



STAGESTEP
A COMPANY OF GERFLOR



INSTALLATION GUIDE 2025

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STATEMENT OF GUIDANCE



This Installation Guide is just that, a guide which gives you best practices of how to install your dance floor yourself, or how you should expect your (hired) floor installer to do so.

Stagestep does not assume any responsibility or shoulder any liability in giving this guidance. The execution of the installation is wholly the responsibility of the party doing the work.

Stagestep recommends that you read this guide in its entirety so that you are fully aware of the suggestions and requirements for all aspects of your installation.

If you should have any questions, please contact Customer Service (Ext 1100) or Technical Support (Ext 1117) at Stagestep® during business hours.

FLOOR PREPARATION

Inspection of Materials

- Material should be delivered to the job site in its original unopened packaging with all labels intact.
- Examine the packaging for any damage which may have occurred during transit. The contents shipped to you should be secured to a 7' pallet.
- All damaged products must be noted on the shipping receipt at the time of delivery. If you are uncertain, you should note such and write you suspect hidden damage. Do not accept that the driver will report later or that there is no place to report your concern at the time of delivery.
- It is best practice to take photos of product while the product is still on the pallet. These pictures can be then matched against photos taken prior to shipping to determine if the product was abused or mishandled during transit.
- Upon receipt, all rolls of vinyl flooring and other flooring product should be brought inside, protected from the elements, and removed from this pallet, inspected and stood upright on a perfectly level surface or leaned against a wall in the most upright position possible. Failure to do so may result in deformation of the vinyl product, for which Stagestep® is not responsible, voiding the warranty.
- It is best practice not to dispose of the pallet until you are confident that the rolls will not need to be returned or transported in the near future. It is also prudent to keep cores/tube for the same reason, or for your use to more or store at a later time.
- If you have questions about the condition of the flooring after the rolls have been removed from their packaging, take multiple hi-resolution photos from different angles. Be sure the photos are clear with good lighting and no glare. Contact Stagestep® customer service as soon as possible.
- All issues regarding damage in transit or visual defect must be reported to Stagestep® within 72 hours of delivery or claims may not be honored.
- Installation of flooring materials denotes acceptance of the materials. Installation begins with any cuts and culminates with adhering with glue or taping.

FLOOR PREPARATION

Storage

• Materials must be stored in an area that is fully enclosed and weather-tight, with a permanent HVAC system set to a uniform temperature of 68° and a relative humidity of 50% for at least 72 hours prior to and during the installation. For Timestep, the ideal temperature to which to acclimate before unrolling is in the 75°-78° F range. (The acclimation temperature for all vinyl types after unrolling and prior to installation with an adhesive product, be it a full-spread glue or double-faced tape, should be the temperature of the room for the duration of its use.)

• Material should always be visually inspected during installation. No labor cost will be covered on claims based on visual defects that could have been seen prior to or during installation. Installation of flooring denotes acceptance.

Caution: All Concrete slabs must be covered or sealed with a vapor barrier. Use Stagestep® Plastic Vapor Barrier and Moisture Proof Tape, or Stagestep supplied Bone Dry Plus. The space between the sealed concrete floor and the subfloor must be vented. This is achieved by a 1/4” or 1/2” gap around the perimeter of the subfloor. Use Vented Wall Base to conceal this gap and allow moisture to escape.

• Wood, like vinyl, needs time to acclimate to the space. Most wood floors require professional installation except for Stagestep’s Encore flooring system. For more information on installation preparation for subfloors and wood flooring systems, please see below. For pricing of Stagestep installation products, including Springstep IV Plus subfloor systems contact our sales team.

• Stagestep is not responsible for costs related to the shipping delay, damage or installation of its flooring. Floors are insured in customer’s name against shipping damage. All floors will be replaced free of charge if there is a manufacturer defect or if damaged by the trucking company when reported within 72 hours of receipt.

• Normal safe handling practices must be applied.

• For all vinyl flooring, always use a suitable core tube which is no less than the full width of the rolls and has an interior diameter of 4 inches or greater.

• It is recommended that rolls are stored in the vertical position and restrained in position using safety chains or straps. If the flooring is moved in a horizontal position, do not rest flat surfaces above (do not stck), and return to vertical position immediately after transit. Prolonged horizontal positioning may result in roll-set whereby the rolled material takes on an oval shaped, causing stretch marks and irreversible damage.

VINYL FLOOR PREPARATION

Do’s & Don’ts

Do Make sure the smooth surface is up and foam or texture side down when installing. Except for Bravo reversible floors, the outer surface of the shipped roll will always be the top side or dance surface. To lay flooring, securely hold the ends of the roll and unroll or unravel flooring from the core so that smooth-side surface is always facing up. Save core or center tube for future use unless installing permanently. Flooring returned to Stagestep® for any reason must be re-rolled using core or center tube. The unrolling of vinyl flooring may require 2-4 people with adequate strength depending on length of roll and weight.

TIMESTEP BLACK SHOULD BE HANDLED WITH EXTRA CARE.

Do Not Flip flooring edge over edge. Flooring can tear or crack. Be careful not to severely bend vinyl flooring. Such bending or inadvertent stepping on folded flooring can result in stretch marks or cracking.

Do Wash the new floor 2-3 times with **ProClean** and lukewarm water before using. For special non-slip requirements or treatments, call our customer support department. Mop clean weekly or as required with **ProClean**, a neutral detergent-degreaser using the two-bucket method. One bucket is for the **ProClean** (2 oz **ProClean** to a gallon of water). The second bucket is for clear water to rinse the mop. Mop dry. Although **ProClean** is a non-rinse product, it is always preferable to rinse and remove excess moisture with a towel or clean dry mop.

Do Not Use abrasive cleaners, alcohol, ammonia, bleach, cola, rosin, solvents, vinegar, or any product that says it will leave your floor shiny.

Do Control exposure to sunlight which can cause reduced life expectancy due to UV radiation. Tinted glass or shades is highly recommended and is required for maintaining warranty.

Do Not Allow for wide fluctuations in temperature and humidity. Change in temperature and humidity can negatively affect installation and non-slip characteristics.

Do Keep the space at a standard room temperature of 68-78° F with humidity between 40-60% prior to and during the installation process. The use of humidifiers or dehumidifiers may be required.

Do Not Plan or do overhead work or wall construction after the dance floor has been installed.

Do Plan to roll out all sheets in the same direction when installing Stagestep® vinyl flooring. Typically, the direction of the rolls should be perpendicular to the direction of teacher facing the class.

Do Not Use a subfloor made of softer wood such as luan or Masonite, or rubber or padded mat.

Do Use the warrantied **Springstep IV Plus** subfloor beneath vinyl flooring installing, or at the very least a hardwood floor or two-layered plywood subfloor which is even and smooth with no ledging.

VINYL FLOOR PREPARATION

- Ensure that moisture tests of the concrete slab have been conducted and meet standard for moisture content. Have the permanent HVAC system turned on and set to a minimum of 68- 78° F and a relative humidity between 40-60% for a minimum of 72 hours prior to, during and after installation. Maximum temperature should not exceed 5-10° F above temperature at time of installation.
- Flooring material must be acclimatized to the installation area for a minimum of 24 hours prior to installation. Flooring should be warmed to 75° for at least 24 hours prior to unrolling to allow interior of the roll to become pliable. Failure to do so may result in rippling which has an appearance similar to roll set. The flooring must be perfectly last and as you would expect it to look for the life of the flooring. Do not depend on the adhesion or tape or adhesive to flatten the floor. The temperature of the room to which the flooring has acclimated to prior to adhesion.
- Only **Stagestep®** approved adhesive should be used. Using an unapproved adhesive may void warranty. Use a 1/32” x 1/16” x 1/32” fine notch trowel only. Professional installers are required for permanent installs.
- Material should always be visually inspected prior to installation. Labor costs related to any materials installed with visual defects will not be considered a legitimate claim as it pertains to labor cost.
- Some **Stagestep®** sheet vinyl has a fiberglass interlayer which gives them dimensional stability. If cut too full or back rolled, it can result in a bubble.
- For marbleized flooring, be cognizant of changes of patterns, color shading and density in proportion to white splashes, before final cuts and panel placement.
- Install all cuts and rolls in consecutive sequence.
- Ensure that all recommendations for subfloor and job site conditions are met prior to beginning the installation. Once the installation is started, you have accepted those conditions.



ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

Moisture Test

- It is essential that moisture tests be taken on all concrete and wood floors regardless of the age or grade level.
- Concrete should be tested in a minimum of three places for every 1,000 square feet.
- The test should be conducted according to ASTM F1869-98 using a calcium chloride test or digital meter.
- The test should be conducted around the perimeter of the room, at columns, and where moisture may be evident.
- The moisture emission from the concrete should not exceed 5.0 lbs. per 1,000 square feet in 24 hours.
- Wood should be tested with a digital moisture meter and should have content not lower than 5% and not higher than 10%.
- If your results exceed these limits, please contact **Stagestep®** for more information.
- It is not the floor installer’s responsibility to conduct the test. However, the floor covering installer is responsible to make sure these tests have been conducted with proper results prior to installing the floor covering.
- When moisture tests are conducted, it only indicates the conditions at the time of the test. The flooring contractor cannot be held responsible if moisture is present in the future and causes failure.

Job Conditions

- The installation of flooring should not begin until the work of all other trades has been completed, especially overhead trades.
- Areas of floor installation must be fully enclosed with permanent HVAC system fully operating between a temperature set to a minimum of 65 degrees and a maximum of 85 degrees for a minimum of 48 hours prior to, during, and then maintained after the installation. The maximum temperature should not exceed 5-10° F above temperature at time of installation.
- Areas to receive flooring shall be adequately lit to allow for proper inspection of the substrate, installation and seaming of the flooring.

Note: Moisture tests should be conducted and documented and within range for the selected flooring system after HVAC system has been installed and all materials have had ample time to acclimatize. Failure to have a controlled environment within the recommended 68-78° F and 40-60% relative humidity may cause flooring system failure.

SUBFLOORS

Summary

- The finished appearance and performance of the floor covering will be determined and affected, in part, by the condition of the subfloor. It is essential that all subfloors be structurally sound, finished smooth, flat, level permanently dry, clean, and free of all foreign materials such as dust, paint, grease, oils, solvents, curing and hardening compounds, sealers, asphalt, and old adhesive residue, per ASTM F710 Standard Practice for Preparing Concrete . This standard practice covers the determination and improvement of the acceptability of concrete floors for installing resilient flooring. It includes tests for moisture, pH, and surface conditions, as well as suggestions for construction and patching.
- Flat and level means, and the applicable parameter to maintain product warranties, is 3/16” for every 10 feet per ASTM F710. . Subfloor preparation should be done with the permanent HVAC set 68-78° F and humidity controlled at 40-60%. (A floor that is pitched, say a raked stage, should only be constructed by an experienced professional contractor.)
- Vacuuming the subfloor with a commercial shop vac is a preferred method for removing dirt and dust. For concrete floors, damp mopping the subfloor is an excellent way to remove fine dust. A clean subfloor ensures proper bond between the subfloor and the floor covering.
- We do not recommend use of luan or Masonite for multiple reasons. Some luan contain chemicals and resins that may stain the flooring. Luan is a softer underlayment which may indent, ultimately causing rips and tears in vinyl flooring.
- Masonite Brand Underlayment, particle board such as MDF should not be used with **Stagestep® Springstep IV Plus** subfloor systems. Always install and fasten underlayment panels according to the manufacturer’s recommendations.

Note: Wherever trade names, trademarks, product names, or company names are mentioned, they are used only as a reference to establish a comparative standard of quality. It should not be assumed that these products are the only products for the suggested or intended use. Also, it does not mean that other products of similar or equal quality may not be suitable.

SUBFLOORS



Grade Levels

- 1. On Grade:** A location for a finished floor with no portion below ground level, and with the concrete is in contact with the ground.
- 2. Above Grade:** A location for a finished floor where the subfloor is not in contact with the ground and which provides at least 18” of well-ventilated space between the bottom of the lowest horizontal structural member and the ground at any point.
- 3. Below Grade:** A location for a floor structure which is below ground level.

While many types of subfloor construction are acceptable for use with our products, **Springstep IV Plus** and **SpringFlex subfloors** are the only acceptable subfloor/underlayment combinations for our flooring. **Dancestep Plus, Woodstep Plus** and **Woodstep Ultra, Balletdanse Plus** should be installed directly on your existing smooth slab, and do not require a sprung subfloor.

For further information you may refer to ASTM F710. For wood subfloors, review ASTM F1482. AST F1482 relates to wood panel underlayment and may not be applicable to floating subfloors.

Existing floors must be structurally sound, free from excessive movement and have well-ventilated air space below. Stagestep® floor coverings should not be installed over wooden subfloors built on sleepers, **over grade**, on grade, or below grade concrete floors without the use of a vapor barrier. Failure to use a vapor barrier (**retarder**) will result in high rates of failure due to the excessive moisture vapor emissions from the concrete. Note that’s floors which are not structurally sound may result in vibration and unwanted sound in other parts of the building. In such cases, review with a structural or acoustical engineer.

UNDERLAYMENTS



Summary (Refer to ASTM F710 -22)

- Underlayment panels are used to correct deficiencies in the subfloor and to provide a smooth, sound surface on which to adhere the resilient flooring. Use 3/8” underlayment grade plywood with at least one side sanded and no voids for permanent installs.
- We do not recommend use of luan or Masonite for multiple reasons. Some luan contain chemicals and resins

that may stain the flooring. Luan is a softer underlayment which may indent, ultimately causing rips and tears in vinyl flooring.

- Masonite Brand Underlayment, particle board such as MDF should not be used with **Stagestep® Springstep IV Plus** subfloor systems. Always install and fasten underlayment panels according to the manufacturer’s recommendations.

Strip Wood/Plank Flooring

- Due to expansion and contraction of strip and plank subflooring during seasonal changes, we recommend **Springstep IV Plus** subfloor panels be installed over these types of floors.

Note: The use of a skim coat of patching material over wooden subfloors may cause problems in joint areas. The moisture from the patch is absorbed by the wood, swelling the wood fibers, causing telegraphing through the newly installed floor covering. **You may refer to the wood supplier for more details.**

Proper installation of a wooden subfloor is critical to the successful installation of your flooring surface. **Touch sanding may be required to flatten ledging or any irregularities. Always be sure to vacuum clean dust before applying adhesive or tape.**

CONCRETE FLOORS

Summary (Refer to ASTM F710 -22)

- Floors shall be smooth, rigid, flat, level, permanently dry, clean, and free of all foreign materials such as dust, paint, grease, oils, solvents, curing and hardening compounds, sealers, bond breakers, asphalt and old adhesive, residue.

- Concrete shall have a minimum compressive strength of 3500 psi/150 pounds per cubic feet and be covered with a vapor barrier prior to construction of the subfloor.

- It is essential that moisture tests be taken on all concrete and wood floors regardless of the age or grade level.

- Concrete should be tested in a minimum of three places for every 1,000 square feet.

- The test should be conducted according to ASTM F1869-98 using a calcium chloride test or digital meter.

- The test should be conducted around the perimeter of the room, at columns, and where moisture may be evident.

- The moisture emission from the concrete should not exceed 5.0 lbs. per 1,000 square feet in 24 hours.

- Telegraphing is when the seams of the subfloor/underlayment show through to the surface of the flooring. This condition should not affect activity on the surface or impact wear. It is a common occurrence with floating wood subfloors. It is not a material defect, and it is not covered by the warranty.

- Flat and level means, and the applicable parameter to maintain product warranties, is 3/16” for every 10 feet per ASTM F710. . Subfloor preparation should be done with the permanent HVAC set 68-78° F and humidity controlled at 40-60%. (A floor that is pitched, say a raked stage, should only be constructed by an experienced professional contractor.)

- Vacuuming the subfloor with a commercial shop vac is a preferred method for removing dirt and dust. For concrete floors, damp mopping the subfloor is an excellent way to remove fine dust. A clean subfloor ensures proper bond between the subfloor and the floor covering.

VAPOR RETARDATION

Summary (Refer to ASTM F710 -22)

Note: The use of **Stagestep® Vapor Barrier**, either liquid like Bone Dry Plus, or 8 mil. or better plastic barrier, is mandatory when installing **Stagestep®** products over, above, on, or below grade concrete. Failure to do so will void all warranties.

Vapor Barrier (Retarder)

- Install **Stagestep® Vapor Barrier** plastic sheeting by rolling out and placing each sheet to overlap adjacent sheet 5”-7” with Moisture Proof Tape at seams, with same Moisture Proof Tape at perimeter.
- The **Vapor Barrier** should form a basin with the sheeting taped to base of the wall or placed behind vented cove base, keeping both moisture from the concrete beneath the sheeting and at the same time allowing moisture above to escape.

Bone Dry Plus

Preparation

- Newly poured concrete slabs should be allowed to cure for a minimum of 30 days and ideally no less than 90 days.

Moisture Test:

- It is essential that moisture tests be taken on all concrete and regardless of the age or grade level.
- Concrete should be tested in a minimum of three places for every 1,000 square feet.

- The test should be conducted according to ASTM F1869-98 using a calcium chloride test or digital meter.
- The test should be conducted around the perimeter of the room, at columns, and where moisture may be evident.
- The moisture emission from the concrete should not exceed 5.0 lbs. per 1,000 square feet in 24 hours.

Application Instructions

- **Bone Dry Plus** should be used on concrete floors which have cured for at least one month and, ideally, three months or more.
- Surface sealers, paint, grease, oils and adhesives, etc., must be removed prior to the application of Bone Dry Plus. Slick, hard toweled surfaces should be etched with **Bone Dry Plus** products, or mechanically opened to enable **Bone Dry Plus** to penetrate into the concrete.
- Use **Bone Dry Plus** at full strength. Saturate the surface with Bone Dry Plus. Application can be made with an airless sprayer or hand pumped garden type sprayer. Do not allow **Bone Dry Plus** to pond or puddle, as a white residue will likely form on the surface.
- The time for the application of additional material can be judged by observing the time it takes for **Bone Dry Plus** to soak into the concrete. If the material soaks in quickly, generally less than 15 minutes after application, additional applications are required.

VAPOR RETARDATION

Application Instructions Continued

- If necessary, 24 hours after the final application of **Bone Dry Plus**, flush or mop the surface thoroughly with water to remove any foreign material that may be brought through the concrete up to the surface.
- After certain applications, a crust of both alkali and lime may be brought up through the concrete to the surface. To remove, use a stiff bristle brush or scrubbing machine with a wire block brush. After removal, flush with water.
- The concrete is now cleaned, deodorized and permanently sealed. Flooring can be installed approximately 72 hours after application on concrete floors. You can safely walk on concrete during the 72 hour window, although surface can be slippery when wet.



EXISTING RESILIENT FLOORS

Summary

Most Stagestep® floor coverings may be installed over a single layer of non-cushioned resilient flooring provided it meets certain conditions.

- The existing flooring must be fully adhered and well-bonded.
 - The existing flooring must not be embossed or textured enough that it will telegraph through the new flooring.
 - All waxes and finishes must be removed and rinsed with clean water and a pH test should be conducted to assure stripper residues have been removed. An adhesive bond test should be conducted to ensure proper bond between the adhesive and the existing flooring material.
 - Cuts, gouges, dents, and other irregularities must be repaired or replaced.
 - The current subfloor must be sprung and must meet the recommendations of the existing and the new floor covering.
 - The use of embossing levelers is not recommended for commercial installations.
- Note:** Application of a skim coat of patching material over the existing resilient flooring may cause more problems than it resolves, such as bonding failures, cracking and indentations.
- The responsibility of determining if the existing flooring is suitable to be installed over rests solely with the installer and the flooring contractor. If there is any doubt as to its suitability, it should be removed, or an acceptable underlayment installed over it.
 - Installations over existing resilient flooring may be more susceptible to indentation, and there is always a possibility the existing flooring may telegraph.
 - Generally speaking, **Stagestep® does not recommend installing new vinyl flooring on top of existing resilient flooring** due to the many concerns referenced above. The better course of action is to overlay 3/8” underlayment grade plywood, without voids, sanded, and the fully bond.

EXISTING RESILIENT FLOORS

Radiant Heated Floors



Summary

Stagestep® floor coverings may be installed over radiant heated floors provided the operating temperature does not exceed 85° F. To allow proper adherence of the adhesive to the subfloor, the radiant heating system should be lowered or turned off for at least 48 hours prior to installation of **Stagestep®** flooring material. This will ensure the surface temperature of the subfloor does not exceed 65° F during the installation of the flooring material.

The room temperature must be maintained at a minimum of 65° F prior to, during, and after installation for 72 hours. Then, the temperature of the radiant heating system can be increased. When raising the floor temperature, do so gradually so that the substrate and flooring material can adapt to the temperature change together. A rapid change could result in bonding problems.

For new construction of radiant heated floors, full consideration must be given to allowing latency mix water to escape.

For more information, contact our technical support at **(800) 523-0960**.



ADHESIVE APPLICATION

On Concrete and Plywood

Substrate Requirements

All substrates must be structurally sound, dry, solid and stable. Substrate should be clean and free of dust, dirt, oil, grease, paint, curing agents, concrete sealers, loosely bonded toppings, loose particles, old adhesive residues, and any other substance or condition that may prevent or reduce adhesion.

All surfaces must be level, even, smooth and flat to 3/16" in a 10-foot span (4,5 mm in a 3,05-m span).

Refer to North American Adhesives' (NAA's) "Surface Preparation Requirements" document at www.na-adhesives.com.

