, measure out equal distance from your starting wall, 12"–18" from each corner.

The distance from the starter wall to the line will be the width of the plank used on first row, the expansion space. Mark these points and snap a chalk line (as shown) parallel to your starting wall. Be sure to maintain proper gap around all vertical obstructions, e.g. newel posts, raised hearths, upright pipes, etc.

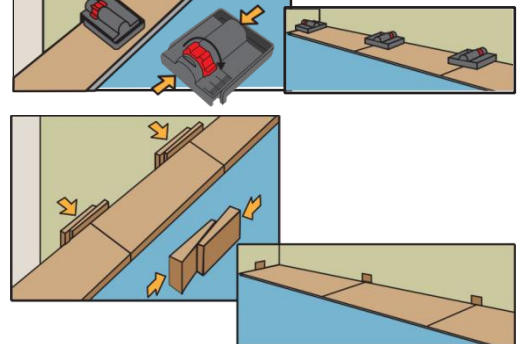


STEP 3.

Use spacers to maintain the recommended expansion gap between the flooring and the walls. Place spacers adjacent to each plank joint and at the beginning and end of each row. This will lock-in assembled panels and prevent shifting during installation.

It is important to have your starting row perfectly straight and properly supported against your starting wall. Always allow a 1/2" gap around all other fixed objects including upright pipes or other fixtures.

Tip: Scrap flooring (cut up in short strips) may be used for additional spacing material.

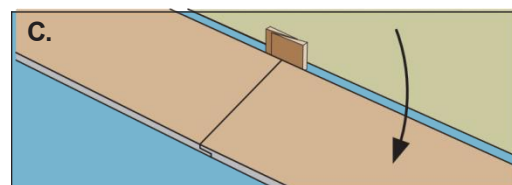
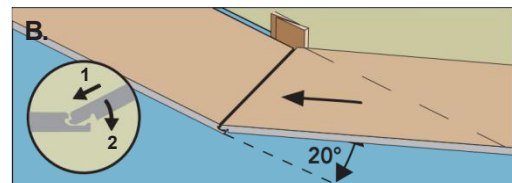
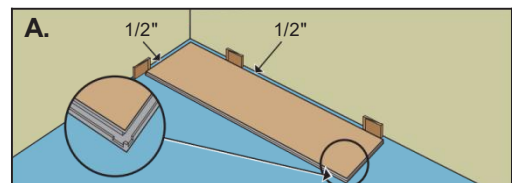


STEP 4. THE FIRST ROW

- Lay the first plank in the left-hand corner, up against the spacers, with the groove side facing toward you.
- Install the second plank in the first row by inserting the short side tongue at a slight angle into the first planks short side groove.
- Press the second plank down flat. Ensure that the end-to-end joint is firm.

Continue installing the first row in the same way.

NOTE: See STEP 7. for how to cut the last plank in row.



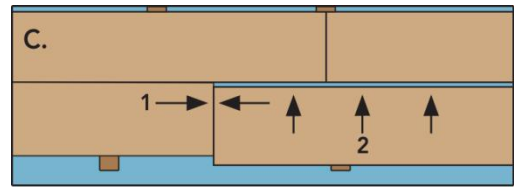
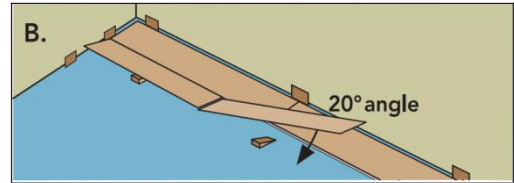
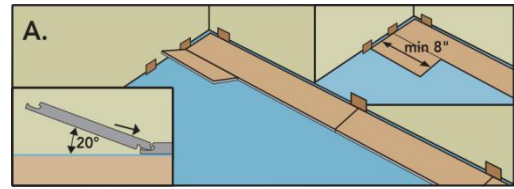
STEP 5. SECOND & CONSECUTIVE ROWS

The following method is designed to make the installation easier and also protect the short edge from damage.

Use shims to keep planks at the recommended 20° angle off the subfloor. This makes it easier to install the next plank in row.

Confirm the first row is straight with working line. Start the second row with a cut plank at least 8" long. If not, cut a new starter plank for this row (Do not use a full plank!).

