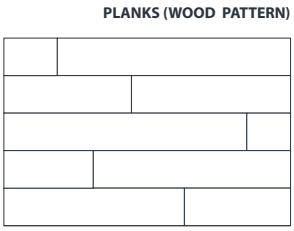
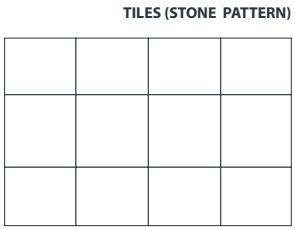
Installation Instructions
Green-Flor Performance 70 planks and tiles.





Thank you for choosing our product. Proper installation will ensure long-term, trouble-free performance. Therefore, it is essential to read and follow the information below.

Note: These instructions contain general recommendations. It is recommended that installation be carried out by professional installers, as improper installation or incorrect subfloor preparation will result in loss of warranty. Installation should be carried out in accordance with professional flooring practices, current standards, and these instructions. In case of any doubts, please contact a Multicontract technician.

Safety: Always use eye and hand protection equipment, and exercise special caution when cutting and carrying planks or tiles.

Storage and transport: The material should be stored and transported in a manner that prevents damage, with due care. Boxes must be laid flat — never placed on edges or stored vertically. Packages containing the product are relatively heavy; for your own safety, take special care when carrying them, preferably asking another person for assistance.

Basic tools required for installation:
Expansion wedges (spacers), straightedge, carpenter's pencil, measuring tape, try chalk line reel, utility knife.
Optional: cutting guillotine , heavy roller (min. 50 kg).

Before installation

- Check that all products have the same batch number. The batch number is printed on each package. Do not install planks or tiles from different batches within one room or in directly connected rooms. After unpacking, visually inspect the product for quality, color, pattern, and conformity with the order. If any defects are noticed, do not proceed with installation and immediately contact the point of purchase. After the floor has been installed, claims regarding surface defects that existed prior to installation and were not reported will not be considered.

- Do not install planks/tiles on textile surfaces (such as carpets), on soft underlays, or on unstable wood-based boards. Installation on existing flexible PVC floors is also not recommended.

- **Acclimatization:** Remove all planks/tiles from their packages and stack them evenly in the target room in piles approximately five packages high. They should be acclimatized in this form for at least 48 hours at a recommended and controlled room temperature between 18°C and 22°C. After acclimatization, installation may begin. If underfloor heating is installed in the room, planks/tiles should be acclimatized in a way that prevents direct contact with the subfloor to avoid excessive heating of the bottom layers. Additionally, during acclimatization, storing the product near radiators or other localized heat sources is prohibited.

Subfloor preparation

- The subfloor must be free of all contaminants (if necessary, sweeping, vacuuming, and damp mopping are required).
- Ensure that the area is solid, level, and even, free from excessive bumps or depressions (greater than 3 mm over a 2 m span). Any irregularities must be ground down or leveled using a suitable smoothing compound (minimum C18 F3) so no imperfections show through the finished floor surface.
- The subfloor must be stable (deflection up to 1 mm) and dry (maximum 3% CM).
- Do not use subfloor preparation products containing petroleum-based substances (solvents, oils, etc.), as these may cause permanent discoloration or localized deformation of the new floor.
- Despite the waterproof nature of the product, it should not be used as a moisture barrier. Long-term exposure to water (e.g., lack of horizontal building insulation) may damage the product's structural layers.
- When installing over ceramic tiles, grout lines and other irregularities should be filled and smoothed using special acrylic (washable/removable) fillers. If the floor is not to be restored in the future, a permanent/non-washable filler can be used.
- Installation on OSB boards is permitted provided that they are rigidly fixed and stable.
- Subfloor requirements must comply with current standards and technical data sheets.
- If necessary, consultation with a specialist is recommended.

Climatic conditions during installation

- Air temperature: 18–25°C
- Subfloor temperature without underfloor heating: 18–22°C and at least 3°C above the dew point (optimal subfloor temperature prevents moisture condensation).
- Subfloor temperature with underfloor heating: 18–22°C and at least 3°C above the dew point (in this case, installation may proceed with underfloor heating switched on and properly regulated).
- Relative air humidity: 35–65%
- The subfloor must be dry, as follows:

- Cementitious subfloor without underfloor heating: max. 1.8% CM
- Cementitious subfloor with underfloor heating: max. 1.5% CM
- Anhydrite subfloor without underfloor heating: max. 0.5% CM
- Anhydrite subfloor with underfloor heating: max. 0.3% CM

These climatic conditions must be maintained during installation and for 72 hours after completion. Sudden changes in conditions may cause floor deformation.

Information on using planks/tiles with underfloor heating

The maximum operating temperature of underfloor heating must not exceed 27°C (the maximum subfloor temperature of 27°C should not be reached in less than 45 minutes after switching on the heating). Temperature increase increments must not exceed 5°C per 10 minutes. Other heat sources (radiators, heaters, etc.) must not have direct contact with the floor and must be positioned at least 2 cm above the floor.

Important: Planks/tiles must not be installed on heating systems that are <u>not embedded in screed</u>, including heating foils and infrared foil systems.

