THE • BLVD
COLLECTION

THEBLVD COLLECTION INSTALLATION GUIDELINES

WATER RESISTANT LAMINATE FLOORING

PLEASE READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY BEFORE YOU BEGIN. IMPROPER INSTALLATION CAN VOID THE WARRANTY.

Installation Profile:
Angle/Tap

TOOLS REQUIRED

See D1 on pg. 4

- Vapour barrier: Floor area +10%
- Sound underlayment: Floor area +5%, compressive strength (CS) > 90 kPa
- Saw
- Hammer: at least 500 gr.
- Pull Bar
- Spacer
- Measuring device
- Pencil

PRIOR TO INSTALLATION

- Carefully check flooring material for any defects. Contact your supplier immediately if any defect is found.
- Defective planks should NOT be installed.
- Remove quarter round, baseboard molding or cove base.
- Undercut doorway moldings the thickness of the flooring.
- Cartons must be stored horizontally at all times (never on edge) to prevent warping and protect the locking systems. Stack no more than 5 boxes high.
- **Do not drop** - protect carton corners and edges from impact. Dropping boxes on edges can cause interior damage to the locking system.
- Prepare substrate.

STORAGE

- Store in the room for 48 hours
- TheBLVD Laminate flooring should be stored in draught-free, dry rooms. For transportation it is necessary that the packs are protected from the weather.
- Storage before installation: The panels should be stored unopened in the middle of the room. Please store unopened TheBLVD Laminated flooring packs at a room temperature of at least 18°C (64°F) and a relative humidity of ≤ 70% for min. 48 hours.

Raw Material

TheBLVD laminate flooring is manufactured exclusively from timber which is the product of domestic (A and D, see D23 on pg. 5) forests managed on the basis of permanent sustainability. Sourcing area approx. 500 km.

INSTALLATION

MOISTURE TEST REQUIRED: Record the moisture content of the concrete substrate at the time of installation - RETAIN THESE RECORDS.

Our warranties DO NOT cover any problems caused by inadequate substructures or improper installation of said substructures.

DO NOT AFFIX TO THE SUBFLOOR

The flooring is laid without the use of any adhesives or other means of attachment - the tongue and groove are mechanically locked together. Under no circumstances must the panels be glued, nailed, or otherwise fixed (e.g. heavy objects, aquariums, etc) to the subfloor (see D2 on pg 4).

MAXIMUM SIZE WITHOUT EXPANSION GAP

The largest possible continuous installation area is 8m (26') in the direction of the panel width and 8m (26') in the direction of the panel length (see D3 on pg. 4).

Larger areas must be separated by expansion joints of at least 12 mm (1/2"). TheBLVD laminate flooring consists largely of wood. Wood is a hygroscopic material and always adapts to the ambient humidity, which in turn results in a change in dimension.

The expansion can reach up to 2 mm/m (1/16" on 3'). This fact should be considered from a construction viewpoint when laying the flooring. A minimum distance of 12 mm (1/2") from the wall must be maintained around the perimeter. Expansion joints of at least 12 mm (1/2") must be provided between rooms. These expansion joints can be covered with special profiles. A distance of 12 mm (1/2") to fixed installations, e.g. radiators, must also be maintained.

⚠ WARNING

Do not sand, dry sweep, dry scrape, drill, saw, bead-blast or mechanically chip or pulverize existing resilient flooring, backing, lining felt or asphaltic "cutback" adhesive. These products may contain asbestos Fibers or crystalline silica. Avoid creating dust. Inhalation of such dust is a cancer and respiratory tract hazard. Smoking by individuals exposed to asbestos Fibers greatly increases the risk of serious bodily harm. Unless positively certain that the product is a non-asbestos containing material, you must presume it contains asbestos. Regulations may require that the material be tested to determine asbestos content.

SUBFLOOR REQUIREMENTS

See D4 on pg. 4

- Dry, level, firm and clean sub floor.
- Evenness: The sub-floor has to be even max. 3 mm/m (1/8" on 3'). Small differences in floor level can be adjusted with an underlayment. Differences in floor level of more than max. 3 mm/m (1/8" on 3') must either be sanded down or filled in with filling/ leveling compound.
- Existing Subfloors: Old fixed carpets, needle felt carpets are unhygienic and too soft for installing laminate flooring over and must be removed. An installation on PVC and linoleum- coating can only be done-, if the floor is glued down and has no loose areas and if there is no underfloor heating.
- Cleanness: The subfloor has to be absolutely clean before installing the laminate and free of any debris.

