



Before proceeding, check www.shannonspecialtyfloors.com website to obtain and review the current installation guide, maintenance guide and other relevant documentation. This installation guide covers barenaked™, Teknoflor® and Tuf Stuf™ commercial sheet flooring products.

FAILURE TO FOLLOW INSTRUCTIONS MAY VOID WARRANTY

MATERIAL RECEIVING, STORAGE & HANDLING

- Upon receipt, immediately remove all shrink wrap and confirm materials are the correct color, style and quantity for each dye lot with consecutive roll numbers for sheet goods. Carefully check all materials for shipping damage. Note any damage on bill of lading when signing for delivery. Visible damage not reported on bill of lading to trucking company is your responsibility.
- Report discrepancies immediately to Shannon Specialty Floors Customer Service at (414) 771-9166
- Store all flooring products and accessories in a dry interior area maintained between 55°F and 85°F (13°C and 29°C). Using outside temporary storage and other uncontrolled storage locations may result in unintended installation issues including bond failure, gapping or buckling and is not covered under the product warranty.
- Handle materials with care to prevent unintended damage.
- SHEET FLOORING - Once received, unstrap all rolls from pallet and store upright with capped end down. This helps prevent distortion, and compression.
- TILE & PLANK FLOORING - Keep all tile and plank flooring stored on pallet with cartons squarely stacked one on top of another. Do not stack more than 12 cartons high and do not double stack pallets.

JOBSITE EVALUATION & PREPARATION

Proper jobsite evaluation and subfloor preparation are key to a successful and trouble free installation. Do not install Shannon Specialty Floors flooring products without performing a thorough jobsite evaluation and until all non-conforming conditions are rectified. Refer to the current ASTM F710 “How to Prepare Concrete Substrates to Receive Resilient Flooring” as well as current relevant American Concrete Institute (ACI) specifications and relevant building codes. All subfloors must be tested for moisture and surface pH and confirmed within specification before proceeding. It is strongly advised to have moisture and pH testing conducted by an independent ICRI (International Concrete Restoration Institute) certified contractor.

JOBSITE CONDITIONS AND TESTING MUST BE PROPERLY PERFORMED AND DOCUMENTED BEFORE INSTALLATION. CONFIRM PROJECT MEETS ALL PRODUCT AND ADHESIVE REQUIREMENTS AND SPECIFICATIONS PRIOR TO PROCEEDING. IN ORDER TO FILE A CLAIM, COMPLETE PROJECT DOCUMENTATION, CLEAR DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHS OF ISSUE AND SAMPLES OF DEFECT ARE REQUIRED. FAILURE TO PROVIDE ALL REQUIRED DOCUMENTATION MAY VOID WARRANTY.

ALL WARRANTIES AND GUARANTEES PERTAINING TO THE SUITABILITY, PERFORMANCE AND USE OF ALL PREPARATION AND ANCILIARY MATERIALS RESTS SOLY WITH EACH PRODUCT MANUFACTURER AND OR FLOORING AND GENERAL CONTRACTOR AND NOT WITH SHANNON SPECIALTY FLOORS, INC.

ALL PERFORMANCE RELATED ISSUES ARISING FROM OR ATTRIBUTALBE IN ANY WAY TO THE USE OF NON-RECOMMENDED PREPARATION MATERIALS, MOISTURE MITIGATION SYSTEMS, ADHESIVES AND ANY OTHER ANCIILLIARY PRODUCTS OR METHODS ARE THE SOLE AND EXCLUSIVE RESPONSIBILITY OF EACH PRODUCTS MANUFACTURER AND OR THE FLOORING AND GENERAL CONTRACTOR OR PARTY WHO APPROVED ITS USE OR PRACTICE.

- Attend jobsite construction meeting with the General Contractor (GC), Architect and Owner to review all requirements and expectations and to inspect site conditions. This provides the best opportunity to fully understand the scope of work, coordinate moisture testing and address subfloor level and flatness concerns, request necessary lighting and coordination with other trades to vacate the space during subfloor preparation and installation. Confirm with all parties present if FC is expected to provide a “Level” surface in addition to a “Flat and Smooth” surface and determine what concrete additives, curing method and fly ash or other additional components are specified and raise awareness to potential issues before construction.
- Determining jobsite suitability rests solely with the General Contractor and Flooring Contractor.
- Shannon Specialty Floors floor covering materials are intended for interior use only.
- The building envelope must be enclosed (under roof with walls, windows and doors etc., installed) with operational HVAC for a minimum of 1 week and preferably 2-3 weeks before starting installation. This is critical to remove excess moisture from the subfloor and to stabilize the interior environment.



