

# AQUASEAL™

72  
hour

## INSTALLATION GUIDELINES

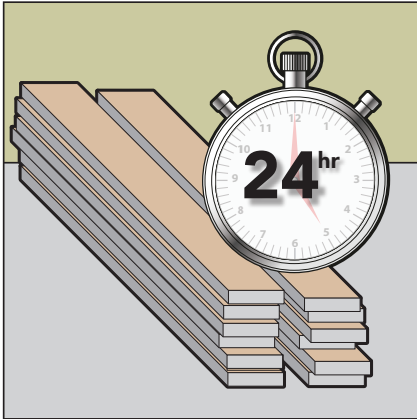
### QUICK CLICK & GLUE



Water Resistant  
Engineered Bamboo Flooring

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

## AIM



### Acclimate Completely

Acclimate your flooring to interior temperature for at least 24 hours. Temp. must be between 50°F – 85°F.

## AIM



### Install Correctly

Take time to review Lumber Liquidators' installation guidelines to ensure that your installation goes well from beginning to end.

## AIM



### Maintain Environment

Interior temperature should be maintained between 50°F – 85°F and 30% – 70% Relative Humidity during the life of the floor.



**Need Help?** To obtain installation assistance or product information concerning this flooring, contact the store of original purchase, or call the Lumber Liquidators customer care at 800-366-4204.



**WARNING! DO NOT SAND, DRY SWEEP, DRY SCRAPE, DRILL, SAW, BEADBLAST OR MECHANICALLY CHIP OR PULVERIZE EXISTING RESILIENT FLOORING, BACKING, LINING FELT, ASPHALTIC "CUTBACK" ADHESIVES OR OTHER ADHESIVES.**

These products may contain asbestos fibers and/or crystalline silica. Avoid creating dust. Inhalation of such dust is a cancer and respiratory tract hazard. Smoking by individuals exposed to asbestos fibers greatly increases the risk of serious bodily harm. Unless positively certain that the product to be removed is a non-asbestos containing material, you must presume it contains asbestos. Regulations may require that the material be tested to determine asbestos content. See current edition of the Resilient Floor Covering Institute (RFCI) publication, "Recommended Work Practices for Removal of Resilient Floor Coverings" for detailed information and instructions on removing all resilient covering structures. For current information, go to [www.rfci.com](http://www.rfci.com)



**LEAD WARNING:** Some paints and finishes in homes built before 1978 may contain lead. Exposure to excessive amounts of lead dust presents a health hazard. Prior to removing or sanding, comply with all applicable federal, state, and local laws, and reference the publication "Lead-Based Paint: Guidelines for Hazard Identification and Abatement in Public and Indian Housing" available from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development regarding (1) appropriate methods for identifying lead-based paint and removing such paint; and (2) any licensing, certification, and training requirements for persons performing lead abatement work.



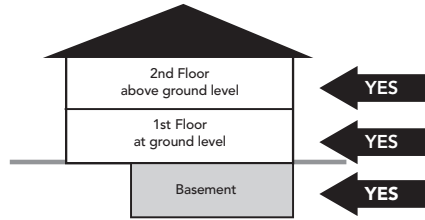
**MOLD AND MILDEW WARNING:** Prior to removing an existing resilient floor or when installing a new floor, if there are visible indications of mold or mildew or the presence of a strong musty odor in the installation area, the source of the problem should be identified and corrected before proceeding with the flooring work. Excessive moisture in the subfloor could promote mold, mildew, and other moisture related issues like the trapping of moisture emissions under the flooring, which may contribute to an unhealthy indoor environment. Mold has the potential to cause health problems and may produce allergens, irritants, and in some cases, potentially toxic substances. Before installing the new resilient flooring, ensure the underlayment and/or subfloor is allowed to thoroughly dry and that any residual effect of excessive moisture, mold, or structural damage has been corrected. Remediation measures may require structural repairs such as replacing the contaminated underlayment and/or subfloor, cleanup measures using appropriate protection and biocide, or hiring a professional mold and mildew remediation contractor. Consult EPA mold guidelines on EPA's website at <https://www.epa.gov/mold>

## RECOMMENDED USE:

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

Do not install in wet areas like showers, or exterior areas. Do not install in boats, moving vehicles or over radiant heat.

