

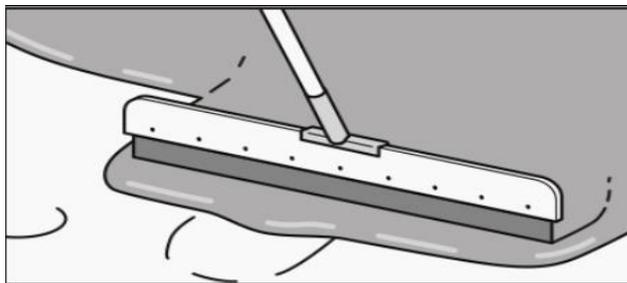
Lægge vejledning til LVT Dryback Sildeben – Engelsk version

Version 1-12-2019

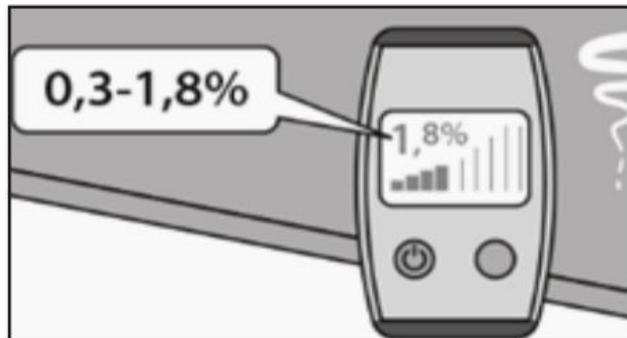
Congratulations on the purchase of your new LVT Dryback floor. To completely get off your floor later it is important that the installation & maintenance instructions are fully followed.

Preparation

Good preparation is crucial to be able to properly use your LVT floor later to install. To do this, follow the steps below:



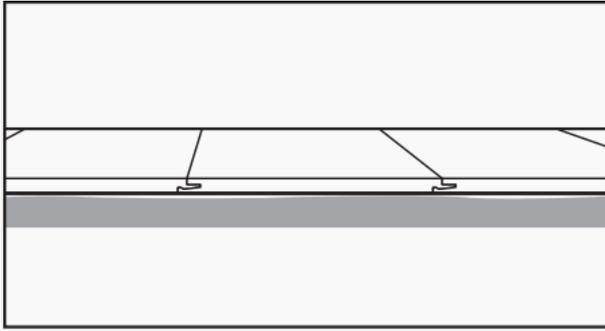
Provide a fully leveled base floor.



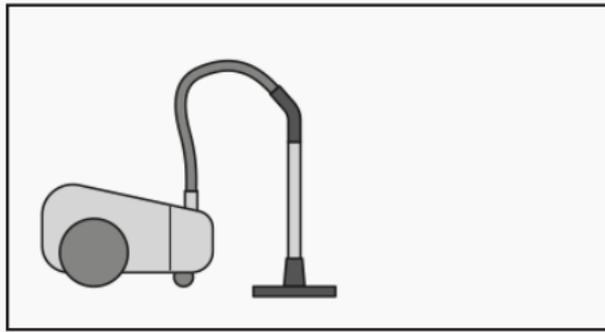
The floor must be permanently dry. Check it moisture percentage by a moisture meter. See table for the maximum moisture percentage.

Vochtgehalte per constructievloer

- zand/cement <2,5%
- Anhedriet <0,5%
- Magnesiet <0,3%
- Koud bitumenn <2%

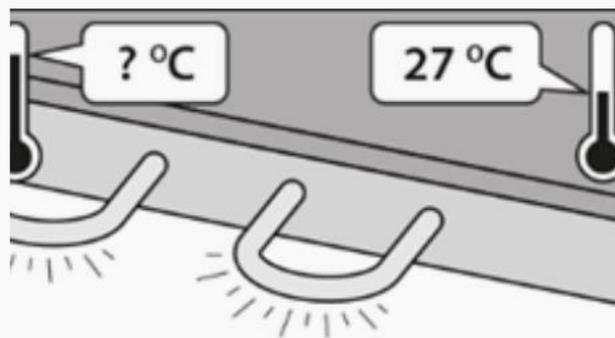


No springs in the base floor.



The floor must be completely clean.

Remove all loose parts.



If there is floor heating, follow the start-up protocol in this manual.

