



FLOW

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS ROLLS - BOLON GREEN WELD

THE MATERIAL

The material is a woven vinyl product backed with glass fiber 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 subfloor 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.
- 2.** 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.
- 3.** When laying this product, the RH in any subfloor of normal structural concrete must not exceed 85%. This value only applies to construction moisture. Measuring must always be performed by specially trained personnel.
- 4.** Subfloors 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 ± 5 mm/2m and $\pm 1,2$ mm/0,25m or better is recommended.
- 2.** For highly or unevenly absorbing subfloors primer can be used. The primer must be completely dry before installation begins.
Installation on existing floor coverings of plastic/linoleum/wood must be assessed on a case by case basis depending on the subfloor condition, installation method and other conditions. With painted subfloors, there is a risk of discolouration.
- 3.** Before installation the material, adhesive and subfloor must be allowed to adjust to room temperature, i.e. a temperature of at least +18°C - 25°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.** Use adhesives designed for vinyl flooring. Normal consumption is around 4 m²/liter of adhesive for absorbent subfloors and around 5 m²/liter for non-absorbent subfloors.
- 2.** Always employ sticky adhesive even for absorbent subfloors. This is to avoid bubbles due to the flooring being stiff and not adhering firmly to the adhesive if it is wet glued. Make sure the entire floor covering is in contact with the adhesive by using a joint roller.
Installation time depends on various things, including type of subfloor, absorption capacity of subfloor, temperature and air humidity in the room.
- 3.** Use pencil for any markings. If material from many rolls needed, use rolls from same batch and use them in number order.

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PROCEDURE

1. Cut the required lengths.

Since the floor change appearance depending on light, direction of installation and the viewer position, consider incoming light and traffic areas when installing.

Avoid joints across the material. This is particular important for striped or patterned articles where it is not possible for the stripes to be centered with each other across the entire width. The lengths must be laid in the same direction (see arrow on reverse).

2. The lengths are overlapped by approximately 4 cm and then double-cut in order to achieve a tight seam. For patterned articles, the overlap can have a specific dimension. See page 4.



3. Roll/fold the first sheet. Mark the position of the joint on the subfloor.



4. Roll/fold over the adjoining sheet and put masking tape on the sub-floor along the middle of the joint.



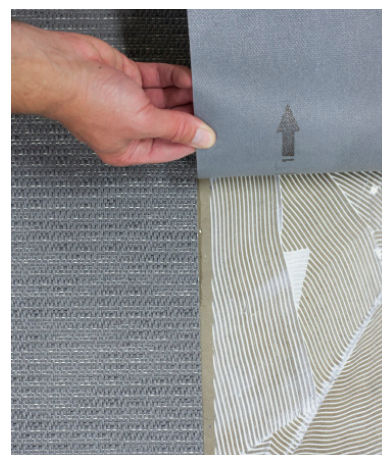
5. Glue the subfloor and remove the masking tape while still reachable.



6. Straighten out the first sheet.



7. Add Bolon Green Welding along the cross-section area of the sheet. Avoid overflow on floor covering surface.



8. Straighten out the adjoining sheet.

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PROCEDURE

9. Remove possible surplus Bolon Green Welding with a damp cloth.

10. Use a joint roller to ensure good contact between sub-floor and floor covering.

11. Repeat steps 3-10 for the rest of the sheets.

For more information, see the Bolon Green Welding box.

MISCELLANEOUS

a, If the material is being installed on stairs, 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, 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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1. Overlap 2 sheets of flooring 4 cm and double cut.



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2.

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INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS ROLLS - CHEMICAL WELD

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.

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 covering is not recommended. 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. The lengths must be laid in the same direction (see arrow on reverse). 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. 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 m²/litre of adhesive for absorbent sub-floors and around 5 m²/litre for non-absorbent sub-floors.

3. 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.

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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INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS ROLLS - CHEMICAL WELD

IMPORTANT!

The lengths are overlapped by approx. 4 cm and then double-cut in order to achieve a tight seam (see images on page 3).

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.

