

INSTALLATION GUIDE FOR GLUE DOWN LVT PLANKS AND TILES

This guide outlines recommended procedures for installing luxury vinyl tile and plank (LVT/P) flooring in accordance with current Australian Standard (AS 1884 Floor coverings – Resilient sheet and tiles - Installation practices). Following these steps will promote a high-quality and durable installation. It is recommended that subfloor preparation and resilient flooring installations be completed by a competent and professional installer.

This product is for internal use only - it is not suitable for outdoor use or areas subjected to continually wet conditions.

1. PRE INSTALLATION & MATERIAL PREPARATION

- Confirm the product is the correct type, colour, batch number and quantity as ordered.
- Inspect the materials in well-lit area, checking for any obvious manufacturing or visual defects. Do not install material that has visible defects or damage. A contractor that installs material that has visible defects or damages assumes full responsibility for that material.
- The product must be acclimatised and conditioned to the installation and expected in service conditions for a period no less than 24hrs.
- The installation area temperature should be stable and maintained between 15°C and 28°C for a minimum of 24 hours prior to, during and minimum 24 hours post-installation (or as per adhesive manufacturers recommendations).
- Never install the material if the temperature in the room is less than 15°C as per current AS 1884. HVAC systems where available should be operational during the acclimatisation, installation and post-installation periods.
- The substrate, products, and installation area must not be exposed to direct sunlight during the acclimatisation, installation and post-installation periods.
- The boxes must be always stored flat, once on-site boxes should be stacked no more than 5 cartons high and allow enough air space between stacks for free air flow to promote proper acclimation and conditioning.

2. SUBFLOOR REQUIREMENTS & PREPARATION

Subfloors must be prepared in accordance with the recommendations outlined in the current AS 1884. The condition of the subfloor is a critical factor that significantly influences both the final aesthetic and the long-term serviceability of the floor covering.

The subfloor must be flat, smooth, clean, dry and structurally sound. It should be free from any contaminants like oils, wax, grease, dust, paints and old adhesive. Contaminants may affect the adhesive from bonding to the subfloor and can cause discolouration in the vinyl.

CONCRETE SUBFLOORS

- Concrete subfloors must be fully cured and completely dry.
- A moisture test should always be conducted in accordance with current AS 1884 before installation. The relative humidity (RH) or Moisture Vapour Emission Rate (MVE) of the concrete slab must not exceed the prescribed limitations set under the current AS 1884, or as specified by the underlayment and adhesive manufacturers.
- Where the RH or MVE results exceed the prescribed limitations set of current AS 1884, or by the underlayment or adhesive manufacturers recommendations, a suitable moisture mitigation system must be included and applied to the subfloor as part of the complete flooring system. The selected moisture mitigation system must be installed to the manufacturers installation guides and work method statement(s).
- The concrete surface must be level, smooth and solid, with no abrupt deviations. When a 2000mm straightedge is placed in any position, resting on any two points, no part of the surface should be more than 4mm below the straightedge.
- Any contaminants that may affect the bond between the flooring system and the substrate must be completely removed by mechanical methods (such as diamond grinding or shot blasting) before any floor preparation or installation begins.
- If the surface is not suitable, it must be repaired / prepared by application of a cementitious underlayment system according to the underlayment manufacturer's instructions.
- Note: Sand cement screeds can be difficult to identify and can be mistaken for more traditional cement-based products. Sand cement subfloors are not considered an acceptable subfloor for installation of resilient floor coverings as stipulated in current AS 1884. These forms of subfloors do not possess the required tensile and compressive strength for resilient floor covering installation. Existing sand cement subfloors should be removed to base; the exposed subfloor must then be assessed and prepared in accordance with current AS 1884.

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HEATED SUBFLOORS

- When installing flooring systems over heated subfloors, ensure the surface temperature does not exceed 28°C, as higher temperatures may cause discoloration or damage to the flooring materials.
- Always confirm that all components of the flooring system including but not limited to the underlayment, adhesive and preparation products are compatible with underfloor heating system.
- The underfloor heating system must be commissioned and fully operational for at least seven (7) days before installation begins.
- Switch the system off 48 hours prior to installation to allow the subfloor to return to ambient temperature.
- The heating must remain off during installation and for a minimum of 48 hours afterward, or longer if required by the adhesive manufacturer.
- When recommissioning the heating system, increase the temperature gradually, no more than 2°C per day, until reaching the desired operating level, not exceeding 28°C. Do not allow the heating system to reach maximum operating conditions within the first Seven (7) days after installation.

