

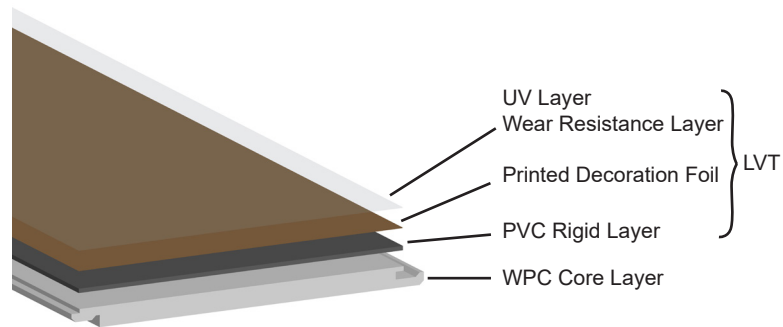
WHAT IS VINYL WPC FLOORING

Vinyl WPC flooring is a subcategory of LVT, which is a hybrid product of LVT and composite WPC core that help to bring more structural stability to LVT. WPC is an extruded, closed-cell PVC structural core that delivers rigidity and strength combined with what is still an LVT top-layer. The composition of WPC is Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC), Calcium Carbonate and plasticizer.

VINYL WPC FEATURES

- 100% water proof.
- Structural stability. Compared to LVT, Vinyl WPC can be installed over an uneven subfloor because of the rigidity and strength of WPC core layer.
- Aesthetically appealing. New designs and embossing technology applied to create an authentic look.
- High abrasion resistance. AC5 level - heavy commercial use.
- Environmentally friendly. FloorScore certified. ZERO formaldehyde emission.
- Easy installation thanks to patented Valinge 5G locking system.
- Low maintenance. Dural urethane wear layer ensures scuff and stain resistance.
- Flame retardant. B₁ level.
- Noise dampening thanks to the thick backing - both in the space and below.

VINYL WPC FLOORING STRUCTURE



BENEFITS OF PATENTED 5G LOCKING SYSTEM



Easy installation 5G fold down thanks to a single action installation method, resulting in a significantly shorter installation time.

High vertical and horizontal locking strength.

Vertical Snap - When a panel is folded down, a flexible plastic tongue is pushed into a tongue-groove. As the panel reaches its final position, the locking tongue snaps out into a wedge groove, emits a "click" sound and locks the product vertically.



TEST RESULTS

TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS	TEST METHOD	REQUIREMENT(S)	TEST RESULT(S)
Heat Stability, resistance to discolouration from heat	ASTM F1514-03 (2013). This test method provides a means of measuring the amount of colour change in flooring products when subjected to elevated temperatures over a period of time. In this test, a sample is subjected to 158°F ± 2°F (70°C ± 1°C) for 7 days, and the colour difference is measured by a spectrophotometer and expressed as ΔE* units.	ASTM 1700-13a Average ΔE* ≤ 8.0	ΔE*: 0.93
Dimensional stability after exposure to heat	En 434. This testing method is to test the ability of a resilient flooring to return to its original physical dimensions after extreme material stress by simulated aging (6 hours in an oven at 80°C). Dimensional stability is expressed in % deviation from the original dimensions.	EN 434 <0.25%	<0.13%
Dimensional curing after exposure to heat	En 434. This testing method is to test the ability of a resilient flooring to return to its original physical dimensions after extreme material stress by simulated aging (6 hours in an oven at 80°C). The curing after exposure to heat is expressed in mm.	EN 434 <2mm	0
Slip resistance	EN 13893: 2002. This pull sled test is to measure dynamic coefficient of friction on dry floor surfaces.	EN 13893 >0.3	Class DS Suitable for areas predominately dry, but with occasional spillage
Reaction to fire	EN 13501-1: 2007. This test aims to classify construction products and building elements by using data from reaction to fire tests. Various parameters are considered from the combustion characteristics of flame spread, to the rate of heat release, toxicity of smoke density and combustion result etc.	EN ISO 11925 and ISO 9239-1	Pass. Class B _{f1} - s1. Combustable materials - very limited contribution to fire. Quantity/speed of emission absent or weak.

Suitability/Use: Ideally suited for heavy traffic areas where there is risk of water spillage and other contaminants in commercial and residential areas such as kitchens, restaurants, classrooms and food preparation areas.