

DIY VINYL CLICK & LOCK PLANKS INSTALLATION GUIDE

Installing Vinyl CLICK & LOCK Planks yourself is not difficult and an average room can be completed in just a few hours after the necessary preparations have been completed. As with all DIY projects the end result depends upon using the right tools and methods from preparation to completion.

This Guide is intended to give you an understanding of the fundamentals of laying your Vinyl CLICK & LOCK Planks and some tips on how to get it right the first time.

Depending upon what style of vinyl flooring you have purchased you will naturally have an idea of the



design you want to create, and a "mind's eye" view of your finished project. These CLICK & LOCK Planks are designed to be installed as a **floating floor**, without the use of adhesive. This allows the floor to expand and contract with weather. As such it is recommended for use in areas that maintain a fairly constant temperature and generally remain between 12°C and 30°C on a daily basis.

We will now attempt to explain to you the logical order for your project to proceed from start to finish.

Tools for the Job.

So you have gone to Carpet Tiles 1 and purchased your Vinyl CLICK & LOCK Planks. Installation is a lot easier when you have the right tools available to you to complete the job. What are the other essential items you should have on your shopping list?

Consider this list:



A heavy duty utility knife or "Stanley knife" with extra brand new heavy



A solid scraper, heat gun and / or sanding equipment if you need to remove stubborn old glue.



A metal straight edge to cut along (at least) or at best a straight metal edge with a right angle, like a "Try Square" or Carpenters square. This is ideal to



A Rubber Hammer/Mallet, Tap-Block and spacers – Consider buying a Laminate flooring Installation Tool Kit from the

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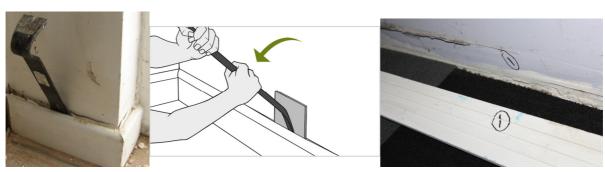
Surface Preparation.

More so than with any other flooring type, particular care needs to be paid to surface preparation before laying your Vinyl CLICK & LOCK Planks. By their nature, vinyl flooring will show through any imperfections with the subfloor, so it is essential to spend adequate time and be patient to prepare the subfloor before laying your Vinyl CLICK & LOCK Planks.

Vinyl CLICK & LOCK Planks are versatile in that they can be laid over any subfloor, but given that they will telegraph any imperfections with the sub-floor we strongly recommend fixing all imperfections and levelling the subfloor or we recommend using levelling sheets to take out any imperfections.

Carefully remove all the Skirting / Kickboard from around the room and mark where each piece came from so they can be reattached in the correct spot at the completion of the install.

The Vinyl CLICK & LOCK Planks are designed to install as a free floating floor. Remove the Skirting, being careful to protect your walls, and mark where each piece came from. The flooring will install below the Skirting / Architrave allowing for it to expand and contract without showing any gaps to the room. Carefully remove the screws / nails from the walls.



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If you do not want to remove skirtings, you can use mouldings or Scotia to attach at the base of your skirting. This creates space for expansion joints without removing the skirting. Carpet Tiles 1 carries a range of Scotia that will easily cover the expansion gaps, attach easily to your existing skirting, and come in a range of colours.



Whatever the subfloor surface you are laying on, all traces of old carpet, carpet gripping, nails or screws, old glue, dirt and grime must be removed completely.

Just like painting, spending time properly preparing the surface that will be under your planks will ensure your end result. Take the extra time at this stage to ensure that your installation comes up to the best possible



The floor surface should then be swept, mopped then vacuumed.



Fill any holes and seal the surface of your floor. This should be completed at this stage so you end up with the optimal fresh clean flat and level surface to begin your job.

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❖ Laying new Vinyl CLICK & LOCK Planks over the top of old Ceramic Tiles.

Vinyl CLICK & LOCK Planks makes an easy way to recover your floors and freshen up a room. Often they can go right over the top of existing floors. In the case of ceramic tiles, it's essential to use a hammer and chisel to chip out any damaged or uneven tiles. These should then be filled in with levelling compound or mortar.



