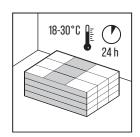


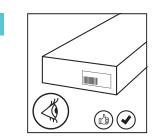


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Preparation

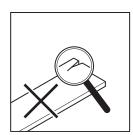


To prevent deformation, it is recommended to handle the panels with care during transport and storage. Packages should be transported and stored in a flat, stacked position, not vertically. Packages should also not be stored in damp conditions or in extremely cold (below 5°C) or hot (above 35°C) locations. Before installation, VIN IN products should be acclimatised for 48 hours at a temperature between 18-30°C in the room where they will be installed. The temperature of both the floor and the room must be maintained before, during, and for at least 24 hours after installation.

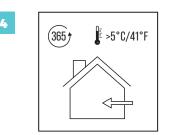


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The available VIN IN floor decors are distinguished by various formats, patterns, and properties. Before installation, ensure that the delivered product matches the order. We recommend keeping the labels and proof of purchase.



Before installation, inspect the product under proper lighting for any damage or defects. Verify that the colours and quantity of the boards match the order and that the packaging is undamaged. During installation, each panel should be checked for visible defects. Do not install panels that exhibit any imperfections. We recommend using materials from a single production batch for each installation, as we cannot guarantee exact colour matching between products from different batches. Please note that some patterns may vary naturally. For defects apparent prior to installation, neither the manufacturer nor the representative will be liable for the costs of removal and replacement. Installation constitutes acceptance of the product.



VIN IN vinyl flooring is designed exclusively for indoor use in heated rooms where temperatures exceed 5°C (41°F). The panels perform optimally at room temperatures between 18-30°C. VIN IN panels should not be installed on outdoor surfaces, in saunas, conservatories, caravans, boats, covered verandas, or in rooms prone to flooding.



5

The type, quality, and preparation of the substrate significantly impact the final result of the installation. Keep in mind that uneven ground can cause deformation and gaps in VIN IN products. The substrate must be stable and securely fixed. Additionally, floating floors should not be installed on soft, damaged, or loose subfloors. Overly soft floor coverings, such as carpet, needle-punch carpet, soft vinyl, and previous floating floor coverings, should be removed.





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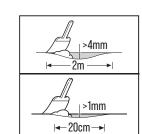
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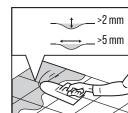
The substrate must be clean, dry, and free from construction debris, sand, mud, and other objects. Any protruding bumps should be removed. Before installation, thoroughly sweep and vacuum the substrate to eliminate all debris.



Ensure the ground is completely level. All irregularities, such as cement joints between tiles or gaps exceeding 2 mm in depth and 5 mm in width, must be levelled.

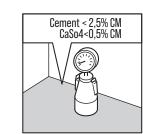
For VIN IN products with a snap-in system, any substrate irregularities exceeding 1 mm over a distance of more than 20 cm, or exceeding 4 mm over a distance of more than 2 m, must be levelled.

Levelling can be performed by sanding or scraping. If a self-levelling screed is required, verify whether a primer or sealer is necessary.



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VIN IN panels are suitable for installation on wooden substrates, provided there are no visible signs of mould, dirt, or insect infestation. The moisture content of the wood must not exceed 10%, as the new substrate can trap moisture, potentially causing the wood to rot over time. Additionally, the substrate should be inspected to ensure it is level, and any loose parts must be secured with nails or screws.



The moisture content of the substrate must comply with national standards for textile floor coverings (carpets):

- For cement screed without underfloor heating <2.50%
 - For cement screed with underfloor heating <1.8%
 - For anhydrite screed without underfloor heating <0.5%
 - For anhydrite screed with underfloor heating <0.3%

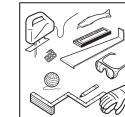




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VIN IN products are compatible with traditional water-based underfloor heating systems and electric heating systems, provided they are covered with a minimum 12 mm layer of suitable levelling compound. Direct contact with electric hard-wired heating systems should be avoided. The surface temperature must not exceed 27°C. Some types of infrared heating panels may be used; however, caution is advised, as certain systems can cause very rapid heating, which is not recommended. Under no circumstances should the surface temperature exceed 27°C. In addition, the heating system should be in operation for at least two weeks before the floor is installed to calibrate the temperature settings.



Recommended installation tools :

- measuring tape,
- angle bracket,
- tapping block,
 pencil,
- a nylon or rubber mallet,
- durable utility knife,
- chalk line or laser level to eliminate any irregula-
- rities,

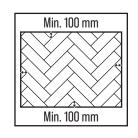
- spacers for maintaining the expansion gap and properly aligning the first rows against an uneven wall,
- jigsaw with a fine-tooth blade, hole saw, drill bit hole cutter (for complex cuts),
- safety goggles,
- gloves,
- face mask.