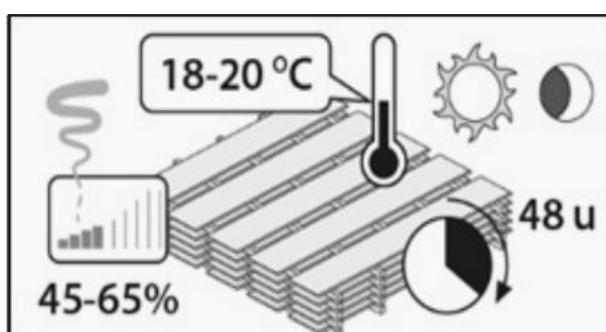
New concrete construction floor

When there is a new concrete floor, you should take into account a longer drying period. Measure on several days and points whether the floor complies with the moisture content.

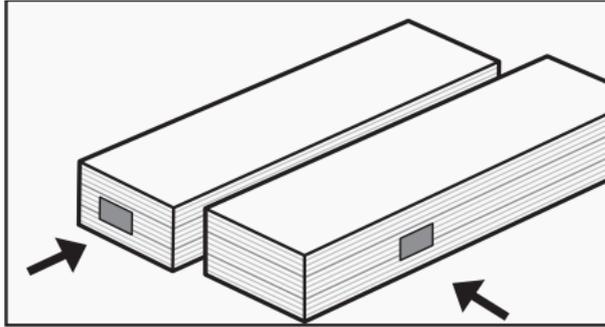
Wooden construction floor

Both a plank and slab construction floor must be fully attached to the supporting beams.

Screw in loose planks or plates. Check the floor for any moisture and mold spores. A wooden floor cannot simply be leveled with a leveling compound. Please check carefully whether leveling compound is suitable for over wood.



Allow the panels to acclimate for at least 48 hours.
Keep the temperature the same day and night.



Check whether the batch numbers on the packs are the same and whether panels are free from visual defects.

Installation

You now proceed with installing the PVC, follow these steps:

Tips: Some tips for a good installation.

- Check the first parts carefully
- Check with each panel whether the panels are connected straight to each other. Minimal difference in the first rows affects the installation of the following rows.

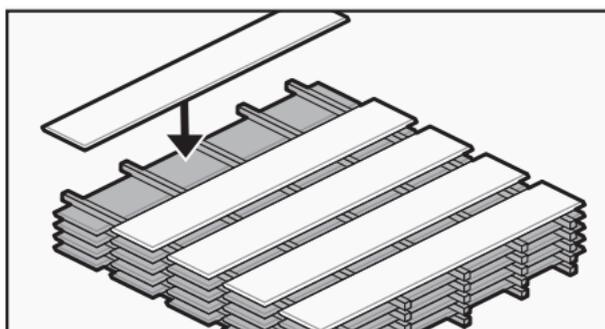
Panel not processed properly, what now? Try to carefully pull the panel off, if the glue has not yet set, this will happen with any force. If necessary, you can heat the panel with a hair dryer so that the glue is more elastic is becoming. Scrape off the 'old' glue and apply a new bed of glue. Preferably insert a new strip and roll well.

Still a crack between the panels, what now?

If a small gap has nevertheless arisen, this can be solved by means of a vacuum cleaner. joint paste. This brings you simply in the crack after which the crack is closed again. Because the product is available in several approvals are available, you will see nothing more of this after it has cured.

Necessities: You will need the following tools and products.

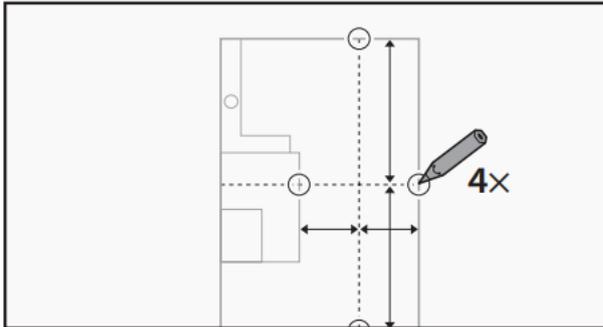
- Glue Comb
- Co-pro PVC glue
- Stanley knife
- Roller (minimum 50kg)
- Pencil
- Ruler or tape measure
- Black line



Mix the panels well and place in piles.