- Subfloor must be suitable for intended use and rigid, smooth and flat, permanently dry, clean & free of all foreign materials, including, but not limited to, dust, paint, marker, grease, oils, solvents, cutting/parting compounds, sealers and residue from old adhesive or any other deleterious contaminants that may act as a bond breaker or staining agent.

WARNING! Do not sand, dry sweep, dry scrape, drill, saw, bead blast, or mechanically chip or pulverize existing resilient flooring, backing, lining felt, asphaltic “cutback” adhesive, or other adhesive. These products may contain asbestos fibers and/or crystalline silica. Avoid creating dust. Inhalation of such dust is a cancer and respiratory tract hazard. Smoking by individuals exposed to asbestos fibers greatly increases the risk of serious bodily harm. Unless positively certain that the product is non-asbestos containing material, you must presume it contains asbestos.

Regulations may require that the material be tested to determine asbestos content. RFCI’s Recommended Workplace Practices for Removal of Resilient Floor Coverings are a defined set of instructions addressed to the task of removing all resilient floor covering structures.

CAUTION: All ink, markers and paint on substrate must be removed by sanding to prevent bleed through and staining of the sheet flooring. Sealing and/or skim coating is not a substitution for sanding.

- New floor covering is not intended to correct an uneven or unsmooth subfloor. Level high spots and fill and smooth surface cracks, grooves, depressions, stationary control joints or other non-moving joints and other surface defects. Use high quality Portland cement and or calcium aluminate based patching and leveling compounds recommended by their manufacturer for use conditions. The underlayment shall be mold, mildew and alkali resistant, non-shrinking and water-resistant with a minimum 3,500 psi cured compressive strength.
- The appearance of your new floor is only as good as your subfloor preparation and any remaining surface irregularities can “telegraph” or show through the new floor surface. Follow the patch manufacturer’s current instructions paying attention to proper mix water ratio, working time, drying time and moisture testing. Gypsum patching compounds shall not be used unless recommended and warranted by product manufacturer as project compliant.
- For removal of all resilient floor coverings and adhesives including those that may contain asbestos, follow the Resilient Floor Covering Institute’s “Recommended Workplace Practices for Removal of Resilient Floor Coverings.” These instructions provide industry best practices to address the task of removing all resilient floor covering structures including those that may contain asbestos.
- **Mold and Mildew** - Prior to removing an existing resilient floor or when installing a new floor, if there are visible indications of mold or mildew or the presence of a strong musty odor in the installation area, the source of the problem shall be identified and corrected before proceeding with the flooring work. In virtually all situations, if there is a mold issue, there is or has been an excessive moisture issue. Before installing the new resilient flooring, make sure the underlayment and/or subfloor is allowed to thoroughly dry and that any residual effect of excessive moisture, mold, or structural damage has been corrected. To deal with mold and mildew issues, you should refer to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) guidelines. Depending on the mold or mildew condition present, those remediation options range from cleanup measures using gloves and biocide to hiring a professional mold and mildew remediation contractor. Remediation measures may require structural repairs such as replacing the contaminated underlayment and/or subfloor. The EPA mold guidelines are contained in two publications “A Brief Guide to Mold, Moisture and Your Home” (EPA 402-K-02-003) and “Mold Remediation in Schools and Commercial Buildings” (EPA 402-K-01-001). Appendix B of the “Mold Remediation in Schools and Commercial Buildings” publication describes potential health effects from exposure to mold, such as allergic and asthma reactions and irritation to eyes, skin, nose and throat. These publications can be located on EPA’s website at www.epa.gov/iaq/molds.
- Wood subfloors shall be suspended double layer construction with 18 inches of cross ventilated space beneath having 1 inch minimum total thickness and incorporating a ¼ inch or thicker underlayment grade panel on the surface that is designed for the intended use. Underlayment panels shall be stored, acclimated, prepared and installed in accordance with the current manufacturer’s published instructions. Follow instructions paying close attention to proper acclimation, subfloor flatness, panel spacing, nailing or staple schedule and seam treatment.
- The surface shall be smooth and flat to 3/16” in 10 ft. (3.9 mm in 3 m) and 1/32” in 1 ft. (1 mm in 300 cm).
- Moisture and pH testing shall be performed on ALL new and existing concrete slabs and wood subfloors. Moisture testing shall be performed in accordance with applicable test methods:
 - ❖ Concrete Slabs
 - PREFERRED - ASTM F2170 “In-situ Relative Humidity and/or
 - ACCEPTABLE - ASTM F1869 Anhydrous Calcium Chloride
 - PH testing in accordance with ASTM F710
 - ❖ Suspended Wood Subfloors
 - Calibrated Wood Pin Meter
- Allow other finishing trades, especially the overhead and wall trades, to complete their work before beginning the floor installation.
- During spackling, painting or pipe cutting, cover the substrate to prevent contamination. Spackling, permanent marker, paint, paint thinner or machine oil and other construction trade items that contaminate the substrate can cause bond failure or product discoloration.