INSTALLATION ON CONCRETE/MINERAL COMPOUND SUBFLOOR

As the duration of drying depends on climatic conditions, the stated drying periods are to be considered as guidelines. In any case, for safety purposes, two weeks should be added. Absolute certainty can only be guaranteed by adequate

measuring e.g.

- CM method (calcium carbide method). Base Drying Period Remaining Humidity CM-concrete c.f.1 week/cm 2.0%
- Anhydrate c.f. weeks/cm 0,3%
- Pureed asphalt from 18 supo/supC
- Magnesia c.f. humidity balance
- Mineral filler prod. instructions

INSTALLATION ON WOOD SUBFLOORS

Wooden constructions must be sufficiently ventilated (4cm²/sup_ ventilation area per each m²/sup_ of flooring). Principally sub-floors consisting of wood (chipboard, hardboard and floorboard etc.) must not be covered with airtight materials as beneath the covering the microorganisms find ideal conditions to exist thereby ruining the floor.

Since sufficient ventilation must be allowed, in sections of the installation near the wall wooden strip must be adjusted to allow for ventilation to pass through floor construction, including after the floor is installed. It must be presumed that the existing hollow/space underneath the construction will be constantly dry, to guarantee the balance of moisture of the wooden construction independent of the seasons, and thereby PE film as vapour absorption will not be needed.

SUBFLOOR

See D5 on pg. 4

1. PE Film

A PE film (polyethylene film) or similar of at least 0.2 mm thickness must be laid as a vapour barrier against rising moisture. Allow the PE film to overlap by 20 mm (1“). Glue joints together. Pull the film 4-5 cm (11/2 - 2“) up the wall.

2. Impact Sound Insulation

Apart from the acoustic properties, the impact sound insulation system must has a sufficient **C**ompressive **S**trength. Requirement: CS ≥ 90 kPa ≙ 9to / m²

We recommend products made of the material XPS (extruded polystyrene hard foam). A combination of impact sound and vapor barrier can also be used.

RADIANT HEAT SUBFLOORS

TheBLVD laminate flooring can be installed trouble-free in conjunction with hot water underfloor heating systems (see D7 on pg. 4). More information is available upon request. Contact the Urbanfloor Technical Department for more information (contact info available on pg. 3).

BEGINNING THE INSTALLATION

Laying Direction

Recommended installation direction is lengthwise to the main light source (see D6 on pg. 4). Flooring consists of several individual boards. The single planks can always be seen in strong light. The joints are more visible crosswise than lengthwise to the light source. Because of the panel format there are less joints in the length than in the width. This is only recommended because there are also other influences.

Panel Mixing

Prepare at least 4 packs of flooring (see D8 on pg. 4). Mix panels from different packs during installation. We recommend alternate fitting of the panels from four different packs at the same time. Keep alternating the panels across the entire floor area. This guarantees the best possible appearance of your Urbanfloor flooring product.

Check for Defective Panels

Always carefully inspect the panels for damage before installation (see D9 on pg. 4). Color, decor, clean edgeprocessing and small damages or visual imperfections on the surface. Panels with minor damage can be used in situations were the panels have to be cut.

The installation has to be done using daylight or equivalent good lighting because it can be possible that small damages can‘t be recognized. No complaints can be accepted in the case of panels which have already been used.

First Panel Row Towards the Wall

Please ensure a minimum of > 50 mm (> 2”) width of the first and last row (see D10 on pg. 4).

The panels must follow the course of the wall; unevenness 5 mm (1/5“) must be marked on the first row of panels using a spacer. The panels have to be sawn lengthways following the marking. The last row of panels at the opposite wall should not be less than 5 cm (2“) wide, if so, the width of the first row of panels should be cut down lengthways to avoid this. Please make sure that there is a min. distance to the wall of 12 mm (1/2“). Bear this in mind when calculating the last row.

