Luxury Vinyl Sheet™ (LVS) Installation Guidelines

LVS™ INSTALLATION METHODS

LVS's installation methods simplify the installation process and let installers match the installation technique to the jobsite conditions. LVS can be installed using the fully adhered technique (permanent or releasable bond) or the loose laid technique. All fully adhered installations should have sufficient bond for best results. Regardless of the installation method, LVS should not be installed under permanent fixtures such as cabinets.

Fully Adhered:

Permanent Bond – This option is the most secure and best if there is heavy foot or rolling traffic or if the layout is complicated. Because the **Permanent Bond** is achieved by placing the LVS into tacky-wet MT-711 applied with a 1/16" x 1/32" x 1/32" notched trowel, the substrate must be smooth and have sufficient porosity to receive the adhesive.

For wood substrates, in most cases this requires the use of an appropriate underlayment. A concrete surface must be smoothed using a high quality Portland cement based patching/leveler compound. Installation over existing resilient or ceramic floors requires a high quality Portland cement based embossing leveler. Additionally, the LVS should be rolled in both directions with a 50 lbs. (or heavier) three-section floor roller.

Releasable Bond - This option is viable over concrete and most wood panel substrates in climate-controlled, occupied, existing homes. (Unconditioned wood panel substrates are not dimensionally stable and are subject to too much movement.) Check the porosity of the subfloor and, if necessary, use a latex acrylic primer to prevent over-absorption of adhesive. To achieve a **Releasable Bond**, the MT-711 is applied over the substrate with a 3/8" nap paint roller and allowed to dry to tack before positioning the LVS into the adhesive. The LVS is then positioned into the dry "tacky" adhesive and smoothed out with the use of a clean, soft-bristle push broom.

Because of the thin, dry adhesive film this method can be used with many types of substrates including clean, lightly embossed existing resilient flooring without the use of a leveler and over clean, dry, and smooth OSB substrates without extraordinary floor prep. The coverage rate of the MT-711 adhesive will be increased to approximately 300 sq. ft. per gallon when applied with a paint roller.

Regardless of the installation method LVS must always be trimmed back (1/8" to 1/4") from all fixed vertical surfaces and must be fit with no compression or fullness. Undercut all door casings and be certain the material is positioned true and square in the work area.

Loose-Laid:

Loose-Laid is the easiest installation method. Using this method, LVS is fit just slightly short of all vertical surfaces (at least 1/8" to 1/4" away) so that it lies completely flat with no fullness or "pinch" points. This installation method makes removal of the floor at the end of its life cycle remarkably easy.

- **Loose-Laid** floors can be installed over many substrates that are not suitable for Fully Adhered products (particleboard, chipboard, flakeboard, lightweight concrete).
- Only one major seam is permitted when installing with the Loose- Laid method.
- Never secure any permanent fixtures into the LVS. The product must be "free floating" with no "pinch points."
- This non-adhered installation method allows the material to be rolled back to correct any substrate problems and is easily removed when required.

No matter which installation system is used, it's important to consider the following:

STORAGE & HANDLING

LVS must be stored in a protected interior location, ideally one that can be climate controlled. Optimum storage and transporting temperatures are between 65˚F and 85˚F. Additionally, the humidly of the storage area should be controlled and maintained between 30% and 70%.

Always store LVS tightly rolled, face-out on a sturdy cardboard core designed for that purpose. Store the roll horizontally and support it across the entire width.

Flooring products can be heavy and bulky. Be good to yourself and always use proper lifting techniques when handling these products. Whenever possible, make use of material-handling equipment such as dollies or material carts. Never lift more than you can safely handle; get assistance. Flooring products can be damaged by rough handling before installation. Exercise care when handling and transporting these products.