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.
- All gutters should be in place and functioning properly. Yard grading should be sloped to run water away from the home foundation.
- To avoid damages to the floor's finish, all construction activity should be completed before installing this floor.
- The installer - not the manufacturer or retailer - is responsible for making sure that the site conditions are appropriate prior to installation of this floor.

## ACCLIMATION:

### 24 hours

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

## TEMPERATURE:

For best product performance, ensure the temperature in the home is between 50° and 85F° before, during, and for the life of the flooring.

## RELATIVE HUMIDITY:

For best product performance, maintain Relative Humidity (RH) between 30% and 70% before, during, and for the life of the flooring.

## USER / OWNER / INSTALLER RESPONSIBILITIES:

- Install in good lighting.
- Product use 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.
- If quality issues are suspected stop the installation and call your local store or CUSTOMER CARE at 800-366-4204.

## CUTTING ALLOWANCE (waste factor):

- It is recommended that a 5% cutting allowance above the actual square footage of the areas to be installed is added.
- Diagonal installations may require 10% extra material. However, cutting allowance may be higher based on room layout, product description and or product grade.

**Note:** The finish layer is a natural bamboo veneer and a manufacturing defect tolerance of up to 5% is allowed. If defects are greater than 5% please contact your local store or call Customer Care at 1-800-366-4204

**Tip:** Keep an extra box for future repairs.

## EXPANSION SPACE:

1/2" placed between the flooring and all vertical obstructions (walls, door jams, pipes, staircases, posts, fixtures, built-ins, etc.) 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.

## RUN WIDTH AND LENGTH:

**Floating:** 30' in any direction. Runs greater than 30' require transitions between areas.

**Glue down:** No limit in run length (See glue down instructions later in these guidelines).

**NOTE:** When installed in a "floating" application: this flooring cannot be glued, nailed, screwed or otherwise fixed or attached (e.g. door stopper, closet track, stair rails, etc.) to the subfloor in any way. It must have room to expand and contract freely. Gapping and buckling can develop if expansion space and t-moldings, requirements are not followed.

## CABINETS / FIXED FIXTURES:

- Do not install under fixed cabinets or islands of any type when installed as a floating floor. Although not recommended, cabinets may be installed on top of this product when it is installed as an entire full spread glue down installation.

## SUNLIGHT:

- In floating applications, all windows and sliding glass doors should have proper cover to prevent intense sunlight from over-heating the flooring resulting in excessive expansion or shock to the floor.
- 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.

- Subfloors must be flat within 1/8" over 6', and 3/16" over a 10' span.
- Clean, Flat, Dry and free from contaminants such as but not limited to; dust, grease, paint, varnish, wax, oils, solvents, residual adhesive, adhesive removers and similar chemical compounds, alkaline salts, salts, mold, mildew, and other foreign materials that might prevent adhesive bond (refer to the adhesive specifications).
- Improper substrate or flatness can result in gaps and premature wear on surface.

## WOOD SUBFLOOR PREPARATION:

- Screw down loose or squeaky sections of plywood and replace areas that are damaged.
- Do not glue down over unsuitable substrates such as but not limited to; adhesive residue, exterior grade plywood, strip hardwood flooring, chemically treated wood, particle board, chipboard, flakeboard, fiber or cement board, masonite, pressboard, gypcrete or gypsum base products.
- To smooth over or eliminate telegraphing of the base floor or to cover over unsuitable substrates in wood subfloors, use APA grade plywood underlayment, thickness (1/4" underlayment grade luan or 1/2" plywood) or similar panels warranted by the plywood manufacturer for this application.
- 30 lb. roofing felt or vinyl tile or similar can be used to build up (in layers) low areas on concrete subfloors in "floating" applications.
- Alternate method, sand 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. \*CAUTION: Follow OSHA guidelines (29 CFR 1926.1153) regarding silica dust hazards.

## 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 moisture meter.

- If using alternate meter check with manufacturer that meter is species adjustable.

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 your protection, documenting and saving the test results is recommended.
- **Never apply plastic sheet over wood subfloors.**

## CONCRETE SUBFLOORS:

### (Floating applications):

6 mil virgin polyethylene moisture barrier- seams overlapped 4" - 6" and taped using a waterproof adhesive tape (e.g. duct tape) must be used. (Underlayment's with a vapor retarder still require this moisture barrier).

