

CALI[®] vinyl



Aged Hickory

Installation Guide: Drop-Lock

(888) 788-2254
CALIFloors.com

CALI Vinyl Drop-Lock Planks and Accessories

Page 3

P.A.C.E. and Pre-Installation

Pages 3 – 6

Installation Guide: Floating

Pages 7 – 8

Installation Guide: Glue Down

Page 9

Post-Installation Maintenance

Page 10

CALI Vinyl Drop-Lock Collections

Select

Plank Dims: 48" L x 7" W x 4.7mm H

Select XL

Plank Dims: 60¼" L x 9" W x 4.7mm H

Select Premium

Plank Dims: 48" L x 7" W x 5.5mm H

Windansea

Plank Dims: 48" L x 7¼" W x 6.5mm H

High Tide

Plank Dims: 72" L x 8¾" W x 6.5mm H

Longboards

Plank Dims: 72" L x 8¾" W x 6.5mm H

Legends

Plank Dims: 72" L x 8¾" W x 6.5mm H

Builder's Choice

Plank Dims: 48" L x 7" W x 4.7mm H

Builder's Choice XL

Plank Dims: 60¼" L x 9" W x 4.7mm H

Builder's Choice Premium

Plank Dims: 48" L x 7" W x 5.5mm H

CALI Vinyl Drop-Lock Pre-Installation

Before you begin installation, remember to P.A.C.E. yourself with the checklist below. Full installation instructions and maintenance guidelines can also be found online at CALIFloors.com

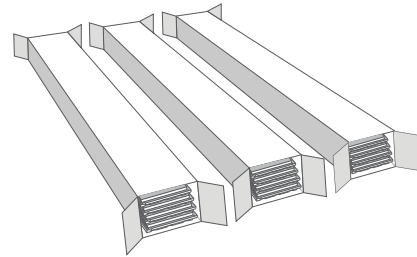
PACE PREPARE THE SUBFLOOR



Use a Moisture Barrier

The subfloor must be dry, fully cured, and free of hydrostatic pressure. See instructions below regarding moisture testing your subfloor. A moisture barrier such as 6mil plastic or CALI Complete may be necessary. Make sure the subfloor is flat, clean and free of debris.

PACE ACCLIMATE FLOORING



Check the Chart Below

Some collections require acclimation. Check the chart below to determine the acclimation requirements for your floor.

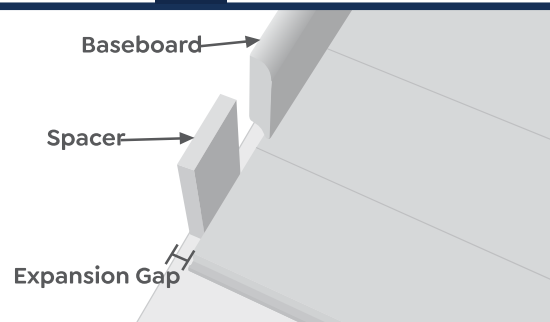
PACE CONTROL ENVIRONMENT



Check the Chart Below

The environmental controls for your vinyl floor depend on your collection. Check the chart below to confirm the appropriate temperature range for your floor.

PACE EXPANSION GAPS



Check the Chart Below

All vinyl requires expansion space between flooring and ALL vertical objects (walls, cabinets, pipes, etc.) Large flooring runs may require additional expansion space. Undercut door jambs and casing to provide adequate expansion space. Do not screw or nail cabinetry or other permanent fixtures to a floating floor. Check the chart below for the appropriate expansion space of your floor.

