



weekendwarrior | Peel & Stick LVT  
Installation Instructions



### Limitations

WeekendWarrior is a peel-and-stick vinyl product that is designed to be installed in residential indoor applications only. This product must be installed over an approved substrate that is properly primed with a suitable latex-based primer - failure to do so could result in adhesion issues. Avoid prolonged exposure to direct sunlight or other heat sources where temperatures will exceed 90° F (32° C), as damage or deformation may occur. Use non-rubber backed entrance matting at all outdoor entrances, as this will improve air quality and reduce maintenance. If required or concerned, immediately contact the technical department at 1-(855) 700 - 5666 or [customercare@duradecor.com](mailto:customercare@duradecor.com) for assistance.

### Warning

All local, state, and federal regulations must be followed; this includes the removal of in-place asbestos (floor covering and adhesive) and any lead-containing material. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has exposure limits for people exposed to respirable crystalline silica; this requirement must be followed. Do not use solvent or citrus-based adhesive removers. When appropriate, follow the Resilient Floor Covering Institute's (RFCI) Recommended Work Practice for Removal of Existing Floor Covering and Adhesive. Always wear safety glasses and use respiratory protection or other safeguards to avoid inhaling any dust. The label, installation, and maintenance instructions along with the technical data sheet, limited warranty and any appropriate Safety Data Sheet (SDS) of all products must be read, understood, and followed before installation commences. If the substrate or subfloor fails for any reason, then the floor covering limited warranty is void.

### Documentation

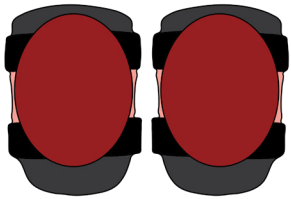
Record and file the measured and observed site conditions and test results, including all photographs and corrective measures. Maintaining this documentation, along with the original invoice and any labor receipts throughout the warranty period, is recommended, as this will be required in the unlikely event of a claim.

### Site Conditions & Storage

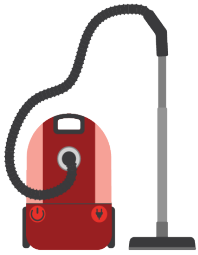
The tile, adhesive and accessories must be stored in dry indoors conditions between 40° F - 90° F (4° C - 32° C). Do not store outside (even in containers) and do not stack pallets. The installation area must be fully enclosed and weather tight. Protect the adhesive and tile from excessive temperature fluctuations. Use permanent or temporary HVAC systems to control the site condition. The temperature must be between 60° F to 80° F (16° C to 27° C) and constant ( ±5° F) for 48-hours before, during and after the installation. The ambient relative humidity must

be between 35% and 65% and 10° F above dew point, with temperatures rising – dew point calculators are available on the Internet. Failure to ensure these conditions are met could affect adhesion and product stability.

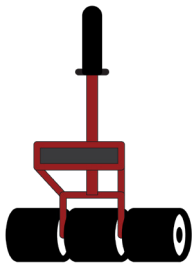
Flooring acclimation is not required when the Receiving Material & Storage requirements and the Site Conditions & Acclimation requirements are both met. If these conditions cannot be met, installation cannot proceed until the ambient temperature and humidity conditions are within the acceptable range and the flooring material is within the acceptable ambient temperature range ( ± 2°F) when measured with an infrared (IR) thermometer.



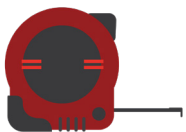
- Knee Pads
- Safety Glasses
- Cut-Resistant Safety Gloves
- Dust Mask



- HEPA-Filtered Vacuum
- Paint Roller & Floor/Wall Primer



- Three-Section Wall Roller with Extendable Handle (~9 in. Wide) or Three-Section 100 lb. Floor Roller
- Pencil
- Speed Square



- Tape Measure
- Utility Knife with Blades
- 6-foot and 1-foot Straight Edge or Level



## 1. Floor Substrate Preparation

### Radiant Heating Substrates

When installing floor covering over a substrate that contains a radiant heating system, ensure the radiant heat does not directly contact the floor covering and is set at the correct "in-service" temperature for 48-hours prior, during and after the installation. The radiant heat may be gradually increased or decreased to maintain the correct "in-service" site conditions.

