



Herringbone Installation Instructions for Resilient Flooring



Important information

- The flooring must be acclimated a minimum of 24 to 48 hours prior to installation in the room where the installation will take place
- In larger rooms the flooring must be installed in smaller sections with expansion joints.
- The distance to walls and other permanent pieces of construction elements (such as pillars and kitchen islands) should be approximately 5 mm
- Never install very heavy pieces of furniture such as kitchen islands/cabinets on top of the flooring
- The indoor climate should have a temperature between 15-23 °C and relative air humidity between 30-60%.
- Always follow the floor manufacturers requirements and specifications regarding subfloor preparation.

Pre-Installation Check List

Installer is accountable for checking product prior to installation; That it is the correct

- Product
- Colour
- Pattern
- Texture

That the recommended installation guidelines have been read and understood.

Product has been acclimatised accordingly.

Individual planks are to be inspected in good light to ensure no visible defects of the surface of locking system are present prior to installation.

All defective product to be reported to place of purchase for replacement or refund.

Upon installation this constitutes acceptance that the product is free of surface and visible defects and claims pertaining to these thereafter maybe voided.

Install from 3 different boxes to assure an even distribution of minor colour variations, texture and gloss level.

General Requirements:

- Always store and transport cartons stacked neatly on a smooth, flat, solid surface. Never stack cartons on their sides or ends.
- Decoline SPC flooring does not need to be acclimatised, in the event the flooring has been exposed to extreme conditions in the previous 24 hours see the below recommendation.
- In the event Decoline flooring has been exposed to extreme conditions in the previous 24 hours acclimatise flooring at a constant temperature between 18°C to 30°C for 48 hours prior to installation in unopened packs. To provide best acclimatisation maximum 4 packs high with a space of 250mm between each row.
- When concrete is the subfloor it must be tested in accordance with AS 1884-2021 for moisture content, Relative Humidity (RH) not to exceed 95%.
- Additional underlayment is not recommended and may void your warranty. When installing SPC/Rigid Core without attached underlay backing it should be a high-density underlay not over 1.5mm thick.
- Mix planks from three different cartons to ensure a random appearance.
- SPC/Rigid Core is waterproof but not a moisture barrier. Water can damage the sub floor by penetrating around the perimeter of the floor, or high moisture levels below your floor can migrate through the joint of the SPC and cause a condition called blushing. Water damage and associated conditions are not warranted.



- Do not install fixed objects, such as cabinets or islands on top of this flooring or fasten trim or moulding directly to the floor. This will void warranties and may cause plank separation or peaking due to plank expansion and contraction.
- Do not install SPC/Rigid Core over uneven, rough or soft surfaces, or over floating floors. All sub floors must be clean, flat, and dry. All high or low areas exceeding 3mm per 2000mm must be corrected.
- Wood subfloors plywood, OSB, PB or APA approved plywood, sub floors should be flat, structurally sound, and free from deflection (up and down movement). To avoid a squeaking sub floor, nail or screw the floor every 200mm.
- Fill cracks, saw cuts and control joints and level uneven areas that exceed 2mm in 1000mm. Do not install flooring over expansion joints. All subfloors must be patched or levelled.

Tools

Electric Saw	Ruler
Jig Saw	Tape Measure
Utility Knife	Chalk Line
Pull Bar	Carpenter Square
Soft White Rubber Mallet	3 meter Straight Edge
8 – 10mm Spacers	

Wet Areas

SPC/Rigid Core is waterproof but not a moisture barrier. Water can damage the sub floor by penetrating around the perimeter of the floor, or high moisture levels below your floor can migrate through the joint of the SPC and cause a condition called blushing. Water damage and associated conditions are not warranted and should not be installed in areas such as saunas and outdoor areas.

Decoline maybe installed in such areas as bathrooms, laundries and toilets. In the event the product is these should be compartmentalised from the main floor area. The perimeter expansion gaps should use an appropriate wet area silicone that will prevent water leaching through to the subfloor. Do not permit water pooling on the floor for extended time.

