



# VIVIDCOZY

## SPC Vinyl Floors (Core-Click System) Installation Manual

Version 2025 | For Residential & Commercial Use

**Legal Note:** This guide is for general reference only and does not replace manufacturer installation manuals or product-specific care instructions.

### 1. General Information

#### 1.1 Scope of Application

This manual applies to all VividCozy Core-Click SPC Flooring products (test report No. 1021-CPR-24/1040), including thicknesses of 4.0–6.5 mm and mass per unit area of 2170–2895 g/m<sup>2</sup>. The product complies with EU CPR Regulation (No. 305/2011) and EN 14041:2004, with fire classification B<sub>pn</sub>-s<sub>1</sub>, formaldehyde emission Class E<sub>1</sub> (0.0040 mg/m<sup>3</sup>), and slip resistance Class DS (dynamic coefficient of friction 0.51).

#### 1.2 Environmental Requirements

- **Temperature:** 55°F–85°F (13°C–29°C) during installation, with an average of 70°F (21.1°C).
- **Humidity:** Relative humidity maintained at 35%–70% before, during, and after installation.
- **Acclimation:** If conditions are unmet, allow a 48-hour acclimation period for the flooring in the installation area.

## 2. Material Receiving, Handling & Storage

### 2.1 Storage Specifications

- **Environment:**

Store in a dry, temperature-controlled indoor area, away from exterior walls, direct sunlight, and HVAC vents.

- **Stacking:**

- Cartons must be kept flat on pallets to prevent deformation.
- Never double-stack pallets.

- **Inspection:**

Remove shrink wrap immediately, verify product style/color/quantity, and report discrepancies to VividCozy within 24 hours.

### 2.2 Material Composition

- **Components:** Urethane Acrylate, Polyvinylchloride resin (23.5%), Titanium Oxide,  $\text{CaCO}_3$  (76.5%), Carbon Black, Stabilizer, Fiber Glass Paper, etc.
- No fire retardants or limiting organic materials are used (as declared by the manufacturer).

## 3. Pre-Installation Checklist (Don't Skip This!)

### Essential Steps Before You Start

- ☒ Acclimate unopened boxes in-room for **48 hours** (65–85°F)
- ☒ Subfloor must be prepared:
- ☒ Flatness: Max 3/16" deviation over 10 ft (use a 10-ft straight edge).
- ☒ Cleanliness: Remove carpet, glue, nails, and debris.

- ☒ Concrete RH Test: Use Extech RH500 to ensure  $\leq 85\%$ ; install 6mil vapor barrier if needed.
- ☒ Remove carpet, glue residue, nails, debris
- ☒ For concrete: test RH  $\leq 85\%$  — use **6mil vapor barrier** if needed
- ☒ Radiant floor? Keep heating system **off during install**, max 85°F afterward
- ☒ Required Tools:

Tool List	Must-Have for DIY	Optional Upgrades
OLFA VT-2 Vinyl Cutter	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Roberts 100lb Roller (for glue-down)
Rubber Mallet & Tapping Block	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Laser Square (for herringbone
1/4" Spacers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Miter Saw (for angled cuts)
Tape Measure & Level	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Knee Pads & Safety Gloves

### California-Specific Notes

- **Prop 65 Compliance:** Wear N95 masks during cutting (crystalline silica risk).
- **Hazardous Waste:** Dispose of cutting dust at certified facilities.

## 4. Job-Site Testing & Subfloor Preparation

### 4.1 Subfloor Testing

#### 4.1.1 Concrete Subfloor

- **Flatness:** 3/16" (3.9 mm) in 10 ft (3050 mm) and 1/32" (0.8 mm) in 1 ft (305 mm).  
Use a 10-ft straight edge to measure gaps.

- **Moisture Testing:**

- In-situ RH Test (ASTM F2170) or MVER Test (ASTM F1869).
- Concrete compressive strength  $\geq 3000$  psi, pH  $\leq 9$  (ASTM F710).