Note: Ensure the temperature of the radiant heating system does not exceed 85°F (29°C).

### Flatness

Check all substrates for flatness - all areas should be smooth and flat. The recommended flatness tolerance is < 1/8-in. gap (2 x U.S. quarters) underneath a 6-ft. straight level and < 1/16-in. gap (1 x U.S. quarter) under a 1-ft. level. Make any necessary and appropriate adjustments to the substrate before installation.

### Concrete Substrates

All concrete must be clean and free of contaminants. If required, using a moisture-resistant leveling or patching compound, following the product instructions. Do not install if hydrostatic pressure is visible, present or suspected. If a chemical adhesive remover has been used, contact the technical department.

All concrete slabs must be (and remain) surface dry and at least 28-days old. Refer to the primer manufacturer's instructions regarding concrete substrate preparation.

### Wood Substrates

All wooden subfloors and substrates must be dry and in compliance with all federal, state and local building codes, have at least 18-in. of well-ventilated air space below. If necessary, install an underlayment grade plywood with a minimum thickness of 1/4-in. on the surface. The underlayment must be installed in the opposite direction to the subfloor, following the product instructions. Refer to the primer manufacturer's instructions regarding wood substrate preparation.

Note: Plywood is porous, therefore the seams may telegraph through any flexible resilient flooring, due to the natural expansion and contraction from humidity changes. This is not covered by the product limited warranty.

### Gypsum Substrates

All gypsum substrates must be smooth, flat, dry, structurally sound, firmly bonded to the subfloor and free of contaminants. Refer to the primer manufacturer's instructions regarding gypsum substrate preparation.

### Hard-Surface Substrates

All hard-surface tile, such as ceramic, porcelain or marble tile, must be patched with a moisture-resistant leveling or patching compound, following the product instructions. All grout lines must be filled, smooth and flush with the surface of the tile, in order to prevent telegraphing and adhesion issues.

### Unsuitable Substrates

These include, but are not limited to: any floating or loose floor coverings, VAT, hardwood, carpet, cushion vinyl, rubber, cork, foam, asphalt tile; any substrate with visible mold, mildew, or fungi and any substrate in wet areas, such as inside showers and saunas; substrates that have been coated with a varnish or oil-based, enamel, paint, primer-sealer or stain-blocker; and substrates made of Masonite™, chipboard, wafer board, fiberboard, particleboard, construction-grade plywood, CDX, OSB (including AdvanTech™), Luan, cement board or any non-underlayment grade panels must be removed and replaced or covered with an underlayment grade plywood. Do not use pressure-treated or fire-retardant plywood. Do not install directly over adhesive residue. Do not install in recreation vehicles, campers or boats.

Note: Electing to install over any existing floor covering releases the manufacturer from any responsibility regarding the suitability and continued performance of the product, including any resulting effect on the new floor covering, such as indentations and adhesive failure.

### Other Subfloors/Substrates

These may be acceptable. However, they must be smooth, flat and remain dry, without contaminants and be structurally sound.

## 2. Floor Installation Instructions

### Acclimation

Depending on the temperature of the floor covering, an extended acclimation period may be required. Check the temperature of the floor covering using a non-contact, infrared thermometer - the floor covering must be at the same temperature as the required site conditions ( $\pm 2^\circ$  F) before installation.

### Layout

Determine the ideal installation pattern and direction. Measure the width of each end of the area, then calculate and mark your starting line with a pencil, which should be near the center of the room (see figure 1). Calculate the width of the last row - if it is less than half the width of the floor covering, adjust your starting line by half the width of the flooring. Make sure all pencil markings are bold and clear so that they can be seen through the primer - do not

use a pen or permanent marker. It is recommended that plank end joints be staggered randomly by at least 8 in. to avoid an undesirable "stair stepped" or "H joint" pattern (see figure 2). Tiles are recommended to be installed either in a brick-bond or a 1/3rd off-set pattern.