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- Close working spaces to all non-essential traffic before installation and as specified after installation. After installation, the GC shall protect flooring surface from damage from other trades until the space is turned over.
- Provide good overhead lighting for proper subfloor preparation and installation. Poor lighting is no excuse for improper workmanship or installation of visible defects.
- Porous and/or dusty structurally sound substrates shall be primed by applying one or more coats of acrylic based primer-sealer with a short nap paint roller and allowed to dry before proceeding.
- After patching, sand the surface to remove all ridges and rework any remaining low spots or surface defects. Vacuum the entire surface paying close attention to the perimeter to remove all dust and debris.
- Expansion, Isolation and other moving joints are designed and incorporated in concrete slabs to permit movement without causing random cracks. Moving joints shall not be filled or covered with any floor covering. Moving joints must be honored through the flooring and should be treated with an expansion joint covering system as determined through consultation with the product manufacturer.

MANUFACTURER	WEB ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER
Balco USA	www.balcousa.com	(800) 767-0082
C-S Group	www.c-sgroup.com	(800) 233-8493
EM Seal Joint Systems	www.emseal.com	(800) 526-8365
InPro Corp	www.inprocorp.com	(800) 222-5556
MM Systems	www.mmsystemscorp.com	(800) 241-3460
Nystrom	www.nystrom.com	(800) 547-2635
Watson Bowman Acme	www.wbacorp.com	(800) 677-4922

- Once all substrate testing and surface preparations are complete and comply with installation and product specifications, continue with the flooring installation.

ACCLIMATION

- Acclimate the flooring, adhesive and subfloor at the jobsite in the area to be installed to a stable and consistent temperature between 65°F and 85°F (18°C and 29°C) with ambient relative humidity between 30% and 60% RH. The key is to condition the flooring materials, adhesive and jobsite environment to closely match the facilities operational environmental conditions. Maintain the stable and consistent temperature for a minimum of 48 hours before, during, and for a minimum of 48 hours after installation. Check the subfloor surface, flooring materials and sundries with a temperature gauge and confirm all are at the same temperature (no more than 2°F difference) before and during the entire installation.
- Stack plank and tile flooring no more than 5 cartons high and store rolls standing upright. Space all flooring at least 6 inches apart for acclimation. Sheet goods require further conditioning and relaxing by making room cuts and allowing the flooring to lay flat on the floor for 24 hours before installation.
- Radiant heated subfloors must be turned off 2 days before installation until 2 days after installation and temperature maintained with supplemental heat. Gradually bring the temperature up 2°F (1°C) per day until reaching normal operating temperature. Radiant heated subfloors shall not exceed 85°F (29°C) under any mode of operation.
- Stable acclimation of materials and substrate usually takes a minimum of 24 hours to accomplish and may take up to 72 hours or longer depending on storage and jobsite environmental conditions. Check for consistent and stable temperature of the flooring materials and subfloor surface before and throughout the installation process.
- After installation maintain a consistent operational temperature and RH for optimal flooring performance. The minimum floor surface temperature should not go below 55°F (13°C).

SUITABLE SUBFLOORS

- Shannon Specialty Floors flooring products may be installed over properly prepared concrete, suspended wood and metal subfloors. Proper subfloor testing and preparation is critical to achieve a beautiful and lasting installation.
- Shannon Specialty Floors recommends the removal of all existing flooring and adhesives and starting any new installation directly to the base subfloor as a best practice. Realizing there are situations where this is not possible, Shannon flooring products may be installed over fully bonded and intact existing flooring including ceramic and quarry tile, stone and cementitious terrazzo and existing single layer non-cushion resilient (sheet or tile).
- Polymeric, resinous or seamless poured floors may be installed over, but great care must be taken in determining substrate suitability. It is difficult to confirm if they are well bonded to the substrate and they are prone to moisture related issues especially when covered with an impervious surface.
- Existing flooring must have all loose or damaged areas removed and all finish or polish stripped off. Once the damaged areas are removed and the surface is thoroughly clean, prepare the surface by leveling and smoothing with an appropriate patching compound. Glazed, polished, smooth or dense surfaces must have the surface mechanically



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abraded. In addition, surface preparation materials may require the use of a primer or bonding agent to mechanically key to the surface prior to application.