Once you have removed the imperfections, use a good quality ceramic tile sealer (we recommend one from Holdfast) as this prepares the tiles for accepting a new layer above, and seals them to ensure they don't leach the Levelling compound into the ceramic tile, starving it from water and preventing it from setting correctly.

Once your tiles are sealed, use Ardex Feather Finish to infill grout lines and any other differences in the surface, to ensure your floor is perfectly level. When dry, you are ready to start your installation.

Laying new Vinyl CLICK & LOCK Planks over the top of old sheet Vinyl or old Vinyl Tiles.

Similar to laying over Ceramic tiles above, it is essential to remove any damaged tiles, infill any holes, and level the surface. Make sure you seal the old flooring to prepare it for levelling compound.



Again, infill the gaps and holes and level with Feather Finish to get your final subfloor surface prepared for laying your new planks as outlined in the below steps.

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❖ If there is any variance across your floor we recommend installing subfloor sheets, to level out the surface, remove any imperfections, rise or falls in your subfloor.

Vinyl flooring will show up any imperfections and changes in the subfloor, so if you are not able to get a perfectly level and clean surface with your existing subfloor we recommend that you install subfloor sheets to level out the imperfections.



Cut and lay your sheets and fix them with screws or construction adhesive. It is important to make sure they will not move once the vinyl is laid onto them.

Fill any imperfections. We do stock self- leveller if you need it to help level and fill faults with your under-floor surface.

Fill any seams between panels or planks, screw heads, nail holes or any other variance in the surface. Similarly if you are laying over concrete, ceramic tile or other subfloor surface, make sure you fill and level all of the floor. We suggest using Feather Finish to fill these, as it dries in 15 minutes and





provides a superior surface ready for you to install your Vinyl CLICK & LOCK Planks over the top.

Ardex Feather Finish is designed to give a hard durable flat surface very quickly so that any seams or imperfections can be filled and levelled before they become a problem. Skim coat the joints between subfloor panels, boards, screw heads nails or any other variance in the surface.

Allow the Feather Finish to dry, then sand to a smooth finish. In the meantime remove the planks from their boxes and allow them to acclimatise.



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Now you have sub-floor that is ready for installation, you can start unpacking your planks.



It is recommended that you allow your Vinyl CLICK & LOCK Planks to acclimatise to your room for 48 hours before installing.

We also suggest that you unbox the planks at least 24 hours before installing, to allow them to acclimatise to room conditions, heat, and humidity.

To allow maximum airflow and speed the process of acclimatising your

planks, we suggest stacking them log cabin style to allow air to flow freely around the boxes.

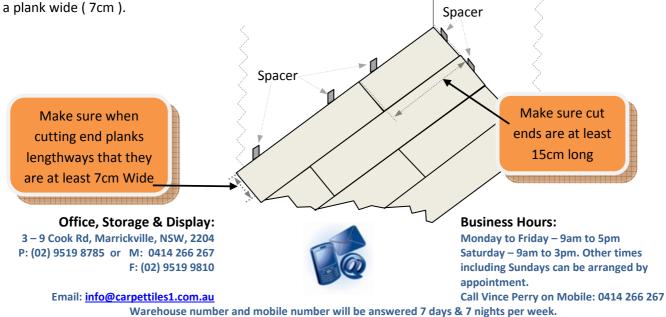
Carefully Pre-Plan out your installation.

It is worth giving serious planning and consideration when laying your planks. Take a number of loose planks, and lay them loose on a section of floor. This will help you determine what works best in your situation, and what looks best to your design taste and your individual application for the planks.

There are several schools of thought as to which direction planks should run in a room. These include laying the long side parallel to larger windows, running them lengthways down hallways and joining in to other rooms.

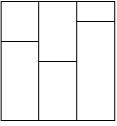
In every instance the solution will be different, so it is worth taking the time to determine what looks best visually, and what will work best when crossing thresholds from room to room.