*** WARNING! DO NOT MECHANICALLY CHIP OR PULVERIZE EXISTING RESILIENT FLOORING, BACKING, LINING FELT, ASPHALTIC "CUTBACK" ADHESIVES OR OTHER ADHESIVES.**

Previously installed resilient floorcovering products and the asphaltic or cutback adhesives used to install them may contain either asbestos fibres and/or crystalline silica. The products in this carton DOES NOT contain asbestos or crystalline silica. Avoid creating dust. Inhalation of asbestos or crystalline dust is a cancer and respiratory hazard. Unless positively certain that the previously installed product is a non-asbestos containing material, you must presume it contains asbestos. Regulations require that the material be tested to determine asbestos content and may govern the removal and disposal of material.



Sub-Floor

To be free of oil, grease, dirt, dust, paint, any foreign objects, level, flat, dry any irregularities that will have a negative impact of the performance of the Decoline flooring. Using a 2meter straight edge check the subfloor is within a 3mm tolerance over a 2meter radius. If it exceeds this tolerance use an appropriate levelling compound to bring the subfloor within tolerance.

Concrete sub floors to have moisture test in accordance with AS 1884-2021 RH not to exceed 95%.

In a residential application Decoline SPC flooring can be installed over existing flooring ceramic tiles direct stuck vinyls on the proviso the floor is soundly secured, flat and level. Ceramic tiles need to ensure that the grout lines are no more than 3mm deep if so, a self-levelling compound suitable needs to be applied.

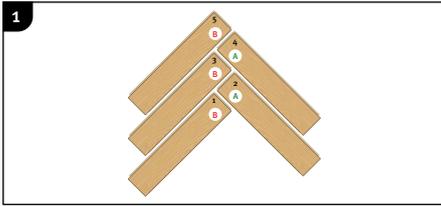
Perimeter Expansion Gap

For the best performance of your Decoline SPC flooring a perimeter expansion gap of no less than 8mm is recommended. The flooring requires no expansion gaps throughout the floor area if the floor is within 30 meters in length and 15 meters in width. Being a floating floor installation, it not recommended that a caulking or silicone product is used as these have the potential to restrict the floor from moving.

Installation:

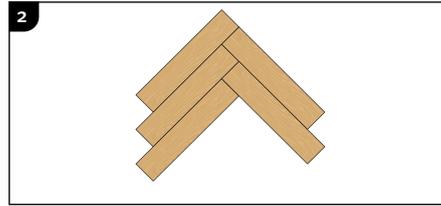
- The length and width of the area must be accurately measured to determine the centre point and to ensure the installation will be square. To obtain a balanced layout, it may be necessary to adjust the centre point affecting the width of the first row to prevent short narrow planks around the perimeter.
- Determine the layout to achieve the largest cut planks at the walls and snap a chalk line at the starting point.
- Lay the first row of planks along the chalk line and trim to fit to the wall allowing the appropriate amount of expansion space. **Note:** If starting the first row with a whole width plank it will be necessary to trim the tongue off against the wall. Always place the cut edge against the wall.
- 5G is the best locking system in the industry. It has an angle (long side)/drop (short side) locking system for stability, convenience, and quickness. This system requires that the long sides be installed first by engaging the joint at a shallow angle while lining up the short side drop lock mechanism. Once the long side is engaged, firmly press the top left of the drop lock joint down with the thumb to properly seat and align the joint. The installing plank should not be resting on the face of the adjacent plank nor should there be any gaps in between the two planks. Once properly aligned, the end joint can be carefully seated with a rubber mallet while tapping approximately 25mm from the end of the joint. **Note:** Care must be taken while aligning the end joints. If they are not properly aligned, it will damage the locking system. If a plank needs to be removed, SLIDE the plank horizontally to disengage or lift evenly on both ends. DO NOT pull a single plank up to disengage as this will damage the locking system. The resulting damage is not considered a manufacturing defect or covered by warranty.