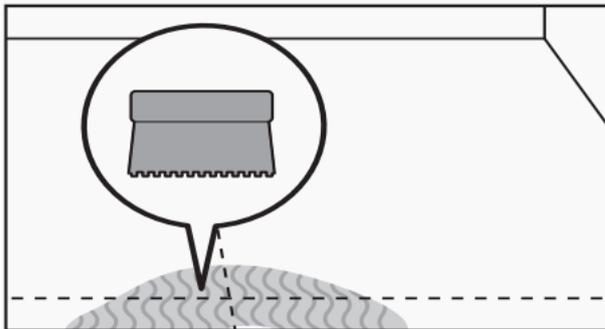


Preferably lay the PVC with the light.

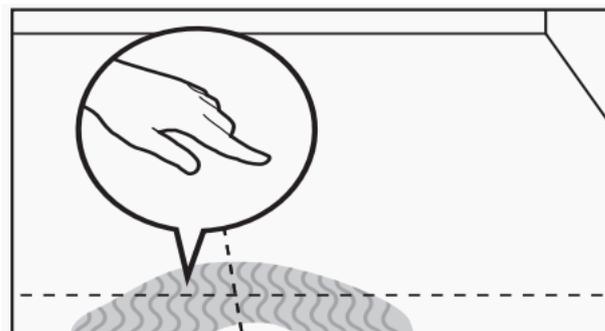


Measure the wall. And place a marker exactly in the middle. A herringbone pattern should be exactly from to be started in the middle of the wall.

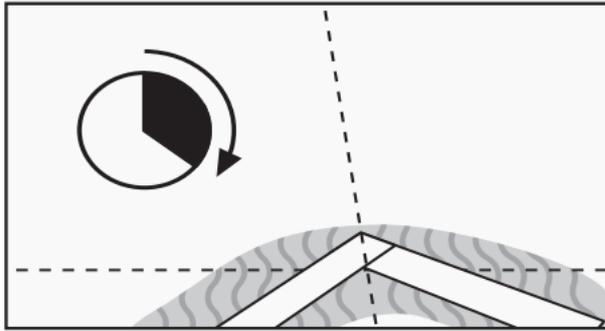
Place a blemish line.



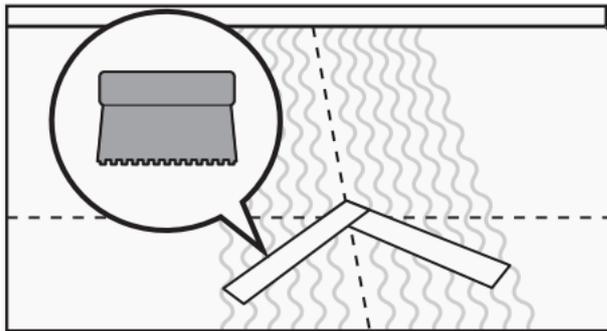
Apply a small amount of PVC glue in accordance with regulations from the adhesive manufacturer.



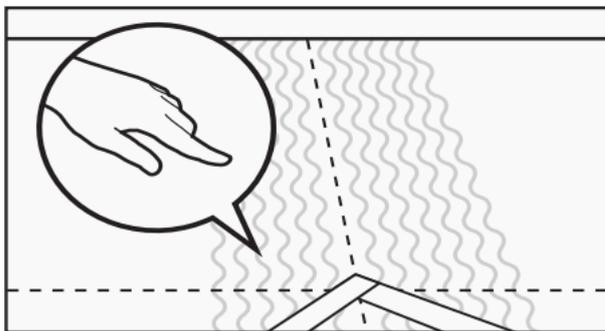
Check the adhesive whether it has sufficient adhesive strength and start installing the strips.



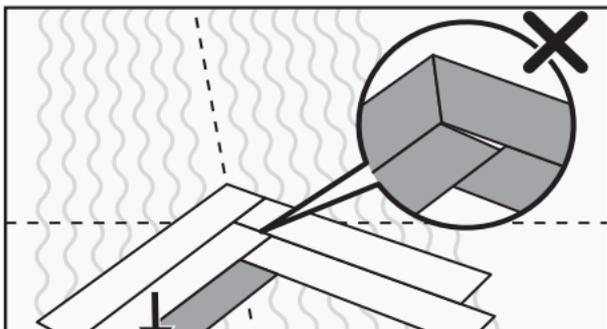
Place two strips in herringbone pattern along the seam line and press well. Check whether it is straight and wait for them to fit properly. When you directly would continue to post the following strips do you have a chance when pressing the herringbone pattern out to push her bandage.