- Metal Substrates must be completely clean, dry and free of rust dirt wax, marker, paint, grease or any other deleterious contaminants that may act as a bond breaker or staining agent. Prior to mechanically abrading the surface, degrease using an appropriate heavy duty degreasing cleaner. Mineral Spirits may be necessary to remove grease and or oil contaminants. Always perform a bond test prior to installation. Metal substrates are non-porous and shall be installed using the appropriate adhesive installation method. Lead is very soft and will easily dent and deform. Lead on all soft metal substrates are recommended to be coated over with a 1/8 inch or thicker layer of patch to stabilize the surface. Follow patch manufacturers recommendations for proper application.
- Existing non-cushioned single layer resilient flooring may be installed over on suspended or on-grade installations (not below grade). Do not install over existing cushioned resilient flooring, rubber or safety (slip resistant) flooring. Repair all loose and damaged areas, remove all coatings or finish and smooth surface using an appropriate floor patching and smoothing product.
- Thick pour Gypsum-based Underlayments must be manufactured and installed in compliance with ASTM F2419 "Standard Practice for Installation of Thick Poured Gypsum Concrete Underlayments and Preparation of the Surface to Receive Resilient Flooring." Test and evaluate thick pour underlayment moisture in accordance with underlayment manufacturer's recommendations. All thick pour gypsum underlayments require an acrylic primer be applied to the surface before adhesive application.
- Radiant heated subfloors must not exceed 85°F (29°C) under any condition of use.

CAUTION: Shannon Specialty Floors does not recommend the use of solvent adhesive removers (inorganic or bio-based) or chemically abating an existing floor covering or adhesive. Adhesive removers can remain in the slab, under walls and within cracks and cause failure of the new floor covering and or adhesive after installation. For removal of all flooring and adhesives, follow the resilient flooring removal procedure as detailed in the RFCI's Recommended Workplace Practices for Removal of Resilient Floor Coverings.

CONCRETE SLABS & UNDERLAYMENTS

- New and existing concrete slabs shall be in compliance with current:
 - ❖ ASTM International
 - ASTM F 710 "Standard Practice for Preparing Concrete Floors to Receive Resilient Flooring"
 - ❖ American Concrete Institute (ACI)
 - ACI 302.1 Guide to Concrete Floor and Slab Construction
 - ACI 302.2 Guide for Concrete Slabs to Receive Moisture Sensitive Flooring Materials
 - ❖ Local and National building codes
- Concrete surfaces to receive resilient flooring shall be suitable for intended use, permanently dry, clean, smooth, and structurally sound. They shall be free of dust, solvent, paint, wax, oil, grease, residual adhesive, adhesive removers, curing, sealing, hardening, or parting compounds, alkaline salts, excessive carbonation or latency, mold, mildew, and other foreign or deleterious contaminants that may act as a bond breaker or staining agent (ASTM F 710).
- Concrete slabs shall have a minimum 3,500 psi cured compressive strength and be designed and placed with water-cement ratio of 0.45 to 0.5 which is recommended by the concrete construction industry and appropriate for slabs to receive moisture sensitive finishes. Higher water-cement ratios lead to longer dry times and issues associated with elevated moisture conditions that cause floor failures (ACI 302.1 & ACI 302.2).
- Coal Fly Ash is used as recycled content replacing Portland cement in concrete slabs. It is becoming more prevalent with the popularity in sustainable LEED construction practices. Fly ash contains silicon dioxide and calcium oxide. Silicon dioxide are spherical particles with an extremely smooth surface that is difficult for adhesives to bond to. Calcium oxide is a caustic, highly alkaline component which also acts as a bond breaker. As a result concrete slabs containing fly ash in higher concentrations are difficult to bond to. Always perform a bond test prior to installation. If poor bond performance is identified, skim coat the surface and perform additional bond tests to determine if non-conformity has been corrected. Document your testing and evaluation.
- Concrete slabs on or below grade must be installed directly over properly installed and intact vapor retarder that complies with ASTM E1745 "Standard Specification for Water Vapor Retarders Used in Contact with Soil or Granular Fill Under Concrete Slabs." On or below grade concrete slabs shall be free from hydrostatic pressure, excessive moisture or alkalinity or any other deleterious condition.
- Concrete Slabs should be wet cured using plastic sheeting or other suitable moisture retaining cover. Do not use curing compounds as these slow the slab dry time and can act as a bond breaker if not removed.
- Perform moisture testing in accordance with applicable test methods:
 - ❖ PREFERRED - ASTM F2170 "Standard Test method for Determining Relative Humidity (RH) in Concrete Floor Slabs Using in situ Probes." Confirm results are within RH moisture limits for adhesive.
 - ❖ ACCEPTABLE - ASTM F1869 "Standard Test method for Measuring Moisture Vapor Emission Rate (MVER) if Concrete Subfloor Using Anhydrous Calcium Chloride." Confirm results are within MVER moisture limits for adhesive.