### Priming & Cleaning

Clean the substrate using a HEPA filtered vacuum, then apply the first coat of a suitable latex-based flooring primer (not included), following the product instructions (see figure 3). The selected primer must be designed for use with self-adhering vinyl flooring. Once the first coat of the primer has dried, apply a second coat of primer in a perpendicular direction to the first coat and allow to dry. Clean the primed substrate directly before flooring installation using a HEPA filtered vacuum.

### Grouting

If the product has a micro-beveled edge, the flooring may be grouted. During installation, leave a consistent gap around all four sides of the tile or plank – the gap should be created using appropriate tile spacers and should be 1/16-in., 1/8-in. or 3/16-in. wide. Remove the spacers just before rolling and grout the joints using a flexible grout specifically made for vinyl floor covering. Follow the product instructions regarding its application and cleaning.

Note: Any grout residue left on the surface will affect product maintenance and is not covered under the warranty.

### Cutting

To cut the floor covering, measure and mark the surface with a pencil, then carefully score the surface a few times using a sharp utility knife along the side of a speed square (see figure 4). Snap the piece downwards to complete cut.

### Installation

Mix floor covering from several boxes to ensure a consistently random appearance. During the installation, inspect each piece for visible defects, including damage, gloss, color, or shade variations. Do not install any floor covering with visible defects or damage, as removal, subfloor repair and replacement labor costs will not be covered.

Remove the release paper on the bottom of the floor covering and discard immediately in a trash can or bag (see figure 5). Follow the layout and starting line and carefully position each piece accordingly, keeping all joints snug without compressing the material. Check to ensure the starting row is straight - the acceptable straightness tolerance is within 1/16-in. for lengths over 20-ft. or 1/32 in. for lengths under 20-ft.

After the first installation section is completed, roll the entire area slowly, across the width then length, using a wall/laminating three-section roller with extendable handle

and your body weight or a 100 lb. three-section roller (see figure 6). Failure to roll correctly may result in bond failure. Repeat this process for the remainder of the installation. Remove all adhesive from the surface using a small amount of 70% Isopropyl alcohol and a clean cloth.

### Completion

Save three or more extra pieces of material in the original packaging as attic stock for the lifetime of the floor. In the unlikely event of a product issue, attic stock can play a crucial role in product identification, color matching, product claim verification and possible repairs.

### Protection

For furniture, use only polyurethane, silicon or felt glides (replaced > 3-times a year), keeping them clean and grit-free – all glides should be  $\geq 1\text{-in.}^2$ , especially on heavy furniture. Use chair mats underneath rolling chairs or soft "W-type" wheels. Use non-rubber-backed entrance matting at all outdoor entrances, as this will improve air quality and reduce maintenance. Do not drag heavy or sharp objects directly across the surface - use hard surface "sliders" (available at Hardware stores). For areas that may be subjected to standing water on the surface, such as bathrooms with a bath or shower, the perimeter of the installation must be properly sealed using a 100% silicon caulk to prevent water from getting beneath the flooring. To avoid excessive fading or discoloration from direct sunlight exposure, use appropriate window treatments.