Plan out your installation so that when you reach the end of a row, at least 15cm of Plank is at the end of the row. Make sure that the end of any plank is also at least 15cm from the end of the surrounding planks. Lengths shorter can be problematic and move over time. Also plan the width of your rooms that the last plank row is at least half



"Plank Method" -

Lay each row of planks to ensure that the joins do not match previous rows nearby. The idea here is to create a random pattern where planks join at random places



just like normal wood planks. Offset by at least 15cm to create a stepped or staggered look. Where a room is not perfectly square, this method is also great to disguise the problem. Planks can be offset by varying amounts to



create different looks, for example offset by half, a third, or a quarter of a plank. The whole point is to mimic the look of floorboards. Just remember to always have at least 15cm of plank at each end of each row, 15 cm from joins surrounding your current plank joint, and plan out the width of your room so that both sides of the room have at least 7cm of plank width along the walls. This is to add stability to cut rows and planks and also to provide a move visually pleasing look to the room.

‡ Find and Mark the middle of the room.

Using your chalk line its time to work out the centre of the room.
Measure along the length of your walls and mark the centre point of each of the walls.
It is important to measure each wall as often rooms are not exactly square and can be slightly out.
 Position your chalk line and mark lines across the floor from side to side.
Doing this across all walls should end up with a cross point in the centre of the room. It is important that these lines are square as they will be the guide for all your future efforts. Take a moment and determine if they are square using the following methods.

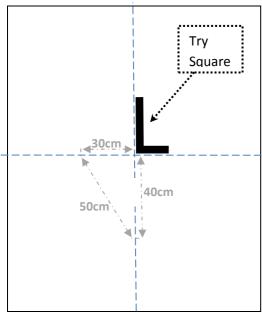
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If you do have a "Try Square" available, use it to place along the lines and make sure they line up square.

If you do not have a Try Square, it is not a problem as there is a simple way to work out if your lines are square.

Using a tape or ruler, measure and mark from the cross point out 40 centimetres. Now measure and mark along the other line out from the cross point out 30 centimetres.

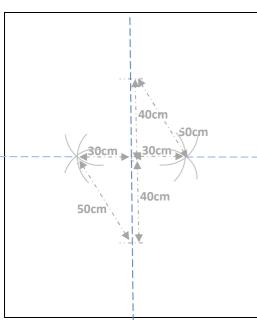
Finally measure from one mark to the other mark. The distance between the two should be 50cm.

If it is not 50cm or your try square does not line up with your lines on both sides, your lines and room are not square and your planks will not line up exactly with the walls. It is very common for rooms to be slightly out from square so do not worry if this is the case.

Assuming that your room is not square, there are several techniques you can use to mark your start lines square.

Following on from above we will use the same techniques described above to measure out points and mark lines that are square.

Squaring up your quide lines.



Without a try Square:

Pick the opposite walls where the length of the walls is the closest, and use the chalk line from the centre of those walls to be your starting point.

Now that we know the centre point of that line (from the step above) measure back up that line 40cm on each side of the centre point.

From each of these points 40cm off centre, measure out 50cm and mark a small curve at 50cm from each of these points.

Next measure 30cm each side of the centre point and mark a small curve at 30cm from the centre point.

Finally line your chalk line to mark a straight line from one wall through the point where the three arcs meet, then through the centre point on

the middle line, then through the other meeting point of the arcs on the other side, and finally out to the wall on the other side. If done correctly, these lines will now be square and you are ready to progress to the next step.

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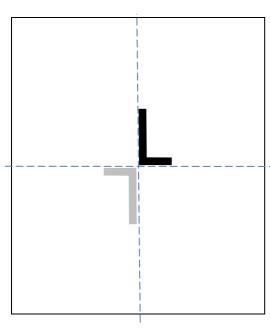
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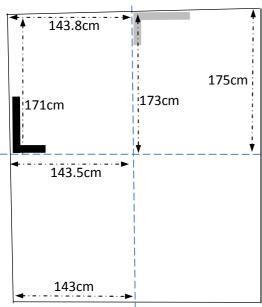
With a try Square:

If you have your try square, place the point of it at the centre point where the lines cross. Mark out the points each side from the end of the other arm of the try square. Do the same measuring the other side of the centre line.

Using your chalk line to then mark lines that go straight through the centre point where the lines cross and through the point where your points each side were marked using the try square and extend the new chalk line out to the walls each side.

If done correctly, these lines will now be square and you are ready to progress to the next step.