Starting the Installation

Remove the tongue of the first panel row and lay it against the wall (see D11 on pg. 4).

First Row

Insert the panel at an angle of approx. 25° degrees and lower the panel to lock into place (see D12 on pg. 4). Connect the panels of the first row on the short side. Insert the panel into the groove of the first panel at an angle of 25° degrees; and lower the panel to lock it into place. Ensure that the row is straight.

Offset Installation

Mark length, of last panel in each row to allow for minimum offset to the following rows (see D13 on pg. 5). For accurate cutting of the last panel in the row, rotate this through 180° degrees; and with the pattern side upwards, place beside the already installed row. Allow for distance from wall at end of panel. Mark out offcut and saw off.

Always saw from the upper surface of the panel (to avoid splintering the edges) only when using an electric jig saw or a hand-held circular saw should the patterned side be placed facing downwards. Start each row with the left of the left-over piece from the preceding row. The transverse shocks must be set in an appropriate offset. Because of the offset there is stability in the lay up.

(Longitudinal Connection) Angle/Tap:

Place the panel lengthwise at an angle of approx. 25° and angle it in (see D14 on pg. 5). Shift the panel already now to the short side of the first panel. Push the panel down gently so that the prestressed profile locks in neatly. Pay attention to the positioning of the short sides to ensure the profile pieces are perfectly aligned. Once the plank is lying flat, place the tapping block on the profile and use a hammer to gently tap so that the tongue and groove have a tight connection. Please note that the tapping block should be positioned properly on the tongue so damage does not occur.

(Diagonal Connection) Angle/Tap:

To start the second row, place the plank lengthwise and angle at approx. 25° before dropping the plank down. Install the next plank by angling the long side at approx. 25° and dropping down, keeping in mind the short side should be 2-3mm away from the end of the previous plank. Pay attention to the positioning of the short sides to ensure the profile pieces are perfectly aligned. Once the plank is lying flat, place the tapping block on the profile and use a hammer to gently tap so that the tongue and groove have a tight connection. Please note that the tapping block should be positioned properly on the tongue so damage does not occur.

Installation with Stair-Stepping Offset:

The panels are laid according to the numbering in the image (see D15 on pg. 5, trim the first row if necessary, as described in D10 on pg. 4). In this sequence, the first 3 rows are laid out in the room. This way of laying ensures that the rows are connected in straight lines. The pre-installed rows are then pushed against the wall. The distance between the wall and the panel rows is fixed with space wedges. After that, the laying can be continued row by row.

If You Can’t Angle the Panels

Special cases: If you are not able to angle the panels (e.g. under a door frame or low fitted radiator) cut away the locking edge, Glue and tap the panels tight together (see D16 on pg. 5). If you are not able to angle the panels (e.g. under a door frame or low fitted radiator) you have to cut away the locking edge of lip

of the bottom groove by using a wood chisel or a small block plane. Run a bead of glue on the modified tongue and groove. Tap the panels tight together by using a hammer and push block or pull-bar. If necessary fix it with an adhesive tape.

Installation Around Heating Pipes
(Min. Distance 12 mm (½")
Position the panel row so that a transverse joint coincides with the pipe (see D17 on pg. 5). Join up the sawn off piece again tightly behind the heating pipe (using the spacer). Position the panel row so that a transverse joint coincides with the pipe. First cut the panel to the correct length. Then lay the panel section beside the actual position, measure the recesses with the ruler and draw in.

Installation Toward Wooden Door Frames
Minimum distance 12 mm (½")
Lay a panel next to the door frame (with the patterned side facing downwards). Cut into the door frame with the straight back saw (see D18 on pg. 5). Then slide the panel under the frame with the patterned side upwards Don't forget to allow for freedom of movement here too - 12 mm (1/2").

Installation Toward Metal Door Frames
Minimum distance 12 mm (½")
Mark the measurements of the metal door frame on the panel, remember the necessary distance 12 mm (1/2") on each side. Now saw out the marked section (see D18 on pg. 5). Place the panel and make sure, that the freedom of movement is given 12 mm (1/2").