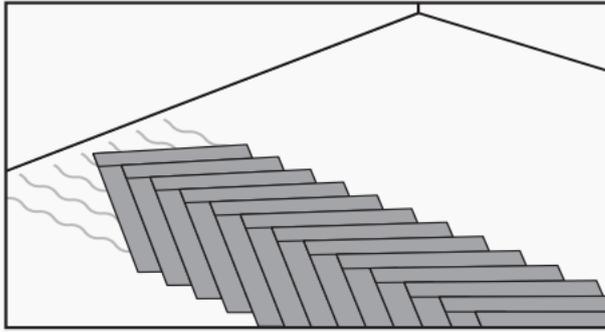
When the first two strips are properly attached, you can the job to be completed. Bring again glue in accordance with the glue manufacturer's instructions.



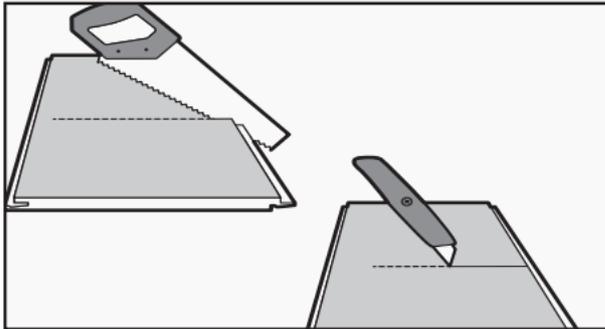
Check the adhesive whether it has sufficient adhesive strength to continue placing the strips.



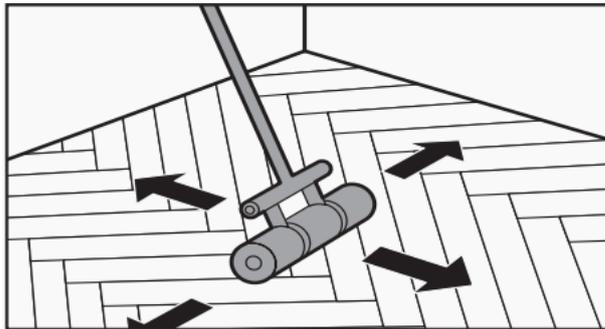
Now place the next strips and press firmly. Check carefully that no cracks are visible.



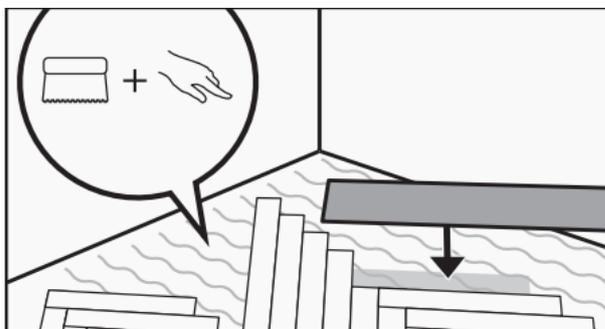
Complete the row.