TIMBER SUBFLOORS

- Subfloor moisture testing should always be conducted before installation, as stipulated in the current AS 1884. Where the moisture results exceed the limitations of AS 1884 or manufacturer's instructions, further investigation and corrective actions to resolve the moisture should be taken prior to installation of the flooring system.
- **New Timber Subfloors:** Ensure new timber subfloors are rigid, structurally sound and made from seasoned timber, free from excessive cupping and warping.
- **Old Timber Subfloors:** Any loose boards must be re-nailed, and badly worn or damaged boards should be replaced.
- **Surface Preparation:** All timber floors must be sanded or planed to a smooth level finish without undulations.
- All timber subfloors must provide a minimum clearance of 400mm and include adequate ventilation openings to ensure effective cross ventilation beneath the structure, in accordance with AS1884, the NCC and relevant state or territory legislation.
- **Underlay / Underlayment Installation:** Timber subfloors should be treated with an appropriate underlay or underlayment system as defined in the current AS 1884. Underlay or underlayment systems must be installed to the requirement set out in the current AS 1884 and the underlay / underlayment manufacturers system specifications, installation instructions and work method statements.
- Note: Installation of underlay systems, underlay sheet joins may show through the finished floor covering under certain lighting conditions, this is NOT a manufacturing fault or defect.

OTHER SUBFLOORS

- **Existing Floor Coverings:** Existing floor coverings including adhesives, underlays or underlayment's should be removed before installation of new floor coverings and or systems. The exposed subfloor must then be assessed and prepared in accordance with current AS 1884.
- **Other Subfloors:** For installation of resilient floor coverings over other or specialised subfloors including but not limited to Steel, Autoclaved Aerated Concrete (AAC), Ceramic Tiles, High-density Polyurethane Composite, Structural Fibre Cement Sheet or Structural Plywood, please consult with the underlay, underlayment and adhesive manufacturers for compatibility, system specifications and work method statements.
- **Acoustic or Specialty Underlay / Underlayments:** For installations using acoustic underlay or other specialty underlay or underlayment methods, please contact the underlay / underlayment or adhesive supplier directly for system specifications, compatibility, installation guides and work method statements for use with resilient floor coverings.

3. INSTALLATION

Once the product has acclimatised and conditioned to the installation environment, and the subfloor has been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements outlined above, as well as those of the underlay/underlayment manufacturers and current AS 1884 standards, the floor covering installation may proceed.

SET OUT - PLANKS

- Planks should be installed in the direction of traffic flow or oriented toward the primary light source. It is recommended to lay planks parallel to the longest wall of the room.
- Carefully measure the room and establish the first central line, marking it with a pencil or a removable chalk line that will not leave residue or affect adhesive bonding. This line should be set parallel to the longest wall or the intended direction of installation.
- Measure from the central line to the perimeter walls and divide this distance by the width of the plank to ensure a balanced layout and minimise product waste. If this measurement results in a perimeter cut of less than half a plank width, adjust and re-establish the central line to achieve a balanced installation. This adjusted line will become the working line.
- Installation should commence along the established and most appropriate working line.

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SET OUT - PLANKS (CONTINUED)

- Planks should be installed in a random staggered pattern, with a minimum end joint offset of 150mm. For planks wider than 150 mm, the minimum end joint offset shall be no less than the plank width. Ensure that end cuts at perimeters are no less than 250mm in length.

SET OUT - TILES

- Carefully measure the room and establish central perpendicular lines, marking them with a pencil or a removable chalk line that will not leave residue or affect adhesive bonding. Ensure the lines are true and square, forming a 90-degree angle at their intersection. This can be verified using the 3-4-5 method.
- Measure from the perpendicular lines to the perimeter walls and divide this distance by the tile width to ensure a balanced layout and minimise product waste. If this calculation results in a perimeter cut of less than half a tile width, adjust and re-establish the layout lines to achieve a more balanced installation.
- Note: For tile installations requiring a brick bond pattern, additional working lines must be set parallel to the central axis lines. These lines should be offset by half a tile width or length, as required.
- Installation should commence at the intersection of the established and most appropriate working central axis lines. Tiles should be installed in a step (pyramid) pattern to minimise tile creep.

GENERAL

- Lay out the first 2–3 rows of planks or tiles without adhesive. Step back and review the overall appearance.
- LVP/T flooring features random patterns and colour variations, which may be more pronounced in some designs. To avoid grouping similar patterns or shades, mix and shuffle planks or tiles from different boxes.
- Dry laying helps ensure proper stagger, pattern distribution, and overall visual balance. It also allows for planning and cutting in tight or complex areas, supports a cleaner installation, and ensures that the flooring can be fitted efficiently within the adhesive's open and working times.

4. ADHESIVE SELECTION, APPLICATION AND FITTING

Selecting the correct adhesive is crucial to ensuring the long-term performance and durability of the floor covering. The installation area should be assessed for environmental and climatic conditions that the flooring will encounter. For standard installation environments a Hard Set LVT/P adhesive should be used. In locations subject to, but not limited to, direct sunlight, significant temperature fluctuations, or high levels of topical moisture¹, a specialty adhesive with heat- and moisture-resistant properties must be used.

