

Installation Manual

Trident Industry / LVT Product Category

LVT (3.0mm / 20 mil)

February 2023

INSTALLATION GUIDELINES FOR DIRECT GLUE RESILIENT FLOORING

1. Testing Before Installation

Note: All substrates must be tested for moisture. Do not sand, dry sweep, dry scrape, drill, saw, existing adhesives (these products may contain hazardous chemicals).

Concrete Substrates: All concrete substrates should be tested for IRH (Internal Relative Humidity) according to the latest edition of ASTM F2170. Calcium Chloride tests may also be tested according to latest edition of ASTM F1869. Further, new and existing concrete subfloor should meet the latest edition of ACI 302 and ASTM F710.

PH: All concrete substrates should be tested according to the latest edition of ASTM F710. The PH reading must not exceed 10.0.

2. Substrates

Concrete: The concrete must be free of any curing compounds or adhesives. Even after old glued down carpet has been removed, and the subfloor has been scraped, it should NOT be assumed that the concrete is porous. Often the old adhesive has sealed the floor. A porosity test, using water, should be taken. Be aware that porous subfloors may take a different adhesive than non-porous subfloors. See Manufacturer adhesive instructions. If oil, grease, or other contaminants have deeply penetrated the concrete, and cannot be thoroughly removed, LVT cannot be installed. If latex liquid has been used to seal off old cutback adhesives, the concrete has become non-porous.

Wood Substrates: All wood subfloors must follow local building codes. Double-layered APA rated plywood should be - minimum 1" thickness, with at least 18" - well ventilated air space beneath the subfloor. OSB, particleboards, chipboards are not recommended – unless layer of APA rated underlayment grade plywood is added.

Lightweight concretes

Lightweight Concrete: The minimum density of lightweight concrete should be greater than 90lbs. per cubic foot, with minimum compression strength of 2,500 psi or greater. Perform only In-Situ Relative Humidity (RH) test in strict accordance to the latest edition of ASTM F2170. Existing lightweight concrete or gypsum substrates may need to be primed prior to the installation of flooring. Contact the Subfloor Preparation manufacturer for recommendations, and always perform a bond test before proceeding.

Non-approved substrates

Include, but are not limited to: Oriented strand board (OSB), particleboard, hardboard, treated plywood, strip wood floors, chipboard, wafer board, Masonite, knotty plywood, glass mesh tile boards, cementitious tile backer boards, fire-retardant or preservative-treated plywood, asphalt tile, rubber tile, self-stick tile. NOTE: Any appearance or performance-related problems related to the underlayment are the responsibility of the installer and/or underlayment manufacturer. Radiant Heat: components must be a minimum of 1/2" separated from tile or plank. This is the only type of radiant heat that is approved. Subfloors should have been operational for at least 3 weeks prior to installation to drive out moisture and calibrate temperature settings. All radiant heat floors should be turned down so subfloor temperature is maintained at 65 degrees for 3 days prior to installation and kept at 65 degrees for at least 48 hours after installation to allow the adhesive to fully cure. Maximum operating temperature should never exceed 85°F. Quarry tile, terrazzo, and ceramic tile: Properly cleanse substrate using a commercial degreasing/dewaxing solution. Grind any highly polished or irregular surfaces. Fill any low spots, holes, chips and seams that may telegraph through the new flooring.

3. Material Handling and Storage

LVT Plank and Tiles must be stored in a warm, dry area. Do not expose to very hot or cold temperatures. It is required that you adapt materials to jobsite conditions a minimum of 24 to 48 hours before scheduled installation. LVT must be stored laying flat and cartons never on edge. Check to make sure color and lot numbers are the same on jobs requiring more than one box on tile. Mix tile from several different cartons to blend minor shade variations. Temperature: Flooring and subfloor room temperature should be between 65° and 85 ° Fahrenheit. Maintain proper temperature for 48 hours before and after installation. After that, maintain a minimum 55-degree temperature. The building's heating and air-conditioning system should be turned on at least one week before installation. Failure to follow these guidelines may result in an installation failure (i.e. flooring may expand or contract resulting in gapping). Moisture: Never install vinyl wherever surface or subfloor moisture is present. Excessive moisture will cause failure. New concrete slabs must cure for a minimum of 90 days. Even existing concrete slabs can have moisture problems. To be sure, conduct a moisture test several days before installation. The installer is responsible for moisture testing.

