

Laying Quality Vinyl Tile

And

Installing Floor Accessories

'Dynoflex' vinyl tile can be laid over many different types of subfloor such as concrete slab, terrazzo, old or new wood flooring. Most important, the surface must be **dry, smooth, hard and clean** to ensure best result.

Tools And Materials

1. Special purpose adhesive. Black '**Dynokote**' or white '**Dynoglue**' is ideal. (One kilogram of adhesives will cover an area of 4-5 sqm.) For 'do-it-yourself' enthusiasts, the white '**Dynoglue**' is recommended.

2. '**Dynobond**' rubber cement for installing skirting mold, tiles nosing, trimming and tread.

3. Scraper stiff and thick, at least 3 inches wide for scraping residual cement on the surface.

4. 2-by-2-by-4 inches coarse rub brick for smoothing out the surface.

5. Broom for sweeping the surface, and chalked string for chalking the lines.

6. Linoleum knife (cutter) for cutting or scoring the tiles, and measuring tape.

7. Notched trowel. Thin-blade trowel can be notched by a file to make notches 2 millimeters apart.

Preparing The Surface

Since vinyl tile is installed directly on the subfloor, the condition of the subfloor's surface is of prime importance. It must be **smooth, hard, and clean**. Therefore, preparing the surface prior to laying is absolutely necessary.

Note: If the subfloor to be worked on is the ground floor, it should be checked for moisture. Simply place a bowl up-side-down on the subfloor. Weigh it down with heavy object and leave it overnight. If vapor forms inside the bowl, the subfloor is not dry enough.

Concrete Subfloor

In case of concrete slab, use the scrape to scraper to scraper off any residual cement. Then, with the rub brick, smooth out the entire surface, including every tight corner. Sweep clean the floor. (If the subfloor is not level or irregular with bumps or dents, or has cleavage, it must be leveled with cement.)

Note: Never wash the surface with water since it must be absolutely dry before installation.

Wooden Subfloor

Smooth out any bumps, fill any holes and cleavage, and sand the entire surface. (Some repair works might be needed for old weak floor.)

Finding The Starting Line

It is more convenient to start installation work inward from the door for a small room. (For larger rooms, start from the line at the middle of the room.) Using the longest wall as a reference, the starting line must be perpendicular to the wall. The distance of this line from the wall is calculated in such a way that when all tiles are laid down, the tiles bordering the walls that might have to be cut or trimmed should be of the same size and not too small. Mark both ends of this line and do not place adhesive over the markings.

Applying Adhesive

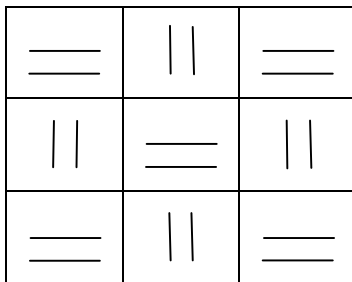
Black 'Dynokote' or white 'Dynoglue' should be stirred well before use. Pour the adhesive onto the floor, 1-2 kilograms at a time. With a notched trowel, spread the adhesive evenly over the surface. In case of black adhesive, the area to be worked on should not be larger than 30 sqm. at one time, and wait for 20-30 minutes. For white adhesive, the area should not exceed 20 sqm., and the waiting time is 10-20 minutes. After the interval, try touching the surface with a finger. If the adhesive does not stick to finger, it is ready. Align the chalked string with the markings on the floor and snap it to leave a trace of straight line on the glued surface. This is the main line of reference. Chalking the line and laying the tile on the glued surface that is already dry can be carried out by placing the tile down on the surface to be stepped on. The first row of tiles is laid down against the

main reference line, and work forward. The tiles that are laid down for walking can be removed and used again.

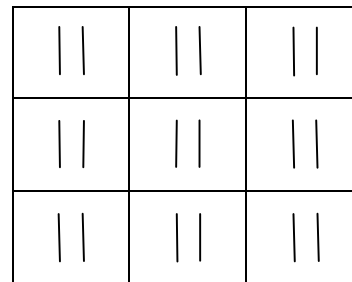
Laying The Tiles

Vinyl tile expands and contracts and the longitudinal contraction is more pronounced. (The longitudinal direction can be seen by looking at the pattern, or 'grain' on the tile.). So the proper method of laying the tiles is criss-crossing.(see drawing) Corners of all tiles must be placed tightly against each other. Once laid down, press along all edges of the tile. If the tiles cannot fit into the space next to the wall, they must be trimmed by using a cutter. Having completed the installation of the tiles, roll a 50-kilogram roller over it immediately.

STANDARD



PREMIUM & FUTURE DESIGN



Installing The Skirting Mold

Being installing the molding at any corner of the room. Make miter joints at the corners of the room or around the posts. To achieve this, cut only the base shoe at 45 degrees with the cutter. 'Dynobond' rubber cement should be applied only to the grooved side of the molding and the wall, not to the base shoe. Drying time is around 10-20 minutes. Make sure everything is right before pressing the molding into positions. 'Bonding glue' must be applied to all joints of every segment of the moldings to prevent contraction.

Installing The Nosing Mold And Trimming

Tile nosing mold is installed where the tile flooring ends next to another flooring at different level, or at the edges of the steps to prevent skidding. The nosing mold should be mitered at the corners of the steps. It should be installed after the risers have already been tiled. Trimming is installed where the tile flooring ends next to another flooring at the same level, or ends at doorway to

prevent stumbling. In both cases, '**Dynobond**' adhesive is recommended. It needs around 10-20 minutes to dry and ready for the installation.

After The Installation

The newly finished tile flooring should not be washed with water right away. It should be left to dry out completely for 2-3 days. Do not put heavy objects on it during the first week. The area should be well ventilated. Clean black stains or any excess black adhesive with a mixture of water and small amount of kerosene. Soak a piece of cloth in the mixture and wring it well before carefully wiping off the stains. Polishing wax can also serve the purpose.

Maintenance

For daily cleaning, use a rag dampen with plain or soap water. 'Dynowax' liquid wax should be applied twice a month to maintain the glossy look and make it easy for cleaning. For old and heavily stained tile floor, clean it with 'Dynclean' and apply 1 or 2 coats of Dynowax'. The wax will not adhere to new '**Dynoflex**' tile since it is pre-coated and pre-polished from factory.