¹ Areas of high topical moisture are those exposed to potential increased water contact, such as splash zones. LVT/P products are not suitable for locations subjected to constant wet conditions or continuous running water, such as showers or ensuite.

Gerflor accepts no responsibility for any loss, damage, or claims arising from the use of an incorrect installation method or adhesive system, or if the adhesive manufacturer's instructions are not fully adhered to.

Please refer to Gerflor Recommended Adhesives Guide for general area adhesive and specialty area adhesives that have been tested and confirmed as compatible for use with Gerflor products

Always carefully read and follow the selected adhesive manufacturer's instructions for areas of use, application rates, coverage and installation, the adhesive manufacturer's instructions supersede Gerflor recommendations.

- Dry Back LVT/P – Adhesive is to be applied with a V1 notched trowel or as prescribed by the adhesive manufacturer
- Grip Weave Back LVT/P - Adhesive is to be applied with a V2 notched trowel or as prescribed by the adhesive manufacturer
- Ensure the substrate is clean and free from contaminants or debris that may compromise the adhesive bond.
- Apply the adhesive using the appropriate applicator and coverage rate as prescribed by the adhesive manufacturer. Observe the adhesive's open time and working time.
- Allow the adhesive to develop initial tack. The waiting time will vary depending on site conditions and subfloor type. Installing too early may cause bubbling, slipping or excessive adhesive oozing, while installing too late may result in poor adhesive transfer and a weak bond.
- Carefully lay and position the LVT/P into the adhesive, avoid dropping or sliding the products into the adhesive.

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- LVT/P products must be installed into a 'wet' film of adhesive to achieve 100% transfer to the back of the product, in accordance with current AS 1884 and the adhesive manufacturer's instructions.
- Do not apply more adhesive than can be covered within the adhesive's working time. Divide the installation area into manageable sections.
- Once a section has been laid, immediately roll the installed LVT/P in both directions using a minimum 45 kg roller. For perimeters or confined spaces, a hand roller may be used.
- Periodically lift a plank or tile from the installed area to check adhesive transfer and ensure trowel lines are fully depressed. This also confirms that the installation is occurring within the adhesive's open and working times.

- Re-roll the entire installed area approximately 90 minutes after fitting the LVT/P into the wet adhesive film.
- Remove any adhesive from the surface in accordance with the adhesive manufacturer's recommendations.

For adhesive recommendations, please scan this QR code to view our Recommended Adhesives Guide.



5. POST INSTALLATION

- Maintain the environmental conditions described in the Pre Installation and Preparation section of this document for a minimum 24hrs post installation (or as required by the adhesive manufacturer)
- Remove all waste and offcuts, sweep the floor with a soft bristle broom, the floor surface can be cleaned with a damp mop and a pH Neutral vinyl floor cleaning solution in the first 48 hrs
- Always protect the floor with thick paper, heavy duty cardboard or similar during the construction period.

- Restrict general pedestrian traffic for 24 hours after installation
- Do not allow rolling loads and or moving of heavy items of furniture over the floor for 72 hours after installation.
- Ensure that the furniture legs are suitable for vinyl flooring, where required fit felt floor protectors to furniture legs, do not use rubber end caps as rubber will cause discolouration to the floor.

6. GENERAL INFORMATION AND MAINTENANCE

The ongoing maintenance and protection of the floor covering post installation is the first line of defence to maintain aesthetic and the long-term serviceability of the floor covering.

- Gerflor recommends the use of entrance mats to help reduce and minimise dirt, grit, sand, other abrasive contaminants, and moisture being tracked onto the floor surface. Avoid mats with rubber backing, as they will cause staining.
- Keep floors free from dirt, grit, sand and other abrasive materials that may be tracked onto the surface. Regular sweeping or vacuuming is recommended to remove loose contaminants, as these can cause surface scratching.
- Adopt periodic cleaning methods and schedules appropriate to the environment and the level of use the floor covering experiences. High-traffic areas may require more thorough and frequent cleaning than low-traffic areas.
- Do not use general household cleaners unless they are specifically designed for vinyl floors. Avoid strong alkaline, ammonia, or chlorine-based detergents, as well as any form of bleach, as these will cause discolouration or make the floor slippery.
- Do not use abrasive pads or cleaners, as these will result in surface scratching.

- Do not use steam or heat mops when cleaning the floor. High temperatures and moisture can damage the surface, weaken the adhesive bond, and potentially affect the subfloor.
- Clean up spills as soon as possible to reduce the risk of slipping and staining.
- Avoid sliding or dragging furniture or other objects across the floor. Use floor protector pads to prevent scratching.
- Use large castor cups or other protective measures to prevent indentation from heavy furniture.
- Gerflor does not warrant against fading caused by exposure to UV light. Areas exposed to direct sunlight should be protected with curtains, blinds, or window tinting to reduce the effects of ultraviolet light.

For QLD wet room installations, please scan this QR code to view our Wet Room Installation Guidelines.