4. PH Levels

Moisture can directly affect the cure, set and bond of adhesives. On well-cured adhesives, the presence of pH values has proven to be the most significant factor in adhesive failures. It is vital that moisture be present for pH to be a factor. High pH levels are due to cement, type of aggregate, cement ratio of concrete and how well cured the concrete surface is. On new or existing concrete a pH test should be taken. A pH level above 9 is unacceptable, and the floor should not be installed. Porosity: A non-porous substrate is one, which does not absorb water. If you are not sure whether a floor is porous or nonporous, sprinkle some water on the floor over several different areas. If the water beads up, then it's a non-porous floor. If it soaks in, it's a porous floor. Use a small amount of water for the test, and allow floor to completely dry before continuing. If a bare concrete floor is not porous, a sealer or curing compound may have been used. Such treatments should be removed before installing a new floor or underlayment, and the floor re-tested for porosity at that time.

5.HVAC

Air conditioning is recommended whenever possible and at comfortable levels as moisture is removed constantly and this will provide for a drier atmosphere that affects the adhesion to the subfloor favorably. However in hot and humid climates the air conditioning can cause condensation in the floors so that the subfloor must have a moisture barrier beneath the slab or in the crawl space.

6.Subfloor Preparation

In general, all substrates must be free of contaminants such as dirt, weak concrete, grease, wax, oil, sealers, paints, curing compounds, and old adhesives. The surface flatness should be within 3/16 inch in ten feet; and all construction seams, and holes should be filled level with the surrounding surface to eliminate telegraphing of such irregularities.

7.Removing Old Adhesives

Old asphaltic “cut-back” adhesives can destroy new adhesive and cause stain. These must be completely removed, encapsulated or covered with plywood underlayment. Be sure to remove adhesive in dips, joints, etc. Some previously manufactured cutback adhesives contained asbestos fibers, which are not readily identifiable. Do not use power removal devices, which can create dust. The use of solvent-based adhesive removers is not recommended. NOTE: If d-limonene (citrusbased) cleaners/removers are used (Orange All), subfloor must be thoroughly rinsed. If complete removal of old adhesives or covering them with plywood is not possible, the use of approved Leveling or Patching Compound is acceptable. Please follow manufacturer’s instructions carefully.

8.Patching & Leveling

Use only approved cement based patching and leveling compounds. Self-leveling underlayments can have very high moisture content and require longer curing time: up to 10 days. Check with a moisture meter before starting installation. Note: Adding latex to levelers will normally make the floors NONPOROUS. Test for porosity and use the non-porous adhesive instructions if necessary. Follow the manufacturer’s instructions. Do not over-water underlayment. Sand underlayment smooth after it is cured. The installer is responsible for cure times, moisture content, adhesive bonding and the structural integrity of a leveling or patch compound used. Embossing Levelers: Embossing levelers are for sheet goods with textures that could telegraph through and be visible on the surface. Note: The use of levelers on sheet goods will not create a porous subfloor.

9. Concrete Slabs

NOTE: All concrete (new and old) must be tested. The installer is responsible for moisture testing. See Adhesive Manufacturers Guidelines for details. New concrete should cure with good ventilation at room temperatures for no less than 90 days and must be tested for moisture and pH prior to installation. Do not install where moisture, hydrostatic pressure, or alkaline conditions are evident. (See below)

Concrete must be clean, dry, smooth, and structurally sound and free of paint varnish, adhesive, oil, grease, solvents and other extraneous material including curing and parting compounds, sealers and surface hardeners that will inhibit bonding. Lightweight concrete should be avoided because of its inherent weakness whenever possible grind a concrete subfloor to tolerance rather than fill. Installation failures due to the above issues are not the responsibility of Trident Industry and warranties will not apply. Whenever questionable surfaces are involved, Trident Industry recommends a bond test as described later in this section. Properly prepare substrate by grinding or sanding. All dust must be completely removed to ensure a strong adhesive bond. Surface irregularities will telegraph through the tile. Allow at least 24 hours for underlayment drying before installing LVT flooring. If self-leveling underlayments are used they must fully cure before installing LVT. Test self-leveling compound for moisture before installing. The installer is fully responsible for moisture and leveler related problems.