***** What to do when your room is not Square.



If you have measured and laid out the centre lines mentioned above, you can easily determine how square your room is by measuring from the centre of the room along the chalk lines to the centre of each wall, and then comparing this distance to measuring from the centre point of a wall out to its corners.

Additionally if you line up the chalk lines with your try-square you will be able to see the difference when you place one side along the chalk line and the corner of the try-square against the centre point of the wall.

Now you have confirmed that your walls are not square, it is important we place a guideline to the first row along one of the walls. With Vinyl CLICK & LOCK Planks it is important to start in one corner and work your way along the length of the wall to lay your first row. This will be the foundation for all the rows following so it is crucial that you get this row straight.

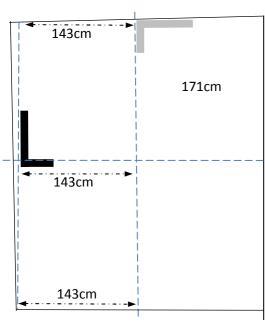
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Get the shortest measurement from centre point on wall to corner. In the example to the left we are using 143.5cm as the shortest.

Subtracting 5mm as space for expansion gaps, use that as your starting measurement. Thus in this example 143cm.

Measure the same distance at the centre line and then draw your chalk-line between the two points.

Extend your chalk-line along the same line to the opposite wall.

You should now have a chalk-line guide that is parallel to the centreline, and that allows a 5mm expansion gap at the narrowest end.

If the gap will be underneath your Skirting or Scotia you can use spacers and lay your first row parallel to your chalk line, otherwise you will need to cut your first row of planks so they follow the wall and

Square your first row up parallel to the chalk line. It is very important to use this first row to adjust and square up to the chalk line as it provides the guide for all following rows.

<u>DO NOT FORGET</u> – THESE FLOATING VINYL CLICK & LOCK PLANKS REQUIRE A

5 to 8mm EXPANSION SPACE

AROUND THE OUTSIDE OF THE FLOOR TO ALLOW FOR EXPANSION IN WARMER TEMPERATURES.

When we are installing the flooring, make sure you use spacers between the walls and the edge of the planks, and that any trimmed planks allow for this space.

If you do not have off the shelf spacers, you can use offcuts of the Vinyl CLICK & LOCK Planks as they are 5mm thick.

Cutting an offcut piece of plank into small rectangular strips approximately 3cm X 5cm will give you perfect spacer strips to ensure adequate expansion joins between walls/Skirtings and your Vinyl CLICK & LOCK Planks.

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***** Be careful not to damage.



The Planks are designed with profiles built into the edges to allow them to interlock.

They have been engineered to lock together and maintain their connections when installed.

The flooring will naturally expand and contract from room conditions, hence the expansion space required around them. They should however remain clicked together tight during expansion.

Be extremely careful when handling planks, stacking them and transporting them.

Impacts to the engineered edge can prevent the planks from properly locking together.

Make sure that you protect the edges

when moving planks around your installation, unpacking them, or transporting them.



You can trim around damage, or clean out the damaged area to allow the planks to lock together correctly.

There are several different methods to installing these planks and which long edge should be against your starting wall. In our case we use the method where the tongue (the underfloor protruding piece) is closest to the start wall, leaving the overhang facing towards the room for attaching to the next plank. There is no right or wrong it's a case of personal preference. Our installers simply find the above method to be easier when starting off.

Tongue Overhang

(Shape indicative only)

Installation is dramatically easier when using the right tools. We recommend using an off the shelf laminate / engineered flooring installation kits, available from most local hardware stores. Additionally we use a soft-faced hammer when installing to help avoid damage to the engineered edge of the planks.



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Off the shelf Engineered Flooring / Laminate flooring kit.

 $\label{eq:pull tool} \textbf{Pull Tool} \ \text{for snugging up end planks}.$



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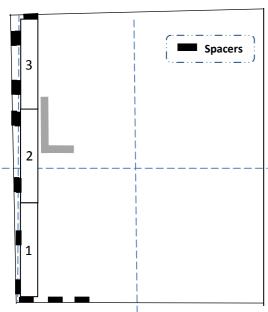
Spacers. – These particular ones allow us to put two facing together and vary the width along walls to make sure we remain straight. You can also use offcuts of planks.



