

INSTALLATION METHOD

I. PREPARATION

1) *Floor preparation*

- Remove any loose surface dust (vacuum, degreasing or mechanical preparation if the tiles must be glued). Any machine or device must be removed from this area.
- Floor defects (holes, cracks, uneven floor) must be repaired with a rapid setting floor repair compound.

2) *Tiles preparation*

- **24 hours before laying**, store the tiles at room temperature (minimum of 15 degrees celcius) and tak off the polyethylene film and the banding.
- **A minimum ground temperature of 10°C is generally required for the tile installation.**

II. INSTALLATION

- Chalk lines are drawn in order to plan how to start installing and avoid too many cuttings (see. fig. 1).

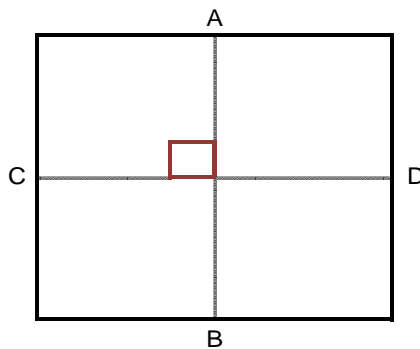


Fig. 1 : draw up median lines so as to locate the exact centre of the room; they will guide installation

TWO INSTALLATION METHODS

1) *Linear laying*

A chalk line is drawn along one of the walls, taking into consideration a perimeter gap minimum 5 mm to be left along the walls and any obstacles.

The tiles will be laid from right to left, then from left to right every 2 or 3 rows (see. fig. 2).



Fig. 2

Leave any cutting to the very end once all full tiles have been laid, so that the floor can get stabilise.

2) *Pyramidal laying*

After the chalk line is drawn the laying will start from the central axis, taking into account a perimeter expansion joint of 5 mm (see. fig. 3).

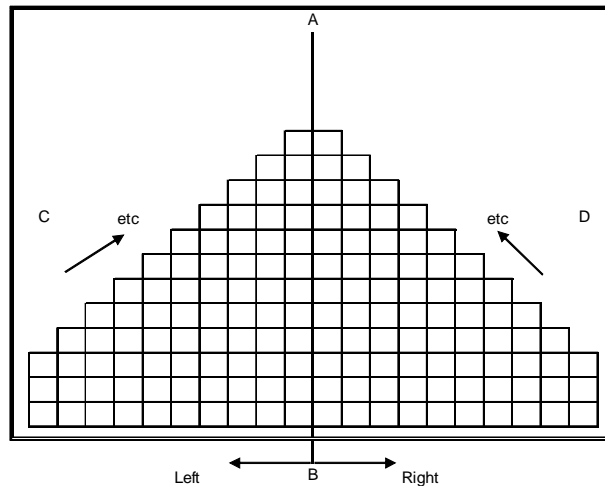


Fig. 3

The laying will be done on the right of the axis then on the left going up along the axis; in case there is an obstacle (a machine for instance), tiles will be laid all around and then fitted to the pyramid (see. fig. 4). No change in laying continuity.

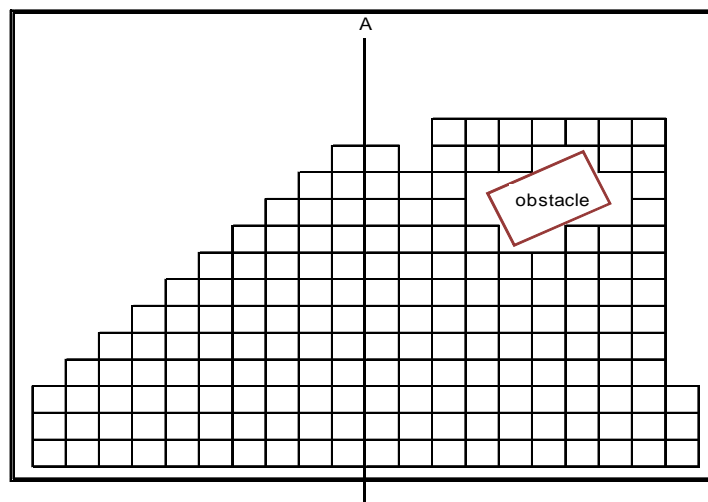


Fig. 4

- Do any cutting at the end of the tile laying, once the floor covering is stabilised;

OBSTACLES

- In cases where there are obstacles, this will be done around the obstacle as installation progresses, taking into account a perimeter expansion gap of 5 mm.
- Obstacles are either fixed elements such as pillars or pipes, or removable elements such as machines or any other device over 50kg.

ACCESSORIES

- Accessories will be installed at the end of the installation, such as skirts.

III. Gluing

The weight of the tiles together with the interlocking system allows for a loose laid installation. However, some mechanical (heavy plant traffic) or climatic conditions (hot temperature, exposure to the sun) will require a complete or partial gluing.

Two possible methods : two-component glue or double-sided adhesive tape.

1 – Floor preparation before bonding (see. paragraph I) :

a) With a two-component polyurethane glue

A mechanical preparation applied to the floor is necessary (eg : sandblasting, grinding...).

b) With a double-sided adhesive tape

The floor must be perfectly flat and even so that the adhesive tape can fully adhere. Before starting, the floor must absolutely be cleaned from any dust, debris or non-adhesive parts.

Suitable for use on the following floors:

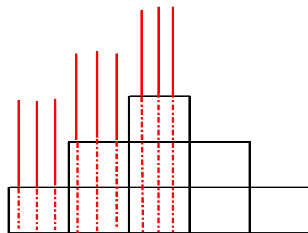
- Ceramic
- Old smooth and perfectly adhesive resin
- Concrete floor (quartz)
- Plastic covering (30 x 30 cm tiles) and all kinds of flat and adhesive linoleum.

2 - Bonding :

- **Bond using a double-sided adhesive tape**
- **Use a strong adhesive tape: we can supply the correct product.**

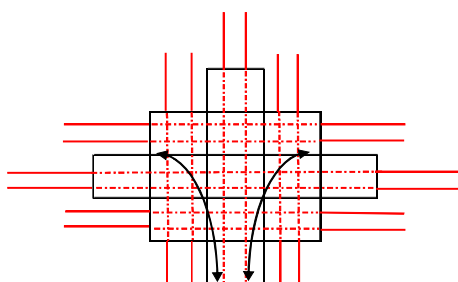
Bonding instructions :

3 adhesive strips must be stuck on each tile width on the whole area (example n°1)



Example 1 : Laying method
3 strips of adhesive tape
on each tile for the whole area

If there is any rotating or skidding traffic, cross the adhesive tape (example n°2).



Example 2 : Skidding or rotating traffic
This laying method can be complementary to example 1