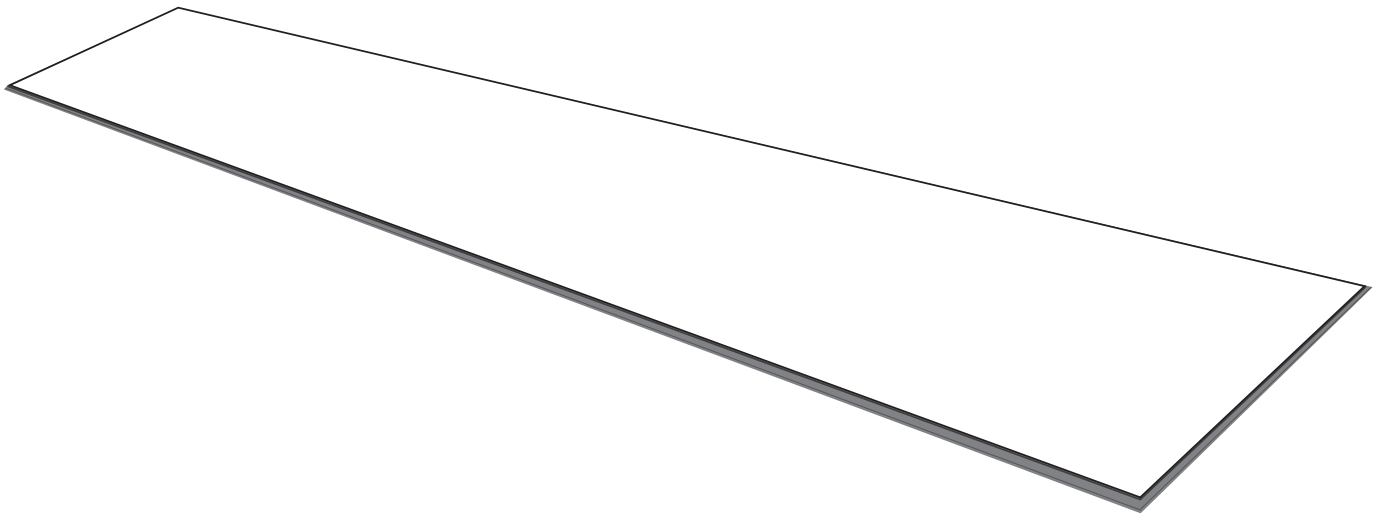
Waterproof Vinyl Plank Flooring

VN SPC-UP 4.4mm (0.15 wl, 1.0 IXPE)
TH SPC-UP 5mm (0.3 wl, 1.0 IXPE)
VN SPC-UP 5mm (0.3 wl, 1.0 IXPE)
MX SPC-UP 5mm (0.5 wl, 1.0 IXPE)

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Questions, problems, missing parts? Before returning to your retailer, call our customer service department at 877-888-8225, 8:00 am - 8:00 pm, EST, Monday - Sunday. You may also contact us anytime at ascs@lowes.com.