Figure 1: Layout - Mark the starting line

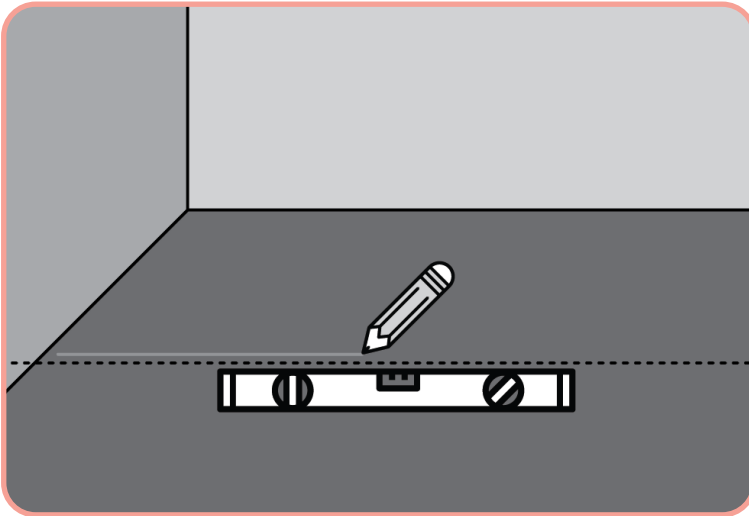


Figure 4: Cutting - Mark, score & snap downward

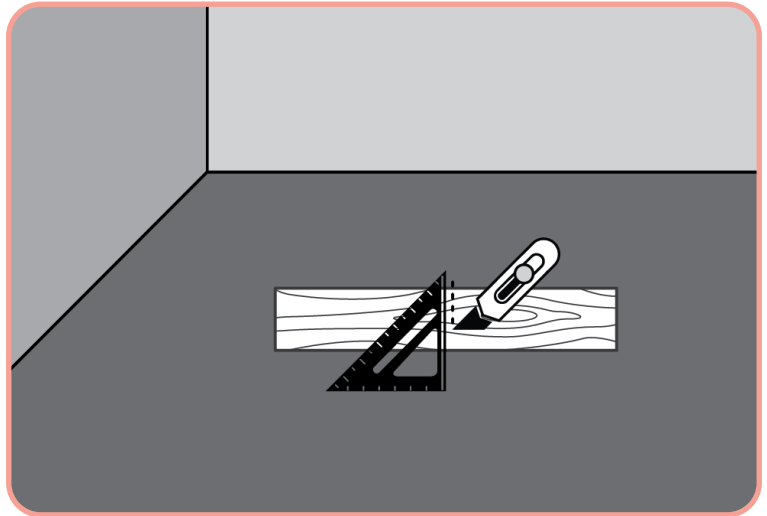


Figure 2: Layout - Stagger seams

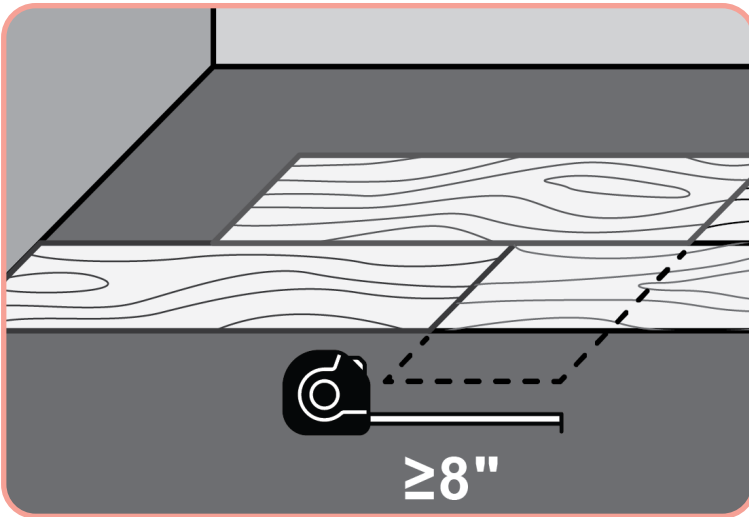


Figure 5: Installation - Remove release paper

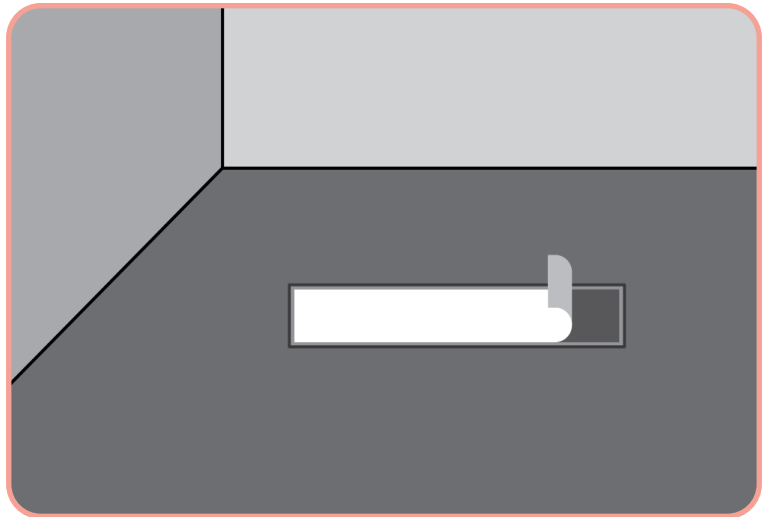


Figure 3: Priming & Cleaning - Prime substrate

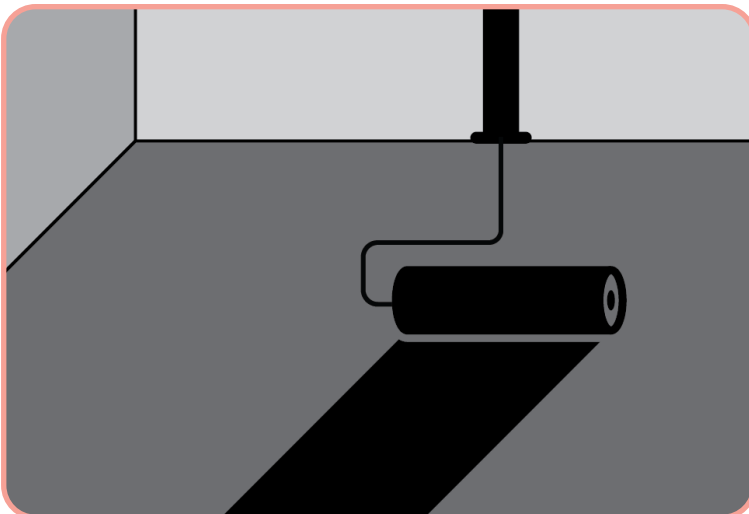
