Project Cost Estimator

Materials Description	Quantity	Cost
Vinyl Flooring		
Self-levelling Cement (for concrete sub-floors)		
Timber Filler		
Double Sided Tape		
Vinyl Seam Sealer		
Equipment		
Hammer & Nail Punch		
Utility Knife		
Straight Edge		
Floor Sander (for timber sub-floors)		
Total		

All these materials you need for this job are available at Magnet Mart, your home improvement warehouse.

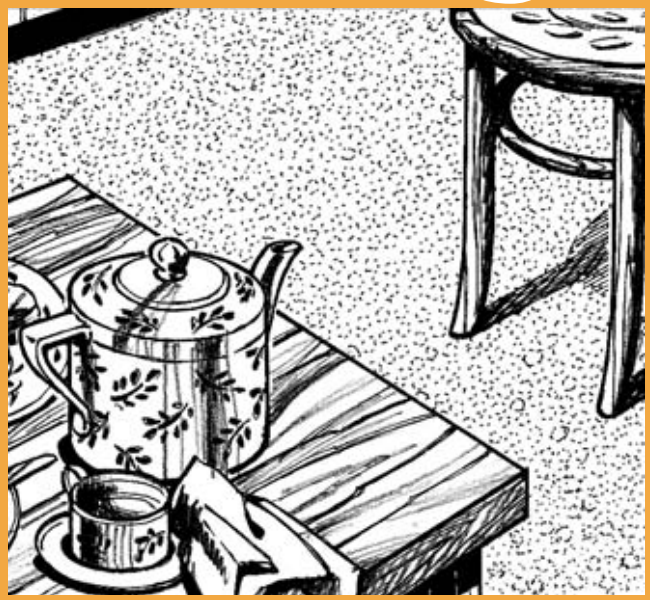
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Home Project

Magnet MART Home Warehouse

Lay Vinyl Flooring



- Easy to follow step-by-step guide
- Important and handy tips
- Materials check list
- Project Cost Estimator

Before you start, please read through this pamphlet carefully and estimate and assemble all the materials you will need for the project and gather your tools and equipment together. Refer to the checklist and estimating form on the back panel of the pamphlet to assist in this preparation.

You Can Lay Vinyl Flooring

DIY Flooring Completes a Make over

Consider the ease of maintenance and fashion look of a new vinyl floor covering to complete a make over of your kitchen or laundry. Vinyl roll flooring is easier to lay than tiles and looks great for years with the minimum of care. When you want a new look, your floor covering can be replaced with a minimum of fuss.

This brochure outlines the steps to follow when installing a new or replacement vinyl floor covering. It's easy with a little DIY determination and the help of your local Magnet Mart store.

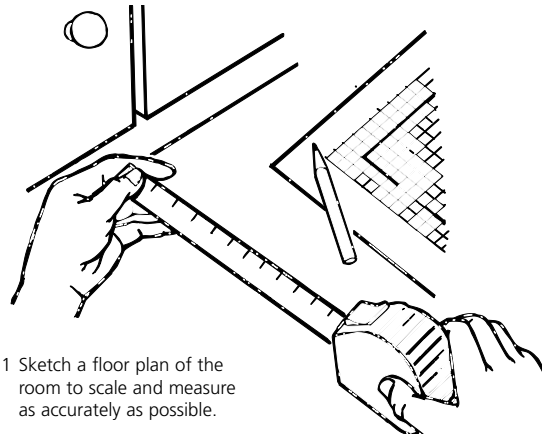


Fig 1 Sketch a floor plan of the room to scale and measure as accurately as possible.

Use a piece of graph paper to sketch your room to scale. Take care measuring the length and width of the floor, checking each measurement twice (see Fig 1). Now is the time to decide if the vinyl sheets will run the length of the room or across the room, note that it is best to have joins located away from doorways or heavy traffic areas.

Once you have decided on the direction of the sheets check again that you have taken into account all the doorways and any recesses or other objects that will require the vinyl sheets to be cut to size.

For your final estimate always add a safety margin of at least 10cm to allow for matching patterns and making joins in the vinyl. If you are at all unsure of your needs, talk to one of the friendly Magnet Mart staff for advice.

