

# BOLON BY JEAN NOUVEL DESIGN



## INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS ROLLS

### 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

**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 leveling compound, it is important to achieve the necessary strength and evenness. For best result max  $\pm 5\text{mm}/2\text{m}$  and  $\pm 1,2\text{mm}/0,25\text{m}$  or better is recommended.

**2.** 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/linoleum/wood flooring must be assessed case by case depending on the floor condition, the installation method and other conditions. With painted sub-floors, there is a risk of discolouration. Existing paint must be removed.

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

**4.** Take into account incoming light and high-traffic areas when installing. Avoid joints across the material, since pattern matching is not possible. The lengths must be laid in the same direction (see arrow on reverse).

### INSTALLATION

**1.** 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.

**2.** Use adhesives designed for vinyl flooring. Normal consumption is around 4 m<sup>2</sup>/litre of adhesive for absorbent sub-floors and around 5 m<sup>2</sup>/litre for non-absorbent sub-floors.

**3.** Always employ sticky adhesive, even for absorbent sub-floors. This is to avoid bubbles due to the flooring being stiff and not adhering firmly to the adhesive if it is wetglued. Be careful to ensure that the entire floor covering is in contact with the adhesive by using a heavy roller or similar.

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

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### IMPORTANT!

The lengths are overlapped and then double-cut in order to achieve a tight seam (see images below).

Mark the location of the seam to facilitate the next stage.

After installation, run a joint roller over the installation with a minimum pressure of 75 kg.

### WELDING

The seams must always be chemically welded. Use chemical welding fluid TYPE A from Werner Müller or TYPE F from CeGe Floor with a pointed needle to get down into the seam. A welded seam has much greater strength, and you avoid future dirt accumulation in the seam.

**1.** Adhesive residues in the seam must be avoided since it will make the seam more visible and sensitive for dirt, also the strength will be less. To avoid adhesive in/around the seam, make sure that the adhesive is dry (12-24h) before cold welding.

**2.** Apply masking tape over the seam and press the tape properly with your hand or a roller. Use Werner Mueller tape item no. 50000 or an equivalent. Make a trial seam or weld a smaller distance first in order to ensure that the tape works with the cold welding liquid.

**3.** Cut the tape at the seam with a rotary cutter or an ordinary straight mat knife.

**4.** Shake the tube of cold welding liquid and apply the liquid by pressing the needle deep down into the seam in order to ensure that the liquid penetrates down. Work with two hands by pressing the needle with one finger and squeezing the tube carefully with the other hand. Apply so that there is a 5-mm-wide layer of cold welding liquid on the tape.

**5.** Remove the tape after approx. 10 minutes by pulling carefully backwards.

### MISCELLANEOUS

**a,** If the material is being installed on steps, mouldings must be used.

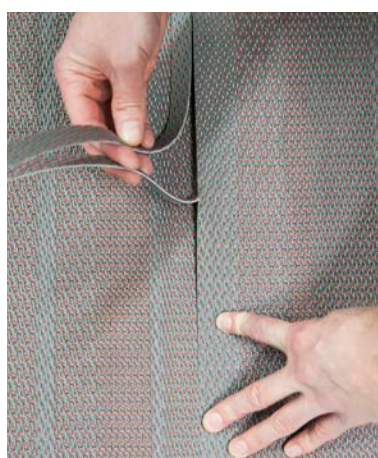
**b,** Wheels on office chairs must be polyamide (hard type, designed for textile flooring).

**c,** Furniture must have feet of teflon, polythene, stainless steel or similar.

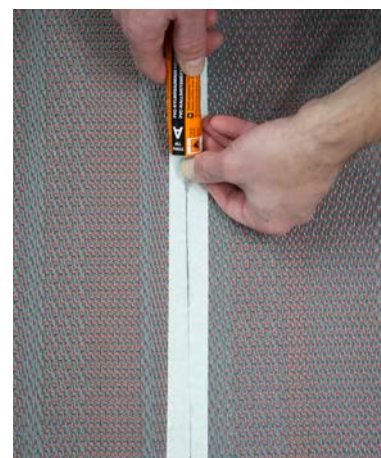
**d,** Certain types of rubber found in wheels of trolleys, entrance mats, etc. can cause discolouration in the form of migration. This type of discolouration cannot be removed.



1.



2.



3.

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## INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS TILES

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### 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.

