

Installation Guide



WPC FLOORING

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WPC Flooring

Before you start

This flooring replicates the look of a natural product which has natural variations in color. For best visual effect, shuffle planks or tiles from several cartons and do not install similar planks next to one another.

FLOORING MATERIAL SHOULD BE INSPECTED FOR COLOR, FINISH, SHEEN, & QUALITY PRIOR TO INSTALLATION

Responsibility for the suitability of Eternity flooring and accompanying products for each individual installation cannot be assumed by Eternity, since Eternity has no control over the installer's proper application. Should an individual plank be doubtful as to appearance or dimension, the installer should not use this piece. **Complaints for visual defects can only be accepted before installation.** Eternity will send a replacement in a timely fashion.

While WPC Flooring is waterproof, it is not a moisture barrier. It is still a good idea to make sure concrete is cured and tested for moisture and that a moisture barrier is installed in the crawl space and even under a WPC Floor over a concrete subfloor. Moisture won't damage WPC flooring, but It can get in the walls and structure of a home. A couple of extra dollars and a few minutes is a small investment for the added protection and peace of mind. Use good common sense installation practices, and you will have a successful installation that results in beautiful floor.

- WPC flooring is normally loose laid without adhesive
- Store flat and fully supported during shipping and storage. WPC Flooring needs to be acclimated in the room where the installation is to take place at a constant temperature of 68-77 degrees Fahrenheit for a period of 48 hours prior to installation.
- Be aware that when exposed to excessive temperatures and direct sunlight, WPC Flooring may expand and contract causing problems with the locking system. Please consider these exposures when choosing your product.
- Installations in facilities where walkers and wheelchairs are used (i.e. Residential and or extended care) or in facilities with movement of heavy displays, racks, dentist chairs, etc. may exert extreme stress and compromise the locking system.
- Flooring should be one of the last items installed in any new construction or remodel project.
- Do not install WPC flooring where it will be exposed to temperatures greater than 140 degrees Fahrenheit.

The Subfloor

All subfloors must be:

- Dry
- Structurally sound
- Clean, thoroughly swept and free of debris, carpet staples, oils, residue, etc.

- Level, plumb, and true to a tolerance in plane of 3/16" in 10ft. Any unevenness over 3/16" must be sanded down or leveled. Voids or humps in the subfloor will prevent the planks from locking properly.
- Wood Subfloors must be dry and well secured. Nail or screw every 6" along joists to avoid squeaking. If not level, sand down high spots and fill low spots with a leveling patch
- Concrete subfloors must be fully cured, at least 60 days old, and underlayment is recommended between concrete and ground. If necessary grind high spots down and level low spots with a leveling compound.
- Resilient tile, and sheet vinyl must be well bonded to subfloor, in good condition, clean, and level. When installing over ceramic tile, first level with a fast setting cement based polymer modified patching compound. Do not sand existing floors as they may contain asbestos.

Measurements

- Because houses and buildings as well as adjacent hardwood or laminate floors expand and contract, Eternity recommends leaving a 1/4" expansion gap between the perimeter walls and any adjacent hardwood floor.
- Agree with the client on which direction the floor boards should run since this influences the visual size ration of the space. Installation parallel to the longest wall or the main light source is recommended for best visual effects.
- Pre-plan the floor by measuring the room first. If the width of the last row is less than 2" (5cm) saw the first and the last plank in equal width
- Snap the lines on the substrate to identify the layout reference points, tiles should be set using this reference to ensure they are aligned and will lock together correctly.
- In large areas where flooring will span in excess of 40' long, an expansion gap should be used. Otherwise place expansion space in room-narrowing and in the door-rebate. Cover the expansion space with suitable coverings.

Installation

- WPC Floors can have slight color variations in between production runs. Before starting the installation, it is best to check the production run number. If you find that you have cartons from different production runs, it is highly recommended that you open the cartons and install a mix of planks from each different production run on your floor. This will result in a more natural looking floor.
- **DO NOT** install your WPC Floor over soft subfloors such as carpet or foam underlayments.
- The use of pull bar tapping block is recommended to ensure a successful install
- WPC Flooring provides a very tight fit. Proper care must be used to ensure all seams are tight at end of install. An unprofessional installation or use of improper tools can result in damage to the click profiles.

First row:

- Diagram #1 Start with the first sheet in the left corner of the room, tongue-side facing out from the wall to the length and to the right on the width. Work from left to right.

- Diagram #2 Position the following sheets as an exact extension of the first one.
- Cut to fit the last sheet of the row. To do this you can use a utility knife to score the surface at the appropriate point and then break the tile over an edge. A laminate cutter or miter saw can be used as well.

Following rows:

- Diagram #3 Begin the second row with the cut-off end to start the next and subsequent rows. Allow at least a 6" stagger for the end seams. For positioning the planks together, starting with the first tile in the row, raise the tile at a 45 degree angle, insert the lengthways tongue into the lengthways groove and lower the sheet while holding the two together until they are flat and tightly together. Close the joint using hand pressure or tapping block or pull bar.
- Diagram #4 Lever the next sheet in place from the front side so that only a very short distance remains for it to be pushed into the lengthways connection.
- Diagram #5, 6, 7 Raise the sheet slightly and push it into the lengthways tongue, first close to the front connection then the rest. Make sure seams are tight on ends and sides using pull bar or tapping block before proceeding. Continue the installation to the last row of sheets, as described.
- How to shorten doorframes: Position a loose sheet face down close to the doorframe and cut with a jamb saw.
- People can walk on the flooring immediately after the installation. Remove the wedges. Nail or screw moldings to the wall, never to the floor.



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