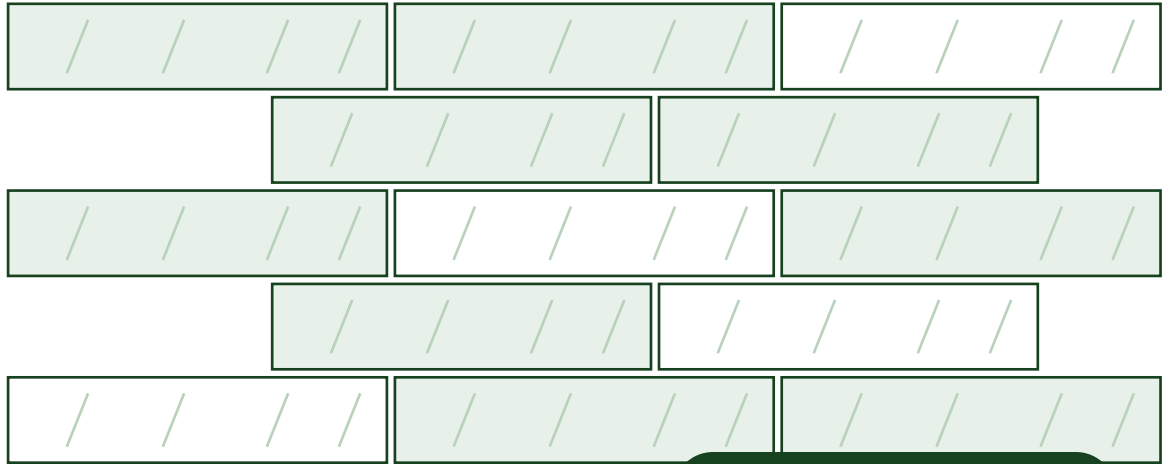


SPC FLOORING

INSTALLATION & CARE GUIDE

A practical guide to inspection, subfloor preparation, expansion planning, click installation and long-term care.



FLOATING CLICK INSTALLATION

Inspect and confirm suitability

Check the selected product, room and locking system. Use any product-specific joining instructions with this guide.

Visual inspection

Before installation, inspect the product for damage, defects or alterations. Confirm that the colour, quantity and cartons match the order. Continue checking Kermit Floor SPC panels in daylight while fitting and do not install panels with visible imperfections.

Use material from one production batch where possible because shade matching between different batches cannot be guaranteed. Natural pattern variation is expected; mix panels within a pack and between packs for a balanced appearance.

Suitable bases

After checking the selected product, Kermit Floor SPC flooring may be installed over:

- Concrete or cement screed
- Anhydrite or calcium-sulphate screed
- Wood, plywood or chipboard
- Ceramic tiles

Every base must be sufficiently flat, smooth, firm, clean, dry and suitably prepared.

Where it can be used

- Indoor installation only.
- Use in temperature-controlled interiors. Assess direct sunlight and local heat sources before installation.
- Suitable for indoor kitchens, living spaces and entrance areas when the selected product and installation conditions are appropriate.
- Not recommended for bathroom floors, outdoor use, areas cleaned by hosing, pools, saunas or continuously wet areas.

Water-based underfloor heating and cooling may be used only within the limits in this guide. Direct contact with electrical heating systems must be avoided.

Prepare and accept the subfloor

The finished floor will only be as good as the base beneath it.

Composition and standards

Identify the subfloor composition so its permissible moisture content, compressive strength and tensile strength can be checked. This also determines the levelling compound, repair material and moisture barrier required.

Site conditions and all preparation materials must comply with relevant national regulations, resilient-flooring standards and their manufacturers' instructions. If the base is uncertain, seek advice from the preparation-material supplier or a flooring professional.

Surface preparation

The base must be hard, firm, relatively flat, clean and dry, free of defects, chemicals and contaminants. Remove old adhesive residue and loose or unbound levelling compound.