Collection	Control Enviroment	Acclimation	Expansion Space
Select/ Select XL/ Select Premium	0°-140°	No	1/4"
Builder's Choice/ Builder's Choice XL/ Builder's Choice Premium	0°-140°	No	1/4"
Windansea	0°-140°	No	1/4"
High Tide	0°-140°	No	1/4"
Longboards	-25° - 165°	No	1/4"
Legends	32° - 113°	Yes (24 hours)	3/8"

CALI Vinyl Drop-Lock Pre-Installation

Proper installation and maintenance are key to achieving the best flooring results. It is the responsibility of the installer/owner to follow all guidelines provided by CALI for success. Please read through this document completely. Additional installation materials including videos and illustrations can be found at CALIFloors.com.

Note: Flooring not used for its intended purpose will not be covered under warranty.

- Installer/Owner assumes all responsibility to inspect flooring before installation.
- During installation, it is the installer's responsibility to document all jobsite conditions and measurements including the installation date, site relative humidity, temperature, and subfloor moisture content. For a complete list of points to address prior to installation, refer to ASTM F1482 – 21 or ASTM F710.
- Do not install flooring under permanent or fixed cabinetry.
- Never nail or screw anything through a FLOATED floor.
- Underlayments over 2mm should not be used.

Transport, Storage, Acclimation

- Transport and store cartons in lay down, flat position.
- Room temperature and relative humidity must be consistent with year-round living conditions for at least 5 days prior to installation.
- Allow Legends flooring to acclimate, unopened in original packaging as close to the installation area as possible for at least 24 hours prior to install. Keep away from direct sunlight.
- Due to the nature of Select, Select XL, Select Premium, Windansea Low Tide and Windansea High Tide acclimation is not needed. Installation can start immediately unless flooring is stored in extreme temperatures. If stored in extreme temperatures, bring flooring into normal living conditions for 24 hours.

Recommended Tools

- Tape measure
- Chalk line
- Utility knife
- Rubber mallet
- Miter saw
- Pencil
- Table saw
- Pullbar
- Tapping block



Subfloor Requirements

Acceptable Subfloor Types

- CD Exposure 1 plywood (grade stamped US PS1-95)
- OSB Exposure 1 subfloor panels
- Underlayment grade particleboard
- Concrete slab
- Existing wood (for glue down, must be sanded to its raw state)
- Ceramic tile (must fill in grout lines with a compatible patch compound. For glue down, confirm with manufacturer of adhesive any necessary subfloor preparations required for compatibility)
- Resilient tile and sheet vinyl (for floating only)

Wood Subfloors

- Must be securely fastened. A best practice is to nail or screw every 6" along joists to avoid squeaking. If leveling is needed, sand down high spots and fill in low spots with a Portland based leveling compound.
- The subfloor must be level – Flat to 3/16" per 10-foot radius.
- The subfloor must be rigid, free from movement.
- Sleeper systems must not be in direct contact with concrete or exposed earth.
- The ground beneath the subfloor must be covered by a suitable vapor barrier.
- Test your plywood subfloor with a moisture meter set to the appropriate wood species. **If your plywood subfloor is reading higher than 13% moisture, find and correct the source of moisture intrusion before continuing installation.**
- Crawl spaces must have a minimum of a 6mil polyethylene sheeting covering any exposed earth.
- Crawl spaces must have adequate ventilation and a minimum of 18" air space between the ground and the floor joists.

Important: CALI is not responsible for any damage caused by moisture intrusion.

Concrete Subfloors

- Concrete subfloors must be fully cured and at least 60 days old, preferably 90 days old.
- The subfloor must be level – Flat to 3/16" per 10-foot radius
- If leveling is needed, grind down high spots and level low spots with a Portland based leveling compound.
- Thoroughly clean and ensure there is no paint, tape, old adhesive, etc. If glueing down the floor, do not use a chemical adhesive remover to remove substances from the floor as this may affect the adhesive bond.
- Concrete alkaline levels must be between 5.0 and 9.0 PH. The subfloor must not have Alkali Silicate Reaction. Prepare the subfloor according to "ASTM F710 Standard Practice for Preparing Concrete Floors to Receive Resilient Flooring."
- The subfloor must be free of hydrostatic pressure.
- All on and below grade slabs must have a confirmed & effective vapor retarder installed directly underneath the slab that meets the requirements of "ASTM 31745 Standard Specification for Water Vapor Retarders Used in Contact with Soil or Granular Fill under Concrete Slabs".