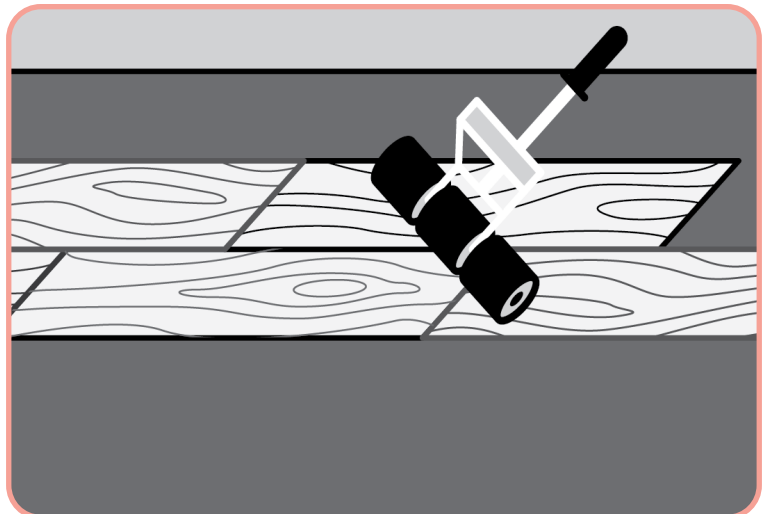


Figure 6: Installation - Roll flooring with roller



## 1. Wall Substrate Preparation

### Flatness

Check all substrates for flatness - all areas should be smooth and flat. The recommended flatness tolerance is < 1/8-in. gap (2 x U.S. quarters) underneath a 6-ft. straight level and < 1/16-in. gap (1 x U.S. quarter) under a 1-ft. level. Make any necessary and appropriate adjustments to the substrate before installation.