Notice the LVS printed pattern backing provides important information such as product name and run date. Before starting the job, always check the flooring materials to ensure they are the correct pattern, style, and color. Also make sure that the size and amount of the products are sufficient to complete the installation. Inspect the materials closely before installation for any visible defects. Mannington Flooring products are manufactured to high quality standards and are carefully inspected before leaving our facility. Occasionally, however, defects are not detected. If you notice a visible defect in the flooring product, stop the installation and contact your local Mannington Distributor for assistance.
NOTE: Mannington Floors will not pay labor charges on claims filed for materials installed with obvious visible defects..

JOB SITE CONDITIONS

The environment where LVS is to be installed is critically important with regard to successful installation and continued performance of the flooring products. Mannington LVS is intended to be installed in interior locations only. These interior locations must meet climatic and structural requirements as well.

Temperature Requirements:

Do not install LVS until the work area can be temperature-controlled. We recommend that the adhesives, product, and work area be maintained at a minimum temperature of 65˚F and a maximum temperature of 85˚F for 48 hours before, during, and after the installation. This requirement can seldom be fulfilled with temporary space heaters. A permanent heating or cooling source must be operational before proceeding with the installation of any flooring product. For the entire life of the floor, the temperature should never fall below 55˚F. If this minimum temperature cannot be maintained, the performance of the flooring products and adhesives can be adversely affected. Ideally, the jobsite relative humidity will be maintained in the 40% to 50% range.

You may install LVS over concrete subfloor with controlled in-floor radiant-heating systems (hydronic), provided the surface temperature of the system does not exceed 85˚F. Before installing flooring products over newly constructed radiant heating systems, operate the system at maximum capacity to force any residual moisture from the cementitious topping of the radiant heating system. Then set the thermostat to a comfortable room temperature for the installation. Mannington does not recommend installing LVS over wood subfloor systems that have in-floor or underfloor radiant heating systems. For the smoothest job and best results, always condition flooring, adhesives, and installation accessories to the jobsite temperature before beginning the installation.

Structural Requirements:

The structural integrity of the jobsite is critical for satisfactory flooring installation. The type and method of construction, grade level, and flooring system components all impact the installation of flooring products. Many times local building codes establish only minimum requirements for flooring systems. These minimum requirements may not provide sufficient rigidity for successful installation and continued performance of flooring products. Structural flooring systems are either constructed of concrete (or concrete-like materials) or wood.

WOOD SUBFLOORS:

Subfloor Selection and Preparation

LVS's unique construction permits it to be loose laid over many wood subfloors that are not suitable for fully adhered resilient products. However, if LVS is to be fully adhered, proper subfloor selection and preparation becomes more important. In either case, the subfloor must be clean, dry, and smooth. To achieve a sufficient bond with the adhesive, the porosity of the subfloor and patch should never be over-absorbent. Use only a high quality cement based patch or leveler compound.

Stripwood Underfloors

Stripwood, plank, or any board-type subfloors are not acceptable underfloors for the direct installation of fully adhered LVS. If the stripwood is 3" or less in width and is tongue-and-groove, use 1/4" underlayment to eliminate the potential for board joint telegraphing. If the stripwood construction is wider than 3" or not tongue-and-groove, then use 1/2" or thicker underlayment.

Smooth stripwood floors may be acceptable when using the loose laid installation method with LVS. **Keep in mind that even if these stripwood floors are completely smooth, future expansion and contraction of the structure may result in board joint telegraphing through the finished flooring.**

Wood Composite Panels

Particleboard, chipboard, wafer board, and orient strand board may be used as subfloor panels during construction. Seldom, if ever, are these composite panels suitable for use as an underfloor when using the fully adhered method. These subfloors typically require an underlayment of at least 1/4" in order to provide a smooth, clean surface on which to apply adhesive. These panels may be suitable for use when utilizing the loose laid method provided they are smooth, clean, dry, and defect free.

Plywood Underlayment Panels

When installing an LVS resilient floor over a wood subfloor system, it is recommended to first install wood panel underlayment sheets to provide a smooth, clean surface. Install underlayment panels just before the installation of the finished flooring and protect them from construction traffic or other potential damage or staining. As with most other construction materials, condition the underlayment panels to the environment in which you will be installing them. If panels are not conditioned, it could result in telegraphing of the subfloor seams through the resilient flooring.

