SPC INSTALLATION GUIDE

Please read carefully before installation

Introduction

This guide will take you through the necessary steps to install PISO FINO SPC Flooring. Make sure to carefully read through this guide so that you may know the best way to prepare for the installation. Failure to comply with the instructions given these guides, as well as improper installation, will void the warranty given by us.

Visit our website for more information:

https://pisofinofloors.com/

General Guidelines

- Flooring should be one of the last items installed in any new construction or remodel project.
- Handle with care in the process of transportation and handling to avoid damage to the locking of flooring. Please put it on the flat ground, no erect or sideways.
- All “wet” work such as paint, drywall, concrete, masonry, plumbing must be complete and dry prior to the delivery of SPC flooring. Gutters and downspouts should be in place and the exterior grade complete to allow for proper drainage of water away from the building’s exterior perimeter.
- Inspect all materials carefully for color, finish, sheen and defects before installation. Ensure adequate lighting for proper inspection. The warranty does not cover materials with visible defects once they are installed. If there are any doubts to the quality, dimensions or appearance of the SPC flooring, DO NOT INSTALL. Please contact us as INSTALLATION IS ACCEPTANCE.
- Install flooring on flat, clean and moisture-free ground. The height difference tolerance is no more than ±1mm. It is recommended to make ground leveling or self-leveling first.
- Do not install SPC flooring in places under direct sunlight to minimize thermal degradation, color fading, and potential adverse effects. If installed in a room with glass windows, it’s required to install curtains to prevent the floor from being exposed to direct sunlight.

- Leave about 5-8mm expansion joints between the wall and the flooring when installing the floor.
- Use accessories to separate the flooring of different rooms, as their usages and temperatures are different.
- It is advised to use the built-in 1mm-1.5mm underlayment. Do not use floor mats or other materials.
- If the area exceeds 300 square meters and the length or width exceeds 15 meters, please use the floor partition and expansion joints. The long side of the plank should be installed perpendicularly to the short side of the room; in order to enhance air ventilation below the planks.
- In the process of installation, the lock button can be gently buckled in place. Do not use tools or heavy objects to knock the lock button, so as to avoid over-tight floor installation and locking damage. We advise you to use a rubber hammer for installation. During installation, engaging the next plank at a 30 degree angle to the front plank. Use a rubber hammer to lightly tap the locking system, making sure that they are tight before sliding and securing in place. This step is to avoid breaking the below locking system.
- Install SPC flooring from several boxes at one time to ensure a good color and shade mix.
- When purchasing flooring, we recommend adding 5%-15% to actual square footage needed for cutting allowance and to compensate for culled material.

Subfloors

- SPC flooring can be installed over concrete, wood subfloors and most existing hard-surface floor coverings.
- Unacceptable floor coverings include Carpet (any type), foam underlayment, cushioned-back vinyl, rubber, cork, laminates, free-floating floors, and wooden floors over concrete.
- All subfloors must be dry, clean (swept and vacuumed of any debris). Use floor leveling compound if necessary to achieve the desired flatness. The height difference tolerance is no more than ±1mm.
- To install over an existing hard-surface flooring (ceramic tile, resilient tile, etc.) check to see it is well bonded to the subfloor and flat. Apply cement based leveling compound to flatten surface. Heavily cushioned vinyl flooring or vinyl flooring consisting of multiple layers is not a suitable subfloor for installation. Do not sand existing flooring as it may contain asbestos. Take proper precautions and contact an asbestos abatement company to remove old flooring.
- Concrete subfloors must be fully cured for a minimum of 60 days prior to SPC flooring installation and must be tested for moisture. Concrete moisture vapor emissions should not exceed 8lbs (ASTM F1869) or 90%RH (ASTM F2170) with a pH limit of 9. For installations outside of this range, it’s required to use a minimum 6 mil polyfilm (water barrier sheet/ moisture barrier) between concrete and ground. Subfloor moisture prevention limits the potential growth of harmful bacteria and mold.

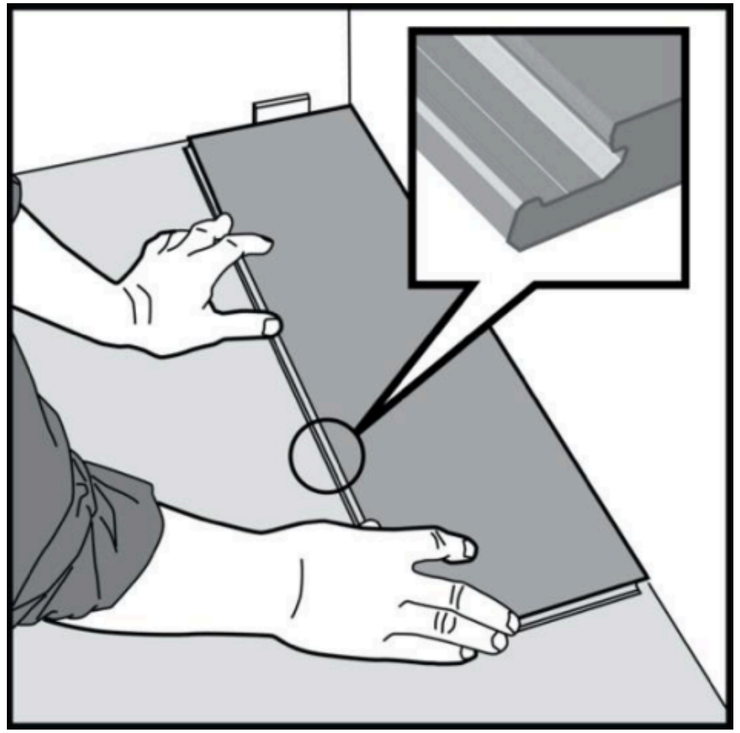
- To ensure optimal installation and performance of your flooring, it's crucial to maintain a suitable subfloor temperature. For all subfloor types, including concrete and wood, the ideal temperature range is between 15°C and 27°C. It's essential to avoid exceeding 45°C, as higher temperatures can negatively impact the flooring's installation and long-term durability.

General Installation Tools

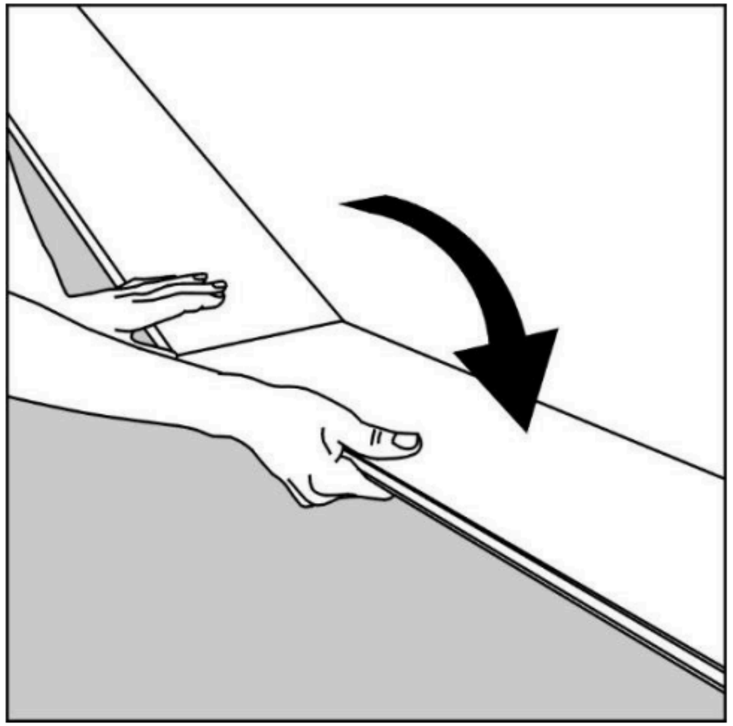
- Moisture Meter
- Tape Measure
- Pencil
- Chalk Line
- Hand Saw or Power Saw
- Utility Knife
- Tapping block
- Crowbar or Pry Bar
- Wood or Plastic Spacers (¼”)
- Rubber Mallet

Installation

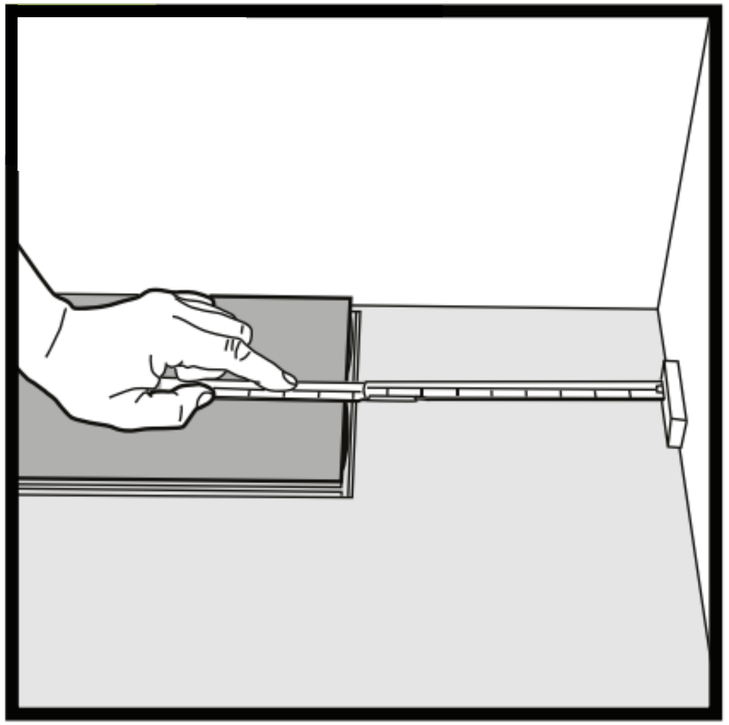
The Valinge 2G/ 2G Pro locking system provides superior locking strength for SPC flooring. It incorporates what is referred to as an "angle/ angle" installation method. Please pay careful attention to the installation instructions.