### Drywall Substrates

All drywall substrates must be smooth, flat, dry, structurally sound, firmly anchored to studs and free of contaminants. All seams, holes, cracks, and other voids in all existing drywall substrates must be filled with an appropriate gypsum-based patch or joint compound and sanded smooth. New or repaired drywall must be primed using a suitable PVA primer and allowed to fully dry/cure before installation.

New plaster walls and paint must be at least 30 days old, to allow for proper curing. Clean new plaster with diluted vinegar and water (1-1) and allow to dry.

Existing painted walls must be lightly sanded using fine sandpaper or steel wool, then wiped clean with a damp cloth and allowed to dry prior to installation. Dirt and grease must be removed by washing with a suitable detergent and warm water, then be allowed to dry.

### Unsuitable Substrates

Do not install tile over wallpaper, wall coverings, wall panels, flaking paint, adhesives or any other unstable and/or unsuitable material. These include, but are not limited to: hardwood, rubber, cork and foam; any substrate with visible mold, mildew, or fungi and any substrate in wet areas, such as inside showers and saunas; substrates that have been coated with a varnish or oil-based, enamel, paint, primer-sealer or stain-blocker; and substrates made of Masonite™, chipboard, wafer board, fiberboard, particleboard, mahogany-based plywood, construction-grade plywood, CDX, OSB (including AdvanTech™), Luan, fiberglass-reinforced plastic panels (FRP), cement board, CMU, brick and mortar. Any non-underlayment grade panels must be removed and replaced or covered with a suitable product. Do not use pressure-treated or fire-retardant plywood. Do not install directly over adhesive residue. Do not install in recreation vehicles, campers or boats.

Note: Electing to install over any existing wall covering releases the manufacturer from any responsibility regarding the suitability and continued performance of the product, including any resulting effect on the new floor covering, such as indentations and adhesive failure.

## 2. Wall Installation Instructions

### Acclimation

Depending on the temperature of the floor covering, an extended acclimation period may be required. Check the temperature of the floor covering using a non-contact, infrared thermometer - the floor covering must be at the same temperature as the required site conditions ( $\pm 2^\circ$  F) before installation.

### Layout

Determine the ideal installation pattern and direction - it is recommended that the installation pattern be balanced, with equal tile sizes around the entire perimeter. Measure the width of each end of the area, then calculate and mark your starting line with a pencil, which should be near the center of the wall (see figure 1). Calculate the width of the last row - if it is less than half the width of the tile, adjust your starting line by half the width of the tile. Make sure all pencil markings are bold and clear so that they can be seen - do not use a pen or permanent marker. It is recommended that plank end joints be staggered randomly by at least 8 in. to avoid an undesirable "stair stepped" or "H joint" pattern (see figure 2). Tiles are recommended to be installed either in a brick-bond or a 1/3rd off-set pattern.

### High-Heat Equipment & Electrical Connections

Do not install within 4-in. (10-cm) of any heat source, such as boilers, wall-mounted exchangers or radiators and baseboard heating systems. Ensure that open ranges and cook-tops are at least 8-in. (20-cm) away from the installation. Ensure all enclosed ovens, stoves, toasters, toaster ovens, fryers, and other high-heat cooking equipment are at least 2-in. (6-cm) away from the installation.

The power supply to all electrical outlets, light switches and other electrical fixtures in the installation area should be turned off at the main junction box so that all outlet and light switch cover plates can be safely removed. All tiles must be cut to fit around all junction boxes so that all cut edges are covered by the cover plate. Any associated electrical work must be performed by a qualified electrician.

### Cutting

To cut the floor covering, measure and mark the surface with a pencil, then carefully score the surface a few times using a sharp utility knife along the side of a speed square (see figure 3). Snap the piece downwards to complete cut.

### Installation

Mix tile from several boxes to ensure a consistently random appearance. During the installation, inspect each piece for visible defects, including damage, gloss, color, or shade variations. Do not install any floor covering with

visible defects or damage, as removal, subfloor repair and replacement labor costs will not be covered.