Test the concrete for moisture

- Moisture content must under 5lbs per 1,000 sq. ft. per 24 hours using a calcium chloride test according to ASTM F1869.
- If using ASTM F2170 in-situ probes, the RH must be less than 90% RH (relative humidity).
- Three tests should be conducted for areas up to 1,000 sq. ft. Perform one additional test for each additional 1,000sq. ft. Always measure, record and keep your testing results.
- Apply a moisture barrier if the moisture content exceeds the limits noted above.

Important: CALI Vinyl Plank flooring is waterproof, however moisture intrusions from concrete hydrostatic pressure, flooding, or plumbing leaks, along with high levels of alkalinity can affect the floor over time. Moisture can also be trapped below the flooring and create mold or mildew, prevent adhesive bond, and/or cause the floor to fail. The installer, not CALI, is responsible for making sure the concrete moisture and alkalinity are suitable prior to installing this floor.

Note: Damage caused by using a moisture barrier not provided by CALI is not covered under warranty.

Radiant Heat Systems

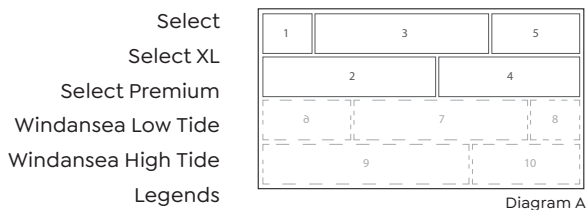
CALI Vinyl flooring is only recommended for use over radiant heat systems if the special requirements specified by the radiant heat manufacturer's guidelines are met. Ensuring stable job site conditions, subfloor suitability, and proper acclimation are especially important when installing over a radiant heat system. It is the responsibility of the installer to ensure that the recommended environmental conditions are met for installation. Refer to your radiant heat system manufacturer to determine its compatibility with vinyl flooring, and to learn the specific requirements for installation. For more detailed information about radiant heat systems, visit the Radiant Heat Professionals Alliance (RPA) at <https://www.radiantprofessionalsalliance.org/>.

- Because of the wide variety of systems on the market (Hydronic, embedded in concrete, electrical wire/coil, heating film/mat) each with its own features and applications it is recommended that the user consult with the radiant heating provider for best practices, installation methods and proper subfloors.
- With CALI Vinyl the floating installation method is the only method recommended for use with radiant heat systems.
- Radiant heat system must be turned on and in operation for at least one week before installation.
- The system must be turned down to 65°F and maintained 24 hours prior to installation.
- Once install is complete, turn system back on and slowly bring back up to normal operating temperature over a period 4-5 days. Increase the temperature in 5 degree increments to avoid overheating.
- Floor should never be heated over 85°F. Consult with your radiant heating system manufacturer to successfully limit the maximum temperature.
- Always remember that rugs placed over radiant heated flooring can increase the surface temperature in that area by 3°- 5°F degrees.
- Relative Humidity must be maintained between 20-80%.
- When turning off the radiant heat system it must be turned down slowly at a rate of 1.5° degrees per day. You should never just turn the system off.

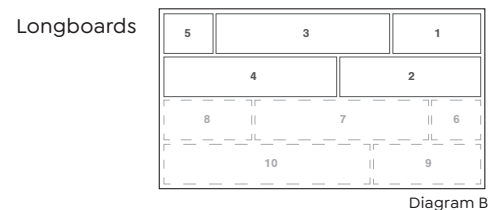
CALI Vinyl Drop-Lock Floating Installation

- Measure the room at a right angle to the intended plank direction to determine the width of the first and last row. The first and final rows should be at least 1/3 the width of the plank. Due to this requirement, planks in the first row may need to be cut to a smaller width.
- Shuffle planks from multiple cartons to achieve a balanced color and shade distribution.
- Lay planks along the longest, straight, exterior-facing wall whenever possible.