- **Porosity Test:** Water drop should dissipate within 60–90 seconds.

#### 4.1.2 Wood Subfloor

- **Moisture Content:**  $\leq 14\%$  (measured by pin meter), with  $\leq 3\%$  difference between subfloor and underlayment.
- **Structure:** Minimum 18" (47 cm) cross-ventilation under joists; crawl spaces sealed with polyethylene moisture barrier.

## 4.2 Subfloor Preparation Steps

**1. Cleaning:** Remove dirt, sealers, and grease. Power-troweled concrete must be abraded for mechanical bond.

**2. Repair:**

- Concrete: Use Portland cement-based patching material ( $\geq 3000$  psi), avoid gypsum-based compounds.

- Wood: Sand joints smooth, fill gaps with elastic filler.

**3. Vapor Retarder:** Install 2 mm polyethylene film under below-grade concrete slabs.

## 5. Tools & Materials List

Required Tools	Optional Tools	Materials
Pull Bar	Router	100% Silicone Caulk
Spacers (1/4" & 1/2")	Table Saw	Polyethylene Tape
Utility Knife	Miter Saw	Vapor Retarder Film
Tape Measure	Jigsaw	Underlayment (1/4" APA plywood)
Carpenter's Square	Laser Level	Acoustic Underlay (optional)

## 6. Where to Install SPC

SPC flooring is an excellent choice for most indoor residential and commercial spaces in the U.S., thanks to its durability, water resistance, and ease of installation. Ideal environments include:

- **Living Rooms & Bedrooms:** Perfect for high-traffic family areas and cozy bedrooms, offering comfort and noise reduction (especially when paired with acoustic underlayment).
- **Kitchens & Dining Areas:** Resistant to spills and stains, making it ideal for food preparation zones. Its waterproof core (especially in SPC variants) ensures protection against minor water leaks.
- **Bathrooms & Laundry Rooms:** Suitable for wet areas when installed with perimeter silicone sealing to prevent moisture intrusion. Many U.S. homeowners opt for SPC here over traditional tile for its warmer feel underfoot.

- **Basements:** Effective in below-grade spaces when paired with a 6-mil vapor barrier to combat humidity (a common issue in U.S. basements).
- **Commercial Spaces:** Offices, retail stores, and restaurants benefit from its durability and low maintenance, meeting ADA compliance for slip resistance (Class DS).

## Unsuitable Environments for SPC Flooring

While versatile, SPC flooring is not recommended for the following settings:

- **Unheated Garages or Storage Areas:** Extreme temperature fluctuations (below 55°F or above 95°F) can cause expansion/contraction, leading to joint damage.
- **Outdoor Patios or Decks:** Direct exposure to rain, snow, and UV rays will degrade the flooring and fade its color.
- **Saunas or Steam Rooms:** Sustained high heat and humidity exceed SPC's thermal tolerance, risking warping or delamination.
- **Carpeted or Cushioned Subfloors:** SPC requires a rigid, flat substrate; soft surfaces like carpet padding will cause uneven support and premature wear.
- **Mobile Homes with Excessive Flex:** Flooring may crack in structures with significant movement, unless installed with a glue-down method and additional bracing.
- **Recreational Vehicles (RVs):** Subfloor flex and temperature swings often cause SPC to crack or unclip. Not recommended without reinforcement.
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## Cultural Considerations for U.S. Homes

- **Family-Friendly Design:** SPC's scratch resistance appeals to households with pets (e.g., dogs with nails) and active children.
- **Energy Efficiency:** In regions with radiant floor heating (common in Northern states), SPC's thermal conductivity allows even heat distribution, provided the system stays below 85°F.
- **DIY Preference:** The click-lock installation aligns with American homeowners' DIY culture, reducing reliance on contractors.
- **Aesthetic Trends:** Wood-look and stone-look SPC variants match popular U.S. interior styles, from farmhouse to modern minimalist.