Remove the release paper on the bottom of the tile and discard immediately in a trash can or bag (see figure 4). Follow the layout and starting line and carefully position each piece accordingly, keeping all joints snug without compressing the material (see figure 5). Check to ensure the starting row is straight - the acceptable straightness tolerance is within 1/16-in. for lengths over 20-ft. or 1/32 in. for lengths under 20-ft.

After the first installation section is completed, roll the entire area slowly, across the width then length, using a three-section wall roller with extendable handle and your body weight (see figure 6). Failure to roll correctly may result in bond failure. Repeat this process for the remainder of the installation. Remove all adhesive from the surface using a small amount of 70% Isopropyl alcohol and a clean cloth.

### **Completion**

When finished, replace any wall trim, cove base, or moldings. If hanging pictures or other objects on the wall after installation, pre-drill through the tile to avoid damage. Save three or more extra pieces of material in the original packaging as attic stock for the lifetime of the floor. In the unlikely event of a product issue, attic stock can play a crucial role in product identification, color matching, product claim verification and possible repairs.



Figure 1: Layout - Mark the starting line

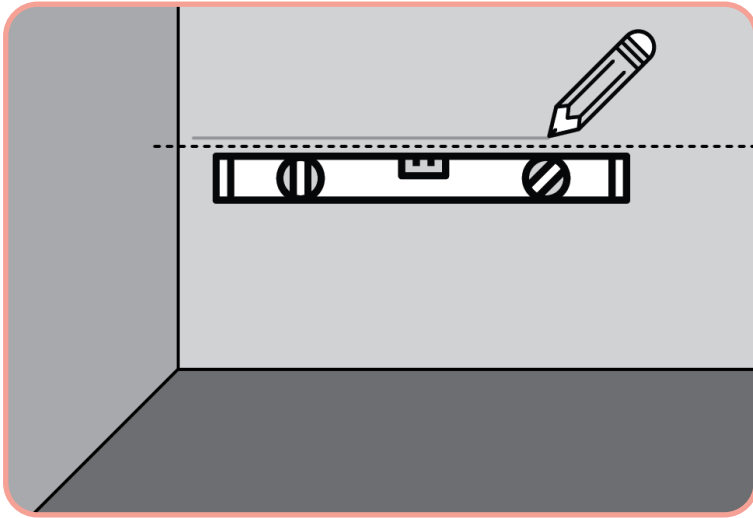


Figure 4: Installation - Remove release paper

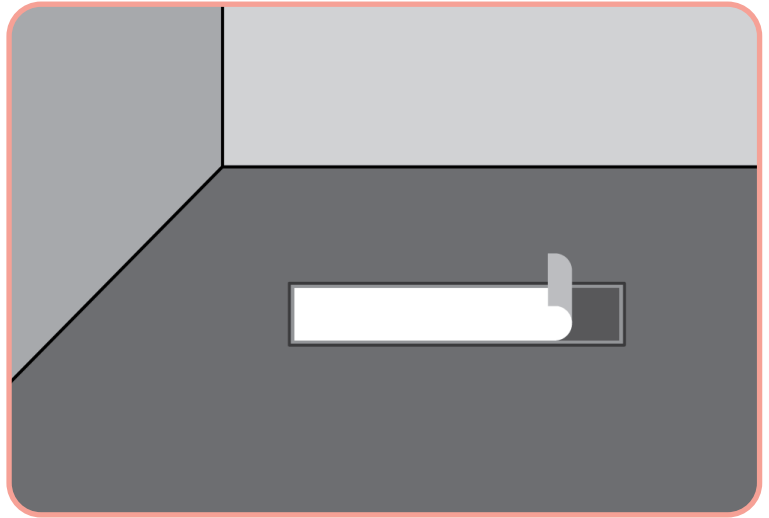


Figure 2: Layout - Stagger seams

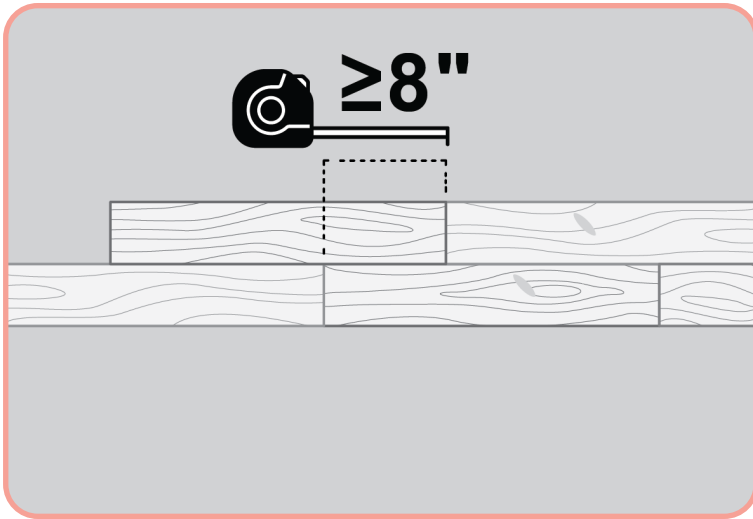


Figure 5: Installation - Install along starting line

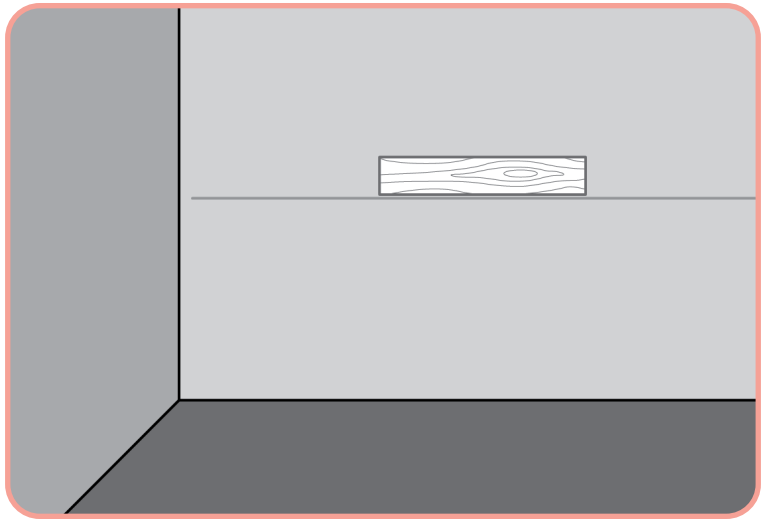


Figure : Cutting - Mark, score & snap downward

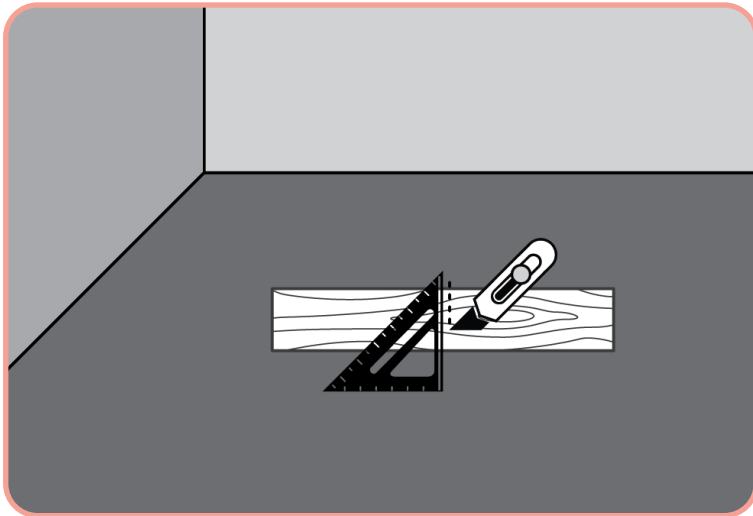


Figure 6: Installation - Roll flooring with roller