Do not proceed with installation if concrete is wet or shows signs of dampness. Excessive moisture could lead to mold or mildew.

- 15 and 30 lb. roofing felt or vinyl tile or similar can be used to build up (in layers) low areas on concrete subfloors in "floating" applications.
- Alternate method, Grind down\* high spots using a Diamond Grinder (Shroud and Vacuum) and fill in low spots with an appropriate Portland cement based patch or self-leveler (allow to cure fully) prior to installing floor. \*CAUTION: Follow OSHA guidelines (29 CFR 1926.1153) regarding silica dust hazards.

### (Gluedown applications):

- Prepare and test per ASTM F 710; The Standard Practice for Preparing Concrete to Receive Resilient Flooring. Surface cracks, grooves, depressions and other irregularities shall be filled or smoothed with latex cement patching compound. Patching or underlayment compound shall be moisture, mildew and alkali-resistant and provide a minimum of 3000 psi compressive strength after 28 days.
- Do not install this flooring over plywood underlayment attached to concrete, unless it is known that an appropriate moisture barrier has been installed.
- Do not install this flooring over expansion joints, crack isolation joints, or other moving joints in concrete slabs. Flooring material shall be cut to either side of the joint and a suitable transition installed.
- Surface Contaminants: Mechanically remove all surface contaminants by grinding or scarifying the substrate.

## RECOMMENDED PATCHES/LEVELERS:

- Cement Patching- Bostik WebcreteR 95™
- Total Surface Self-Leveling- Bostik SL-175™(plus Primer Pro)
- Installing over existing flooring- follow adhesive manufacturer's recommendations
- Bond tests should always be performed. See adhesive manufacturer's instructions

## CONCRETE MOISTURE TESTING:

A concrete slab shall be cured a minimum of 60 - 90 days before performing moisture tests.

- Test concrete using the **Calcium Chloride Moisture Test Kit**. This method measures the quantity of moisture passing through the slab, on and below grade concrete floors results are (lbs. of moisture over a 1,000 sq. ft. area during a 24 hour period), not to exceed the adhesive limitations.
- Alternate testing using the **(RH) relative humidity test** follow the ASTM F 2170, Standard.
- Follow the moisture testing, limitations and procedure guidelines of the adhesive manufacturer.
- The use of moisture meters, plastic sheet test and/or bond tests are not industry accepted quantitative test methods.
- For your protection, documenting and saving the testing results is recommended.
- It is the installers / owner responsibility to moisture test all concrete substrates regardless of age or grade level to determine the acceptable limits of moisture applicable to the adhesive used.

## pH TESTING- SURFACE ALKALINITY ON CONCRETE SUBSTRATE ASTM F710:

- Concrete floors should be tested for pH levels prior to the glue installation of resilient flooring.
- Readings below 7.0 and in excess of 10.0 have been known to affect resilient flooring or adhesives, or both.
- pH Testing—Concrete floors shall be tested for pH prior to the installation of resilient flooring. Levels of pH shall not exceed the written recommendations of the resilient flooring manufacturer or the adhesive manufacturer, or both.
- To test for pH at the surface of a concrete slab, use wide range pH paper, its associated pH chart, and distilled or deionized water. Place several drops of water on a clean surface of concrete, forming a puddle approximately 1 in. (25 mm) in diameter. Allow the puddle to set for 30 seconds, and then dip the pH paper into the water. Remove immediately, and compare to chart to determine pH reading. Other pH testing methods such as pH pencils or pH meters, or both, are available and may be used to measure pH. Review pH test kit instructions.
- Refer to adhesive manufacturer's technical data sheets (TDS) to determine adhesive pH limits.

## RECOMMENDED ADHESIVES

Bostiks Vinyl-Grip 90™ or Vinyl-Grip 99™ - use a 1/16" x 1/32" x 1/32" square notched trowel, coverage est. (220-260 sq. ft. per gal).

**TIP:** Vinyl-Grip 99 used as dry lay is a great option if floor needs to be in service immediately after installation.

Quicklay LVT Spray - an aerosol spray coverage est. (140-150 sq. ft. per can).

Vinyl- Grip™ 99 may be used on slabs with elevated moisture up to 99% RH and a pH level of 12.0.