By choosing SPC for suitable environments and avoiding unsuitable ones, homeowners can maximize performance while adhering to U.S. building codes and lifestyle needs.

## Sound Ratings for Multi-Family Homes

- When installing in apartments or condos, check with your HOA or building codes for minimum impact insulation class (IIC) requirements.
- For better noise reduction, consider adding an acoustic underlay (e.g., IXPE or EVA foam,  $\geq 1.5\text{mm}$  thick).
- VividCozy SPC is compatible with most IIC-rated underlayments.
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## 7. Installation Methods

### 7.1 Click-Lock Floating Floor (Most Popular and Perfect for DIY – No Glue! No Nails!)

#### 1. Start from Left Corner (Left-to-Right Layout)

- Place the first plank in the left corner with the tongue facing the wall. Insert a  $\frac{1}{4}$ " spacer between the plank and the wall to create the expansion gap.
- *Tip:* Use multiple spacers along the wall to maintain uniform spacing.

#### 2. Stagger End Joints by $\geq 6"$ (15cm)

- Ensure end joints between consecutive rows are offset by at least 6" to avoid weakening the floor structure.
- *Example:* If the first row ends with a 12" plank, start the next row with an 18" cut-off piece.

#### 3. Row-by-Row Click-Lock Installation

- **Short Ends:** Lift the adjacent plank at a 15–25° angle and insert the tongue into the groove of the previous plank. Apply gentle pressure until you hear a "snap" indicating a secure lock.
- **Long Ends:** Align the long edge of the plank with the adjacent row, then press down firmly to engage the click system.

#### 4. Trim the Last Row for a Perfect Fit

- Measure the distance from the last full plank to the wall, subtract  $\frac{1}{4}$ " for the expansion gap, and cut the plank to size using a utility knife or jigsaw.
- *Pro Tip:* Use a scrap plank as a template to trace the contour of baseboards or uneven walls.

#### 5. Remove Spacers and Install Moldings

- Gently remove all spacers from around the perimeter.

- Install baseboards or quarter-round moldings using screws fastened into the wall (not through the flooring) to cover the expansion gap.

## 7.2 Appendix A: Glue-Down Install Method(For High-Traffic or Commercial Use)

### Tools & Materials Required:

- 1/8" x 1/8" notched trowel (for consistent adhesive thickness).
- 100-lb roller (e.g., Roberts Roller) for uniform pressure.
- Henry 237 or equivalent SPC-specific adhesive (ASTM-certified).
- **Optional:** Primer (for concrete subfloors).

### Step 1: Subfloor Preparation

- Ensure subfloor is flat (3/16" in 10 ft), dry (RH ≤ 85%), and free of debris.
- For concrete, apply primer to enhance bond (follow manufacturer instructions).

⚠ If using both glue-down method and radiant floors, ensure adhesive is compatible with subfloor temperatures up to 85°F (29°C). Some adhesives may soften or release VOCs under heat — consult product data sheets.

⚠ Ventilation Reminder: Keep the room well-ventilated during adhesive application and curing, especially in enclosed areas.

### Step 2: Sectional Adhesive Application

- Apply adhesive in **2x2 ft sections** using the 1/8" trowel at a 45° angle.
- Spread evenly to cover the entire area, avoiding air bubbles or thin spots.
- *Tip:* Work in small sections to prevent the adhesive from skinning over (drying time varies by product; check Henry 237's open time).

### Step 3: Plank Installation & Compression

- Lay SPC planks starting from the center of the room, aligning with layout lines.



- Press planks firmly into the adhesive, then roll with a 100-lb roller **3 times in cross directions** (e.g., first lengthwise, then widthwise).
- Maintain **1/8" expansion gaps** around walls (use spacers).

#### Step 4: Curing & Final Checks

- Allow **24–48 hours** of cure time at 70°F (21°C) with ≤70% humidity.
- Avoid foot traffic or heavy objects during curing.
- Inspect for hollow sounds by tapping—re-lay any poorly bonded planks.

