



INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR CREATE TILES

The material

The material is a woven vinyl product backed with glass-fibre-reinforced vinyl.

Since the material is a woven product, its structure is naturally irregular.

The material is not approved for wet rooms.

Requirements

The sub-floor must be clean, dry and free from cracks. Any adhesion-impairing spots of paint, oil, etc. and any dust should be removed. Please note that asphalt, spillages of oil, impregnating agents and felt pen markings can cause discolouration.

When installing on raised floor systems ensure that the panels are in level. Install the tiles randomly over the panels. Preferably use tackifier.

Necessary damp-proofing must be in place to prevent harmful moisture coming into contact with the flooring. Follow national rules and regulations with regard to moisture in floor structures. In the absence of such rules and regulations, use the following as guidelines.

When laying this product, the RH in any sub-floor of normal structural concrete must not exceed 85 %. This value only applies to construction moisture. Measuring must always be performed by specially trained personnel.

Sub-floors of sheet material are assumed to contain an 8 % moisture ratio (which corresponds to 40 % RH at +20°C), so that no movement occurs that may subsequently cause damage. In the event of any piping in floors, pipes must be laid so that the flooring material is not continuously exposed to temperatures higher than 30°C, as otherwise discolouration and other changes to the material can occur. This also applies to areas with underfloor heating.

Preparations

Carefully remove all dust and loose particles.

When using leveling compound, it is important to achieve the necessary strength and evenness.

Highly or unevenly absorbent sub-floors should be pre-glued with diluted floor adhesive (1:4). The pre-glued layer must be completely dry before commencing laying. Installation on an existing plastic covering is not recommended. With painted sub-floors, there is a risk of discolouration. Existing paint must be removed.

Use pencil for any markings. Use material from the same production batch.

Before installation, material, adhesive and sub-floor must be allowed to adjust to room temperature, i.e. a temperature of at least +18°C. The relative air humidity must be 30-60 %. Higher levels of air humidity result in longer drying times and a risk of blistering.

Installation

Make sure that the tiles have adjusted to room temperature before installation and that the boxes of tiles are on a level surface. Acclimatisation can take several days for complete pallets.

Installation should take place at a room temperature of at least +18°C. The relative air humidity in the premises must be 30-60%. Higher levels of air humidity result in longer drying times and a risk of blistering.

Use adhesives designed for vinyl flooring.

Employ wet gluing for absorbent sub-floors. With sealed sub-floors (e.g. damp-proofed sub-floor), use late wet gluing to early sticky gluing. Late sticky gluing will result in a poorer glue joint and you also run the risk of the glued edges standing out from the surface of the flooring. Normal consumption is around 4 m²/litre of adhesive for absorbent sub-floors and around 5 m²/litre for non-absorbent sub-floors. Installation time depends on various things, including type of sub-floor, absorption capacity of sub-floor, temperature and air humidity in the room.

Tackifier can be handy to use if it is necessary to be able to lift the tiles, e.g. installation on raised floor systems.

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For best results, the tiles should be turned one quarter-turn to form a chequered pattern (see figure 1). It also works to lay the tiles in the same direction. If this is the case, we recommend laying the tiles using a so-called bricklay, i.e. offset half a tile to the side (see figure 2). This gives a more uniform result than laying with a continuous joint, which is also possible (see figure 3). Since the material is a woven fabric with natural variations in structure, slight differences in shade may be seen if the tiles are laid in the same direction. Take note of the direction of the arrow on the reverse as per figures 1, 2 and 3.

Figure1

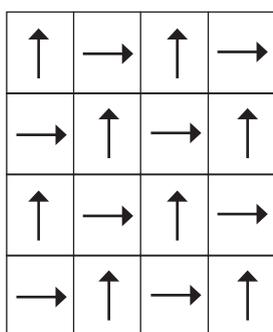


Figure 2

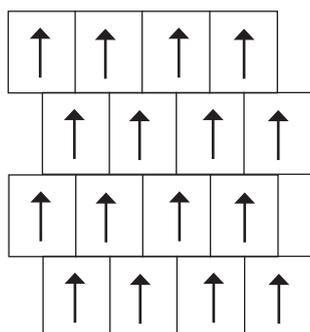
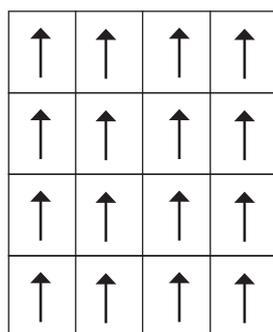


Figure 3



Bolon tiles should be installed using traditional installation methods for flooring tiles.

1. It is usual to begin installation from the centre of the room. In corridors and small rooms it may be simpler to work from one side to the other and use the centre line as a guide mark.

2. The centre line can be drawn out as follows: Draw a line from the centre between two of the walls. Then draw the second line to form a cross with the other line. To achieve a right angle, the 3:4:5 method can be used.

3. Begin laying tiles at the centre point. Work outwards from the first tile, creating a pyramid. Continue in this way until the first quarter of the floor is complete. Be careful to follow the guidelines and ensure that the tiles fit closely together. If the first tiles do not follow the guidelines, this will affect the whole process. Only spread adhesive over an area of a size that can be covered with tiles while the adhesive retains the right consistency.

4. As it takes time to cut edge tiles, it may be best to spread adhesive on the area where complete tiles will be laid first. Once this is done, cut all edge tiles and lay them at the same time.

5. After installation, run a joint roller over all joints lengthways and crossways with a minimum pressure of 75 kg.

Miscellaneous

- If the material is being installed on steps, mouldings must be used.
- Wheels on office chairs must be polyamide (hard type, designed for textile flooring).
- Furniture must have feet of teflon, polythene, stainless steel or similar.
- Some types of rubber found in wheels of trolleys, entrance mats, etc. can cause discolouration in the form of migration. This type of discolouration cannot be removed.

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