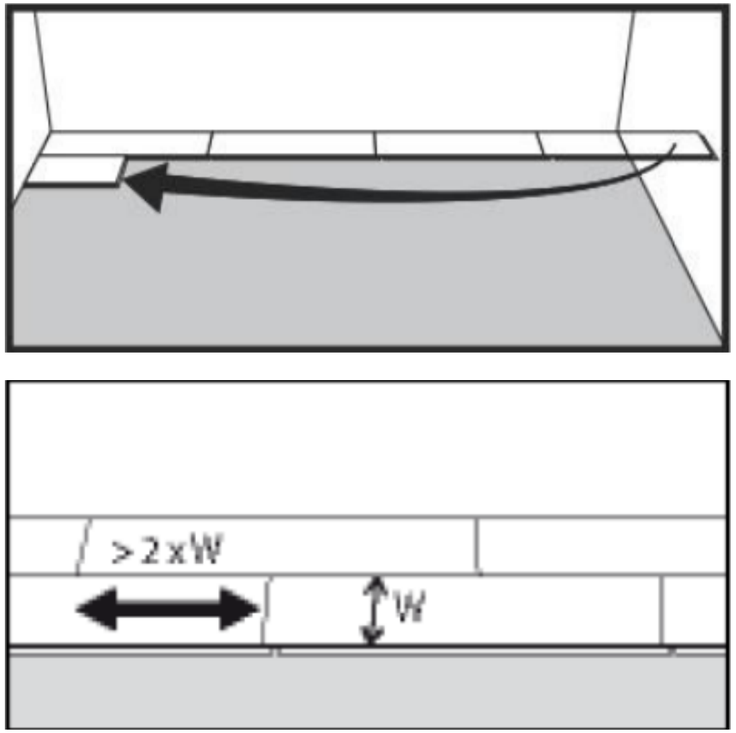
1. Position the planks with the tongue side facing the wall, maintaining a 1/4” (6mm) gap between the planks and the short wall. Use spacers to ensure accurate gap maintenance. After installing three rows, adjust the long side of the flooring to maintain a 1/4” (6mm) gap between the planks and the long wall.



2. Hold the second plank short end tongue against the first plank short end groove at an angle to engage and press the short ends together. Lay the connected planks flat on the floor.
Complete the first row by connecting more planks in the same manner.

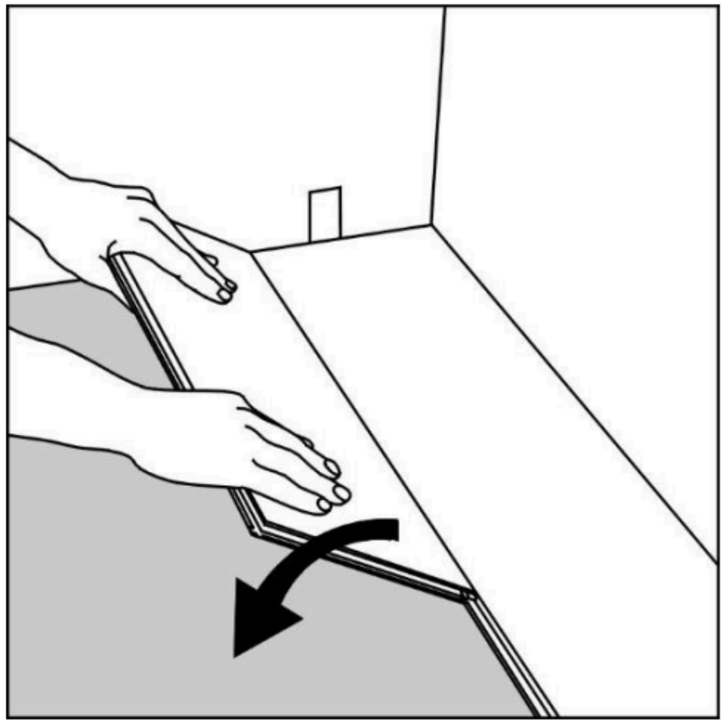


3. At the end of the first row, measure and cut the final plank to the correct length, leaving a 1/4” (6mm) gap between the plank and the wall for expansion. The recommended minimum length of the final plank is twice the width of the plank.

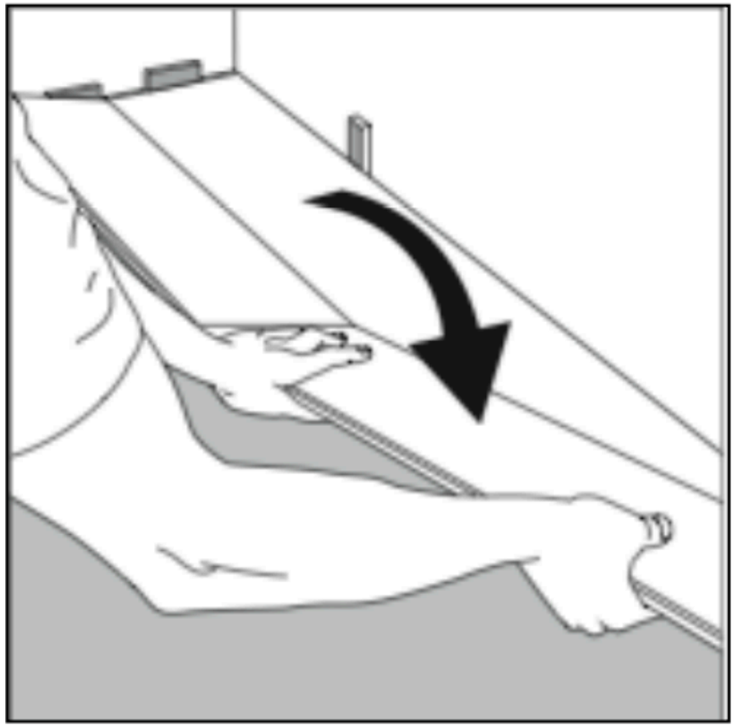


4. Add the first plank to the second row by positioning the remaining part of the first row's last plank as first plank of the second row.

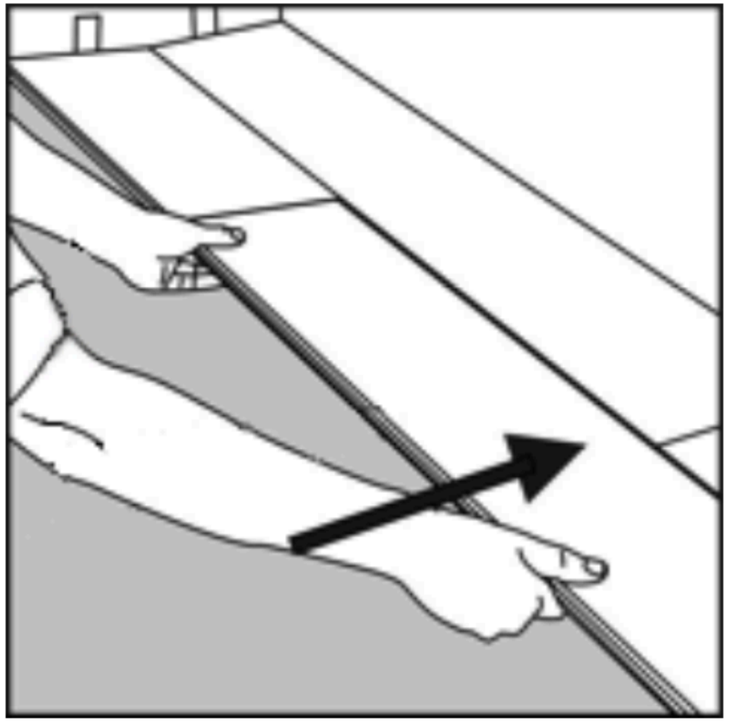
NOTE: The short ends of the planks in parallel rows must be staggered a minimum of two times the width of the plank. For example, if the plank is 7" wide, the length of the plank stagger needs to be a minimum of 14".



