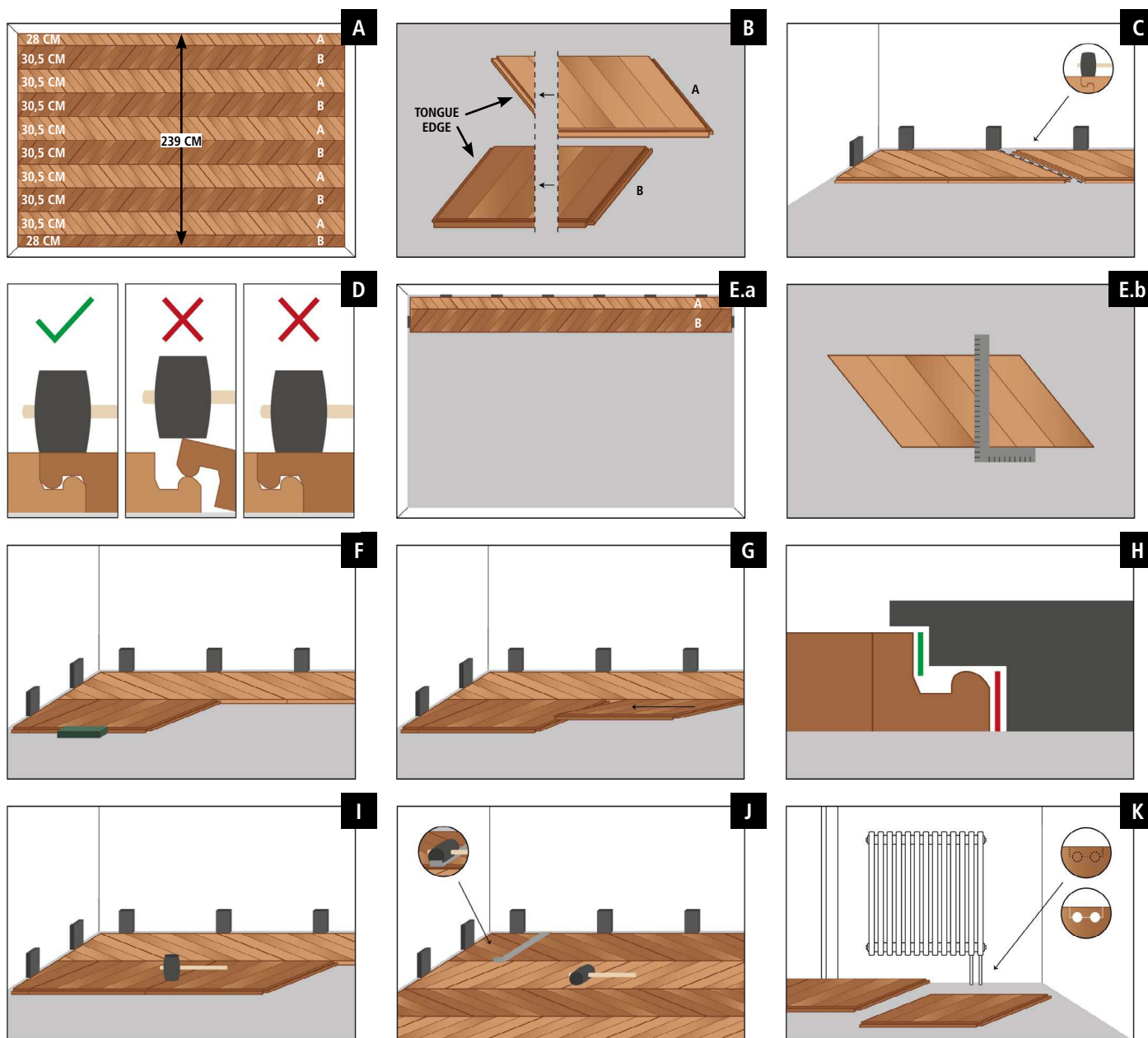


INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

Linkfloor Chevron



1. GENERAL INFORMATION

It is very important that you properly read and understand the information described in these instructions before beginning installation, as improper installation, use or maintenance may result in voiding the warranty.

These installation instructions refer exclusively to vinyl flooring. All advice is based on the latest technical information. The information given in these installation instructions follows general standards. All instructions and advice must be followed to ensure a correct and satisfactory installation of the floor. Installation must be carried out by professional installers.

Vinyl flooring may only be stored and installed in interior spaces with a stable climate in which an ambient temperature of at least 18°C and a maximum of 29°C must prevail. Temperature above or below the above mentioned levels may cause damage to the floor. Relative humidity should remain between 40 and 65% during installation.