General Underlayment Guidelines

When selecting underlayment panels, be certain they are specifically designed for this purpose. These panels should have a minimum thickness of 1/4". Any panels selected for use as underlayment must meet the following criteria:

- Possess dimensional stability
- Provide a smooth, fully-sanded face so graining or texturing will not show through
- Offer resistance to both static and impact indentation
- Be free of any surface components that may cause staining such as plastic fillers, marking inks, sealers, etc.
- Offer uniform density, porosity, and thickness
- Provide a written warranty for suitability and performance from the panel manufacturer or a history of proven performance

Mannington cannot provide warranty for any underlayment or subfloor panel with regard to performance or suitability. All warranties as to performance and suitability of these panels rest with the panel manufacturer of panel specifier or installers.

CONCRETE SUBFLOORS

New and existing concrete subfloors should meet the requirements prescribed in the latest edition of ASTM F 710, "Standard Practice for Preparing Concrete Floors to Receive Resilient Flooring."

Concrete subfloors must be permanently dry, clean, smooth, flat, and structurally sound. Concrete subfloors on- or below-grade must have an acceptable vapor retarding membrane to isolate the concrete from the soil. Newly poured concrete, regardless of grade level, must be given ample time to cure and fully dry. Drying times for concrete slabs vary greatly depending on mix, atmospheric conditions, construction practices, and location of slab.

Concrete subfloors must have a minimum compressive strength of 3000 PSI and a dry density of at least 100 pounds per cubic foot. The concrete surface must be free of surface defects or surface contaminants. Surface defects include cracks, holes, flaking, or dusting of the concrete surface. Surface contaminants should be considered as any substance that will interfere with the bond of the floor covering to the subfloor, such as curing or parting compounds, paints, oils, solvents, or existing adhesives.

Surface defects must be corrected before installing any finished flooring product. Low spots, cracks, holes, and other irregularities can be patched smooth using a high quality Portland cement based compound designed for this purpose. If the surface of the concrete is found to be flaking or dusting, these conditions must be mechanically removed and the concrete then re-surfaced with an appropriate compound. All surface contaminants that may interfere with bond must also be mechanically removed and then be re-surfaced before installing any flooring product which requires a direct glue-down procedure. Mannington does not recommend using any chemicals or solvents to remove concrete surface contaminants.

Many concrete slabs will have joints designed into them. Expansion and isolation joints are designed to allow the concrete slab to expand and contract. These expansion joints must never be filled with patching or leveling compound, nor covered with hard surface flooring products. Expansion joint covers are available and designed to be used with specific types of floor covering products. Other types of concrete joints such as construction, control, and/or saw cuts can be smoothed and leveled using an appropriate Portland cement patching compound.

Moisture Testing

Regardless of the time in place or the grade level, all concrete subfloors must be tested for moisture and alkalinity before covering with flooring products. The most common quantitative moisture test is the Anhydrous Calcium Chloride test. This test must be performed in accordance with ASTM F 1869-04, "Standard Test Method for Measuring Moisture Vapor Emissions Rate of Concrete Subfloor Using Anhydrous Calcium Chloride." According to the ASTM, the moisture emissions from the concrete floor shall not exceed 3 lbs/1000 sq ft/24 hours. At least one test kit should be used in areas up to 1000 sq. ft. Additional kits should be used in larger areas.

Another quantitative moisture test method is the In-Situ Relative Humidity test. This test measures the relative humidity level within the concrete slab. This test must be performed in accordance with ASTM F 2170-02. The relative humidity of the slab must not exceed 75%. If the relative humidity in the slab exceeds 75%, DO NOT INSTALL ANY MANNINGTON FLOOR COVERINGS.