1. Build starting triangles



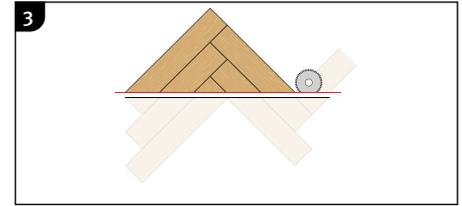
Take B-strips and A-strips and position them as shown above.

Note! The number of strips varies depending on the width of the strips used.



Install the strips precisely and in the order indicated by the numbers on the strips. Carefully check the joints between the strips after every strip that is added.

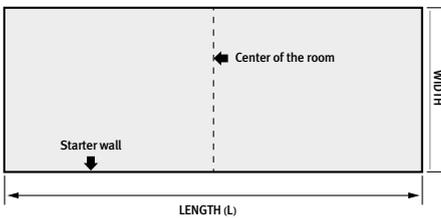
Note! No protruding edge may be felt!



Cut the triangle according to the indicated red line. Depending on the kind of saw you use, it may be useful to dismantle the triangle before sawing.

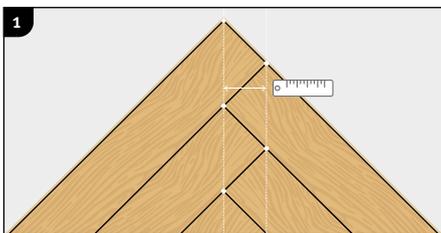
Note! The excess (below the line) is to be saved for last row installation.

2. Measuring the room

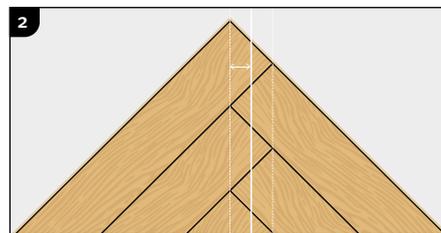


Define the wall from where you intend to start the installation. Mark out the center of the room.

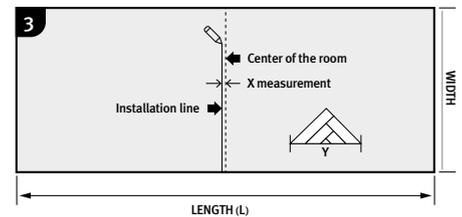
3. Calculating the number of triangles



Measure the distance between the two straight lines, originating from the corners of the strips.

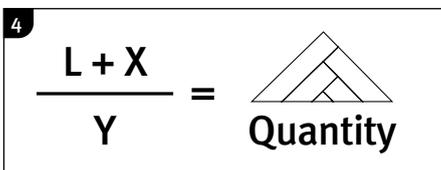


Divide this number by two, and get the **X measurement**.



Drawing the installation line

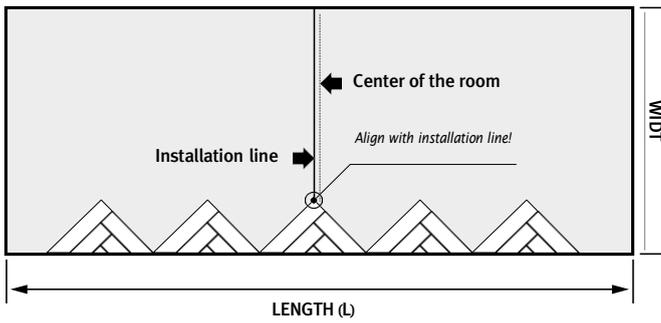
Start from the center of the room. Parallel offset the line using the **X measurement** as distance.



Calculate the number of needed starting triangles with the formula to the left.

Note! Round up to the next full number.

