

INSTALLATION MANUAL

I. INSTALLATION MATERIALS

- Double-sided tape (only use the recommended double-sided tape). For rolled flooring installation.
- Sharp utility knife & spare blades
- Carpenter square & straight edge
- Measuring tape
- Chalk line (for layout)
- Markers (to indicate cut lines)
- Rubber gloves
- Safety glasses
- 45kg (75lbs) minimum sectional roller
- 50mm (2") masking tape (to secure seams)
- Concrete blocks, or other suitable weights (for weighting seams)

- *Only when the entire area of the floor covering needs to be glued:
- Adhesive - only use recommended adhesive, solvent-free
- Square notch trowel (for adhesive)

II. SUB-FLOOR PREPARATION

The installation of any resilient rubber flooring is only as good as the sub-floor it is laid upon. This is especially true when the flooring is glued down. Rough and uneven sub-floors can diminish the appearance, cause uneven top surfaces, and shorten the lifespan of such flooring. We therefore recommend proper preparation of such sub-floors as follows:

Existing Flooring

- Do not install over existing resilient or carpet flooring.

Wood Floors

- New wood sub-floors should be CDX exterior plywood installed smooth side up.
- All nails, staples, or screw fasteners must be caulked, and surface sealed with epoxy sealant.
- Plywood should be acclimatized for a 48-hour period prior to installation of flooring tile.
- All wood sub-floors must be clean and dry of all dust, dirt, and previous floor finishes.
- Patch cracks, holes, and rough or uneven areas with an appropriate cement based leveling compound (such as Mapei Planipatch, etc.) to manufacturer's standards.

Concrete Floors

- Ensure sub-floor is smooth and level to a tolerance of 3.2mm (1/8") in 3.05m (10').
- Ensure concrete floors have cured for minimum 6 weeks.

It is vital that a moisture test be completed prior to floor installation. Moisture is the single-most significant factor that causes bonding failure to the sub-floor. Moisture tests must be performed on all concrete floors regardless of age and grade level.

- Test shall be in accordance with **ASTM-1869** Standard Test Method for Measuring Moisture Vapor Emission Rate of Concrete Sub-floor Using Anhydrous Calcium Chloride.
- One test should be conducted for every 92.9m² (1000sqft) of flooring and the results should not exceed 2.27kg (5lbs) per 92.9m² (1000sqft) in 24 hours.
- Use ASTM F2170, the Relative-Humidity Test, as an alternate. Slab not to exceed 75% humidity.
- If test results exceed limitations or hydrostatic pressure exists, the installation must not proceed until the problem has been corrected or an approved vapor barrier underlayment is installed.

- All test results must be kept on file and be accessible upon request.
- Ensure existing concrete floors are clean, dry, and smooth.
- Remove any wax, paint, varnish, adhesive, or any other material that would prevent proper bonding of adhesive.
- Repair any low spots with a cementitious-based latex patch mix.
- Fill and smooth any rough or porous concrete sub-base prior to installing flooring.

Note: If concrete sealers, curing compounds, or floor hardeners have been applied, the surfaces must be treated prior to adhesive application to ensure proper bond.

Concrete Floors with Radiant Heating System

- Ensure concrete slab has cured appropriately.
- Prior to flooring installation, the radiant heating system must be operating between 20°C (70°F) and 30°C (85°F) for a minimum of 7 days to dissipate any moisture in the concrete and ensure proper bonding conditions.
- Turn radiant heating system off 48 hours prior to flooring installation and until minimum 48 hours after the flooring is installed.
- After installing, turn radiant heating system on again, controlling the temperature up gradually over a 48-hour period to ensure a proper bond.
- Maximum set temperature of radiant heating system must not exceed 30°C (85°F).

III. CUTTING RUBBER FLOORING

Use caution. Rubber can be cut with a utility knife using a straight edge or square as a guide. Round holes can be cut out using a hole saw or a tooth jigsaw.

IV. CLEANING AND MAINTENANCE

Initial Cleaning after Installation

- For glued down tiles and rolls, wait 24-48 hours after installation before proceeding with floor maintenance.
- For interlocking tiles, when no adhesives are used, initial cleaning can be performed immediately after installation.
- Caution should be taken in moving materials, i.e. furniture, equipment, etc., over finished flooring. To avoid damage, Plywood or Masonite should be used as a protective layer over the flooring.

Floor Cleaning and Floor Finish

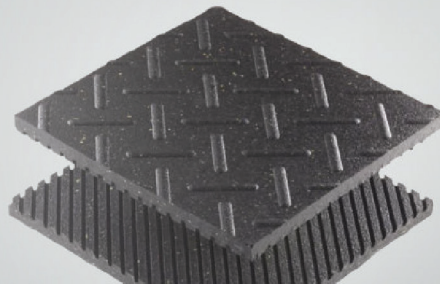
- An applied finish may alter the surfaces characteristic of the floor and is therefore not recommended.

Regular Maintenance

- Surfaces may be cleaned at any time using a damp mop with a PH neutral cleaner diluted with water. Follow immediately with a dry mop/towel to extract any moisture.

Precautions

- Surfaces must not be cleaned with any petroleum-based cleaners. If any petroleum product is spilled on the matting, it should be removed immediately to avoid any damage to the matting which also may void the warranty.



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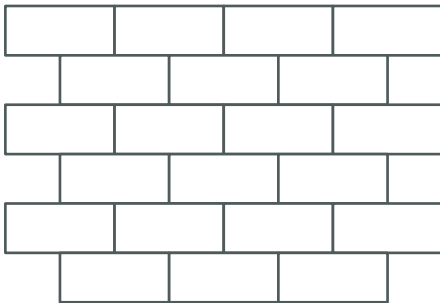
IV. TILE INSTALLATION

Before work commences, examine the areas to be covered and report any flaws or adverse conditions to the general contractor and/or architect. Do not proceed with installation until substrates and conditions comply with the requirements indicated in manufacturer's instructions.

Room temperatures for installation must be maintained at a minimum 15°C (60°F) to a maximum 24°C (75°F) and a relative humidity 65% or less for at least 48 hours before installation. These conditions must be maintained 24 hours per day for the duration of the installation and for a minimum of 72 hours after installation is complete.

- Lay flooring in a running bond/brick-lay (staggered) pattern.

Note: Some tiles will have an arrow on the underside signifying the direction of manufacture. All tiles should be installed so that the arrows are pointing in the same direction.



- Layout in such a way as to blend any color variance and to produce a minimum number of seams.
- Border widths minimum 1/3 width of full material.

Dry lay the entire floor including all cut trim prior to applying any adhesives, then view the floor under normal, occupied lighting conditions.

- Adjoin factory edge to factory edge. Where possible, place cut edge of tiles along walls or vertical surfaces.

- The floor area should be squared by locating the mid-point of the room and chalking a start line down the center of the room. Chalk another similar start line 90° and square to the first one. Begin tile installation from the point where the two chalk lines intersect.

It is the installer's responsibility to inspect the dry laid installation and notify the appropriate authority of any imperfections or irregularities prior to final adhesive installation.

Seam sealer

Depend on the type of installation or the product use, you may need to add our recommended seam sealer. This step will help hide the seams and prevent water and dust to penetrate under the tiles. You don't need to glue the tile on the floor, you only need to put sealer on the joints of the tiles. Remove the excess of sealer and clean the tile if necessary. Some products can be only assemble loose with no need of a sealer. It's the responsibility of the installer to judge if sealer is necessary. If you are not sure, please contact us.