Suitable Substrates (properly prepared)

Exterior-grade plywood, Group 1, CC type; other approved wood underlayment (per flooring manufacturer's recommendations); concrete (at least 28 days old) and properly prepared cement terrazzo; cement-based self-leveling underlayment; embossing levelers applied over existing, properly prepared and fully bonded ceramic tile or vinyl composition tile (VCT) which do not have grout lines; properly installed radiant-heat systems that are maintained at a maximum surface temperature of 85°F (29°C).

Mixing

- Ready to use; no mixing is necessary.

Limitations

- Do not install over substrates containing asbestos.
- For interior installations only
- Install flooring only in areas recommended by the flooring manufacturer.
- Do not install into wet adhesive over nonporous substrates.
- Do not use to install luxury vinyl tile or plank with known dimensional stability issues.
- Do not use to install luxury vinyl tile or plank in areas subject to high heat or direct sunlight.
- Do not apply over any adhesive residues, including cutback adhesive.
- Do not install when the moisture vapor emission rate (MVER) exceeds 8 lbs. per 1,000 sq. ft. (3,63 kg per 92,9 m2) per 24 hours, when using the anhydrous calcium chloride test (ASTM F1869).
- Do not install when the relative humidity (RH) of the concrete slab exceeds 90% (ASTM F2170).
- Do not install in areas with known hydrostatic moisture problems.
- Use only when the substrate temperature is between 50°F and 90°F (10°C and 32°C).
- Do not install unless the surface temperature of the substrate is 5°F (2,8°C) above the dew point.
- Do not install when the pH is equal to or greater than 12.

Note: Best results when temperature is maintained after installation.

ADHESIVE APPLICATION

On Concrete and Plywood

Application

Refer to the flooring manufacturer's guidelines for acclimation requirements and complete installation instructions. Read all installation instructions thoroughly before installation.

1. Select the appropriate notched trowel (see coverage chart below) and spread the adhesive evenly over the subfloor, keeping the trowel at a 45-degree angle to the subfloor.
2. On nonporous substrates, allow the adhesive to remain uncovered for 30 to 60 minutes or until it is dry to the touch, and then place the flooring.
3. On porous substrates, flooring can be installed into semi-wet adhesive, or allow the adhesive to remain uncovered for 30 to 60 minutes until it is dry and does not transfer to the finger when touched. Within an hour of installation roll the entire floor with a 100 lb. roller. Roll twice, once in each direction. Restrict heavy foot traffic or rolling loads for at least 24 hours.
4. Only apply as much adhesive as can be installed within 12 hours. Protect the exposed adhesive from dust and debris, which will inhibit proper bond and decrease tack.
5. Clean adhesive smudges from the flooring surface and tools with water while the adhesive is fresh/wet.
6. Protect the finished installation from light traffic for at least 12 hours and from heavy traffic for at least 24 hours. Best to wait 48 - 72 before tapping and robust dance movement.

Protection

Protect containers from freezing in transit and storage. If frozen, material should not be stirred until it has completely thawed. Provide for heated storage on site and deliver all materials at least 24 hours before work begins.

Flooring Type	Typical Trowel	Coverage per 4 Gallons
Solid vinyl	1/16" x 1/16" x 1/16"	500 to 740 sq. ft.
Sheet flooring on porous or rough substrates	(1,5 x 1,5 x 1,5 mm)	(46,5 to 68,7 m2)
Luxury vinyl tile/plank, VCT + solid vinyl sheet flooring on nonporous or smooth substrates	1/16" x 1/32 x 1/32" (1,5 x 1 x 1 mm), U-notch	740 to 980 sq. ft. (68,7 to 91,0 m2)

Clean Up

Dried adhesive can be difficult to remove; take care to remove wet adhesive from the surface of the material before it dries. Fresh adhesive (less than 8 hours old) can be removed with ice cold soapy water and wet cloth. For dried adhesive film, use mineral spirits or acetone carefully, as these products can compromise the floor finishes. Always rinse thoroughly and dry floor for best results.

ROLL OUT VINYL/INSTALLATION

(5) Five Ways

Five Ways to Install

- Temporary Installation
- Semi-Permanent Installation using 2” double-faced tape and top tape
- Long-Term Semi-Permanent Installation using 4” double-faced tape
- Extended-Term Semi-Permanent Installation Using **ReUseIt**
- Permanent Installation

Timestep Installation Tips

1. **Timestep** and all flooring vinyl must be removed from the pallet and stored in the vertical position immediately after receiving.
 2. Warmed and acclimated at 75° – 78° F before being unrolling or unravelling.
 - 3.. Handled carefully by multiple installers.
 4. Always unrolled or unraveled with outside/dance surface up.
 5. Never flipped side-to-side. Never grabbed, twisted or held with one hand.
 6. Allowed to acclimate over a 24-hour period to the temperature at which the room will be maintained for the life of the flooring after installation.
- Note:** It is imperative to allow **Timestep Black** to warm up to increase flexibility. **Timestep Black** may be subject to cracking if not handled with great care.

ROLL OUT VINYL/INSTALLATION

1. Temporary

When you roll out the vinyl flooring it should lie flat before beginning the taping. Twenty for hours should do it in a slightly warm room (75°-78° F). Then let room cool down to temperature which will be maintained for the life of the vinyl. After final acclimation, begin installation. Do not rely on the double-faced tape to flatten the vinyl floor.

Temporary Installation (1 Day–2 Weeks or Depending on Short-Term Studio Plans this may be the best option)

Use 1 1/2” or 2” Vinyl or Cloth Top Tape

1. Floor must be installed over a clean, smooth, flat, level and dry surface. It is best to install over a sprung subfloor or stage.
2. Before taping, unroll flooring and allow to sit on subfloor until flooring lies flat and acclimates to room temperature.
3. Letting the floor sit overnight or longer is ideal. Flooring must lie flat before taping. Leave a 1/16” gap at all seams and a 1/2” gap at walls.
4. Be sure vinyl flooring is cleaned and dried at time of taping. Dust will prevent proper adhesion. When unrolling tape, allow tape to relax, allowing it to find it natural “stretchiness.” When dropped on the vinyl covering the seams and the perimeter edge, press smooth carefully so as not to allow bubbles or ripples to form.
5. Tape all seams and the perimeter of the floor using Stagestep supplied 1-1/2” or 2” vinyl or cloth tape (based on personal preference or matching the vinyl flooring surface texture).

ROLL OUT VINYL/INSTALLATION

2. Semi-Permanent Installation (2-3 Years)

Use 2” Double-Faced Tape and 1 1/2” or 2” Vinyl or Cloth Top Tape

Stagestep® sheet vinyls are flexible and easy to handle when properly acclimated. **Timestep**, in general, and **Timestep Black** are more rigid and extra care must be taken not to bend or crease.

Read all installation instructions thoroughly before installation.

Seal concrete slab against moisture. On concrete slab, use liquid moisture barrier such as Bone Dry Plus as directed or Stagestep Vapor Barrier plastic sheeting 8 mil or greater. If using plastic sheeting, install **Stagestep® Vapor Barrier** plastic sheeting by rolling out and placing each sheet to overlap adjacent sheet 5”-7” with Moisture Proof Tape at seams, with same Moisture Proof Tape at perimeter. The Vapor Barrier should form a basin with the sheeting taped to base of the wall or placed behind vented cove base, keeping both moisture from the concrete beneath the sheeting and at the same time allowing moisture above to escape.

• If using Bone Dry Plus, see directions above.

Subfloor (ideally **Springstep IV Plus** sprung subfloor) surface must be clean, dry, flat and smooth. (See instructions for Springstep IV Plus). It is not necessary to tape tight fitting seams as should be the case with properly installed Springstep IV Plus. Taping will result in possible telegraphing which is normal.

• We do not recommend use of luan or Masonite for multiple reasons. Some luan contain chemicals and resins that may stain the flooring. Luan is a softer underlayment which may indent, ultimately causing rips and tears in vinyl flooring.

• Masonite Brand Underlayment, particle board such as MDF should not be used with **Stagestep® Springstep IV Plus** subfloor systems. Always install and fasten underlayment panels according to the manufacturer’s recommendations.

Be sure subfloor is cleaned and free of particle debris and dust. Debris and dust will prevent proper adhesion. When unrolling tape, allow tape to relax, allowing it to find it natural “stretchiness.” When dropped on the subfloor, press smooth carefully so as not to allow bubbles or ripples to form.

1. Roll out flooring and let it acclimate to room temperature. When the floor arrives, it may be rolled inside out with wear layer or dance surface on the outside of the roll. This means you might have to unravel it as you would gift wrap paper which comes with the design on the outside of the roll. Please make certain that the smooth side is up, and the foam or textured surface is down. The room temperature should be the highest temperature the room will reach when in use. Acclimatizing the floor may take anywhere from a few hours to a few days.

2. Make certain the floor is lying flat to the subfloor and that all seams are even. Make all appropriate cuts at lengthwise. Leave a 1/16” gap at walls and a 1/16” gap between the seams.

3. Your floor should look like it is ready to be used.

4. If necessary, secure one end of each roll of flooring with weight so it will not move.

5. Mark the edges of the flooring onto the subfloor with a pencil.

ROLL OUT VINYL/INSTALLATION

2. Semi-Permanent Installation (2-3 Years)

Per pervious page instructions, be sure subfloor is cleaned and free of particle debris and dust. Debris and dust will prevent proper adhesion. When unrolling tape, allow tape to relax, allowing it to find it natural “stretchiness.” When dropped on the subfloor, press smooth carefully so as not to allow bubbles or ripples to form.

When using 2” double-faced tape, different practices may apply: **1)** three (3) double-faced tape strips/lengths, down the middle and along the perimeter on the left and right side; **2)** two (2) double-faced tape strips/lengths, strips, along the perimeter on the left and right side, with one or two strips of double-faced tape spanning the width at the beginning and ending of the length for both of these options. **Important Note:** Please consult with our sales team to insure that you chose the best option and purchase the right amount of tape for your installation.

6. Begin by re-rolling the flooring roll closest to the furthest wall onto its core or pulling back like a bed sheet (making sure the flooring does not collapse on itself creating a fold or a crease. Apply double-faced tape to the subfloor using the pencil markings as your guide. Leave all other rolls in place and rolled out.

7. Roll or lay the flooring back into place and check positioning over the tape.

8. If all lines up, roll back the floor, remove the liner film paper from the double-faced tape and re-lay over the exposed tape surface. Be careful not to step on rolled down vinyl over the double-faced tape until you are confident the vinyl is flat without any ripples or rolls. If you are only using tape along the seam and not down the middle, you can remove the liner film from the side and therefore not need to roll or pull back. When removing the liner film, do so carefully and at a low angle so as to not pull up the double-faced tape from the subfloor. Once the liner film is removed press firmly with two hands vinyl flooring atop the double-faced to assure adhesion, always mindful of not allowing ripples or bubbles to form. Using a cloth will promote sliding and not fingerprints on your new floor.

9. Repeat procedures 6 through 8 for each roll.

10. If necessary, use a 75-150 lb. roller to further secure the floor, rolling down the middle, then to each side, as you might shovel snow, allowing ripples or air bubbles to be pushed out the side and not trapped under the flooring. Be careful not to cut or scratch the vinyl when turning. This practice is primarily used when adhering permanently with adhesive. It may result in more intense telegraphing. It can be considered optional unless you have persistent bubbles or ripples at the time of the taping.

11. Tape all seams and perimeter of the floor using 1-1/2” or 2” vinyl or cloth tape. Be sure vinyl flooring is cleaned and dried at time of taping. Dust will prevent proper adhesion. When unrolling tape, allow tape to relax, allowing it to find it natural “stretchiness.” When dropped on the vinyl covering the seams and the perimeter edge, press smooth carefully so as not to allow bubbles or ripples to form.

Caution: Change top tape every three months or as necessary. Change double-faced tape a minimum of every two years. Failure to do so can cause flooring to crack and ripple due to tape failure.

ROLL OUT VINYL/INSTALLATION

3. Semi-Permanent Installation (3-4 Years)

Use 4” Double-Faced Tape. No top tape is required.

Stagestep® sheet vinyls are flexible and easy to handle when properly acclimated. Timestep, in general, and Timestep Black are more rigid and extra care must be taken not to bend or crease. Read all installation instructions thoroughly before installation.

Seal concrete slab against moisture. On concrete slab, use liquid moisture barrier such as Bone Dry Plus as directed or **Stagestep®** Vapor Barrier plastic sheeting 8 mil or greater. If using plastic sheeting, install Stagestep® Vapor Barrier plastic sheeting by rolling out and placing each sheet to overlap adjacent sheet 5”-7” with Moisture Proof Tape at seams, with same Moisture Proof Tape at perimeter. The Vapor Barrier should form a basin with the sheeting taped to base of the wall or placed behind vented cove base, keeping both moisture from the concrete beneath the sheeting and at the same time allowing moisture above to escape.

- If using Bone Dry Plus, see directions above.

Subfloor (ideally **Springstep IV Plus** sprung subfloor) surface must be clean, dry, flat and smooth, (See instructions for **Springstep IV Plus**). It is not necessary to tape tight fitting seams as should be the case with properly installed **Springstep IV Plus**. Taping will result in possible telegraphing which is normal.

- We do not recommend use of luan or Masonite for multiple reasons. Some luan contain chemicals and resins that may stain the flooring. Luan is a softer underlayment which may indent, ultimately causing rips and tears in vinyl flooring.
- Masonite Brand Underlayment, particle board such as MDF should not be used with **Stagestep® Springstep IV Plus** subfloor systems. Always install and fasten underlayment panels according to the manufacturer’s recommendations.

Be sure subfloor is cleaned and free of particle debris and dust. Debris and dust will prevent proper adhesion. When unrolling tape, allow tape to relax, allowing it to find it natural “stretchiness.” When dropped on the subfloor, press smooth carefully so as not to allow bubbles or ripples to form.

1. Roll out flooring and let it acclimate to room temperature. When the floor arrives, it may be rolled inside out with wear layer or dance surface on the outside of the roll. This means you might have to unravel it as you would gift wrap paper which comes with the design on the outside of the roll. Please make certain that the smooth side is up, and the foam or textured surface is down. The room temperature should be the highest temperature the room will reach when in use. Acclimatizing the floor may take anywhere from a few hours to a few days.

ROLL OUT VINYL/INSTALLATION

3. Semi-Permanent Installation (3-4 Years)

2. Make certain the floor is lying flat to the subfloor and that all seams are even. Make all appropriate cuts at lengthwise. Leave a 1/2” gap at walls. Seam areas for **Timestep** may be overlapped by up to 1 inch and double, or trace cut to realize two fresh edges so that edges of the 2 adjacent rolls are perfectly aligned. Do not cut floor seams until step #11 to prevent premature cuts. Seams for **Bravo Classic, Super Bravo, Super Bravo Pro, Super Timestep, Dancestep Plus, Balletdanse Plus, Woodstep, Woodstep Plus. Woodstep Ultra** and **Rave** do not require double-cutting. The distance between these flooring types should be the width of a blade at the least and a 1/16” at the most.

Note: Double-cutting will reduce coverage of material in the floor width. Please be sure that there is enough material to complete the job before installing the floor in this manner. Not all installations required double cutting seams. (See above.)

3. Your floor should look like it is ready to be used.

4. If necessary, secure one end of each roll of flooring with weight so it will not move.

5. Mark the edges of the flooring onto the subfloor with a pencil. Per above, be sure subfloor is cleaned and free of particle debris and dust. Debris and dust will prevent proper adhesion. When unrolling tape, allow tape to relax, allowing it to find it natural “stretchiness.” When dropped on the subfloor, press smooth carefully so as not to allow bubbles or ripples to form.

When using 4” double-faced tape, different practices may apply: **1)** three (3) double -faced tape strips/lengths, down the middle and along the perimeter on the left and right side; **2)** two (2) double-faced tape strips/lengths, along the perimeter on the left and right side, or **3)** double-faced tape strips/lengths along the left side and the right side, and panel sharing when abutting an adjacent roll. One or two strips of double-faced tape will also be taped spanning the width at the beginning and ending of the length for all three of these options. **Important Note:** Please consult with our sales team to insure that you chose the best practice and purchase the right amount of tape for your installation.

6. Begin by re-rolling the flooring roll closest to the furthest wall onto its core or pulling back like a bed sheet (making sure the flooring does not collapse on itself creating a fold or a crease. Apply double-faced tape to the subfloor using the pencil markings as your guide. Leave all other rolls in place and rolled out.

7. Roll or lay the flooring back into place and check positioning over the tape.

8. If all lines up, roll back the floor, remove the liner film paper from the double-faced tape and re-lay over the exposed tape surface. Be careful not to step on rolled down vinyl over the double-faced tape until you are confident the vinyl is flat without any ripples or rolls. If you are only using tape along the seam and not down the middle, you can remove the liner film from the side and therefore not need to roll or pull back. When removing the liner film, do so carefully and at a low angle so as to not pull up the double-faced tape from the subfloor. Once the liner film is removed press firmly with two hands vinyl flooring atop the double-faced to assure adhesion, always mindful of not allowing ripples or bubbles to form. Using a cloth will promote sliding and not fingerprints on your new floor.

ROLL OUT VINYL/INSTALLATION

3. Semi-Permanent Installation (3-4 Years)



9. Repeat procedures 6 through 8 for each roll.

10. If necessary, use a 75-150 lb. roller to further secure the floor, rolling down the middle, then to each side, as you might shovel snow, allowing ripples or air bubbles to be pushed out the side and not trapped under the flooring. Be careful not to cut or scratch the vinyl when turning. This practice is primarily used when adhering permanently with adhesive. It may result in more intense telegraphing. It can be considered optional unless you have persistent bubbles or ripples at the time of the taping.

11. Once entire floor surface has been adhered, if you have overlapped the rolls at seams, double or trace cut all seams. Be sure to score and cut so as not to cut the double-faced tape below the seam if have chosen option 3.. Again, trimming seams will not be necessary for the roll types named above.

Caution: Change 4-inch seam tape a minimum of every three-four years. Failure to do so can cause flooring to crack and ripple due to tape failure.

ROLL OUT VINYL/INSTALLATION

4. with ReUselt®

Long Term Semi-Permanent Installation (4-10 Years)*

Stagestep's ReUselt® (See Diagram on page 29)

• Test **ReUselt®** to confirm it will stick to your subfloor prior to installation. ReUselt is designed to work with **Stagestep SSIV Plus** subfloor system and most plywood types, however, **Stagestep®** cannot guarantee suitability with any system other than its own. Suitability should be tested prior to installation.

Stagestep® sheet vinyls are flexible and easy to handle when properly acclimated. **Timestep**, in general, and **Timestep Black** are a little more rigid and extra care must be taken not to bend or crease.

Read all installation instructions thoroughly before installation.

A vapor barrier on your slab is required with all subfloors. The use of **Stagestep® Vapor Barrier**, 8 mil is mandatory when installing our products over, above, on, or below grade concrete. Failure to do so will void all warranties.

Seal concrete slab against moisture. On concrete slab, use liquid moisture barrier such as Bone Dry Plus as directed or **Stagestep Vapor Barrier** plastic sheeting 8 mil or greater. If using plastic sheeting, install **Stagestep Vapor Barrier** plastic sheeting by rolling out and placing each sheet to overlap adjacent sheet 5"-7" with Moisture Proof Tape at seams, with same Moisture Proof Tape at perimeter. The Vapor Barrier should form a basin with the sheeting taped to base of the wall or placed behind vented cove base, keeping both moisture from the concrete beneath the sheeting and at the same time allowing moisture above to escape.

• If using Bone Dry Plus, see directions above.

Subfloor (ideally **Springstep IV Plus** sprung subfloor) surface must be clean, dry, flat and smooth, (See instructions for **Springstep IV Plus**). It is not necessary to tape tight fitting seams as should be the case with properly installed **Springstep IV Plus**. Taping will result in possible telegraphing which is normal.

• We do not recommend use of luan or Masonite for multiple reasons. Some luan contain chemicals and resins that may stain the flooring. Luan is a softer underlayment which may indent, ultimately causing rips and tears in vinyl flooring.

• Masonite Brand Underlayment, particle board such as MDF should not be used with Stagestep **Springstep IV Plus** subfloor systems. Always install and fasten underlayment panels according to the manufacturer's recommendations.

ROLL OUT VINYL/INSTALLATION

4. with ReUselt®

Be sure subfloor is cleaned and free of particle debris and dust. Debris and dust will prevent proper adhesion. When unrolling **ReUselt®**, allow tape to relax, allowing it to find it natural “stretchiness.” When dropped on the subfloor, press smooth carefully so as not to allow bubbles or ripples to form.

ReUselt® covers the entire floor perpendicular to the direction of the rollout floor surface. If your flooring runs North-South, ReUselt will run East-West.

Note: **ReUselt®** holds the vinyl flooring to the subfloor primarily by suction, not adhesion. The adhesion is much closer to a post-it note than double-faced tape. The “bonding” only becomes significant after the floor has been rolled, stepped or danced on. Throughout the life of the product, bonding is maintained and strengthened by use. If the floor is not used for a period of time, and the floor is subjected to temperature variation due either to inconsistent HVAC settings and/or exposure to direct sunlight, bonding may be compromised.

