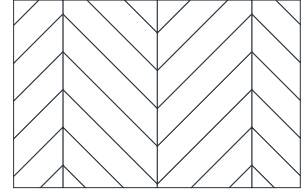


Installation Instructions LVT Solen Chevron.



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.

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), utility knife, measuring tape, notched trowel, try square, chalk line reel, adhesive suitable for LVT, heavy roller (min. 50 kg), perfectly square template (carpenter's square / framing squarehand), rubber pressure roller, cutting guillotine (optional).

Before installation

- Check that all products have the same batch number. The batch number is printed on each package. Do not install planks 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.
- **Acclimatization:** Remove all planks 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 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 contaminants that could affect adhesive bonding, including oil, wax, old adhesive, paint, dust, etc. If necessary, sweeping, vacuuming, and wet mopping may be required.
- Ensure that the surface is solid, level, and free from excessive bumps or depressions (greater than 3 mm over a 2 m span). Any uneven areas must be ground down or leveled using a smoothing compound (minimum C20 F4), so that no imperfections show through the finished floor surface. In the case of ceramic tile subfloor, grout joints must be leveled with a smoothing compound, and the entire surface should then be finished with an appropriate leveling compound (minimum C20 F4).
- The subfloor should be stable, with subfloor deflection not exceeding 1 mm.
- 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

In the case of underfloor heating, a heating-up (commissioning) process of the screed is always required.

- 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.
- Subfloor requirements must comply with current standards and technical data sheets.
- If necessary, consultation with a specialist is recommended.

Climatic conditions during installation

Planks may be installed in rooms with the following climate conditions:

- 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%

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 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. Using LVT under conditions of excessively low or high air or subfloor temperatures may cause deformation of the elements.

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

Expansion joints

During installation, remember to leave an expansion gap (perimeter expansion joint – minimum 3 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 should be shaped to match its contour. Mark the wall outline on the plank and cut it so that a perimeter expansion gap remains along the wall.

The floor does not require expansion joints in doorways or narrow passage areas, provided the subfloor beneath the panels is sufficiently stable.

Important: In areas where the floor is exposed to strong sunlight, the perimeter expansion gap should be increased to 5 mm.

Very large surfaces. For areas above 1000 m², threshold and contraction joints must be provided, and the perimeter expansion gap should be at least 5 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).

Layout planning

Important: Mix planks from different boxes. This ensures the best variation of elements and a natural look.

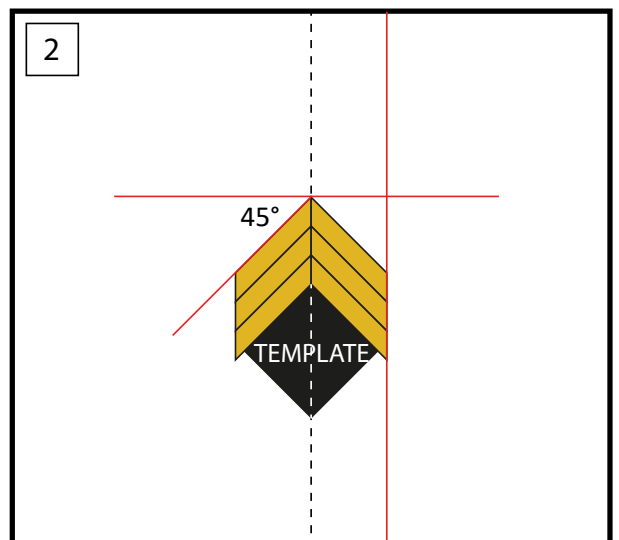
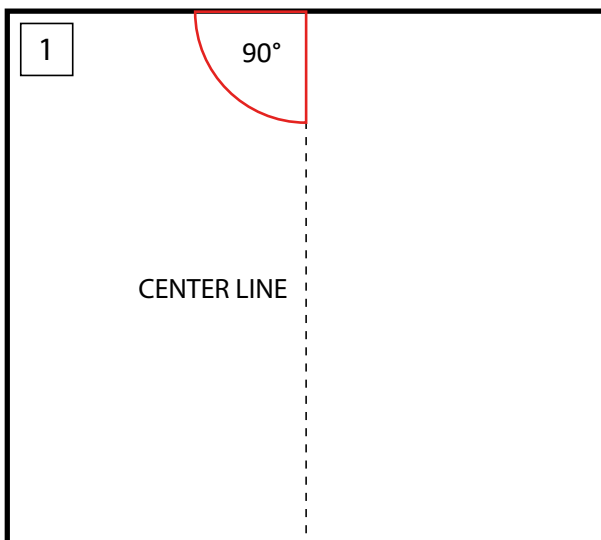
Plan the layout. The width of the outermost rows along the side walls should not be less than 5 cm. When planning the installation, divide the room's width by the row width. If the last rows would be too narrow, you can shift the central (starting) line slightly to the left or right. The row arrangement will then not be perfectly symmetrical with respect to the room, but this will prevent excessively narrow rows along the walls.