Start installation from the **LEFT** for collections below:



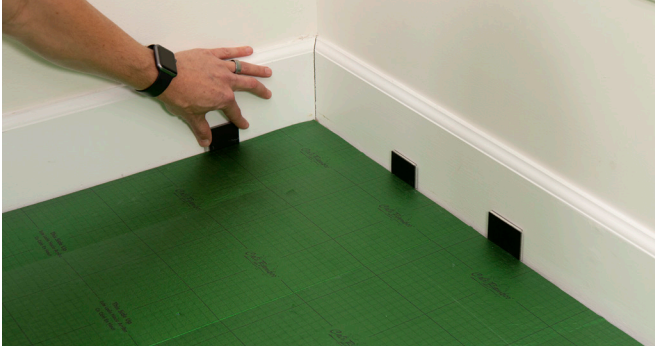
Start installation from the **RIGHT** for collections below:



Expansion Gap & Transitions:

- Maintain the correct expansion gap around the perimeter of the room and all fixed objects (tile, fireplace, cabinets).
- If the installation exceeds 50ft, an expansion gap of 3/4" is required for WPC flooring such as Legends. No additional expansion space is required for SPC flooring such as Select, Select XL, Select Premium, Windansea High Tide, Windansea Low Tide, and Longboards.
- Transition pieces are necessary for installation areas exceeding 80ft in any direction for all vinyl collections.
- Quarter rounds and baseboards must not be installed tight to the flooring or in a manner that restricts expansion and contraction.
- CALI offers vinyl flooring moldings to cover expansion gaps.
- When installing around pipes, drill holes 3/4" larger than the pipe's diameter.

Installing the First Two Rows:



1. Determine your starting position using Diagram A and Diagram B above. Face the wall with the plank's exposed lip facing toward you. Cut your first plank to at least 8" in length: if starting on the left side, cut from the left end of the plank; if starting on the right side, cut from the right end of the plank. Save the excess piece for use in another row. Install the first two rows in a staggered brick-laid pattern to ensure proper engagement (see Diagram A, plank 1). The first row must be installed perfectly straight and even, as all subsequent rows will follow this baseline.



2. Select a long, uncut plank (see Diagram A, Plank 2) and angle it down slightly to position in place. Use a tapping block to confirm the long side of the plank fits snugly with no gapping.

Quick Tip! Tapping blocks must be used *gently*, as excessive force can cause plank seams to peak.



3. Select another long plank and backfill it into position 3 (see Diagram A or Diagram B). Use the rubber mallet to gently tap the butt end seams and secure the planks together. Butt end seams will be smooth to the touch when engaged properly and have no visible gaps. The long side of the plank should also fit snugly with no gapping.

Quick Tip! A rubber mallet must be used on the butt ends (short ends) to fully secure the planks. Failure to fully engage the flooring may result in gapping or misaligned planks.

Next Steps:

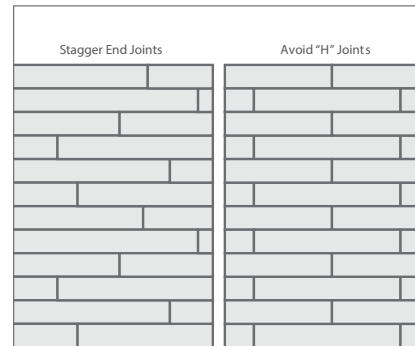
- Continue alternating planks on rows 1 and 2 to avoid misalignment. For row 3 onwards, installation does not require alternating rows. Install one row after another by angling down on the long side of the plank, sliding until the butt end seams are in contact, and then gently tapping all seams into place.