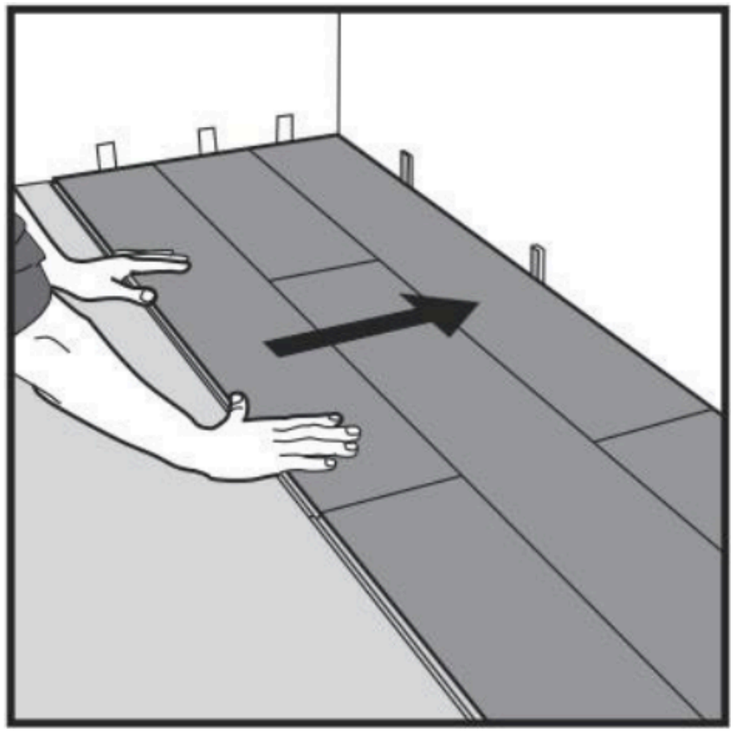
5. Place the second row plank tongue at an angle against the first row plank groove. Gently tapping the planks together while lifted may help engage the joint between the two planks. Press forward and fold down at the same time to engage the lock.



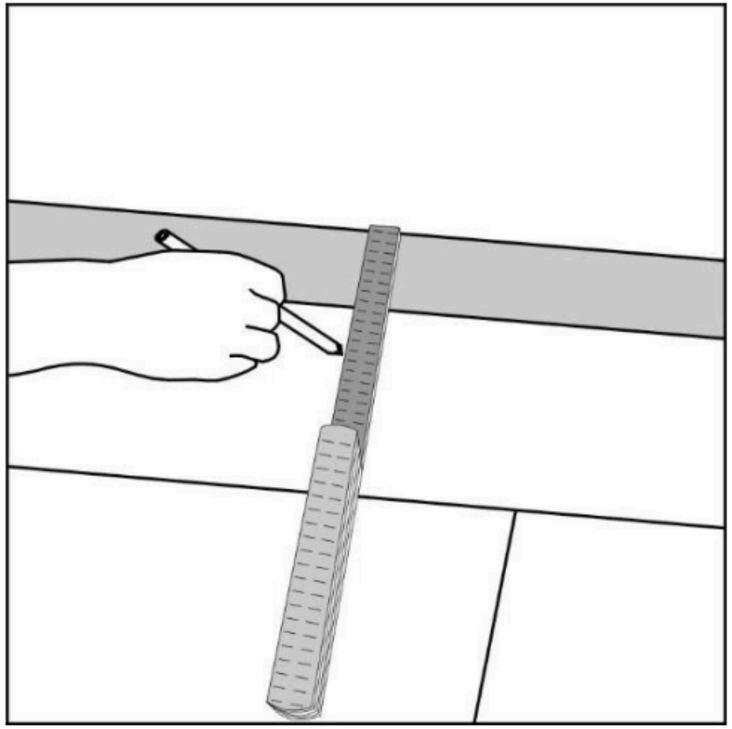
6. Second plank second row.
Place the short end of the plank at an angle against the previous installed plank and fold down to engage the short ends.



7. Lift the engaged planks up just over an inch, push them against the row in front to engage the long side. The use of a wedge with the suitable angle can be placed under the plank near the short side joint as support.
The planks can now be folded completely down to horizontal position and if a wedge is used it can be moved to the next short end joint.



8. After 2-3 rows, adjust the distance to the front wall and side walls to keep the gaps at 1/4” (6mm). Install the remaining flooring. Spacers should be removed once the installation is completed.



9. If the wall is uneven, the planks must be cut to match its contours. Mark the planks with the contour of the wall. Do not forget to leave a gap of 1/4” (6mm) to the wall. This procedure must also be used for the first row if necessary.

Installation

Välinge

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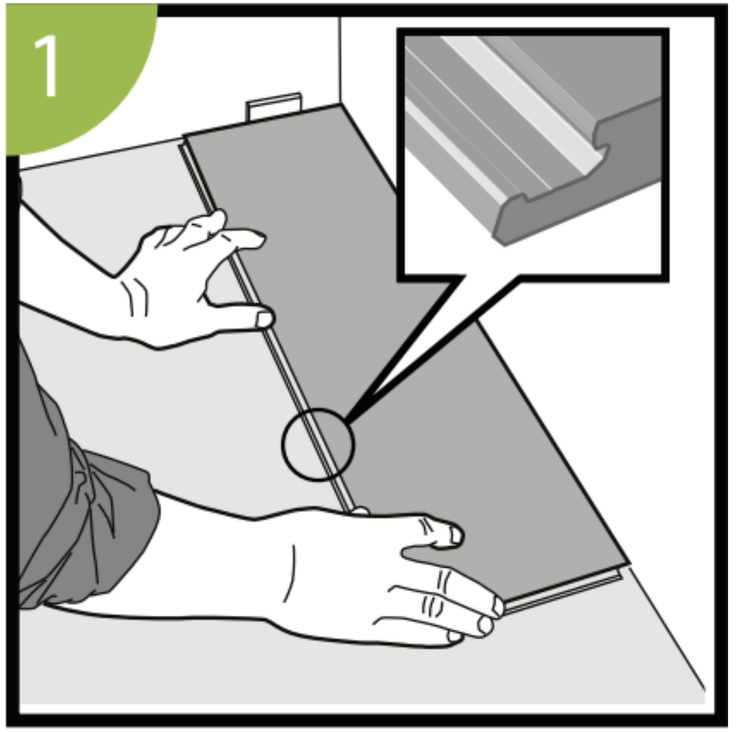
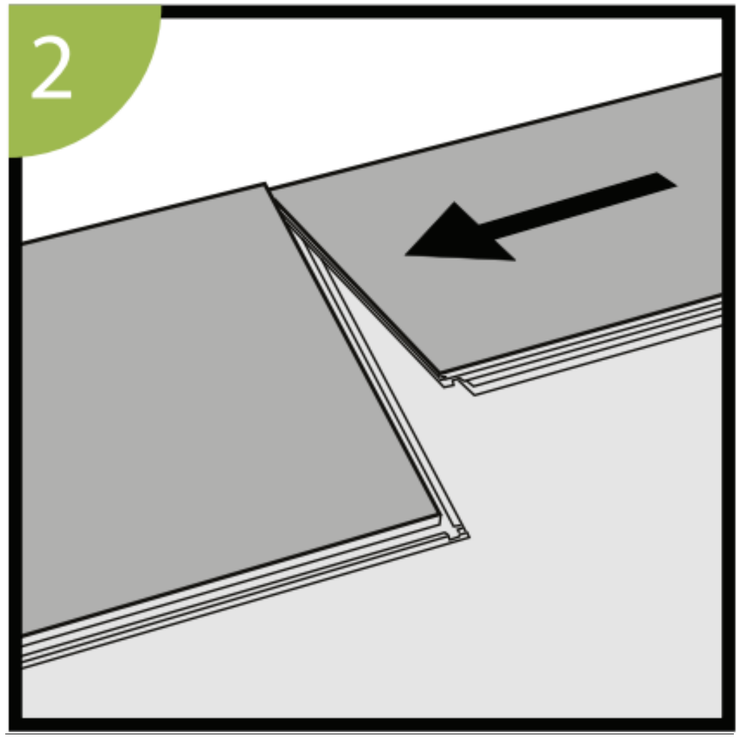
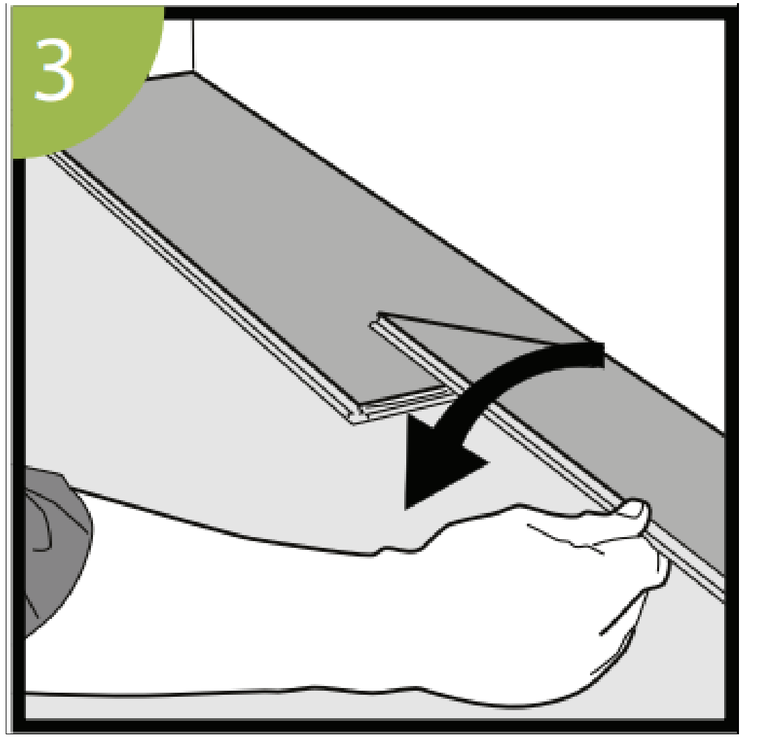