Tap Block – Used between the soft-faced hammer and the engineered edge. Tapped gently this lets you ease the flooring snug to the surrounding pieces.

Soft-Faced Hammer. – This eases the impact when hitting the Tap Block / or Pull Tool, and absorbs part of the impact. This makes it easier to install the flooring without damaging the edge.

Given that you are not hitting the CLICK & LOCK Planks directly, you can use a standard claw hammer as well. Just be careful to moderate your force so that you do not damage the edge of the planks.



Facing the long wall you are starting with, place spacers against the wall and then line your CLICK & LOCK Plank up against them. It is important to take your time with this first row, as it will square everything else that follows. Make sure your planks line up and follow your chalk line from the earlier steps.

Insert or reduce spacers as needed to keep your planks supported and remain square along the chalk line.

Often walls will go in and out along their length so you may need to reduce spacer width in some places and make it wider in others.

Just keep in mind that any gap needs to be less than the skirting board you will replace or the Scotia used to cover the gap.

When you get to the end of the row, measure and cut your plank to fit the gap – don't forget to allow room for spacers

Remember that your planks need to allow space for expansion, but also follow the contour of the wall. Your Skirting or Scotia will only hide so much of a gap. It might be necessary to cut this starting row lengthways down planks to maintain a 5mm gap along the wall and to keep the other side parallel with your chalk line and square to the room.



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Once you have the first CLICK & LOCK Plank in position (Plank 1 in the diagram) line up your second plank, and raise the end of it slightly to angle the next plank into position. Once it is in position, lower it flat.

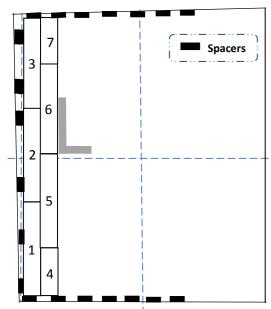






Use the Tap Block to gently tap the end of the plank so that it Locks into the Plank next to it. When done correctly the planks should sit snug next to each other and none of the base material or tongue should be visible. There should be no gap between planks.

Continue to the end of the row in the same fashion. Cut your end plank per the instructions below to fit at the end.



Cut an end Plank to be longer than 15cm (4) and to ensure that the join will not be within 15cm of the end of the planks in the previous row (Joint between Planks 1 & 2).

It is important that you calculate out the length so that your end plank in the row (7) will also be longer than 15cm and not within 15cm of the join for the previous row (Joint between Planks 2 & 3). Don't forget to allow room for the spacers.

As the ends of the rows will be covered by Skirting board or Scotia, cut them to conform to the angle of the wall. Plan your cuts to be towards the wall side so they will be hidden by the Skirting or Scotia. Keep your offcut pieces, as these can often be used to start or end another row.

To insert your new Planks, insert the short end to the plank before (e.g. Planks 5 to Plank 4) and make sure that connection is tight. Then slightly raise the plank and gently tap the plank on the long edge to

slide it sideways and connect with the preceding row (Plank 5 Connecting to Planks 1 and 2).



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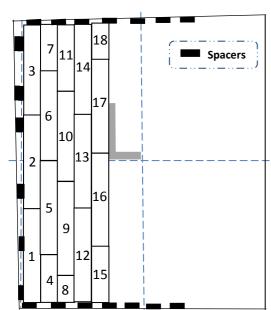








When you get to the last plank in the row, use the Pull Tool to snug the last plank in the row (7) tight against the previous plank (6)



Continue working your way across the room.

Keep an eye on the previous rows to ensure you don't separate their connections when tapping or inserting planks.

It is best to take your time and tap / ease planks gently into position. Excessive tapping / hitting planks can damage them, or make them separate from previous rows.

Keeping all connections snug when laying your floor will ensure that they do not separate when you start using the floor.

Move spacers so that they support the ends of each row and at least two spacers for the long edge of planks. Others can be removed as you go to reuse as you work across the floor. If you need extra spacers, you can cut an offcut of plank (they are 5mm thick) and use the pieces as spacers to complete your floor.