Unevenness must not exceed 2 mm over 1 m, measured with a straight-edge or spirit level. The panels may bridge joints, seams and cracks up to 10 mm in the base. Use suitable plywood, repair compound or levelling compound where required; these materials must be agreed for the intended use.

Moisture assessment



Concrete and stone bases in contact with the ground need an effective damp-proof membrane in accordance with local standards. Moisture content must comply with the applicable resilient-flooring standard.

Installation must not begin until the installer has assessed and accepted the subfloor and installation conditions.

Best practice is essential even though SPC flooring is moisture resistant: trapped moisture may promote bacteria and mould beneath the floor covering.

Control temperature and moisture

Acclimatisation and gradual temperature changes protect the installed floor.

Acclimatisation

If the ambient temperature is below 15°C, acclimatise unopened Kermit Floor SPC panels in the installation room for 24 hours. The optimum installation temperature is 15-28°C.

Unpack and inspect the panels in daylight before fitting. Do not install panels with visible defects or colour discrepancies; contact Kermit Floor before continuing.

Heating and cooling

Conventional water-based underfloor heating and cooling systems may be used in accordance with EN 1264. Surface temperature must never exceed 27°C, and heating must rise gradually.

Electric and infra-red systems are not recommended unless their cables are embedded in at least 9 mm of suitable levelling compound and the system supplier guarantees the temperature limits. Cooling-water temperature must stay above the dew point to prevent condensation.

Standard conditions

Transport and storage: 0°C to 35°C

Installation: 15°C to 28°C

In service: 6°C to 35°C

Acclimatisation: 24 hours when required

Maximum wall-to-wall length without an expansion joint: 8 m

Sunlight and unusual conditions

Use blinds or shading to control strong direct sunlight. Avoid local heat build-up under rugs and furniture.

This guide does not approve uncontrolled conservatories, unheated holiday homes or other extreme conditions. Confirm the selected product and joint plan before installation.

The 27°C maximum applies to the finished floor surface with underfloor heating. Confirm the suitability of any heating or cooling system for the selected flooring; avoid condensation and direct contact with heating elements.

Support the floor and allow movement

Select compatible underlay and calculate the perimeter expansion gap before laying the first row.

Recommended underlay

Correct underlay placement is essential. Select an underlay compatible with the Kermit Floor SPC system, the required acoustic performance, intended traffic level and any underfloor heating system.

The underlay must suit the base and working conditions. It does not replace proper subfloor preparation. Confirm compatibility before installation.

SPC flooring

Compatible underlay

Prepared subfloor

Use only an underlay approved for the flooring system

Expansion gap required

Kermit Floor SPC panels form a floating floor. Leave at least 10 mm around walls, pipes and fixed objects. The floor must move freely; do not pin it with cabinets or skirting. Larger or connected rooms may need additional movement joints; confirm the layout for the selected product.

Detail	Minimum clearance	Action
Walls	10 mm	Keep clear
Fixed objects	10 mm	Allow movement
Pipes / jambs	10 mm	Cover without pinning
Large areas	10 mm perimeter	Check extra joints
Connected rooms	10 mm perimeter	Check transitions

Keep movement gaps open and cover them with suitable skirting or profiles without fixing through the floor. Never reduce the 10 mm minimum to fit an existing trim. Confirm any bonded installation separately before work starts.

Prepare tools and choose a method

The sequence below is shown from left to right for a right-handed installer; the opposite direction is also possible.

Recommended tools

- Measuring tape
- Pencil
- Straight-edge or string
- Set square
- Punching tool
- Sturdy utility knife
- Nylon or rubber mallet
- Spacers for a straight first row



Angle connection - where specified

Place the end joint of the new panel at a 20° to 30° angle to the installed panel. Position it about 5 mm from the long joint, then lift the panel to about 25° while applying pressure. The panel slides in and locks. Place the tongue into the groove and lay panels in rows.