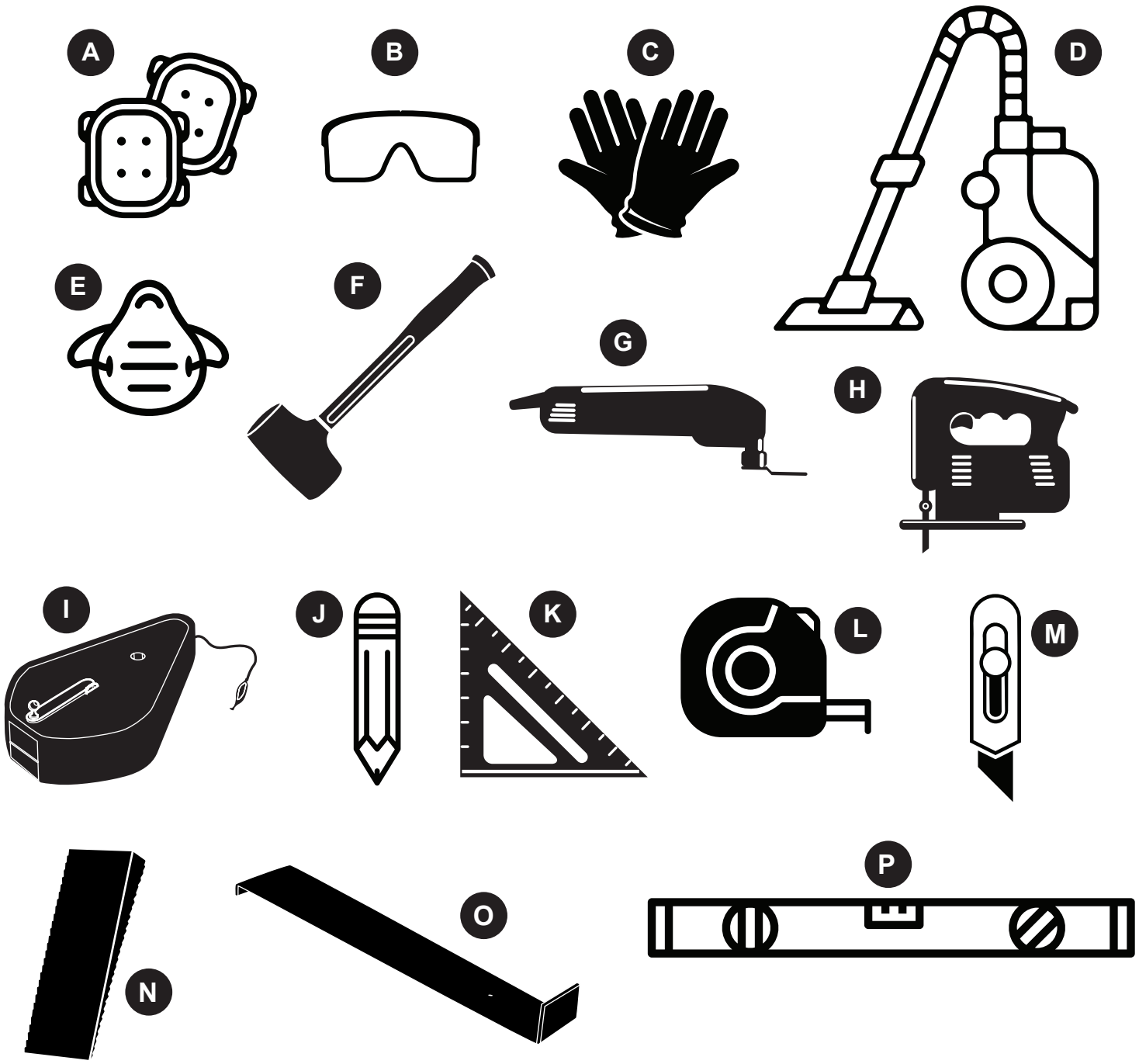
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PART	DESCRIPTION
A	Knee Pads
B	Safety Glasses
C	Cut-Resistant Safety Gloves
D	HEPA-Filtered Vacuum
E	Dust Mask
F	2 lb. (~32 oz.) Dead Blow Hammer (preffered) or Rubber Mallet
G	Oscillating Multi-Tool or Hand Saw (for door jambs)
H	Jigsaw with Carbide Blades (for complicated cuts)

PART	DESCRIPTION
I	Chalk Line
J	Pencil
K	Speed Square
L	Tape Measure
M	Utility Knife with Blades
N	Wedge Spacers or similar
O	Pull Bar
P	6-foot and 1-foot Straight Edge or Level

Important Information: Before installation, read, understand, and follow the current versions of all applicable technical documents, including technical data sheets, installation and maintenance instructions, warranty and its exclusions. Do not proceed until all required conditions have been met. For suitable applications, refer to the Material Usage Guide. For Wet-Area guidance, consult all applicable technical bulletins.