4. Start installation

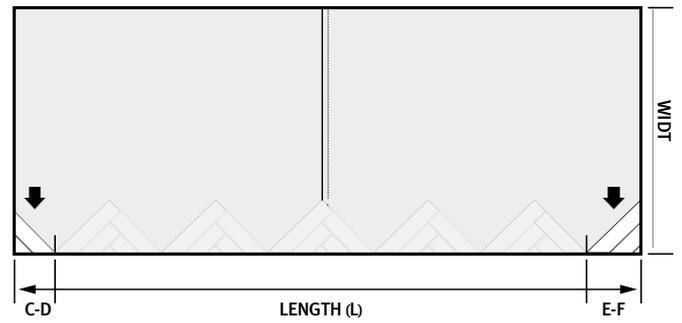


Lay out the triangles with their long side towards the starting wall. Align the center triangle top with the installation line.

Make sure the underlay material is installed beforehand and the installation line remains visible.

Note! Use expansion wedges for the expansion gap.

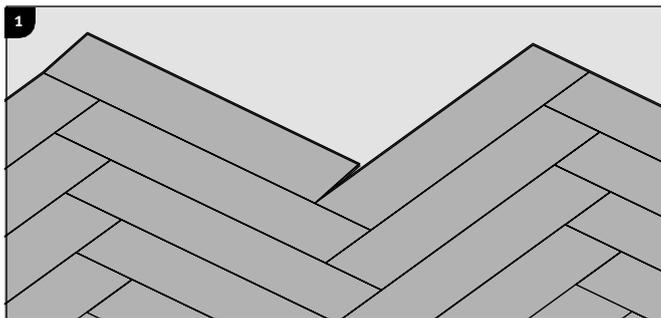
5. Finalising the start row



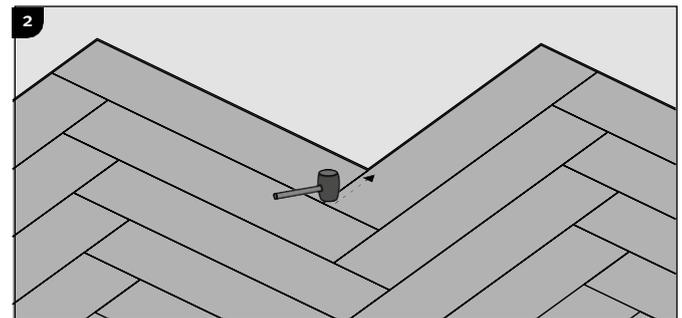
Now cut the distances C-D and E-F from the remaining triangle(s), and position them.

Note! In case you have calculated and built an uneven number of triangles, leave the outer two triangles aside. For the case that you have built an even number of triangles, lay one aside.

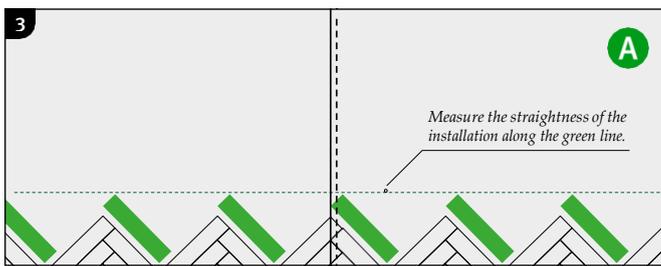
Further installation of pattern



The boards need to be locked into one another, using the 5Gi system. To connect a new board you have to use a rubber hammer.

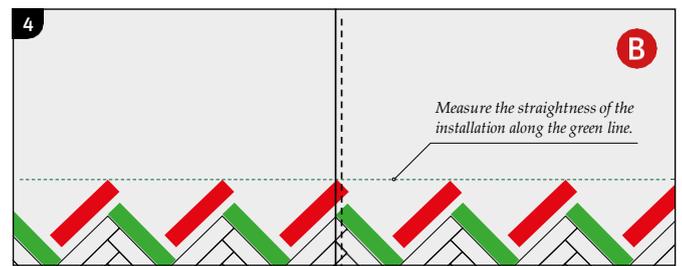


Use a rubber hammer and slightly knock at the 5Gi system to connect the short side. Start in the corner and work towards the end of the board.