Moisture Meters

There are many manufacturers of quality moisture reading devices. However, there is no standard correlation between the meter reading and the calcium chloride or the in situ relative humidity test methods. Each meter is calibrated to its own scale and must be interpreted as directed by the manufacturer.

Concrete Curing, Hardening, Sealing, and Parting Compounds

Often, various compounds will be added in the concrete mix or applied to the surface of the freshly placed concrete to assist in the curing process. These compounds may interfere with the bond of any fully adhered flooring product. If any of these surface compounds is suspected to remain on the surface they must be removed by grinding, scarifying, or bead blasting.

Alkali Testing

A pH test should be conducted on all concrete floors regardless of the age or the grade level. The test is performed using a wide range pH paper and distilled water. Puddle the water on the surface of the concrete for a minimum of 60 seconds and then dip the pH paper into the water. The acceptable pH range is 5 to 10 on the pH scale. If the pH is greater than 10, it must be reduced before proceeding with any fully adhered flooring product installation.

Bond Testing

If the surface of the concrete shows any evidence of contamination, or if the history of the concrete is unknown, a bond test should be performed before beginning the flooring installation. To conduct a bond test, select an approximately 3' x 3' piece of the exact flooring product specified for the job and adhere it to the subfloor with the exact adhesive that will be used during installation. On large installations, conduct several bond tests. After 72 hours attempt to remove the test sample; if sufficient force must be used to remove the sample you may consider the concrete suitable for installation.

Residual Adhesive

Completely remove all residual adhesives on a previously covered concrete underfloor or cover them with a cementitious underlayment intended for this purpose. Never use solvent-based adhesive removers. Complete removal of all residual solvent is very difficult. Any remaining on the surface of the concrete will prohibit satisfactory bond of the new adhesives. Complete removal of asphalt cutback or asphalt emulsion adhesive from a concrete underfloor is nearly impossible. Wet-scrape these adhesives from the concrete. Then cover the concrete with a minimum of 1⁄8" of a trowelable or self-leveling cementitious underlayment intended for this purpose. A high quality cement based leveler may be used to cover residual adhesive stainants on concrete underfloors.

DANGER: Some asphalt adhesives once contained asbestos fibers. Do not use power devices that create asbestos dust in removing these adhesives. The inhalation of asbestos dust may cause bodily harm. Smoking by individuals exposed to asbestos fibers greatly increases this risk.

EXISTING FLOOR COVERINGS:

It is always prudent to remove existing floor coverings in order to inspect the soundness of the original substrate. In some cases, you may install LVS over existing resilient floor covering, using either the Fully Adhered or Loose-Laid method. The performance of the new flooring, however, is directly dependent on the condition and continued bond of the existing resilient flooring, which can adversely affect the performance properties of the new flooring, such as indentation or adhesive bond. Existing resilient or porcelain/tile floor with surface irregularities, unevenness, or deep embossing must be prepared using a high quality embossing leveler. In any case, the existing resilient flooring should meet the following conditions. It should:

- Be fully-adhered (permanent bond) and well-bonded to a suitable substrate
- Have no more than two layers of fully glued felt-backed vinyl for loose lay, and no more than one layer for full glue **Permanent Bond** or **Releasable Bond** method
- Be free of any evidence of alkaline salts, hydrostatic pressure, or moisture from the substrate
- Not be a foam-backed or thickly cushioned product
- Not be a perimeter-fastened or loose-laid product
- Not be asphalt tile, self-stick tile, rubber tile, or surfaces containing residual asphalt adhesive

If there is any doubt about the suitability of the existing floor, remove it or cover it with an appropriate underlayment.

Using an Appropriate Embossing Leveler Over Existing Resilient Floor Coverings

In most cases the use of an embossing leveler compound is the most viable solution for preparing an existing resilient floor covering. High quality embossing levelers are designed for filling the embossed areas of clean, firmly adhered existing floor coverings. Follow all manufacturer's directions. Any time you elect to install a new resilient floor over an existing one, keep in mind the performance of the new flooring is largely dependent on the continued performance of the existing flooring. Remember, the final decision and responsibility for determining the suitability of the existing flooring ultimately rests with the resilient installer.