Vinyl-Grip™ 90 may be used on slabs with elevated moisture up to 90% RH and a pH level of 10.0.

Silencer Vinyl Spray Adhesive may be used on slabs with up to 93% RH, and pH of 8.0-11.0

## LIGHTWEIGHT ALTERNATIVE SUBFLOORS (Floating applications):

- Installation over gypsum based slabs is limited to above grade, floating installations only. Do not use 6mm poly over lightweight concrete e.g. Gypcrete use gypsum based patch or self-leveler (allow to cure fully) prior to installing floor.  
**\*CAUTION:** Follow OSHA guidelines (29 CFR 1926.1153) regarding silica dust hazards.

## 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.
- This flooring can only be glued down to existing flooring that is properly prepped and approved by the adhesive manufacturer.  
\* To prevent telegraphing a suitable embossing compound may be needed to conceal grout lines and heavily textured tiles.

## RADIANT HEAT:

Not suitable for radiant heat applications.

## UNDERLAYMENT (Floating applications):

- CORELUXE underlayment is recommended to help smooth out minor subfloor imperfections, while offering insulating and sound control properties and helping to manage moisture below the installed flooring.

**NOTE:** Cushioned "vapor retarder" underlayments have limits of moisture protection and is not a substitute for a 6 mil polyethylene moisture barrier.

This floor is water resistant, 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

## ADDITIONAL NOTES:

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

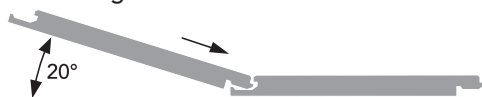
Each project is unique and different. Installation advice or recommendations are given as a courtesy and not intended to take the place of an installer's visual inspection, expertise or informed judgment, which will override any advice or recommendations given in the Installation Guidelines. The end 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 Tongue and Groove Planks

Groove →  ← Tongue

PROFILE (END VIEW)

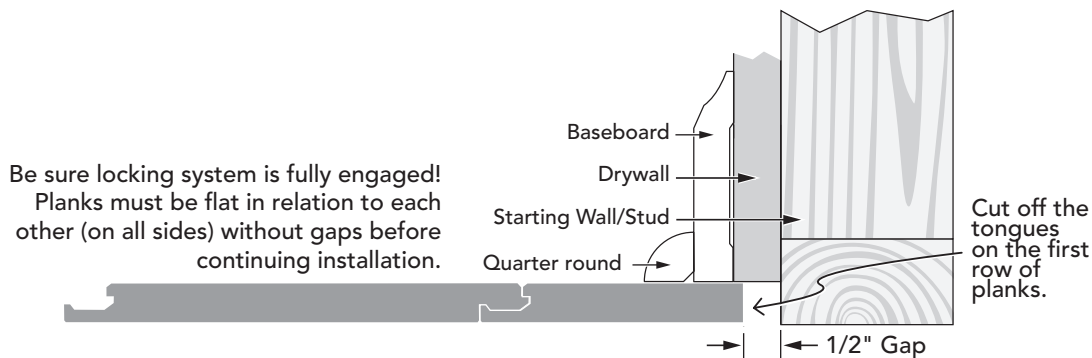
1. Insert tongue into groove at approx. 20° angle.



2. Push down while applying forward pressure to fully engage planks.



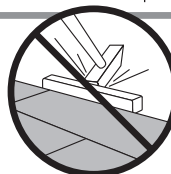
NOTE: Tongue image is for illustration only. The actual locking shape of your floor may differ.



Be sure locking system is fully engaged!  
Planks must be flat in relation to each other (on all sides) without gaps before continuing installation.

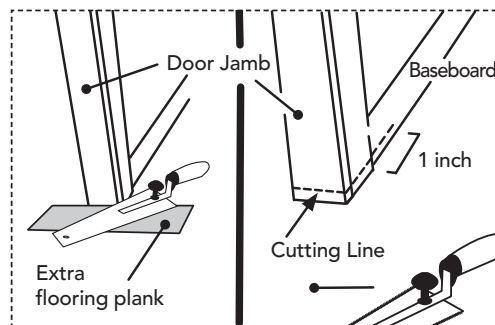
Cut off the tongues on the first row of planks.