Tapping - only where specified

Only use tapping if the selected locking system permits it. Use a suitable protective tapping block or tool. Never close the joint with one heavy blow. Tap gradually along the edge to avoid damaging the locking system, and continue laying panels in rows.

Plan the easiest starting point before opening packs. Keep the first rows straight and stable; every later row depends on them.

Plan the layout and first row

Mix boards for a natural result and establish a straight, stable starting line.

1



Mix boards and choose direction

Mix light and dark panels so similar boards do not cluster. For the best visual effect, run the boards along the longest wall and parallel to the main direction of light.

2



Measure and balance the layout

Measure the room length and width before laying. Plan the rows so the final row is not too narrow. If it would be under 40 mm, trim the first row to create a more balanced result.

3



Prepare the first panel

Cut or saw off the tongue on both the long and short sides of the first panel that will face the walls.

4



Set the first row

Place the cut edges against the wall. Use spacers to follow the wall contour, prevent movement and keep the panels straight and correctly positioned.

Stagger, connect and close the joints

Maintain movement clearances and protect the locking edges while working across the room.

5

Stagger joints and cut safely

Never align end joints in two consecutive rows. Offset them by at least 30 cm and avoid a staircase pattern by using cut pieces randomly. Measure the final panel so the expansion gap remains. When cutting with a utility knife, cut through the wear layer before snapping the panel.



6

Angle and lock the next panel

Set the end joint at 20° to 30° to the installed panel. Place it about 5 mm from the long joint, lift to approximately 25° while applying pressure, and let it slide into the locked position. Tap gradually if needed to close a remaining gap.



7

Work safely near walls

Where a punching tool cannot be used, such as close to a wall, join the panels with a suitable pull bar or pusher and a nylon or rubber mallet. Apply controlled force to avoid damaging the joint.



Keep the perimeter expansion gap open; do not force the panel tightly against the wall.

Complete the field and perimeter

Stabilise installed rows, finish the last row and maintain clearance at fixed objects.

8

Stabilise installed rows

Once several rows are installed, place an unopened pack on top to weigh them down and keep them stationary. Change position and snap the short side of the next panel into the previous panel.

9

Close the long joint



Place both hands close to the joint and pull the long side of the panel towards you until the panels snap together. Check that the joint is fully closed before continuing.

10

Fit the last row

Lay a panel over the previous row with the groove towards the wall. Place another panel upside down against the wall edge and use it to mark the panel below. Cut to size, preserving the expansion gap, and fit the final row.

11

Cut around jambs and pipes

Maintain movement clearance at door jambs and heating pipes. Cut the panel to length, place it beside the object, mark the exact fitting and cut to size. Door jambs may be undercut so the flooring can slide neatly beneath them.

Protect the finished floor

The correct maintenance routine preserves appearance and extends service life.

Maintenance essentials

- Clean with a damp cloth or mop and a suitable mild cleaner. Do not hose the floor or leave standing water.
- UV exposure changes the colour of most floors over time. Use curtains or sunshades during strong sunlight.
- Avoid rubber or latex mats, furniture feet, castors and protective pads because they can stain. Use suitable type-W castors in accordance with EN 12529.
- Protect against scratches with wide, free-moving castors, skids, rollers or felt pads. Use load-distribution pads under heavy furniture and appliances.
- Mechanical damage caused by heavy loads or moving furniture is not a product defect.
- Keep cigarettes, matches and other hot objects away from the floor; heat causes permanent damage.

Final installation checklist

- Panels checked in daylight and mixed across packs
- Subfloor accepted, clean, dry and within 2 mm over 1 m
- Moisture control or DPM completed where required
- Panels acclimatised when the room was below 15°C
- At least 10 mm perimeter clearance; extra movement joints checked
- End joints offset by at least 30 cm
- Locking joints fully closed and undamaged
- Heating and cooling controls set within the stated limits

Questions? kermitfloor.com | info@kermit.com.tr | +90 262 658 97 29