Quick Tip! Be sure to inspect the long and short edges of the plank for any gapping before moving on to the next plank. If you notice a gap, always reinstall the board to ensure a snug fit (see diagram on plank disassembling).

- Install remaining boards and rows in the same manner. Use cut pieces at least 8" in length from previous rows as starter boards to reduce waste and avoid repeating patterns. Butt end seams should be staggered at least 8" between rows for optimum engagement of planks and overall appearance. This will help you avoid "H" joints.
- Continue to use the rubber mallet and tapping block to ensure all seams are snug.



Rubber Mallet



- Throughout the entire installation process, remember to check that your spacers are maintaining the correct expansion space along the room perimeter or next to any fixed objects.
- Place the last row of boards to be fit on top of the last row of installed boards. Use a piece of plank or tile as a scribe to trace the contour of the wall.
- Mark where the board will be cut. If the fit of the wall is simple and straight, simply measure for the correct fit and cut.
- After boards are cut, position boards and tap all joints (long AND short ends) with the rubber mallet.



Disassembling

Separate the whole row by lifting up delicately at an angle. To separate the planks, leave them flat on the ground and slide them apart. If the planks do not separate easily you can slightly lift up the plank when sliding them apart. Do not lift up more than 5 degrees.

Glue Down Installation:

We recommend laying floors crossways to the existing floorboard. Refer to the adhesive manufacturer's guidelines for additional information on subfloor preparations such as trowel size or moisture barrier requirements.

Quick Tip! The first row serves as the building blocks for your installation. Ensure the seams are correctly aligned to prevent any gapping on the following rows. Carefully inspect the long edge and short ends of the planks for any gapping before moving onto the next row. If you notice any gaps, STOP, and reinstall the boards to ensure a snug fit.

Installing the first row:

Measure the room at right angle to the direction of the planks. Planks in the final row should be at least 1/3 the width of a plank. Due to this rule, planks in the first row can be cut to smaller size. Shuffle planks in order to obtain a pleasant blend of shades. Lay planks preferably following the direction of the main source of light. We recommend laying on wooden floors crossways to the existing floorboard. You should never nail or screw planks to the subfloor.

1. Start out by pouring adhesive on to the subfloor. Make sure you do not pour out too much at one time. CALI does not recommend spreading more than an arm's length (6 to 8 feet) worth of adhesive at a time. This will help to ensure the glue does not flash over before you can adhere the planks.
2. Use tapping block as necessary to fit planks together, but be careful not to let installed floor move on the wet adhesive while you are working. Repeat these steps as you move along with the installation.
3. Determine your starting position using Diagram A and Diagram B above. Face the wall with the plank's exposed lip facing toward you. Cut your first plank to at least 8" in length: if starting on the left side, cut from the left end of the plank; if starting on the right side, cut from the right end of the plank. Save the excess piece for use in another row. Install the first two rows in a staggered brick-laid pattern to ensure proper engagement (see Diagram A, plank 1). The first row must be installed perfectly straight and even, as all subsequent rows will follow this baseline.
4. Select a long, uncut plank (see Diagram A and B, Plank 2) and angle it down slightly to position in place. Use a tapping block to confirm the long side of the plank fits snugly with no gapping.
5. Select another long plank and backfill it into position 3 (see Diagram A and B). Use the rubber mallet to gently tap the butt end seams and secure the planks together. Butt end seams will be smooth to the touch when engaged properly and have no visible gaps. The long side of the plank should also fit snugly with no gapping.
6. Throughout the entire installation process, remember to check that your spacers are maintaining the correct expansion space along the room perimeter or next to any fixed objects.
7. Continue alternating planks on rows 1 and 2 to avoid misalignment. For row 3 onwards, installation does not require alternating rows. Install one row after another by angling down on the long side of the plank, sliding until the butt end seams are in contact, and then gently tapping all seams into place.

