

Hybrid Flooring.

Laid right, backed for 25 years.

Waterproof click-lock hybrid flooring — how to prepare the subfloor, lay the boards and care for the finished floor so it looks good and stays covered.

Written for homeowners and installers alike.

P R O D U C T

SPC Hybrid Click-Lock

A P P L I C A T I O N

Interior floors

I N S T A L L

Floating · click-lock

D O C U M E N T

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T H E O N E T H I N G T O R E M E M B E R

A floating floor must be free to move. Leave the expansion gap at every wall and fixed object, never nail or glue the boards down, and never trap the floor under cabinets or fixed joinery. The gaps hide under skirting — movement does the rest.

Read this first

This guide covers the installation of Ezy Decking hybrid flooring — a waterproof, rigid-core (SPC) click-lock board laid as a floating floor over a prepared subfloor. It suits confident DIYers and trade installers. Read it through before you lift a board: the warranty depends on the floor being installed and maintained as set out here and in the current product data sheet, which prevails over this guide.

WATERPROOF — THE RIGHT WAY

The core is waterproof against topical spills and surface water. It does not protect against water reaching the boards from below — a suitable moisture barrier over the subfloor is required where moisture may be present.

Where it can go

- Interior, climate-controlled rooms — living areas, kitchens, bedrooms, hallways and laundries
- **Avoid areas with prolonged direct sunlight** through glazing — use curtains, blinds or tinting, or choose another surface. Sun through glass can fade or arch any hybrid floor and is excluded from warranty
- Rooms where the interior temperature and humidity can be controlled and maintained

Acclimatise and check every board

- Store packs flat in the room of installation for **48 hours** before laying, out of direct sun, so the boards settle to site conditions
- Ideal installation conditions are **18–25°C** and **40–55% humidity** — the floor performs best when installed and kept within this range
- Check every board for damage, colour match and batch consistency before laying — installed boards are deemed accepted, and claims for visible defects are not accepted after installation
- Mix boards from several packs as you go so any natural tone variation blends across the floor

Tools you'll need

Tape measure and pencil · utility knife or fine-tooth saw · spacers · tapping block and pull bar · rubber mallet · square and straight edge · broom or vacuum · safety glasses when cutting.

Preparing the subfloor

A hybrid floor is only ever as good as the surface under it. The subfloor must be **clean, flat, dry and sound** before the first board goes down — bumps and moisture are the two things that ruin a floating floor.

Flatness — the numbers

BOARD THICKNESS	MAXIMUM SUBFLOOR TOLERANCE
6.5 mm hybrid	No more than 2 mm variation over the length of a plank
9 mm & 10.3 mm hybrid	No more than 3 mm variation over the length of a plank

Grind high spots and fill dips with a suitable levelling compound. Do not pack under the boards or rely on the floor to bridge hollows — unsupported spots damage the locking system underfoot.

Moisture

- Subfloor moisture must be below **15%** — test concrete slabs before laying, especially new slabs and ground floors
- A moisture barrier beneath the planks is **highly recommended** (in line with current ATFA guidance) wherever moisture may be present — use a film no thicker than **0.2 mm**, lapped and taped
- The warranty does not cover water reaching the boards from below where no barrier was used

Underlay — three simple rules

- **Boards with attached underlay:** do not add any additional pad underneath
- **Boards without attached underlay:** if a pad is used, it must be no thicker than **1 mm**
- **Glue-down installation:** no pad and no film of any kind — the adhesive bonds direct to the prepared subfloor

WHY SO STRICT?

A soft or thick pad lets the boards flex at the joints every time they're walked on, and the click-lock slowly works loose. Thin, dense and flat wins every time — the tolerances above are warranty conditions, not suggestions.

Set-out & room to move

Hybrid boards move a little with temperature. A floating floor handles this easily — as long as it's free to. Every rule in this section exists to keep it free.

The floating floor rules

- Leave a **moderate expansion gap at every wall, doorway and fixed object** — the perimeter gap sits hidden under skirting or scotia. Confirm the gap size against the current product data sheet
- **Never fix the boards to the subfloor** — no nails, no screws, no glue (unless installing a dedicated glue-down product per Section 02)
- **Never install cabinets, kitchen islands or other fixed items on top** of a floating floor — fit joinery first, then run the floor up to it with a gap
- Heavy furniture is fine — it sits on the floor without pinning it to the structure

Long runs — the 15-metre rule

MAXIMUM RUN · 15 METRES

A single continuous run must not exceed **15 metres in either direction**. Beyond that, break the floor with an expansion joint covered by a T-moulding, then continue laying. Doorways between rooms are the natural place to break long runs.