Before installing it, carefully check that the product has not been damaged during transportation and we recommend checking the color, design, quantity, dimensions and appearance against the ordered product and for any visible defects, prior to installation. Damaged material will never be replaced once installed. Some differences in the color and structure are due to the very nature of the material, so they cannot be the subject of any claim. Bear in mind that the uniformity of the color of the boards can only be guaranteed for boards from the same production batch.

The technical data sheet of the product, which can be checked on the website www.anticcolonial.com, cannot reflect all the applications and conditions involved in the use of a material, so in case of situations not described in the data sheet, it is recommended to consult our technical department.

Materials with different shades/production batches cannot be mixed, unless expressly approved by L'Antic Colonial. Check that all the material comes from the same collection and is made in the same batch.

2. PREPARATION

2.1 Receipt and storage

The vinyl flooring can only be stored and installed in indoor areas. Never store the boxes vertically or in a damp environment, in rooms with dust, places with extreme temperatures or exposed to drafts. Store and transport the material in a horizontal position, without resting it against walls, laying it flat on strips or on the pallet, and 0.5 m away from any walls, distributing it around the rooms in which it is going to be installed.

2.2 Environmental conditions

It is essential to let your flooring acclimate to the room in which it is going to be installed, for at least 48 hours prior to installation, at a temperature between 18°C and 29°C. It is necessary to maintain the same temperature before, during and for at least 72 hours after completing the installation.

2.3 Subfloors:

For the installation of floating vinyl floors, careful preparation of the base floor helps to ensure a satisfactory installation. Rough or uneven areas in the subfloor can be transferred to the newly-installed vinyl flooring, put pressure on it and lead to breakages, the loosening of joints, buckling, warping, noise when walking on it and an unsightly overall appearance. Do not install it on a floating floor.

Although it is possible to install linkfloor on various types of floor slab, L'Antic Colonial recommends slabs made of cement mortar, marble, terrazzo or anhydrite provided that comply with the following:

Cement base floors should be smooth, dry and free of dust, liquids, paint, wax, grease, oil, sealant and other foreign materials. The surface should be hard and sealed and free of dusty or flaking areas. New cement floors should be completely dry (drying time at least 6 weeks) and hardened. Fill the joints between existing tiles, to archive a flat surface without irregularities.

The final decision on whether a cement floor is dry enough to install vinyl flooring on it lies with the installer. Although it is not susceptible to damage from moisture, moisture in the base floor can lead to the formation of mold,

rot and mildew.

It is advisable only to install the floor covering when the building is free from any risk of water damage (i.e. when the exterior walls, doors, windows and roofs have been installed), when the necessary measurements have been taken of the support layers and any additional work has been completed.

The warranty does not cover cases where damage and/or discoloring is caused by mold, flooding of the vinyl flooring, dripping taps or water that has leaked into unsealed areas.

Remove any existing floor covering; there should be no signs of mold or insect infestations; make sure that the subfloor is even. Apply a level floor or leveling compound on top to achieve a smooth, even and fully prepared floor. Make sure that the subfloor is completely dry, smooth, stable, clean and free of grease and chemical stains. All touch-up work on the subfloor should be performed using a mixture of non-shrink and waterproof cement. Work in accordance with UNE-CEN/TS 14472.

You must take into account the building's joints; a transition profile can be used to place a joint in the flooring.

If installing on existing flooring, these must be smooth or they can be smoothed. If removing the existing floor covering is not an option, it should be leveled with a cementitious overlay. Do not install on carpets, other vinyl flooring or substrates that are not uniform; remove any porous floor covering (carpets, felt, etc.).

Vinyl boards should not be installed on wooden base floors that lay directly on cement or beam constructions. All wooden or wood composite panels are suitable as base floors for vinyl boards, provided that they are smooth, flat, structurally sound and free of buckling. Plywood panels, particle boards and oriented strand boards (OSB) are suitable. Moisture levels in wood substrates should not exceed 12%.

However, generally, bear in mind that if the subfloor upon which the vinyl is being installed is hygroscopic, as is the case of wood or wood-based material, the way that vinyl flooring behaves will depend on the stability of

the subfloor, which may be affected by changes in moisture and temperature. These changes may lead to swelling, shrinking, lifting, cracks, etc. and they may result in changes to the subfloor that have a negative impact on the vinyl flooring. Fiberboards such as MDF or HDF have a very high water absorption capacity and their use is not recommended in commercial areas. Make sure that the subfloor upon which the vinyl flooring is placed remains in a stable condition.

