

VIVAfloors



Installation instructions
Dryback herringbone

Acclimatisation

The installation procedure is essential for a beautiful floor, and proper preparation starts with acclimatisation! This means that for best installation results, it is important to allow the floor enough time to reach the right temperature.

Tips for acclimatising

1. Make sure the temperature of the room where the floor is to be installed is between 18°C and 26°C.
2. Check the room's humidity. The ideal humidity is between 40% and 60%.
3. Lay out the PVC packs separately from each other, distributing them evenly around the room where the floor is to be installed.
4. Allow the floor to acclimatise for at least 48 hours.

Important information

- Do not place objects heavier than 50kg/cm² on the floor (ISO 24343-1).
- In larger rooms, the floor must be installed in smaller sections with an expansion joint.
- The distance between walls and other permanent building elements (such as pillars and kitchen islands) should be approximately 5 mm.
- We request you to use the UZIN KE 2000S or UZIN KE 66 adhesives.
- The ambient temperature should be at least 18°C and the subfloor temperature at least 15°C.
- Not only the ambient temperature should have a minimum temperature of 18°C, this also counts for the primer and other products.
- The relative humidity should not exceed 70%.
- When measuring the moisture percentage, determine whether the floor is uniform in thickness. Larger layer thicknesses have a longer drying time.

**Good preparation
is three-quarters
of the work.**

Visual check

Storage

Make sure the material sits on a flat surface at all times. If the material is not stored flat, this may lead to problems during application.

Floor

Our floors are carefully inspected before leaving the factory to guarantee a high standard of quality. However, we cannot guarantee that our floors are 100% free from defects. For this reason, there are no warranty provisions for faults discovered after installation. Be sure to examine the goods in advance.

Inspect surface

Always make sure the floor remains dry, free of cracks, clean, flat and resistant to deflection (as described in DIN 18365).

The moisture content of the subfloor

Before laying the Vivafloors PVC adhesive floor, the moisture content of the subfloor must always be measured. If it is a mastic asphalt floor, this is not necessary. It is also not necessary to carry out a measurement for a floor with underfloor heating. In this case the start-up protocol of the underfloor heating must be carried out properly. Read more about this on page 5.

The measurement should be carried out with a CM moisture meter. The measured values must be confirmed to the client in writing. The maximum permissible moisture values are as follows. Sand-cement/Cement < 2.5 %, Anhydrite 0.3 % to 0.5 %, Magnesite < 0.3 %, Cold bitumen < 2 % When measuring moisture, it must also be established whether the floor is uniform in thickness larger layer thicknesses have a longer drying time. See the heading 'concrete floors'.

Wooden floors

Ensure that no nails are sticking out. Secure loose planks. Plates and joints must be levelled. Spray open joints.

Concrete floors

The most important thing with a concrete floor is to take into account the drying time of the floor. You can count on one week of drying time for every centimetre of concrete up to 4 cm thick. From 4 to 6 cm, you wait twice as long for each centimetre, this means for 5 cm six weeks and for 6 cm eight weeks. From 6 cm you need to wait another four weeks for each additional centimetre, so at 10 cm you have to wait 24 weeks. The moisture in the concrete rises from the soil to the surface so after the drying time it is always important to do a moisture measurement as described above. Level the surface as much as possible. Remove dirt and dust with a Hoover or sweeper.

Tile floor

Level the joints to the same height as the tiles. Apply an extra levelling layer and let it dry. Polish the floor and thoroughly remove dust with a vacuum cleaner or sweeper.

Soft floor

Old carpet tiles or soft flooring such as vinyl, carpet, lino or cork must be removed, together with any adhesive residues on the underlying surface.

Floating floor

An MDF floor or other floating underlay should be installed at least 24 hours before the floor installation. Apply primer to untreated MDF to prevent it from absorbing the adhesive. Preliminary levelling is not required. All subfloors must be free of adhesive residue and major irregularities. The finishing floor should always be primed and levelled if it is not delivered in this state. A PE foil at least 150 µm thick must be laid under an MDF or other floating wooden subfloor (e.g. Smartfloor).