1. As you roll out **ReUselt®**, you expose the adhesive on the bottom which will stick to your subfloor.

2. As one person slowly walks backwards unrolling **ReUselt®**, another person secures the adhesive side to the subfloor by smoothing it out with a stiff bristle push broom or roller. **(See step 1 illustration on page 29).**

3. When you reach a wall, cut **ReUselt®** with a utility knife and start the next run. It is good to line up seams as close as possible; however, slight overlaps or gaps are OK. **(See step 1 illustration on page 29).**

4. Roll out top flooring perpendicular to **ReUselt®** make all rough cuts along wall perimeter, and let top flooring acclimate for at least 24 hours. If floor edges are damaged or deformed, seam areas may be overlapped by up to 1 inch and double or trace cut to realize two fresh edges. Do not make double cuts until after rolls flooring seams have been rolled with 75 to 100 lb roller (#8). Seams for **Bravo, Super Timestep, Dancestep Plus, Balletdanse Plus Plus, Woodstep** or **Rave** do not require double-cutting. The distance between these flooring types should be the width of a blade at the least and a 1/16” at the most. **(See step 2 illustration on page 29).**

5. Roll your flooring up halfway using a flooring tube or by pulling back flooring like a bed sheet (do not allow flooring to collapse at been and form crease). Do this one section at a time. Peel off the top protective layer of **ReUselt®** exposing the top adhesive. **(See step 3 illustration on page 29).**

6. Gently roll flooring back onto **ReUselt®** making sure not to shift or change alignment of the flooring. Smooth out flooring from the center to the edges.

7. Repeat procedure on each half of the remaining sheets of flooring. Do not cut any seams at this time. **(See step 4 illustration on page 29).**

ROLL OUT VINYL/INSTALLATION

4. with ReUselt®

8. Once all flooring has been affixed to ReUselt, if necessary, use a 75-150 lb. roller to further secure the floor, rolling down the middle, then to each side, as you might shovel snow, allowing ripples or air bubbles to be pushed out the side and not trapped under the flooring. Be careful not to cut or scratch the vinyl when turning. This practice is primarily used when adhering permanently with adhesive. It may result in more intense telegraphing. It can be considered optional unless you have persistent bubbles or ripples at the time of the installation. **(See step 5 illustration below.)**

9. Once entire floor surface has been rolled, double cut or scribe all seams if necessary. Be careful not to cut the **ReUselt®** during this procedure. Cutting the **ReUselt®** at the seam areas will weaken its ability to properly hold the seams closed. Once all seams have been cut, roll seam area if necessary, as above, with 75 to 150 lb. roller. Again, be careful not to cut or scratch the vinyl when turning.

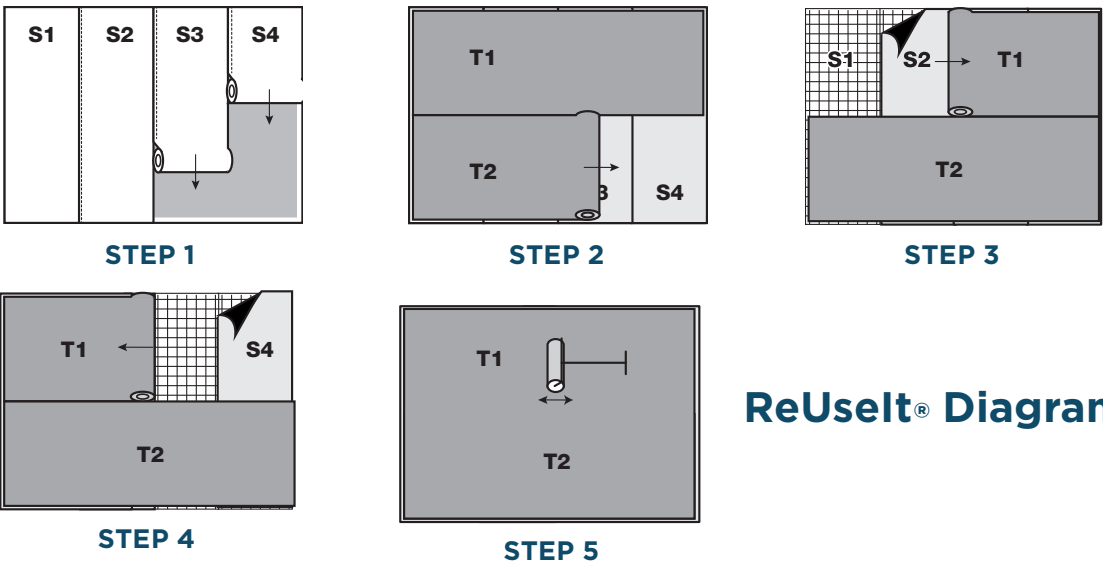
10. Tape perimeter of the room using 1-1/2” or 2” cloth or gaffer tape.

Tips

- Room should be warm and dry. **ReUselt®** should not be used in damp areas or outside.
- If a mistake is made and the floor gets tangled or misaligned, gentle pull floor material up and try again. If ReUselt gets dirty, damaged, or wet, cut damaged area out and lay in replacement piece.

Caution: Extreme heat can damage **ReUselt®** resulting in its failure to bond flooring to subfloor. Use 4” seam tape to address this issue.

Note: Do not overlap seams if doing so will compromise floor fit! **Do not** use **ReUselt®** to install **Timestep T, Rave, Ovation, Bravo Classic**. Use double-faced tape and top tape or 4” installation tape.



ROLL OUT VINYL/INSTALLATION

5. with Adhesive

Permanent Installation (10+ Years) Stagestep® Adhesive

Professional installation recommended. Complete instructions are included with each container of Stagestep® Adhesive. Seams should be double cut by a professional. Chemical welding is not recommended. Heat welding is not necessary but again should only be done by a professional. **Stagestep®** carries heat Welding Rod material in all colors. **Stagestep®** sheet vinyls are flexible and easy to handle when properly acclimated. In most cases, a qualified installer will be able to hand fit the material in areas where base or trim moldings will be installed after the installation is complete. **Timestep™**, in general, and **Timestep™ Black** are more rigid and extra care must be taken not to bend or crease.

Read all installation instructions thoroughly before installation.

Seal concrete slab against moisture. On concrete slab, use liquid moisture barrier such as Bone Dry Plus as directed or **Stagestep® Vapor Barrier** plastic sheeting 8 mil or greater. If using plastic sheeting, install **Stagestep® Vapor Barrier** plastic sheeting by rolling out and placing each sheet to overlap adjacent sheet 5”-7” with Moisture Proof Tape at seams, with same Moisture Proof Tape at perimeter. The **Vapor Barrier** should form a basin with the sheeting taped to base of the wall or placed behind vented cove base, keeping both moisture from the concrete beneath the sheeting and at the same time allowing moisture above to escape.

- If using **Bone Dry Plus**, see directions above. Subfloor (ideally **Springstep IV Plus** sprung subfloor) surface must be clean, dry, flat and smooth (See instructions for **Springstep IV Plus**). It is not necessary to tape tight fitting seams as should be the case with properly installed **Springstep IV Plus**. Taping will result in possible telegraphing which is normal.
- We do not recommend use of luan or Masonite for multiple reasons. Some luan contain chemicals and resins that may stain the flooring. Luan is a softer underlayment which may indent, ultimately causing rips and tears in vinyl flooring.
- Masonite Brand Underlayment, particle board such as MDF should not be used with **Stagestep® Springstep IV Plus** subfloor systems. Always install and fasten underlayment panels according to the manufacturer’s recommendations.

Be sure subfloor is cleaned and free of particle debris and dust. Debris and dust will prevent proper adhesion. When unrolling tape, allow tape to relax, allowing it to find it natural “stretchiness.” When dropped on the subfloor, press smooth carefully so as not to allow bubbles or ripples to form.

1. Cut the required length off the roll, including enough to run up the wall 2-3” at either end.
2. Push the length of the sheet as close to the starting wall as possible, letting the extra length run up the wall at each end.
3. Set the scribes to a minimum of 3/8” more than the greatest distance between the wall and the flooring material. Scribe the shape of the wall onto the flooring.

ROLL OUT VINYL/INSTALLATION

5. with Adhesive

4. Next, cut the material along the scribe line using a utility blade knife. Place the fitted sheet approx. 1/2” from the wall. There should be a 1/2” gap around entire perimeter of room.
 5. Cut second sheet with proper extra length.
 6. Position second sheet with a 1/2 - 1” overlap over first sheet at the seam.
 7. Repeat steps 5 and 6 for as many sheets as necessary to complete the area or those sheets that can be installed that day.
 8. Lap back all overlapped sheets as one, halfway back.
 9. Snap chalk line along area where adhesive will be spread to assure an even and straight line of adhesive. Spread adhesive with proper notched trowel over entire area. Be very careful not to leave any adhesive ridges or puddles.
- Note:** The subfloor porosity and room atmosphere conditions (temperature and humidity will affect the working time of the adhesive. Floor must be placed into adhesive while wet or semi-dry if pressure sensitive installation. Do not install flooring into dry adhesive.
10. Push lapped flooring from the fold onto adhesive, working toward the wall. Do not flop material in—air will be trapped causing bubbles. Rolling or laying out vinyl flooring onto adhesive should always be done slowly and methodically.
 11. Roll the floor using a 75-150 lb. roller to further secure the floor, rolling down the middle, then to each side, as you might shovel snow, allowing ripples or air bubbles to be pushed out the side and not trapped under the flooring. Do not roll seam. Be careful not to cut or scratch the vinyl when turning. This practice is primarily used when adhering permanently with adhesive. It may result in more intense telegraphing. It can be considered optional unless you have persistent bubbles or ripples at the time of the glue down.
- Note:** To ensure proper bonding of the material, it is recommended to roll the material next to the walls with a hand seam roller.
12. After material has been laid into the adhesive, double, trace or scribe cut seams. If scribe cutting, underscribe the seams using the short scribes with either the scribe blade or scribe pin.
- Note:** Set scribes so that the seam will have a slight gap, about half the thickness of a razor blade. If cut too full, it will result in bubbles or ridges. Heat welding **Stagestep®** vinyl sheet flooring is optional.
13. Cut material along scribe line with utility knife.
 14. Roll the seam with a hand roller.
 15. Repeat the same procedure on the other half of the room. **Take Caution not to overlap adhesive lines or leave ridges of adhesive.**

HEAT WELDING

To be done by experienced professionals only:

- Heat welding is the optional procedure for all seams, coving, and corner fill pieces of our sheet vinyls. Heat welding provides for strong and hygienic seams. They are not invisible. Heat welding is not appropriate for temporary or semi-permanent installations.
- The welding cord for our vinyls is made of pure PVC which is designed to melt at the same temperature as the PVC of the sheet vinyl flooring. This is why you should never use **Welding Rods** other than those specified for the product you are installing.
- Heat welding should be done after the flooring adhesive has set-up, usually a minimum of 24 hours after sheet vinyl installation.
- It is always a good idea to practice on a scrap piece of material first to ensure proper temperature and speed.

Procedure

1. Seam edges should be tight. Gaps in the seam will deter a quality weld.
2. Groove seam using a vinyl groover. The depth of the groove should be about 2/3 the depth of the material. Be careful not to go too deep. This is very important to ensure proper strength and bonding of the **Welding Rod**.
3. The ends of the seam, where the groover cannot reach, must be completed using the hand groover.
4. Clean all grooves thoroughly.
5. Use only professional quality welding guns that will maintain the proper temperatures. Use 5 mm speed tip.
6. Preheat welding gun for several minutes before beginning.
7. Cut length of **Welding Rod** long enough to weld over half the seam.

HEAT WELDING

8. Insert rod through welding nozzle about 3-4”, hold on to excess and immediately begin welding.
9. The welding tip should always be parallel to the flooring and directly over the groove.
10. Determine the correct welding speed by ensuring that the **Welding Rod** actually melts into the groove. A small bead should form on either side of the Welding Rod.
11. While the **Welding Rod** is still warm, trim the excess material with the crescent knife and trim plate in one continuous movement.
12. If the **Welding Rod** has not properly bonded, a new piece of rod can be fused in and trimmed.
13. Repeat the same procedure on the other half starting from the opposite wall working toward the center. Overlap the **Welding Rod** approximately 1” where they join.
14. After the rod has cooled to the touch, make the final trim using only the crescent knife.
15. Minor repairs and smoothing out of the rod may be done using the butane repair tool.

Note: Seamless does not mean invisible. Heat welding prevents moisture from penetrating the seam and destroying the adhesive.

Typically, **Stagestep®** does not recommend heat welding of the seam for any flooring type: homogeneous or heterogeneous. In the floor industry it is not atypical for homogeneous floors to be heat welded especially in other sectors including healthcare and heavy commercial. Heat welding seams of heterogeneous flooring has a high level of difficulty and results can vary widely due to the non-PVC layers including fiberglass and foam cushion.

Stagestep’s heterogeneous flooring types include: **Super Timestep, Dancestep Plus, Bravo** (all), **Balletdanse Plus, Woodstep** (all), **Rave** and **Ovation**.

Stagestep’s homogeneous flooring type is **Timestep**.

SPRINGSTEP™ II SUBFLOOR

With 3” Foam Blocks:

A Floating Subfloor providing force reduction comparable to SSIV Plus.

With 2” Foam Cubes:

A Floating Subfloor providing force reduction and some additional resilience or bounce. Sometimes preferred by studios specializing in ballet.

Springstep II Subfloor requires considerably more labor than a springstep iv plus subfloor and does not offer easy disassembly.

Springstep II Subfloor is not warrantied by stagestep and stagestep flooring is not covered for any damage which results from the subfloor. The responsibility of damage is with the installer. Guidance is given here as a courtesy only. What follows is considered best practices and instructions which have been used by many.

- Floors shall be smooth, rigid, flat, level, permanently dry, clean, and free of all foreign materials such as dust, paint, grease, oils, solvents, curing and hardening compounds, sealers, bond breakers, asphalt and old adhesive, residue.

- Telegraphing is when the seams of the subfloor/underlayment show through to the surface of the flooring. This condition should not affect activity on the surface or impact wear. It is a common occurrence with floating wood subfloors. It is not a material defect, and it is not covered by the warranty.

- Flat and level means, and the applicable parameter to maintain product warranties, is 3/16” for every 10 feet per ASTM F710. Subfloor preparation should be done with the permanent HVAC set 68-78° F and humidity controlled at 40-60%. (A floor that is pitched, say a raked stage, should only be constructed by an experienced professional contractor.)

- Vacuuming the subfloor with a commercial shop vac is a preferred method for removing dirt and dust as well as small chips of woods resulting from assembly. For concrete floors, damp mopping the subfloor is an excellent way to remove fine dust. A clean subfloor ensures proper bond between the subfloor and the floor covering.

Read all installation instructions thoroughly before installation.

A vapor barrier on your slab is required with all subfloors. The use of Stagestep® Vapor Barrier, 8 mil is mandatory when installing our products over, above, on, or below grade concrete. Failure to do so will void all warranties.

SPRINGSTEP™ II SUBFLOOR

Seal concrete slab against moisture. On concrete slab, use liquid moisture barrier such as Bone Dry Plus as directed or **Stagestep® Vapor Barrier** plastic sheeting 8 mil or greater. If using plastic sheeting, install **Stagestep® Vapor Barrier** plastic sheeting by rolling out and placing each sheet to overlap adjacent sheet 5”-7” with Moisture Proof Tape at seams, with same Moisture Proof Tape at perimeter. The Vapor Barrier should form a basin with the sheeting taped to base of the wall or placed behind vented cove base, keeping both moisture from the concrete beneath the sheeting and at the same time allowing moisture above to escape.

- If using Bone Dry Plus, see directions above.

Construction

Materials Needed:

1. Vapor barrier (choice of plastic sheeting such as **Stagestep® Vapor Barrier** with reinforcement scrim laminated between polyethylene layers or a liquid vapor barrier such as **Bone Dry Plus**.

2. Moisture Proof Tape to tape vapor barrier at seams if using plastic sheeting.

3. Nominal 3” foam cubes with adhesive with peel-and-stick application. (52 per 4’ x 8’ plywood sheet)

Or

2” foam cubes with adhesive with peel-and-stick application. (100 – 110NC per 4’ x 8’ plywood sheet)

Or

2” foam cubes without adhesive (100 – 110 per 4’ x 8’ plywood sheet)

Will require product similar to Liquid Nails: **Liquid Nails Polyurethane** (a dab the size of a thumbprint and well-rounded spreading it around to cover the entire 2” x 2” side)

4. Two layers of 1/2” underlayment grade solid core, no void, plywood, one side finished. (To be supplied locally.)

Or

One layer of 3/4” T & G underlayment grade OSB (bottom layer with grade stamp down). (To be supplied locally.)

And

3/8” underlayment grade solid core, no void, plywood, one side finished (top layer with sanded side facing up. (To be supplied locally.)

5. 1” – 1 1/4” continuous thread wood deck screws (approximated 160 per full 4’ x 8’ sheet) (approximated 160 per full 4’ x 8’ sheet) with counter sinking heads. Do not use drywall screws or nails. (To be supplied locally.) (See schematic.)

6. Tape or floor patch to fill screw holes and realize a smooth surface. (To be supplied locally.)

7. Vinyl Flooring.

8. **Vented Wall Base.** (Optional)

9. **Transition Pieces.** (Optional)

10. Tools: Rubber mallet or hammer, 2x4 wood block, screwdriver(s), putty knife, scraper, rotary saw to cut perimeter panels, vacuum.

SPRINGSTEP™ II SUBFLOOR

Process

1. Seal concrete slab against moisture. Check that the floor is dry, flat (without hills and valleys), ideally level, free of debris, and dustless.
2. Apply Foam Blocks (52) with adhesive with peel-and-stick application to 4’ x 8’ plywood sheet or OSB panel whole or in ratio as cut. (See schematic below.)

Or
Apply Foam Cubes (100-110) with adhesive with peel-and-stick application to 4’ x 8’ plywood sheet or OSB panel whole or in ratio as cut. (See schematic below.)

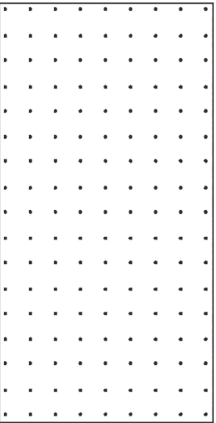
Or
Apply above referenced adhesive to Foam Cube as described to 4’ x 8’ plywood sheet or OSB panel whole or in ratio as cut. (See schematic below.) Allow a day to adhere. Stack up to 25 panels high. Stack up to 10 sheets.

Note: For top level of plywood, if only one side of plywood is sanded, be sure sanded side is facing up, just below the vinyl flooring atop.
3. Loosely lay bottom layer of plywood directly on foam. Stagger seams. Seams must be gently tangent up to the tip of the blade’s width separation on all sides with no ledging or ridging.
4. Position top layer of plywood perpendicular to bottom layer with staggered seams. If one side sanded, sanded side must be facing up. (See schematic below.) Seams must be gently tangent up to the tip of the blade’s width separation on all sides with no ledging or ridging.
5. Floor is complete when you reach the walls or desired size. Leave 1/2” gap around perimeter.
6. Use 1” – 1 1/4” continuous thread wood deck screws (approximated 160 per full 4’ x 8’ sheet) with counter sinking heads throughout 6” on center. (See schematic below.) . Allow 3/8” from seam line.
7. Tape or patch screw heads and sand seams to realize smooth surface if necessary.
8. Install vinyl flooring.
9. Install vented cove base. (See instructions)

SPRINGSTEP™ II SUBFLOOR

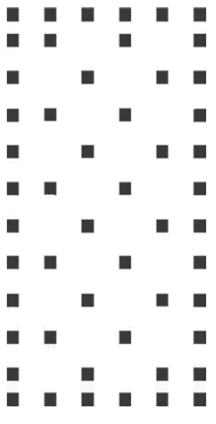
Counter-Sinking Screw-Foam Block-Foam Cube Schematics

10. Install ramps/transition pieces. (See instructions)
- Note:** Do not use any wood with moisture content exceeding 10%.
- Caution:** By using substandard wood and/or hardwood, you increase the risk of subfloor failure. Rough edges, defective or non-specified screws can result in damage to your wear surface. Double check your subfloor is secure. Failure to use an adequate number of screws can lead to squeaky or squishy floor.



**SCREWS 6”
ON CENTER**

**150-160SCREWS
PER 4’X8’ SHEET
OF PLYWOOD**



SPRINGSTEP™ II FOAM BLOCK

**LAYOUT 52 REQUIRED PER
4’ X 8’ SHEET**



SPRINGSTEP™ II FOAM CUBE

**LAYOUT 100 REQUIRED PER
4’ X 8’ SHEET**

SPRINGSTEP™ III SUBFLOOR

A Floating Subfloor providing force reduction and some sound-proofing. Specific guidance for sound-proofing should be sought from an acoustic or mechanical engineer. Any contact of the subfloor (wood, solid) with skeleton of the building (joists, floor, walls, columns/posts) not physically separated/insulated by foam will negate any attempt to soundproof. Buildings with additions or other structurally insufficient walls, floors, ceilings may never achieve your soundproofing expectations.

Springstep III subfloor requires considerably more labor than a Springstep IV plus subfloor and does not offer easy disassembly. A springstep plus iv can be assembled atop foam sheeting if additional sound-proofing is required.

Springstep III subfloor is not warranted by Stagestep and Stagestep flooring is not covered for any damage which results from the subfloor. The responsibility of damage is with the installer. Guidance is given here as a courtesy only. What follows is considered best practices and instructions which have been used by many.

- Floors shall be smooth, rigid, flat, level, permanently dry, clean, and free of all foreign materials such as dust, paint, grease, oils, solvents, curing and hardening compounds, sealers, bond breakers, asphalt and old adhesive, residue.
- Telegraphing is when the seams of the subfloor/underlayment show through to the surface of the flooring. This condition should not affect activity on the surface or impact wear. It is a common occurrence with floating wood subfloors. It is not a material defect, and it is not covered by the warranty.
- Flat and level means, and the applicable parameter to maintain product warranties, is 3/16” for every 10 feet per ASTM F710. . Subfloor preparation should be done with the permanent HVAC set 68-78° F and humidity controlled at 40-60%. (A floor that is pitched, say a raked stage, should only be constructed by an experienced professional contractor.)
- Vacuuming the subfloor with a commercial shop vac is a preferred method for removing dirt and dust as well as small chips of woods resulting from assembly. For concrete floors, damp mopping the subfloor is an excellent way to remove fine dust. A clean subfloor ensures proper bond between the subfloor and the floor covering.