The Final Panel Row
Lay a panel exactly on the previous row (see D19 on pg. 5). Lay a second panel (original width) on the top of it and draw an exact line for cutting. Cut away excess wood. Join the panel lengthways. Minimum expansion gap 1.5 mm/lm (1/16" on 3'). Measure the exact width of the last panel row. To do this lay a panel on the previous panel row . Then lay a second panel on the panel to be measured with the tongue to the wall and use as a straight edge. Cut away excess wood. Minimum expansion gap 1.5 mm/lm (1/16" on 3'). Insert the panel lengthways and lower down.

NOTE: Installation in Kitchens & Bathrooms
If the installation is to take place in an area that is susceptible to spills or liquid getting behind skirting (molding) boards, the perimeter of the room must be completely sealed (see D21 on pg. 5). A 13mm (3/8") compressible polyethylene (PE) foam backer rod should be inserted to fill all expansion spaces. The backer rod should be completely covered with 100% silicone sealant around the entire perimeter of the installation.

An acrylic sealant should not be used. A small silicone bead should be applied where the skirting (molding) meets the floor, creating a perimeter barrier to prevent any spills or liquids from getting underneath or behind the skirting. The same result can be achieved with waterproof skirting. Any fixed objects, door frames, etc. should be sealed in the same way using a 100% silicone sealant.

GENERAL CARE & MAINTENANCE TIPS

Environmental Factors
Avoid exposure to direct sunlight for prolonged periods of time. During peak sunlight hours, use drapes or blinds to minimize the direct sunlight on the flooring. Most types of flooring will be affected by continuous strong sunlight. In addition, excessive temperatures are not good for resilient floors. Some natural ventilation or intermittent air conditioning in vacant homes should be considered. Long term continuous inside temperatures over 95°F combined with strong direct sunlight will damage the flooring and cause the installation to fail.

If your floor has been exposed to excessive amounts of water due to flooding, simply remove the water as quickly as possible. A dehumidifier should be promptly turned on in the room to reduce the moisture levels back to normal. Do not dry the room below the normal moisture level that existed previously.

Dog & Animal Care
Keep nails clipped. Dogs running through the house can scratch any finish. Put a mat down to stand between your pet's water dish and your floor.

Area Rug Backings
Only rugs with a natural backing (i.e., felt) are safe for Cascade Fine Sands flooring. Avoid rugs with a rubber or abrasive backing, as these can damage or discolor a floor.

Floor Protectors
Use felt protectors under legs of chairs and furniture (see D20 on pg. 5). Non-abrasive, felt-backed products are best. Rubber or plastic products can damage and discolor your floor. Caster wheeled chairs are not recommended as, over time, they can damage your laminate flooring. Put flower pots on water resistant mats.

Removing Scuff Marks
If scuff marks cannot be removed using a damp rag, stubborn scuffs can be removed by the use of a tennis ball or pencil eraser. Gently rub in long direction of plank.

Repairing Small Damages
Should minor damages such as cracks or indentations occur, you can take care of it yourself with the color coordinated repair-set (see D22 on pg. 5). This won't reduce the quality of the floor. Greater damage, however, should be repaired by a trained
professional.

Floor Cleaning
For daily care, sweeping or vacuuming will suffice (see D20 on pg. 5). Footprints and dirt can easily be removed with damp cloth. Please use a well-wrung out; damp cloth. Under no circumstances should the floor be cleaned with a wet cloth or mop or be soaked with liquid.

During the cleaning process, rinse applicator often in a separate pail of clean water. A dirty applicator can spread dirt to other areas, causing streaks and haziness. Remember: use a damp (never wet) applicator – squeeze out surplus water and ensure that the residual water evaporates from the floor within one minute. If it takes longer, there is too much moisture on the applicator.

Moving Appliances
When moving heavy items, such as appliances, slide a ⅛" Masonite sheet under the heavy objects to prevent floor damage.

VISIT OUR WEBSITE: WWW.URBANFLOOR.COM
FOR ANY RECENT UPDATES OF INSTALLATION GUIDELINES

TheBLVD Laminate products are distributed through Urbanfloor.
Call the Urbanfloor technical department with any questions or concerns.

