



SPC HERRINGBONE FLOORING

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS: **DROPLOC**

GENERAL INFORMATION

Rigid Core Loc Herringbone Design Vinyl Flooring features a PVC construction with a built-in underlay for a strong, waterproof, and acoustically impressive flooring option. These planks utilize a unique locking system, eliminating adhesive and providing a floating floor that can be installed in one action. No additional underlay is needed, but professional installation and adherence to instructions are required for warranty coverage.

Important: INSTALLATION & SUBFLOOR PREPARATION

Follow national standards and current best practices for installing Rigid Core Herringbone Vinyl Flooring. Ensure proper subfloor preparation, flooring installation, and value protection measures for optimal performance. Upon material receipt, verify correct colors, no damage, and single batch consistency (if requested). Subfloors must be hard, clean, and free from contamination, dry, durable, flat and sound.

Claims for visual defects only accepted before installation and cutting.

Flooring can be installed over most hard subfloors when prepared appropriately.

Remove all debris and vacuum the whole subfloor area prior to commencing the installation. Where underfloor heating is used the maximum temperature on the surface of the flooring must never exceed 27°C. Subfloors should be tested for moisture in accordance with local standards. Solid subfloors should demonstrate a maximum damp content of 75%RH before the installation can begin.

- Remove any unevenness in the subfloor prior to installation.
- High spots and ridges should be removed to prevent damaging the plank's locking mechanism.
- Remove any unevenness in the subfloor prior to installation.
- Never exceed a maximum deviation of 5mm when measured under a 3m long straight edge. High spots and ridges should be removed to prevent damaging the plank's locking mechanism.

CONDITIONING

Rigid Core Herringbone Vinyl Flooring must be protected against dirt and moisture during storage and both before and during the installation. The climatic conditions acceptable for the installation of Rigid Core Loc Herringbone Vinyl Flooring are:

Floor temperature > 10°C

Room temperature < 37°C

INSTALLATION UTENSILS

YOU WILL NEED

- Pencil
- Utility knife
- Measuring tape
- Carpenter's adjustable square
- Suitable Straight Edge
- Pull bar
- Tapping block
- Spacers
- Hammer
- Knee protectors
- Chalk line or laser to measure the space

Important: Information

- The key to a successful floating Herringbone installation is to first form a number of triangles from A and B planks as shown below in figures 1.1 – 4.1 which fit along the longest wall to commence the installation.
- (see General Information on Page 1) use spacers between the wall and the perimeter planks to maintain the correct expansion gap.
- No additional underlay is required - see subfloor preparation information (General Information Page 1).
- Never install very heavy pieces of furniture such as kitchen islands/cabinets directly on top of the flooring.
- The climatic conditions for installation should be: a floor temp of >10°C and a room temp of between 10-37°C.

- Always follow the prevailing local and/or national standards surrounding subfloor preparation.

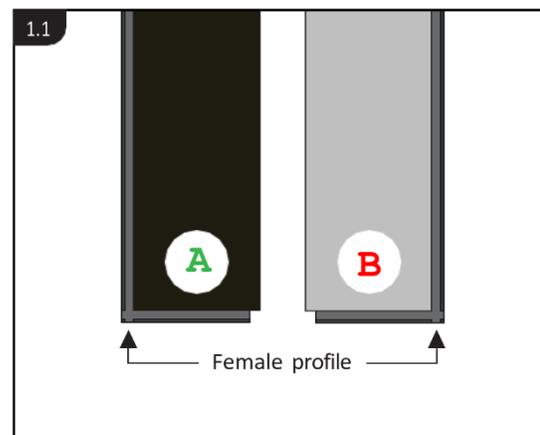
INSTALLATION STEPS

STEP 1: cleaning

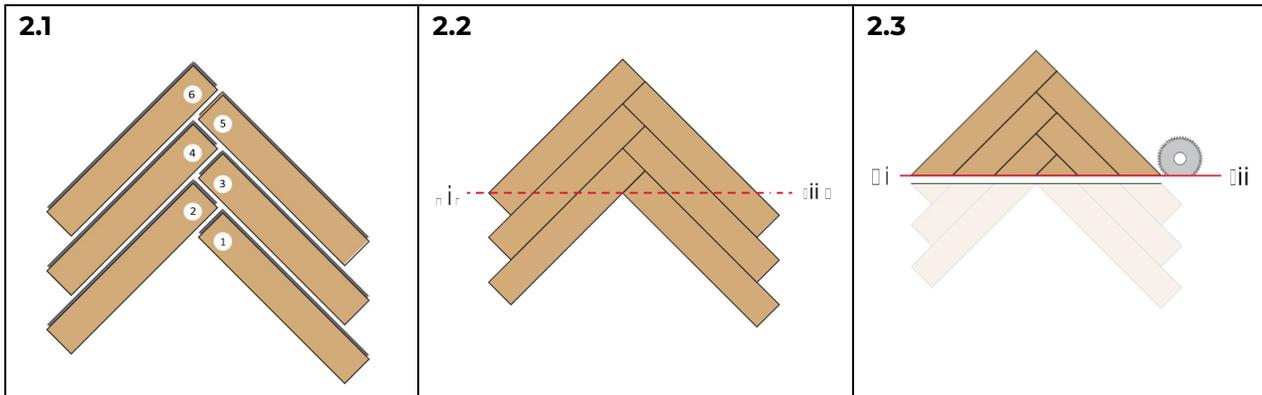
Remove all unevenness and vacuum the entire subfloor area before beginning installation.