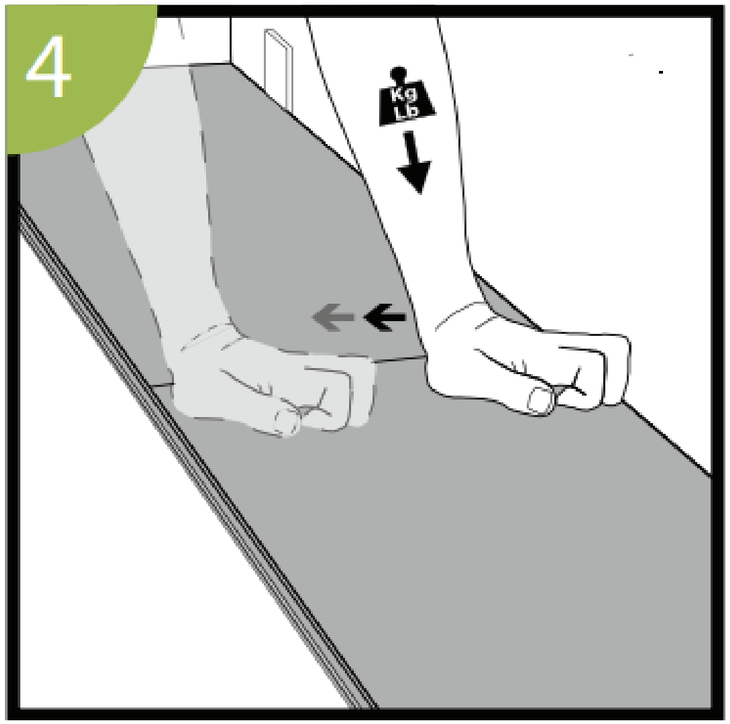
Starting with a full plank along the wall, calculate how many widths there are across the room. If this means there will be a row of narrow planks along the opposite wall, cut the first row accordingly. Install this product with the tongue side/ cut edge facing the wall. install 3/16'' (5mm) spacers between the plank and wall.



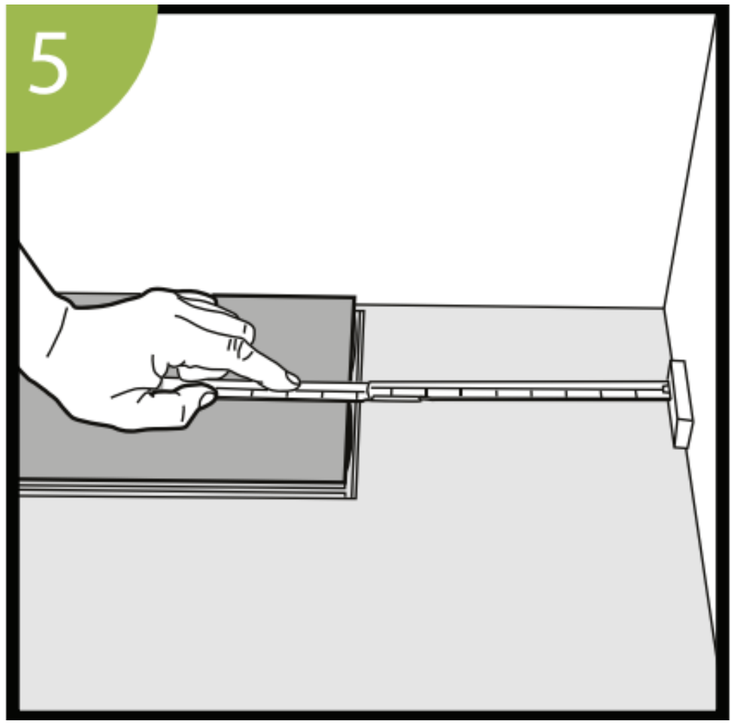
Second plank, first row
Place this panel gently close to the short end of the first one.



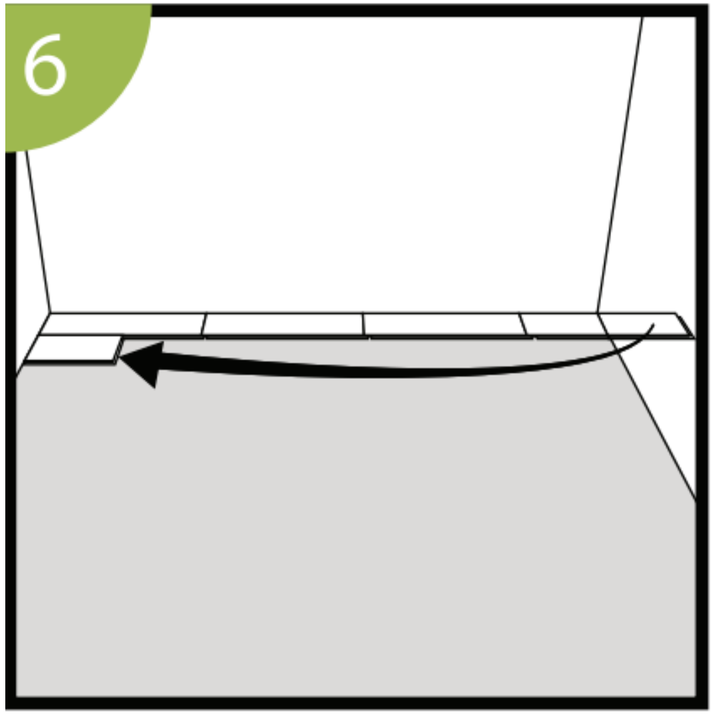
When folding down, it is important to start from the corner closest to the previous row, folding down towards the center, and continue towards the opposite long side. During the fold down, make sure the panels are close to each other.



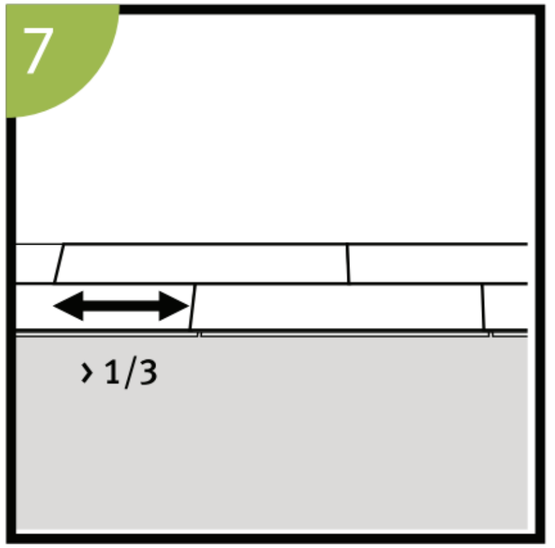
Afterwards press slightly along the short end just installed.



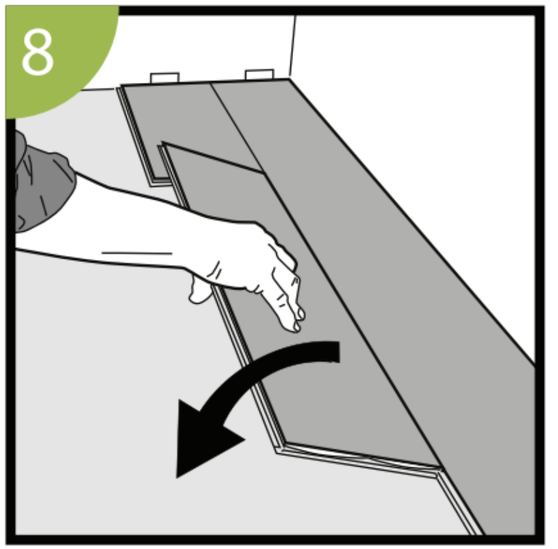
Start this new row with the leftover piece from the last row (min length 350mm. Insert the upper male profile of the long side of the plank into the corresponding lower profile of the long edge of the plank in the previous row, at a slight angle. Press down until it locks into place.



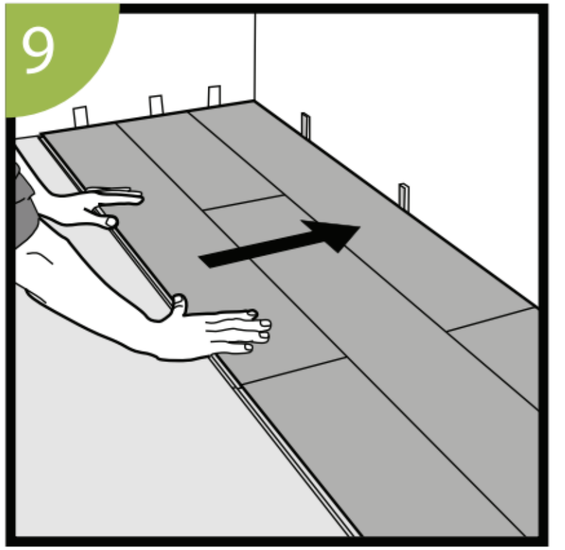
Second row First plank min length 400 mm. Put a spacer against the left wall.