Site-related issues, including those resulting from the substrate, installation conditions, or job-site conditions, are not covered under warranty.

Do not install outdoors or expose the flooring to direct sunlight, prolonged UV/IR radiation, or high-heat sources, including self-cleaning ovens, as these conditions can cause fading, damage, or excessive product movement. Avoid installation in areas where sharp or pointed footwear or objects, such as stiletto heels or cleats, may be present, as they may damage the product. Do not use rubber wheels, rubber casters, or rubber-backed mats directly on the flooring, as they may cause permanent staining. Allow all other trades to complete their work before installation begins. All ASTM standards referenced in this document can be purchased at www.astm.org.

⚠**Warning:** Follow all local, state, and federal regulations, including requirements for removing in-place asbestos flooring and adhesive and lead-containing materials. When appropriate, follow the Resilient Floor Covering Institute's (RFCI) Recommended Work Practice for Removal of Existing Floor Covering and Adhesive. Do not use solvent- or citrus-based adhesive removers. Follow all Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) guidance regarding exposure limits for respirable crystalline silica. Always wear safety glasses and use respiratory protection or other safeguards to avoid inhaling dust. Clean all liquid spills promptly and allow the floor covering to dry before allowing foot traffic.

Receiving Material & Initial Storage: Store the floor covering and accessories indoors in dry conditions between 40°F and 90°F (4°C and 32°C). Do not store materials outdoors, or in containers, and do not stack pallets. Remove all plastic and strapping from the product after delivery. Confirm that the flooring product, color, and quantity are correct. Carefully inspect all materials for shipping damage and note any damage on the bill of lading before accepting delivery, or it may not be covered under warranty.

Check all product lot numbers. If more than one lot is on-site, mark the pallets or boxes for each lot to support lot management. Although mixing materials from different lots will not affect performance, it may create noticeable differences in shade or texture. Install different lots in separate areas. If mixing lots is intended, compare the lots under various lighting conditions before installation and obtain customer approval. **Observable visual variations due to mixed production lots are not covered under warranty.**

Documentation: Record and photograph all site conditions, test results, and corrective measures. Store all relevant pre-installation documentation, associated product sales invoices, shop drawings, and project information for the entire warranty period. In the unlikely event of a claim, these documents may be required to identify the product and validate compliance with all applicable technical documents. A wireless, cloud-based monitoring system is recommended for monitoring and tracking site conditions, especially when the site is unoccupied.

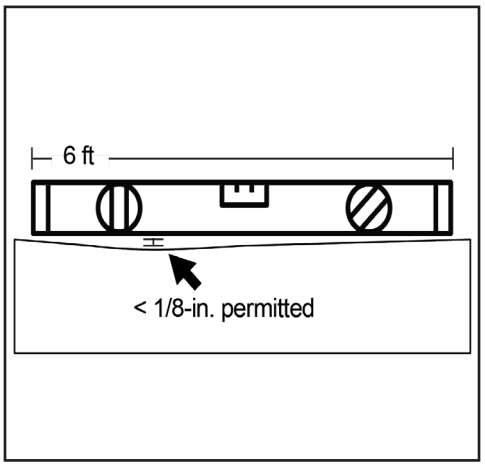
Concrete Moisture

Although water will not affect the flooring's structural integrity, water containing organic matter that accumulates beneath any floor covering may promote mold or mildew growth. Such conditions, and any resulting damage, are not covered under warranty.

Therefore, all concrete substrates shall remain surface-dry throughout the service life of the flooring.

Concrete subfloors that **may be exposed to ground-water intrusion shall have an effective water protection system installed between the substrate and the floor covering** that prevents water from accumulating directly beneath the floor covering. The system shall be installed in accordance with its manufacturer's instructions.