2.4 Flatness

Make sure that the subfloor is completely even. You must correct any unevenness exceeding 2 mm that is greater than 1 m long, and any unevenness exceeding 3 mm that is greater than 2 m long. Vertical surface unevenness exceeding 1.2 mm is not permitted.

Any unevenness exceeding these parameters may cause problems in the flooring, e.g. breakages, the loosening of joints, buckling, warping, noise when walking on them, etc. which cannot be covered by the product's warranty.

Use a suitable leveling compound and check if a sealer or primer is required. It is essential to correct any imperfections and cracks on the surface.

2.5 Screed moisture (mortar or anhydrite)

Before starting to install the LINKFLOOR, measure the moisture content of the screed. We recommend taking at least one measurement every 100 m². In buildings with several floors, we recommend taking these measurements on different floors and in the most unfavorable directions (generally to the north) or in the most poorly ventilated areas (corridors). Do this at a depth that is approximately half the thickness of the screed and always at a minimum depth of 2 cm.

The moisture content can be calculated using capacitive, microwave or carbide electronic hygrometers. You must follow the manufacturer's instructions for the equipment you are using in each case.

The measurements taken with carbide hygrometers are the most accurate and should be used for reference and comparison for all other methods. Regardless of the measurement or calculation method used, always bear in mind that the sample must be representative of the thickness of the floor slabs.

A written record should be made of the measurements taken. This record should be jointly signed by the person taking the measurements and the representative of the Site Management/Client (for example, a clear photograph of the measurement can be considered a suitable record).

We recommend that the moisture content of the floor is below 2.5%. If it is going to be installed on a floor with a water underfloor heating system, the moisture should be below 2%.

2.6 Installation on floors with water underfloor heating

Vinyl flooring can be installed on floors with water underfloor heating, provided that the temperature of the floor never exceeds 27°C, as damage may appear on the vinyl flooring. It is important for the floor under which the underfloor heating is installed to be dry before the heating is turned on and before installing the vinyl floor covering. The concrete must be left to cure for at least 21 days and, in the case of anhydrite, at least 7 days. The heating is maintained at 25°C for 3 days, gradually being increased until the maximum design temperature is reached, which is maintained for 4 days. Examine the surface and repair any cracks. Heating is then resumed for 14 days and then turned off at least 2 days before the leveling compounds and floor covering are installed; it is only turned back on 2 days after installation is complete. Installation over electric heating system is not allowed.

3. INSTALLATION:

This material can only be installed as a floating floor.

Check all of the panels before and during installation in optimal lighting conditions.

3.1 Recommended tools:

You must have the following tools to ensure a proper installation: Knife and circular saw with cutting disc for wood, chisel or pull bar, spacers, tape measure, pencil, white rubber mallet or hammer, spirit level, block of nylon, ruling pen, square and, if necessary, tools for preparing the base floor.

3.2 Orientation:

It is important to carefully plan the layout and installation of the vinyl floor, as this is the only way of ensuring that the boards at wall junctions and end boards are not too narrow or short.

3.3 Planning the installation:

3.3.1 Combining pieces from at least 3 different boxes during installation will help to ensure an even distribution of any minor variations in color or slight variations in texture and brightness levels.

3.3.2 Plan the installation to lay the pieces in the direction of the longest wall in the room. Measure the width of the room, and divide the width of the room by the width of a plank to get the number of rows. If a row is less than a full piece, trim the first and last row to balance out the room. Do not install pieces with widths less than 5 cm (**see drawing A**). (The boards should be trimmed with a circular saw, to ensure a clean cut).

3.3.3 Place the first piece on the floor using 10 mm spacers to respect the expansion joint between the plank and the wall. Separate the "A" pieces (grey back) and the "B" pieces (black back). The pieces to begin the installation should be cut at an angle on the tongue edge. For balance in the distribution throughout the room, the initial pieces should be cut at the proper angle and size. Start at the left corner of the room. Cut the tongue edge angle of both pieces (**See drawing B**).

3.3.4 Place piece "A" with the long tongue and groove edge against the wall, respecting the 10 mm expansion joint. Install the next piece "A", placing the short part on top of the short part of the first piece "A" installed, tapping lightly with the soft rubber hammer on top of the joint (**Drawing C**). Continue with the same installation system until the first row is installed. Use spacing wedges, and do not remove them until the entire installation is complete.

IMPORTANT: before tapping, make sure that the joints of the two pieces are correctly aligned, otherwise it may cause irreparable damage to the joint system, also take into account that the tapping must be done above the joint of the two pieces, if tapped near the joint it may damage the joint irreversibly. (**Drawing D**).

