



## INSTALLATION TOOLS



**Pencil**



**Cutting machine**



**Level ruler**



**Drill**



**Tape measure**



**Screwdriver**



**Screws**



**Protection tool**

## INSTALLATION GUIDE

### Pre-Installation Elements to Consider

#### 1. SUBFRAME REQUIREMENTS

WPC / PVC composite decking must be installed on a completed and compliant subframe system.

All deck boards must be installed directly onto metal or timber joists. Joist spacing and structural strength must comply with product requirements and relevant local building codes.

#### 2. TEMPERATURE & EXPANSION CONTROL

Composite decking naturally expands and contracts under varying temperature conditions. Suitable expansion gaps must be allowed at joints and perimeter areas to accommodate normal movement and prevent buckling, deformation, or irregular gaps caused by temperature changes.

#### 3. ALLOWANCE FOR WASTAGE

A wastage allowance of 5–10% is recommended for standard straight-lay installations.

## INSTALLATION GUIDE

### KEY INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

Based on the material characteristics of WPC and PVC products, and in consideration of technical installation requirements, the following installation guidelines must be strictly followed; otherwise, product deformation, structural damage, or aesthetic issues may occur.

### 1. FIXING METHOD REQUIREMENTS

For WPC, PVC, and other composite decking materials, face fixing with exposed screws or nails is strictly prohibited.

These materials have inherent thermal expansion and contraction properties. Rigid fixing restricts natural movement, compromises structural integrity, and may result in warping, bulging, or permanent deformation.

### 2. JOINTING AND LAYOUT REQUIREMENTS

Composite decking must be installed using profiled joints, clip systems, or system-approved connection methods. Direct butt-joint installation is not permitted.

The installation principles of composite decking differ significantly from those of traditional timber or laminate flooring. The referenced installation details represent industry-standard practices and are the standard methods adopted by our long-term partners.

Notice: Failure to allow sufficient expansion gaps during installation may result in uneven joint spacing. This issue will be further exacerbated in high-temperature environments ( $\geq 40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ), significantly affecting overall appearance and performance.

### 3. APPLICATION SCOPE

This product is designed exclusively for horizontal flooring applications.

Installation as vertical wall cladding, wall panels, or any non-horizontal application is strictly prohibited.

Any issues arising from applications beyond the intended design scope are not covered by product design intent or technical support.