Read all installation instructions thoroughly before installation.

SPRINGSTEP™ III SUBFLOOR

A vapor barrier on your slab is required with all subfloors. The use of **Stagestep® Vapor Barrier**, 8 mil is mandatory when installing our products over, above, on, or below grade concrete. Failure to do so will void all warranties.

Seal concrete slab against moisture. On concrete slab, use liquid moisture barrier such as Bone Dry Plus as directed or **Stagestep® Vapor Barrier** plastic sheeting 8 mil or greater. If using plastic sheeting, install **Stagestep® Vapor Barrier** plastic sheeting by rolling out and placing each sheet to overlap adjacent sheet 5”-7” with Moisture Proof Tape at seams, with same Moisture Proof Tape at perimeter. The Vapor Barrier should form a basin with the sheeting taped to base of the wall or placed behind vented cove base, keeping both moisture from the concrete beneath the sheeting and at the same time allowing moisture above to escape.

- If using **Bone Dry Plus**, see directions above.

Construction

Materials Needed:

1. Vapor barrier (choice of plastic sheeting such as **Stagestep® Vapor Barrier** with reinforcement scrim laminated between polyethylene layers or a liquid vapor barrier such as **Bone Dry Plus**.
 2. Moisture Proof Tape to tape vapor barrier at seams if using plastic sheeting.
 3. **Stagestep®** 1/2” foam sheeting (rolls come in 5’ width by your custom length up to 100.’)
 4. Gaffer tape to connect foam sheets. (Optional.)
 5. Two layers of 1/2” underlayment grade solid core, no void, plywood, one side finished. (To be supplied locally.)
- Or
- One layer of 3/4” T & G underlayment grade OSB (bottom layer with grade stamp down). (To be supplied locally.)
- And
- 3/8” underlayment grade solid core, no void, plywood, one side finished (top layer with sanded side facing up. (To be supplied locally.)

SPRINGSTEP™ III SUBFLOOR

6. 1” – 1 1/4” continuous thread wood deck screws (approximated 160 per full 4’ x 8’ sheet) with counter sinking heads. Do not use drywall screws or nails. (To be supplied locally.) (See schematic.)

7. Tape or floor patch to fill screw holes and realize a smooth surface. (To be supplied locally.)

8. **Vinyl Flooring.**

9. **Vented Wall Base.** (Optional)

10. **Transition Pieces.** (Optional)

11. **Tools:** Rubber mallet or hammer, 2x4 wood block, screwdriver(s), putty knife, scraper, rotary saw to cut perimeter panels, vacuum.

Process:

1. Seal concrete slab against moisture. Check that the floor is dry, flat (without hills and valleys), ideally level, free of debris, and dustless.

2. Roll out foam sheeting to conform to slab.

3. Tape seams of foam sheeting. (Optional)

4. Loosely lay bottom layer of plywood or T & G OSB directly on foam. Stagger seams. Tighten to assure all sheets are tangent (touching) on all sides with no gapping.

5. Position top layer of plywood perpendicular to bottom layer with staggered seams. If one side sanded, sanded side must be facing up. (See schematic below.) Seams must be tight and tangent/touching on all sides with no gapping or ledging.

6. Floor is complete when you reach the walls or desired size. Leave 1/2” gap around perimeter.

7. Use 1” – 1 1/4” continuous thread wood deck screws (approximated 160 per full 4’ x 8’ sheet) with counter sinking heads throughout 6” on center. (See schematic below.) . Allow 3/8” from seam line.

8. Tape or patch screw heads and sand seams to realize smooth surface if necessary.

9. Install vinyl flooring.

SPRINGSTEP™ III SUBFLOOR

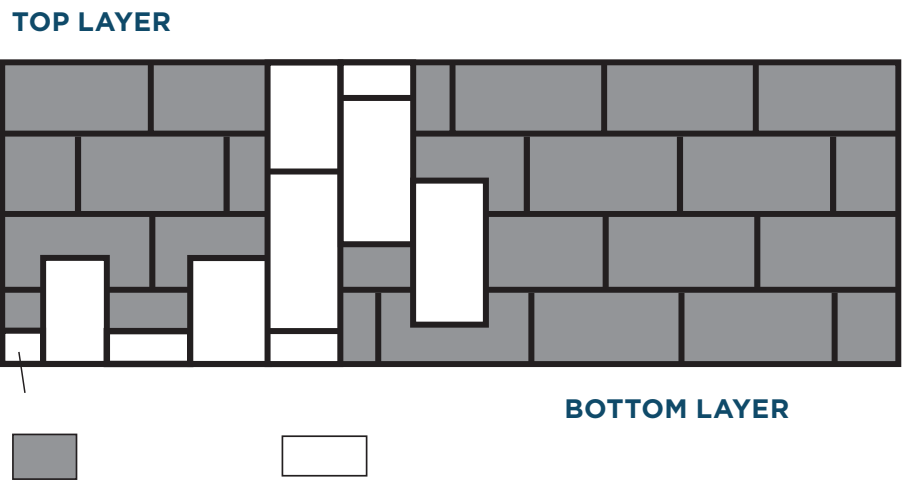
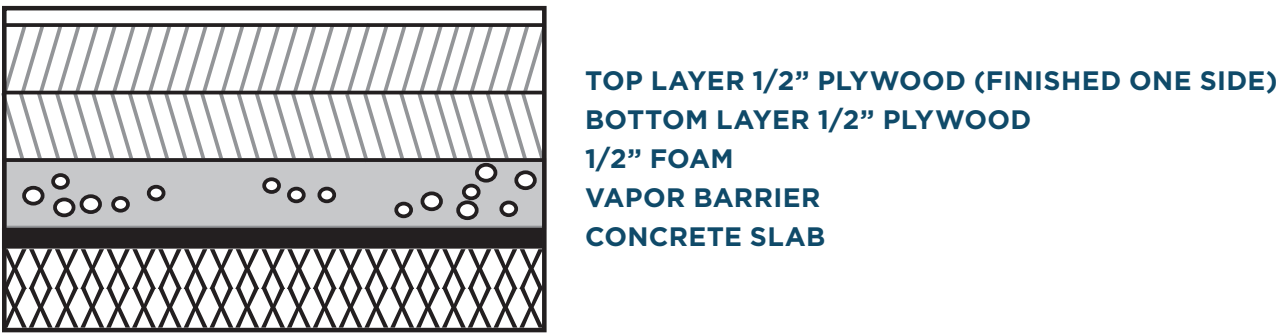
10. Install vented cove base. (See instructions)

11. Install ramps/transition pieces. (See instructions)

Note: Do not use any wood with moisture content exceeding 10%.

Caution: By using substandard wood and/or hardwood, you increase the risk of subfloor failure. Rough edges, defective or non-specified screws can result in damage to your wear surface. Double check your subfloor is secure. Failure to use an adequate number of screws can lead to squeaky or squishy floor.

SPRINGSTEP™ III CROSS SECTION



SPRINGSTEP™ IV PLUS

Springstep IV Plus is comprised of a nominal 2’ x 2’ proprietary, high-resin OSB panel with excellent tensile strength for enhanced durability. Comes pre-assembled with 3/4” thick L-shaped foam forms. Designed for multi-purpose studios.

- Floors shall be smooth, rigid, flat, level, permanently dry, clean, and free of all foreign materials such as dust, paint, grease, oils, solvents, curing and hardening compounds, sealers, bond breakers, asphalt and old adhesive, residue.
- Telegraphing is when the seams of the subfloor/underlayment show through to the surface of the flooring. This condition should not affect activity on the surface or impact wear. It is a common occurrence with floating wood subfloors. It is not a material defect, and it is not covered by the warranty.
- Flat and level means, and the applicable parameter to maintain product warranties, is 3/16” for every 10 feet per ASTM F710. Subfloor preparation should be done with the permanent HVAC set 68-78° F and humidity controlled at 40-60%. (A floor that is pitched, say a raked stage, should only be constructed by an experienced professional contractor.)
- Vacuuming the subfloor with a commercial shop vac is a preferred method for removing dirt and dust as well as small chips of woods resulting from assembly. For concrete floors, damp mopping the subfloor is an excellent way to remove fine dust. A clean subfloor ensures proper bond between the subfloor and the floor covering.

A vapor barrier on your slab is required with all subfloors. The use of Stagestep® Vapor Barrier, 8 mil is mandatory when installing our products over, above, on, or below grade concrete. Failure to do so will void all warranties.

Seal concrete slab against moisture. On concrete slab, use liquid moisture barrier such as Bone Dry Plus as directed or Stagestep Vapor Barrier plastic sheeting 8 mil or greater. If using plastic sheeting, install **Stagestep® Vapor Barrier** plastic sheeting by rolling out and placing each sheet to overlap adjacent sheet 5”-7” with Moisture Proof Tape at seams, with same Moisture Proof Tape at perimeter. The Vapor Barrier should form a basin with the sheeting taped to base of the wall or placed behind vented cove base, keeping both moisture from the concrete beneath the sheeting and at the same time allowing moisture above to escape.

- If using Bone Dry Plus, see directions above.

Read all installation instructions thoroughly before installation.

Construction

Materials Needed:

1. **Springstep IV Plus** subfloor panels.
2. Vapor barrier (choice of plastic sheeting such as Stagestep® Vapor Barrier with reinforcement scrim laminated between polyethylene layers or a liquid vapor barrier such as **Bone Dry Plus**.)
3. **Moisture Proof Tape** to tape vapor barrier at seams if using plastic sheeting.
4. **Vinyl Flooring.**
5. **Vented Wall Base.** (Optional)

SPRINGSTEP™ IV PLUS

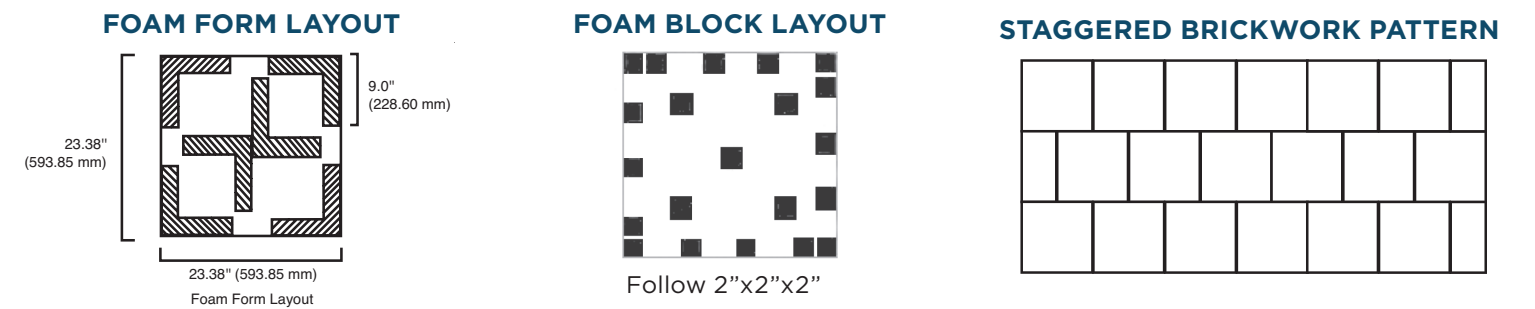
6. **Transition Pieces.** (Optional)
7. **Tools:** Rubber mallet or hammer, 2x4 wood block, scraper, rotary saw to cut perimeter panels, vacuum.

Process

1. Seal concrete slab against moisture. Check that the floor is dry, flat (without hills and valleys), ideally level, free of debris, and dustless.
2. Press or tap boards into each other making sure to stagger seams. Can use mallet or hammer and 2x4 blocks on groove sides of panel to tap together. (See schematic below for configuration.) The seams should be gently tangent up to the tip of the blade’s width separation on all sides with no ledging or ridging.
3. Every other row should begin with a full board. Rows should alternate starting with full boards and half boards as illustrated. Cut boards should be no less than 5” in length and have repositioned foam beneath along the perimeter of the panel.
4. Leave 1/4” – 1/2” gap at walls to allow air to circulate.
5. Floor is complete when you reach the walls or the desired size.
6. Install vinyl flooring.
7. Install vented cove base. (See instructions)
8. Install ramps/transition pieces. (See instructions)

The average two-person crew can complete a minimum of 125-150 sq. ft. per hour, 1,000-1,200 sq. ft. per day.

Resiliency is the measurement of “spring.” Increased resiliency = more “spring.” Less resiliency = more firm. Shock absorption of all SSIV products is virtually the same and helps to prevent dance and sport related impact injuries.



SPRINGSTEP™ IV-A PLUS

Springstep IV-A Plus is comprised of nominal 2' x 2' proprietary, high-resin OSB panel with excellent tensile strength for enhanced durability plus 1/2" thick foam sheeting (for firm, absorbent floor and sound reduction). Excellent for ballroom dance. Comes unassembled. SSIV Plus panel floats atop the foam sheeting.

- Floors shall be smooth, rigid, flat, level, permanently dry, clean, and free of all foreign materials such as dust, paint, grease, oils, solvents, curing and hardening compounds, sealers, bond breakers, asphalt and old adhesive, residue.

- Telegraphing is when the seams of the subfloor/underlayment show through to the surface of the flooring. This condition should not affect activity on the surface or impact wear. It is a common occurrence with floating wood subfloors. It is not a material defect, and it is not covered by the warranty.

- Flat and level means, and the applicable parameter to maintain product warranties, is 3/16" for every 10 feet per ASTM F710. . Subfloor preparation should be done with the permanent HVAC set 68-78° F and humidity controlled at 40-60%. (A floor that is pitched, say a raked stage, should only be constructed by an experienced professional contractor.)
- Vacuuming the subfloor with a commercial shop vac is a preferred method for removing dirt and dust as well as small chips of woods resulting from assembly. For concrete floors, damp mopping the subfloor is an excellent way to remove fine dust. A clean subfloor ensures proper bond between the subfloor and the floor covering.

A vapor barrier on your slab is required with all subfloors. The use of **Stagestep® Vapor Barrier**, 8 mil is mandatory when installing our products over, above, on, or below grade concrete. Failure to do so will void all warranties.

Seal concrete slab against moisture. On concrete slab, use liquid moisture barrier such as Bone Dry Plus as directed or **Stagestep® Vapor Barrier** plastic sheeting 8 mil or greater. If using plastic sheeting, install **Stagestep® Vapor Barrier** plastic sheeting by rolling out and placing each sheet to overlap adjacent sheet 5"-7" with **Moisture Proof Tape** at seams, with same **Moisture Proof Tape** at perimeter. The Vapor Barrier should form a basin with the sheeting taped to base of the wall or placed behind vented cove base, keeping both moisture from the concrete beneath the sheeting and at the same time allowing moisture above to escape.

- If using Bone Dry Plus, see directions above.

Read all installation instructions thoroughly before installation.

Construction

Materials Needed:

1. **Springstep IV Plus** subfloor panels (panel only, unassembled)
2. 1/2" Foam SheetIng.
3. Vapor Barrier (choice of plastic sheeting such as **Stagestep® Vapor Barrier** with reinforcement scrim laminated between polyethylene layers or a liquid vapor barrier such as **Bone Dry Plus**.

SPRINGSTEP™ IV-A PLUS

4. **Moisture Proof Tape** to tape vapor barrier at seams if using plastic sheeting.
5. **Vinyl Flooring**.
6. **Vented Wall Base**. (Optional)
7. **Transition Pieces**. (Optional)
8. **Tools**: Rubber mallet or hammer, 2x4 wood block, rotary saw to cut perimeter panels, vacuum.

Process

1. Seal concrete slab against moisture. Check that the floor is dry, flat (without hills and valleys), ideally level, free of debris, and dustless.
2. Roll out foam sheeting to conform to slab.
3. Tape seams of foam sheeting. (Optional)
4. Press or tap boards (flip so top side during shipping is bottom side after assembly) into each other making sure to stagger seams. Can use mallet or hammer and 2x4 blocks on groove sides of panel to tap together. (See schematic above for configuration.) The seams should be gently tangent up to the tip of the blade's width separation on all sides with no ledging or ridging.
3. Every other row should begin with a full board. Rows should alternate starting with full boards and half boards as illustrated. Cut boards should be no less than 5" in length and have repositioned foam beneath along the perimeter of the panel.
4. Leave 1/4" - 1/2" gap at walls to allow air to circulate.
5. Floor is complete when you reach the walls or the desired size.
6. Install vinyl flooring.
7. Install vented cove base. (See instructions)
8. Install ramps/transition pieces. (See instructions)

The average two-person crew can complete a minimum of 125-150 sq. ft. per hour, 1,000-1,200 sq. ft. per day

SPRINGSTEP™ IV-B PLUS

Springstep™ IV-B Plus and **Springstep™ IV-C Plus** are comprised of nominal 2’ x 2’ proprietary, high-resin OSB panels with excellent tensile strength for enhanced durability plus 2” foam cubes (unassembled) for increased resiliency. Ideal for ballet and high impact activities.

Springstep™ IV-B Plus panels come with 2” cubes without adhesive.

- Floors shall be smooth, rigid, flat, level, permanently dry, clean, and free of all foreign materials such as dust, paint, grease, oils, solvents, curing and hardening compounds, sealers, bond breakers, asphalt and old adhesive, residue.
- Telegraphing is when the seams of the subfloor/underlayment show through to the surface of the flooring. This condition should not affect activity on the surface or impact wear. It is a common occurrence with floating wood subfloors. It is not a material defect, and it is not covered by the warranty.
- Flat and level means, and the applicable parameter to maintain product warranties, is 3/16” for every 10 feet per ASTM F710. . Subfloor preparation should be done with the permanent HVAC set 68-78° F and humidity controlled at 40-60%. (A floor that is pitched, say a raked stage, should only be constructed by an experienced professional contractor.)
- Vacuuming the subfloor with a commercial shop vac is a preferred method for removing dirt and dust as well as small chips of woods resulting from assembly. For concrete floors, damp mopping the subfloor is an excellent way to remove fine dust. A clean subfloor ensures proper bond between the subfloor and the floor covering.

A vapor barrier on your slab is required with all subfloors. The use of **Stagestep® Vapor Barrier**, 8 mil is mandatory when installing our products over, above, on, or below grade concrete. Failure to do so will void all warranties.

Seal concrete slab against moisture. On concrete slab, use liquid moisture barrier such as Bone Dry Plus as directed or **Stagestep® Vapor Barrier** plastic sheeting 8 mil or greater. If using plastic sheeting, install **Stagestep® Vapor Barrier** plastic sheeting by rolling out and placing each sheet to overlap adjacent sheet 5”-7” with **Moisture Proof Tape** at seams, with same Moisture Proof Tape at perimeter. The Vapor Barrier should form a basin with the sheeting taped to base of the wall or placed behind vented cove base, keeping both moisture from the concrete beneath the sheeting and at the same time allowing moisture above to escape.

- If using Bone Dry Plus, see directions above.

Read all installation instructions thoroughly before installation.

SPRINGSTEP™ IV-B PLUS

Construction

Materials Needed:

1. **Springstep IV Plus** subfloor panels (panel only, unassembled)
2. 2” Foam Cubes without adhesive.
3. **Will require product similar to Liquid Nails.** LIQUID NAILS POLYURETHANE (a dab the size of a thumbprint and well-rounded spreading it around to cover the entire 2” x 2” side
4. Vapor Barrier (choice of plastic sheeting such as **Stagestep® Vapor Barrier** with reinforcement scrim laminated between polyethylene layers or a liquid vapor barrier such as **Bone Dry Plus**.
5. **Moisture Proof Tape** to tape vapor barrier at seams if using plastic sheeting.
6. **Vinyl Flooring.**
7. **Vented Wall Base.** (Optional)
8. **Transition Pieces.** (Optional)
9. **Tools:** Rubber mallet or hammer, 2x4 wood block, rotary saw to cut perimeter panels, vacuum.

Process

1. Seal concrete slab against moisture. Check that the floor is dry, flat (without hills and valleys), ideally level, free of debris, and dustless.

2. Apply above referenced adhesive to Foam Cube as described to top side panel as shipped and flip over to cure with weight of panel on top. Allow a day to adhere. Stack up to 25 panels high.

3. Tape seams of foam sheeting. (Optional)

4. Press or tap boards into each other making sure to stagger seams. Can use mallet and 2x4 blocks on groove sides of panel to tap together. (See schematic above for configuration.) The seams should be gently tangent up to the tip of the blade’s width separation on all sides with no ledging or ridging.

3. Every other row should begin with a full board. Rows should alternate starting with full boards and half boards as illustrated. Cut boards should be no less than 5” in length and have repositioned foam beneath along the perimeter of the panel.

4. Leave 1/4” – 1/2” gap at walls to allow air to circulate.

5. Floor is complete when you reach the walls or the desired size.

6. Install vinyl flooring.

7. Install vented cove base. (See instructions)

8. Install ramps/transition pieces. (See instructions).

After foam cubes have been placed on SSIV Plus panel, the average two-person crew can complete a minimum of 125-150 sq. ft. per hour, 1,000-1,200 sq. ft. per day.

SPRINGSTEP™ IV-C PLUS

Springstep IV-B Plus and Springstep IV-C Plus are comprised of nominal 2’ x 2’ proprietary, high-resin OSB panels with excellent tensile strength for enhanced durability plus 2” foam cubes (unassembled) for increased resiliency. Ideal for ballet and high impact activities.

