



Luxury Vinyl Plank Installation Instructions

Thank you for choosing ADM Flooring® click floating luxury vinyl. Properly installed and cared for, your new flooring will be easy to maintain and will keep its signature look for years. For any questions or comments, please visit us at <https://admflooring.com/>

Acclimation of Material before Installation:

To ensure a problem free installation, all areas where flooring will be installed should have a working heat and air conditioning source operational a minimum of forty-eight (48) hours prior to installation and remain in operation during and after installation. Conditions should be at the same temperature and humidity level expected during normal use (between 65 - 85° F with a relative humidity no greater than 65%). Ensure subfloor and flooring are fully acclimated to these conditions for a minimum of 48 hours prior to installation. For best results, open flooring cartons at the beginning of the acclimation period.

ADM Flooring® rigid core products are designed to require less acclimation when compared to traditional PVC based floating floors. However, extreme differences in temperature and humidity between the flooring product and job site may result in gapping, cupping, and/or buckling of joints. Improper locking of the flooring may cause joints distress resulting in a “peaked” appearance, delamination due to ledging, separation of joints from normal environmental temperature changes, cupping or side joint failures.

Pre-Installation Jobsite Requirements

ADM Flooring® cannot be held responsible for site conditions that do not conform to requirements as indicated in these instructions including, but not limited to: vapor transmission, moisture permeation, contaminated or damaged subfloors, etc.

Floating vinyl floors should be protected from direct sunlight and not exposed to direct sunlight for extended periods of time. Excessive temperatures will cause the product to expand and potentially buckle. ADM Flooring® recommends blinds, drapes, window tinting/films or suitable window coverings in areas where there is a large exposure to direct sunlight.



It is the installer's responsibility to examine the flooring prior to installation for color, finish, gloss/sheen and quality, and to ensure that jobsite and subfloor meet the requirements of these instructions. Ensure adequate lighting for proper inspection, if flooring is not deemed acceptable, contact your supplier immediately. ADM Flooring® cannot be held responsible for flooring installed with visible defects.

Subfloor Preparation

All subfloors must be clean, smooth and level to within 1/8" in 10 ft., and dry. Dust, scale, and loose particles must be removed. The surface must be free of solvents, paint, grease, oil, wax, alkali, sealing or curing compounds, and any other foreign material.

ADM Flooring® click floating floors are designed to "float" over the subfloor. Although ADM Flooring® rigid plank products are more forgiving when installed over uneven subfloors, proper preparation of the subfloor is a critical part of a successful installation. Roughness or unevenness of the subfloor may result in an unsightly surface and can even cause excessive wear on high spots.

All wood subfloors should have at least 18" of well-ventilated space below. The ground under crawl spaces must be covered with 6-mil polyethylene sheeting to reduce moisture vapor transmission.

*Failure to properly level the subfloor to manufacturer specifications can cause additional stress on the tongue and groove resulting in plank separation.

Concrete on or above grade must be free of moisture or high alkalinity. A concrete slab shall be cured a minimum of 90 days before performing moisture tests prior to the installation of your new flooring. The concrete may require additional drying time dependent upon local environmental conditions. The PH level of the concrete should be between 7 and 9.

- **Concrete/Screeds:** All cracks and joints should be filled. Prepare concrete subfloors according to ASTM F710 Standard Practice for Preparation of Concrete Floors to Receive Resilient Flooring. The surface of the concrete must be dry, clean, smooth, level and structurally sound. Concrete subfloors require moisture testing conducted in accordance with ASTM F1869 Calcium Chloride Test or ASTM F2179 Relative



Humidity in Concrete Slabs. Calcium Chloride emissions should not exceed 5lbs per 1000sf. Relative Humidity In-Situ Probes should not exceed 75% RH. Testing should be performed and documented prior to beginning installation.