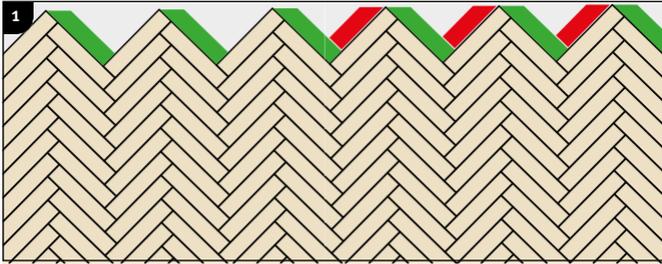
Install A-strips to connect all triangles. The joints between the A-strip and the triangle need to be checked very carefully. No protruding edge may be felt!

Cut the most left piece to fit into the room, considering an expansion gap. Measure the straightness of the installation along the green line. Repeat that measuring with the straightedge progressively throughout the installation. Deviations need to be corrected, should they occur (see schematics below).



Now install B- strips and cut the most right piece to size.

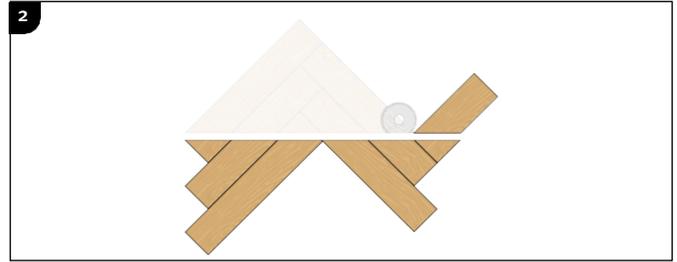
Last row installation



This alternating installation of A-strips and B-strips continues throughout the whole room. It is important to check frequently that:

- all expansion wedges remain in their position.
- all joints are closed and the strips are locked into one another.
- you follow the installation line.
- the tops of the strips in one line remain straight and perpendicular to the installation line

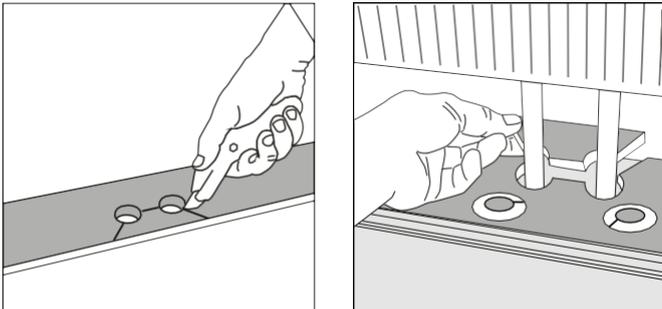
Note! Measure approx every fifth row.



Excess pieces from starting triangles:

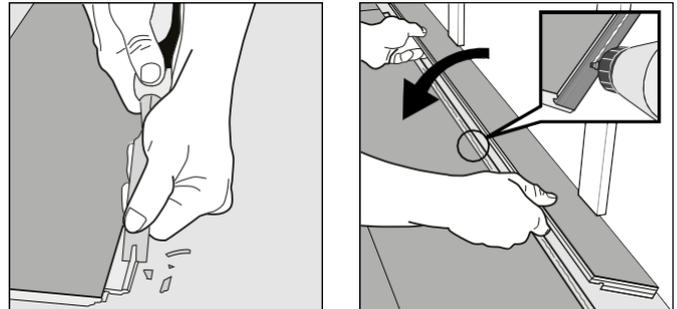
Dismantle the excess material from the starting triangles. Use it to close the open gaps to the finishing wall. Use the leftover from strips 1, 2 etc. consecutively and cut to size if necessary.

Installation around radiator/heating pipes



Drill holes two times larger than the diameter of the pipes. Remove a piece of the strip with a utility knife or a saw. Put the strip on one side of the pipes and the removed piece on the other side.

When angling is not possible



Remove the locking element according to the picture. Use an applicable glue to connect the strips. Press- place wedges between the glued strip and the wall.