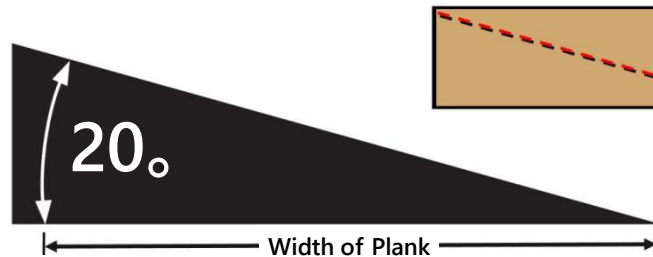
- Angle the first plank at a 20° angle and insert the long side tongue into the groove edge of the first row. Lower the plank down until it rests on shim.
- Insert the short end of the second plank into the short end of the first plank as shown, offset the planks by about 1/8". Lower plank (hinge down) to rest on shim. Gently slide the second plank forward into the long groove in the first row. Working left to right, remove shims sequentially and lower plank to the floor.
- Join the ends, offset by 1/8"
 - Slide plank #2 forward into first row groove



INSTALLERS TIP:

To reduce friction apply beeswax or similar to the "end-joint" locking systems. Repeat this process with each plank until you reach the end of the row.

Here is a basic example of how to create four of your own shims from from standard 2" x 4" stock material:

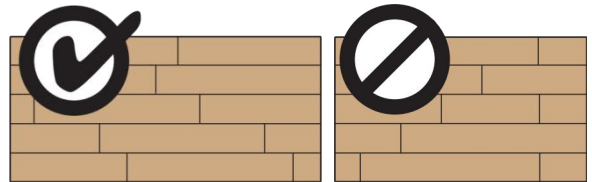


STEP 6. IMPORTANT:

When laying out planks, always stagger end joints from row to row, by at least 12" to ensure the structural integrity of your floor and a pleasing appearance.

Work from different cartons of planks to minimize clustering of patterns.

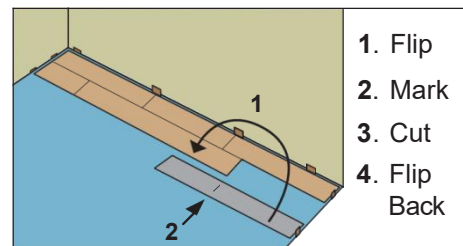
Pay close attention to avoid "stairstep" or "H-patterns" appearing in the flooring.



STEP 7. CUTTING END-OF-ROW BOARDS:

IMPORTANT: The last board in each row must be cut to fit, while still maintaining a proper expansion gap at the walls. Here's how:

- Flip the plank over, end-to-end.
- Lay the flipped board next to the row of planks, and mark it.
- Cut the plank at the mark maintaining a proper expansion gap at the walls.
- Flip the plank back over and install as normal.



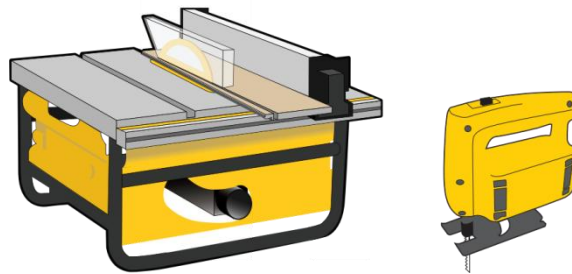
1. Flip
2. Mark
3. Cut
4. Flip Back

To reduce friction apply beeswax or similar may be used to lubricate the "end-joint" locking systems. Repeat this process with each plank until you reach the of each row. Having an additional person may be required for extra long and wide planks!

The best method for cutting Laminate flooring is to use a power miter saw.

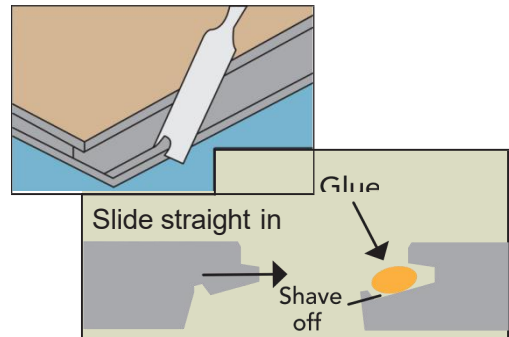


Power, table, circular and jig saws can also be used to cut this flooring product.



