

## Eco-Core SVL (Solid Veneer Lumber) Flooring INSTALLATION RECOMMENDATION

### SECTION 1 COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

<b>Company Name</b>	Global Ventures Australia Pty Ltd
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### SECTION 2 PRODUCT

#### Product Identification

<b>Product Name</b>	Eco-Core SVL (Solid Veneer Lumber) Flooring
<b>Timber Species</b>	European Beech
<b>Description</b>	The SVL Flooring is 2500mm x 80mm x 10mm made from upright longitudinal veneer layers of wood, approximately 3mm per layer.

### SECTION 3 INSTALLATION RECOMMENDATION

	<p>SVL Flooring is a natural product, therefore variations in colour and structure within a batch are expected. You should always mix the components from different packs. Before installation, we advise you to inspect the SVL Flooring for any damage, once the product has been installed or processed, we cannot replace it. Installation of any flooring should always be the final job in any building project, in order to avoid damaging the flooring surface. Felt pads must be attached to furniture and chairs to avoid damage to the flooring surface. To protect against dust and sand, a walk-off mat must be placed before and after the entrance of the room.</p>
	<p>Before commencing the laying process ensure that the substrate is completely dry and any newly laid concrete floor and screed should be allowed to cure for a minimum of 28 days. Excessive humidity has a detrimental effect on the flooring. Maximum permitted humidity levels for sub floors are: sand cement 1,8%, chipboard 7-9%, anhydrite floors 0,3%. Laying on surfaces other than concrete/screed, for example on Particleboard, Plywood, OSB is generally possible, but such systems should not be used in wet rooms. The concrete floor/screed must be completely dry before it is sanded and levelled. Any large unlevelled patches must be filled (patched).</p>
	<p>It is essential that the SVL Flooring be acclimatised for a minimum of ten (10) days in the same conditions as where the product will be installed. Conditions that affect the timber include humidity/moisture and changes in temperature, etc. It is recommended that the work area be maintained at a temperature of 18-21 deg C during the installation process and that atmospheric relative humidity levels are maintained within normal limits i.e. similar to the conditions prevalent in use. The use of a hygrometer to measure relative humidity is recommended.</p>
	<p>The construction of buildings vary, please contact the building manager of the site where the SVL Flooring is to be installed to check if flooring expansion joints should be taken into consideration.</p>
	<p>The SVL floor strips are to be glued directly to the prepared underground.</p>
	<p>Inspect the first SVL plank and note that the two long edges on the underside of each plank have a small radius to allow overspill of adhesive to flow into the area between each plank without forcing them apart during the laying process.</p>
	<p>Decide upon the orientation of the SVL floor and using a string line or optical line lay one central (king) line of SVL on the substrate using an appropriate adhesive in accordance with the manufacturer's guidelines. The SVL Flooring pieces must be FULLY GLUED and should cover the entire bottom. A thin strip or line of glue is not enough and may eventually dislodge individual pieces. Either water based or solvent based adhesives may be utilised for as long as it is suitable for use on the surface to be laid on.</p>
	<p>Allow the adhesive on the king line to cure completely to allow subsequent lines to be laid without dislodging the king line thus maintaining straight lines throughout.</p>
	<p>Glue subsequent SVL planks directly onto the substrate in a staggered "brick" pattern and tap each plank tight to the previously laid adjacent plank to ensure a close fit between planks. Note that it is necessary only to glue the bottom face to the substrate and that it is not necessary to glue the vertical faces.</p>

	Work out the perimeter of the area and ensure that a minimum expansion gap of 6.5mm - 7.0mm is maintained all around the perimeter. Note that internal expansion gaps in SVL flooring are generally not necessary.
	When the floor is laid and the adhesive is fully cured it is to be sanded in three stages, using a disc sander, with 40, 60 and 80 grit abrasive. This will take off any small lips present in the top surface due to slight unevenness in the substrate.
	After sanding, the entire area is to be filled (small gaps in the SVL) and sanded again with 80 grit abrasive.
	The final finish is to be carried out in two stages with 100 and 120 grit abrasive.
	If the floor is to be stained prior to lacquering then a slightly coarser grit may be used for the final sanding depending on the degree of stain uptake required.
	The finished sanded surface will have to be protected with Oil, Wax, Polyurethane or Water-Based coatings according to the instructions from the manufacturer of your chosen coating. The coating used should be suitable for flooring use (taking into consideration wear & tear and protection from spills etc) and applied in accordance with the instructions of the manufacturer.
	<b>Ideal room conditions</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Room temperature approximately 18-21°C; Indoor Relative Humidity 40-60% - do not allow humidity to go over 65%</li><li>• Weather changes can affect indoor air quality, maintaining constant air humidity is imperative for the longevity of your SVL Flooring. Where conditions are not maintained, warping, shrinkage and movement can occur.</li></ul>
	<b>Additional note</b> <p>While all due care is taken to ensure the accuracy of the installation instructions, individual circumstances i.e. location, subfloor and installation procedures may vary.</p>
	These instructions are subject to change without prior notice, for the latest version contact Global Ventures Australia Pty Ltd.