Work your way all the way across the room to the last row. Cut your planks to include spacers along the last side wall once inserted. Ease your CLICK & LOCK Planks into position using the Pull Tool to lift the side closest to the wall to aid connecting them. Once in place, use the Pull Tool to snug the plank to the row before. When finally in place, insert spacers between this last plank and the wall.







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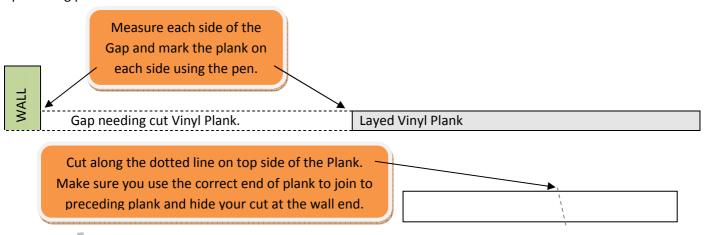


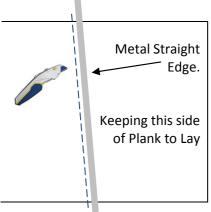
Finishing up.

Now you have your floor down, carefully remove the spacers from one wall, and then attach the Skirting or Scotia to the wall covering the expansion gap. Work your way around all the walls cutting and reattaching the Skirting or Scotia. Where you need to join between your new flooring, and existing floor in different room, or over an expansion gap, use metal Coverstrips to make the transition. If you have stairs that leave off from your Vinyl CLICK & LOCK Planks, attach stairnosings to the leading edge of the stairs to provide protection and ensure appropriate grip on your stairs.

Cutting your planks to walls and obstacles.

Where you need to cut your planks to fit between walls and the remaining planks, or around obstacles in the room it is best to "measure twice cut once". Remember to make sure that you take care to ensure you allow space for expansion, so always allow 5mm between the edge of the planks and any wall or obstacle. Remember that you measure the top layer of the plank only, do not include the tongue of the plank as this inserts to the preceding plank.





Get your marked plank and put it face up, on the cutting mat or board.

Line up your metal straight edge or T-square between the two marks towards the side that will be laid so that if you accidentally make a mistake it will not affect the portion that will get laid on the floor.

Use your Utility knife or Stanley knife to cut a straight line in the "surface wear" layer along the metal straight edge. The surface wear layer is the top layer of the planks, not the underside. Bend the plank back and forwards and the remainder of the plank will break along your cut line

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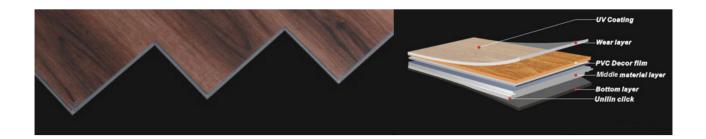


Be very careful to take it slow so that your knife does not wander away from the straight edge. Cut and fit your plank, then move on to repeat the process for the remaining planks.

Where you have poles, pillars and other obstacles, measure out where you need to cut your plank including 5mm for the expansion gap, and then follow the above instructions. Always remember it is better to cut out less plank than more, as you can always trim it down to fit in better. If you cut out too much you will then have a gap too large or have to cut other slivers of plank to infill the mistake.

* Roll / Mallet the Seams and Joints of the Vinyl CLICK & LOCK Planks (Optional).

As a final step, consider using a roller or rubber mallet to bed the vinyl planks down. Rollers can be hired from most equipment hire businesses for reasonable prices, of you can buy small hand rollers at most hardware stores, and use your body weight to apply pressure when rolling seams. This will ensure that your Vinyl CLICK & LOCK Planks properly bond together, and remain in place for years to come.



Carpet Tiles 1 are always happy to answer any questions you may have about installing your Vinyl CLICK & LOCK Planks, to ensure you get the best installation possible for your room. If you have any questions give us a call on 02 9519 8785 or 0414 266267 and we will gladly answer your questions.

Vince Perry.

Office, Storage & Display:

3 – 9 Cook Rd, Marrickville, NSW, 2204 P: (02) 9519 8785 or M: 0414 266 267 F: (02) 9519 9810



Business Hours:

Monday to Friday – 9am to 5pm Saturday – 9am to 3pm. Other times including Sundays can be arranged by appointment.