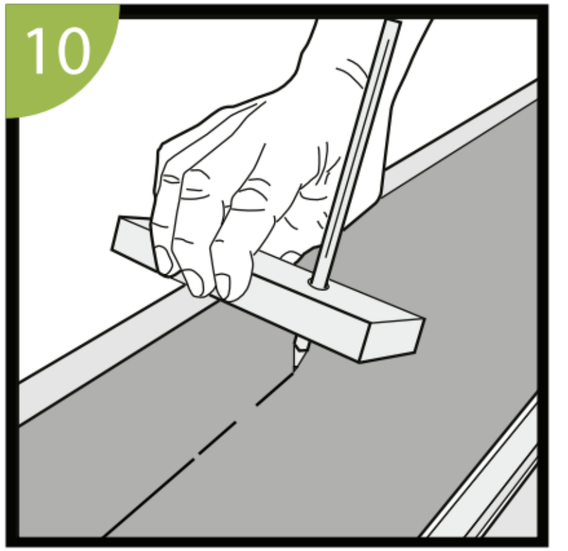
Staggered joint distance i.e. minimum distance between short ends of panels in parallel rows shall not be less than the given length.



Second plank second row
Place the panel gently and close to the short end of the previous panel and fold it down in a single action movement.



After 2-3 rows
Adjust the distance to the front wall by placing spacers.



Last row (and perhaps also first row).
Minimum width 50 mm. Place a spacer to the wall before measuring. Make a simple drawing tool (piece of wood with a hole) and mark the panel along the wall. Cut the panels lengthwise including the flexible tongues.

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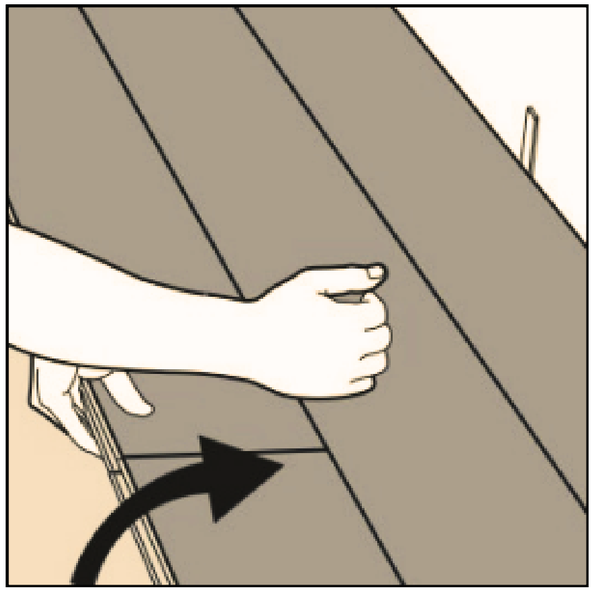
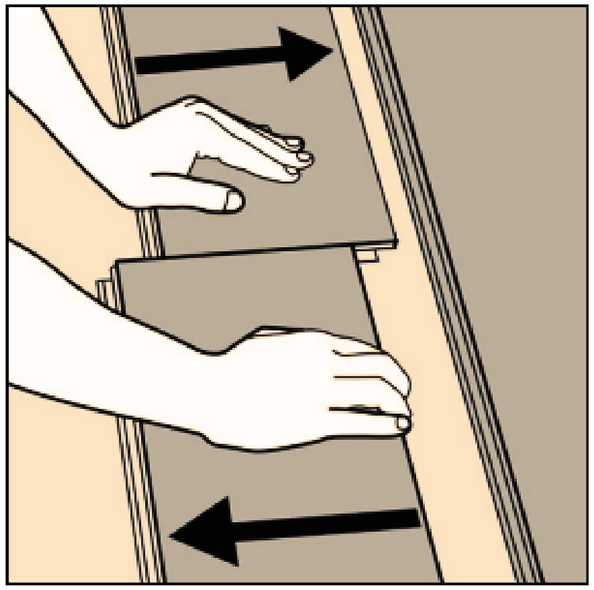
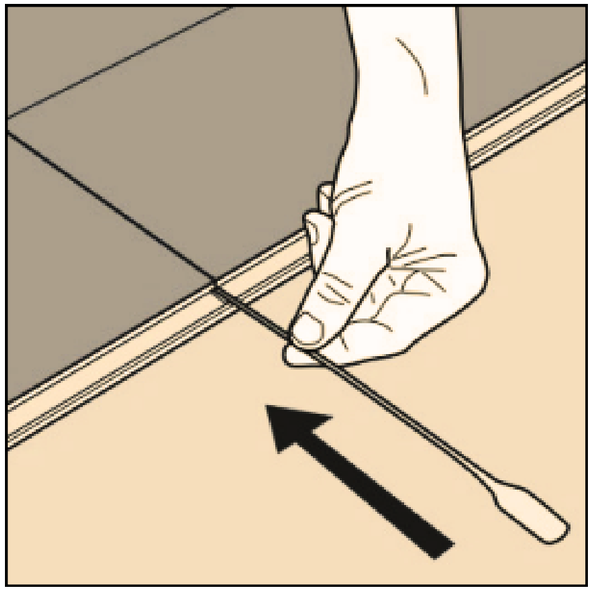


Disassembling (Without Tool)

Separate the whole row by carefully lifting up and slightly knocking just above the joint. Fold up and release the whole long side

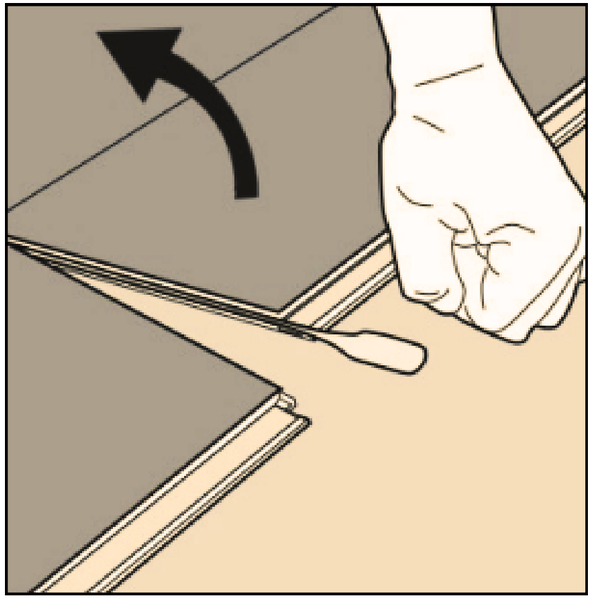


Disassemble the panels by sliding horizontally.



Disassembling (With Tool)

Place a special Valinge Release Tool into the joint.



Keep the left plank down to the floor and release the right plank - fold it up

Installation

Välinge

HERRINGBONE

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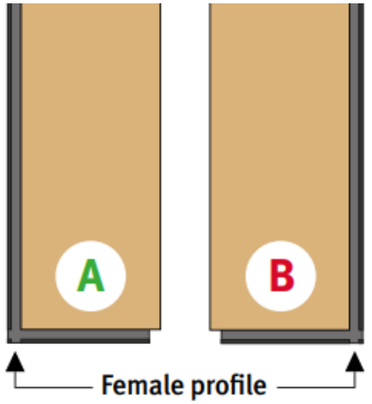
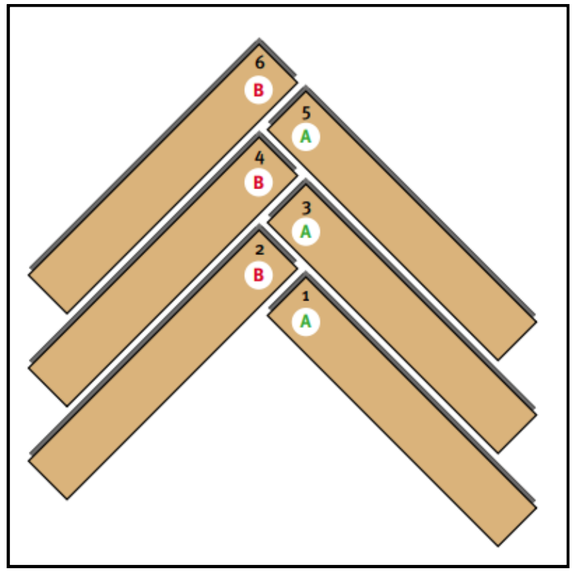
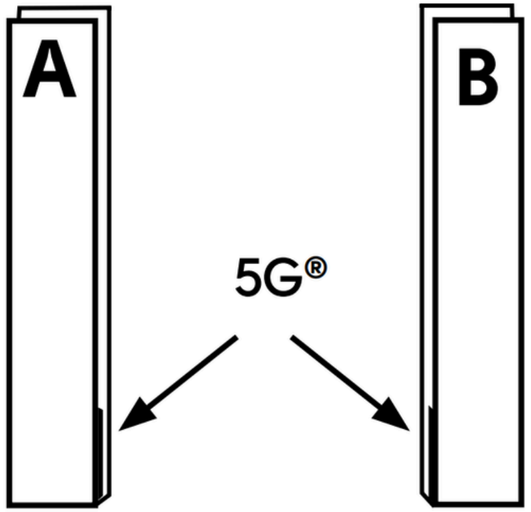


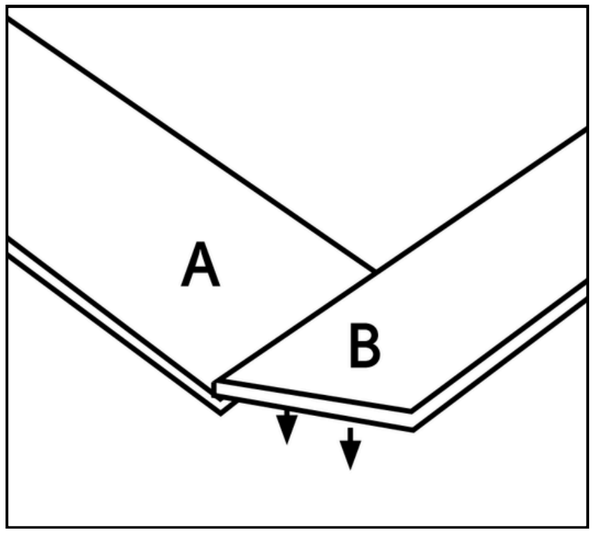
The box includes an equal quantity of A and B planks. It's crucial to keep them distinct during installation to achieve the desired Herringbone pattern.
To differentiate between the planks, look for the lower female profile. A-planks have this profile on the left side, whereas B-planks have it on the right.