Laying plan

1. Determine the centre of the room from the starting wall. Mark a chalk line. A herringbone pattern should always begin exactly from the centre of the starting wall.
2. Apply one part PVC adhesive, following the directions of the adhesive manufacturer.
3. Then place two strips in a herringbone pattern along the chalk line and press firmly. Make they are perfectly straight and wait until they have fully adhered to prevent shifting.
4. The row can now be finished. Again, apply adhesive in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
5. Now position the next strips and press down firmly, checking carefully for gaps.
6. Complete the row.
7. Before you start on a fresh section of floor, the installed strips must be thoroughly rolled.
8. Apply adhesive to a new section of floor, following the instructions of the adhesive manufacturer. Check the adhesive strength and lay the strips.
9. Lay two strips in a herringbone pattern along the chalk line and press down firmly. Make sure they are perfectly straight and wait until they have adhered tightly.
10. Once the first two strips have tightly adhered, the row can be finished. Again, apply adhesive in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
11. Check the adhesive strength and complete the row.
12. Repeat the steps until the process is finished.
13. After laying a few metres of flooring, it is important to roll the floor with a PVC roller to press the strips into the adhesive. This will improve adhesion.



Start-up protocol for underfloor heating



PVC floors and underfloor heating are an ideal solution! A PVC floor is thermally conductive: heat passes efficiently through the floor and the underfloor heating consumes less energy for the same result than with floorings such as laminate.

Start-up protocol – milled underfloor heating

For milled underfloor heating, the underfloor heating pipes are laid in slots that have been milled into the existing substrate. The slots have to be filled professionally. After this, the floor will need to dry for an average of 24 hours. Meanwhile, the temperature in the room must be at least 18°C.

After drying, you can initiate the start-up process towards the maximum temperature over approximately 21 days. The maximum temperature and the length of the start-up period may differ. Always discuss this with your underfloor heating installer. Starting up too quickly at too high a temperature can lead to cracks and deformations in the floor. To prevent damage, the surface temperature of the floor should never exceed 28°C. If the floor temperature rises above 28°C, the water temperature should not be increased any further and the cooling cycle should be started immediately. If necessary, enlist the help of your underfloor heating installer as well.

Start-up protocol for underfloor heating with wire mesh mats and studded plates

For studded plates and wire mesh mats, the underfloor heating pipes are placed directly between the studs. An advantage of this is that it also has a sound-damping effect. The surface temperature should never exceed 28°C. The water temperature may be lower or higher than stated here due to various factors.

Please note! Water temperature and surface temperature are two different things. Always discuss this with your underfloor heating installer. The temperature can be adjusted at the supply manifold. (Room temperature thermostat normally set at 20 degrees.)

Start-up protocol:

Ambient temperature

Dag 1: +1°C

Dag 2: +1°C

Dag 3: +1°C

Dag 4: +1°C

Dag 5: +1°C

Dag 6: +1°C

Dag 7: +1°C

Dag 8: +1°C

Dag 9: +1°C

Dag 10: Proceed to max. of about 30°C. In winter the temperature can be set slightly higher, but the floor must never exceed 28°C.

Maintenance

Vivafloors PVC floors are superbly easy to maintain. In fact, this is one of the major advantages of PVC. Below you will find all the maintenance tips you need to enjoy our PVC floors to the full for years to come.

Daily and periodic maintenance

Our PVC floors are easy to keep clean. Just vacuum, mop weekly with Vivafloors Cleaner and you're done! Depending on the intensity of use, it may be necessary to give the floor some extra attention over time. Vivafloors Polish will restore and protect your PVC floor. You'll have your floor back in top condition.

Vivafloors Cleaner

Vivafloors Cleaner is a highly concentrated neutral cleaning product. For daily mopping, mix 15–20 ml of cleaner with 1 litre of hot water. For heavy soiling, use 50–60 ml Vivafloors Cleaner per 1 litre of hot water. The high degreasing capacity of our Vivafloors Cleaner makes it super easy to keep your PVC floor clean.

Vivafloors Cleaner is available exclusively from our [authorised sales points](#).

Vivafloors Polish

Vivafloors Polish can be used to treat minor damage and dull spots on your PVC floor and have your floor looking like new again. It creates a wear-resistant and water-repellent protective film over the entire surface. The Polish also protects the floor coating against dirt to help with ease of maintenance. Apply the undiluted product with a micro cloth to a clean and dry floor (1 litre per 20 m²). You can walk on the floor again as soon as it is dry.

Vivafloors Polish is available exclusively at our [authorised sales points](#).

