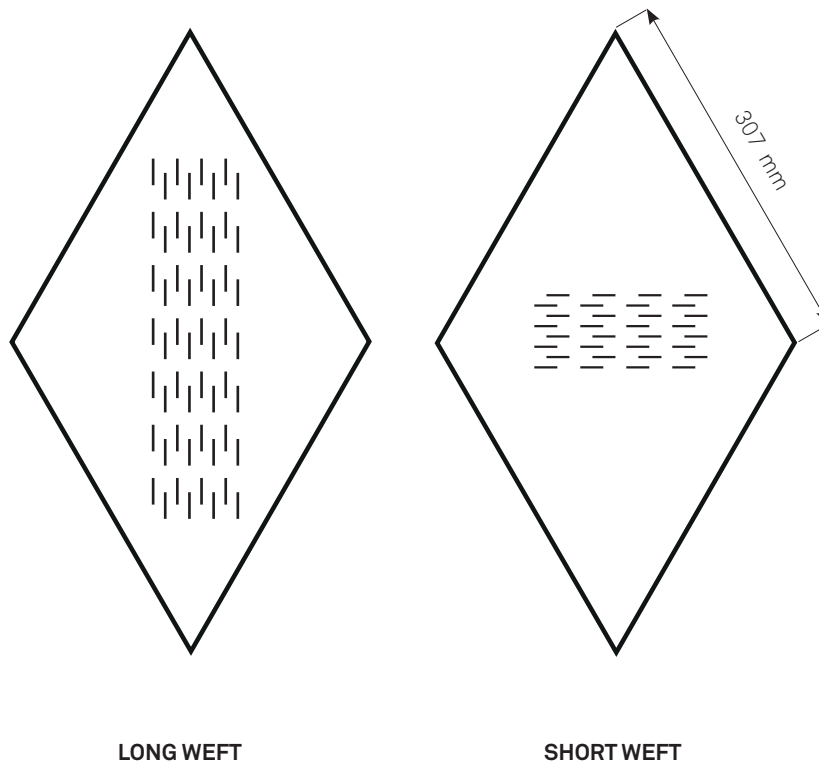


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INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS LINK

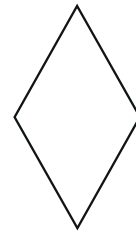


The dotted lines show the direction of the weft yarn. The weft, is the thinner yarn, which is drawn through the warp, the thicker yarn. Depending on the direction of the weft, a different effect can be seen.

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MATERIALS

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

1. 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.

2a. 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.

2b. 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.

3. 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

1. Carefully remove all dust and loose particles. When using levelling compound, it is important to achieve the necessary strength and evenness. For best results $\pm 2\text{mm}/2\text{m}$ and $\pm 1\text{mm}/0,25\text{m}$ or better is recommended.

2. Highly or unevenly absorbent sub-floors should be preglued 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.

3. Use a pencil for any markings.

INSTALLATION

1. 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.

2. 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.

3. The tiles shall always be permanent installed.

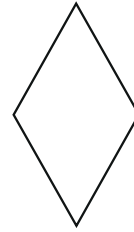
4. Use adhesives designed for vinyl flooring.

5. 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.

6. Installation time depends on various things, including type of sub-floor, absorption capacity of sub-floor, temperature and air humidity in the room.

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LAYING PATTERNS

The purpose of Bolon Tiles is to provide opportunities for creative installations. Dependent on the tiles' shape and how they are installed in relation to each other, different effect/pattern arises. Please confirm with the client how the tiles should be installed before installation begins.

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

The box contains tiles with short and long weft. Separation should be done prior to the installation.

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

- Wheels on office chairs must be polyamide (hard type, designed for textile flooring).
- Furniture must have feet of teflon, polythene, stainless steel or similar without sharp edges.
- 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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