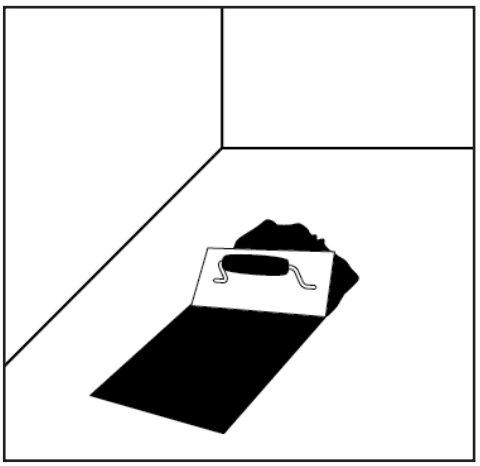
Flatness: Check all substrates for flatness before installation. Substrates must be smooth and have a **maximum flatness deviation of 1/8 in. (3.18 mm) over 6 ft. (1.83 m)**, measured using an industry-recognized method. Any substrate that does not meet this requirement must be corrected with a suitable repair product before installation.



Failure to correct flatness issues **may affect design run-off, locking-mechanism performance, and the product warranty.**

Concrete: All concrete must be at least 28 days old, structurally sound, stable, and have a minimum compressive strength of 3,000 PSI before installation. Concrete must be clean, surface-dry, and free of contaminants, including dust, residual adhesives, solvents, wax, oil, grease, mold, mildew, asphalt, and visible alkaline salts. If site conditions are inadequate or if there is any evidence of water, hydrostatic pressure, or chemical adhesive removers on the concrete, do not proceed; contact the Novalis Technical Department for guidance.

Concrete Construction Joints & Cracks: For construction joints, saw cuts, crack inducers, and other cracks that are ≥ ¼-in., remove all debris, dust, and dirt from the openings. Fill cracks with a rigid crack treatment designed for construction joints and trowel the surface flush with the surrounding concrete.



Concrete Expansion Joints: Joints between separately poured slabs require an appropriate expansion-joint covering system to manage any concrete expansion and contraction. The system must also cover the required flooring expansion gap without restricting the flooring movement.

As needed, flatten or smooth the surface with a moisture-resistant, commercial-grade leveling or patching compound, following the product manufacturer's instructions.

Substrates & Concrete Moisture

Gypsum-Based Underlayments: These substrates must be dry according to the product manufacturer's specifications and have a minimum compressive strength of 2,000 PSI when installed over wood or 3,000 PSI when installed over concrete. The substrate must be installed and prepared in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

Substrates must be firmly bonded to a structurally sound subfloor. New or existing substrates may need a sealant or primer applied before installing resilient flooring. Remove and repair cracked or damaged areas using a compatible repair product, follow the product manufacturer's instructions.

Wood: All wood substrates must be structurally sound, stable, and free from deflection, movement, or instability. Subfloors must comply with the International Building Code (IBC) and all other applicable local building codes.

Sleepers and sleeper systems must not be in direct contact with the ground, including through concrete foundations. Wood moisture content (MC) must meet regional requirements to ensure proper performance, stability, and durability.

Resinous Coating: When installing directly over resinous coatings, such as an epoxy coating or moisture-mitigation system, ensure the coating is clean, uncontaminated, structurally sound, smooth, dry, and properly cured according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Metal: These substrates must be clean, dry, structurally sound, smooth, and free of oil, rust, or oxidation. When installing flooring in areas that may be subject to topical water, moisture, and/or high humidity, apply an anticorrosive coating to protect the metal substrate. Contact a local paint or coating supplier for coating recommendations.

Radiant Heating: When installing flooring over a substrate with a radiant heating system, ensure no heating elements make direct contact with the flooring material. Set radiant heat no higher than 70°F (21°C) for 8 hours before and during the entire installation. After installation, radiant heat may be increased gradually over 24 hours until normal operating temperature is reached. Ensure the radiant heating system does not exceed 85°F (29.5°C) and avoid abrupt changes in radiant heat temperature.

