Complete floor system

- Wax
- Flooring
- Adhesive
- Self-leveling
- Primer
- Subfloor

Hardness, Flatness, moisture
Contraction Joint, Contaminant, Subfloor Temperature, Indoor Temperature, Wet Area
Subfloor inspection is the responsibility of the installer. It protects yourself against claims and technical problems.

The installer needs to carry out all necessary subfloor tests prior to flooring installation, and ensure the unqualified subfloor can be repaired, to meet the installation requirements.

If the customer refuses to repair the defect of subfloor, the installer should refuse to continue installation.

*The time to repair the flooring system must be quite more than repair the subfloor!*
Condition 1

Temperature
15-35 degree centigrade

Humidity
- Moisture percentage of subfloor should be less than 4% RH
  (If the value is higher than 8%, stop installation)
- Moisture percentage of air should be 20%-75% RH
Condition 2

Hardness
Making lines on subfloor by using part a and part b, the subfloor need to fix if there are 1/3 acute angle intersections are damaged (total 18 acute angle intersections)

Height difference between each two meters must be less than 2mm
Pre-installation

To make the flooring materials adapt construction site condition, it should have a pre-installation process.

- Make sure the subfloor is smooth, hard, clean and dry
- Pave an effective damp proof membrane on subfloor
- Open the package, put the flooring in one pile (surface to surface, bottom to bottom, at least 20 layers)

The flooring must be allowed to acclimatize 24 hours before installation and the room temperature need to be between 18-24 degree centigrade.
Clean

Subfloor should be flat, solid, dry and clean. Make sure there is no crack and residuum (oil paint, dyestuff, wax...) before installation.

- Long handled scraper knife
- Polisher
- Dust collector
Fix

Small crack
- Seal with suitable primer

Big crack
- Cut the crack
- Clean the dust
- Fill with double-component polyurethane repair adhesive and stainless steel bar

Expansion joint
- Without the agreement from designer, don’t install self-leveling in this area
Seal

Primer is used to lose the pore and crack on subfloor, reduce the absorptive character, at the same time, it can increase the adhesive ability between subfloor and adhesive.

**Absorbent subfloor** (Cement, concrete)
Use absorbent primer *TOSION 623*
20kg/bucket
160-180sq.m./bucket

**Non-absorbent subfloor** (Marble, ceramic, glass)
Use non-absorbent primer *TOSION 538*
5kg/bucket
120-140sq.m./bucket

- Roller brush
Absorbent subfloor
According to local situation
Wait 1-2 hours

Non-absorbent subfloor
Wait it totally dry
Flat

Self-leveling is used to make the subfloor flat and improve its strengthen before install vinyl flooring. Inspect the flatness again and make sure the height difference is less than 2mm.

TOSION 666
25kg/bag
6-7sq.m./bag

- Blender
- Rake
- Long tine spiked roller
- Spike Shoes
Thickness

According to local situation
2-3mm

Drying time
24 hours
Coat adhesive onto the self-leveling for sticking vinyl flooring. (5 degree centigrade temperature required)

Vinyl flooring tile
*TOSION 300*
20kg/bucket can coat 120-140sq.m.
10-15mins waiting time after coated

Vinyl flooring sheet
*TOSION 050*
25kg/bucket can coat 60-70sq.m.
30-45mins waiting time after coated

- Adhesive spreader
To avoid color difference, installer need to check the flooring colors first. If there have two batch of products with color difference, install them in different areas.
Stick 2

Normally install the sheet flooring perpendicular to the wall, according to the light direction.

- A hook type knife is better a straight type knife
- Double check scratch, color difference, stains, crease on flooring
- Install from the middle of the construction site (big area), never install from the wall
- Use a 30KG or 50KG press roller venting the air between self-leveling and flooring.

- Safety knife
- Cork board
- Small/big single-wheel press roller
- Double-wheel press roller
- 30kg/50kg press roller
Edge 1: LVT

1. Put “a” on “b”
2. Cut according to the right side of “a”
3. “b” will divided into “c” and “d”
4. Put “d” into the interstice
5. Use a similar color wall-base to make everything perfect
Edge 2: Sheet flooring

To avoid bacteria breeding and achieve dust prevention, the sheet flooring can install up to the wall. (instead of skirting directly)

Different adhesive
- Use double-component adhesive on the floor
- Use all-purpose adhesive on the wall
After 24 hours

Welding the gap between each flooring pieces

Weld method

Seamless splice / Cold welding / Hot welding
Weld 1: Seamless splice

**Advantage**
No need welding rods or cold welding fluid

**Disadvantage**

**Installation**
- Put a onto b (2cm overlap part c)
- Cut the overlap part c
- Stick b in close proximity to a
Weld 2: Cold welding (base on 1)

Advantage
Cold welding fluid is a kind of diaphanous liquid, the joint gap will be unobvious.

Disadvantage

Installation
- Stick a paper tape on the seams between each flooring pieces
- Cut the paper tape along the seams
- Infuse cold welding fluid through the seams
- Peel the paper tape after 20mins (according to cold welding fluid instructions)
Weld 3: Hot welding

Advantage
Cheap and almost all vinyl flooring can use hot welding install method.

Disadvantage
Difficult to install

Installation
- Make groove by using groove machine (2/3 of the flooring thickness)
- Clean the dust inside groove
- Put the welding rod into the groove with welding gun (500-600 degree centigrade)
- Cut the redundant part over flooring with quarter-moon knife
Wax

Not only close the flooring surface, avoid it from scratch and dust, but also make the maintenance easily.

- Clean the flooring before wax
- Mix wax with water (according to wax instructions)
- Wax with a brand-new waxing-mop or roller brush

Suggest product
3M wax
ACCESSORIES
THANKS FOR WATCHING

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