STEP 8.

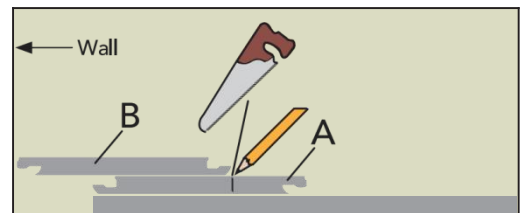
When you are unable to angle panels to install them (under door jams, toe kicks, radiators etc.), shave off the locking edge lip in the groove by using a sharp chisel or razor knife. Apply a 1/8" bead of glue along the modified groove as shown. Position the plank under the obstacle, then slide the plank gently into place, and tighten with the use of a pull bar and tap hammer. Clean excess glue with a damp soft cloth and buff dry. TIP: Use painter's tape across the joint to keep it tight until the glue sets.



STEP 9.

The last row will need to be cut lengthwise to fit properly. Here's how to get it just right:

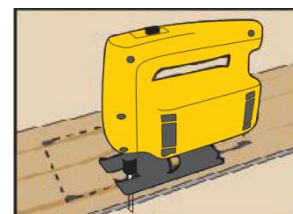
- Lay a plank right on top of the last full row in place.
- Then lay another plank of flooring on top of that plank, with the tongue side touching the wall.
- Use plank B as a straight-edge guide, and mark a line lengthwise on plank A.
- Cut plank A lengthwise on line.
- Plank A can now be installed as the last row. We recommend you use edge glue for this last row.



FITTING AROUND IRREGULAR SHAPED OBJECTS:

Make a template to fit around pipes or irregular shaped objects. Place the pattern upon the plank and trace. Cut along the trace lines using a jig saw, and install plank.

Note: Be sure to leave the recommended expansion space around all fixed objects, cabinetry and metal door jambs.

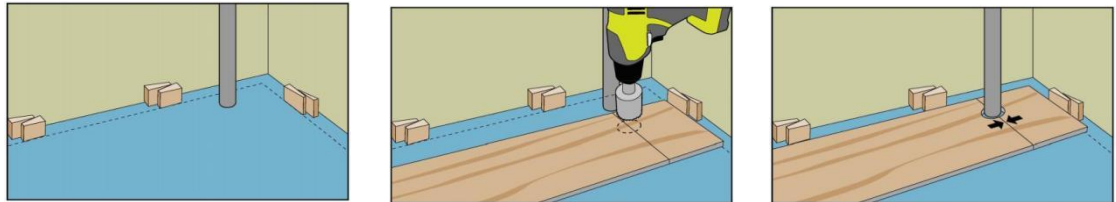


PIPES:

When a pipe is passing through the floor make a hole on the plank 1" greater than the diameter of the pipe, cut the plank with a 45° angle towards the hole. The cut-off piece edges are glued in the position again. *Do not glue to the subfloor.*



When there is single pipe on a wall, you can plan to have the end-joints meet at pipe, drill and install as shown.

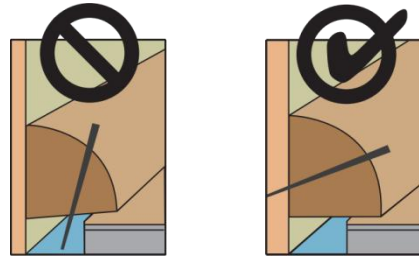


If there are multiple or larger pipes passing through the floor make hole(s) on the plank 1" greater than the diameter of the pipe, cut the plank with a 45° angle towards the hole. The cut-off piece edges are glued in the position again. *Do not glue to the subfloor.*



STEP 10.

To ensure the floor is able to “float” freely, be sure to affix baseboards or moldings to the walls, not to the floors. This way, the floor can expand & contract within the gap. Also, never nail the first or last rows directly down to the subfloor! This option is not appropriate for floating floors!



STEP 11.

In areas where your new floor meets other types of flooring, such as carpet or tile, select an appropriate molding to get a professional looking and safe transition.

