

PACIFIC H2O - Installation manual

Installation manual, in accordance with UNI 11515-1 and the MMFA Technical Bulletin.

Before installing the Pacific H2O floor, please carry out the checks required by the MMFA Technical Bulletin and UNI 11515-1 in order to ensure correct installation and long service life of the flooring.

Pacific H2O flooring is guaranteed for indoor use only; therefore, no warranty is provided for outdoor installation.

Pacific H2O floors are sensitive to temperature variation; in areas exposed to sunlight the use of window coverings is therefore recommended.

Any building or painting work must be completed before installation begins, and all windows and doors must already be fitted.

Any doubts must be referred to our technical department before installation. DIY installation is possible but not recommended and, in any case, suitable only for a single room. We always recommend relying on professional installers/fitters.

PRE-INSTALLATION CHECKS

Flatness check

Il The subfloor must be monolithic and have the characteristics specified in clause 6.1.1.2 of UNI 11515-1; Pacific H2O flooring has no structural load-bearing properties.

Flatness is checked with a straight-edge (rectangular-section metal profile, 2 m long), placed in every direction, including near the perimeter zones, using a wedge and with an accuracy of at least 0.5 mm.

The measurement must be repeated at least five times per room and at least five times every 36 m². If deflections of 3 mm or more are found, the

irregularities must be corrected with suitable products. An acceptable slope is one that does not exceed about 3.0 mm over 1.80 m.

Residual or rising moisture check

For a new screed, residual moisture must not exceed 2 %, measured with an appropriate instrument (a carbide hygrometer compliant with UNI 10329 is recommended).

Between the screed and the clay-beam slab there must be a PE vapor barrier of at least 200 microns, or an equivalent product with performance not lower than SD 75 m.

When installing over existing flooring, if it is not possible to verify or confirm the presence of a PE vapor barrier of at least 200 microns (or equivalent) between screed and clay-beam slab, it is advisable to lay one.

Installation over existing flooring

Pacific H2O floors can be laid over existing floors that meet the requirements of clause 6.1.1.2 of UNI 11515-1; a joint up to 10.0 mm wide and 3.0 mm deep is acceptable.

The existing floor must be perfectly bonded to its substrate; Pacific H2O coverings must not be installed over carpet, textile flooring, or existing floating floors.

The installation surface must be perfectly clean.

It is advisable to draw up a short report noting the date and the measurements taken.



PREPARATION FOR INSTALLATION

A Once the above has been verified, remember that the material must be stored on-site at least 72 hours before installation for acclimatisation, kept in its original packaging and laid flat on the floor.

Recommended environmental conditions for correct installation:

- ambient temperature between 10 °C and 30 °C
- ambient humidity between 35 % and 80 %

For DIY installation it is important to have all the appropriate tools for a successful job:

- Tape measure
- Pencil
- Straight-edge and small square
- Spacer wedges (5 mm)
- Utility knife or circular saw (use with extreme caution)
- Dust mask
- Suitable clothing
- Safety glasses and any other required PPE



INSTALLATION



https://youtu.be/QepCQBt4kYk

After choosing a starting side, open several boxes at once and take planks one from each box; always

check before laying that the planks have no defects or damage. Lay the vapor barrier if not already present.

Posare la barriera al vapore, se non presente.

It is advisable to installa an expansion joint between one room and another.

The floor is designed for floating installation and must not be fixed at any point. Therefore, a minimum expansion gap of 5 mm must be left between the flooring and any vertical surface capable of restricting its movement (e.g. walls, pipes, legs of very heavy furniture).

Place spacers around the perimeter or near heavy or fixed furniture (e.g. kitchens, cookers, fireplaces, wardrobes, plasterboard walls, etc.) to allow for any contraction or expansion. Heavy loads must not compress the flooring and should, if necessary, be placed directly on the raw subfloor.

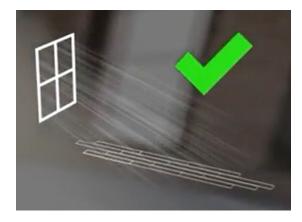
For installations in kitchens, the kitchen feet must not trap the floor; therefore, create slots around the feet or cut the floor just before the feet (generally 60 cm from the wall) to create an expansion joint in front of them.

This joint will later be covered either with a T-profile if the feet are visible, or by the kitchen plinth.

For furniture that needs to be fixed to the floor with dowels or other fasteners, proceed similarly by making a slot in the floor to accommodate the furniture's support foot. Always ensure that the slot is large enough to allow the natural expansion of the Pacific H2O covering.

PACIFIC ITALIA

As a rule, the floor should be laid in the same direction as the main source of natural light.



When laying in a single room, do not exceed 12 m on the long side and 8 m on the short side of the plank.



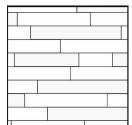
Normally the minimum panel width must not be less than 5 cm, and plank end joints must be staggered by at least $\frac{1}{4}$ of the plank length.

Start in a corner and lay the first row with the locking edges facing the walls. The correct expansion gap can be achieved by pulling the floor away from the wall after the first three rows are laid.

Place the next board against the first, tilted to about 45°, and lower it onto the floor. Continue in this way for the entire first row.

Cut the last board of the first row to the correct length and, if possible, use the off-cut to start the second row. End joints must be staggered by at least 20 cm to ensure a natural, random appearance. A butt joint must appear in every row, regardless of width.





Hold the boards at about a 45° angle to the one already laid in front; push forward to lock the joint and lower the board onto the floor.

After laying three rows, pull the floor away from the starting wall until the correct expansion gap is obtained. Use wedges between the floor and the wall to maintain this gap.

Continue installation until the entire floor is complete.

For installation over traditional underfloor heating systems, the pipes must be covered by at least 1.20 cm of screed, water must be used as the heat-transfer medium, and a constant room temperature of 18 °C must be maintained during acclimatization, installation and for 72 hours afterwards, in addition to checking the screed's residual moisture.

For subsequent start-ups the system temperature must be increased gradually by a maximum of 5 °C per day until the standard operating temperature is reached, with a maximum surface temperature of 27 °C measured on the floor.

Ambient humidity should be monitored and should never fall below 35 % or rise above 80 %.

Electric heating mats not embedded in the subfloor are not recommended under the flooring.

The use of non-embedded electric heaters applied directly beneath the flooring will void the warranty.

In the case of installation over dry radiant heating systems without screed, please contact our technical department to confirm feasibility.



We do not recommend installing Pacific H2O near intense direct heat sources such as stoves, fireplaces, cookers, etc. In such cases, protect the flooring by installing floor protection platforms, interrupting the Pacific H2O flooring near the platform, and inserting the necessary expansion joints.

Customer service:

Tel: +39 0321 1828008 Cell: +39 351 5166518

E-mail: info@pacificitalia.com