#### Step 5: Cleanup & Trim

- Wipe off excess adhesive with a damp cloth (act quickly; cured adhesive may require scraping).
- Install baseboards or transition strips to cover expansion gaps (fasten to walls, not flooring).

## 8.Key Comparison Table

Factor	Click-Lock Floating	Glue-Down Installation	Factor
Difficulty	✅ DIY-friendly	! Professional recommended	Difficulty
Stability	Moderate lock system	✅ High (adhesive bond resists shifting)	Stability
Ideal For	Residential, low-traffic areas	Commercial, radiant floors, or uneven subfloors	Ideal For
Cost	Lower (no adhesive)	Higher (material + labor)	Cost
Removability	Easy (planks can be reused)	Difficult (adhesive damage risk)	Removability

When to Choose Glue-Down

- High-moisture environments (e.g., commercial kitchens).
- Structures with minimal expansion/contraction (e.g., concrete slabs).
- Projects requiring zero movement (e.g., museum floors).

Warnings for DIY Beginners

1. **Adhesive Mistakes:** Using the wrong trowel size (e.g., too shallow) can cause insufficient bond.
2. **Curing Timing:** Early foot traffic may lead to planks lifting.
3. **Ventilation:** Work in well-ventilated areas—some adhesives emit VOCs.

# 9. Pro Tips & Layout Tricks for Pattern Layout Guide

- Dry-lay planks first to avoid narrow end rows (<2")
- Mix planks from different boxes for natural color variation
- Patterns supported:
  - Straight Lay (✔ Easy): Look clean with modern lines, waste less, fit for Parallel to the longest wall with avoiding final rows <2" wide.
  - Staggered Brick (✔ Recommended): Look timeless with hides plank variations, waste more, fit for Stagger rows by ½ plank length with using a chalk line for alignment

Pattern	Skill Level	Time per 100 sq.ft	Ideal For
Straight	✔ Beginner	4–6 hours	Bedrooms, small spaces
Brick	! Intermediate	6–8 hours	Kitchens, hallways

- Visual Guide to Installation Patterns

- Straight Lay: Clean, linear appearance. Low waste (~5–8%).
  - Brick Pattern: Timeless staggered style, better at hiding joint gaps. Moderate waste (~10%).
  - Herringbone (Advanced): Zigzag pattern, highly decorative. High waste (15–25%).
- > 📷 See below for visual layout patterns with direction arrows.

# 10. Material Planning & Waste Calculator

## 10.1 Calculate Like a Pro

- Formula:
- Straight/Brick: Total Area  $\times$  1.1 (add 10% waste).
- Herringbone: Total Area  $\times$  1.25 (add 25% waste).
- Free Tool: Use our [Waste Estimator Tool] on [vividcozyhome.shop/calculator](https://vividcozyhome.shop/calculator).

## 10.2 Example: 500 sq.ft Living Room

Brick Pattern:  $500 \times 1.1 = 550$  sq.ft needed (order 6 extra boxes).

# 12. Post-Installation Care

- 🚫 Wait 24 hours before mopping; 48 hours before heavy furniture.
- 🪑 Use felt pads on chair legs; avoid rubber-backed mats.

# 13. Installation Procedures

## 13.1 Layout & Preparation

- Orientation: Lay parallel to the longest wall or incoming light.
- Expansion Gaps:
  - Standard: 1/4" (6.3 mm) around walls and vertical objects.
  - Wood Subfloor/Unheated Areas: 1/2" (12.7 mm).

## 13.2 First Row Installation

1. Tongue Removal: Cut off the long-side tongue of the first plank using a utility knife to ensure trim coverage.

2. Cutting Last Plank: Measure from wall, subtract 1/4", and cut to ensure the end piece is  $\geq 8"$  (20 cm).

3. Click-Lock Connection:

- Short ends: Lift the plank at a 15–25° angle to insert into the previous plank's groove.

- Long ends: Align and press down until the click is felt.

