



Palazzo Luxury Vinyl Tile (LVT) features the patented Uniclic® glueless floating installation system from Unilin®. The interlocking planks easily lock together to provide a tight water resistant seam, can be installed over most floor surfaces, and are suitable for both residential and light commercial interior applications. For technical information or questions, you can email: tech@wellmadefloors.com, or call 866.582.0848 (US only); outside the US, call 503.582.0848.

General Information:

1. Flooring should be transported and stored in a neatly stacked fashion on a smooth flat surface.
2. Acclimate the flooring and the rooms to be installed in at a constant temperature between 65° and 85°F (18.33° and 29.44°C) for 48 hours before, during, and maintained after installation.
3. LVT should only be installed after other trades have finished and the jobsite has been cleaned and cleared of debris that could potentially damage a finished LVT installation.
4. Inspect flooring for damage, defects, or shading issues before installation; claims for visual defects will not be accepted after cutting and/or installed.
5. Mix and install tiles from several different cartons during installation to ensure a random appearance.
6. Leave 1/4 inch (6.35mm) for expansion around the entire perimeter of the flooring.
7. Flooring should be protected from direct exposure to sunlight.

Subfloors:

LVT can be installed over a variety of subfloor surfaces including concrete on all grade levels, wood and many existing hard surface floors. The subfloors must be clean, smooth, flat, solid (no movement), and dry.

Do not install LVT over floors that are sloped for drainage. Any uneven areas greater than 3/16 inch (4.76mm) in a 10 foot (3.05m) radius should be leveled with a Portland cement based patching compound. Vinyl tiles are resistant to water damage but they do not prevent the transmission of moisture. Care should be taken to keep moisture from collecting on either side of the vinyl floor to prevent the growth of unhealthy mold and mildew.

Concrete Subfloors:

LVT can be installed over concrete on all grade levels if a proper moisture barrier is used. A minimum 6 mil polyethylene moisture barrier must be used with concrete subfloors. Moisture vapor emissions should not exceed 5 lbs. per 1,000 sq. in a 24 hour period when tested with the Anhydrous Calcium Chloride Test in accordance with ASTM F 1869 or 80% RH in accordance with ASTM F 2170 "Standard Test Method for Determining Relative Humidity in Concrete Slabs using in situ Probes. Any uneven areas greater than 3/16 inch (4.76mm) in a 10 foot (3.05m) radius should be leveled with a Portland cement based patching compound. Holes and cracks in the cement should be patched, and expansion joints should be filled with a latex patching compound. Newly poured concrete floors must cure for a minimum of 90 days. Please note it is the person installing the floor and/or the homeowner's responsibility to ensure any moisture or alkalinity issues are resolved prior to installing the floor.

NOTE: Excessive moisture may cause the growth of unhealthy mold or mildew and/or cause staining of the flooring which is not covered by our Warranty.

Wood Subfloors:

LVT can be installed over a smooth, flat, level wood subfloor, underlayment grade plywood, lauan plywood and other underlayments recommended by the manufacturer for use with a vinyl tile floor. **Do not install over an underlayment padding.** Subfloor should be flat within 3/16 inch (4.76mm) in a 10 foot (3.05m) radius. Wood subfloors must be suspended at least 18" above the ground. Adequate cross-ventilation must be provided, and the ground surface of the crawl space should be covered with a suitable vapor barrier.

NOTE: Avoid subfloors with excessive vertical movement or deflection because subfloor movement

will telegraph through to the finished installation. Indications of excessive deflection are: subfloor fastener release, squeaking, compromised or sectional contours such as bowing or dipping in floors and uneven flooring material. Nail or screw subfloor panels to secure boards with excessive vertical movement or deflection prior to installation of the flooring material. Our warranties DO NOT cover any problems caused by inadequate substructures or improper installation of substructures.

Existing Flooring:

LVT can be installed over a variety of finished floors including single layer resilient sheet flooring/ tile, ceramic, marble and terrazzo. The surface must be in good condition and show no signs of excessive moisture conditions. Grout joints and heavy embossing (vinyl) in tile must be leveled so they are flush with the flooring surface. Additionally the tile may require several skim coats to achieve a flat surface. Carpet, heavily cushioned vinyl floors or vinyl floors consisting of multiple layers are NOT a suitable subfloor for installation.