Springstep IV-C Plus panels come with 2” cubes with peel-and-stick adhesive.

- Floors shall be smooth, rigid, flat, level, permanently dry, clean, and free of all foreign materials such as dust, paint, grease, oils, solvents, curing and hardening compounds, sealers, bond breakers, asphalt and old adhesive, residue.
- Telegraphing is when the seams of the subfloor/underlayment show through to the surface of the flooring. This condition should not affect activity on the surface or impact wear. It is a common occurrence with floating wood subfloors. It is not a material defect, and it is not covered by the warranty.
- Flat and level means, and the applicable parameter to maintain product warranties, is 3/16” for every 10 feet per ASTM F710. . Subfloor preparation should be done with the permanent HVAC set 68-78° F and humidity controlled at 40-60%. (A floor that is pitched, say a raked stage, should only be constructed by an experienced professional contractor.)
- Vacuuming the subfloor with a commercial shop vac is a preferred method for removing dirt and dust as well as small chips of woods resulting from assembly. For concrete floors, damp mopping the subfloor is an excellent way to remove fine dust. A clean subfloor ensures proper bond between the subfloor and the floor covering.

A vapor barrier on your slab is required with all subfloors. The use of **Stagestep® Vapor Barrier**, 8 mil is mandatory when installing our products over, above, on, or below grade concrete. Failure to do so will void all warranties.

Seal concrete slab against moisture. On concrete slab, use liquid moisture barrier such as Bone Dry Plus as directed or **Stagestep® Vapor Barrier** plastic sheeting 8 mil or greater. If using plastic sheeting, install **Stagestep® Vapor Barrier** plastic sheeting by rolling out and placing each sheet to overlap adjacent sheet 5”-7” with Moisture Proof Tape at seams, with same Moisture Proof Tape at perimeter. The Vapor Barrier should form a basin with the sheeting taped to base of the wall or placed behind vented cove base, keeping both moisture from the concrete beneath the sheeting and at the same time allowing moisture above to escape.

- If using Bone Dry Plus, see directions above.

Read all installation instructions thoroughly before installation.

Construction

Materials Needed:

1. **Springstep IV Plus** subfloor panels (panel only, unassembled)
2. 2” Foam Cubes with adhesive with peel-and-stick application.
3. Vapor Barrier (choice of plastic sheeting such as **Stagestep® Vapor Barrier** with reinforcement scrim laminated between polyethylene layers or a liquid vapor barrier such as **Bone Dry Plus**).

SPRINGSTEP™ IV-C PLUS

4. **Moisture Proof Tape** to tape vapor barrier at seams if using plastic sheeting.
5. **Vinyl Flooring.**
6. **Vented Wall Base.** (Optional)
7. **Transition Pieces.** (Optional)
8. **Tools:** Rubber mallet or hammer, 2x4 wood block, rotary saw to cut perimeter panels, vacuum.

Process

1. Seal concrete slab against moisture. Check that the floor is dry, flat (without hills and valleys), ideally level, free of debris, and dustless.
2. Apply foam Foam Cubes with adhesive with peel-and-stick application to top side of SSIV Plus Panel during shipping. Flip over and stack up to 25 panels high. No waiting time required.
4. Press or tap boards into each other making sure to stagger seams. Can use mallet or hammer and 2x4 blocks on groove sides of panel to tap together. (See schematic above for configuration.) The seams should be gently tangent up to the tip of the blade’s width separation on all sides with no ledging or ridging.
3. Every other row should begin with a full board. Rows should alternate starting with full boards and half boards as illustrated. Cut boards should be no less than 5” in length and have repositioned foam beneath along the perimeter of the panel.
4. Leave 1/4” – 1/2” gap at walls to allow air to circulate.
5. Floor is complete when you reach the walls or the desired size.
6. Install vinyl flooring.
7. Install vented cove base. (See instructions)
8. Install ramps/transition pieces. (See instructions).

After foam cubes have been placed on SSIV Plus panel, the average two-person crew can complete a minimum of 125-150 sq. ft. per hour, 1,000-1,200 sq. ft. per day.

SPRINGSTEP™ IV-D PLUS

Springstep IV-D Plus is comprised of a nominal 2’ x 2’ proprietary, high-resin OSB panel with excellent tensile strength for enhanced durability, and 1/2” plywood brakes to minimize compression of foam. Designed for area which will have stationary weight and for use in block box theaters. Comes pre-assembled.

- Floors shall be smooth, rigid, flat, level, permanently dry, clean, and free of all foreign materials such as dust, paint, grease, oils, solvents, curing and hardening compounds, sealers, bond breakers, asphalt and old adhesive, residue.

• Telegraphing is when the seams of the subfloor/underlayment show through to the surface of the flooring. This condition should not affect activity on the surface or impact wear. It is a common occurrence with floating wood subfloors. It is not a material defect, and it is not covered by the warranty.

- Flat and level means, and the applicable parameter to maintain product warranties, is 3/16” for every 10 feet per ASTM F710. . Subfloor preparation should be done with the permanent HVAC set 68-78° F and humidity controlled at 40-60%. (A floor that is pitched, say a raked stage, should only be constructed by an experienced professional contractor.)

• Vacuuming the subfloor with a commercial shop vac is a preferred method for removing dirt and dust as well as small chips of woods resulting from assembly. For concrete floors, damp mopping the subfloor is an excellent way to remove fine dust. A clean subfloor ensures proper bond between the subfloor and the floor covering.

A vapor barrier on your slab is required with all subfloors. The use of **Stagestep® Vapor Barrier**, 8 mil is mandatory when installing our products over, above, on, or below grade concrete. Failure to do so will void all warranties.

Seal concrete slab against moisture. On concrete slab, use liquid moisture barrier such as Bone Dry Plus as directed or **Stagestep® Vapor Barrier** plastic sheeting 8 mil or greater. If using plastic sheeting, install **Stagestep® Vapor Barrier** plastic sheeting by rolling out and placing each sheet to overlap adjacent sheet 5”-7” with Moisture Proof Tape at seams, with same Moisture Proof Tape at perimeter. The Vapor Barrier should form a basin with the sheeting taped to base of the wall or placed behind vented cove base, keeping both moisture from the concrete beneath the sheeting and at the same time allowing moisture above to escape.

- If using Bone Dry Plus, see directions above.

Read all installation instructions thoroughly before installation.

SPRINGSTEP™ IV-D PLUS

Construction

Materials Needed:

1. **Springstep IV-D Plus** subfloor panels.
2. Vapor barrier (choice of plastic sheeting such as **Stagestep® Vapor Barrier** with reinforcement scrim laminated between polyethylene layers or a liquid vapor barrier such as **Bone Dry Plus**.
3. **Moisture Proof Tape** to tape vapor barrier at seams if using plastic sheeting.
4. **Vinyl Flooring**.
5. **Vented Wall Base**. (Optional)
6. **Transition Pieces**. (Optional)
7. **Tools:** Rubber mallet or hammer, 2x4 wood block, rotary saw to cut perimeter panels, vacuum.

Process

1. Seal concrete slab against moisture. Check that the floor is dry, flat (without hills and valleys), ideally level, free of debris, and dustless.
2. Press or tap boards into each other making sure to stagger seams. Can use mallet or hammer and 2x4 blocks on groove sides of panel to tap together. (See schematic below for configuration.) The seams should be gently tangent up to the tip of the blade’s width separation on all sides with no ledging or ridging.

3. Every other row should begin with a full board. Rows should alternate starting with full boards and half boards as illustrated. Cut boards should be no less than 5” in length and have repositioned foam beneath along the perimeter of the panel.

4. Leave 1/4” -1/2” gap at walls to allow air to circulate.

5. Floor is complete when you reach the walls or the desired size.

6. Install vinyl flooring.

7. Install vented cove base. (See instructions)

8. Install ramps/transition pieces. (See instructions)

The average two-person crew can complete a minimum of 125-150 sq. ft. per hour, 1,000-1,200 sq. ft. per day

Resiliency is the measurement of “spring.” Increased resiliency = more “spring.” Less resiliency = more firm. Shock absorption of all SSIV products is virtually the same and helps to prevent dance and sport related impact injuries.

SPRINGSTEP™ V (SSIV)

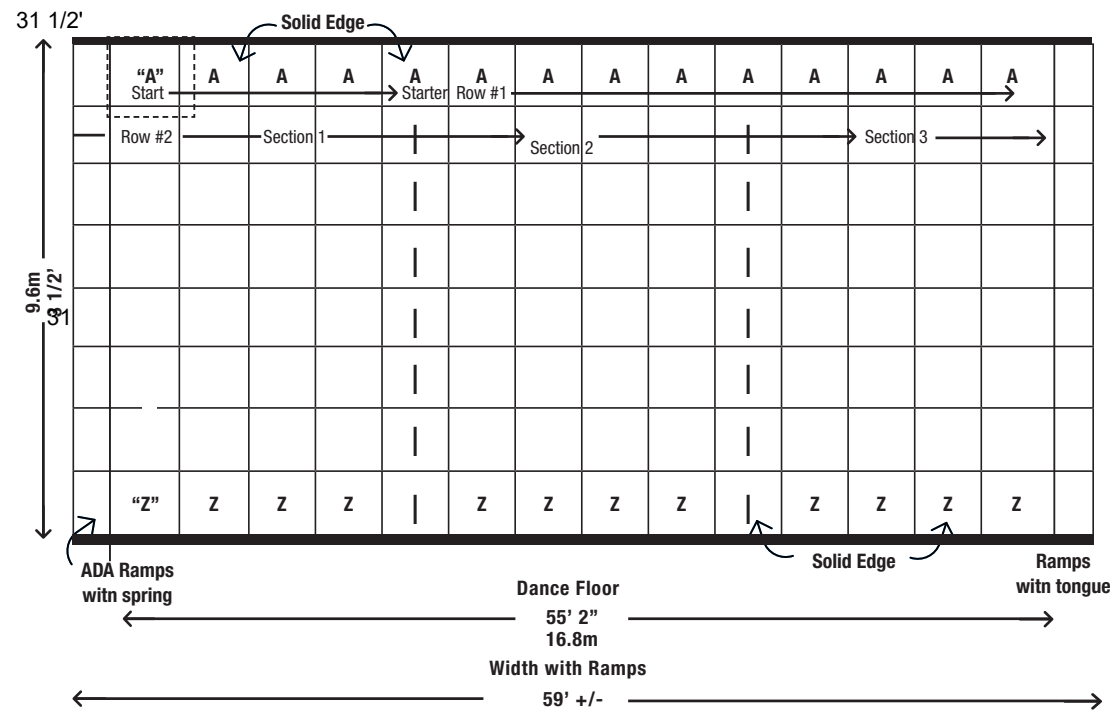
Portable Touring Floor

Instructions for Springstep™ V Portable Touring Floor

1. Lay out the exact placement of your floor first, then start in the top left corner with a Panel marked "A". It has a solid outside edge.

The Springs always face down and to the right. (See diagram).

All "A" Panels are starter panels with the solid edge.



Components:

99 full panels
(14 marked "A" - starters
/ 12 "Z," last in row)

28 half connector panels
(4 marked "Z")

16 ADA Ramps

6 Storage Transporters

1. Lay out the exact placement and dimensions of your floor. The attached floor plan starts in the top left-hand corner. Panels always connect from left to right.

The floor consists of:

“A” - Panels (Continuous starter row with solid border edge).

“Z”- Panels (Last row - solid border edge with 2 pairs of Half-Border-Panels).

The rest are Neutral Panels with 2 Tongue-Edges and 2 Spring-Edges.

Ramps with Springs insert on the left side of the floor (beginning of each row) and

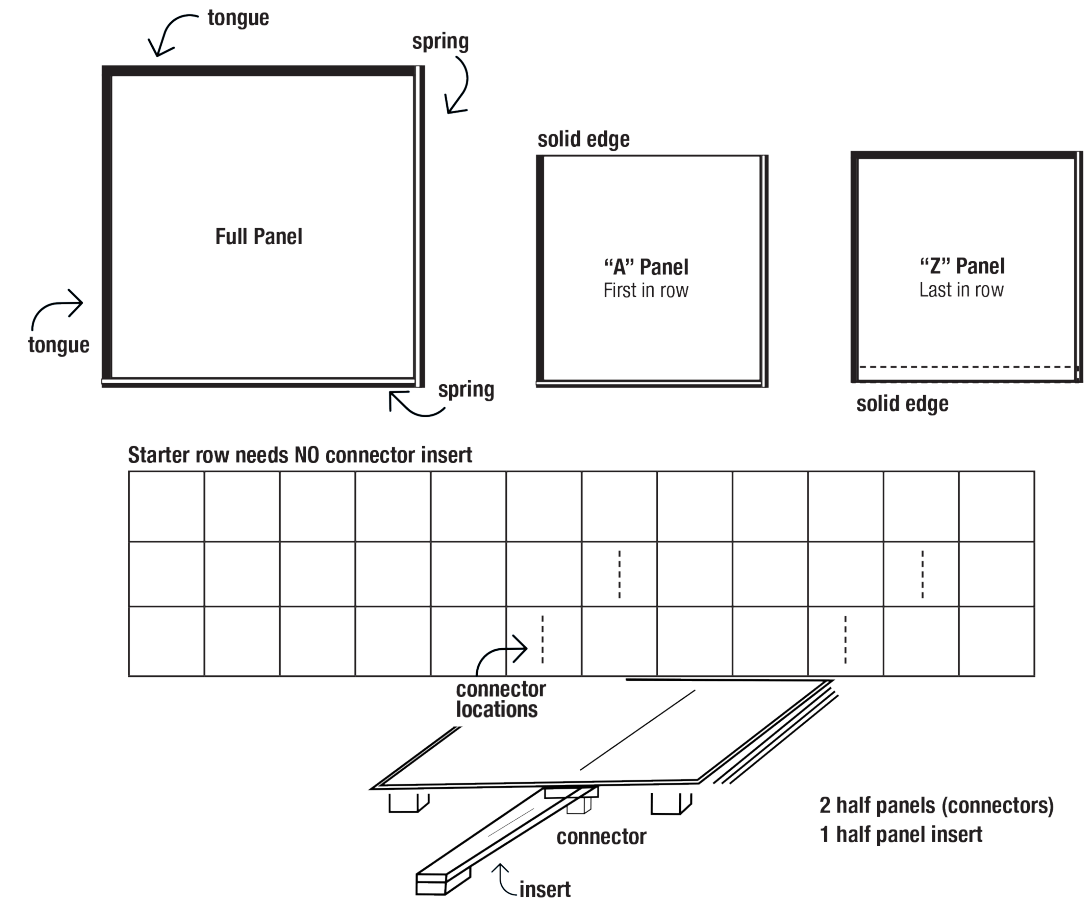
Ramps with Tongues attach to the right side (End of each row)

2. Start building the floor: Place starter Panel “A” in the appropriate corner, in this case upper-left as indicated on the drawing. The Spring always faces to the right and to the bottom. The Tongue always inserts into the Spring of the previous panel and row above. Take a second “A”-Panel and insert its Tongue into the Spring of your Starter “A”-Panel, in an angle. Keep the Spring-side hip high and lower it with slight forward pressure. The Panels will click together. Finish this row to the end in perfect alignment!

3. Starting Row #2: Put a Neutral Panel below Starter-Panel "A" by placing its Tongue on top of the "A"-panel's Spring. DO NOT CONNECT IT !!! (Spring-Edges are to the right and to the bottom!). Connect another Neutral Panel to the first one, just like in the starter-row. Add 2-1/2 additional panels (a total of 4 1/2) in the same way, all resting on top (not connected) of the Springs of row "A".

SPRINGSTEP™ V (SSIV)

Portable Touring Floor



4. Two persons are now required to lift the Spring edge of this entire section hip high, perfectly straight and aligned (all seams must line up!). Together, lower this section with forward pressure for it to click into the precious row. (Some slight up and down shaking, at knee height, may allow the click system to engage better, if it does not click immediately).

5. Continue with the matching Half Panel and add 4-1/2 more panels to this section. Again, lift this 2nd third of the row and connect it to the above one (Make sure no gap is in the split of the half sections.) Continue to start with the second half of the split panel and finish the row with 4 more Neutral Panels.

6. Don't forget to insert the 2 Half-Panel Connector Inserts, (we call them the "swords")
Row 2 is now installed.

7. Repeat this same procedure 6 more times until all rows are installed, ending with row “Z”.

8. If you did not add the ADA Ramps at the beginning and the end of each row, you may pop them in now and install your vinyl surface.

Note: you notice that all Half-Panels are lined up, one below the other. This is done to make the set-up less confusing and with only 2 people. If you feel that the floor requires more stability, probably not, you may stagger the Half-Panels (Connector-Seams). This, however, may need a 3rd person for lifting a longer Row-Section in a straight line to connect to the precious row.)

Your Stagestep Springstep V™ Portable Touring Floor is now complete, cover it with vinyl and enjoy it!!

SPRINGFLEX® HARDWOOD FLOORING

Permanent Hardwood Flooring System using SpringFlex

This floor should only be installed by professional floor installers

A **Springflex** subfloor requires considerably more labor than a **Springstep IV Plus** subfloor and does not offer disassembly.

A **Springflex** subfloor is not warrantied by. The responsibility of damage is with the installer. Guidance is given here as a courtesy only. What follows is considered best practices and instructions which have been used by many.

Note: Permanent wood flooring system must be installed by a professional installer who is familiar with installing this type of flooring system. **Stagestep®** has a recommended installation team that ensures the proper install. Local installers must consult with a **Stagestep®** representative prior to installation and must take responsibility for any repairs resulting from faulty installation.

- Floors shall be smooth, rigid, flat, level, permanently dry, clean, and free of all foreign materials such as dust, paint, grease, oils, solvents, curing and hardening compounds, sealers, bond breakers, asphalt and old adhesive, residue.

- Flat and level means, and the applicable parameter to maintain product warranties, is 3/16” for every 10 feet per ASTM F710. Subfloor preparation should be done with the permanent HVAC set 68-78° F and humidity controlled at 40-60%. (A floor that is pitched, say a raked stage, should only be constructed by an experienced professional contractor.)

A vapor barrier on your slab is required with all subfloors. The use of **Stagestep® Vapor Barrier**, 8 mil is mandatory when installing our products over, above, on, or below grade concrete. Failure to do so will void all warranties.

Seal concrete slab against moisture. On concrete slab, use liquid moisture barrier such as Bone Dry Plus as directed or **Stagestep® Vapor Barrier** plastic sheeting 8 mil or greater. If using plastic sheeting, install **Stagestep® Vapor Barrier** plastic sheeting by rolling out and placing each sheet to overlap adjacent sheet 5”-7” with Moisture Proof Tape at seams, with same Moisture Proof Tape at perimeter. The Vapor Barrier should form a basin with the sheeting taped to base of the wall or placed behind vented cove base, keeping both moisture from the concrete beneath the sheeting and at the same time allowing moisture above to escape.

- If using Bone Dry Plus, see directions above.

Read all installation instructions thoroughly before installation.

SPRINGFLEX® HARDWOOD FLOORING



Installation Preparation

Materials must be stored in an area that is fully enclosed and weather-tight, with a permanent HVAC system set to a uniform temperature of 68 degrees F (20 degrees C) and a relative humidity of 50 percent for at least 72 hours prior to and during the installation. Ensure that moisture tests of the concrete slab have been conducted and meet standard for moisture content.

Have the permanent HVAC system turned on and set to a minimum of 68 to 78 degrees F (20 to 25.5 degrees C) and a relative humidity between 40 to 60 percent for a minimum of 72 hours prior to, during and after installation.

Stagestep® recommends a maximum concrete relative humidity of 85% when evaluating concrete with embedded RH probes prior to the gymnasium floor installation. This recommended level ($\leq$ 85% RH) allows installation of the floor system with the inclusion of a commonly installed 8 mil polyethylene vapor barrier.

Flooring material must be acclimatized to the installation area for a minimum of 24-72 hours prior to installation.

Perimeter assembly is to be installed with a 1/2” perimeter gap maintained for expansion and moisture escape.

Surface must be smooth and flat to 3/16” in a 10-foot span (4,5 mm in a 3,05-m span). May need to shim if floor is not flat. Humps and depressions will cause undue stress on **SpringFlex** beam and may lead to panel failure.

SPRINGFLEX® HARDWOOD FLOORING

Construction Options

- Standard Installation (diagonally positioned to walls, 14” on center)
- Modified (diagonally positioned to walls, 12” on center)
- Modified (parallel and perpendicular to walls, 12” on center)
- Modified (parallel and perpendicular to walls, 9” on center)

Materials Needed:

1. **SpringFlex beams.**
 2. Vapor barrier (choice of plastic sheeting such as **Stagestep® Vapor Barrier** with reinforcement scrim laminated between polyethylene layers or a liquid vapor barrier such as **Bone Dry Plus**.)
 3. **Moisture Proof Tape** to tape vapor barrier at seams if using plastic sheeting.
 4. **Hardwood** T & G, 3 1/4” x 3/4”
 5. **Subfloor adhesive**
 6. **Construction adhesive**
 7. **Glue-coated staples**
 8. **FloorShield II Finish** (See installation for FloorShield II Finish below.)
 9. **Vented Wall Base.** (Optional)
 10. **Transition Pieces.** (Optional)
 11. **Tools:** Saw, staple gun, trowel, standard tool kit including screwdrivers, putty knives, scrapers.
- Process for diagonal construction (highest degree of difficulty, most resilience).**

1. Seal concrete slab against moisture. Check that the floor is dry, flat (without hills and valleys), ideally level, free of debris, and dustless.
2. Install the first component part of the **SpringFlex** subfloor beam parallel to the longest straight wall using the spacer block(s) for connection end-to-end. Continue to install **SpringFlex** following perimeter walls, and around the poles and pillars as well. Remember to leave a gap of at least 1/2 inch and up to 2 inches (large gaps will require special molding to visually cover the gap) between the wall/pole/pillars and the subfloor components. Wedges can be used to adjusted and maintain the gap. (See image 1 on page 57). **SpringFlex** floats above the floor. There is no connective fastener.
3. Install the first component row at a 45° angle to the wall. Measure 16’ 4” from the corner to each side. This is how you get a 45° angle. (See image 2 on page 57).

