



TACKY TILE

Installation instruction

Introduction

Tacky Tile has a Tacky technology backing that bonds firmly but not permanently to the subfloor, making installation easy, fast and clean. If at any time you need to remove one, some or even all of the planks, they come up cleanly and easily without damaging or leaving residue on the subfloor. You can walk on the floor during and immediately after installation.

Tools

Pencil, measuring instrument, spacers, utility knife, and shears for contour or curved cuts.

Focus points

Check all planks in daylight before and during installation.
Defective planks must never be used.

- The ideal conditions are at least 65°F, and no higher than 85°F for 48 hours prior to installation, with a HVAC system regulating the relative humidity between 50-60% for a week prior to installation.
- Let the planks acclimate for 48 hours in the unopened packing at the normal room temperature in the middle of the room where the floor is to be installed.
- Room humidity can vary according to the season, so it is vital that the floor is able to expand and contract. For this reason, make sure you leave an expansion joint of minimum 8-10 mm (5/16" to 3/8") on all sides of the floor, around pipes, thresholds, under doors and around any fixed/stationary objects (floor vents, kitchen islands, etc).
- Tacky Tile is designed for interior use only.
- Ensure that the end joints of the planks in two successive rows are never in line. Always ensure that the joints are staggered by at least 6".
- We recommend you purchase a few extra cartons of flooring. This will be useful to you if you have some damaged pieces, miscalculate the size of the room or miss cut some pieces. This also will help you if your floor needs a repair but your product is no longer manufactured.

Suitable Areas

Excellent for all areas of your home including kitchens, bathrooms, entryways, rec rooms, laundry rooms and also commercial installations such as shops, salons, professional and business offices, entryways and break rooms.

Unsuitable areas

Unheated dwellings such as cabins, cottages, three-seasons rooms, porches, mobile homes or unheated porches. Any room where the floor will receive long-term exposure to direct sunlight. Outdoors.

Preparing the subfloor

Concrete floors

Concrete must be smooth, clean, flat, and free of dust and moisture. Remove all dust, dirt, grease and adhesive residue. Sweep and vacuum floor thoroughly. Fill all cracks and holes with a suitable patch/underlayment/embossing leveler per manufacturer's instructions.

Wood Floors

Securely nail all loose boards. Scrape, plane or fill uneven boards with a suitable patch/underlayment/embossing lever. If the surface is still not smooth, then we recommend installing a 1/4" underlayment panel over the wood subfloor.

Old floor coverings

Planks may be installed directly over any clean, well-bonded, smooth surface.

Planks should not be installed over heavily embossed tiles unless the embossing has been filled in with a suitable patch/underlayment/embossing leveler. Tacky Tile may even be installed over ceramic tiles as long as the surface is smooth, dust-free, and the grout lines and any other irregularities are filled with a suitable patch/underlayment/embossing leveler.

Installation

Laying first three rows

1. Laying the long dimension of the planks parallel to the long dimensions of the room.

2. It is very important to plan your layout to avoid an unbalanced installation with narrow plank widths or short end lengths at the walls. Always plan your layout to prevent having less than a half plank width at the side walls and no less than 12" length at the end walls.

3. Measure the width of the room at the front, middle and back and divide the widths of each measurement by the width of a plank. If the remainder is less than half the plank width, then the planks on your starter row should be narrowed to make the last row approximately half the plank. The width of the last row of planks should be approximately the same width as the first row of planks.

Note: This may also be figured out by laying down loose planks across the width of the room without securing them to each other and making the necessary adjustments.

4. Same for the length. Measure the length of the room at left wall and divide by the length of a plank. If the remainder is less than 12", then you need to cut the first plank down to make the remainder 12" or longer.

5. Begin installation the first row of planks along the left side wall from the left corner. The seams should be tight without gaps. Put spacers along the walls to maintain 8-10 mm expansion zone between the wall and the planks. Spacers should be approximately 20" apart.

Note: We recommend rolling the planks immediately after installation. The release paper has a slippery surface. To avoid accidents, place the release paper in a suitable receptacle as it is removed. Do not walk or stand on pieces of release paper or loose tile.

Cutting the last plank in the first row

Mark the last plank, score it with a straight edge and utility knife, and break it at your scoring line. If the layout of the room permits you may use the cut piece from the end of the first row to start the next row.

Continue laying planks, one row at a time. Seams should be tight with no separations along the short ends and long sides.

Pauses, check, then recheck again the first three rows to make sure everything is straight and square without any gaps in the seams. These three rows are the foundation for the rest of your floor.

Do not forget to use spacers along the side and end walls to maintain 8-10 mm expansion zone. To fit planks around obstacles, make a pattern of the area on paper or cardboard, trace the pattern onto the plank and cut.

When you are done, remove all spacers along the walls and install moldings over the planks. When installing the moldings, always fasten them to the wall, not to the plank.

Precautions

- Protect furniture and chair legs with proper felt or rubber caps.
- Protect your floor against burns. Burns from the glowing end of a cigarette, matches, or other extremely hot items can damage the floors.
- Avoid bringing dirt, water and sand indoors by providing a suitable non-staining backed floor mat at the door. Furniture on casters/wheels must be easily swiveling, wide-spaced, non-staining hard rubber wheels that are suitable for a vinyl floor and/or use a suitable protective mat.
- Avoid exposure to direct sunlight for prolonged periods. During peak sunlight hours, the use of the drapes or blinds is recommended.

Maintenance

- The volume of traffic on your floor will determine the frequency of maintenance needed.
- The type of floor, and even the color, will have some bearing on how much care may be necessary.
- All spills should be wiped up immediately.
- For dry maintenance, we recommend a dust mop or vacuum cleaner with a soft bristle brush only.
- For wet maintenance, use a damp mopping procedure with a diluted cleaning solution. Avoid harsh cleaning products that may damage the floor and make sure to dry completely.

- Vinyl tiles are completely waterproof, but they do not prevent the transmittance of moisture. Care should be taken to keep moisture from collecting on either side of vinyl floor to prevent the growth of mold and mildew.