Installation

- Draw a line marking the center of the room. You can use a chalk line for this. It's crucial that the line is perfectly straight and forms a 90° angle with the perpendicular wall (figure 1).
- Place the first few elements so that their corners lie exactly on the center line. Use a perfectly square template or a carpenter's square for this. In the case of a square template, its opposite corners should pass through the room's center line. The edges of the planks should form a perfectly straight line. Correct placement is shown in figure 2.

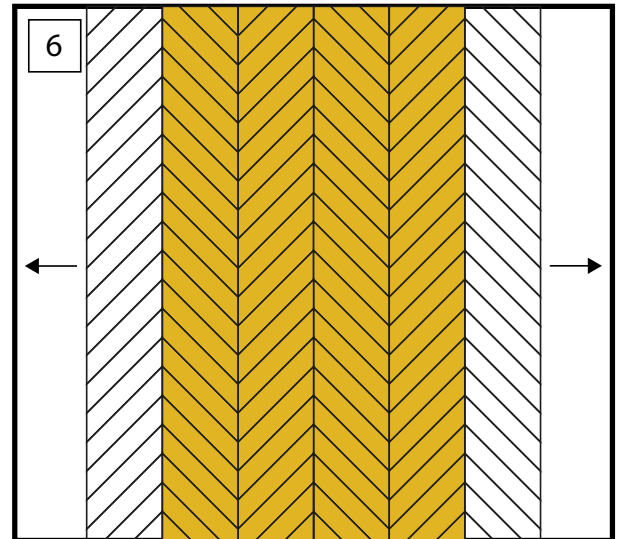
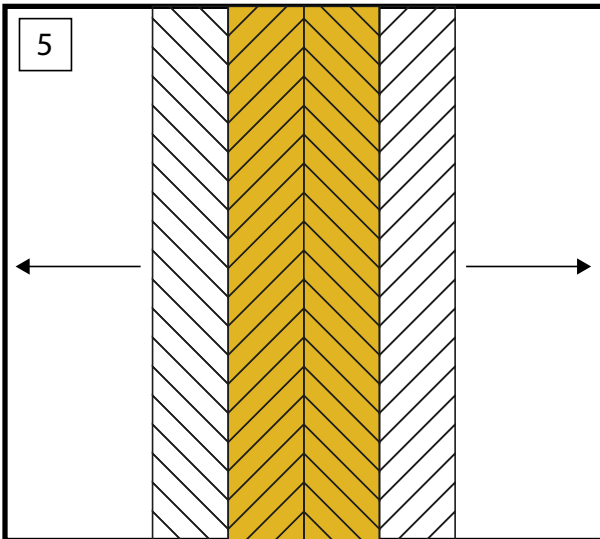
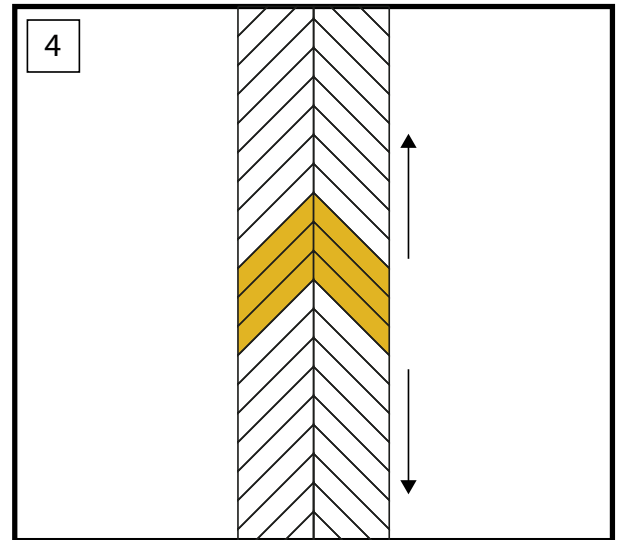
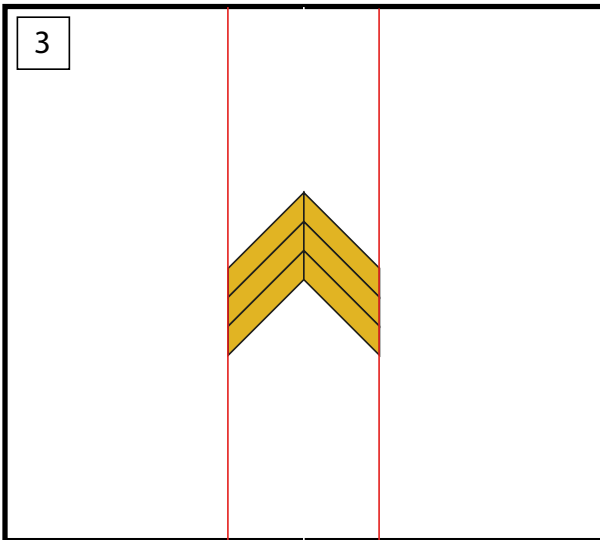
WARNING:

The proper placement of the first elements is crucial for the success of the entire installation.



- The adhesive should be applied using an appropriate notched trowel (the notch size should be specified in the adhesive manufacturer's instructions) onto a surface area that can be covered with planks before the adhesive sets (usually about 20–30 minutes, depending on local conditions). Always follow the adhesive manufacturer's instructions.
- When the adhesive becomes tacky (it should have a consistency similar to chewing gum when touched), planks installation can begin. Achieving the proper tackiness may take 10–15 minutes; the higher the ambient temperature, the faster the adhesive will become tacky. The time required to reach the correct tackiness also depends on the porosity of the substrate. If the planks are being installed on a non-porous surface, a pressure-sensitive adhesive should be used. In case of any doubts, it is recommended to contact the adhesive manufacturer for further guidance. Remember that all uncertainties should be resolved before applying the adhesive and, consequently, before glueing the planks.

- After gluing the first elements (figure 3), continue gluing the planks in the indicated directions (figure 4, 5, 6).



- To cut the planks close to the walls, you can use a utility knife and a rigid straightedge. Make the cut with the straightedge facing the wear layer (pattern side). Then, break the plank, preferably by placing it on a flat, raised surface (e.g., a worktop) close to the edge so that one part can be broken under pressure along the cut. Remember to leave a perimeter expansion gap! The planks should not be placed directly against the wall.
- During installation, pay particular attention to ensuring that each subsequent row is even, with no deviations and no gaps between the planks. Once a larger section is finished, roll it out with a heavy roller (at least 50 kg). Once the entire floor has been laid, repeat the rolling process.
- Do not walk on the floor until the adhesive has completely dried. Never cover the floor with plastic wrap after installation, as this may impair the adhesive's drying and cause condensation.

Installation on underlay with integrated adhesive layer for LVT

Only underlays with an adhesive layer specifically dedicated to LVT may be used. The recommended underlay is **Smart Lay-VT by Multicontact**, which guarantees full compatibility, high performance parameters, and top quality. The use of multiple underlay layers is prohibited.

Storage and transport of underlay rolls must be carried out in a manner that prevents damage, with due care. Rolls should be stored flat — never placed on edges or stored vertically. Before installation, rolls must be kept in the target room for at least 48 hours. Rolls must not be stored on active underfloor heating (unless the subfloor temperature does not exceed 20°C). Additionally, during acclimatization, storing rolls near radiators or other point heat sources is prohibited.