Preparing the Sub-Floor

Vinyl flooring can be laid over most types of sub-floor. Check that the sub-floor surface is dry and hard and free of any loose dirt or other material and follow the points shown below:

- **Concrete Floors** – Check the floor surface for imperfections and to see if it is level. Often you will need to spread a self-levelling concrete over the floor to ensure you have a smooth surface for your new vinyl flooring. Follow the manufacturer's instructions on the bag and allow sufficient time for the concrete to cure completely.
- **Timber Floors** – Check the boards to ensure they are securely fastened by tapping home all the nails with a hammer and nail punch (see Fig 2). Fill any holes, knots or imperfections with a quality wood filler and sand smooth. If some boards are cupped or badly uneven, you may need to hire a floor sander to level them out. Alternately, you can simply cover the existing floor with hardboard underlay, staggering the sheets and nailing at 10cm intervals (see Fig 3). Once laid, sand the underlay for a smooth floor.

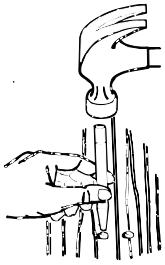
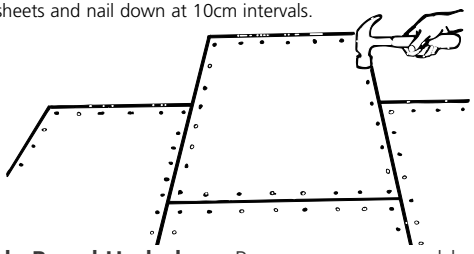


Fig 2 Tap home all loose nails .

Fig 3 With hardboard underlay, stagger the sheets and nail down at 10cm intervals.



- **Particle Board Underlay** – Prepare as you would a hardboard underlay surface, ensuring the sheets are securely fastened and smooth. Particle board underlay is good for loose installations but not for full adhesion.
- **Existing Vinyl or Ceramic Floors** – If the existing flooring is in good condition a new vinyl floor can be loose laid over the top. For these floors, it is important to ensure the original flooring is securely adhered to the sub-floor. Ceramic tile floors should be checked for level as with concrete floors – self-levelling concrete can be used to correct an uneven ceramic tile floor surface.

Laying the Vinyl

- Sweep and vacuum the sub-floor surface thoroughly.
- Unroll the new vinyl flooring and allow it to sit flat for at least 24 hours prior to laying (see Fig 4).

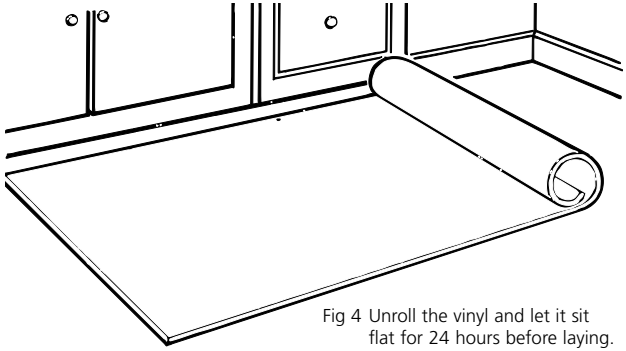


Fig 4 Unroll the vinyl and let it sit flat for 24 hours before laying.

- Cut the vinyl to size, allowing for pattern matching and the 10cm safety margin (see Fig 5).

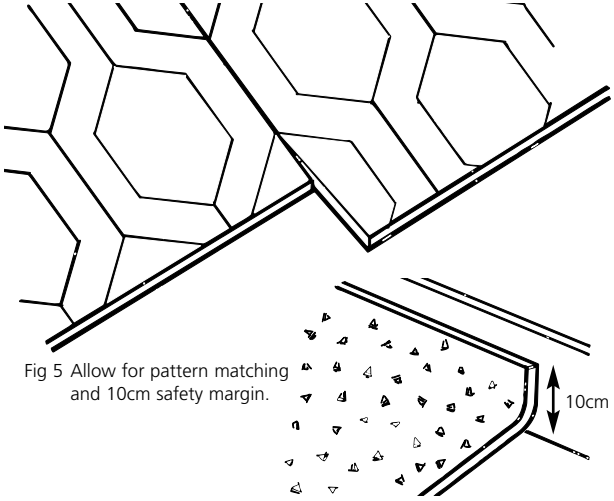


Fig 5 Allow for pattern matching and 10cm safety margin.

- Lay out the vinyl sheets so that the pattern looks right when you enter the room.
- To prepare a join in two sheets, overlap the edges of the sheets and using a straight edge and a utility knife, cut through both pieces at once (see Fig 6). Remove the offcuts and the join should fall into place in a nice, tight seam (see Fig 7).