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

**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 leveling compound, it is important to achieve the necessary strength and evenness. For best result max  $\pm 3\text{mm}/2\text{m}$  and  $\pm 1,2\text{mm}/0,25\text{m}$  or better is recommended.

**2.** 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/linoleum/wood flooring must be assessed case by case depending on the floor condition, the installation method and other conditions. With painted sub-floors, there is a risk of discolouration. Existing paint must be removed.

**3.** Use pencil for any markings.

**4.** 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

**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.** Use adhesives designed for vinyl flooring.

**4.** 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 m<sup>2</sup>/litre of adhesive for absorbent sub-floors and around 5 m<sup>2</sup>/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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## INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS TILES

The tiles can be installed classic quarter turned to form a chequered pattern as well as installed in same direction. In case of installing according to figure 2, 3 or 4 the tiles shall be mixed before installation for best result (see images on page 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.

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

**a,** If the material is being installed on steps, mouldings must be used.

**b,** Wheels on office chairs must be polyamide (hard type, designed for textile flooring).

**c,** Furniture must have feet of teflon, polythene, stainless steel or similar.

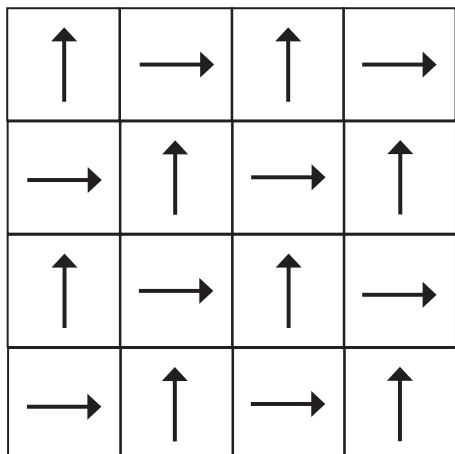
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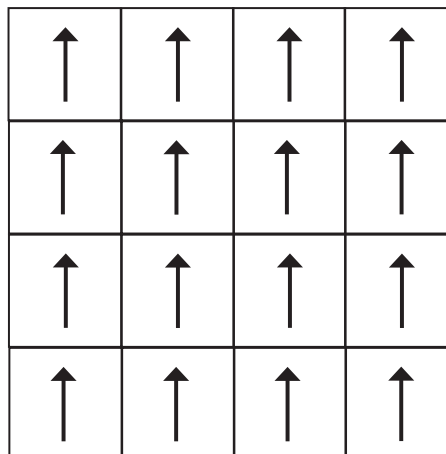
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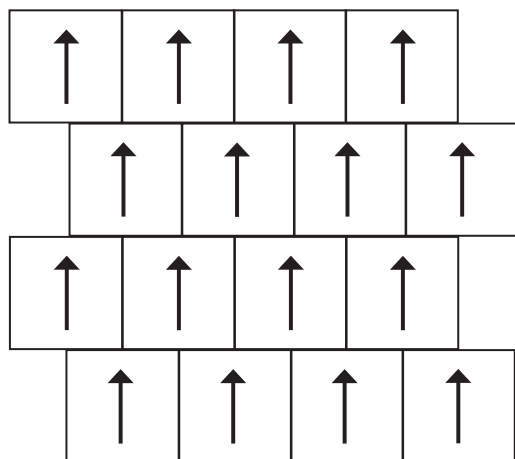
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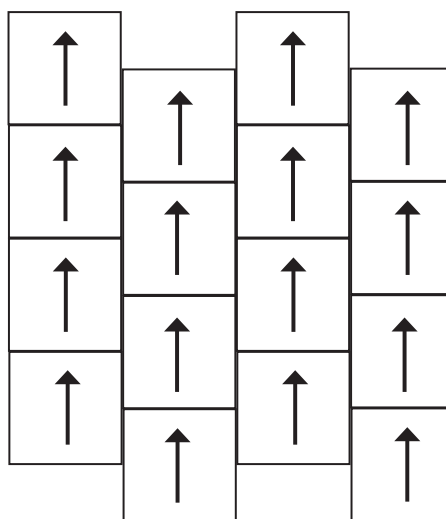
1. Tiles turned one quarter-turn to form a chequered pattern.



2. Mixed tiles with a continuous joint.



3. Mixed tiles in a so-called bricklay, i.e. offset half a tile to the side.



4. Mixed tiles in a so-called bricklay, i.e. offset half a tile.

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