Planning the direction

- Running boards along the longest wall or toward the main light source usually looks best
- Measure the room and plan so the last row is no less than about a third of a board wide — adjust the first row's width if needed
- Plan T-moulding positions (doorways, long runs, room transitions) before you start, not when you get there

Step-by-step install

- 1 Final check.** Subfloor clean, flat within tolerance, dry, moisture barrier down and taped where required. Sweep or vacuum immediately before laying.
- 2 Start in a corner.** Lay the first row with the tongue side to the wall, spacers holding the expansion gap at the wall and both ends. Keep the first row dead straight — it sets every row after it.
- 3 Lock the end joints.** Angle the end of the next board into the previous one and fold down until it clicks. Never force a joint — if it won't close by hand with light pressure, check for debris in the groove.
- 4 Stagger the joints.** Start each new row with the off-cut from the last (if long enough) so end joints are staggered well apart row to row — a random, staggered pattern is stronger and looks better than repeating steps.
- 5 Lock the long edges.** Angle the new row's long edge into the previous row and fold flat, working along the row. Use the tapping block gently to close any hairline gaps — never hammer directly on a board edge.
- 6 Cut around openings.** Cut boards face-up with a fine-tooth saw, or score deeply and snap. Keep the expansion gap around door jambs, pipes and every fixed penetration; undercut door jambs so the board slides beneath.
- 7 Last row.** Rip the final row to width, keeping the wall gap, and lever it home gently with the pull bar.
- 8 Finish.** Remove all spacers, fit skirting or scotia fixed to the wall (never through the floor), fit T-mouldings at breaks, and sweep the finished floor.

PROTECT THE CLICK-LOCK

Damage to the locking system on the short or long edges from forced or incorrect installation is not covered by warranty. If a joint won't close, stop and find out why — it's debris, a misaligned board or an unlevel spot, and forcing it only breaks the lock.

After-care & warranty

Everyday care

- Sweep or vacuum regularly; clean with a **well-wrung damp mop** only — plain water does the job, with a little mild detergent for anything stubborn
- **Never** flood the floor, wet-mop with excess water, or use a steam mop
- No wax, oily or "universal" cleaners — they darken the surface or leave a dulling film
- Felt protector pads under furniture legs, the same diameter as the leg and flat to the floor; **lift rather than drag** heavy items
- Wipe spills promptly; avoid harsh solvents and abrasive cleaners; use non-staining mats at entries
- Close curtains or blinds against long periods of direct sun to prevent fading or arching
- Don't leave items hotter than **55°C** sitting on the floor

Keeping the warranty intact

Ezy Decking hybrid flooring carries a **25-year residential** and **10-year commercial** warranty against wear-through, core swelling and structural failure — full and non-prorated, issued by Ezy Decking (Low Maintenance Importing Pty Ltd ATF SMINT Trust). The warranty holds when the floor is installed to this guide and the current data sheet — subfloor within tolerance, moisture barrier where required, correct expansion gaps and an unforced click-lock — and maintained per the care directions above. Keep your proof of purchase and photos of the prepared subfloor and finished floor: proof of compliant installation is required to make a claim.

B E F O R E Y O U G U E S S

Not sure? Ask first. A two-minute phone call is cheaper than re-laying a room. sales@ezydecking.com.au
· GC/Brisbane 0424 341 353 · Sydney 0426 022 783 · Adelaide 0435 800 785.

Disclaimer. This guide is provided in good faith as general guidance for the installation of Ezy Decking hybrid flooring and is current at the date of publication. It does not constitute building or compliance advice for any specific project. The installer remains responsible for verifying site conditions, subfloor suitability and moisture, and for workmanship. It does not replace the current product data sheet, which prevails over this guide. Ezy Decking supplies flooring products and, as the importer, is the manufacturer of these goods for the purposes of Australian Consumer Law — it is not a licensed builder or installer. To the maximum extent permitted by law, Ezy Decking (Low Maintenance Importing Pty Ltd) accepts no liability for loss or damage arising from installation, workmanship, subfloor failure or use of this guide, and nothing in this guide excludes rights under the Australian Consumer Law. The published warranty document sets out the complete conditions and prevails over any summary here.