Sealers: Trident Industry does not endorse any concrete or floor sealers against moisture. If moisture is present, DO NOT INSTALL FLOOR. Some sealers will protect the installation against alkalinity. Some also serve as a barrier between old and new adhesives to deaden old adhesive tack, prevent plasticizer migration and seal over dust or old cutback adhesives. Most latex- and acrylic-based sealers are compatible. Apply sealers to the floor according to the manufacturer's instructions. Be sure to apply the product evenly across the entire surface of the floor. There must be no gaps in the installation. Allow sealer to dry completely before applying adhesive. NOTE: Trident Industry warrants its Tile and Plank to be free of defects. The condition of a subfloor, which causes adhesion problems due to not recommended, improper, incorrectly prepared sealers, embossing leavers, patches, concrete, gypsum based products ect., becomes the sole responsibility of the installer and/or manufacturer of the particular sub-flooring product.

10. Existing Resilient Floors

When installing floor tile where there is an existing resilient floor, it may be best to remove the present floor and prepare the structural floor for a fresh application. If existing resilient tile and sheet vinyl floors are in good condition and thoroughly bonded to the structural floor, it may be possible to install a new LVT without removing the existing floor. The exception is that any tile or sheet that is a cushion construction must be removed or covered. Do not install over more than one layer of existing flooring. Note: The use of levelers on non-porous subfloors will not create a porous subfloor. Existing tile or sheet resilient floor must be stripped using a Vinyl Stripper to remove wax or other contamination and rinsed with clear water and allowed to dry. This is also the case when new sheet vinyl is used. Very smooth or high-gloss floors need to be lightly abraded to rough up the surface to allow proper adhesive bonding.

11. Quarry Tile, Terrazzo Ceramic Tile

Properly cleanse substrate using a commercial degreasing/dewaxing solution. Grind any highly polished or irregular surfaces. Fill any low spots, holes, chips and seams that may telegraph through the new flooring. Test for porosity and use the appropriate adhesive application method. Bond tests are required.

12. Moisture and PH Testing

A moisture test should be done several days before installation. The installer is responsible for moisture testing. Trident Industry recommends all concrete subfloors (new and old) be tested using Calcium Chloride Test ASTM F1869. Please check Adhesive Manufacturers guidelines for acceptable levels and RH probe use and limits. Concrete subfloors must have moisture barriers installed under the slab and be determined, through testing, to be dry and not subject to water absorption.

13. Bond Test

To determine if a subfloor is compatible to adhesive used, or to determine if the porous or non-porous adhesive application method is required, use this test: Using the flooring and adhesive suitable for the subfloor, install a 2'x2' section following the recommended installation procedures. Select areas next to walls, columns, or other light traffic areas. Tape the perimeter with duct tape to prevent edge drying of the adhesive. After 48 hours, the adhesive should be dry and the flooring should be difficult to remove. Note: the adhesive is dry at this point – but not cured. Full cure and maximum bond does not occur for 6-8 days. On large installations, tests should be taken every 50 feet. Bond testing may take some time to complete, but the cost and time involved in a floor failure are considerably more.

14. General

For best results, the room temperature in the area of installation must be 65-85° F for 48 hours before, during, and after installation. Flooring must be acclimated in the room they are to be installed in for a minimum of 24 to 48 hours prior to installation. Be sure to use tiles of the same color lot for best color matching. Mix tile from several different cartons to blend minor shade variations. If the Tile or Plank has directional arrows follow accordingly if not lay tile and planks keeping the embossing of the product flowing in the same direction. Note: All Warranties and guarantees regarding the suitability and performance of any products, if not supplied by Trident Industry, rests with the material manufacturer or the installation contractor and Not with Trident Industry. Install following standard methods of measuring and laying out and cutting Vinyl flooring. Leave an expansion gap of at least 1/4 inch covered by molding. Stagger Planks do not align end Joints next to each other and work out of 3 cartons and mix tile or planks. If there is an arrow on back of material please follow direction on back.