Sound Control Underlayments: Using an additional underlayment is not recommended or required and may void the product warranty.

Other Substrates: Installation over existing floor coverings is not recommended. However, it is acceptable over some materials, such as vinyl composition tile (VCT), vinyl asbestos tile (VAT), quartz tile, solid vinyl tile, sheet vinyl, or linoleum, as well as existing hard-surface flooring substrates, such as terrazzo, porcelain, or ceramic tile. Ensure the subfloor is dry, and the existing flooring is clean, dry, sound, solid, and well adhered.

Remove all loose material and repair or replace it as needed. Flatten and smooth all imperfections with a suitable repair product. Electing to install over an existing floor covering releases the manufacturer from all liability related to the suitability and continued performance of the existing product, including all subsequent effects on the new floor covering.

Unsuitable Substrates: These include, but are not limited to, floating or loose floor coverings, hardwood, carpet, cushioned vinyl, rubber, cork, foam, asphalt tile, unapproved acoustic underlayments, any subfloor with visible mold, mildew, fungi, and any subfloor in wet areas, such as showers and saunas. Do not install directly over adhesive or adhesive residue of any kind or in recreational vehicles, campers, or boats.

Note: Existing hardwood floor coverings will swell when exposed to moisture. Overlaying another floor covering may restrict moisture movement in hardwood, which may result in flooring failure, especially when installed on or below grade. Some hardwood floor coverings may also discolor the vinyl floor covering. I**ssues related to unsuitable substrates are not covered under warranty.**

Installation Requirements

Expansion Gap: To allow the flooring to expand and contract freely, maintain an expansion gap around the entire perimeter of the installation, including all adjacent vertical surfaces, flooring, fixtures, thresholds, door jambs, and other protrusions. Required expansion gaps are as follows:

- Areas measuring **50 ft. or less** in both length and width must have an expansion gap of at least ¼ in.
- A minimum **½-in. expansion gap** is required for:
  - areas measuring **more than 50 ft. but no more than 85 ft.** in either length or width;
  - hotel rooms, multi-family units, and assisted-living facilities that may be subjected to high-heat pest-control treatments;
  - fully enclosed, weatherproof three-season rooms and sunrooms measuring no more than **30 ft.** in either length or width, provided they are isolated from all adjoining rooms using an **Expansion Joint**; and
  - areas less than 30 ft. in length and containing heavy furniture weighing **800 lb. (363 kg)** or more.

Do not install more than one piece of heavy furniture within the same installation area, isolate as necessary. When covering expansion gaps, do not fix accessories directly to, or through, the flooring material, as doing so restricts movement and may result in locking-mechanism failure.

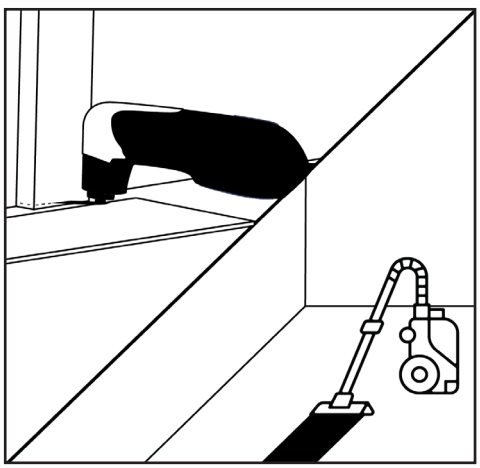
Expansion Joint: When the total installation length or width exceeds 85-ft., create an expansion joint to allow for expansion and contraction. Expansion joints must be wide enough to accommodate an appropriate T-molding and the required expansion gap on each side of the T-molding. T-moldings must cover the flooring material by at least 1/8-in. on each side and must be glued or anchored directly to the substrate.