**NEVER USE A TAPPING BLOCK OR TOOLS DESIGNED FOR OTHER TYPES OF LAMINATE FLOORS. USING THESE TOOLS MAY DAMAGE YOUR FLOOR AND WILL VOID YOUR WARRANTY**



**STEP 1.** 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 (and underlayment) next to the doorframe, and lay the saw blade on top.

After cut ensure that the floor plus underlayment does not bind, always leave 1/16" clearance under the door jamb / casing for the floor to be able to float freely without vertical restriction, adjust as required. "T" moldings are required to be installed where the flooring extends into another room or from room to room.



Door jamb saw

**STEP 2. LAYOUT: (all applications)**

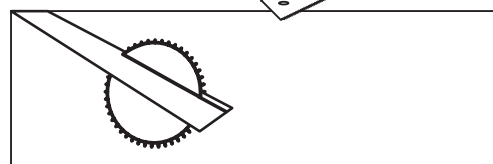
- Determine which direction the planks will be installed. Generally, plank flooring is run parallel with the longest straight exterior wall, or the focal point of the room. Considerations are fireplaces, doors, cabinets, transitions.

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

It is advisable to determine the installation layout and direction (North/South vs East/West).

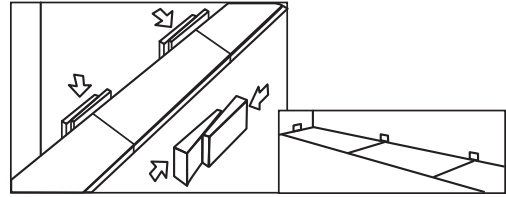
- Mix materials from several cartons to ensure best overall color/shade appearance of the installed floor.
- Preparation of planks for the starting row when needed: To avoid very narrow pieces at the finish wall; measure the distance between the starting wall and the finish wall, then divide this number by the width of the flooring planks.

The fraction is the width of the last plank. If the width of the last row of planks will be less than 2-1/2" excluding the tongue, cut and adjust the width of first 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 LocTite® Super glue Gel control adhesive at the long seams to avoid board separation.



### STEP 3. START STRAIGHT

Start by assembling the first row of planks parallel to the longest, straightest wall. Use wedged spacers to maintain a 1/2" minimum expansion gap between the flooring and the walls. Place spacers adjacent to each plank joint, and at the beginning and end of each row. Be sure to keep a 1/2" gap around all vertical obstructions, e.g. newel posts, raised hearths, upright pipes or other fixtures.

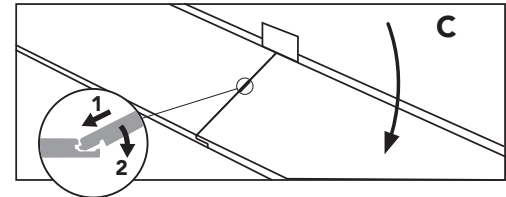
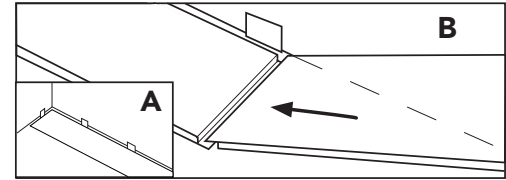


### STEP 4. THE FIRST ROW

- 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.

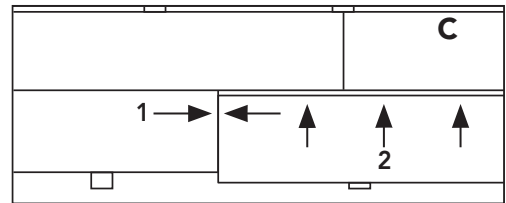
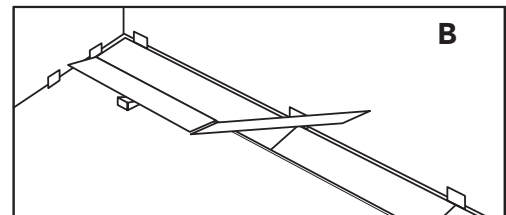
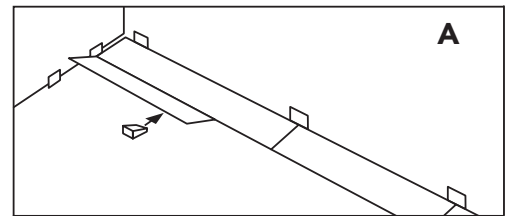
**NOTE:** See step 7 for how to cut the last plank in row.