Radiant Heat Subfloors:

Wellmade LVT can be installed over in-floor radiant heating systems provided the subfloor surface does not exceed 85°F (29.44°C) at any point. The initial floor temperature should not exceed 70°F (21.11°C) for 24 hours prior, during, and 48 hours after installation. Thereafter the temperature should be gradually increased to the desired setting up to a maximum 85°F (29.44°C). Radiant heating systems that are installed on top of the subfloor surface and covered with self-leveling underlayment are not recommended.

IMPORTANT NOTES: Before removing any existing resilient flooring or tiles, please consult with a flooring professional to determine if asbestos abatement is necessary to avoid exposure. 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 covered structures.

Wellmade LVT DOES NOT contain asbestos or crystalline silica.

Installation:

Remove wall base and undercut door jambs. Do not secure individual planks to the subfloor as it is designed to be a floating floor. **Do not install cabinets on top of LVT flooring.**

Pre-Installation Inspection:

It is the duty of the person installing the floor to inspect all flooring before installation. If during inspection the installer or buyer feels the floors are the wrong color, improperly manufactured, is off-grade or is the wrong gloss level, he/she should NOT install the flooring. Please immediately contact the retailer from which the flooring was purchased. No claims will be accepted for flooring which is visibly wrong if such flooring is installed. Installed flooring is deemed to be visibly acceptable.

1. First, determine how you want the flooring to run. Typically for plank products, the flooring runs the length of the room. Tile planks should be measured equally around the room for a more uniform tile look. There may be exceptions since it is all a matter of preference.
2. To avoid narrow tile widths or short tile lengths near the walls/doors, it is important to do some pre-planning. Using the width of the room, calculate how many full boards will fit into the area and how much space remains that will need to be covered by partial tiles and adjust accordingly.
3. Start with a whole tile plank in the left hand corner of the room with the tongue side and end toward the wall. Lay the first row of tiles planks along a chalk line and trim to fit to the wall allowing a 1/4 inch (6.35mm) expansion space. If starting the first row with a whole width tile plank it will be necessary to trim the tongues next to the wall, then place the cut ends next to the wall. To trim the tile planks, use a utility knife and a straight edge to score the top surface of the tile, and then bend it downward to separate the pieces.
4. Align and attach the end joints of the tile planks in the first row. Insert the tongue into the groove while holding the tile at a 20° to 30° angle to the floor. Apply

pressure inward and down until the planks lock together (**Diagrams 1a & 1b**). Use spacers between the long edge and end of the planks next to the wall to maintain the expansion space.

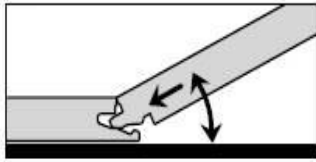


Diagram 1a

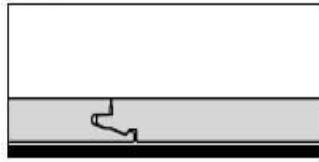


Diagram 1b

5. Start the second row using 1/3rd of a tile plank. Place the cut end against the wall. Insert the tongue on the long side of the tile into the groove of the tile plank in the first row. Hold the tile in a 20° to 30° angle while applying pressure inward and down until they lock together. To complete the second and all successive rows, it will be necessary to lock the short end into the previous tile first before locking the long side of the tile plank. Angle the tile and push the tongue into the groove and adjust it until the tongue locks into place. It may be necessary to lift both tile planks slightly to lock the joint together. Complete the second row allowing 1/4 inch (6.35mm) expansion space at the cut tile at the end of the row.

6. Start the third row using a 2/3rd length of a tile plank with the cut end against the wall. Complete each row thereafter using a random layout with end joints off-set by at least 8". Plan the layout to avoid using small tile planks (less than 6") at the walls. The cut piece at the end of the row can often be used to start the next row provided it achieves a random layout. Always place the cut end against the wall and allow for the expansion space.

