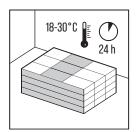




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# **Preparation**





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.





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.





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.





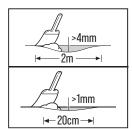
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6



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.

7

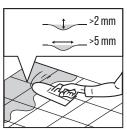


Ensure the ground is completely level. All irregularities, such as cement joints between tiles or gaps exceeding 2 mm in depth and 5 mm in width, must be levelled.

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.

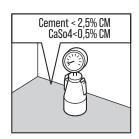
8





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.

10



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.

12



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 irregularities,
- 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.

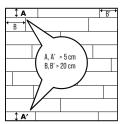




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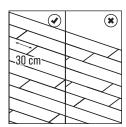
## Installation of panels





Before installation, the length and width of the room should be measured carefully in order to plan in detail the optimal distributtion of the panels. Dimensions marked A and A' must not be less than 5 cm, and B and B' must not be less than 20 cm.

2



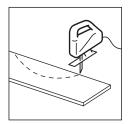
When installing, mix panel packs and individual panels to avoid placing too many identical, lighter, or darker boards next to each other. For the best visual effect, lay the panels toward the longest wall or parallel to the direction of incoming light. Ensure that the end joints of panels in two consecutive rows are never aligned. The panels must be staggered by at least 30 cm. To achieve a natural appearance and greater mechanical strength, avoid regular offsets or schematic patterns, and instead lay the boards in a random manner.

3



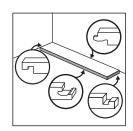
If you need to shorten a panel with a straight cut, position the board with the patterned side facing up and use a vinyl panel cutter. To cut the vinyl panel, draw a straight line to guide the cut. Use a knife to make a secure incision on the surface. It is not necessary to cut all the way through the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

4



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).

5



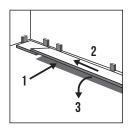
Start laying the panels from the corner, placing the first board with the tongue side facing the wall. Use spacers along each wall to maintain an 8 mm expansion gap between the wall and the floor.





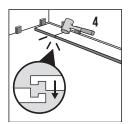
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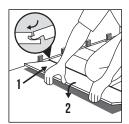
To install the next board, insert the end tongue into the end groove of the first board at an angle of approximately 15-20°. Lower the board, and it will snap into place.

7



Carefully align the edges and lock them by gently tapping with a rubber mallet. The boards should lie flat on the floor.

8



Begin the next row with the cut-off piece from the previous row to stagger the pattern. Each piece should be at least 20 cm long, and the joint offset should be a minimum of 30 cm.

9



To start the next row, place the first board on the floor. Take the second board and insert its end tongue into the end groove of the first board at an angle of about 15-20°.

10



Lower the board, and snap it into place by tapping lightly with a rubber mallet. The boards should lie flat on the floor. Make sure the gaps are as small as possible. Continue assembling the boards in this way until you complete the last row. To match the last row, place a board on top of the previous row. With the tongue facing the wall, place another board face up on top of the board you want to measure, using it as a guide. Remember to leave space for spacers. Trim the board and fix it in place.





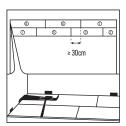
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11



Panels with the 5G snap-in system should not be joined by tapping. This avoids damage to the sides of the panels. Panels with the 5G snap-in system should not be joined by tapping. This avoids damage to the sides of the panels.

12



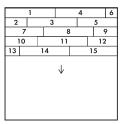
Remember that the joint offset should be at least 30 cm.

13



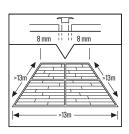
After installing each panel and before moving on to the next, check the connection of all short and long sides. Ensure that no gaps or differences in height are created.

14



Continue installing successive rows of panels towards the edge of the room. The easiest way to work is to sit on pre-installed panels.

15



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.

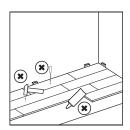
For standard residential use (15-35°C), the maximum room size is 13x13 m.For more extreme temperatures (5-65°C), the maximum room size is 8x8 m. In air-conditioned rooms (18-25°C), the maximum room size is 30x30 m. Large rooms require additional expansion gaps and expansion profiles.





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A product installed in a floating floor system must not be permanently attached to the subfloor, subfloor, furniture or other elements.





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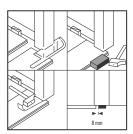
## **Finishing**





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.

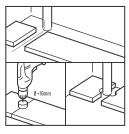
2



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.

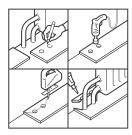
When cutting the panels, ensure an 8 mm expansion gap under the door and frame. Remove the cut-off piece and vacuum the surface to clear any residue. Mount the panel on the long side, positioning the short side close to the undercut frame. Slide the panel under the notch towards the already installed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

3



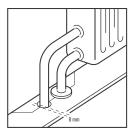
Lay the panels in rows where pipes are present, ensuring that the pipe aligns with the joint line between the panels. Select a drill bit with a diameter that matches the pipe size plus 16 mm. Snap the panels together along the short side, then drill a hole centred on the joint between the two panels.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

4



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.

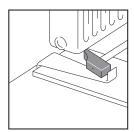






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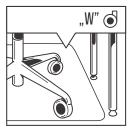
Where it is too difficult to install the panels with a tapping tool (e.g. under radiators), they can be joined together using a tightening tool and hammer.





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.





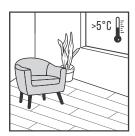
VIN IN vinyl panels are suitable for cleaning with a damp or wet mop. To keep your new vinyl floor in optimal condition, use specially formulated cleaners with the appropriate pH level. Never use natural soap-based detergents, as these will leave a sticky film on the surface that attracts hard-to-remove 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  $5^{\circ}$ 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.