## 13.3 Subsequent Rows

- Staggering Requirement: End joints must be staggered by  $\geq 6"$  (15.2 cm). Use cut pieces from the previous row as starters ( $\geq 8"$  long).

- Locking Technique: Tilt the plank to insert the tongue into the groove, then lower gently to engage the click system.

## 13.4 Last Row & Complex Areas

- Contour Cutting: Use a divider to trace wall contours, add 1/4" gap, and cut with a jigsaw. Use a contour gauge to trace complex trims, then cut with a jigsaw for clean edge fit.

- Doorways: Undercut moldings to the flooring thickness; use transition strips for height differences. Undercut the door jamb to allow plank insertion beneath it — this offers a cleaner finish and allows for proper expansion.

## 13.5 Pattern-Specific Installation Instructions

### 1. Straight Pattern (Standard Layout)

- **Where to Use:** Most rooms (bedrooms, living rooms, small spaces)
- **Tools Needed:**
  - Utility knife
  - Tapping block & mallet
  - Spacers (¼")
  - Level & chalk line
- **Layout Strategy:**
  - Lay planks **parallel to the longest wall**
  - Avoid final rows with planks <2" wide
- **Cutting Tips:**
  - Cut end planks to fit against the wall
  - Cut last row lengthwise as needed
- **Installation Steps:**
  1. Snap chalk line along starter wall
  2. Install first plank in corner, use spacer
  3. Continue row with click-lock, stagger joints naturally
  4. Use cutoff from previous row if ≥8" to start next row
  5. Finish by trimming final row

## 2. Brick Pattern (Offset Layout)

- **Where to Use:** Kitchens, hallways, commercial walkways
- **Tools Needed:**
  - Everything from straight pattern, plus chalk line
  - T-square or framing square
- **Layout Strategy:**
  - Stagger each row's ends by at least **6"**
  - Maintain uniform offset — typically **½ plank**
- **Cutting Tips:**
  - Measure and cut precisely to avoid cumulative gaps
- **Installation Steps:**
  1. Snap guide line at plank width + spacer distance
  2. Lay first row normally
  3. Start second row with **half plank**
  4. Repeat: full – half – full – half...
  5. Use tapping block to close any gaps at ends

### 3.Optional Add-Ons

- Add **border highlight planks** to accent herringbone edges
- Use **contrasting underlayment color** to enhance grout-line visual effect for Brick layouts
- Consider AR Visualizer to see each layout in your own room

## 14. Finishing & Maintenance

### 14.1 Post-Installation Steps

- Molding Installation: Install baseboards or quarter rounds to cover expansion gaps, fastening into walls (not flooring).
- Protection: Use plywood sheets when moving heavy furniture; apply floor protectors under legs.

### 14.2 Pattern-Based Finishing Tips

- **Straight:** Clean lines — best paired with minimalist trim
- **Brick:** Great with neutral moldings, hides plank length variation
- For all layouts:
  - Use silicone sealant at perimeters (esp. bathrooms)
  - Install transition moldings after 24 hours

### 14.3 Maintenance Guidelines

- Cleaning: Use a damp mop with neutral detergent; avoid acidic/alkaline cleaners.
- Scratch Repair: Light scratches: polish with floor wax. Deep damage: replace the plank by cutting out the damaged section and using VividCozy Trowel Adhesive for replacement.

## Maintenance Schedule






Frequency	Task	Products Recommended
Daily	Vacuum or dry Swiffer	Bona Hard-Surface Cleaner
Weekly	Damp mop with pH-neutral soap	Nature's Miracle (pet stains)
Seasonal	Buff with Tennant T38OAM roller	WD-40 (for scuff marks)

## 14.4 Safety Warning

– Crystalline Silica Risk: Wear dust masks and goggles when cutting. Dust may contain crystalline silica, known to cause cancer (California Proposition 65 warning).