CUTTING & FITTING

You may use pattern scribing, freehand knifing, or direct scribing techniques when installing LVS. The material is flexible and will handle easily when cutting and fitting. The material must always be cut flat before final cuts are made, leaving a 1/8" to 1/4" expansion gap. Never allow the material to become twisted. Always fold the material in a wide radius to avoid sharp kinks and creases that may cause breaks in the backing. You may flash cove LVS only when using the fully adhered method.

Note: Mannington LVS foam backing has important printed information which identifies product name and production dates. The distinctive printed pattern is also helpful during installation while cutting in the product. The printed arrows become useful when identifying material direction for seaming.

One Piece Installation

Thoroughly clean the subfloor, sweep or vacuum to remove all dust and debris.

Remove any quarter round, shoe base or wall base, and undercut any doorways.

Precut the floor covering to fit the area, allowing 2" to 4" extra length and width for fitting. Position the resilient flooring in the room, allowing enough material to drop into offsets, closets, alcoves, etc.

Align pattern squarely in room, parallel to all walls. If the room is not square, align the pattern so the run-off is located in the least conspicuous area. After the sheet is positioned, weight it to prevent shifting. Make relief cuts around unusual objects such as pipes, fixtures, floor registers, etc. Make relief cuts on all inside and outside corners. Rough-cut the sheet to remove excess material. Trim and fit the perimeter so the floor covering lies flat.

FULLY ADHERED - Permanent Bond

When using the **Permanent Bond** method, apply the adhesive with a 1/16" wide, 1/32" deep, and 1/32" apart notched trowel.

After trimming the material to fit the room, tube or lap it back to expose approximately one-half of the underfloor. Strike a white chalk line near the fold of the material. This line provides a guide for adhesive application. Spread the adhesive, leaving no gaps, voids, puddles, or thin spots, over 100% of the exposed underfloor. Keep the trowel clean and properly notched to maintain this uniform coverage.

Immediately after adhesive application, gently position the sheet into the adhesive. Roll the floor covering forward into the adhesive to eliminate trapping air. Do not drop or flop the material into the adhesive. Using a 50 lbs. (or heavier) three-section floor roller, roll the material in both directions, starting in the middle of the sheet width and rolling toward the edges. This process eliminates air and embeds the floor covering into the adhesive. For areas that cannot be reached with a floor roller, use a hand seam roller.

Failure to roll the floor covering can result in the following problems:

- **Lack of bond between material and underfloor**
- **Telegraphing of adhesive ridges**
- **Permanent indentations when heavy items are placed on the new flooring, resulting from adhesive displacement**

Once the first half of the material is adhered and rolled, fold back the second half and repeat the procedure. When folding back the sheet use extreme caution to prevent tearing the backing at the glue line. Also, be careful to regulate the adhesive spread at the glue line. This will avoid an adhesive ridge left in the center of the sheet.

FULLY ADHERED - Releasable Bond

When using the **Releasable Bond** method, apply the adhesive with 3/8" nap paint roller.

After trimming the material to fit the room, tube or lap it back to expose approximately one-half of the underfloor. Strike a white chalk line near the fold of the material. This line provides a guide for adhesive application. Spread the adhesive, leaving no gaps, voids, puddles, or thin spots, over 100% of the exposed underfloor. Keep the paint roller clean to maintain this uniform coverage.

Allow the adhesive to dry, then gently position the sheet into the adhesive. Roll the floor covering forward into the adhesive to eliminate trapping air. Do not drop or flop the material into the adhesive. Using a clean, soft-bristle push broom and applying moderate downward pressure, smooth the material in both directions, starting in the middle of the sheet width and working toward the edges. This process eliminates air and embeds the floor covering into the adhesive. For areas that cannot be reached with the broom, use a hand seam roller.