- It is the responsibility of the flooring contractor to determine if a concrete substrate is within the proper moisture levels. It is recommended for all LVP floating installations that a 6mil vapor barrier underlayment be installed over concrete substrates. For concrete substrates with excess moisture results, a moisture mitigation system is recommended. ADM does not warrant nor is responsible for damage to floor coverings due to or caused by moisture related issues.
- Existing Resilient Floors: Existing resilient tile and sheet vinyl floors must be in good condition and thoroughly bonded to the structural floor. The exception is that any tile or sheet that is of a soft cushion construction must be removed.
- Existing Ceramic Tile: Grout lines must be skim coated with a floor leveler. If you install the flooring over an existing floor that has an embossing or grout line on it, we recommend you skim coat with a floor leveler. Check for any dips or humps in the subfloor that can create a void or peak underneath the floor, the acceptable 1/8" in 10' tolerance. If found, please fill in and level the subfloor with an embossing leveler. For high spots, grind down the peak or simply knock them off with a hammer and chisel then fill in the holes. ADM cannot be held responsible for failure of the subfloor.

Radiant Heat

System must be operating for at least 3 weeks prior to installation in order to drive out moisture and calibrate temperature settings. Maximum operating temperature should never exceed 85°F. Radiant heat components must be a minimum of 1/2" away from the flooring.

Installation

Do not secure individual planks of the flooring to the subfloor as it is designed to be a floating floor. All door jams should be undercut, and cabinets cannot be installed on top of the flooring. Wall moldings and transition strips should be installed at any exposed plank edges but should not be fastened through the planks.

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IMPORTANT: The maximum room size suggested is limited to 30 linear feet with perimeter expansion space of 5/16". For installations larger than 900 square feet or runs longer than 30 linear feet, control joints (transitions) must be installed with a minimum of 5/16" gap between the installed molding.

1. First, determine the orientation of the flooring in the area. Typically for plank products, the flooring runs the length of the room. There may be exceptions since it is all a matter of preference.
2. To avoid narrow plank widths or short plank 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 planks. Divide the remaining space by two to calculate the width of the partial planks. Do the same along the length.
3. Note that if the first row of planks does not need to be trimmed in width, it will be necessary to cut off the unsupported tongue so that a clean, solid edge is toward the wall.
4. 5/16" expansion gaps should be planned for and maintained from the wall during the installation. This will allow space for the natural expansion and contraction of the planks.
5. The planks should be installed from left to right. From the top left corner of the room, put the first plank in place so that both the head and side seam grooves are exposed.
6. Install the second plank in the first row by angling the short side tongue into the short side groove of the first plank. Continue installing additional planks along the first row using the same angling method. Make sure to align the planks to prevent gaps throughout the installation.
7. To start the second row, cut a plank that is at least 6" shorter than the first plank in the first row (you may use the left over from the last plank of the first row). Then install this first plank by inserting the long side tongue into the groove of the plank in the first row.

Figure 1A (Stagger End-Joints) to create a random pattern

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CORRECT

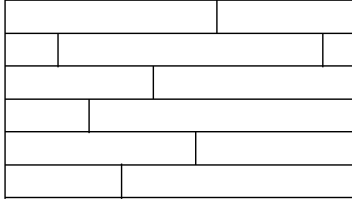


Figure 1B (Avoid "H" Joints) INCORRECT

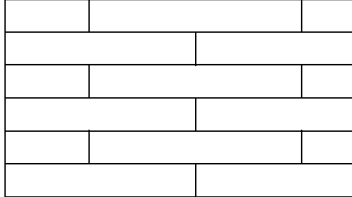
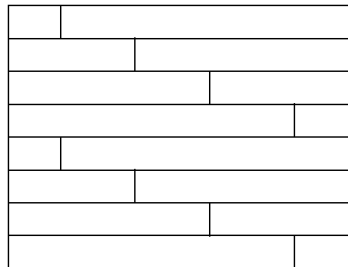


Figure 1C (Avoid Stairs Step Patterns)

INCORRECT



8. Install the second plank in the second row by inserting the short side tongue into the previously installed first plank short side groove.



Place a scrap piece of plank over the end joint seam and tap **LIGHTLY** with a rubber mallet. **NEVER** strike the planks directly as this may fracture the locking system and eventually cause end joint failure.

9. Align the plank so the long side tongue tip is positioned just over the groove lip of the plank in the first row.

10. Using gentle force and at a 20–30-degree angle, push the long side tongue into the groove of the adjoining plank by sliding along the short side seam. You may need to lift the plank to the left of it slightly to allow for the “sliding” action.

11. The remaining planks can be installed in the room using the same technique. Make sure the required expansion gaps are maintained against all fixed vertical parts (such as walls, doors, cabinets, etc.).