Site Conditions: During the installation, the area must be fully enclosed and weatherproof. Maintain stable site conditions within ±5°F, between 60°F and 80°F (16°C and 27°C), with at least 10°F above the dew point. Block direct sunlight using window treatments or other protective methods.

Acclimation: When stored in accordance with the Initial Storage requirements, the product does not require acclimation.

L**ayout:** Confirm the installation pattern and direction in accordance with the design specifications or work order. **Install planks in a random pattern,** with all end joints randomly spaced at least 8 in. apart. Failure to do so may weaken the integrity of the flooring system and could result in installation failure. Avoid “H” joints, stair-stepping, and obvious pattern repeats. Install tiles in a running brick-bond, H pattern or 1/3-offset pattern.

Wall Base, Moldings, and Door Jambs: Remove wall base before flooring installation unless using molding to cover the expansion gap. They must be fixed to the wall or wall base only.



Undercut all wooden door jambs and the first 1-in. of any adjacent wall base with an oscillating multi-tool. The undercut height must equal the thickness of the floor covering plus 1/64-in., allowing the floor covering to expand and contract naturally. Steel door jambs should be pattern-scribed to account for the required expansion gap. After installation is complete, fill these gaps using a color-coordinated 100% silicone sealant. Thoroughly clean the area with a HEPA-filtered vacuum before flooring installation.

Blending: Inspect all materials before and during installation to verify that there are no visible defects, damage, or excessive shade, sheen, or texture variations. Blend materials from multiple cartons from the same lot to ensure a consistent appearance. Some flooring products, colors, and textures may have acceptable color and shade variations. If there are concerns regarding any of these variations, do not install the material; consult a sales or technical representative. Labor and associated costs for materials

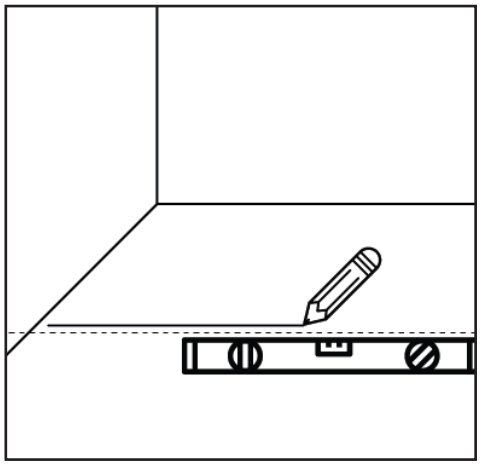
installed with obvious visual defects or mixed production lots are not covered under warranty.

Engaging: Do not strike any part of the locking mechanism directly with a hammer, tapping block or pull bar. Doing so may damage the locking mechanism and may cause peaking, gapping, or joint separation.

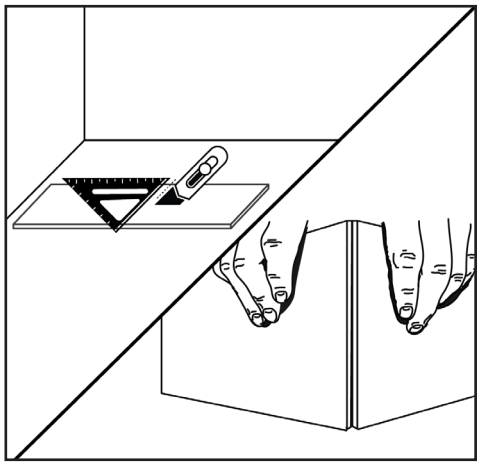
Small Pieces: When installing pieces that are less than 3-in. in length or width, apply a thin bead of clear liquid super glue to the adjacent grooves before installation to help keep the joints locked during use. Immediately remove excess glue from the flooring surface or joint using isopropyl alcohol and a clean white cloth.