Once the first half of the material is adhered and smoothed, fold back the second half and repeat the procedure. When folding back the sheet use extreme caution to prevent tearing the backing at the glue line. Also, be careful to regulate the adhesive spread at the glue line. This will avoid an adhesive ridge left in the center of the sheet.

LOOSE LAID

The most critical requirement when loose laying a one-piece LVS installation is to be certain that the material is laying flat and positioned squarely in the room. In long drops, pull a string down a pattern line to assure that the material is positioned squarely in the work area.

Provide a gap of between 1/8" and 1/4" around all edges of the LVS flooring. Undercut all the material. Once the LVS is positioned in the room, allow 15 to 20 minutes for the material to relax and lay flat before the final trimming. Undercut all doorcasings so the material can be slid under these casings without "pinching" or locking material. When fitting around in-floor forced air vents it may be necessary to apply a narrow band of adhesive around the vent to prevent air from being blown under the flooring.

Never secure cabinets or other permanent fixtures on top of loose laid LVS. Be certain that wall base and transition strips are not fastened into the LVS.

Seamed Installation

When the work area requires more than one drop of LVS, determine the best possible placement of the seam. If the work area requires more than one seam the FULLY ADHERED (either Permanent Bond or Releasable Bond) method must be used. Fit and cut the first sheet as in a one piece installation. Weight this sheet to prevent it from shifting. Position the second sheet in the room and align it to the first sheet for accurate pattern match. Once you have achieved pattern alignment, weight the second sheet to prevent it from shifting.

Pattern Matching

When your work area requires more than one sheet of material, provide additional length on the second and succeeding sheets to allow for proper pattern alignment. Install LVS using the "Reverse" or "Do Not Reverse" method. The printed directional arrows on the backing of the LVS can be helpful in determining the direction of sheet or fill piece if needed.

"Reverse" Method

"Reverse Sheets for Seaming" means turning the second sheet 180˚ to the first sheet. To determine the amount of additional material required to assure proper pattern alignment when the "Reverse" method is recommended, cut the first sheet at least 3" longer than the net room requirements. Cut the second and all succeeding sheets to this length plus the length of the pattern repeat.

"Do Not Reverse" Method

"Do Not Reverse Sheets for Seaming" means placing the opposite selvage edges together. To determine the amount of additional material needed to align patterns in "Do Not Reverse" designs, cut the first sheet 3" longer than the net room requirements. Cut the second and all succeeding sheets to the next multiple of the pattern repeat over the net room dimension, providing the starting wall is the same.

Seam Cutting

Seaming is one of the most important aspects of resilient sheet installation. **Always** double-cut seams in Mannington LVS with a new, sharp utility knife blade.

Double-Cutting of Seams

"Do Not Reverse Sheets for Seaming" means placing the opposite selvage edges together. To determine the amount of The only method for cutting seams in LVS is double-cutting. In this technique, both sheets are cut at the same time. This ensures the edges of both sheets are cut exactly the same, with no gaps or fullness. **The construction of LVS will not permit the product to be compressed or stretched into match.** Overlap the sheets of LVS and bring the pattern into an exact match. The most accurate method of maintaining the pattern grout line width is to make the seam cut along the side of the grout line. With the sheets aligned, position the steel straightedge so it completely covers the grout line of the top sheet. Using the straightedge as a guide, cut the length of the seam in the "shadow" of the grout line with a utility knife. This technique will ensure that all grout lines are of the same width.

Cut the seam net, not full. Do not add fullness to the cut by placing scrap under the seam. Keep the knife blade parallel to the straightedge, at a 90˚ angle to the floor covering.

All seams are to be double cut "dry".

When using the **FULLY ADHERED** method, the sheets will be adhered up to a pre-determined dry zone, then the seam is cut and a uniform application of MT-711 is applied. After providing sufficient open time, carefully position the sheets into the adhesive and roll across the seam with a hand roller.