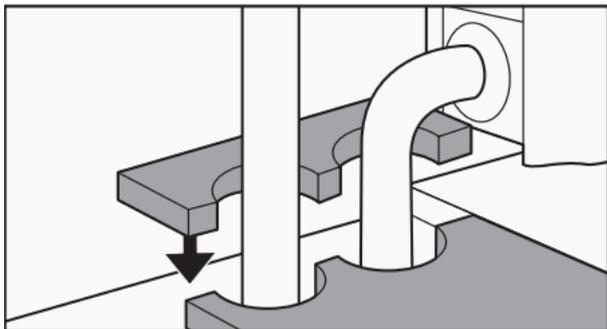
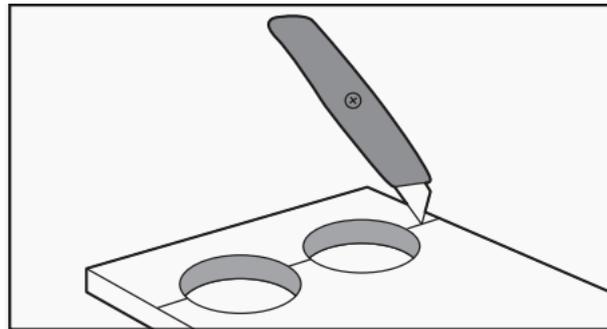
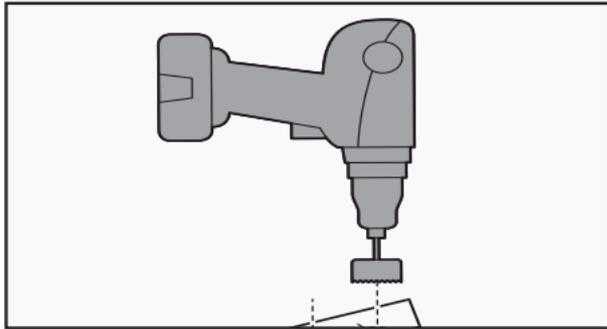
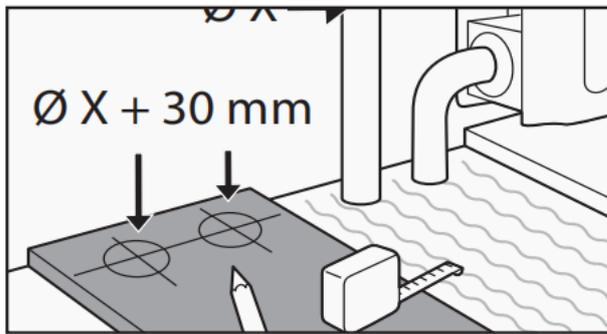
You can easily customize strips. Draw the correct size with pencil, cut or saw on the top with a box cutter and break the strip in half.



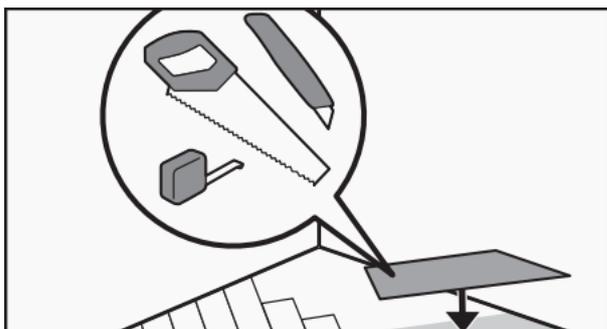
Before a new part of the floor can be glued in, first roll the placed strips well in length and width by means of the roller. After 30 minutes waltz again.



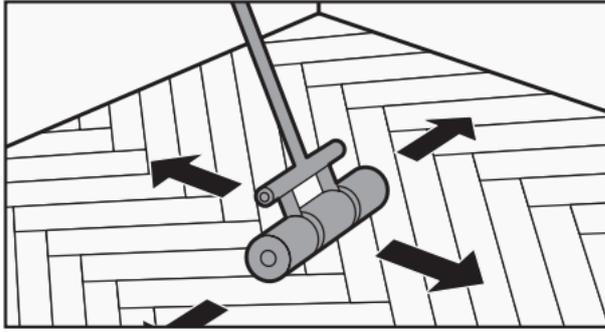
Glue a new part of the floor in accordance with manufacturer's instructions, check the adhesive strength and place the strips.



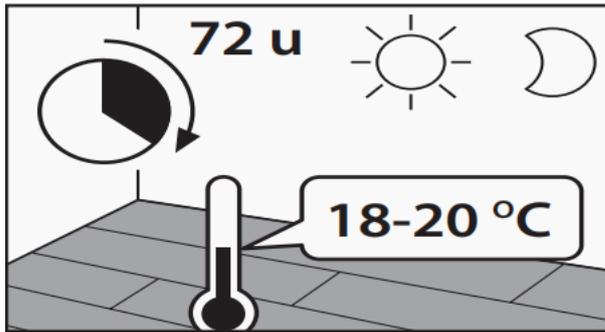
Use the steps above if you want to place PVC near heating pipes or other obstacles.



Cut the strips to size and finish the floor.