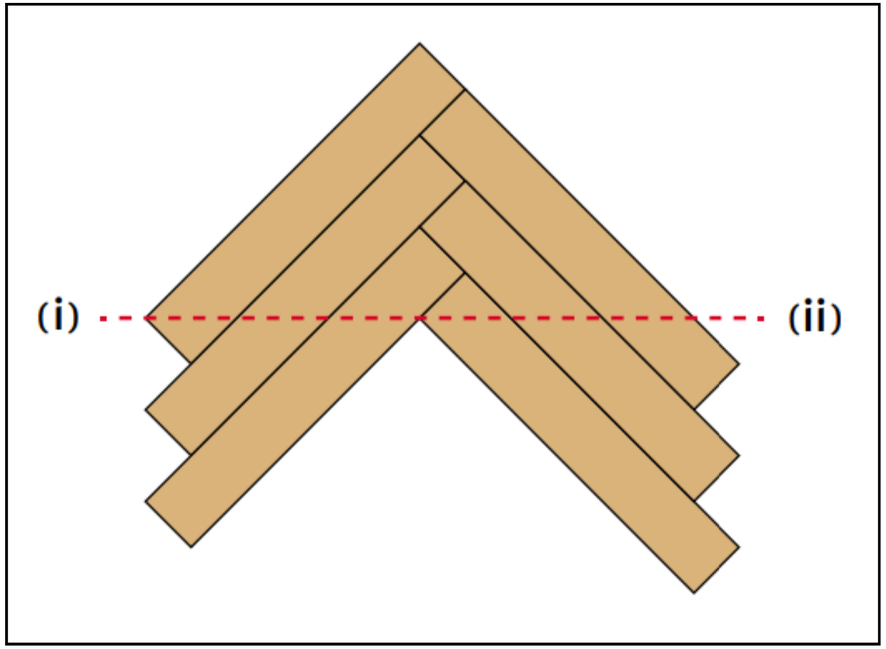
Take A-planks and B-planks and position them as shown



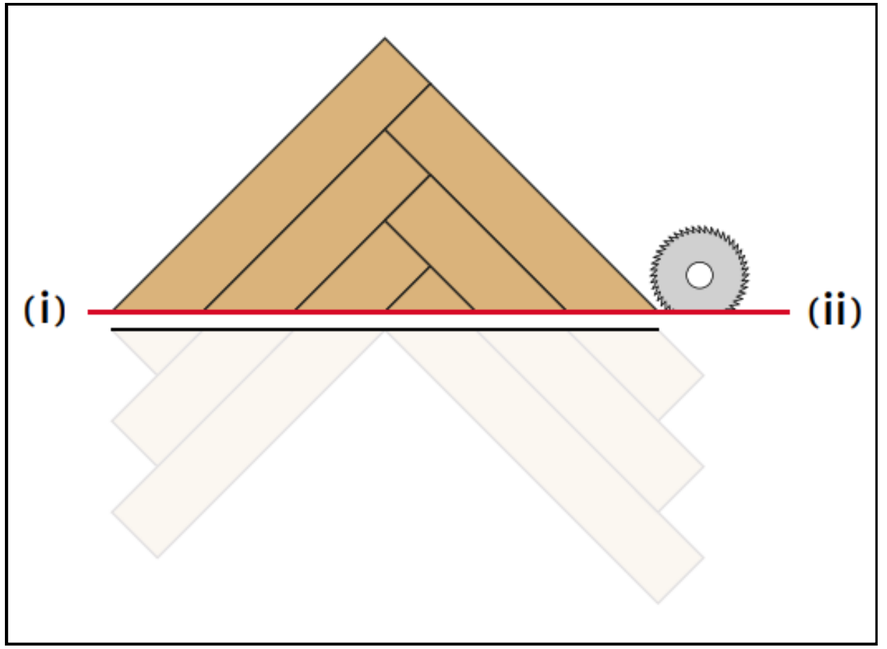
Tilt the leading edge of plank B, slide the joint together and lay flat.



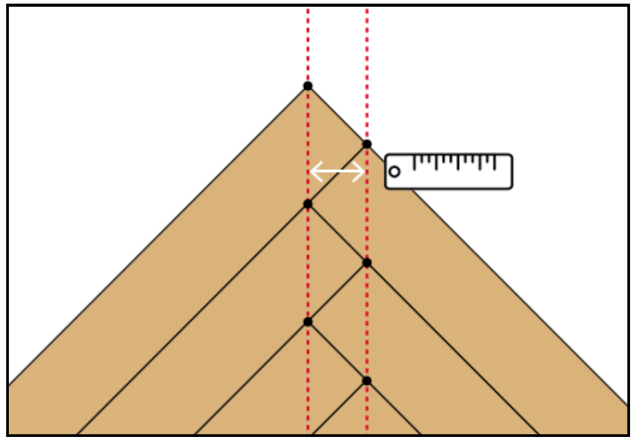
This is the starting angle. Note: 3/16” (5 mm) spacers are required at all walls or vertical abutments.



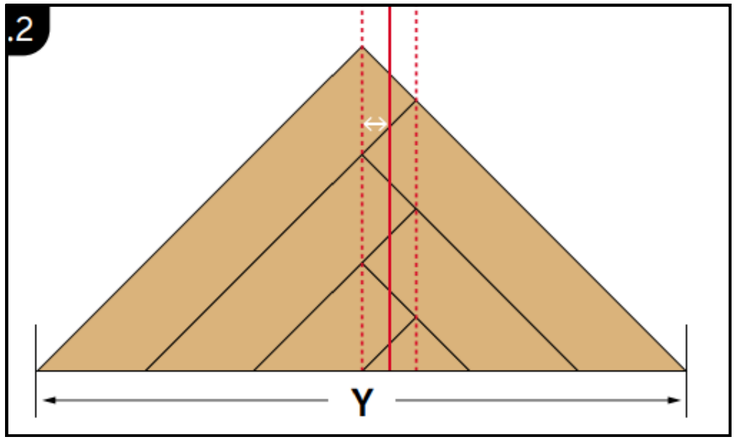
Carefully check that each individual plank is correctly aligned and engaged. Mark a line connecting points (i) and (ii) to establish a 45-degree angle.



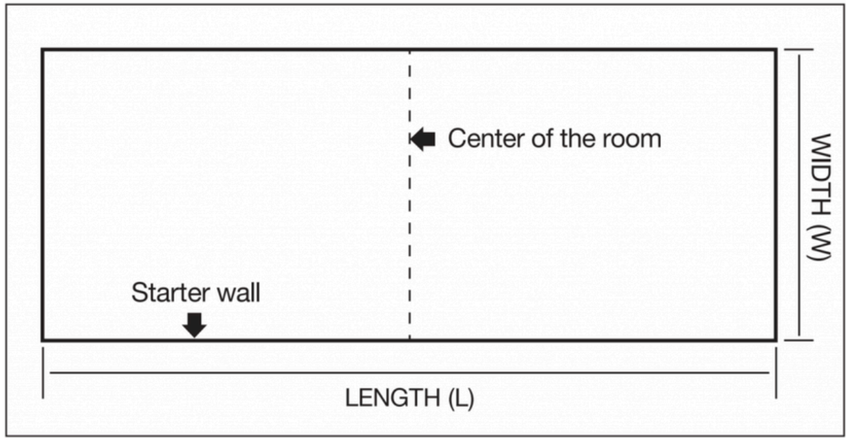
Cut the assembled triangle along the marked line using a plunge or circular saw. Or, disassemble the triangle and cut it with a utility knife.



Measure the distance between the two straight lines, originating from the corners of the planks.

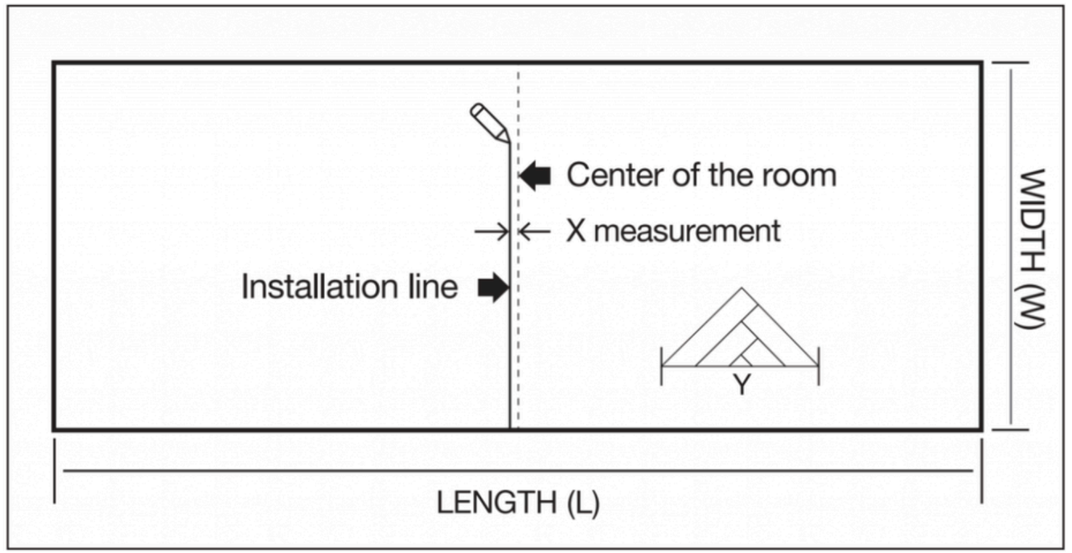


Divide this number by two and get the X measurement. The Y measurement is the width of the triangle at its widest point as shown in picture.