URBANFLOOR®

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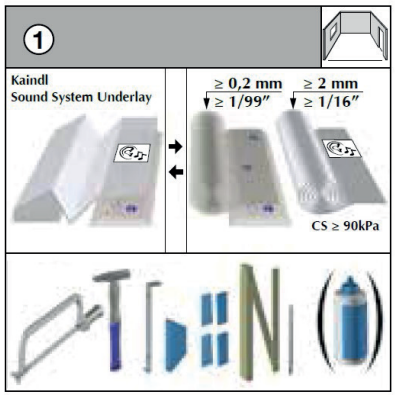
Last update: 12/9/21

D1



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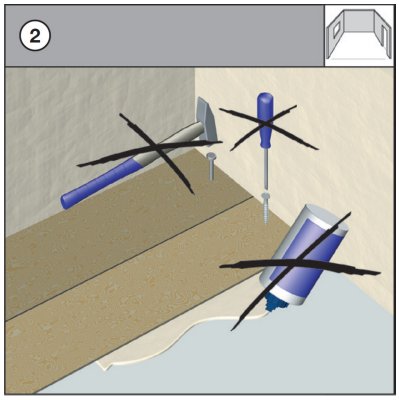

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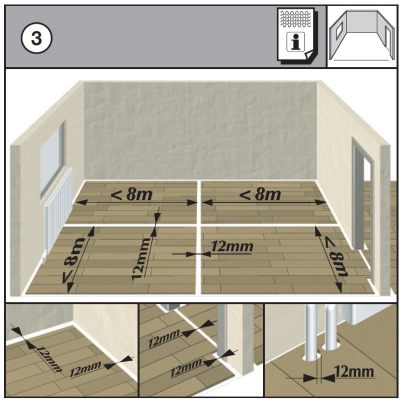

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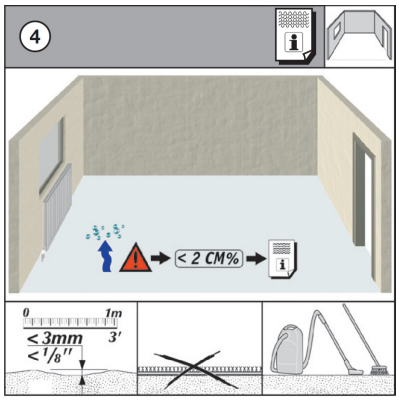

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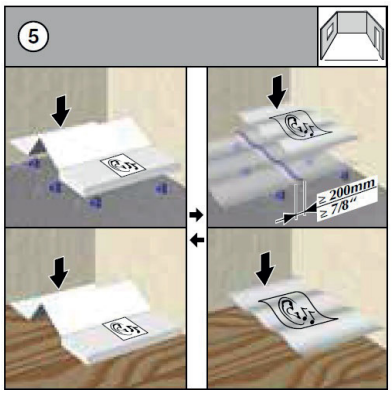

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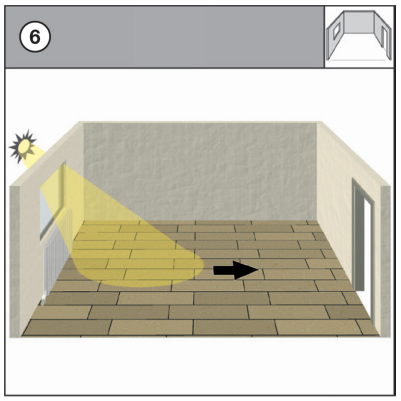

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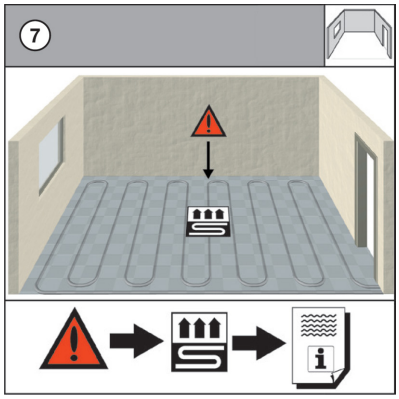