SPRINGFLEX® HARDWOOD FLOORING

4. Continue installing with the 45° angle. You can install several rows (e.g. 3 rows) at the same time. Check that the measurements between the elements are 12-14” (inches) center to center and the empty area between the elements is approx. 12” (inch). An end joint in one row needs to be staggered at the minimum of 20” (inches) from an end joint in the next row. (See image 3 on page 57). Continue to use the spacer block(s) for connection end-to-end. Again, SpringFlex floats above the floor. There is no connective fastener.
5. Install the entire area. (See image 4 on page 57).
6. Install the T & G hardwood boards on top of **Stagestep’s SpringFlex** subfloor. Apply a bead of subfloor glue on the SpringFlex beam prior to placing each hardwood board.
7. Apply construction glue to both the groove of the long side and the short side of the hardwood board. Hardwood end joints in one row needs to be staggered at the minimum of 20 inches from an end joint in the next row. (See image 7 on page 57).
8. Nail the hardwood board to each **SpringFlex** beam using standard hardwood glue-coated staples. Do not use normal nails or screws. Follow standard hardwood nailing procedures using a hardwood floor nail gun and driving fasteners/staples through the tongue at 45° angle. (See image 6 on page 57).
9. Continue to lay the boards until the floor is finished, remove all wedges. Maintain same gap distance from the hardwood to wall as used during subfloor installation. Space can be adjusted and maintained by using wedges. (See image 5 on page 57).
10. Apply any additional coatings as instructed. If installing vented molding or other decorative trim pieces be sure to not install tightly against floor surface. (See image 8 on page 57).

Process for parallel construction (less difficult, greater load capability).

1. Seal concrete slab against moisture. Check that the floor is dry, flat (without hills and valleys), ideally level, free of debris, and dustless.
2. Install the first component part of the **SpringFlex** subfloor beam parallel to the longest straight wall using the spacer block(s) for connection end-to-end. Continue to install SpringFlex following perimeter walls, and around the poles and pillars as well. Remember to leave a gap of at least 1/2 inch and up to 2 inches (large gaps will require special molding to visually cover the gap) between the wall/pole/pillars and the subfloor components. Wedges can be used to adjusted and maintain the gap. (See image 1 on page 57). **SpringFlex** floats above the floor. There is no connective fastener.

SPRINGFLEX® HARDWOOD FLOORING

3. Install the first component row parallel to the wall.
4. Continue installing. You can install several rows (e.g. 3 rows) at the same time. Check that the measurements between the elements are 9 - 12" (inches) center to center and the empty area between the elements is approx. 8" - 11" (inch). An end joint in one row needs to be staggered at the minimum of 20"(inches) from an end joint in the next row. (See image 3 on page 56). Continue to use the spacer block(s) for connection end-to-end. Again, SpringFlex floats above the floor. There is no connective fastener.
5. Install the entire area.
- Stiffening:** The floor must be stiffened e.g. near the doorways, auditoriums, storages and other places, which carry heavy loads. Stiffen the sprung structure by using pieces of plywood. Use glue and nails to keep them in place.
6. Install the T & G hardwood boards on top of Stagesep's SpringFlex subfloor. Apply a bead of subfloor glue on the SpringFlex beam prior to placing each hardwood board.
7. Apply glue to both the groove of the long side and the short side of the hardwood board. Hardwood end joints in one row needs to be staggered at the minimum of 20 inches from an end joint in the next row. (See image 7 on page 57).
8. Nail the hardwood board to each SpringFlex beam using standard hardwood glue-coated staples. Do not use normal nails or screws. Follow standard hardwood nailing procedures using a hardwood floor nail gun and driving fasteners/staples through the tongue at 45° angle. (See image 6 on page 57).
9. Continue to lay the boards until the floor is finished, remove all wedges. Maintain same gap distance from the hardwood to wall as used during subfloor installation. Space can be adjusted and maintained by using wedges. (See image 5 on page 57).
10. Apply any additional coatings as instructed. If installing vented molding or other decorative trim pieces be sure to not install tightly against floor surface. (See image 8 on page 57).

SPRINGFLEX® HARDWOOD FLOORING

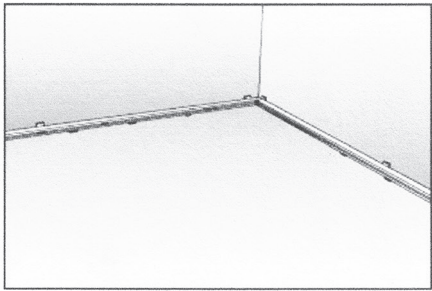


IMAGE 1

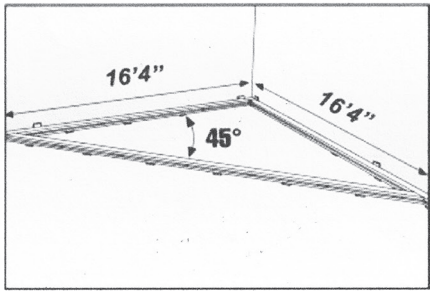


IMAGE 2

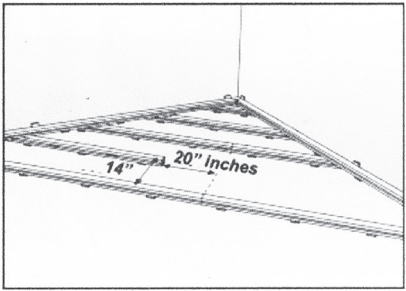


IMAGE 3

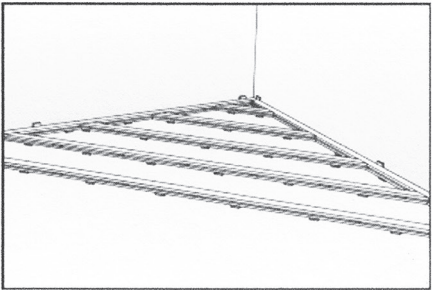


IMAGE 4

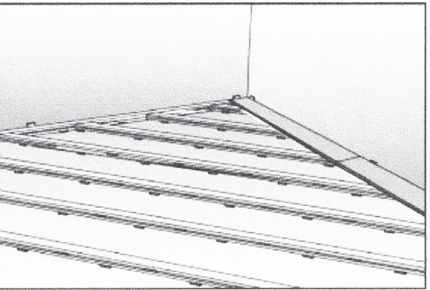


IMAGE 5

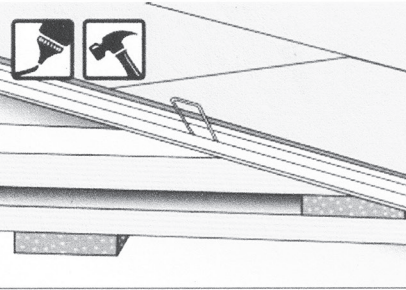


IMAGE 6

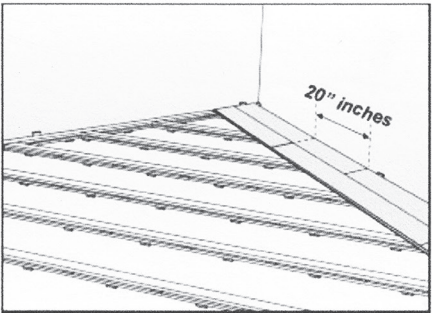


IMAGE 7

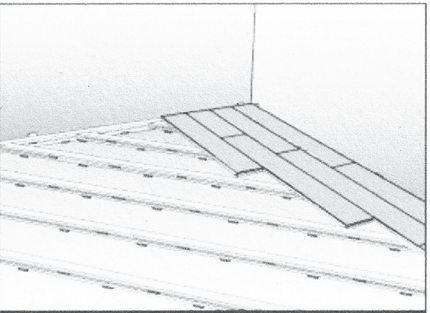


IMAGE 8

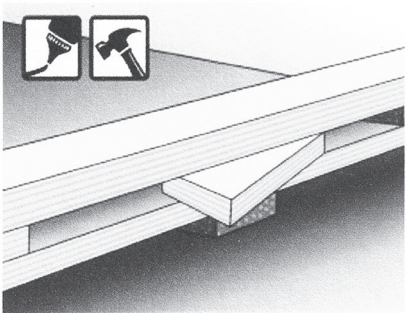


IMAGE 9

SPRINGFLEX® MULTIPURPOSE FLOORING

Permanent Flooring System using SpringFlex and Rollout Vinyl

Springflex subfloor requires considerably more labor than a springstep iv plus subfloor and does not offer disassembly.

A Springflex subfloor is not warrantied by stagestep and stagestep flooring is not covered for any damage which results from the subfloor. The responsibility of damage is with the installer. Guidance is given here as a courtesy only. What follows is considered best practices and instructions which have been used by many.

- Floors shall be smooth, rigid, flat, level, permanently dry, clean, and free of all foreign materials such as dust, paint, grease, oils, solvents, curing and hardening compounds, sealers, bond breakers, asphalt and old adhesive, residue.
- Telegraphing is when the seams of the subfloor/underlayment show through to the surface of the flooring. This condition should not affect activity on the surface or impact wear. It is a common occurrence with floating wood subfloors. It is not a material defect ,and it is not covered by the warranty.

- Flat and level means, and the applicable parameter to maintain product warranties, is 3/16” for every 10 feet per ASTM F710.

Subfloor preparation should be done with the permanent HVAC set 68-78° F and humidity controlled at 40-60%. (A floor that is pitched, say a raked stage, should only be constructed by an experienced professional contractor.)

- Vacuuming the subfloor with a commercial shop vac is a preferred method for removing dirt and dust as well as small chips of woods resulting from assembly. For concrete floors, damp mopping the subfloor is an excellent way to remove fine dust. A clean subfloor ensures proper bond between the subfloor and the floor covering.

Construction options:

Standard Installation (diagonally positioned to walls, 14” on center).

Modified (parallel and perpendicular to walls, 12-14” on center).

Read all installation instructions thoroughly before installation.



SPRINGFLEX® MULTIPURPOSE FLOORING



Materials Needed:

1. **SpringFlex** beams.
2. Vapor barrier (choice of plastic sheeting such as **Stagestep® Vapor Barrier** with reinforcement scrim laminated between polyethylene layers or a liquid vapor barrier such as Bone Dry Plus.
3. **Moisture Proof Tape** to tape vapor barrier at seams if using plastic sheeting.
4. 3/4” T & G OSB. (To be supplied locally.)
5. 3/8” underlayment grade solid core, no void, plywood, one side finished. (To be supplied locally.)
6. **Vinyl Floor.**
7. **Vented Wall Base.** (Optional)
8. **Transition Pieces.** (Optional)
9. **Subfloor adhesive.**
10. **Construction adhesive.**
11. **Glue-coated staple.**
12. **Vented Wall Base.** (Optional)
13. **Transition Pieces.** (Optional)
14. **Tools:** Saw, staple gun, trowel, standard tool kit including screwdrivers, putty knives, scrapers.

SPRINGFLEX® MULTIPURPOSE FLOORING

Process for parallel construction (less difficult, greater load capability).

1. Seal concrete slab against moisture. Check that the floor is dry, flat (without hills and valleys), ideally level, free of debris, and dustless.
2. Install the first component part of the **SpringFlex** subfloor beam parallel to the longest straight wall using the spacer block(s) for connection end-to-end. Continue to install **SpringFlex** following perimeter walls, and around the poles and pillars as well. Remember to leave a gap of at least 1/2 inch and up to 2 inches (large gaps will require special molding to visually cover the gap) between the wall/pole/pillars and the subfloor components. Wedges can be used to adjusted and maintain the gap. (See image 1 below.). **SpringFlex** floats above the floor. There is no connective fastener.
3. Install the first component row parallel to the wall.
4. Continue installing. You can install several rows (e.g. 3 rows) at the same time. Check that the measurements between the elements are 12 - 14 inches center to center and the empty area between the elements is 11 - 13 inches. An end joint in one row needs to be staggered at the minimum of 20 inches from an end joint in the next row. (See image 3 below.) Continue to use the spacer block(s) for connection end-to-end. SpringFlex floats above the floor. There is no connective fastener.
5. Install the entire area.

Stiffening: The floor must be stiffened e.g. near the doorways, auditoriums, storage and other places, which carry heavy loads. Stiffen the sprung structure by using pieces of plywood. Use glue and nails to keep them in place.

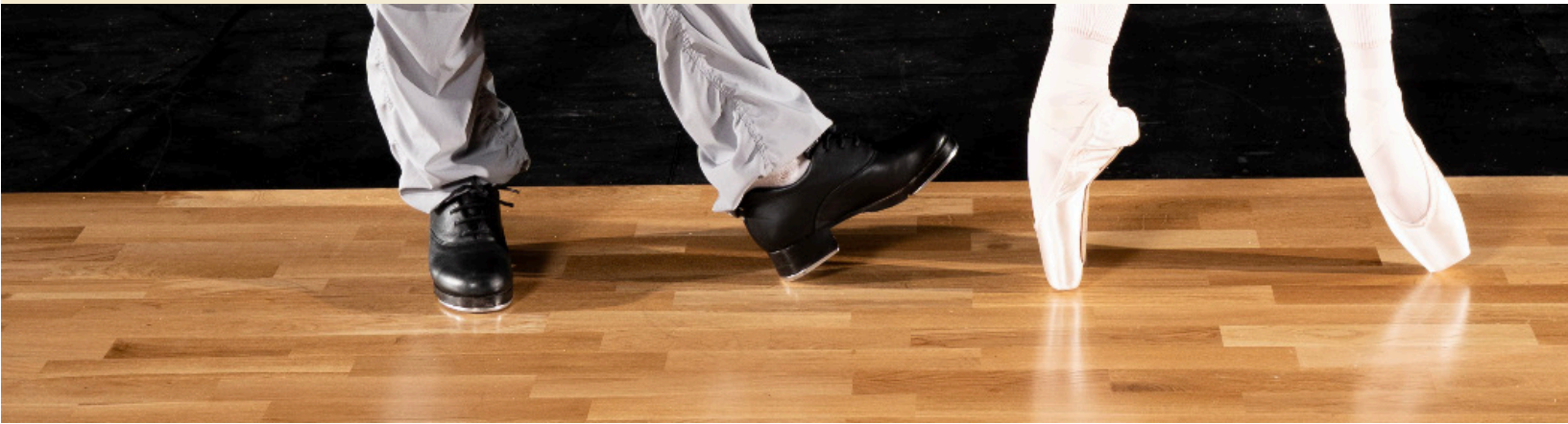
6. Pre-position 3/4" OSB Tongue & Groove (with grade stamp down) on top of Stagestep's SpringFlex subfloor for corners to be supported by the SpringFlex beams, optimally, in a perpendicular direction and staggered to the sleeper system, with the tongue to the far side (on the side the next sheet will be installed).
7. Install OSB Tongue & Groove applying a thick zig-zag bead of subfloor adhesive on top of the SpringFlex beam and an adequate bead of construction glue in the groove prior to placing OSB in final position. Do not allow the glue to set. Use backward stomp and gentle tapping on groove side with 2x4 block of wood and hammer or mallet. Never hammer the tongue.
8. Maintain same gap distance from the OSB to wall as used during subfloor installation. Space can be adjusted and maintained by using wedges.

SPRINGFLEX® MULTIPURPOSE FLOORING

9. Position top layer of 3/8" underlayment grade plywood perpendicular to bottom layer with staggered seams. (See schematic above.) Seams must be tight and tangent/touching on all sides with no gapping or ledging.
- Note:** For top level of plywood, if only one side of plywood is sanded, be sure sanded side is facing up, just below the vinyl flooring atop.
10. Use 1" - 1 1/4" continuous thread wood deck screws (approximated 160 per full 4' x 8' sheet) with counter sinking heads throughout 6" on center. (See schematic below.) . Allow 3/8" from seam line.
11. Tape or patch screw heads and sand seams to realize smooth surface if necessary.
12. Install vinyl flooring.
13. Install vented cove base. (See instructions)
14. Install ramps/transition pieces. (See instructions)

Note: Do not use any wood with moisture content exceeding 10%.

Caution: By using substandard wood and/or hardwood, you increase the risk of subfloor failure. Rough edges, defective or non-specified screws can result in damage to your wear surface. Double check your subfloor is secure. Failure to use an adequate number of screws can lead to squeaky or squishy floor.



ENCORE™ FLOORING

Hardwood Flooring System comprised of Engineered Wood Wear Surface and Integrated Floating Subfloor Designed to be Easily Assembled and Disassembled for Semi-Permanent and Short-Term Use.

Maple-Elite & Oak Installation Preparation

Allow to acclimate in room where flooring is to be installed for 48-72 hours at temperature which will be maintained throughout the life of the floor. The room must be set at a uniform temperature between 68 and 78° F with a relative humidity between 40-60%. If the relative humidity is less than 30%, there is an increased risk of the planks becoming concave.

Encore flooring with click and lock is laid as a floating floor. Encore is joined together without being attached to the existing floor. The planks are joined together without glue.

Check the flat aspect of the subfloor over a measured length of 7 ft. and a measured length of 1 ft. If any unevenness is greater than 1/8” over a measured length of 7 ft. or greater than 1/16” over a measured length of 1 ft. the subfloor must be leveled first. Sand or grind high points. Fill low points with a latex additive cementitious leveling compound of 3,000-PSI minimum compressive strength patch and underlayment.

The planks should be laid so that the length or the long-side of the boards spans the short-side or narrowest dimension of the room. The floor moves as the air humidity changes and therefore there must be a movement joint of at least 1/2” and up to 1” next to walls and fixed objects in the room. This movement joint shall be provided around the entire floor.

The cove base needs to be 50% wider than the movement joint. **Example:** if you have installed the floor with a movement joint of 3/4” in between the floor and wall, the cove base must be at least 1 1/2” otherwise there is a risk that the floor’s shrinkage will mean that you will get a gap between the floor and the cove base when the floor shrinks during periods of humidity.

Warning: Drilling, sawing, sanding or machining wood products can expose you to wood dust, a substance known to the State of California to cause cancer. Avoid inhaling wood dust or use a dust mask or other safeguards for personal protection. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov/wood.

Precautionary Measures: If power tools are used, they should be equipped with a dust collector. If high dust levels are encountered, use an appropriate NIOSH-designated dust mask. Avoid dust contact with eye and skin. First Aid Measures in Case of Irritation: In case of irritation, flush eyes or skin with water for at least 15 minutes.

A vapor barrier on your slab is required with all subfloors. The use of Stagestep Vapor Barrier, 8 mil is mandatory when installing our products over, above, on, or below grade concrete. Failure to do so will void all warranties.

ENCORE™ FLOORING

Seal concrete slab against moisture. On concrete slab, use liquid moisture barrier such as Bone Dry Plus as directed or Stagestep Vapor Barrier plastic sheeting 8 mil or greater. If using plastic sheeting, install Stagestep Vapor Barrier plastic sheeting by rolling out and placing each sheet to overlap adjacent sheet 5”-7” with Moisture Proof Tape at seams, with same Moisture Proof Tape at perimeter. The Vapor Barrier should form a basin with the sheeting taped to base of the wall or placed behind vented cove base, keeping both moisture from the concrete beneath the sheeting and at the same time allowing moisture above to escape.

- If using Bone Dry Plus, see directions above.

Read all installation instructions thoroughly before installation.

Materials Needed:

1. **Encore panels** (Elite-Walnut or Oak).
2. **Additional plywood** and foam strip elements for first row (wall side).
3. **Double-faced tape** to attach plywood element.
4. **Vapor barrier** (choice of plastic sheeting such as Stagestep® Vapor Barrier with reinforcement scrim laminated between polyethylene layers or a liquid vapor barrier such as Bone Dry Plus.
5. **Moisture Proof tape** to tape vapor barrier at seams if using plastic sheeting.
6. **FloorShield II® Finish** (Optional)
7. **Vented Wall Base.** (Optional)
8. **Transition Pieces.** (Optional)
9. **Tools:** Saw, staple gun, trowel, standard tool kit including screwdrivers, putty knives, scrapers.

Process for Semi-Permanent Installation

Installation

1. Work out first how many planks you need. If the last plank is narrower than 3”, you will need to saw the first plank as well. You will need to make an aesthetic choice which way to run the panel. There will be fewer cuts required in the length of the panel is parallel to the long wall. You may also consider installing flooring based on the side that has most doors. If room is trapezoidal, then consider easiest way to install the floor so that it does not appear obliquely angled. You can use a chalk line to square the room to mark the starting stripe. Also plan to stagger so short-side seams are never aligned and best if halfway across the plank.
2. Start in a corner and work from left to right with the long underlip out towards the room, The distance of the long side to the wall can be adjusted later when three rows have been laid. (See image 1 on page 66).

ENCORE™ FLOORING

3. An additional element must be installed using double-sided tape on the underside of the plank on the wall side to stop the plank from “sagging.” This element is provided by cutting excess support material from the boards that will be installed in the last row. This support element will be approximately 1 3/8” wide x 84” long.