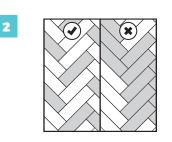


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Installation of panels



Measure the length and width of the room before installation to plan the layout of the floor rows correctly and ensure the floor looks right. This will ensure that the last row is not too narrow. We advise that it should be no narrower than 100 mm. Such an effect is achieved by moving the designated centre line accordingly.



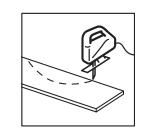
When installing, mix panel packs and individual panels to avoid placing too many identical, lighter, or darker boards next to each other. This is how you get the best visual effect.



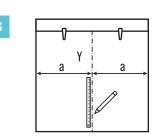
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If you need to shorten a panel with a straight cut, position the board with the patterned side facing up and use a vinyl panel cutter. To cut the vinyl panel, draw a straight line to guide the cut. Use a knife to make a secure incision on the surface. It is not necessary to cut all the way through the vinyl panel. Then, break the panel along the cut line using both hands.



For any other cuts, use a saw. Depending on the type of saw, the panel should be placed with the patterned side facing either up or down. Before cutting, test on a scrap piece to determine the most accurate cutting orientation (patterned side up or down).

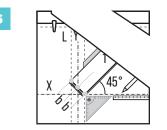


The herringbone pattern should typically begin from the centre line. Use a straight edge or string to mark the "Y" line.

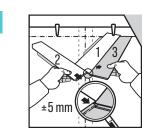




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Place the first board (1) at a 45° angle. Draw additional lines "L" and "R," parallel to the "Y" line, to mark the position of the board's corners. Also, draw line "X" as shown in the diagram.



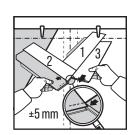
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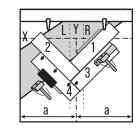
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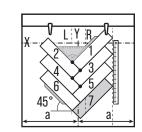
Place the first board (1) on the floor. Take another board (3) and connect it to the first board by inserting it into the groove at an angle of about 20°, without laying it flat. Use board (3) to determine the position of board (2) during assembly. Extend board (3) about 5 mm beyond the edge of board (1). Now insert board (2) at an angle into the lock on the short side of board (1) and push it against board (3). Only then lower board (2) to a horizontal position.



Repeat this process, this time with boards (3) and (4). Board (4) will serve as a stop while laying board (3). Lower board (3) to a horizontal position. Continue this process, assembling additional boards, until the middle rows are completely filled.



Ensure the locks are fully engaged. Using a hammer and tapping block, gently tap to secure the latching of the locks.

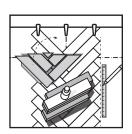


As you proceed, remember to tap gently to fully engage each lock. Use a straight edge or additional line to check that the rows remain aligned. Repeat the operation in subsequent rows.





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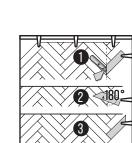
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With the boards of the middle row laid out, fill in the triangular spaces between the whole boards and the wall. Use spacer wedges to maintain the correct size of the perimeter expansion joint. It is recommended to weigh down the already laid rows by placing full boxes (or other heavy items) on them to prevent movement of the installed portion of the floor.

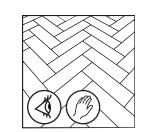
- Continue working according to the diagram shown in the picture.
- a. Join the long side of the board, lifting it at an angle of about 20°.
- b. Gently tap the short side using a tapping block and hammer.
- c. Both sides should be closed, but to be sure, check for small gaps.



Continue following the pattern shown in the diagram. Place the boards of the last row in the position they would occupy in a regular row. Now, rotate the board 180° and place its corner against the wall, maintaining a gap for the expansion joint. Mark the cut line and trim off the excess. Rotate the board 180° back to its original position and install it. Repeat this process for each remaining board. Once finished, remove the spacers to allow the floor to expand and contract freely.

Tips:

- a. By kneeling on the installed section of the floor, you will prevent the panels from shifting while installing the subsequent ones.
- b. For ease of assembly, connect the first 10 boards away from the wall so you can kneel on them while assembling the next boards. Then, push the connected 10 boards toward the wall to place them in the designated position. Insert the spacer wedges and, using a string or similar tool, check that the rows are aligned straight.

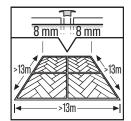


After installing each panel and before proceeding to the next, check the joints along all short and long sides to ensure there are no gaps or height differences. Continue installing successive rows of panels towards the edge of the room. The easiest way to work is to sit on pre-installed panels.





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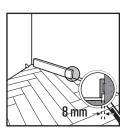


The temperature in the room fluctuates constantly, making it essential for the floor to have the ability to expand and contract. An 8 mm expansion gap should be left on each side of the floor, around pipes, thresholds, and under door frames. Expansion joints can be covered with skirting boards fixed to the walls or with an expansion joint profile. In most cases, an expansion profile is not needed between rooms. However, it should be used if:

- the temperature in adjoining rooms is outside the recommended temperature range (18-30°C),

- there are rooms with underfloor heating/cooling
- the maximum size of the floor pan has been exceeded

For standard residential use (15-35°C), the maximum room size is 13x13 m. For more extreme temperatures (5-65°C), the maximum room size is 8x8 m. In air-conditioned rooms (18-25°C), the maximum room size is 30x30 m. Large rooms require additional expansion gaps and expansion profiles.



