

Installation Instructions

There are three ways to install our Liquidfloor™ flooring tiles:

- 1.) Butt joint the tiles without sealing the joint. In most instances Liquidfloor™ floor tiles install very much like any ceramic tile - they simply do not require grout or mortar. This is the method in which most flooring tiles are installed.
- 2.) Silicone the joints. This method can be utilized when waterproofing of joints is required. Installation can be messy if the installer doesn't take the time.
- 3.) In the case of hospitals, etc. the joint lines need to be welded with a pvc cord (small machines which weld the joints together) – which is a simple and standard procedure for experienced installers.

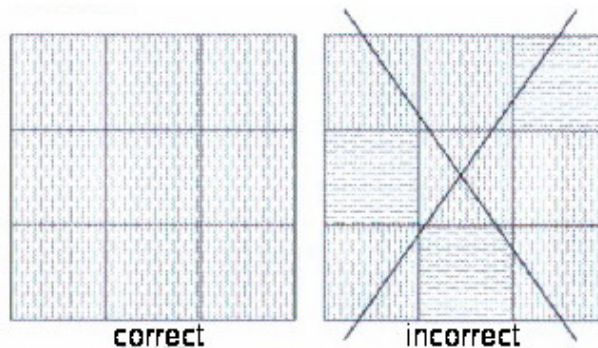
Tiles should always be laid on smooth and flat surfaces. The surface must be:

- Hard – non pliable
- Dry – The degree of humidity should not be more than 3%. Test the dryness using a hygrometer if there is a question as to the dryness.
- Smooth – The surface the tiles rest on should be completely horizontal and flat. Any differences in level can cause a non-uniform color distribution. Apply a leveling product before installation if the surface is not already level.

Use polyurethane or aqueous base bi-component glues - example ([MAPEI G19](#)).

For a temporary installation use short strips of an industrial double sided tape along the entire perimeter of the tiles. (Use caution during the removal of the tiles.)

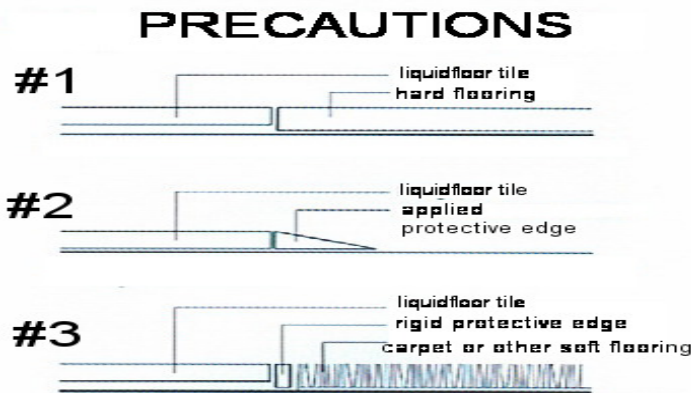
Please note that the tiles have a top surface which has a linear orientation. The tiles should be laid keeping the grain in the same direction.



PRECAUTIONS

DO NOT TRY TO BEND OR FOLD THE TILES IN ANY WAY.

- Tiles should not be cut in the field - this will cause failure of the tiles.
The edge of the tile is very delicate and should be protected when installed
- 1- if being installed as an insert within a second rigid flooring material –the edge of the tile must be level or below the other flooring material
 - 2- if being installed above an existing floor ,a protective transition edge is required to be installed
 - 3- if being installed as an insert within a carpet or other soft flooring material ,a protective edge is to be placed between the two materials
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Storage

Attention should be paid to the environmental conditions which occur during installation and/or storage.
Storage should always involve stacking the tiles two by two to avoid bending of the tiles.

The tiles **MUST** be kept in a horizontal position during storage.

When the tiles are not installed permanently, the perimeters of the tiles are sensitive to impact blows. Move and handle with care.

The Liquidfloor™ floor tiles resist temperatures up to 140° F (60° C), however the best results are obtained at room temperatures between 50° F (10° C) and 104° F (40° C). The tiles react normally at lower temperatures as well but are more sensitive to damage in colder temperatures.

Maintenance

To obtain best results, periodically use a auto polishing metallic wax.

This should be applied **ONLY** with a mop directly to the surface.

The tiles can be cleaned as well using common detergents.

The rate of which the tiles should be cleaned depends on the amount of traffic that may occur for each installation.

Do not use solvent wax and always avoid PVC solvents and acetones
DO NOT use automatic cleaning machinery or polishing pads on the tiles. These machines can cause **SERIOUS** damage to the tiles

Care should be taken when the tiles butt against carpet or other flooring products which automatic cleaning machinery is used to clean.

Place protective pads under furniture and chair legs to protect the tile surface.

Cleaning advice

Ink, Blood, Mustard, Tomatoes, Urine –

Use diluted chlorine or hydrogen peroxide (30 volumes) and add a few drops of ammonia or alcohol vinegar. Apply to surface without rubbing and rinse thoroughly.

Rust –

Use rustproof or oxalic acid (rinse).

Paint, Rubber Marks, Ball Point Pen, Marker, Hard oil –

Use mineral turpentine. Rub with detergents and rinse thoroughly.

Cigarette burns –

Rub slightly with a double abrasive paper. Apply an emulsion over the surface

Technical Data

Thickness: 1/4" (6 – 7 mm)

Weight: 5.8 lbs. each (2.63 kg)

Shore/Durometer: D 66/77

The hardness testing of plastics is most commonly measured by the Shore (Durometer) test. This test method measures the resistance of the plastic toward indentation. Shore Hardness is the preferred method for rubbers/elastomers.

Fire reaction: class 1

Liquids used are non-toxic and safe for all environments.

Top surface meets ADA requirements for anti-slip.

Our tiles are made up of two sheets of polycarbonate – the top is an anti-slip surface and the lower is a shockproof layer. The two sheets are combined and sealed with rigid polycarbonate becoming a single piece. Polycarbonate is a plastic material that perfectly withstands shock or impact when applied at room temperature. The tiles are approx. 1/4" thick.

Each tile is tested individually by overloading half of the surface with a load distributed which amount to 500 kg per square meter.

Tiles which do not have proper support (resting on a flat surface) or which are not fixed to the floor could bend slightly because of the passing of time or heat. This problem can be solved prior to the installation process. Please follow the previous instructions for installation and storage specifications.