(Typically, extra components are added to shipment.) (See image 2–3 on page 66).

4. Moving left to right, press the next floor plank at an angle against the first one and lay it down. Continue in the same way along the length of the first row. A gap of 1/2” to 1” must be maintained around the perimeter of the floor. (See image 4 on page 66).

5. Cut the last plank in the first row to the correct length and begin the next row with the piece that is left over. Check using the piece of string that the starting planks lie in a straight line. The end joints of the planks must be staggered by at least 10 in. (In wall-to-wall installations). (See image 5 on page 66).

6. Make a staggered pattern of planks width-wise (See image 6 on page 66).

7. Press the floor plank at an angle against the plank in front. Tap lightly with a hand block while carefully pressing down the plank at the same time. Never hit finish wood layer with a hammer or mallet. (See image on page 66).

Tip: The work is easier if you screw together two blocks so that the hand block is higher (See image 10–11 on page 66).

8. Press in a wedge at the short end under the plank already installed (See image 8 below).

9. Press in the next plank’s short end at an angle and lay down the long side (See image 9 on page 66.)

10. Tap lightly with the hand block on the long side at the same time as you carefully press the plank down and it will be easier to position it.

11. Per above, the first or last floor row sometimes needs to be adjusted to a crooked wall. Draw the contour of the wall on the floor planks. Saw the last plank but remember that an additional resilient element may need to be installed using double-sided tape underneath on the wall side to prevent the plank from “sagging”. (See image 12 on page 66).

12. Holes are drilled in the plank for heater pipes. The holes shall be at least twice as large as the calculated movement joint plus the pipe’s diameter.

Example: If the floor is 32 feet wide, 32 x.02 = .6 in. This means that the hole must be 1.2” larger than the pipe. Saw. When the plant is fitted, the sawn-out piece is glued in place and the holes covered with pipe collars. If you need to cut a door architrave, use a floor plank as an underlay so you get exactly the right height. If you need to knock a plank length-ways, protect the plank joint with a cut-off from a short end. Skirting boards must not be nailed or pressed down so that the floor is locked. All connection rails must be anchored in the concrete to permit natural movement of the wooden floor. If you plan to carry out more building work in the room, remember to protect the floor with protective paper that allows moisture through. **Stagestep®** floors should not be installed until all other building work has been completed.

ENCORE™ FLOORING

Planks can be laid from all directions if necessary. Encore™ flooring is also easy to take up. This facilitates installation around doors, for example. (See image 13 on page 66).

13. Proceed as follows if you cannot gain access to angle in a plank under a door architrave or low radiators, for example:

- Cut away 2/3 of the locking edge. (See image 14a on page 66).
- Glue, Tape the plank into place using a cleat. (See image 14b on page 66).

14. Apply FloorShield II Finish. (If require and/or when necessary).

15. Install vented cove base. (See instructions).

16. Install ramps/transition pieces. (See instructions).

Care & Maintenance

One of the major benefits with Encore is that it is so easy to keep clean. Daily care is best done by vacuum-cleaning or using a dry mop and occasional moist wiping using a well-wrung cloth.

Use ProClean or floor cleaner with a pH no higher than 8. If a cleaning machine is used, the amount of water used should be as little as possible. The machine must not leave any watermarks when it turns or stops. Residual moisture shall have dried completely within a minute. Follow the instructions found on label and in the Maintenance Guide.

Spillage will not leave any traces on Encore if wiped up immediately.

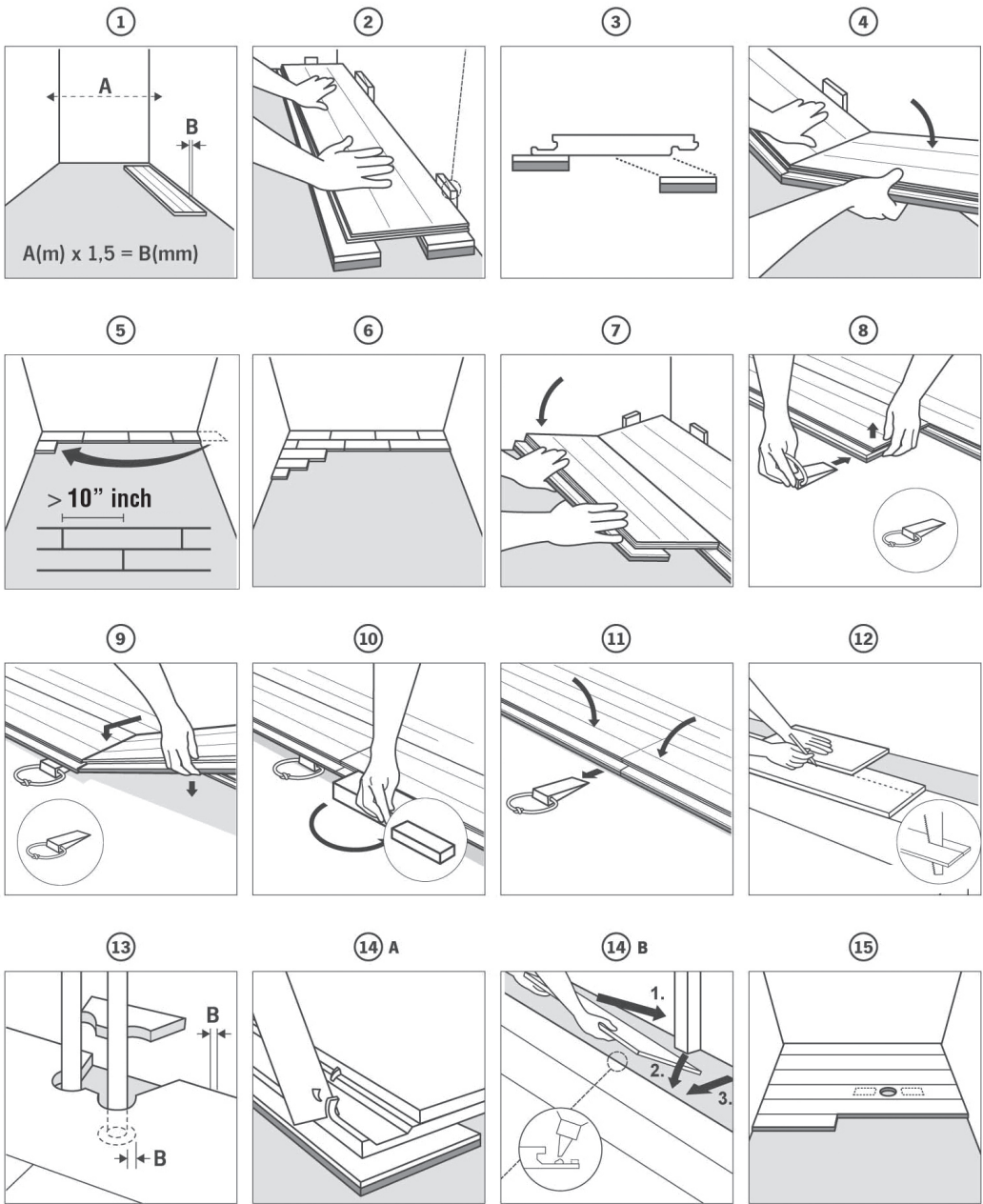
If the floor is subject to heavy wear, Encore can be renovated by fine sanding by an experienced professional and applying FloorShield II Finish.

If you should get a mark on the floor you can try and remove it using a mild detergent (without ammonia) such as ProClean, with diluted warm water.

Take care when using strong stain removal materials. Using too much and applying too much pressure can affect the finish.

Note: Ask the advice of our staff if you have any questions concerning building moisture, if you plan to install a floor on a structure that is different than what we have described here or if anything else is unclear. If you find a damaged or faulty plank, put it aside. It can be surplus or used for finishing.





Hardwood Flooring System comprised of Engineered Wood Wear Surface and Integrated Floating Subfloor Designed to be Easily Assembled and Disassembled for Semi-Permanent and Short-Term Use in two (2) wood types and three (3) sizes:

- 8' x 4' (2.42 lm x 1.2 lm) 69 lbs (32 kg) - 6 Panels
- 8' x 8' (2.42 lm x 2.4 lm) 138 lbs (63 kg) - 12 Panels
- 8' x 12' (2.42 lm x 3.6 lm) 207 lbs (94 kg) - 18 Panels

Maple-Elite & Oak Installation Preparation

1. Find panel with double-foamed elements and the panel without a feathered top-lipped extension.
2. Place double-foamed panel in open and flat space adequately large for fully-assembled Encore Home Flooring with the feathered underlip facing in the direction completed floor will extend.
3. Fly next panel above feathered underlip in at 45° angle and flat space adequately large for fully-assembled Encore Home Flooring with the feathered underlip facing in the direction completed floor will extend. Jiggle panel until new panel is fully inserted into panel fully resting on the floor. Lower newly inserted panel until it is flat on the floor as well. A firm “slap” down on newly inserted panel may be required. The assembly should result in a seamless joining of the two panels.
4. Repeat The last panel to be assembled should be the panel without a tethered top-lipped extension.
5. The last panel to be assembled should be the panel without a tethered top-lipped extension.

Care & Maintenance

One of the major benefits with Encore is that it is so easy to keep clean. Daily care is best done by vacuum-cleaning or using a dry mop and occasional moist wiping using a well-wrung cloth.

Use ProClean or floor cleaner with a pH no higher than 8. If a cleaning machine is used, the amount of water used should be as little as possible. The machine must not leave any watermarks when it turns or stops. Residual moisture shall have dried completely within a minute. Follow the instructions found on label and in the Maintenance Guide.

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If the floor is subject to heavy wear, Encore can be renovated by fine sanding by an experienced professional and applying FloorShield II Finish.

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Take care when using strong stain removal materials. Using too much and applying too much pressure can affect the finish.



VENTED COVE BASE

Venting system to allow moisture which collection below the subfloor and above the vapor barrier (be it liquid sealer such as Bone Dry, 8 mil plastic sheeting, or tile/vinyl surface). :

The purpose of Vented Wall Base is to cover the 1/4” to 1/2” gap between the subfloor and the wall while still allowing moisture from the room to escape from beneath subfloor and not be trapped causing the subfloor to fail. Install SSIV, or other sub-floor system as required leaving 1/4” to 1/2” half inch gap around perimeter of room.

- 1. Complete wear-layer surface (marley) as instructed. Flooring should only extend to the edge of the subfloor and not beyond. Trim floor surface flush to the edge of the sub-floor if necessary. Do not install surface tight to the vent backing. Use caution not to damage vent backing.
- 2. Starting in the corner of the room, affix vent backing to wall using **Vented Cove Based Double-Faced Tape** or cove base adhesive so that the top of the vent backing is 4 inches above the surface of the subfloor. Note some of the vent backing may be below the sub-floor surface in the gap that was made during installation of the sub-floor. When using 2” cove base double-faced tape, use a double run (4” total) to secure both white-fluted strips or panels to the wall and the vinyl cove base to the white strips. Be careful not to cover or obstruct air flow through those white strips. That will defeat the whole purpose of using **Stagestep’s Vented Wall Base**.
- 3. Continue installing vent backing around the entire perimeter of the room making cuts as needed.
- 4. Install **Vented Cover Base** by starting in corner of room and adhering base to the vent backing using Vented Cove Based Double-Faced Tape or cove base adhesive. Continue around perimeter of room trimming base where needed.

Tip: To create finished corners cut toe of top-layer base on a 45 ° degree angle using a standard utility knife.

Note: Base toe can be heat welded to floor surface using standard heat welding procedures, however, this process should only be done by a trained professional. Stagestep does not recommend this as it might create a ripple or bubble if exposed to excessive heat and vinyl expands.

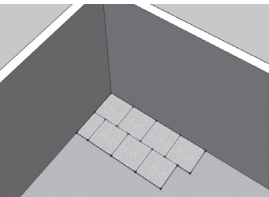


IMAGE 1

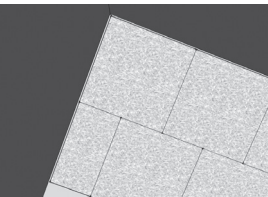


IMAGE 2

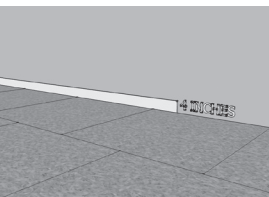


IMAGE 3

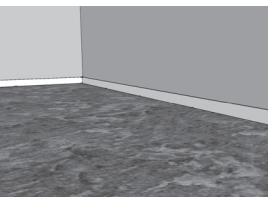


IMAGE 4

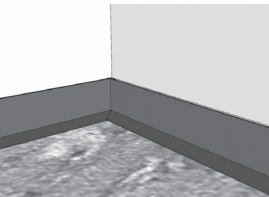


IMAGE 5

FLOORSHIELD II® FINISH

For Vinyl-Initial Application

Maintain temperature in the 68° to 78° range. Windows and all outside doors should be closed during application and drying. Floor should not be exposed to sunlight. Radiant heated floors should be turned off several hours before finishing.

Preparation:

Deep clean or strip the Floor (as required):

1. Remove coarse dirt by vacuum or sweeping.

If Deep Cleaning:

- 2a. Dilute ProClean® Ultra as required 2-4 oz to 1 gallon of water.

If Stripping:

- 2b. Dilute stripper as required. New unfinished floors only require Light Build-Up dilution.

Dilutions:

LIGHT BUILD-UP 8 oz per gallon hot/warm water
MEDIUM BUILD-UP 16 oz per gallon hot/warm water
HEAVY BUILD-UP 24 oz per gallon hot/warm water

3. Apply solution liberally to cover a workspace of about 100 square feet. Apply liberally, but not so heavily to run into puddles or run under tiles.
4. Allow 3 to 5 minutes for solution to penetrate. DO NOT ALLOW SOLUTION TO DRY.
5. Run low RPM (150-200 revolutions per minute) floor scrubbing machine, or agitate with cotton mop or microfiber mop, over surface of floor. (Best to use floor scrubber when cleaning floor for tap shoe residue.)
6. Pick up dirty solution with floor scrubber watery recovery, wet vac or mop. (Best to use vacuum to suck up tap shoe residue.)
7. Rinse the floor thoroughly with clear water. Continue rinsing until there is no residual cleaning product.

8. Allow floor to completely dry before proceeding to apply finish.
- Finish the Floor:**
1. Shake bottle of FloorShield II® Finish thoroughly. VERY IMPORTANT TO SHAKE WELL.
 2. Pour into pan or directly on flooring if you are practiced. Use the applicator(s) supplied with the FloorShield II® Finish to apply 2 coats to the floor. One coat is applied to vinyl flooring, the second coat is applied perpendicular to the first coat. When applying the finish, do not put pressure on the applicator. FloorShield II® Finish should be applied so that solution will self-level. Each bottle of finish covers 500/sf for 2 coats.
 3. Apply FloorShield II® Finish in straight, even strokes that will cover floor fully.
 4. Allow to dry completely. Do not re-work finish while it is drying. Floor should not be subject to air circulation from fans or open widows.
 5. When dry, an additional coat, or coats, may be applied if needed. We recommend a minimum of two coats applied perpendicularly to prior coat. Each bottle of finish covers a little more than 500/sf for 2 coats. You must apply the 2 coats of finish within a 24-hour period but ideally as soon after prior coat is completely dry to the touch.
 6. FloorShield II® Finish will continue to harden over a week. Allow 36 hours to pass before barefoot dancing on the floor, tap dancing 48 hours.

FLOORSHIELD II® FINISH

For Wood-Initial Application

Room temperature should be maintained between 68°-78° F and relative humidity between 40-60%. Windows and all outside doors should be closed during application and drying. Floor should not be exposed to sunlight. Radiant heated floors should be turned off several hours before finishing. Floor must be coarse sanded, fine sanded, clean, dry, free of dust, grease, oil and wax. Wood floor must be prepared same as any wood floor to be finished.

Preparation:

1. Wood floor must be prepared same as any wood floor to be finished.
 - a) Use a coarse-grit sandpaper to remove old finishes or paint layers, then gradually switch to finer-grit sandpapers for a smooth finish. Always sand parallel to the wood grain to avoid scratches. After sanding, use a vacuum or tack cloth to remove any dust particles.
 - b) Use 120-grit sandpaper on refinished pieces and 80-grit on new wood. After sanding the entire surface thoroughly, wipe off the dust and all loose sandpaper grit with a clean cloth. Then, sand with 180-grit until you've removed all the marks left by the 120-grit, and the surface appears level.
 - c) Sweep and vacuum floor thoroughly to remove both dust and debris. Sand the floor with fine-grit sandpaper prior to coating with FloorShield II® Finish. Vacuum and wipe the floor again after sanding to remove any dust.

Finish the Floor:

1. Shake bottle of FloorShield II® Finish thoroughly. VERY IMPORTANT TO SHAKE WELL.

2. Pour into pan or directly on flooring if you are practiced. Use the applicator(s) supplied with the FloorShield II® Finish to apply multiple coats to the floor. First coat is applied to wood flooring in the direction of the grain, the second coat is applied perpendicular to the first coat. When applying the finish, do not put pressure on the applicator. FloorShield II® Finish should be applied so that solution will self-level. Each bottle of finish covers 500/sf for 2 coats.
3. Apply FloorShield II® Finish in straight, even strokes that will cover floor fully.
4. Allow to dry completely. Do not re-work finish while it is drying. Floor should not be subject to air circulation from fans or open widows.
5. If grain is raised, lightly fine sand before applying next coat. After sanding always damp mop floor so that it is clean and free of dust.
6. When dry, an additional coat, or coats, may be applied if needed. We recommend a minimum of two coats applied perpendicularly to prior coat (3 coats minimum during the initial application after sanding as outlined above). Each bottle of finish covers a little more than 500/sf for 2 coats. You must apply the 2-3-4 coats of finish within a 24-hour period but ideally as soon after prior coat is completely dry to the touch.
7. FloorShield II® Finish will continue to harden over a week. Allow 36 hours to pass before barefoot dancing on the floor, tap dancing 48 hours.

FLOORSHIELD II® FINISH

For Re-Application

Re-Application implies an application of FloorShield II®Finish to a FloorShield II® finished floor. A floor coated with any other finish product will require an Initial Application, the directions for which, see above.

Room temperature should be maintained between 68°-78° F and relative humidity between 40-60%. Windows and all outside doors should be closed during application and drying. Floor should not be exposed to sunlight. Radiant heated floors should be turned off several hours before finishing.

Preparation/Scuff the Floor:

1. Place stripper pad (maroon or black) onto a floor machine and use dry, gently with low RPM machine. The objective is remove any old finish which is about to flake off and also gently scratch old finish for additional surface area for new finish to coat. Heavily scratched wood floors may require more extensive sanding/screening with a coarse sanding followed by a fine sanding.
2. Remove coarse dirt by vacuum or sweeping.
3. Do a warm water rinse to clean the floor of any dust, debris, or residue. Make sure all residue/dust resulting from the scuffing is removed from the floor or the new finish will not adhere.

Finish the Floor:

Room temperature should be maintained between 68°-78° F and relative humidity between 40-60%. Windows and all outside doors should be closed during application and drying. Floor should not be exposed to sunlight. Radiant heated floors should be turned off several hours before finishing.

1. Shake bottle of FloorShield II® Finish thoroughly. VERY IMPORTANT TO SHAKE WELL.
2. Pour directly on flooring. Use the applicator(s) supplied with the FloorShield II® Finish to apply 2 coats to the floor. The coats should be applied perpendicularly which generally assures no spot is left uncoated. Be careful to apply coating to entire floor evenly. When applying the finish, do not put pressure on the applicator. FloorShield II® Finish should be applied so that solution will self-level. Each bottle of finish covers 500+/sf for at least 2 coats.
3. Apply FloorShield II® Finish in straight, even strokes that will cover floor fully.
4. Allow to dry completely. Do not re-work finish while it is drying. Floor should not be subject to air circulation from fans or open windows.
5. When dry, an additional coat, or coats, may be applied if needed. We recommend a minimum of two coats applied perpendicularly to prior coat. You must apply the 2 or more coats of finish within a 24-hour period but ideally as soon after prior coat is completely dry to the touch.
6. Allow the natural drying time. FloorShield II® Finish will continue to harden over next several days. Allow 36 hours before barefoot dancing on the floor, 48 hours before tap dancing.

GLASSLESS MIRROR

Handling, Installation & Cleaning

Review all material supplied prior to shipment to correctly receive in the event mirrors are damaged during transit and to know how to handle during unpacking and installation. Best to take complete set of photos showing packaging on all sides . You must document anything which does not look right or clearly shows mishandling or damaging to the boxing.

The wall mirror may be applied to any flat surface with little or no preparation. Because of its light weight, wall inserts and supports are eliminated. The mirror can be mounted directly to finished plaster, wood paneling and interior partitioning.

The lightweight and shatterproof qualities allow the wall mirror to be suspended from ceilings with wire or nylon line. Standard suspension systems are easily adapted for mirror installation. The aluminum frame can be drilled for various self-tapping fasteners giving the designer complete freedom to devise custom attachments.

Glassless Mirror Panel Installation Instructions

Your glassless mirror panels are provided with two wall mounting (installation) devices: a set of four (4) self-adhering foam pads (3M No. 4004) and two (2) mounting brackets.

The type of wall on which you plan to install the mirrors will suggest which of the two mounting devices to use. The self-adhering pads work best on a very smooth, clean surface; the mounting brackets on a rough surface or irregular wall.