Before unrolling the underlay, ensure that the subfloor is dry, clean, level (without excessive bumps or depressions greater than 3 mm over 2 m), even, and hard. Although the underlay compensates for very minor irregularities, any defects (holes or ridges) must be filled or ground down, as they may deform the planks after rolling the floor.

When installing over ceramic tiles, grout joints and other uneven areas must be filled and leveled using special acrylic (washable/removable) smoothing compounds. If the floor is not to be restored in the future, a permanent/non-washable filler can be used.

Important: All guidelines regarding subfloor requirements, climatic conditions, underfloor heating, expansion joints, etc., as stated in the relevant sections of this installation instructions, must be strictly followed.

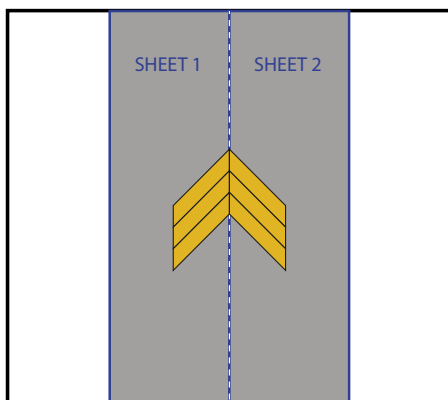
WARNING: It is not permitted to leave gaps between underlay strips, either along the long edges or at short joints. Strips must not overlap!

Plan the layout according to the rules described above regarding the center line, the width of rows along the walls, maintaining angles, perimeter expansion gaps, etc.

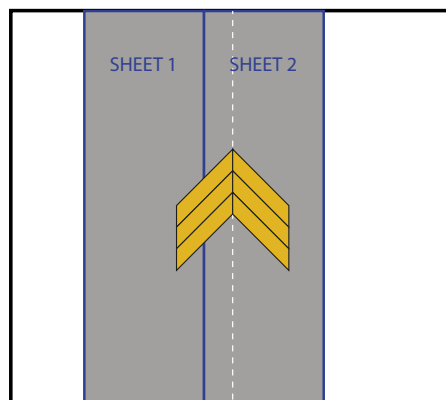
Roll out the underlay on the substrate with the foil facing up. If laying the underlay in the same direction as the plank rows, make sure that the sheet joints do not align with the plank row joints (see illustration below).

Remove the foil gradually as the installation progresses. Do not remove the foil from the entire surface at the beginning of the installation. After removing the foil, do not walk on the underlay surface and take care not to contaminate it. Remove the foil from only as much area as you can cover with planks before the adhesive on the underlay loses its full adhesion (approx. 10-15 minutes). Once a plank is correctly positioned, roll it using a hand roller to ensure proper adhesion. After each section is complete, roll it out with a heavy roller (at least 50 kg). Rolling should be repeated after the entire surface is installed.

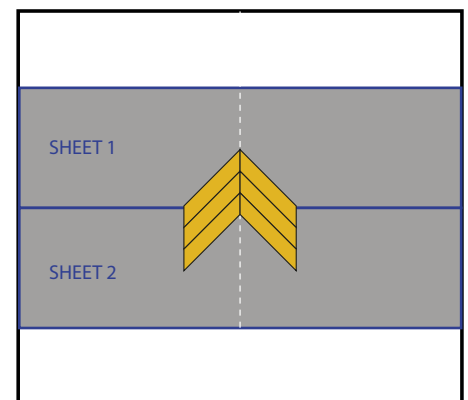
 incorrect



 correct



 correct



WARNING: When installing on a mat dedicated for LVT, remember that each installed plank must overlap the next mat sheet joint by at least 15 cm at the time of gluing. Never glue elements in such a way that the seam of the underlay aligns with the seam of the installed flooring elements.

Remember to maintain the perimeter expansion gap and to transfer structural and design expansion joints to all floor layers. More information about expansion joints can be found in the "Expansion Joints" section. Additionally, when installing on mat in rooms with underfloor heating over 100 m², threshold and contraction joints are required. In rooms with underfloor heating above 40 m², the perimeter expansion gap must be increased to 5 mm.

After installation is completed, normal foot traffic may begin after 24 hours. Furniture may be placed 48 hours after installation.

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.