Expansion joints

During installation, remember to leave an expansion gap (perimeter expansion joint – minimum 5 mm) around all walls and vertical partitions in the room. Expansion wedges (spacers) must remain in place throughout the installation. They may only be removed after installation is complete. If a wall is uneven, planks/tiles should be shaped to match its contour. Mark the wall outline on the plank or tile and cut it so that a perimeter expansion gap remains along the wall.

Threshold expansion joints are mandatory. Additional surface shrinkage expansion joints must be installed where:
- the surface area exceeds 100 m^2
- any side length of the installed surface exceeds 15 m.

Important: In the case of underfloor heating or rooms exposed to strong sunlight (high temperatures), as well as in rooms larger than 40 m^2, the perimeter expansion gap must be increased to 8 mm.

Regardless of surface size, all structural and design expansion joints must be carried through all floor layers.

Very heavy furniture, such as kitchen islands/built-ins, fitted wardrobes, etc., must not be placed on the floor unless expansion cuts are made beneath their base trims (skirting covers).

Adhesive application information

Loose Lay planks and tiles are designed for loose installation, without permanent bonding to the subfloor. However, in certain cases, partial bonding is recommended to ensure the overall stability of the floor:

- the first row, to ensure the overall stability of the floor;
- at room entrances and in corridors;
- at junctions between different types of flooring;
- areas with high traffic intensity, e.g. reception areas, corridors, open-plan spaces (spot-bonded, along the perimeter, or partially in the central zone);
- areas exposed to high levels of sunlight, e.g. near large windows (spot-bonded, along the perimeter, or partially in the central zone);
- the outermost rows that are not blocked by a wall.

Types of adhesive

Use only products dedicated to this type of flooring (Loose Lay): anti-slip adhesives (so-called tackifiers) that create an incomplete, flexible bond, allowing the planks/tiles to be removed in the future. They are characterized by remaining tacky without forming a rigid joint. They are suitable for spot application or full-surface application. Keep in mind that not every tackifier is universal—make sure it is suitable for this type of flooring!

You can also use double-sided installation tape dedicated to vinyl flooring (for spot use or perimeter application).

IMPORTANT: Do not use adhesives that create a permanent bond, such as contact adhesives or solvent-based adhesives!

Layout planning

Planks (wood pattern)

Plan the layout to minimize very narrow pieces along main room walls. Planks laid parallel to the wall should be at least 5 cm wide, and those laid perpendicular should be at least 20 cm wide. Remember to measure the total distance between opposite walls and divide it by the width of a single plank to ensure that the last row, after trimming, will not be too narrow (minimum 5 cm). This can be adjusted by modifying the width of the first row.

It is recommended to lay planks perpendicular to the largest source of natural light in the room (windows, patio doors, etc.), i.e., in the direction of incoming light, unless the project design specifies otherwise.

Row offset (the distance between short joints relative to the adjacent row) should be at least 30% of a single plank length. To achieve the most natural appearance, it is recommended to use varying offset distances in successive rows.

When installing, follow the designated direction and do not leave gaps between elements (they must fit together perfectly). Check regularly to ensure there are no deviations and that you are installing straight in relation to the walls. Remember to leave expansion gaps!

Tiles (stone pattern)

Tiles can be installed without offset between rows (perfect edge-to-edge joints). When installing with an offset, it is recommended to join tiles at half the length of the side. Otherwise, the row offset should be at least 20 cm.

Important: Performance 70 in the tile version (stone pattern) is a directional flooring. There are arrows on the underside of the tiles—install the elements so that all tiles are oriented in the same direction. Mix tiles from different boxes to achieve the best variation and a natural appearance.

When installing, follow the designated direction and do not leave gaps between elements (they must fit together perfectly). Regularly check for deviations and make sure you are installing straight in relation to the walls. Remember to leave expansion gaps!

Cutting

A utility knife and a rigid straightedge may be used for cutting planks/tiles. Make the cut along the straightedge on the side of the wear layer. Then snap the element, preferably by placing it on a flat surface (e.g., a workbench) close to the edge, so that one part can be pressed down to break along the pre-cut line. Planks and tiles can also be cut using a guillotine.

Rolling

Rolling is not required, but it is recommended in certain cases:
- when air pockets occur under the floor,
- during installation over larger areas (over 50 m^2),
- in areas where spot bonding is used.

Important notes

- Skirting boards must be fixed to the wall, never to the floor.
- Ensure that all furniture, heavy items, and appliances have felt pads to prevent scratching. Damage caused by failure to protect these items is not covered by warranty.
- When moving heavy furniture, use special "moving blankets" to prevent scratches and dents.
- Heavy furniture and appliances should be fitted with non-staining, large-surface protective pads to avoid indentations. As a general rule, the heavier the object, the wider the pad should be.
- Furniture on wheels should rotate freely to prevent scratching when changing direction. Wheels must be made of non-scratching material suitable for elastic floors. Do not use ball-type castors, as they may permanently damage the floor.
- Protective mats must be used under office chairs.
- Do not use rubber mats or other materials on the floor surface that may chemically react with the floor wear layer.
- Please read the cleaning and maintenance instructions.

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