LVS must be rolled flat and well bonded to the adhesive for a good seam. If the bond using the **Releasable Bond** method is not sufficient, it may be necessary to re-glue the seam area with a 6" band of MT-711. If the **Loose-Laid** method is used, after cutting the seam, apply a 6" band of MT-711 at the seam line, provide sufficient open time (tacky wet), and then carefully position the sheet into the adhesive. Use caution to prevent the sheet edges from getting into the adhesive. Roll the seam area with a hand roller.

Seam Sealing

All seams in LVS flooring must be sealed with Mannington MLG-33 two-part seam sealer. Thoroughly mix all of Part A and Part B into the supplied VST applicator bottle. When using MLG-33 two-part seam sealer, it is necessary to mix the entire contents of Parts A and B. Once mixed, MLG-33 cannot be saved for re-use. Check the flow of sealer through the applicator tip on a scrap piece of material before use. If the flow is restricted, insert the cleaning wire into the tip to clear the obstruction. Before sealing the seam, make sure the seam cut is clean, dry, and free of adhesive contamination.

Insert the plastic fin of the VST slightly back from one end of the wall and push forward to make full penetration of the fin. Use your forefinger to apply a downward pressure on the flat, textured "head" of the VST. Gently squeeze the bottle to start the flow of the sealer. In a slow, continuous motion, pull the applicator along the length of the seam.

You must apply seam sealer into the seam cut and leave a small bead of sealer approximately 1/8" wide centered on the seam.

Remember, it is crucial that the seam sealer be applied to the full thickness of the floor covering from top to bottom. To ensure a strong, tight seam, make certain there are no skips or voids along the cut.

Allow seam sealer to completely dry before walking on the seam or moving furniture over it. We recommend waiting 24 hours.

FINISHING & MAINTENANCE

Molding & Base Installation

Before starting the Mannington On Main installation, ensure the following are satisfactorily completed:

- Protect all exposed edges of the flooring with trim or restrictive molding.
- Always use moldings and transition strips over product edges.
- Nail wood moldings into the wall and not into the floor covering.
- Use metal or vinyl transition or reducer strips where LVS meets other types of flooring and at doorways.
- Apply a bead of silicone or latex caulk around bathtubs, shower stalls, toilets, and patio doors.

Jobsite Cleanup

To enhance the appearance of the finished installation, it is always good practice to thoroughly clean the area before leaving.

- Sweep the floor.
- Remove all scraps and trash from the jobsite. (Leave any large pieces of flooring, rolled face-out, with the customer for future repairs.)
- Remove any adhesive smears or residue from the surface of the flooring with a clean cloth dampened with mineral spirits or lighter fluid.
- If possible, wait 24 hours before moving furniture or appliances onto or across the floor. Always use wood or hardboard runways to move furniture and/or appliances, even when using a dolly. **This is especially important when using the loose laid installation method.**
- Leave Mannington Maintenance and Warranty literature with the customer. These are available from your Mannington Distributor.

REPAIRS

Small Cuts

Small cuts will eventually gap open. To repair, clean any dirt from the cut and apply MLG-33 seam sealer.

Replacing Damaged Areas – Plugs

If you must replace a damaged area, follow these steps:

- Select a design element from the scrap material that matches the design to be removed from the existing resilient. Accurately overlay this piece over the damaged area.
- Double cut on the inside of the grout line if possible and remove the damaged piece. If the floor covering you are repairing is installed over existing resilient flooring, be careful not to cut too deep.
- If the LVS was installed FULLY ADHERED, apply a thin layer of MT-711 to the back of the repair piece and place into position. Roll with a hand roller. Apply MLG-33 seam sealer. Protect from foot traffic until sealer is fully cured.
- If the LVS was installed LOOSE LAY, apply a thin layer of MT-711 on the back of the repair piece as well as under the edges of the repair area. Position the repair piece into the cut out area and lightly roll the area with a hand seam roller. Apply MLG-33 seam sealer. Protect from foot traffic until sealer is fully cured.