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- Test the concrete surface pH level according to the method described in ASTM F710. Confirm pH levels are within limits for adhesive.
- Determine surface porosity. Place dime to quarter size drops of water on the surface of the concrete and time how long they take to fully absorb into the concrete surface. If the water drops take longer than 90 seconds to be fully absorbed, the surface is considered non-porous. Slab absorbency testing should be performed in at least 3 areas on each installation. For large projects, test every 50 feet in both directions and document on floor plan along with moisture and pH test results.
- Slab absorbency and surface texture affect adhesive coverage needed to achieve full coverage on the floor backing without having excess adhesive applied. Absorbent (porous) and more textured surfaces require an increase in adhesive application and non-absorbent (non-porous) and smooth surfaces require less adhesive application to achieve proper adhesive coverage.
- Power troweled concrete surfaces can be very smooth, non-absorbent and develop surface laitance. These surface conditions may adversely affect bond of floor preparation materials and adhesive and should be mechanically prepared by grinding or shot blasting to improve bond.
- Remove all curing compounds or sealers that might prevent proper bonding or proper moisture testing. Mechanically abrade surface to ensure 100% removal of any curing compounds or incompatible sealers.
- Use high quality Portland cement and or calcium aluminate based patching and leveling compounds recommended by their manufacturer for use conditions. The underlayment shall be mold, mildew and alkali resistant, non-shrinking and water-resistant with a minimum 3,500 psi cured compressive strength.
- There are many options for moisture mitigation systems that may be beneficial to resolve elevated moisture conditions. Shannon Specialty Floors recommends the use of products that are in compliance with ASTM F 3010 "Standard Practice for Two-Component Resin Based Membrane Forming Moisture Mitigation Systems for Use Beneath Resilient Floor Coverings" that provides full product and adhesive bond warranty coverage when installed over a properly applied system. There are several companies that offer compliant mitigation systems that can also provide expertise to effectively deal with moisture issues:

MANUFACTURER	WEB ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER
Aquafin	www.aquafin.net	(866) 278-2346
Ardex	www.ardexamericas.com	(888) 512-7339
Koster	www.kosterusa.com	(757) 425-1206
Mapei	http://www.mapei.com/US-EN	(800) 992-6273
Schonox	http://www.schonox.us	(855) 391-2649
UFLOOR Systems	www.uzin.us	(720) 374-4810

WOOD SUBFLOORS & UNDERLAYMENTS

- Wood subfloors shall be of double layer construction with at least one (1) inch total thickness and comply with current local and national building code requirements.
- The structural wood panels shall be APA rated and or recommended and warranted by panel manufacturer for intended use.
- Wood subfloors shall have at least 18 inches of well vented air space beneath and the entire crawl space shall be insulated with ground surface smooth to prevent any pooling of water.
- Cover ground completely with a 6 mil plastic ground cover running up walls 6 inches.
- Do not install over wood floors in direct contact with the earth, concrete slab, over a sleeper floor assembly.
- Wood subfloors shall have calibrated moisture content of less than 14% and be within 2% of underlayment and wood structural members.
- The double layer wood subfloor shall incorporate an APA Underlayment Grade top layer such as Multi-Ply® or TEKPLY® that is designed for the intended use meeting the following requirements:
 - ❖ Minimum ¼ inch (5.5 mm) thickness
 - ❖ Sanded face free of knots or roughness to prevent any surface telegraphing
 - ❖ Solid core free of voids to resist indentations and punctures from concentrated loads
 - ❖ Designed for resilient flooring use and free of any substance that may stain vinyl
 - ❖ Moisture content less than 14.0% and panel layers within 2.0% of each other
 - ❖ Confirm panel moisture level by checking in several areas using a calibrated pin moisture meter
 - ❖ Compliant with APA or manufacturer recommended as "Underlayment Grade" for resilient flooring
- Do not install directly over Luan, pine or other soft woods, particle board, hardboard, hardwood flooring, treated wood or underlayment panels with core voids, face knots or rough surface or any underlayment that is not recommended by its manufacturer for the intended use and for use beneath resilient flooring. Cover these and other



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unacceptable wood based surfaces with ½ inch thick underlayment grade panel in compliance with all underlayment requirements listed in this guide.