STEP 2: Separate planks into A and B planks

- The box contents are equally split between A and B planks. To form a Herringbone installation, it's important that the planks are correctly identified and kept separated during the installation.
- A-planks can be identified by the black under pad and the lower female profile being on the Left-hand side; and the B-planks by the grey under pad and with the lower female profile on the Right hand side (see figure 1.1).



STEP 3: Build starting triangles



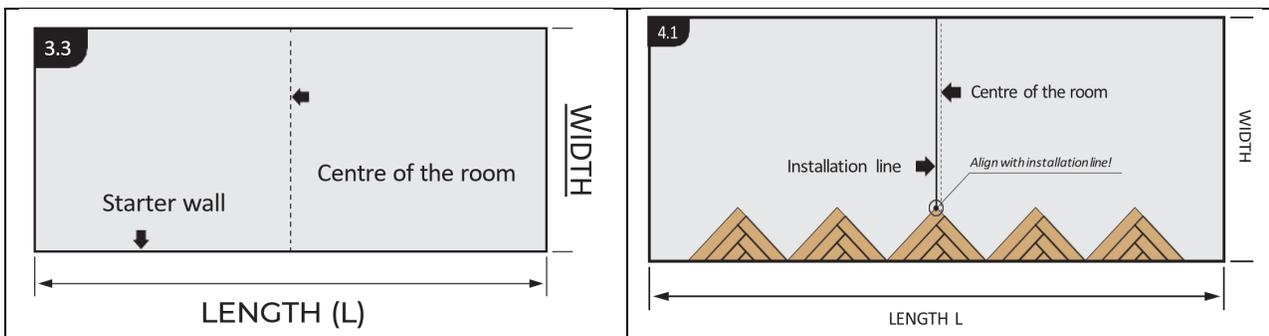
- Take A-planks and B-planks and position them as shown in figure 2.1.
- Install the planks precisely and in the order indicated by the numbers on the planks in figure.
- Carefully check that each individual plank is correctly aligned and engaged. Mark a line from points (i) to (ii) as illustrated in figure 2.2, ensuring that a 45-degree angle is achieved.
- Cut the assembled triangle at the marked line from point (i) to (ii). Alternatively, the marked triangle can be disengaged and cut with a utility knife, prior to reassembling the triangle.

STEP 4: Calculating the number of triangles

Define the wall from where you intend to start the installation.

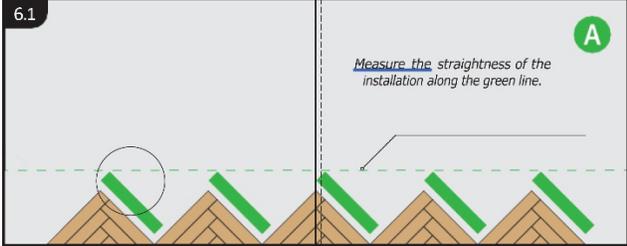
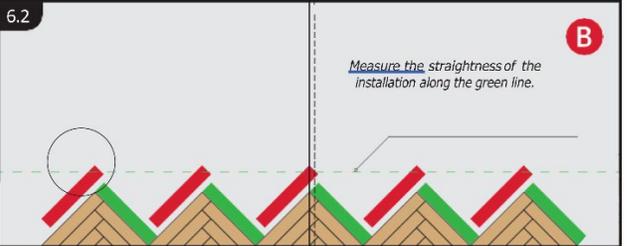
Mark out the center of the room.

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

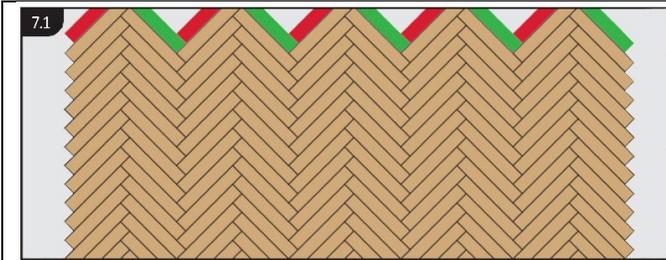


<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Define the wall on which you want to start the installation Note: The longest wall is usually the best wall to start from Measure the total length of the wall and make a mark in the middle Repeat this distance in the center of the room to have a guide line to follow Note: You can make this guide line using a laser or chalk line Align the triangle you just made with the guide line and using the measuring tape calculate how many complete triangles you need to cover the edge of the wall. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lay out the triangles with their long side towards the starting wall. Align the tip of center triangle with the installation line. Position spacers between the wall and the triangle bases. <p>Tip: Use small offcuts as spacers for the expansion gap.</p>
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STEP 5: Further installation of rows