16

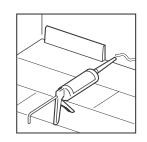
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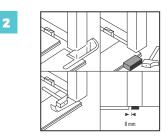


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Finishing

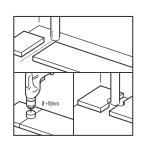


Fit the cover strips along the wall, ensuring they are not fixed directly to the floor. This will allow the floor to expand and contract freely beneath the skirting board. Do not fill expansion joints with silicone or any other substances.



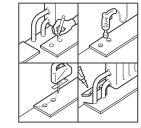
We recommend undercutting the frame profiles at thresholds or doorways. To ensure accurate cutting, turn the panel bottom side up and place it on the floor against the frame. This will allow the cut to be made at the correct height. Then, lay a multi-tool or handsaw flat on the panel and undercut the frame.

When cutting the panels, ensure an 8 mm expansion gap under the door and frame. Remove the cut-off piece and vacuum the surface to clear any residue. Mount the panel on the long side, positioning the short side close to the undercut frame. Slide the panel under the notch towards the already installed panel to fill the gap on the short side. Use a tapping block to fully secure both the long and short joints.



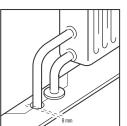
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Lay the panels in rows where pipes are present, ensuring that the pipe aligns with the joint line between the panels. Select a drill bit with a diameter that matches the pipe size plus 16 mm. Snap the panels together along the short side, then drill a hole centred on the joint between the two panels. The panels are now ready to be fitted.



When installing rows that contain double pipes, follow the instructions below:

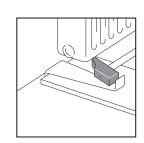
- a. Measure where the pipe will pass through the panel. Remember to leave space for the expansion gap. Measure the diameter of the pipe, adding 16 mm for the expansion gap.
- b. Place the panel around the pipe.
- c. Enlarge the hole to the edge of the panel.
- d. Arrange the panel around the pipe.
- e. Then, apply soft PVC adhesive along the edge of the cut piece and attach it in the correct position. Ensure that no adhesive gets between the glued piece of the panel and the substrate.



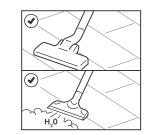




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Where it is too difficult to install the panels with a tapping tool (e.g. under radiators), they can be joined together using a tightening tool and hammer.



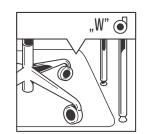
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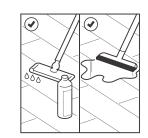
Dry cleaning can be carried out with a mop or hoover. The hoover must have soft wheels and a special parquet brush to avoid scratching the floor. In the case of VIN IN panels, a steam cleaner can be used, provided that the steam does not go directly to the floor surface. It is essential to use an appropriate terry cloth cover, which ensures an even distribution of heat and steam. It is also important not to leave the nozzle of the device in one place for an extended period. The floor should be cleaned along the length of the panels.



To avoid damage to the floor, secure the legs of furniture and chairs. Use chairs and armchairs with soft 'W' type castors and use appropriate pads. The legs of the furniture must have a large surface area and be fitted with protective caps. The greater the surface area of the furniture legs, the better the weight distribution on the floor and the less risk of damage to the floor.



Moving heavy objects or furniture across the floor is prohibited. They can only be moved once they have been lifted. To prevent dirt and sand from being tracked onto the floor, place doormats at entryways. This reduces the risk of floor damage, lowers maintenance requirements, and extends the floor's lifespan. Prolonged contact with certain types of rubber or latex may cause permanent discolouration on the surface of the panels. Contact with cigarettes, matches, or other hot objects can result in irreparable damage to the floor.

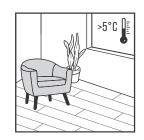


VIN IN vinyl panels are suitable for cleaning with a damp or wet mop. To keep your new vinyl floor in optimal condition, use specially formulated cleaners with the appropriate pH level. Never use natural soap-based detergents, as these will leave a sticky film on the surface that attracts hard-to-remove dirt and dust. Similarly, avoid cleaners with abrasive particles, as they can dull the surface. Also remember not to use too much cleaning product. This leads to a build-up of hardened cleaning agent that is difficult to remove. Improper maintenance may lead to floor damage. Liquids spilled on the floor should always be cleaned up immediately.





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Ensure that the indoor temperature remains above 5° C at all times. The recommended indoor temperature is between 18-30°C. It is also important to maintain the substrate temperature within these limits.