### STEP 5. SECOND & CONSECUTIVE ROWS

Note: Confirm the first row is straight. Start the second row with the remainder of the last plank in the first row, ensuring this piece is at least 6" 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 the joint closes.
- Insert the short end of the second plank into the short end of the first plank as shown – offset the planks by about 1/2". Elevate both planks slightly then, gently slide the second plank down into the long groove in the first row. Finally, press both planks down to the floor together.
- Join the ends, offset by 1/2"
  - Slide plank #2 into first row groove
  - Press both planks to floor

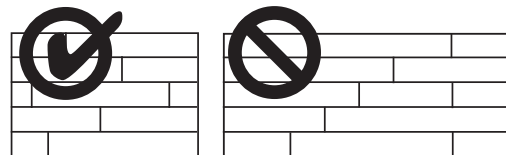


### INSTALLERS TIP:

When installing use a shim/wedge to keep the previous board at a slight angle off the subfloor. This makes it easier to engage the next plank in a row. If needed, 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.

### STEP 6. IMPORTANT:

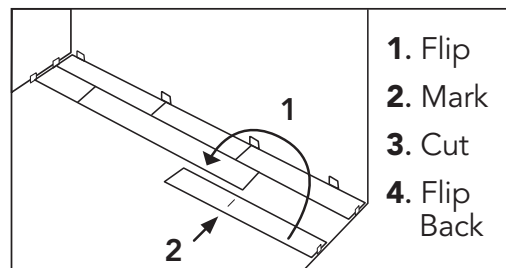
When laying planks, stagger the end joints from row to row by at least 6" to ensure the structural integrity of your floor and a pleasing appearance. Planks may be installed in a random or set pattern, avoid "stair step" patterns in the flooring.



### STEP 7. CUTTING END-OF-ROW BOARDS

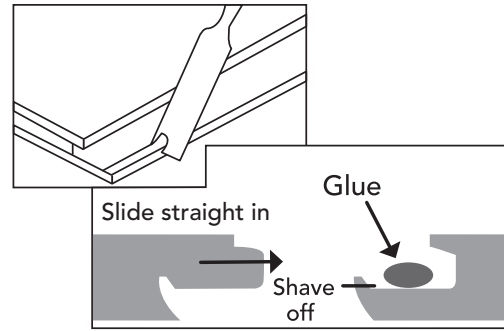
The last board in each row must be cut to fit, while still maintaining a 1/2" expansion gap at the walls. Here's how:

- 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 1/2" expansion gap at the walls.
- Flip the plank back over and install as normal.



### STEP 8.

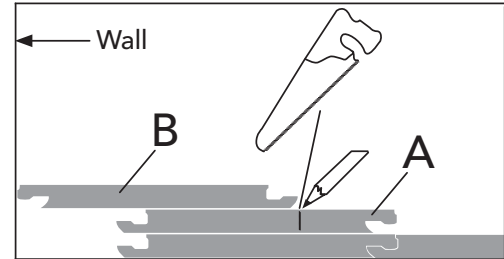
When unable to angle panels to install them (under door jams, toe kicks, radiators etc.), shave off the locking edge lip in the groove by using a sharp chisel or razor knife. Apply a thin—even bead of flexible (Gel Control) super glue or hot-melt glue along the modified groove as shown. \*These adhesives dry quickly so pre-fit and position plank prior to applying glue.



### STEP 9.

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

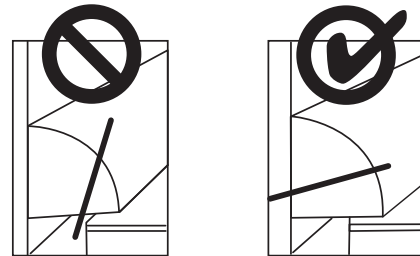
- Lay a plank right on top of the last full row in place.
- Then lay another plank of flooring on top of that plank, with the tongue side touching the wall.
- Use plank B as a straight-edge guide, and mark a line lengthwise on plank A.
- Cut plank A lengthwise on line maintaining a 1/2" expansion gap at the walls.
- Plank A can now be installed as the last row. We recommend you use edge glue for this last row.