<p>6.1 A</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Install A-planks to connect the triangles. The joints need to be checked carefully to ensure the planks are correctly aligned and fully engaged. Cut in the last piece on the left hand side (as indicated) to fit to the perimeter wall, not forgetting the expansion gap. 	<p>6.2 B</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Next install the B-planks. Cut in the last piece on the right hand side (as indicated) to fit to the perimeter wall, not forgetting the expansion gap. Measure the alignment of the tips of the triangles along the horizontal dotted green line above using a suitable length straight edge. Repeat this check throughout the remainder of the installation. Any deviations should be brought back in line.
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STEP 6: Last row installation



When you can no longer put any more planks, measure the remaining space with the measuring tape

- Write these measurements in new planks
- Cuts according to the necessary angle
- Place the final pieces following the same pattern from the beginning

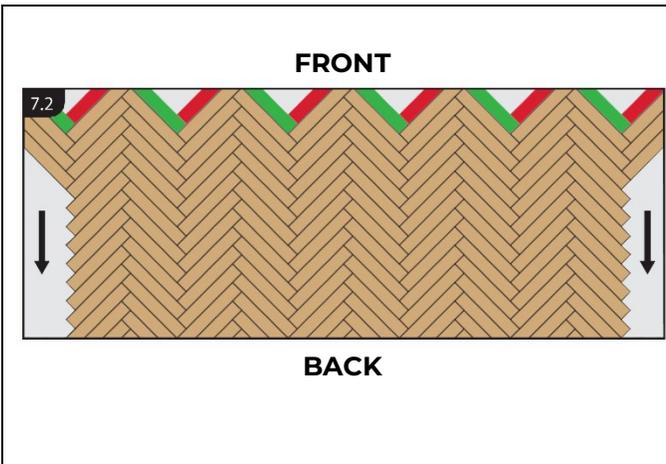
Right (Black - A) and Left (Gray - B)

Important:

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
- Use the pull bar to strengthen the joints in difficult areas

STEP 7: Edges and corners



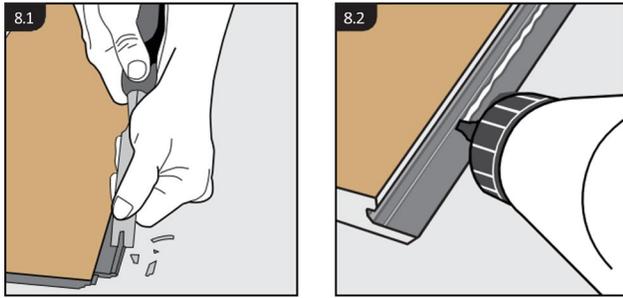
After finished the rows from back to front, the installation of the edges goes front to back

- Measure the spaces of the gaps
- Mark this distance in new planks
- Cut and place until fill all the spaces
- For the corners you need to take to measures, the side and the back to assemble perfectly in the remaining space

Repeat this process in the other side

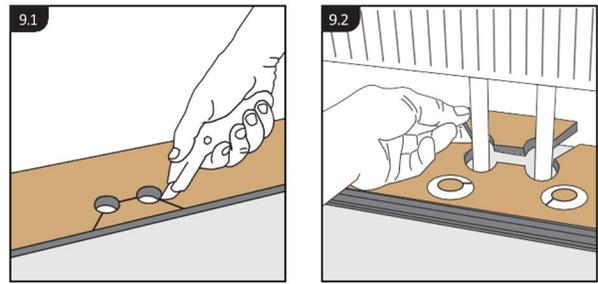
EXTRA STEPS

Final row where angling is not possible



Where the planks can no longer be installed together using the Angled Fold Down Installation method. Remove the upstand on the locking element of the protruding lower female profile (fig. 8.1). Then, use a suitable contact adhesive in accordance with the manufacturer's instruction (fig. 8.2) to connect the planks. Remember to place spacers between these planks and the wall to maintain the expansion gap.

Installation around radiator/heating pipes



Mark the centers of the holes on both the long and short sides using a carpenter's square and a pencil. Where the marks cross, drill a pilot hole using a thin #6 or #8 drill bit. Further drill the hole with a spade bit wide enough to accommodate both the diameter of the pipe and the required expansion gap. Cut around as shown with a saw or utility knife (fig. 9.1) and put a bead of suitable contact adhesive on the cut piece and replace (fig. 9.2). Insert a spacer directly behind the inserted piece to wedge it in place ensuring that the correct sized expansion gap has been left. Leave this in place until the adhesive has hardened.