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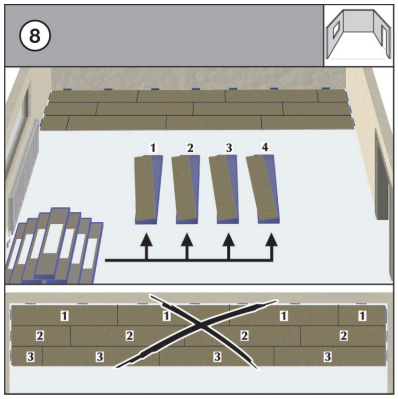

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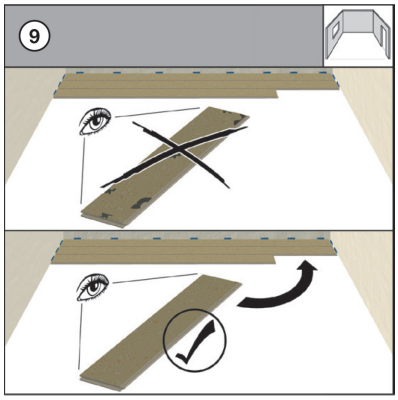

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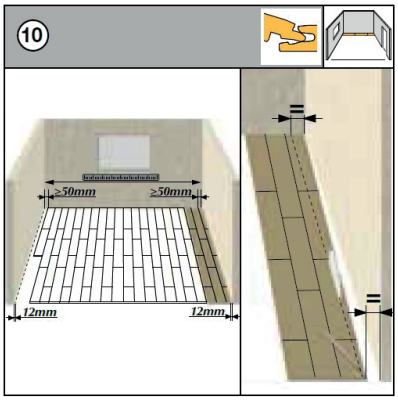

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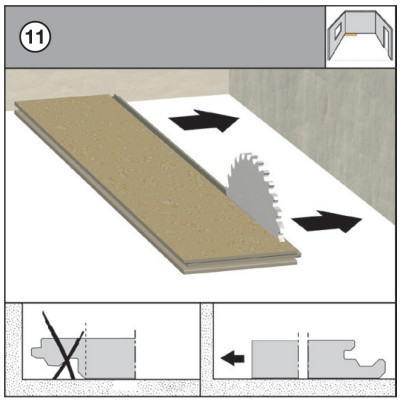

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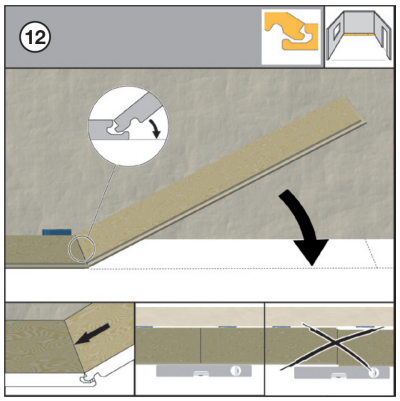

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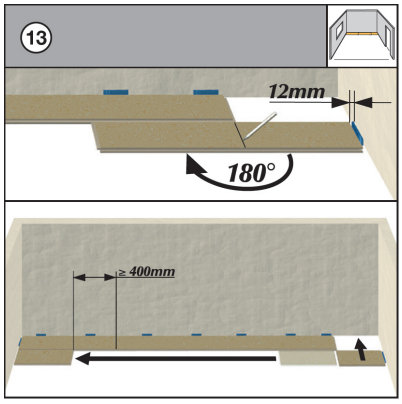

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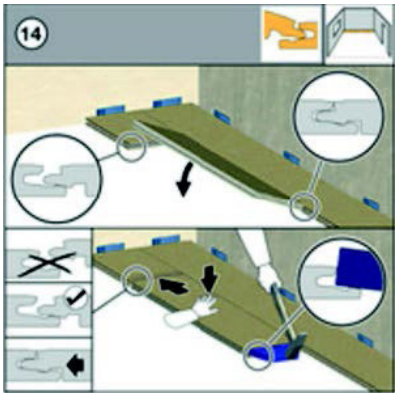

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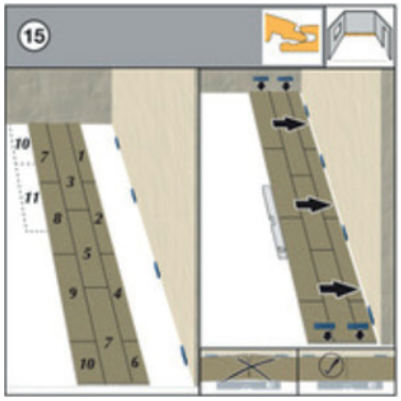