7. LVT tile planks are unique in that they can also be installed with a pull bar or tapping block and rubber mallet or hammer in difficult areas, such as the last row, and when fitting around door trim. Use a pull bar and rubber mallet or hammer to lock the joints together in the last row. Always use a pull bar on the cut edge of the tile plank. Factory edges can be damaged if the pull bar is used directly against them.

8. When fitting around door trim it will be necessary to slide the tile under the trim. This can be accomplished

easily by starting the row on the side of the room with the door trim and then sliding the tile plank into place once it is attached. The row can be completed by inserting the tongue into the groove or the groove into the tongue depending on the direction. A tapping block and pull bar (**Diagrams 2a & 2b**) can also be used to lock the joints together while the tiles are in a flat position. Use a series of light taps until the joint is gradually locked together.

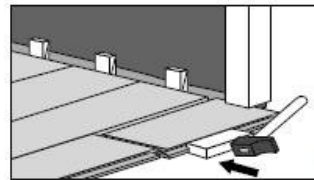


Diagram 2a

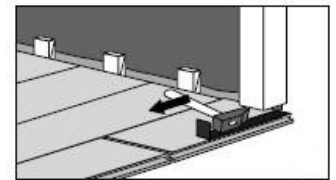


Diagram 2b

9. **Bathrooms:** When the LVT tile planks are installed in a bathroom the flooring can be laid under the toilet only if the floor is separated from adjacent rooms with a doorway threshold. Otherwise the flooring should be installed around the toilet leaving a 1/8 inch (3.175mm) expansion space. Use 100% silicone caulking to fill the expansion space at the tub, shower and all wet areas to prevent surface water seepage under the floor.

Finishing the Job:

Remove all spacers. Install wall trim lightly over the floor surface. Drive fasteners into the wall and not the floor. When installing doorway transition moldings allow a 1/4 inch (6.35mm) expansion space between the edge of the floor and under the molding. Do not drive fasteners in to the floor. Return appliances to the room by rolling or sliding over strips of hardboard to prevent damaging the floor.

Floor Maintenance:

- Frequently moved furniture (chairs) should be equipped with felt pads to avoid scratching the floor and checked regularly. Heavy furniture and appliances should be equipped with non-staining (glass or plastic) large surface floor protectors. Furniture with castors or wheels must be easy swiveling, large surface non-staining and suitable for resilient floors. Do not use ball type castors as they can damage the floor.

- Avoid exposure to long periods of direct sunlight. Close blinds or drapes during peak sunlight hours.
- Use walk-off mats at entrances to prevent dirt and grit from being tracked on to the floor.
- Sweep or vacuum the floor regularly to remove loose dirt. Avoid using a vacuum with a beater bar.
- Clean up spills immediately.
- Damp mop as needed using clean water and a diluted floor cleaner. Do not use harsh cleaners or chemicals on the floor.

Repairs:

In the unlikely event that a tile plank is damaged for whatever reason, the simplest method is to disconnect the tile planks carefully (protecting the tongue and groove edges) until the damaged tile can be removed. Then replace the damaged tile plank with a new one and re-assemble the disconnected tiles. This typically works for tile planks that are close to the two long perimeters of a room. For damaged tiles that are not close to the perimeter, you may have to remove the damaged tile planks and insert new pieces without the short and long end grooves.

1. Using a sharp utility knife and a straight edge, cut out the center of the damaged tile by leaving approximately 1 inch (25.4mm) strip attached to the adjacent planks.
2. Carefully cut back from the four corners of the tile to the inside edges in space left by the cut out tile plank.
3. Remove the tile edges carefully from the adjacent tile planks making sure the tongues and grooves of the adjacent tile planks are not damaged.

4. Using a sharp utility knife, remove the tongue strip on both the long and short ends of the replacement tile plank. In addition, remove the groove strip of the short end of the replacement tile plank.
5. Place two-sided carpet tape with one half under the sides of the adjacent tile planks where the tongues and the groove of the replacement tile plank have been removed. Only the top side release paper of the carpet tape should be removed. Leave the bottom side of the release paper in place, as it should NOT be taped to the subfloor.
6. Position the replacement tile plank by engaging the groove of the long side into the tongue of the adjoining tile plank and pushing down on the other three sides. The carpet tape will hold the replacement tile plank in place with its adjacent planks. Use a hand roller to further secure the tape.