### 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 is not appropriate for floating floors!



### STEP 11. TRANSITIONS

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.

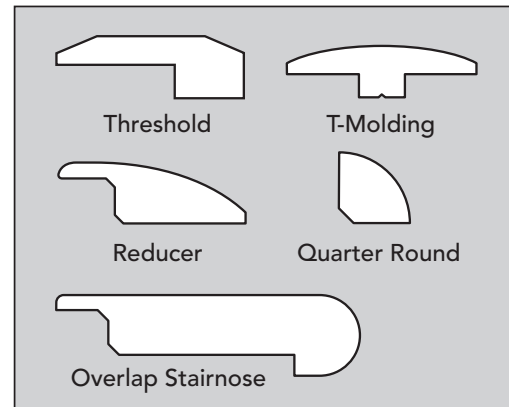
**Threshold** moldings transition from floor to carpet and are used at sliding doors, raised hearths, etc.

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

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

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

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



**GLUE INSTALLATIONS** (Fully glued to approved, properly prepared flat subfloor).

Follow the same steps as a floating floor except the flooring will be secured using an adhesive. Start the installation parallel to the longest exterior wall in the room

### RECOMMENDED ADHESIVES

Bostiks Vinyl-Grip 90™ or Vinyl-Grip 99™ - use a 1/16" x 1/32" x 1/32" square notched trowel, coverage est. (220-260 sq. ft. per gal).

**TIP:** Vinyl-Grip 99 used as dry lay is a great option if floor needs to be in service immediately after installation.

Quicklay LVT Spray - an aerosol spray coverage est. (140-150 sq. ft. per can).

Vinyl-Grip™ 99 may be used on slabs with elevated moisture up to 99% RH and a pH level of 12.0.

Vinyl-Grip™ 90 may be used on slabs with elevated moisture up to 90% RH and a pH level of 10.0.

Silencer Vinyl Spray Adhesive may be used on slabs with up to 93% RH, and pH of 8.0-11.0

Refer to manufacturers TDS for more details.



**NOTE:** Pressure sensitive adhesives have a “high grab” feature; take care to place planks accurately as they will not slide into place once laid into the glue.

#### **APPLYING ADHESIVE**

Spread the adhesive evenly with the proper trowel as described in manufacturer's guidelines. Allow the first two rows to set up or bond before installing additional rows. This helps prevent the rows from moving as the next rows are installed. Discard badly bowed or warped planks. Dry time is influenced by substrate porosity and atmospheric conditions (i.e. temperature, humidity, and air movement). Leave a min. 1/2" expansion gap at all walls. A laser level or string line can be used to make sure the first row is straight. Flooring is installed when the adhesive has flashed off sufficiently to prevent adhesive transfer to the fingertips, Flooring must be installed within the working time. Clean up any glue residue that gets on the finish right away using the adhesive manufactures recommended remover. Avoid walking on the flooring and placing furniture onto the flooring until the adhesive has time to cure. Please follow adhesive manufacture guidelines.

#### **ROLLING / CROSS ROLLING**

To ensure proper adhesive transfer. After installation is complete, roll and cross roll with a 75lb sectional roller. In areas that cannot be accessed with a large roller use a hand roller. Check bond after 1-2 hours and roll again if required.

#### **AFTER INSTALLATION & MAINTENANCE**

- Sweep up all trash and debris
- Save extra material and store it in a climate controlled space.
- Save one box label in case future product is needed for repairs.
- Install trim and transitions. Visit [lumberliquidators.com](http://lumberliquidators.com) for available trim and instructions.
- When moving furniture back on the flooring make sure to properly protect the flooring. It's best not to slide furniture in place.
- Use felt protectors on furniture legs
- Clean floor with the recommended Bellawood floor cleaners.
- Caster wheels should have wide rubber casters. Protective mats are required under rolling chairs. Do not use plastic mats. Use non-staining mats.
- Use walk-off mats at entry doors to prevent grit & dirt from being tracked on the floor.
- Sweep or vacuum the floor regularly. Use vacuum designed for hard surface floors that do not have beater bar, or turn the beater bar off.
- Do not use polishes, waxes, harsh chemicals or abrasive cleaners on this floor.
- Wipe up spills.