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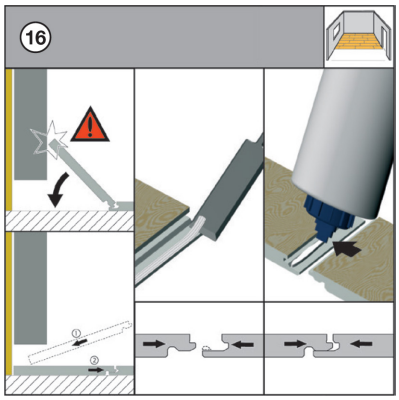

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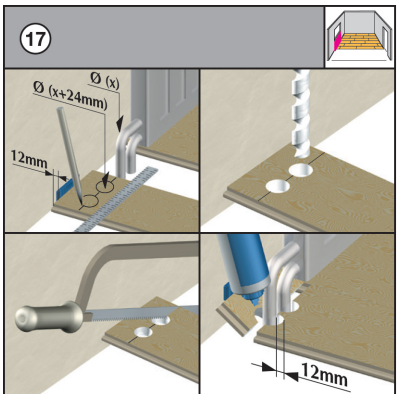

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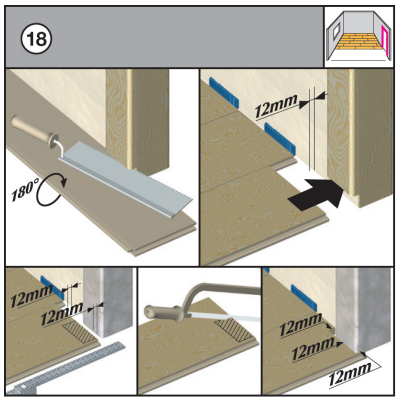

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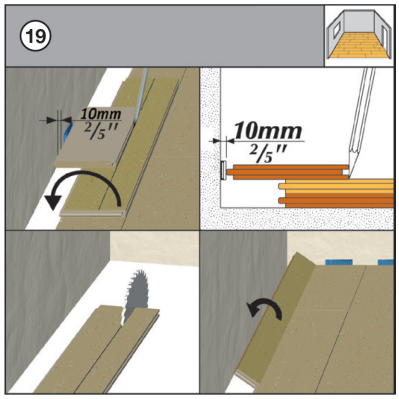

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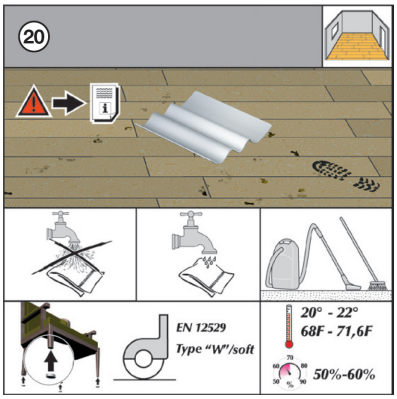

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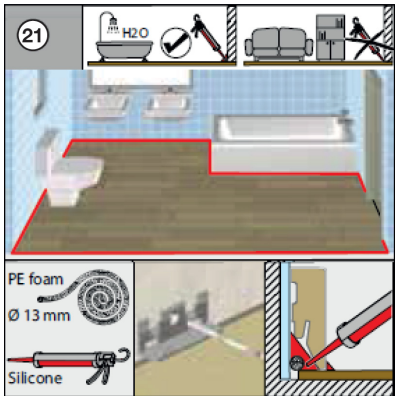

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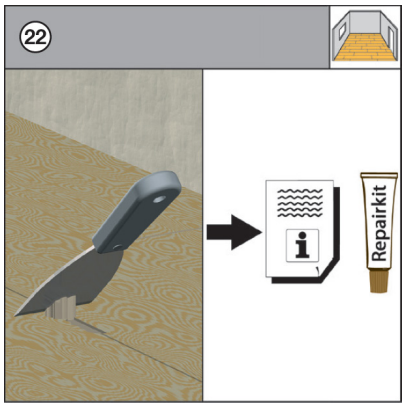

D23