# 15. Maintenance Tips

## 15.1.After Installation Care

-  Don't mop or clean for 24 hours
-  Wait 48 hours before placing heavy furniture
-  Use felt pads under chairs/furniture
-  Dragging heavy furniture? Use **furniture sliders**
-  Avoid rubber-backed mats

## 15.2. Regular Maintenance Guide

### Daily:

- Vacuum or Swiffer (dry pad)
- Spot-clean spills with damp cloth
- No bleach or ammonia



### Weekly:

- Use **Bona Stone, Tile & Laminate Cleaner**
- Pet marks? Try **Nature's Miracle** or **WD-40** for scuffs

### Seasonal:

- Buff with rental machine (e.g., Tennant T38OAM)
- Check seams and re-secure with **Gorilla Glue Clear** if lifting

## 16. Waste & Material Planning Based on Layout

Layout Style	Default Area Multiplier	Additional Notes
Straight	1.0 × total area	Minimal waste
Brick	1.1 × total area	Staggering creates extra cuts

*For projects over 100 sq.ft, remember to add an extra 10% for cutting, pattern matching, and future repairs.*

You can use our [Area Calculator Tool](#) to estimate how many boxes you need — including layout type and custom waste %.

### Eco-Friendly Disposal Guidelines

- Save leftover SPC planks for future repairs. For unusable scraps, contact your local recycling center to check if rigid vinyl (PVC) is accepted.
- Never burn or incinerate SPC materials — release of harmful gases may occur.

- **Recycle** at local PVC-accepting facility.
- **Keep leftover planks** in a cool, dry place for future spot repairs.

## 17. Others

### 17.1 Technical Specifications

Test	Standard	Result	Test
Reaction to Fire	EN 13501-1	Class B <sub>pn</sub> -S <sub>1</sub>	Reaction to Fire
Formaldehyde Emission	EN 717-1	0.0040 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Class E <sub>1</sub> )	Formaldehyde Emission
Slip Resistance	EN 13893	Dynamic coefficient 0.51 (Class DS)	Slip Resistance
Breaking Strength	EN 14041	2915 N	Breaking Strength

### 17.2 California Proposition 65 Compliance

**WARNING:** Cutting this product may generate crystalline silica dust, known to the State of California to cause cancer. Always use proper ventilation and personal protective equipment (PPE). For more information, visit [www.P65Warnings.ca.gov](http://www.P65Warnings.ca.gov) and VividCozy's Prop 65 Page.

**Compliance Note:** VividCozy SPC flooring is phthalate-free and meets all CA Prop 65 requirements for chemical safety.

# 18. Troubleshooting Guide

Issue	Cause	Solution
Flooring Expansion	Inadequate gap	Add 1/2" expansion strips
Loose Joints	Improper locking	Re-engage with Pull Bar
Surface Fading	Prolonged sunlight	Install window treatments or Install UV-blocking curtains
Moisture Under Flooring	Subfloor RH overload	Install vapor retarder and redo installation
Hollow sound	Subfloor unevenness	Add underlayment or re-level
Joints popping	nadequate expansion gap	Remove moldings, add ¼" spacers
Pet scratches	Untrimmed nails	Trim nails; use floor wax

# 15. FAQ – You’re Not Alone!

**Q: Can I install over old tile or vinyl?**

**A:** Yes, if the surface is level and not soft or cushioned.

**Q: Do I need underlayment?**

A: Only if your flooring doesn't come with attached pad.

**Q: What about radiant heating floors?**

A: OK, but keep temp  $\leq 85^{\circ}\text{F}$  during and after install.

**Q: What if the floor sounds hollow or shifts?**

A: Check expansion gaps, subfloor flatness, or install glue-down.

**Q: Can I install this alone?**

A: Yes! But team up for large rooms — it saves time and knees.

**Q: Can SPC be installed on stairs or landings?**

A: Yes, but only using glue-down method. Each stair tread and riser must be fully adhered. Use nosing trims and non-slip treads for safety.