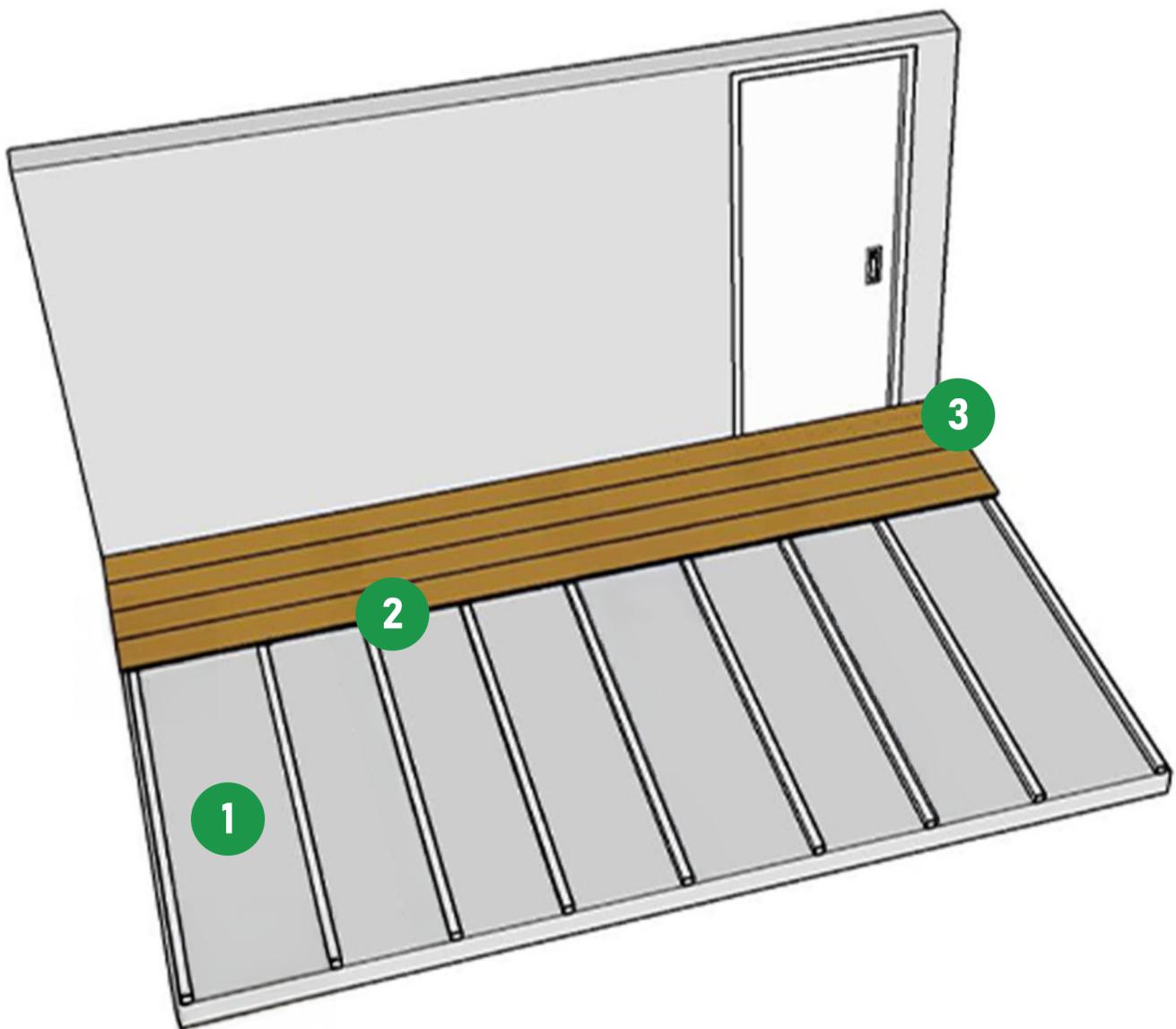
### IMPORTANT NOTICE

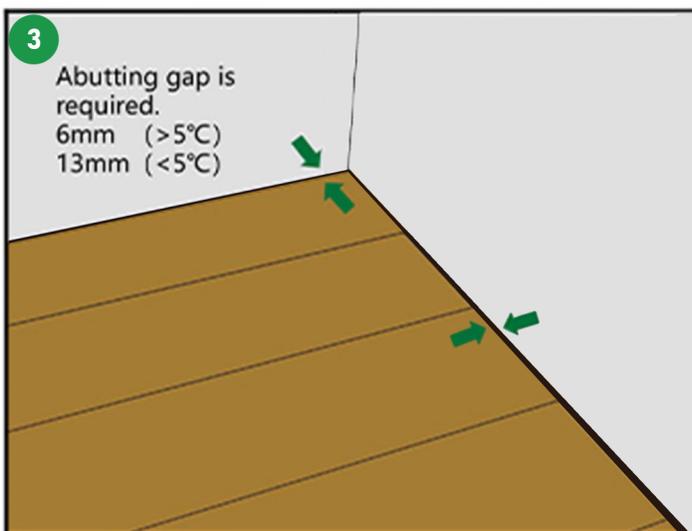
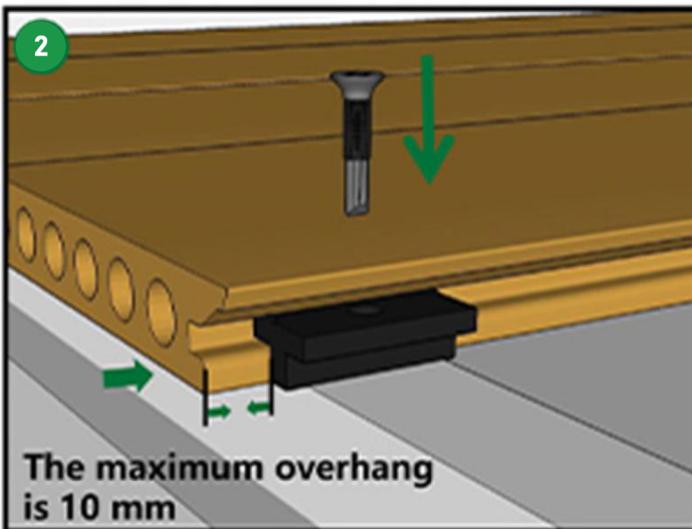
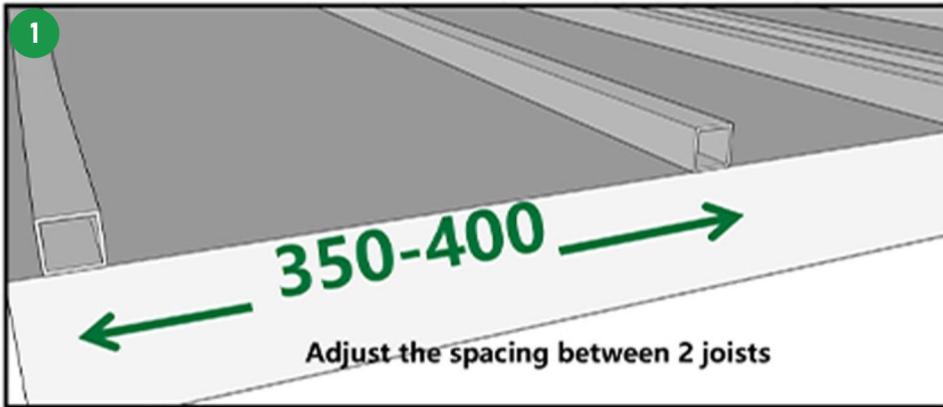
Failure to comply with the above installation and technical requirements may result in reduced performance, visual defects, or structural damage, and may affect the applicability of warranty terms.