- Do not install with coated fasteners.
- Underlayment panels shall be stored, acclimated, prepared and installed in accordance with the current manufacturer's published instructions and or current APA Underlayment Installation Guidelines and or ASTM F1482 "Standard Practice for Installation and Preparation of Panel Type Underlayments to Receive Resilient Flooring". Follow instructions paying close attention to proper acclimation, subfloor flatness, panel spacing, nailing or staple schedule and seam treatment.
- After underlayment panel installation, sand uneven edges and areas where patch was used to provide a smooth level surface.
- Just before installation thoroughly vacuum the surface paying close attention to the perimeter and under drywall to remove all dust and debris.
- Damp mop the surface immediately before installation with spray adhesive.
- Once the underlayment is properly installed, dry, smooth, and flat, clean and in compliance with all specifications, proceed with installation.

PRE-INSTALLATION

- Perform a bond test before starting installation to confirm compatibility of adhesive and prepared substrate. Perform multiple bond tests on the prepared surface with 3' x 3' section of flooring. Allow a minimum of 48 hours and preferably 72 hours or longer before determining compatibility and bond strength. Always check for complete adhesive transfer on the back of the flooring in case more adhesive is needed for porous or rough concrete surface, or if too much adhesive is being used over a nonporous or burnished smooth surface. Adjust trowel size used to increase or decrease the amount of adhesive applied to suit substrate and environmental conditions making sure full adhesive coverage to back of flooring and no more.
- Ensure your tools, grooving machine, hot air welder, spatula blade, trowels, 100 lb. roller and all necessary tools and equipment needed and on hand and are in good working order. Bring sufficient spare blades, replacement trowels blades and any other consumable items or supplies to complete project. Only use replaceable blades for your trowel. Never hand-sharpen trowel blades. It is critical that all blades are sharp and smooth. For trimming weld rod, a *Winkelman WDD645 Slim Trim Knife* (800-929-4362) may be used.
- Confirm all adhesives, sundry items and floor covering materials are on-site and confirm the flooring materials are the correct color, style and quantity for each dye lot with consecutive roll numbers for sheet goods.
- Check flooring for any visible issues or defects BEFORE installation. Installation of flooring covering implies acceptance of substrate and materials. Any flooring materials found with visible defects or any visible issues are warranted for materials only. No labor costs are covered for flooring materials installed with visible defects or other issues. Immediately contact your local representative should an issue be discovered.
- Shannon Specialty Floors does not recommend the use of alternate adhesives, but recognizes there are circumstances when an alternate adhesive may be beneficial. Extensive adhesive testing has been conducted and the recommended adhesives provide excellent performance under diverse installation conditions. The use of an alternate adhesive requires submission of a signed adhesive waiver acknowledging that Shannon Specialty Floors will not be responsible for any issues arising from or associated with its use.

INSTALLATION

- Every job is unique in its expectations and requirements. Prior to commencement of work, be certain of job specific requirements for layout, sequence, tile orientation, jobsite limitations, etc. and expectations for completion before starting the job.
- Carefully clean the surface of all debris and contamination and confirm the subfloor is properly prepared and complies with installation and adhesive requirements before proceeding. Installation of flooring implies acceptance of subfloor and jobsite conditions.
- Damp mop the surface immediately before installation with spray adhesive.
- For best appearance, balance the installation within the area to be installed. Determine the center point of the room by marking reference lines on the surface across the center point of opposite walls. Review the alignment of the flooring materials to the reference line and shift reference line to optimize flooring placement. Work from the center outwards, achieving a net fit between sheets and along the perimeter between the floor and walls, vertical surfaces or columns.
- All Shannon Specialty Floors Sheet flooring materials have production date codes and roll numbers. Sheet flooring materials installed together in the same area shall be from the same production date code and rolls used and installed in sequence.
- Cut all material 2-3 inches more than needed (maintaining pattern match between sheets when appropriate) and allow to relax flat and face up on subfloor for 24 hours. Keep all flooring materials running in the same direction except for Classic Cut and Fancy Free which must have sheets reversed. Carefully back roll materials that are wavy and will not lay flat. Do not back roll materials tightly or crease the flooring as this can cause a



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permanent mark on the flooring. Inspect dry laid flooring for telegraphing of any remaining subfloor defects or sheet imperfections, and correct before proceeding.

