

Metropolis SPC Water Proof Flooring

FLOATING INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS Glue-Down Installation Not Recommended

**PLEASE READ ALL INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY BEFORE YOU BEGIN INSTALLATION.
IMPROPER INSTALLATION WILL VOID WARRANTY**

Always check panels for defects such as chips and color or sheen differences under well-lit conditions in good light. Also check that the click channel is clean and free of debris. Always work out of multiple boxes to mix product to achieve proper pattern repeat and color appearance. Color variation between flooring, samples and replacement material is expected and is not a product defect.

If the appearance of a board is questionable for either dimensions or appearance, the installer should not use this piece. A replacement carton can be obtained through your dealer in a reasonable time.

SUBFLOOR PREPARATION

Metropolis Floor is a waterproof product. Moisture will not damage the product. When installed, it does not produce a moisture barrier nor does it protect the walls or structure of the home. Only installing a moisture barrier in a crawl space or under the flooring over a concrete floor can insure this.

SUBFLOOR REQUIREMENTS

All subfloors must be dry, structurally sound to support the floor, free of debris and foreign matter, and flat to 3/16" in a 10-foot radius. Moisture testing is not required, however the concrete substrate must be visually dry. Wood subfloors must be dry and properly secured to accept a top floor. Do not put additional underlayment that can exceed 2mm thickness of cushion, excluding moisture barrier. This may damage joints in locking mechanism and it voids warranty of the flooring structure. The subfloor must be secured every 6" along joists with nails or screws to avoid squeaking. The floor must be leveled and flat. High spots must be ground down and low spots must be filled with a Portland cement leveling compound. Please note that Metropolis Floor is not approved for installation over any type of carpet. Tiles including ceramic, resilient, and sheet vinyl must be well bonded to the subfloor, must be level and flat, and must be clean. Existing vinyl floors should not be sanded as they may contain asbestos.

BASIC INSTALLATION

Start in a corner by placing the first panel with its trimmed side facing the wall. Use space along each wall to maintain an expansion space of 6mm (1/4") between the wall and the flooring. To attach the second panel, insert the end tongue of the panel into the end groove of the first panel at a 20 degree angle. Lower the panel flat to the floor. Line up the edges carefully. Continue connecting the first row until you reach the last full panel. Fit the last panel by rotating the panel 180 degrees with the pattern

side upward, place it beside the row, and mark it. Saw off the excess plank. Attach as described above. Begin the next row with the off cut piece from the previous row to stagger the pattern. Pieces should be a minimum of 20cm (8") long and joint offset should be at least 20cm (8"). Start the second row by pushing the long side tongue of the panel into the long-side groove of the very first panel at about a 45 degree angle. When lowered, the plank will click into place. Attach the second panel of the new row on the long side as described above. Push this panel as close as possible to the previous row. To attach this second panel to the previous panel, lightly tap the end using the Paradigm professional tapping block. Continue along in the same fashion. To fit the last row, lay a panel on top of the previous row. With the tongue to the wall, lay another panel upside down on the one to be measured and use it as a ruler. Don't forget to allow room for ¼" spacers. Cut the panel and attach it into position. Door frames and heating vents also require expansion room. First cut the panel to the correct length. Then place the cut panel next to its actual position and use a ruler to measure the areas to be cut out and mark them. Cut out the marked points allowing the necessary expansion distance on each side. Door frames can be trimmed by turning a panel upside down and using a handsaw to cut away the necessary height so that panels slide easily under the frame.