3.3.5 When installing the last plank of the first row, measure and cut respecting the 10 mm expansion joint between the flooring and the wall. It is very important that the side joints are square before cutting the short side of the piece (**see drawing E.a and E.b**).

3.3.6 Install the second row, using the "B" pieces. Cut the first piece "B" at the appropriate angle to respect the 10 mm separation with the wall, and taking into account that the size of this first piece must respect the offset of

43.5 cm (3 planks of the design). It is important to align the chevron pattern correctly, making sure that it is perfectly aligned and that there are no gaps. To install the B-pieces, insert the long side of the first "B" piece at an angle into the groove of the "A" pieces of the first row and drop it in using a profiled nylon block for correct installation (**drawing F**).

3.3.7 Next, install the next piece B, inserting the long side at an angle over the groove of the pieces "A" of the first row, and let it fall close to the short side of the first piece "B" already installed (**drawing G**). Drop the long side of the piece by tapping along the long groove with a shaped nylon block. Be careful to hit the decorative part of the long side, avoiding to break the machining (**See drawing H**). To assemble both short sides, make some light blows on the piece to join both ends, for this operation you should use a rubber mallet (**drawing I**).

In the following pieces and all the remaining ones, you should make the same placement already done before, alternating in each row pieces "A" and pieces "B", respecting the offset.

The placement of the first rows must be rigorously straight, as this is the only way to guarantee that the remaining rows will be correctly parallel. Align the row precisely (check with the ruler); join the tongues and grooves correctly and check that the row runs straight.

3.3.8 When installing the last row of pieces along the wall, mark and cut the piece to size, leaving space for the expansion groove of 10 mm between the piece and the wall. To assemble the long sides of both pieces correctly, use a chisel and hammer (**see drawing J**). Do not use the chisel and hammer to join the short sides.

3.3.9 Around obstacles or in angled areas it can simply be trimmed with a sharp knife and installed, leaving at all times, a 10 mm clear perimeter over heavy furniture, pipes or vertical elements. It is often helpful to make a cardboard template to cut the piece accurately (**see drawing K**).

a. Installation of accessories:

a.1 Baseboards:

When installing the baseboards that are used to cover the expansion joint around the edge, follow the basic rule of never joining them to the flooring. Baseboards should only be fixed to the wall and never fixed to the flooring with silicone sealant or lost head nails.

a.2 Profiles:

In areas larger than 120 m², or when the surface of the flooring in longitudinal direction exceeds 12 meters, or exceeds 10 meters in transverse direction, expansion joints of a minimum width of 15 mm must be created. Vinyl flooring should not be screwed or fastened to the floor in any way.

With regard to the expansion joints, we recommend installing transition profiles to hide these joints. Ensure that these profiles do not fix the flooring to the floor; no adhesive or mechanical force that hinders the free movement of the installation should be used to join them together.

Protect the finished installation from exposure to direct sunlight and possible combing and deformities of the boards.

Do not place kitchen or bathroom furniture or any other overly heavy items on the flooring. If necessary, place an expansion joint around the furniture; a profile can be used to improve its appearance. Make sure that no boards have been fixed to the floor in any way.

The vinyl flooring should not be screwed in or fixed to the floor in any way. Avoid placing heavy furniture on the flooring that would impede the normal movement of the floating floor.

Some types of nails, such as normal steel nails, can change the color of the vinyl flooring. It is not advisable to screw in or glue the base panels! Solvent-based adhesives may also discolor vinyl flooring. Any discoloration of the vinyl floor caused by improper handling or by using the aforementioned substances is not the responsibility of the manufacturer; it is the responsibility of the installer.

b. Installation in kitchens and bathrooms:

In areas such as kitchens and bathrooms, install them in the same way as above while bearing in mind that:

- Installation is only recommended in bathrooms and kitchens for residential use.

- Do not install it in saunas, commercial laundromats or areas in which the floor is usually very wet or exposed to extreme temperatures.

- To prevent the water from seeping through the floor in wet areas, the whole 10 mm perimeter joint must be sealed with flexible silicone sealant.

- We recommend installing an expansion joint on bathroom and kitchen doors.

- Do not install kitchen units on LINKFLOOR flooring. Also, fill the expansion joints of stationary objects such as kitchen units, door frames, sinks and toilets with silicone sealant.

- Do not install LINKFLOOR flooring in rooms with water drains in the subfloor.