Please read and strictly follow these guidelines prior to installation.

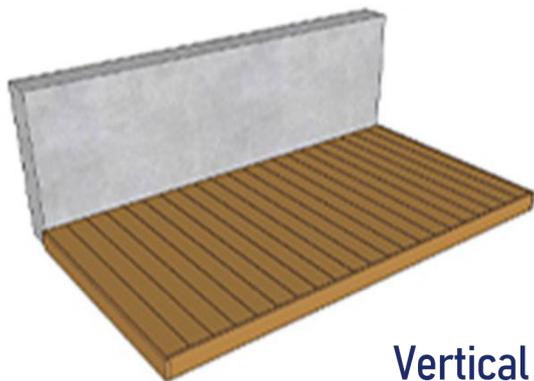
## SUB-FRAME INSTALLATION

WPC decking must always be installed over a properly prepared subframe. All deck boards should be securely fixed directly onto a subframe constructed of metal or timber joists to ensure stability and prevent deformation.

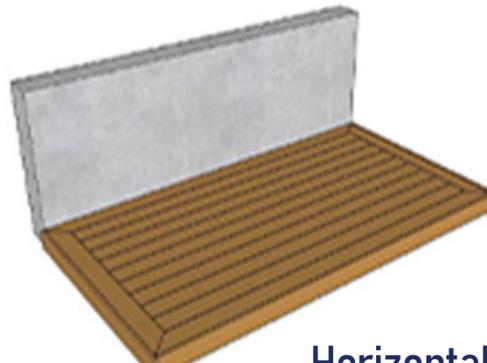




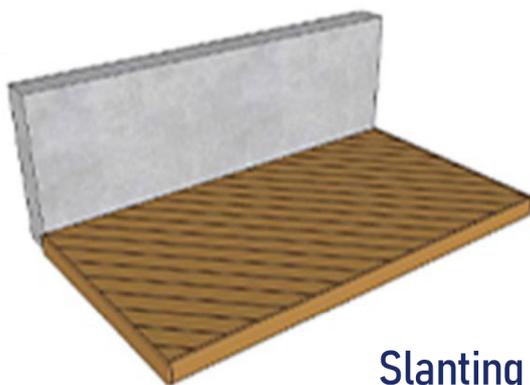
## PAVING INSPIRATION



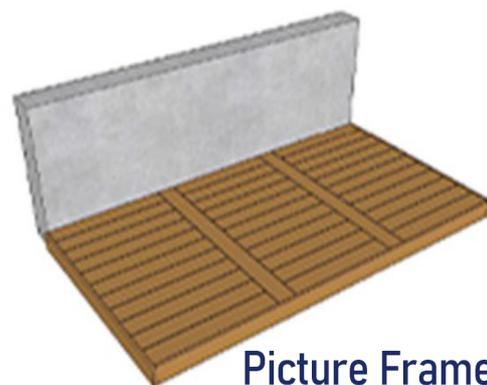
Vertical



Horizontal



Slanting



Picture Frame



### Important Notice

All decking products must be installed strictly in accordance with the official Installation Guidelines, relevant technical specifications, and all applicable local building codes and standards.

Composite decking materials, including but not limited to 1st, 2nd, and 3rd generation WPC products, possess inherent thermal expansion and contraction characteristics. Such properties are unavoidable natural attributes of the material within the industry.

## PAVING INSPIRATION



### Important Notice

In Australia, due to significant climatic temperature variations, ground surface temperatures may range approximately between 0°C and 70°C. When exposed to high ambient temperatures ( $\geq 40^{\circ}\text{C}$ ), direct sunlight, or heat-retaining environments, the material will naturally expand and contract.

Adequate expansion gaps must be provided at board ends, perimeter edges, abutting walls, fixed structural connections, and all joint locations. The subframe structure must be compliant, structurally sound, and properly ventilated. Only approved fixing systems and installation methods shall be used.

Direct butt-joint installation (end-to-end board connection without sufficient expansion allowance) is strictly prohibited. Under temperature fluctuations, joint movement may range from 0mm to 12mm. When joint gaps exceed approximately 7mm, the visual appearance may reasonably be considered unacceptable by end users. Therefore, in order to avoid aesthetic disputes or subsequent complaints, direct butt-joint installation methods are not recommended.

Failure to comply with the following requirements:

1. Providing sufficient expansion spacing
2. Ensuring compliant subframe construction and ventilation
3. Using approved fixing methods
4. Adhering to temperature-related installation requirements
5. Avoiding prohibited end-to-end butt-joint installation practices

may result in distortion, warping, buckling, surface irregularities, structural movement, or aesthetic concerns.

Any deformation, movement, appearance-related dispute, complaint, or claim arising from improper installation practices — including but not limited to prohibited butt-joint installation — shall be deemed the responsibility of the installer and shall not be covered under product warranty. The Company reserves the right to reject any related claim or complaint.