Installation

Starting Line: Determine the best location to begin the installation. In a room, this is typically along the longest straight wall with a doorway. Measure the width at each end of the installation area, then calculate the width of the final row. Adjust its position so the cut tiles along opposing walls will be as balanced as practical, avoiding small pieces where possible, creating a more professional finished appearance. Mark the starting line using a chalk line.



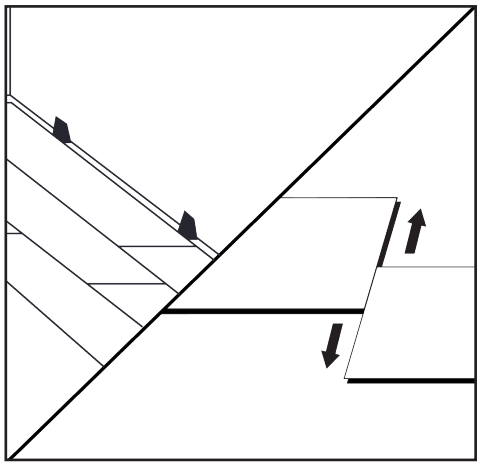
Cutting: Using a speed square as a guide, mark the cut line, then carefully score along the speed square at least twice with a utility knife and a sharp blade. Snap the piece downward to complete the cut. Alternatively, use a suitable guillotine cutter. For complicated cuts, like around door jambs, using a jigsaw with a carbide blade is optional, while following the tool manufacturer's safety instructions.



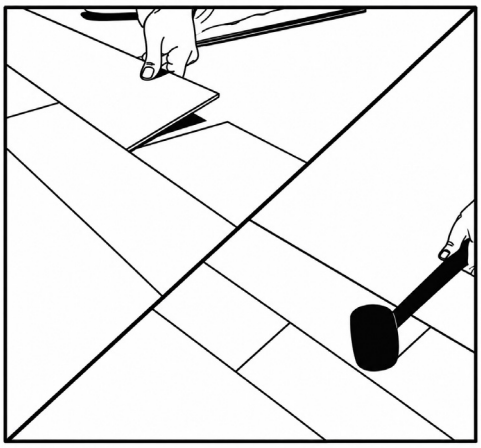
First Row — Slide Method: At the left corner of the starting wall, position the first piece so that either the pre-cut side or the long side without the extended locking mechanism (tongue) is parallel to the wall. Place wedge spacers between the floor covering and the wall to maintain the required expansion gap.

Lay the next piece on the substrate adjacent to the first piece and align it with the groove of the previously installed piece. While keeping the joint aligned, slide the end-tongue into the end-groove of the previous piece to lock the end joint into place.

Repeat this process to complete the first row. At doorways, ensure that the cut edge will be covered by the door jamb and frame while maintaining the required expansion gap.



Keeping the installation straight is critical. Check using a tape measure and chalk line, adjusting as needed to ensure correct positioning, and straightness. The acceptable straightness tolerance is within 1/16-in. for lengths > 20-ft. or 1/32-in. for lengths < 20-ft.



Subsequent Rows - Angle-Drop-Lock Method: Starting at the left corner, place a wedge spacer along the wall to maintain the required expansion gap. Using a cut piece with proper joint spacing, insert the tongue on the long side into the groove of the previous row at approximately a 25° angle. Slide the piece into position and lay it flat. Ensure each piece is properly seated before continuing.

Install the next piece by angling the tongue on the long side into the previous row at approximately 25°, then push the piece into the adjacent groove until properly seated. Slide the piece into place so that the tongue on the short side is perfectly aligned with the groove of the previously installed piece.

Before engaging end joints, check and adjust alignment to prevent damage. Pieces with obvious or suspected damage must be removed in accordance with the Uninstalling instructions.

Lightly tap along the joint with a 2-lb. (32-oz.) soft-faced dead blow hammer (preferred) or a rubber mallet to engage the locking mechanism. Ensure the joint is completely flush and tight before continuing.