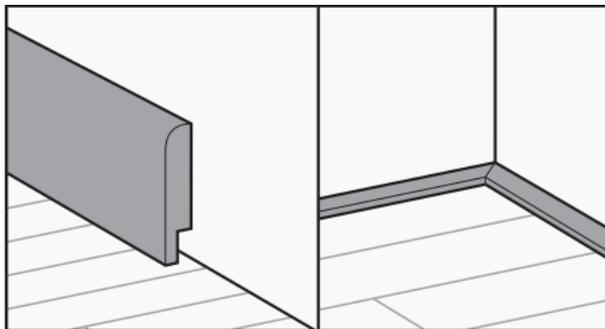
Roll the floor completely in length and width.



Keep the temperature the same day and night for 72 hours. The glue needs 72 hours to fully bind and to gain strength.

Finish

After the floor has been completely installed, you can start with the finishing.



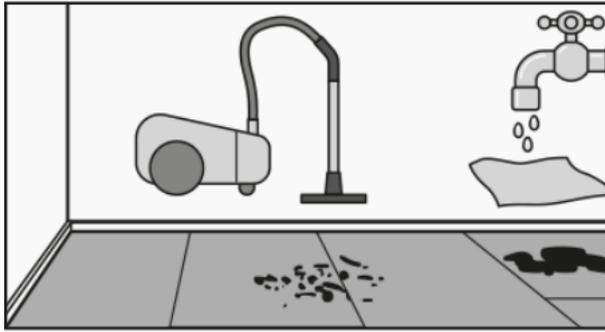
The floor can be finished with a high plinth or an adhesive skirting board. When installing the adhesive skirting board, the PVC to be degreased. Some acetone can be used for this are used.



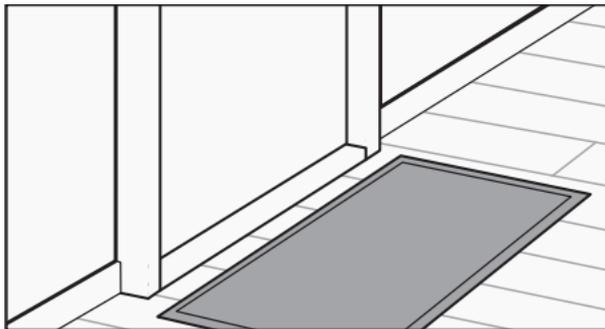
Now that the space is empty, you can enter the floor, if desired put the polish. Use Co-pro PVC polish for this.

Maintenance Instruction

A LVT floor is a maintenance-friendly floor. To keep the floor in optimal condition a number of



Vacuum frequently to remove loose dirt. Stubborn dirt can be removed by mopping with Remove Co-Pro matte PVC cleaner. When to use is made from a cleaning agent, always use the clean the floor with clean water.

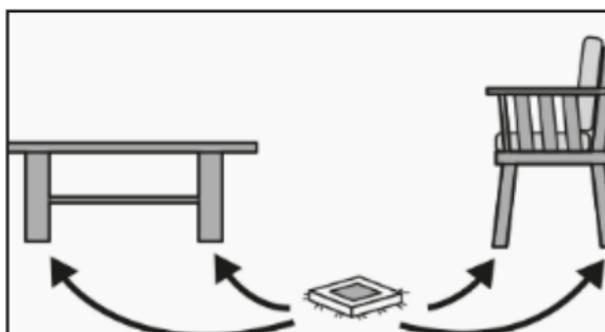


Placing a good Co-pro entrance mat* contributes to the reduction of infiltrated dirt.

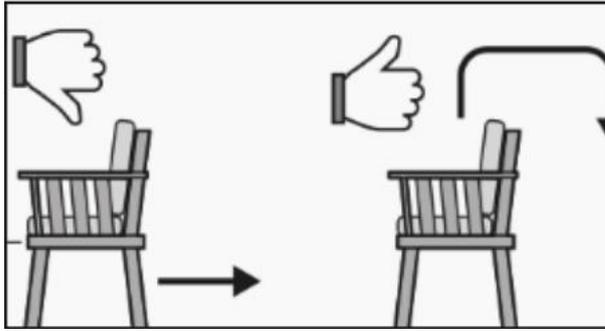
*do not place a mat with a rubber bottom. Place at the exits.