Find the center of the starting wall and center of the opposite wall. Snap a chalk line down the center of the room connecting these two points (Control line).

Tip: the longest wall is usually the best wall to start from.

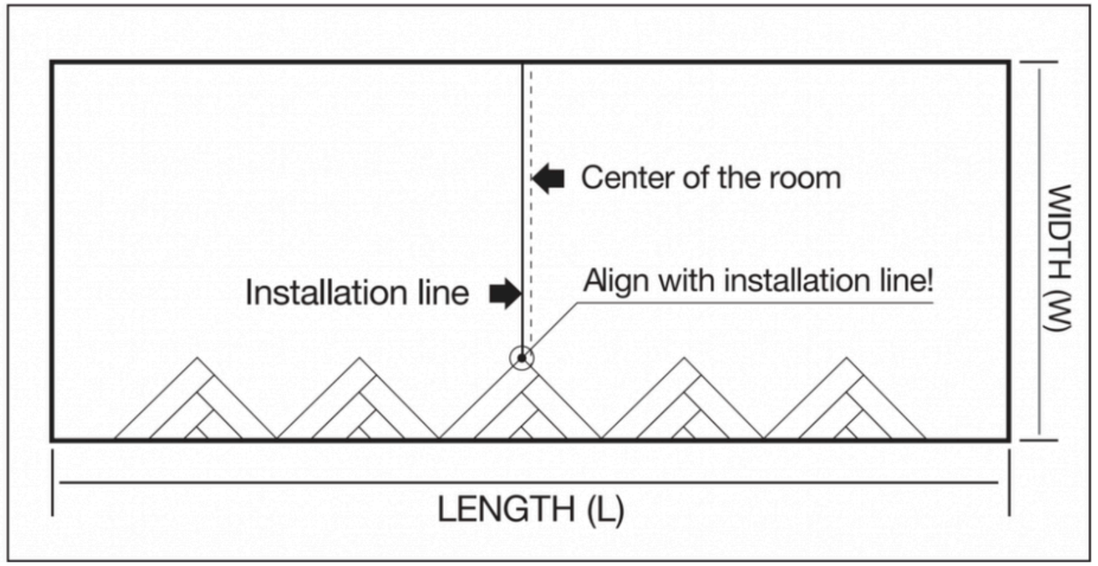


Drawing the installation line. Start from the centre of the room. Parallel offset the line using the X measurement as distance and snap a chalk line.

$$\frac{L + X}{Y} = \text{Quantity}$$

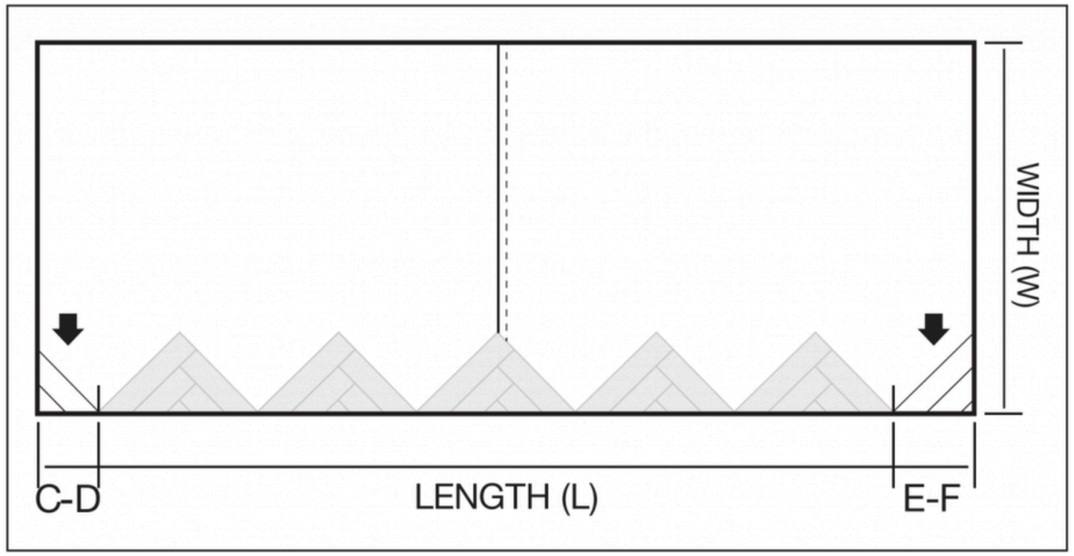
Calculate the number of starting triangles needed with the formula.

Tip: Round up to the next full number

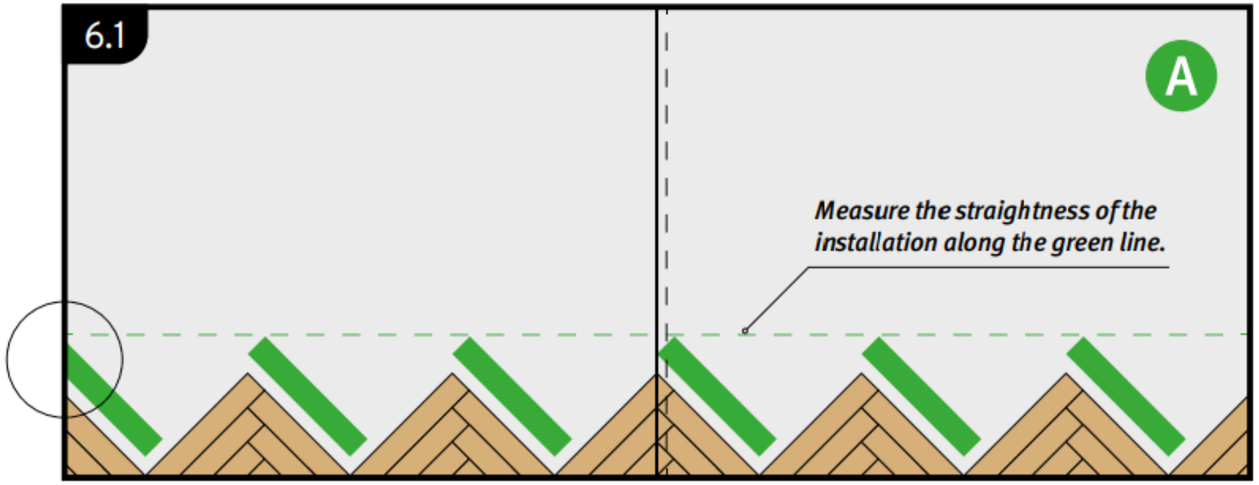


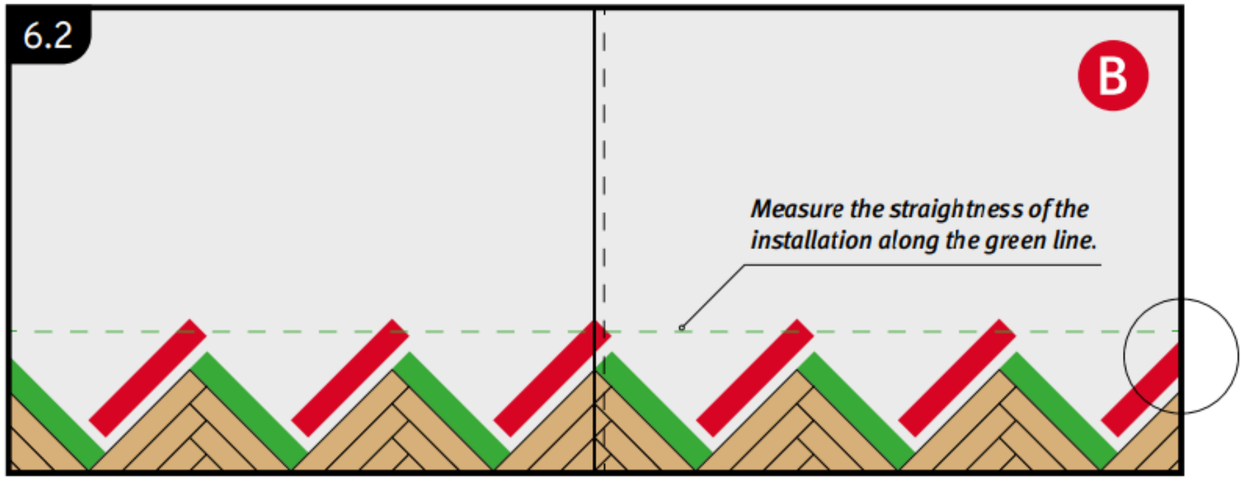
Lay out the triangles with their long side towards the starting wall. Align the tip of centre triangle with the installation line. Position spacers between the wall and the triangle bases.