**Q: Can I install SPC directly over old tile or vinyl?**

A: Yes, as long as the existing floor is rigid, level, and not cushioned. Uneven or soft surfaces (like foam-backed vinyl) must be removed or covered with rigid underlayment.

***All product recommendations are based on manufacturer testing and general use cases. Always follow individual product labels and consult professionals for special environments.***

## **Appendix B Glossary of Installation Terms**

Term	Definition
RH (Relative Humidity)	The percentage of water vapor in the air compared to the maximum it can hold at a given temperature. For SPC installation, RH must be $\leq 85\%$ .
IIC (Impact Insulation Class)	A rating that measures a floor system's ability to reduce impact sound transmission (e.g., footfalls), required in multi-family housing.
Click-Lock System	A mechanical interlocking system that allows planks to snap together without glue or nails.
Glue-Down Installation	A method where planks are bonded to the subfloor using adhesive, recommended for commercial or high-moisture environments.
CSP 3–5 (Concrete Surface Profile)	A scale that describes surface roughness of concrete; 3–5 is suitable for adhesive bonding.
ASTM F2170 / F1869	U.S. standard test methods for measuring concrete moisture: F2170 for in-situ RH, F1869 for MVER (moisture vapor emission rate).
Expansion Gap	A space (typically 1/4"–1/2") left between flooring and fixed objects (walls, columns) to allow for natural expansion and contraction.
Acclimation	The 48-hour period during which flooring materials are stored in the installation environment to stabilize

	temperature and moisture levels.
SPC (Stone Polymer Composite)	A rigid vinyl flooring core made of calcium carbonate and stabilizers, offering high dimensional stability and waterproof performance.
MVER (Moisture Vapor Emission Rate)	The rate at which moisture leaves a concrete slab, measured in lbs/1,000 ft <sup>2</sup> /24 hr. Excess moisture can damage flooring.
Underlayment	A layer of material placed under SPC flooring to provide cushioning, sound reduction, or moisture protection. Often made of IXPE, EVA, or plywood.
Pull Bar	A tool used to close gaps between planks during installation by applying lateral force without damaging edges.
Vapor Retarder / Barrier	A plastic film (typically 6 mil polyethylene) placed under flooring on concrete slabs to block moisture migration.
Staggered Joints	Offset between adjacent plank ends to improve structural stability and appearance (usually ≥6").
Quarter Round / Baseboard	Decorative trims installed at the wall-floor interface to cover expansion gaps and finish the flooring edge.
Radiant Floor Heating	Subfloor heating systems compatible with SPC floors if temperature does not exceed 85°F (29°C).

Visual Pattern Layout	The arrangement of planks (e.g., Straight, Brick, Herringbone) for visual and functional effect.
Herringbone	A V-shaped flooring pattern created by alternating short sides at 90°, requiring precise layout and higher waste allowance.
ASTM F710	Standard Practice for Preparing Concrete Floors to Receive Resilient Flooring – specifies pH, flatness, and strength.
Prop 65	California law requiring warnings about significant exposures to chemicals that cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm.
Crystalline Silica	A mineral in SPC dust that can pose health risks if inhaled during cutting; masks and ventilation are required.
Seam Roller	A small tool used to press edges of flooring planks flat for better adhesion and seamless finish.
Roberts 100-lb Roller	Heavy roller used to ensure strong adhesive contact during glue-down installation.
IXPE / EVA Foam	Common sound-reducing and cushioning underlayments compatible with SPC flooring.
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## Disclaimer Addition:

**Always follow local building codes and consult licensed professionals for installation and repair involving structural subfloors, radiant heating, or flood-damaged areas.**

**All product recommendations are based on manufacturer testing and general use cases. Always follow individual product labels and consult professionals for special environments.**

## Get Help:

Email: [support@vividcozytile.com](mailto:support@vividcozytile.com)

Online Contact: <http://vividcozytile.com/contact-us/>

Let your floors shine for years to come.



# VIVIDCOZY

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