Self-Adhering Foam Pads:

1. The back of each mirror panel has four self-adhering mounting pads, one on each corner.
2. Mark the position of the mirror panel on the wall and clean the surface where the pads will adhere. Any dust, dirt or grease will prevent the adhesive from working properly.
3. Remove the protective paper exposing the surface of the adhesive on all four pads and position the mirror panel on the wall. Apply light pressure at each of the four corners of panel frame, not on the mirror surface, to be sure that the four pads are fully adhered.

Mounting Brackets:

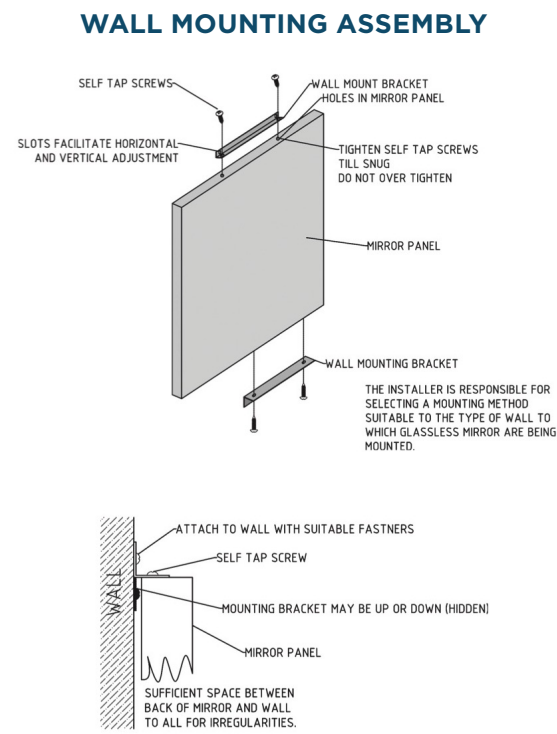
1. Locate position of mirror panel on wall marking the spots for the mounting slots of both brackets.
2. Drill the four holes in the wall using a drill size suitable to the type of wall fastener you intend to use.
3. Attach the brackets to the wall (in the exposed or hidden position).

GLASSLESS MIRROR

Handling, Installation & Cleaning

4. Attach the brackets to the mirror panel, in the predrilled holes at the top and bottom edges, using the self-tapping screws provide with the brackets. The slots allow the mirror panel to be moved slightly from side to side and up and down, making alignment with other panels easier.

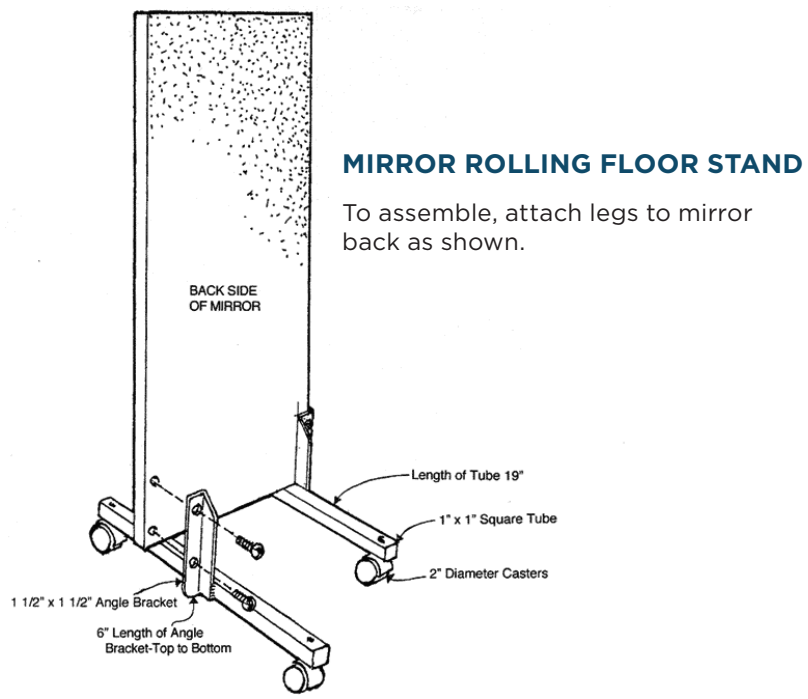
See schematic below:



Glassless Rolling Mirror

Rolling mirrors are supplies with stands and hardware to assemble.

See schematic below:



Cleaning Instructions

DO's:

- Clean using a lint free, microfiber cloth with plain Windex (or the included cleaning solution in the cleaning kit).
- First, dampen the cloth with the solution until it's saturated, but not dripping.
- Pass the microfiber cloth over the mirror with gentle, downward strokes, starting at the top and working your way down.

DONTs:

- Do not clean in a circular, scrubbing, or harsh motion.
- Never apply the cleaning solution directly to the mirror surface.
- Paper towels or other abrasive materials should not be used to clean the mirrors.

BALLET BARRE

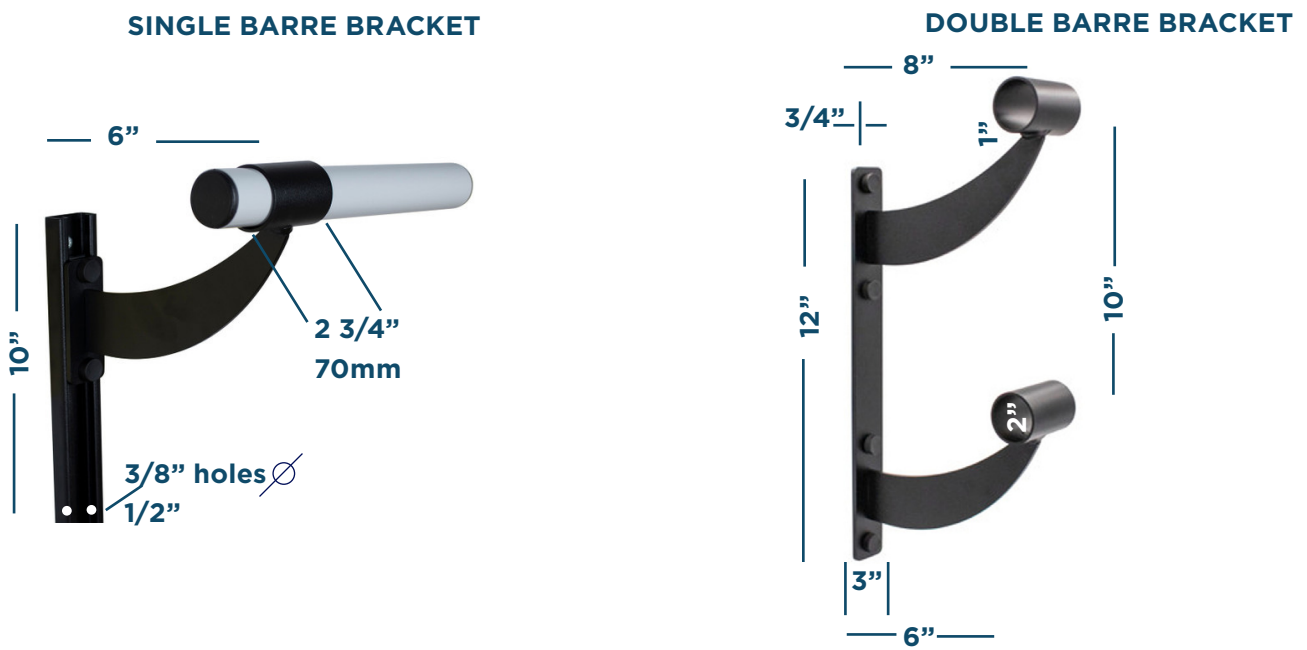
Instruction and Cleaning Recommendations

Stagestep Ballet Barre Systems Instructions

(Hardware not included - Recommendation below)

Because each wall is different and calls for different screws and mounting systems as outlined above, Stagestep does not supply this hardware. It should be locally sourced by the installer who has experience. A secure installation is a safe installation which can bear the weight of warm-up exercises and stretching.

Each 6' barre is supported by the steel brackets at both ends. Contiguous barres will share a bracket with its neighboring barre (as pictured). So, if the studio requires a 30' barre or five 6' barres end-to-end ($5 \times 6' = 30'$), the system will call for six brackets. If the studio requires a 42' barre or seven 6' barres end-to-end ($7 \times 6' = 42'$), the system will call for eight brackets.



For colleges and high schools, consideration should be given for placing brackets closer if students who "hang" on the barre.

Barre ends which extend through the brackets can be beveled and oiled. (See bottom picture on first page.)

If it is a cinder block wall, drill the right holes and use anchors to match for hex head bolts to support the brackets.

If it is a sheetrock wall, 7/8" or 1" plywood should be between the studs or screw onto the studs, with sheetrock on top and on the bottom.

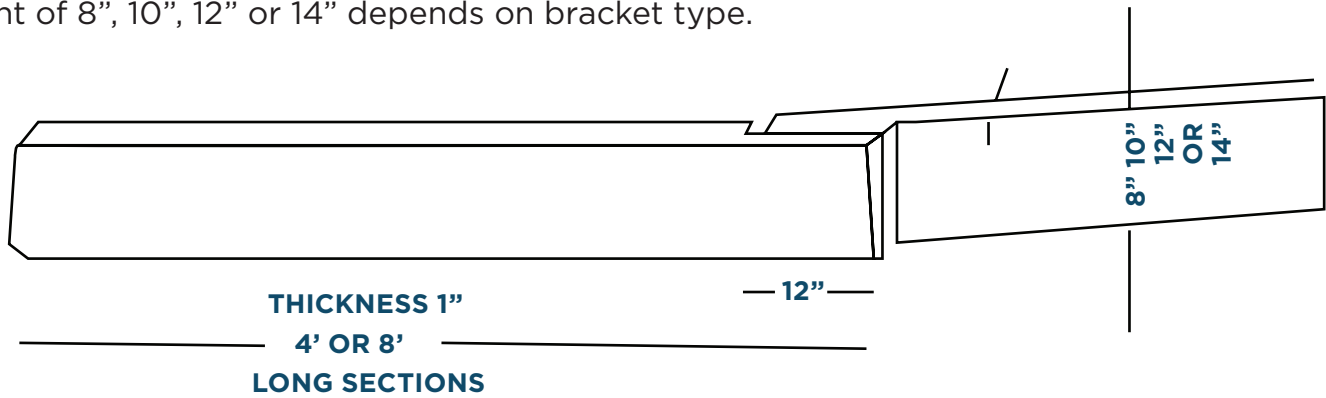
Stagestep® will offer a 3/4" - 1" thick custom-made "Mounting Board" for this purpose.

BALLET BARRE

Instruction and Cleaning Recommendations

Mounting Boards

Available with a clear satin finish or unfinished, to be painted.
Height of 8", 10", 12" or 14" depends on bracket type.



Mounting Boards should be selected to be at least 3/4" (20 mm) larger above and below the mounting plate of the bracket.

Starter and finish sections will be cut to size depending on length of ballet barre.

Stagestep will also offer a floor mounted bracket for barres which cannot be mounted directly onto the adjacent wall.

Additional recommendations:

Wall brackets in Wood: Use 4 hex head 5/16" x 1.5 " Bolts

Wall brackets in Block: Use 4 hex head 5/16" x 1.5 " Bolts drilling a 1/2" hole for a 5/16" lead anchor

Always use a 5/16" Washer

Floor brackets: Same 4 bolts for wood and for concrete, like above.

Stagestep Ballet Barre Systems are available for immediate shipment.

Care And Maintenance:

Studio owner should use medium steel or brass wool to rub down ballet barres when the wood is too rough and also when it gets too smooth, oily or dirty.

STUDIOSTEP™ LVT

Handling, Installation & Cleaning

For installation of Studiostep LVT

Studiostep LVT products are intended for common or public spaces such as lobbies, hallways, changing rooms and restrooms and formulated to withstand high moisture conditions. **Studiostep LVT** is not intended for use in a dance studio where dance is performed.

Studiostep LVT can be installed entirely loose lay (when total area is less than 400 sf), using periodic strips of spray adhesive (15-20% floor coverage) or a full spread adhesive application if conditions require.

- For **Studiostep LVT** to perform as designed, the concrete should be properly prepared to create a contaminate free and porous substrate.
- **Studiostep LVT** products are not designed to withstand hydrostatic or osmotic pressure.
- The guidelines offered within this document are not intended to be all inclusive. Only qualified, professional flooring technicians experienced in the field of resilient flooring should proceed with this installation system.
- It is recommended to mechanically prepare the concrete via grinding or bead blasting the surface to achieve a CSP 1, clean and porous substrate.
- Moisture and pH testing must be performed in accordance with ASTM F710-22.
- Adhesive bond tests are recommended to ensure adequate bonding to the substrate.
- Do not install material that has visible defects or damage. A contractor that installs material that has visible defects or damage assumes responsibility for the damaged material.

Note: Do not use acoustical underlayment products beneath **Studiostep LVT**.

Note: Do not mix batches of **Studiostep LVT** within one installation if possible. If layout or the size of job requires two or more batches, try to break batches in doorways, or out of traffic patterns. It may be necessary to trim and fully adhere between batches if the lock profiles do not align perfectly. Call technical support for more details.

STUDIOSTEP™ LVT

Handling, Installation & Cleaning

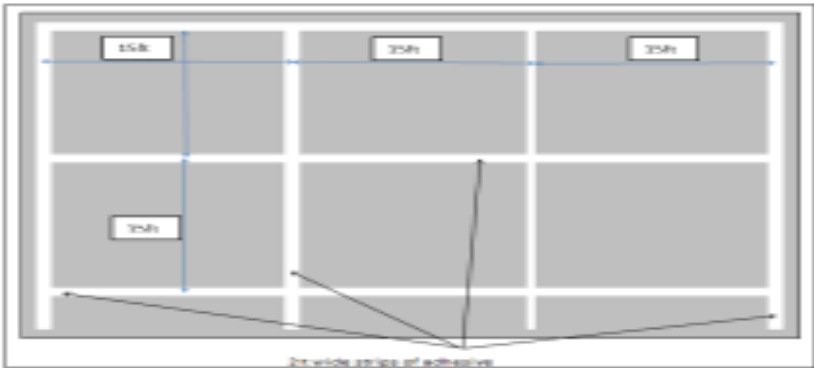
Process

- Boxes are clearly marked with batch numbers and the product should be checked for match before installing.
- Inspect all materials carefully to verify that correct colors, lot number, patterns, quality, and quantities have been shipped as ordered. Do not install, cut, or fit any material that has visible defects.
- Cabinets, heavy objects, shelves, etc., should be installed before the flooring and proper expansion room should be provided around all perimeters.

Plank layout

1. Using the spray adhesive will lock in place the planks and prevent any shifting over time.
2. Chalk the starting line. Report the axe by a multiple of the width of a plank along the starting wall.
3. Install the 1st and 2nd rows (with a minimum 1/3 end joint offset) down from the axis to stabilize the installation and then install the row against the wall.
4. A gap of 1/4" minimum must be left on the perimeter of the walls.
5. Start laying planks along the longest wall following the control line. Install enough rows moving backwards with the grooves facing towards you until you can work on top of the flooring.
6. Mix planks from different boxes to obtain a consistent layout. Begin stair-stepping the planks into the field area.
7. Use only **Gerfix LVT & Plank Adhesive**.
8. Apply 2ft. wide band of adhesive every 10 to 15-lin. ft. in both directions as seen on the drawing below:

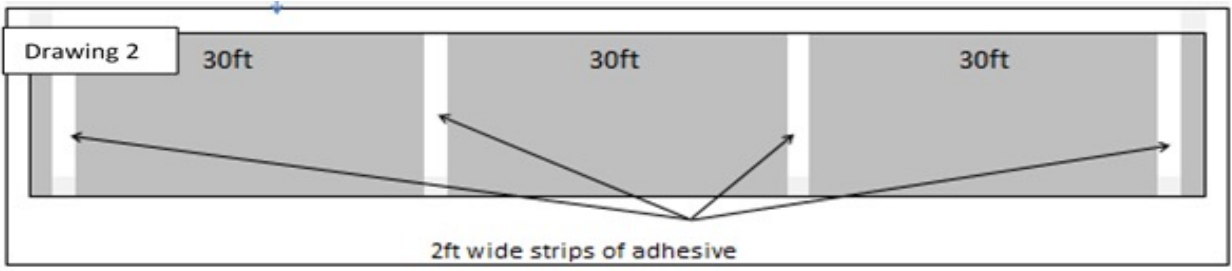
Note: For areas with direct sunlight, temperature fluctuations, and heavy traffic of rolling loads, we recommend full application of adhesive. (Install flooring before adhesive dries completely to avoid breaking of the lock profiles.)



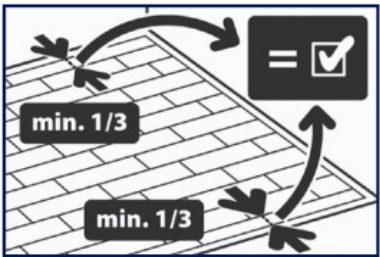
STUDIOSTEP™ LVT

Handling, Installation & Cleaning

9. In corridors, the Creation 22 Solid Clic must be glued down every 10 to 15 feet across the width to stabilize.

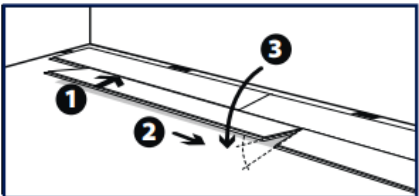
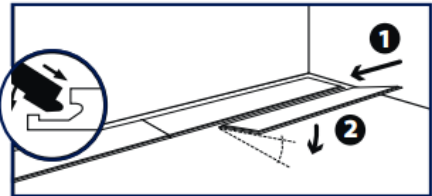


10. At the end of the rows, the length of the cut planks must be at least 10 inches, especially at doorways and entrances.
11. Layout flooring where the width of the plank is at least 1/3 the width of the plank on all walls.

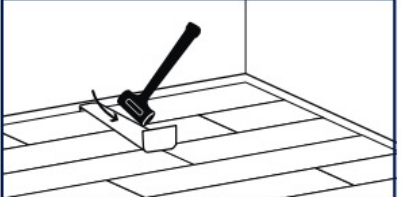
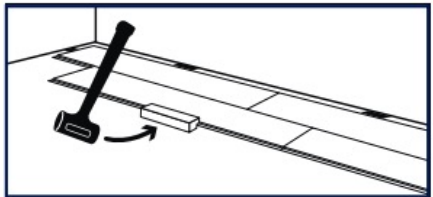


Interlocking The Planks

1. Start assembling the long edge inserting the tongue into the groove at a slight angle, and carefully position the tongue of the short edge over the groove of the previously installed one, then assemble the short edges with a non-rebound mallet if necessary.

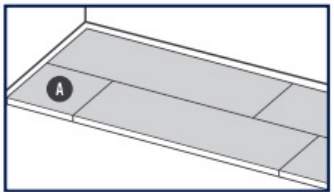
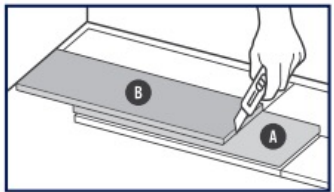


2. Finish the interlocking with a tapping block (if necessary) and install the last row using a pull bar and mallet.



Cutting And Fitting

1. Overlap and score with a sharp utility blade for end cuts. A bullet cutter can also be used.



2. For irregular shapes, heat planks with hot air gun and cut to fit.

STUDIOSTEP™ LVT

Handling, Installation & Cleaning

Installing Studiostep LVT Using Gerfix Spray Adhesive

- Always refer to the Gerfix Spray Adhesive Technical Data Sheet.
- Recommended spray pattern: (150 to 185 sq. ft. per can).
- Ensure substrate, flooring, and surrounding areas are clean and dust free.
- Wipe hand across surface to verify for dust.
- If dust transfers, substrate is not clean.
- Damp-mop substrate if dust is present.
- Protect from overspray with a spray shield, drop cloths, paper, or masking tape.
- Shake aerosol can well. Remove white cap.
- To ensure uniform adhesion of the entire surface, spray a workable amount of adhesive at one time.
- Stand straight up to spray. Hold can upside down, approximately 20-30 inches horizontally from the substrate, aim at floor and press tip with finger.
- Walk right to left smoothly to achieve results as seen on photo.
- Adhesive should spray out in a wide mist and fall like snow.
- Spraying in a sweeping motion may result in an inconsistent spray pattern.
- Excess buildup or inconsistent spray pattern on substrate may cause telegraphing.
- Avoid extremely heavy application.
- To ensure optimal spray pattern, remove any adhesive build up that may occur during the application process.
- If overspray occurs, it may be removed with a damp cloth while the adhesive is still wet.
- Allow adhesive to dry until there is no adhesive transfer when lightly touched. (10-20 min)
- High humidity and/or low temperature increases tack time.
- Once the adhesive is dry to the touch, immediately install the flooring. While open, ensure that adhesive is not contaminated by dust.
- Roll flooring with a 3 section 100-lbs roller within 1 hour after installation to complete the bonding process.
- Always roll seams, at the walls, and under toe kicks with a hand roller to ensure 100% transfer of adhesive.
- Floor is open to all traffic immediately after installation.

Note: Use T-111 Polyurethane adhesive in areas that are subject to topical water (i.e. commercial refrigerators, coolers in grocery stores, lobby of buildings, etc. (See T-111 Technical Data Sheet for instructions for proper usage.)

USE OF KNIVES

Straight and Hook Blade

- Straight blades should be used when scoring, running against a straight edge, or opening boxes. The number one reason a straight edge goes bad is when the tip nicks a hard surface such as a concrete or cement slab.
- Hook blades should be used when following a score or a rough cut with end running up the wall. A hook blade should retain its sharpness so long as it is cutting vinyl which is a relatively soft material.

Note: Always use extreme care when using knives. **Use protective gloves at all times.**