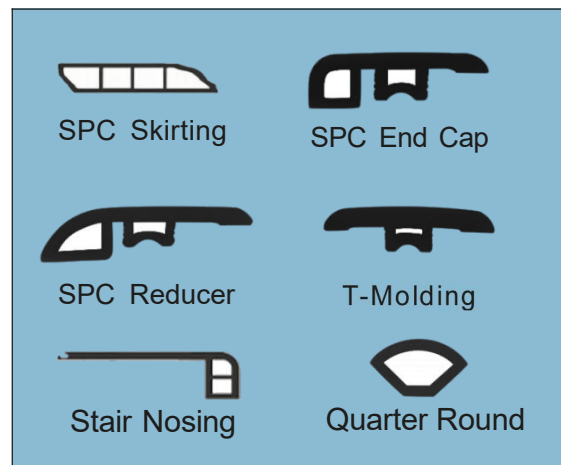
End Cap moldings transition from new floor to carpet, sliding doors, raised hearths, etc.

Reducer moldings transition from new floors to hard surfaces that are lower than the floor, such as vinyl or tile.

Stair Nose moldings are used when the new floor edge is at a step-down; Example: when the flooring meets at the top of a stairway “going down” .

T-Moldings cover expansion spaces at doorways, and they transition from your new floor to other hard surfaces of similar height.

Quarter Round moldings are used to cover expansion spaces between the baseboards and the flooring



.REPAIRS:

Save extra planks from the initial order in the event that installed planks become damaged and repairs are needed. This will ensure lot number and shading compatibility.

CARE AND MAINTENANCE GUIDE

Created for residential, light and heavy commercial applications, this flooring is tough but still requires care and attention to keep it looking beautiful for years to come.

- Use walk-off mats at entrances to prevent dirt and grit from being tracked on to the floor. Sweep or vacuum regularly to remove grit that can scratch your new floor.
- To prevent dirt and grit from being tracked on to the floor, minimize abrasive material and dirt by placing mats on both sides of exterior doors and by using area rugs in high-traffic areas.
- Clean up spills immediately.
- DO NOT use cleaning agents containing wax, oil or polish. Leftover residue will form a dull film.
- Damp mop the floor as needed using clean water or a diluted neutral detergent floor cleaner. Do not use any harsh cleaners or chemicals on the floor. Do not apply polish/sealer as this can make the floor slippery. Wipe up spills promptly with a damp cloth or mop.
- Protect your floor from excessive direct heat, temperature variation or direct sunlight. Close blinds or drapes during peak sunlight hours.

This flooring can be dented, gouged and scratched, this can be caused by but is not limited to: dropped objects, damaged shoe heels / soles, abrasive particles, etc. The following steps will help reduce the risk of this kind of damage:

- Floor protectors should always be installed to the bottom of furniture to prevent scratching and marking.
- Minimize abrasive material and dirt by placing mats on both sides of exterior doors and by using area rugs in high-traffic areas.
- We recommend the use of a hard surface (non-studded), non-rubber chair mat to protect your floor from office chairs with casters.
- Light, rolling furniture should be outfitted with broad-surface, non-staining casters that have been engineered for hard surface floors (casters should be a minimum of 1" wide and at least 2" in diameter).
- Never slide or roll heavy furniture or appliances across the floor.
- If flooring will be exposed to rolling traffic or heavy, appliances protect the flooring with plywood or hard-board panels.
- Remove shoes that are damaged exposing sharp metal, have cleats etc. before walking on the floor.

Your flooring is like other products and is susceptible to fading, with prolonged exposure to sunlight. Use of window coverings, shades or tinting your windows is recommended.

- Promptly remove spills using a soft cloth reducing slip hazards.
- Cleaning the affected area should begin immediately upon discovery:
- Use absorbent paper tissue to collect as much of the deposited material as possible and properly dispose of it.
- Repeat until all residue is removed. Buff dry.
- The more time that elapses before removal, the more difficult a stain will be to remove.
- Keep pets' nails trimmed.

Non-staining, vinyl-backed mats or woven rugs should be used at all door entries from outside to avoid discoloration from asphalt driveways, catch dirt, grit, sand, and other debris to help sustain the flooring. We also recommend using protective mats around sinks and tubs to catch excess water and debris.