CAUTION: After dry laying materials and before applying adhesive, carefully look at each sheet edge to edge to make sure there is not a shade difference under normal daytime lighting conditions. Classic Cut and Fancy Free sheet flooring products must have rolls reversed to minimize shading differences. If any shading is noticed, reverse sheets and see if this resolves the issue. Contact your local sales representative with any questions.

- Check materials as you unroll for any visible issues before cutting. Cut drops (maintaining pattern match along seams when necessary) a minimum of 2-3 inches longer than length needed for final cuts to allow materials to relax. Allow materials to relax unrolled flat and face up on substrate for twenty four (24) hours before installation.
- For materials that are not lying flat, carefully back roll materials to enable the sheet to lay flat. Do not tightly back roll or crease the materials during installation as this may cause permanent damage to floor.
- After 24 hour relaxation, trim selvage edges for installation making sure to remove all edge compression, distortion and damage. This usually requires the removal of ¼ inch to ½ inch or more of material along each length. Trim off damaged ends and again check materials for any visible issues or defects.
- Prepare seams edges for installation by straight edge and underscribing for a net fit or double cut by overlapping edges one (1) inch and cutting through both layers of flooring with a straight edge and sharp knife held perpendicular to the floor for a net fit. Do not leave a gap along seam edge more than 1/32 inch as this can result in a weak weld and seam splitting. Making sure there is excess flooring to trim for fitting to the opposite wall, trim the ends of the cuts along one wall to fit.
- When applying tape to the flooring surface to maintain pattern repeat or edge alignment, only use releasable non marring tape. Do not exceed the tape manufacturers recommended removal/use time. Exceeding the tape manufacturers removal/use time can cause damage to sheet vinyl flooring.
- When all drops are trimmed, fold back the trimmed ends of the sheets half way to expose the substrate. Mark a chalk line perpendicular to the rolls to indicate edge of where to apply adhesive. Perform one last sweep of floor to make sure the surface is completely clean.
- Apply adhesive in accordance with adhesive instructions and label instructions. Pay careful attention to using proper trowel to achieve correct adhesive coverage, open and working times based on surface absorbency and environmental conditions. Do not apply excess adhesive or leave lumps in adhesive or allow adhesive to over-dry. If adhesive has been down too long before installation, scrape clean and apply fresh adhesive.
- Do not spread more adhesive than can be installed within the recommended working time and time available to install that day. It may be necessary to use a short nap paint roller moistened with adhesive to roll out trowel marks before installation. Periodically check the floor backing for coverage and to make sure that sufficient adhesive has been applied to fully cover the backing and not too much adhesive was applied.
- Once adhesive is applied allow the appropriate open time for jobsite conditions before installing flooring.
- Carefully place the first sheet into the adhesive. Roll the first sheet into adhesive being careful to maintain proper alignment and pattern match and to avoid trapping air between adhesive and sheet. Frequently check adhesive application of back of flooring to ensure full adhesive coverage and that trowel ridges are flattened.
- Once the first portion of the first sheet has been applied into the adhesive and rolled, continue with the adjoining drops. Continue installing each drop until all flooring is bonded on one side.
- With the sheets bonded on one side, trim the opposite end cuts for a net fit to the wall or vertical surface. Once all drops are trimmed for a net fit, fold back the loose section of flooring to where the adhesive has been applied. Before proceeding, carefully sweep the exposed substrate to remove any remaining dirt and debris. Apply adhesive onto the clean substrate for the next section of flooring.
- Proceed with installation as before after allowing adhesive the proper amount of open time and rolling each section as it is installed.
- Once the room is installed, slowly roll the flooring with 50% overlapping passes using a 100 lb. 3 section roller in both directions. Confirm trowel ridges are completely flattened. If trowel ridges are still evident and do not roll out, scrape up that section of adhesive and reapply fresh adhesive. The installer is responsible for understanding the jobsite conditions and managing the installation process to achieve the desired end result. This includes laying the flooring into the adhesive and rolling the flooring at the proper time. Continue to check and confirm adhesive trowel ridges are completely flattened to a uniform film thickness and full adhesive transfer to back of flooring.
- Shannon Specialty Floors recommends all sheet flooring products are heat welded as this provides the strongest seaming method. For instances when PVC Sheet flooring chemical welding is desired, use:
 - ❖ Mannington MLG33 Low Gloss Seam Sealer (#832233)
 - Teknoflor Forestscapes
 - Teknoflor Moonscapes
 - Teknoflor Mountainscapes
 - Teknoflor Rainscapes
 - ❖ Mannington MHS22 High Gloss Sealer (#832222)
 - Teknoflor Timberscapes
 - TUF STUF Classic Cut
 - TUF STUF Fancy Free
 - TUF STUF Plank You Very Much