4. INSPECTING THE INSTALLATION

4.1 Temporary protection of the flooring:

The installation should be scheduled to take place when the rest of the work on site has been completed and whenever possible after the painting work. During the finishing work, the humidity and temperature conditions of the premises established in previous points of this manual should also be maintained. In the case of finishing floors for large projects, several weeks (or even months) may elapse between laying (whatever the system) and the start of finishing operations. In this case, the LINKFLOOR must be protected with a suitable material by the owner at each successive stage of the construction work. It is recommended that a breathable material be used for this purpose.

4.2 Acceptance inspection:

When the installation work is completed, the installed flooring must be inspected, observed in a standing position, with natural light behind the observer. No angled light sources should be used and there should be no backlit inspection of the floor to locate any unevenness on its surface. The final inspection of the installed flooring will be performed within seven days, with the supplying company being informed of any observations that are deemed appropriate.

When the installation and verification work has been completed, whoever is in possession of the installation at any given time is responsible for maintaining these conditions.

5. REPAIRS

Vinyl floors are strong and durable. If one or more boards are damaged, they can be replaced. If the damaged board is in the middle of the room, the simplest thing is to take up all of the boards until you reach the damaged one. Remove and replace it and reinstall the other boards according to the installation instructions.

6. CARE AND CLEANING

Keep the temperature after installation between 12°C-35°C and the relative humidity between 40% and 65%.

Place a doormat in front of each entrance from outside, to prevent any dirt, sand, gravel and other substances from dirtying the floor and possibly damaging it.

Only use colorfast carpets on your floor. Do not place rubber-backed or latex-based carpets or coconut fiber mats on the vinyl flooring as they may stain the flooring or damage the surface. They may also cause a magnifying effect, affecting the dimensional stability of the pieces, resulting in deformation and buckling. Put up curtains or blinds to prevent the floor from being directly exposed to sunlight; a combination of heat and direct sunlight can discolor and/or deform the pieces.

When the sunlight is strong, close the curtains or blinds, especially when the sun is shining on the floor. A combination of heat and sunlight can cause discoloring and fading on a lot of furniture and flooring.

Protect furniture and chair legs. Do not drag heavy furniture across the floor. We recommend having wide chair and furniture legs (at least 2.5 cm per inch in diameter), made of unpigmented hard plastic, which rest flat on the floor. Place non-staining felt pads on them. Do not use soft rubber to avoid any build-up of dirt; continuous contact with rubber can cause permanent stains. Use unpigmented type W castors, which are suitable for vinyl floors. Place protective mats below chairs with wheels, to prevent the vinyl flooring from being damaged very quickly.

If you have to slide heavy furniture or appliances over the vinyl floor, do not drag heavy furniture directly over the flooring. Always use a support base such as a mat, even when using a trolley with castors or when the heavy objects have castors.

Clean your floor at least once a week using clear water. L'Antic Colonial recommends using Clean and Green Active for the most intensive cleaning of vinyl flooring. Follow the instructions of the manufacturer of the cleaning product, as if you use too much it may leave a film on the floor.

6.1 Tips for removing stains:

It is very stain resistant and most liquids can be easily and quickly removed with a clean white cloth. Some liquids however are more difficult to remove. How this can be achieved will be described later. Strictly follow the tips we give you for removing stains etc. Always use a clean white cloth to work with. Avoid enlarging the stain. Remove quickly any liquids that may spill on the floor. Scrub the treated area, if necessary between steps, and allow the floor to dry thoroughly.

Do not use wax, polishes or polishing machines. Do not use vinegar, oil soaps or solvents. Do not use abrasive detergents either because they can affect the shine of the parts. Do not use steam cleaners.

L'Antic Colonial recommends using Clean and Green Active for cleaning vinyl flooring.

STAIN/PROBLEM	REMOVE
Food, Beverages	If the substance is gummy, scrape it off with an unsharpened utensil. If you are unable to completely remove the substance, use the intensive cleaning product Clean & Green Active, a remover with a soft nylon pad or a very soft brush. Soak a white cloth in the intensive cleaning product, place it on the stain and leave it to act for no more than one hour. It should then be possible to remove the stain.
Rust	Clean the affected area and use an intensive cleaning product, a soft nylon pad or a very soft brush. Soak a white cloth in the intensive cleaning product, place it on the stain and leave it to act for no more than one hour. It should then be possible to remove the rust.
chalk, ink, hair dye, permanent marker	Clean the affected area and use an intensive cleaning product such as Clean and Green Active, a soft nylon pad or a very soft brush.

7. WARRANTY

You can check the warranty conditions of the product on the website www.anticcolonial.com, in the catalog, or by contacting your distributor.