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INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS 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

1. The subfloor 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.

2. 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.

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

4. Subfloors 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 $\pm 3\text{mm}/2\text{m}$ and $\pm 1,2\text{mm}/0,25\text{m}$ or better is recommended.

2. For highly or unevenly absorbing subfloors, primer can be used. The primer must be completely dry before installation begins.

Installation on existing floor coverings of plastic/linoleum/wood must be assessed on a case by case basis depending on the subfloor condition, installation method and other conditions. With painted subfloors, there is a risk of discolouration.

3. Before installation the material, adhesive and subfloor must be allowed to adjust to room temperature, i.e. a temperature of at least +18°C - 25°C. Make sure that the tiles boxes are on a level surface. 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. Use adhesives designed for vinyl flooring. Normal consumption is around 4 m²/liter of adhesive for absorbent subfloors and around 5 m²/liter for non-absorbent subfloors.

2. Employ wet gluing for absorbent subfloors. With sealed subfloors (e.g. damp proofed subfloor), use late wet gluing to early sticky gluing. Make sure the tiles are in contact with the adhesive by using a joint roller.

Tackifier can be handy to use if it is necessary to be able to lift the tiles, e.g. installation on raised floor systems. Installation time depends on various things, including type of subfloor, absorption capacity of subfloor, temperature and air humidity in the room.

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INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS TILES

3. Use pencil for any markings.

4. For best results, the tiles should be turned one quarter-turn to form a chequered pattern (see figure 1, page 3).

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 brick lay, i.e. offset half a tile to the side (see figure 2, page 3).

This gives a more uniform result than laying with a continuous joint, which is also possible (see figure 3, 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 as per figures 1, 2 and 3, page 3.

PROCEDURE

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

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

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

3. Begin laying tiles at the center 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

1. If the material is being installed on stairs, mouldings must be used.

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

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

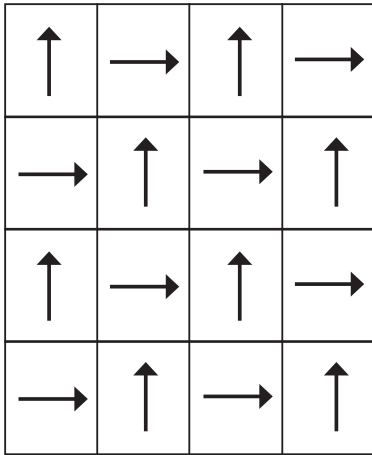
4. Some types of rubber found in wheels of trolleys, entrance mats, etc. can cause discolouration in the form of migration. This type of discolouration cannot be removed.

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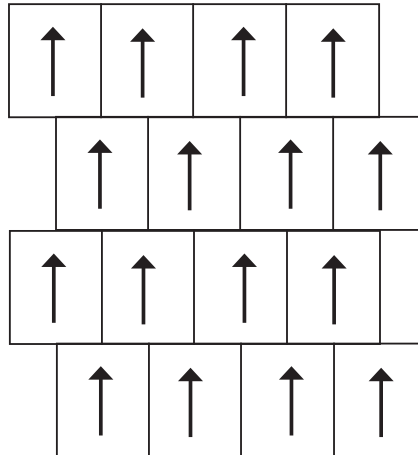
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INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS TILES



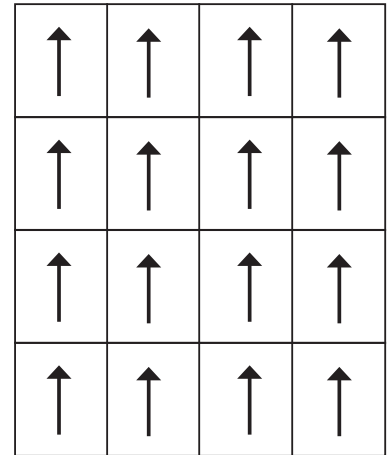
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1. Tiles turned one quarter-turn to form a chequered pattern.



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2. Tiles in a so-called bricklay, i.e. offset half a tile to the side.



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3. Tiles with a continuous joint.

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