SHANNON SPECIALTY FLOORS

- ❖ Do not attempt to chemical weld barenaked™ CS PVC-Free sheet flooring as PVC chemical welding chemicals are not compatible.
- Prepare seams for heat welding after waiting appropriate set up time for adhesive used. Wait 24 hours before heat welding with all trowel applied acrylic or epoxy adhesives and wait a minimum of 1 hour with spray adhesives before heat welding seams. Use a 4 mm round grooving tool and 4 or 5 mm round heat weld tip with narrow throat or a welding tip that is specified for heat sensitive finishes. For grooving seams, there are a variety of hand pull groovers that can be used, but they require a high degree of practice and skill to use consistently and successfully. For this reason, Shannon Specialty Floors suggests grooving with wheeled grooving tool to achieve consistent grooving results. For grooving, a *Winkelman WDD 655 Wheeled Super Groover* or *WDD 654 New Wave Groover* (800-929-4362) or a *Turbo Heat Welding Tools Turbo Groover* or *Master Turbo Groover* (714) 522-4290) may be used. For welding, a *Winkelman WDD 4MM N Narrow Preheat Speed Nozzle* or *Turbo Heat Welding Tools Turbo Precision Nozzle 4/5mm, Carbonless Nozzle* or *Super Turbo Nozzle 4/5mm* may be used.

CAUTION: Using a heat welding tip with a narrow throat is critical to concentrate the heat into the groove and not on the edge of the flooring where it can cause distortions and or a shiny edge. The narrow throat also facilitates good melting of the weld rod and fusion between the weld rod and sheet flooring making a strong seam. Failure to achieve 100% fusion during heat welding causes a weak weld that can fail over time resulting in seam splitting and gapping. Distorted or shiny edges and split or gapped seam conditions are installer induced and not covered under the product warranty. Properly use the correct tools to prevent unintended installation damage to the flooring.

WARNING: PRACTICE HEAT WELDING BEFORE PROCEEDING. Before heat welding on jobsite, take a large scrap of flooring and practice grooving and welding to determine the best practices to achieve a uniform and consistent centered groove to 2/3 the depth of the sheet flooring and a strong secure heat weld. While practice heat welding, be sure to note the exact temperature setting and speed of application needed to achieve good melting of the weld rod and fusion between the weld rod and sheet flooring. After installation of a section of weld rod that has cooled for several minutes, roll your fingers perpendicular across weld rod to determine if it is well secured or if it rolls out of the groove. Do not proceed unless you are getting melted weld rod wash at the interface between the edges of the floor and weld rod. Continually look for wash along the base of the weld rod. No fusion or wash is a no-go.

- After the adhesive wait time and just before welding, groove 2/3 the depth of the sheet flooring material centered on the seam. Use specified matching or contrasting weld rod. Confirm correct weld rod color before proceeding. Installation of materials implies acceptance. Use a 4 mm or 4/5 mm round heat weld tip with a narrow throat or focused heat to apply weld rod to flooring. When applying weld rod, make sure the rod is melting and fusion is occurring between the sheet flooring and weld rod. This is confirmed by seeing a small bead (wash) of melted weld rod along the edge of the weld rod on the floor surface. Allow a minimum of 30 minutes and ensure weld rod has cooled to room temperature before trimming seams. For trimming weld rod, use a *WDD18M Mozart Trimming Knife* (800-929-4362) or *Winkelman WDD645 Slim Trim Knife*. Make first pass with guide plate on trim knife or spatula knife to leave a small amount of rod above surface of floor. Carefully make final trim in a continuous straight motion along seam to cleanly remove excess weld rod leaving a smooth, flush weld. After final trim, carefully glaze the weld rod to seal the weld rod surface. This completes the installation process.
- After installation protect installation from traffic for time specified for adhesive used. For spray adhesive allow immediate use of flooring.
- The Owner and General Contractor are responsible to protect completed flooring after installation is released by the Flooring Contractor. Cover with protective material appropriate to prevent any damage from other construction trades until final acceptance by owner.



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