

VIVAfloors

Installation Instructions

Dryback planks and tiles

Acclimatisation

The laying process is essential for a beautiful floor. And good preparation starts with acclimatisation. For optimal laying results, it is therefore important to give the floor enough time to warm up.

Tips for acclimatising

1. Ensure that the room in which the floor is to be laid is between 18 and 26°C.
2. Check the room's humidity. The ideal humidity is between 40 and 60%.
3. Lay the PVC packs separately from each other and well-spaced throughout the room in which the floor is to be laid.
4. Allow the floor to acclimatise for at least 48 hours.

Important information

- Do not place objects heavier than 50 kg/cm² on the floor (ISO 24343-1);
- In larger rooms, the floor should be laid in smaller sections with expansion joints;
- The distance between walls and other permanent building elements (e.g. pillars and kitchen islands) should be about 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.

Control substrate

Always check for a permanently dry, crack-free, clean, tensile and pressure-resistant level floor (as defined 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

Make sure there are no nails sticking out. Fix loose boards. Slabs and joints must be levelled. Spray on 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 vacuum cleaner or sweeper.

Tile floor

Level the joints at the same height as the tiles. Apply an additional layer of levelling compound, allow to dry, polish the floor, and carefully dust it with a vacuum cleaner or sweeper.

Soft floor

The old carpet tiles or soft flooring such as vinyl, carpet, linoleum or cork should be removed. The remains of adhesives on the underlying surface should also be removed

Floating floor

In the case of an MDF floor or other floating underlay, install it at least 24 hours prior to installing the floor. Apply primer to untreated MDF so that the MDF does not absorb the adhesive. Prior levelling is not required. All subfloors must be free of adhesive residue and major unevenness. If the screed cannot be obtained in this way, it should always be primed and levelled. A PE foil of at least 150 µm thick must be laid under an MDF or other floating wooden subfloor (e.g. Smartfloor).

The laying plan

- 1** Determine the laying direction of the floor. Plank floors are typically laid along the length of the room. In a rectangular room, PVC strips are often laid towards the window. Then mark a 100% straight line on the floor using a laser line or similar.
- 2** The floor should be completely free of dust and dirt. A quick vacuuming is thus necessary. Then distribute the appropriate amount of adhesive evenly over the screed. Maintain proper opening and processing time.
- 3** Lay the floor in a row in the previously determined laying direction. For the second/next row, take a new board or tile and decide how big the first piece should be (using leftovers from previous rows is also an option). For a beautiful and natural look, we advise against using the piece left over from the first row as the beginning of the next row. You should therefore install it at random intervals.
- 4** Carefully cut out the floor, and place it tension-free against the wall or skirting board.
- 5** Planks: make sure the joint of the short side is offset at least 30 cm from the seam of the short side of the previous row.
Tiles: minimum 20 cm.
- 6** Repeat steps 3 to 5 until you reach the end of the floor.
- 7** When cutting off the last row along the wall or obstacles like a radiator, you will need to measure it out exactly using contour templates. Install the last row completely tension-free between the previous row and the wall in order to prevent it from pushing other boards or tiles away.
- 8** After installing several meters, it is important to roll the floor with a PVC roller. This way, the strips are pressed into the glue, and the glue can adhere better.



Start-up protocol for underfloor heating



PVC flooring and underfloor heating is an ideal solution! A PVC floor is thermally conductive. This means that heat travels well through the floor. The underfloor heating system thus needs less energy than laminate, for example, for the same result.

Start-up protocol for milled underfloor heating

Milled underfloor heating involves laying the underfloor heating pipes in slots 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. The temperature of the room should 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 vary. Always consult with your floor heating installer. Starting up too quickly at too high a temperature can lead to cracks and deformation of the floor. In order to prevent damage, the surface temperature of the floor should never exceed 28°C. If the floor temperature exceeds 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

With bubble boards and wire steel mats, the underfloor heating pipes are placed directly between the bubbles. 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 consult your underfloor heating installer. The temperature can be controlled at the supply manifold. (Room temperature: thermostat set to 20°C)

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. However, the floor should never exceed 28°C.

Maintenance

The PVC floors of Vivafloors are extremely easy to maintain. In fact, this is one of the major advantages of PVC. Below, you will find all the maintenance tips so that you can enjoy our PVC floors.

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, the floor may need 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. Our Vivafloors Cleaner has a high degreasing power, thereby allowing you to keep your PVC floor clean with ease.

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

Vivafloors Polish

Vivafloors Polish treats light damage and dull spots on your PVC floor. Your floor will thus look like new again in no time. It creates an abrasion-resistant and water-repellent protective film on the entire surface. The polish also protects the floor coating from dirt, thereby contributing to ease of maintenance. Use a micro cloth to apply the product undiluted 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](#).