Complete the remaining rows using this method. Use a pull bar on the last piece of each row and on the last row, as necessary.

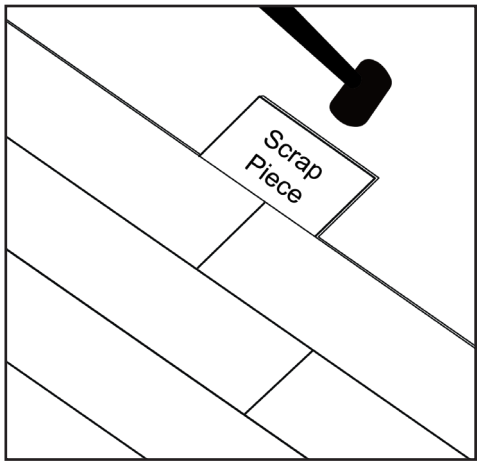
Installation Tips

Engaging Joints: Do not strike any part of the locking mechanism directly with a hammer, tapping block, or pull bar, except when working on an end piece or the last row. Doing so may damage the locking mechanism and may cause peaking, gapping, or joint separation.

Direction Change: After the first five or six rows are complete, turn around and work on top of the installed material. This allows the side joints to be pulled together rather than pushed.

Uninstalling: Tiles with obvious or suspected damage must be removed and replaced. To disengage end joints, first raise the outside edge of the entire row at approximately 25°, then disconnect the row from the rest of the installation. Once the row is removed, slide each piece apart by reversing the **Slide-Method** installation process.

If pieces do not slide apart easily, the locking mechanism may not be fully engaged. Use a dead blow hammer or rubber mallet to fully engage the joint, then slide the pieces apart.



Do not separate end joints by angling or pulling them upward, as this will cause permanent damage that is not covered under warranty.

Gap Closing: To close gaps during installation, use an approximately 6-in. piece of scrap flooring seated in the locking mechanism. Lightly tap it toward the adjacent piece or row.

Small Pieces: When installing pieces that are less than 3 in. in length or width, apply a thin bead of clear liquid super glue to the adjacent grooves before installation to help keep the joints locked during use. Immediately remove excess glue from the flooring surface or joint using isopropyl alcohol and a clean white cloth.

Temporary Block Method: For full-apartment installations, similar multi-room layouts, or designs that must align across multiple rows, it is typically best to begin near the center of the hallway or area. Mark the starting line, install the first row, then check and adjust the row for straightness.

Pre-cut enough 6-in. pieces to use as temporary blocks at each end and at each joint along one side of the first row. Apply double-sided vinyl flooring tape to the underside of each block. Position and engage each block, then stand on it to ensure a secure bond. Alternatively, once the blocks are engaged with the starting row, fasten them to the substrate using appropriate screws.

After several rows have been installed, remove the blocks so the installation can continue in both directions and into adjoining rooms simultaneously.

Post-Installation

When covering perimeter gaps with an accessory (wall base, molding, thresholds, T-molding, etc.), ensure the accessory overlaps the flooring material by at least 1/8 in. All accessories must be glued or anchored directly to the substrate or vertical surface. Take photographs, then have any required documentation signed and filed after completion.

Do not place, slide, or drag heavy objects across the floor. When moving appliances, heavy furniture, or equipment, protect the flooring with appropriate hard-surface furniture sliders or 1/2-in. plywood. Casters, glides, and feet of all furniture or equipment must have a flat contact point that is at least 1 sq. in., or equivalent to limit indentation and flooring or finish damage. To avoid maintenance-related issues, do not use nylon or hard-plastic wheels, glides, or casters. Before final use, ensure the customer has reviewed the Floor Protection & Maintenance document.

Provide the customer with at least three extra pieces of flooring in the original packaging as attic stock, which should be kept for the lifetime of the floor. In the unlikely event of a product issue, attic stock can play a crucial role in product identification, color matching, claim verification, and possible repairs.