Tip: Use small offcuts as spacers for the expansion gap.



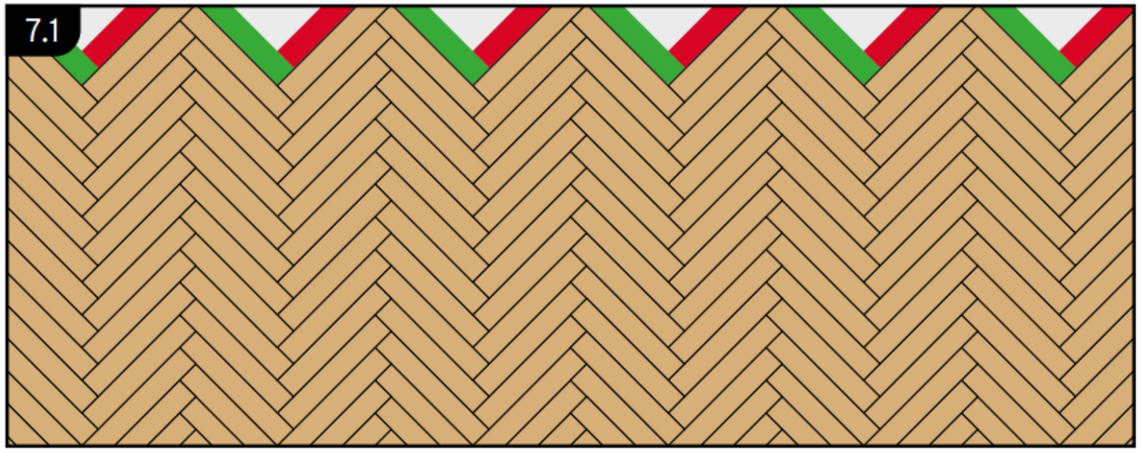
Cut the distances C-D and E-F from the remaining triangles to finish the starting row.





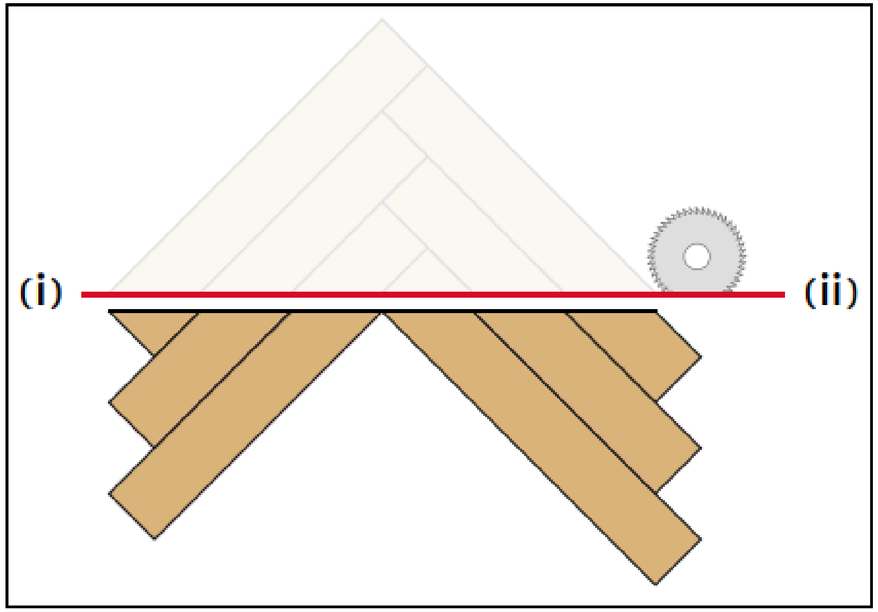
- Install “A” planks to connect all triangles. The joints between the “A” planks and the triangle need to checked as they are laid. The edges must be flush or run-off can occur.
- Cut the far left piece to size against the wall while maintaining the expansion gap. Measure the installation line to maintain straightness. Continue checking the installation line as you build your herringbone pattern. Run-off needs to be corrected as it is encountered.

- Install the “B” planks across the starting row, cutting the far right piece to size against the wall.
- Continue installing in this fashion until you reach the last row. Make sure to continue to check the installation line as the installation progresses.



Continue this alternating installation of A and B planks throughout the remainder of the installation. It is important to check frequently that:

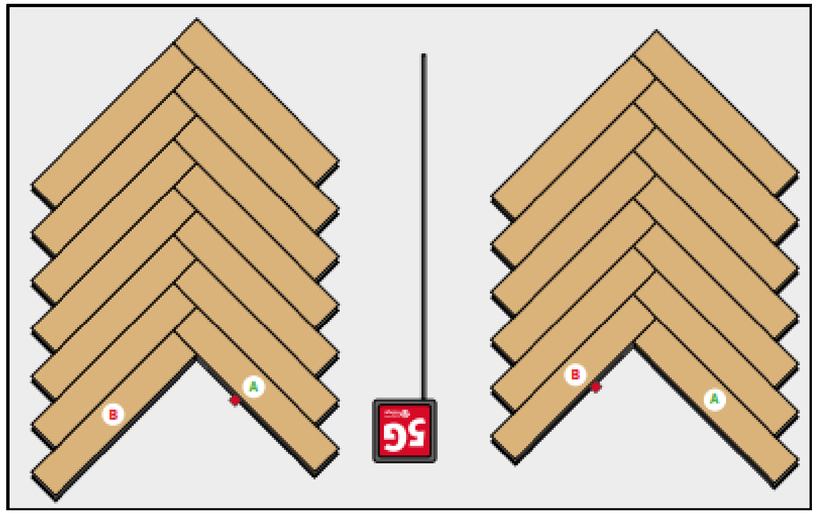
- All expansion spacers remain in position.
- All planks are aligned and the joints are fully engaged.
- The installation line is being closely followed.



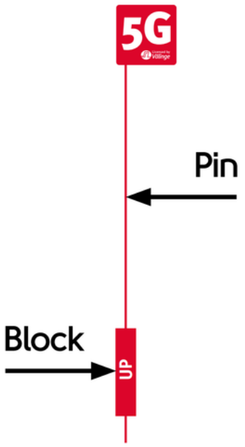
Carefully remove spacers to complete the installation.

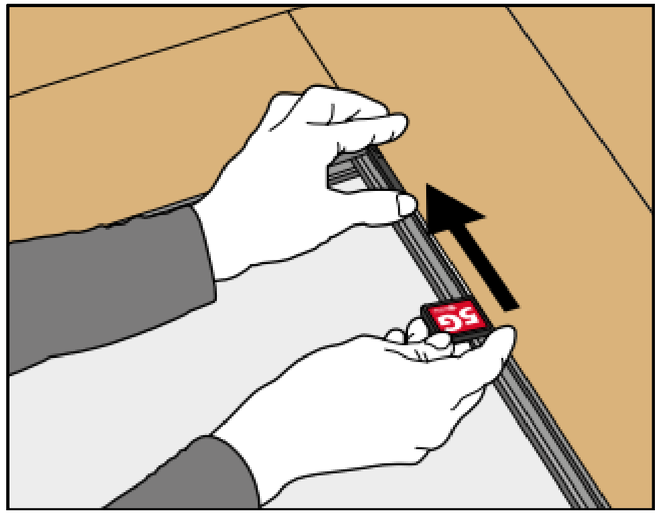
Tip: to reduce waste the offcuts from starting triangles may be used to complete the final row.

Dismantling of installed planks

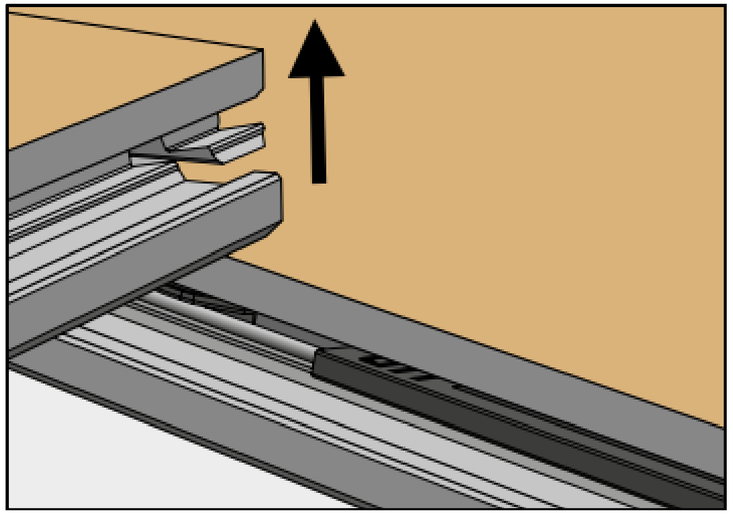


When a plank is correctly locked, it may not be possible to take it up or remove it by hand without damaging the planks. Planks can be dismantled using a 0.9mm wire.





Align the 0.9mm wire with the installed 5G joint so that the wire is between the profile of the last installed plank and the flexible tongue. Push forward the 0.9mm wire into the joint. This pushes back the flexible tongue and releases the plank for dismantling



The plank should now lift up easily on the long side.

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