Next steps:

1. Install remaining boards and rows in the same manner. Use cut pieces at least 8" in length from previous rows as starter boards to reduce waste and avoid repeating patterns. Butt end seams should be staggered at least 8" between rows for optimum engagement of planks and overall appearance. This will help you avoid "H" joints.
2. Continue to use the rubber mallet and tapping block to ensure all seams are snug.
3. The last row may need to be cut lengthwise (ripped). Make sure ripped piece is at least 1/3 the size of the overall width of the plank.
4. Place the last row of boards to be fit on top of the last row of installed boards. Use a piece of plank or tile as a scribe to trace the contour of the wall.
5. Mark where the board will be cut. If the fit of the wall is simple and straight, simply measure for the correct fit and cut.
6. After boards are cut, position boards and tap all joints (long AND short ends) with the rubber mallet.

Disassembling

Separate the whole row by lifting up delicately at an angle. To separate the planks, leave them flat on the ground and slide them apart. If the planks do not separate easily you can slightly lift up the plank when sliding them apart. Do not lift up more than 5 degrees.

Post-Installation/Floor Care Maintenance:

- For general cleaning, dry or damp mop as needed using Bona Pro Stone Tile & Laminate Floor Cleaner or a similar product.
- Never use a steam mop or wet-mop as standing water may cause permanent damage and the heat from the steam mop may dull the finish. The moisture from the dampened mop should evaporate off the floor quickly.
- Although CALI Vinyl flooring is waterproof, it is still a best practice to avoid excess moisture on the floor. Therefore, we recommend soaking up spills immediately using a dry towel or dry mop.
- To clean up dried glue use either Bostik Ultimate Adhesive Remover or Titebond Adhesive Remover cleaning wipes.

Preventative Care:

- Vacuum or sweep the floor with a broom or dust mop on a regular basis or as needed to remove dirt, sand, and grit and prevent scratches. Avoid dragging debris like small rocks across the floor while sweeping.
- Do not use vacuums that use a beater bar or turn beater bar off; brush or felt vacuum heads are recommended as opposed to hard heads.
- Keep pet nails trimmed to avoid excessive scratching.
- To prevent indentations and scratches, remove small diameter buttons/ends from furniture legs and replace with felt tipped non-staining floor protectors with a surface no less than 1" in diameter. Heavier objects may require wider floor protectors. Periodically check the felt tips for wear or buildup of grit/debris and replace as needed.
- Fit rolling furniture with soft rubber casters with a diameter of at least 2".
- When moving large appliances or furniture, use proper dollies, glides, or 1/8" Masonite with the shiny side down –do not slide or drag across the floor. Rolling appliances across the floor or using heavy load bearing carts with small wheels may damage the vinyl floor.
- Use interior and exterior doormats at entrances to prevent dirt and moisture from being tracked onto the floor. Area rugs are also recommended in front of kitchen sinks and in high traffic areas. Rugs must be made of a breathable material to prevent moisture entrapment. We recommend using a breathable rug underlay; mesh or grid patterns are best. Do not use rugs with solid rubber or vinyl backings as this may damage the finish.
- Limit direct sunlight on the floor by using curtains and blinds in areas that are exposed to high UV rays.
- Abrasive or harsh chemicals should not be used to clean the floor. Never use any of the following products: mineral spirits, paint thinner, acetone, ammonia-based cleaners, acrylic finishes, wax-based products, detergents, bleach, polishes, oil soap, abrasive cleaning soaps, or acidic materials such as vinegar. Never apply wax treatments to the floor.
- Heating units or non-insulated ductwork close to the flooring or subfloor may cause "hot spots" which must be eliminated prior to installation.
- Heavy furniture (500+ lbs.) may obstruct the free, natural movement of a floated floor.
- Do not install flooring under permanent or fixed cabinetry and never nail or screw anything through a floated floor.
- Lighter colors and darker colors naturally show more dirt, flaws, and marks and are considered higher maintenance flooring colors.