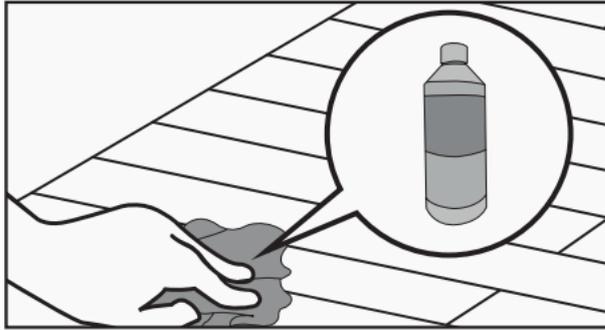
Place good sun protection. Sun protection contributes to the preserve your floor.



When placing furniture, check whether it is are fitted with good furniture felt or similar protection products, for example Scratchnomore. This prevents the movement of the furniture can damage the floor.



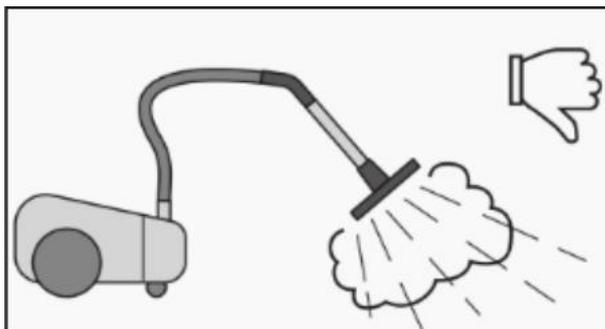
Do not move furniture, but lift it.



Clean the floor every six months by means of a Copro pvc polish so that any minor damage or gloss levels are masked.



Be careful with chemicals or cleaners with a high pH value, these can attack the PVC.



Do not use a steam cleaner. The heat of the steam can affect your floor.

Underfloor heating

This protocol has been developed for warm water underfloor heating and must be carried out before the screed is installed.

Importance of a start-up and cool-down protocol Cracks can form in screeds that include underfloor heating. To minimize that risk it is necessary to bring the underfloor heating up to temperature slowly and regularly.

It is advisable to use the heating and cooling protocol below for this.

A heating and cooling protocol for underfloor heating is based on the water temperature of the heating system and not of any thermostat temperature in the room in question. It is wise to continue the process until the water has reached a temperature of not more than 40 ° C. In general, the water is not warmer may not exceed

40 ° C. Installation companies often indicate 55 ° C as the maximum temperature. This delivers however, a significantly increased risk of tearing and detachment. If it is not absolutely necessary to reach 55 ° C then it is recommended to adjust the heating protocol to 40 ° C. Don't go higher than 55 ° C. The chance of damage increases enormously! It is also important that the screed is approximately at its final strength.

This means that cement-bound screeds are preferably not heated within 28 days.

For gypsum-bound screeds, this can be done a little earlier if necessary, depending on the mortar quality.

Plaster-bonded has a higher internal bending tensile strength.

Apply the heating and cooling protocol (Assuming 15 ° C ambient temperature)

- Start with a water temperature that is 5 ° C higher than the ambient temperature of the room concerned. The water temperature must be read on the heating system.
- Increase the water temperature by 5 ° C every 24 hours (or longer) until the practically maximum water temperature of 40 ° C has been reached (see notes above).
- Keep the maximum water temperature stable at 40 ° C for at least 24 hours.
- Then lower the water temperature by 5 ° C every 24 hours, until the starting temperature is again reached. It is becoming increasingly common that an underfloor heating system can also cool. At such a system, it is important (especially in summer at high temperatures) that the cooling cycle is continued until the minimum temperature on the heating and cooling unit is 15 ° C.
- When sufficient time is available, repeat this cycle several times.
- It is sensible to provide this heating/cooling protocol to the end user/consumer for the benefit of normal use after delivery. The heating and cooling protocol must also be followed after a long period of silence state of the underfloor heating.

LOOK AFTER!

Place a thermometer on the floor where the heating and cooling protocol is initiated so that the surface temperature of the floor can be closely monitored. If the surface of the screed has reached a temperature of 27 ° C, the water temperature should NOT be increased further and the cooldown protocol must be deployed immediately.

Heating protocol (water temperature)	Cooling protocol (water temperature)
Day 1: 20 ° C	Day 7: 35 ° C
Day 2: 25 ° C	Day 8: 30 ° C
Day 3: 30 ° C	Day 9: 25 ° C
Day 4: 35 ° C	Day 10: 20 ° C
Day 5: 40 ° C	Day 11: repeat or end
Day 6: 40 ° C	Preferably restart procedure.