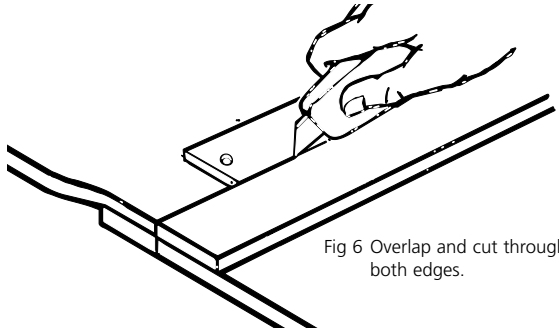


Fig 6 Overlap and cut through both edges.

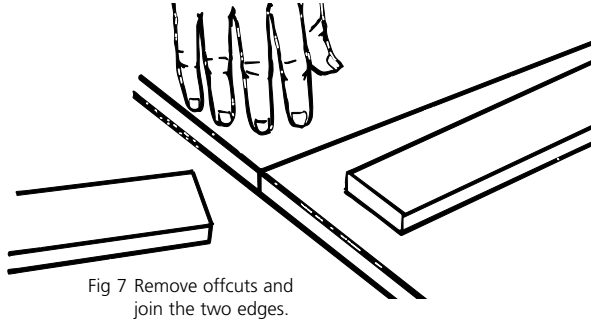


Fig 7 Remove offcuts and join the two edges.

- Fold the sheets back and apply double sided tape to the length of the seam (see Fig 8). Remove the paper covering from the underside of the tape and secure the sheets to the sub-floor. Seal all joints in the vinyl sheets using a vinyl seam sealer according to manufacturer's instructions (see Fig 9).

Fig 8 Fold back the sheet and apply double sided tape to the length of the seam.

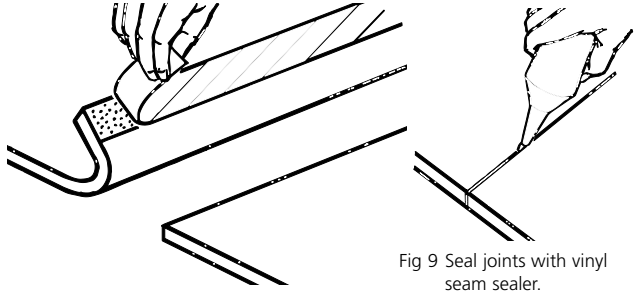


Fig 9 Seal joints with vinyl seam sealer.

Trimming Around Fixtures

- Trim the sheets to size by starting at the corners of the room and around fixtures – aim to have a gap of 1mm or 2 mm to all vertical surfaces. Try practicing with offcuts to get the knack of cutting to size around corners or fixtures.
- Sweep the vinyl flat with a soft broom and if necessary, make additional release cuts to ensure the vinyl sheets lie perfectly flat.
- To cut the sheets around pipes or a toilet, first make a template with stiff card or paper. Stick the template to the vinyl sheet and cut out the shape, then secure the sheet around the obstruction using double sided tape (see Fig 10).

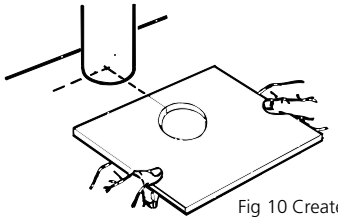


Fig 10 Create a template around fixtures.

Finishing Off

- Replace any mouldings or trim that was removed from the floor prior to laying the vinyl.
- Use plenty of double sided tape under heavy movable objects such as washing machines or freezers.
- Do not wash the floor for at least 24 hours to allow the seam sealer to dry completely.

Care of Your New Floor

To keep your new vinyl flooring looking its best, follow these simple steps:

- If you need to move furniture or heavy objects over your floor, place cloths or a piece of carpet face down under the legs or castors to prevent marking the vinyl.
- Protect your floor by using protective caps under the legs of heavy furniture.
- Rubber or latex backed mats can mark the vinyl surface, so can rubber tips on furniture legs and some shoe soles can leave scuff marks.
- Everyday care of your vinyl floor is easy, simply sweep or vacuum.
- Wash the floor with a sponge mop and floor cleaner designed for vinyl surfaces. Alternately, just use warm water and mild dishwashing liquid for brilliant results.
- In heavy traffic areas, an occasional coating of brand name vinyl dressings will keep your floor looking as good as new.
- Never use abrasive cleaners, strong alkaline detergents or undiluted bleaches on your vinyl floor.
- For stubborn stains use warm water and dishwashing detergent, if the stain persists, use water and bleach mixed 10:1. Rinse thoroughly to remove all traces of bleach.
- Sticky residues can be scraped off with a round tipped knife. Paints, varnishes or nail polish can be removed using an appropriate solvent (eg. turps or nail polish remover) followed by a thorough rinse.