

TAJIMA ENVISIONS & ENVISIONS II

Installation Instructions

Reference Documents for Specifications:

ASTM F 1303 “Standard Specification for Sheet Vinyl Floor Covering with Backing”
ASTM E 648 Critical Radiant Flux
ASTM E 662 Smoke Generation
ASTM F 970 Static load limit
ASTM C 1028-96 Static coefficient of friction

Product Category: Sheet vinyl with fiberglass reinforced backing for added dimensional stability.

Product Class: Type 1, Grade 1 Vinyl wear layer with vinyl chips.

Adhesives: Adhesive for porous substrates or Adhesive for non-porous substrates. Moisture emissions are to be 3 lbs. or less and internal relative humidity to be below 85%.

Pattern Match: No pattern match, reverse sheets for seaming.

Fitting: Pattern Scribing, Freehand Knifing.

Seam Method: Underscribe.

Seam Treatment: Heat Weld for all commercial installations. PVC Seam Sealer for residential installations only, please consult with your local distributors technical services.

NOTES:

- INSTALL ALL CUTS AND ROLLS IN CONSECUTIVE ORDER
- DO NOT INSTALL ANY SHEET VINYL PRODUCT OVER RESIDUAL ASPHALT ADHESIVE
- DO NOT INSTALL OVER ANY FORM OF GYPSUM UNDERLAYMENT
- RESPECT ADHESIVE TROWEL NOTCHING AND OPEN TIMES
- DO CALCIUM CHLORIDE (F1869) and INTERNAL RELATIVE HUMIDITY (F2170) MOISTURE TESTING, pH AND BOND TESTS ON ALL CONCRETE SUBSTRATES

Job Conditions and Requirements:

Concrete floors shall be constructed in accordance with the American Concrete Institute (ACI) 302.1R-04 Guide for Concrete Floor and Slab Construction and the ACI 302.2R-06 Guide For Concrete Slabs That Receive Moisture-Sensitive Flooring Materials. Floors must be finished and cured according to ACI with a minimum compressive strength of 3500 psi. Floors must be clean, dry and smooth. Any surface materials, such as paint, wax, grease, oil, adhesive residues, etc. must be removed. Floors must be free of any sealers, curing, hardening or parting compounds that would adversely affect the adhesive used with the flooring. An adequate moisture vapor retarder shall be installed prior to pouring of on or below grade slabs. Moisture vapor transmission shall not exceed 5 lbs./1,000 sq. ft./24

hours, per ASTM F 1869 Calcium Chloride Test. In addition the concrete's internal relative humidity must not exceed 85% as tested per ASTM F 2170 in-situ relative humidity testing. As a general rule, a 4” thick slab will require a minimum 3-month drying time before performing moisture tests. Concrete surface pH must be tested in several locations and be below a pH of 9.9. It is recommended that independent moisture testing be performed by companies specializing in this type work/testing (not by the flooring contractor) and that if remedial moisture reduction systems are required that they be provided by companies specializing in moisture remediation and providing full warranty coverage.

Wood subfloors must conform to the ASTM F 1482 standard. Wood underlayment panels must be suitable for resilient floor covering and installed according to recommendations of the Resilient Floor Covering Institute and the panel manufacturer.

Maintain room temperature, adhesive and flooring material at 68F - 72 F (18 C - 22 C) for 72 hours before, during and after application.

Surface Preparation:

Remove any paint, wax, grease, oil, plaster, sealers, curing compounds and other foreign materials that may be present from the construction process. A profiled substrate is preferred in order to afford maximum penetration, adhesion and stress distributing characteristics. A thorough vacuuming should be done to insure a dust free substrate. Note: Special care should be taken where contaminants are present that may be detrimental to the bond in terms of penetration, adhesion and degradation, i.e. oil, acids, solvents etc. Acid etching is not an acceptable method of preparation for surfaces to receive resilient flooring.

All subfloor ridges, bumps and high spots need to be ground down to insure a surface flatness of 1/8” in 10 ft. If the surface profile is too severe for the uniform, continuous installation of the flooring, the surface smoothness must be repaired with a suitable, Portland base-leveling compound (**do not use Gypsum base compounds**). Patching compounds must be applied in strict accordance with the manufacturers instructions. Always allow patching material to dry/cure completely before installation of flooring material.

Prior to installing flooring, all slab cracks and control joints must be cleaned-out completely with a “crack-

chaser” and vacuumed, after which an epoxy or polyurethane crack and concrete joint sealant/calking should be injected into the crack/control joint and allowed to cure before applying the finish coats of Portland base patching compound.

Installation:

Beginning of flooring installation means acceptance of existing substrate and site conditions on the part of the flooring contractor.

Use the Fully Adhered method. Spread adhesive with the specified notched trowel in a thin, uniform coat over the complete surface of the subfloor. The sheet vinyl is placed into wet adhesive for absorbent subfloors, and dry to the touch adhesive for non-absorbent subfloors. Floors must be thoroughly rolled to achieve full adhesive transfer.

Prior to the installation, it is the responsibility of the installer to inspect the flooring materials for defects or damage and check the suitability of all job site working conditions and subfloors.

It is imperative that the flooring material, adhesive and job site are at a temperature of no less than 65°F (18.3°C) and less than 85°F (29.4°C). This temperature should be maintained for at least 72 hours before, during the installation and after the completion of the installation.

Spreading Adhesive:

When the sheet has been dry laid and fitted into place, turn back carefully, one-half the sheets length on small installations. On large installations with long runs, turn back one-half of the width. **Apply adhesive following the adhesive instructions on the adhesive bucket.** Start spreading adhesive from the rolled back material.

The spread adhesive should be allowed to set for several minutes during which time it will change to a cream color. The open time for the adhesive will vary somewhat with atmospheric conditions, the absorbency of the subfloor and the temperature of the subfloor. The vinyl flooring should be rolled back into the adhesive. Do not drop or it will entrap air. The sheet must then be rolled with a three sections (100 pounds) roller in both directions to embed the backing of the flooring in the adhesive and remove air pockets.

Wet adhesive shall be removed immediately from the surface of the sheet vinyl flooring with a damp cloth wet with soap and water, never use solvents. Dried spots of adhesive shall be removed with fine nylon pads dipped in Neutral Floor Cleaner and water. Follow the same procedure for the other half of the sheet.

Heat Welding the Seams:

This seaming method is recommended for all commercial installations. Properly done these seams

will last the life of the floor covering and are watertight.

Cutting the Seam

When using the Heat Weld seaming method the Underscribe seam cutting method is recommended.

UNDERSCRIBE- One seam edge is straight-edged; the other seam edge is overlapped under-scribed and cut.

All sheets are field cut previously in the area to be installed leaving an approximate 1" (25 mm) overlap. Seams are under-scribed wet.

1. Prior to application of adhesive edge trim approximately 1/2" (12 mm) with a straight edge and a new sharp utility knife off of the bottom sheet.
2. Material is adhered to the subfloor in accordance with product specific procedure.
3. Using a standard underscriber and following the bottom sheet, the overlapping top sheet is scribe marked. When setting underscriber adjust leaving edges loosely butted or with a gap no wider than a business card, no more than 1/32" (0.8 mm) when heat welding to help guide router.

Routing and Welding

Routing and welding of the flooring material should be done a minimum of 24 hours after installing and after the adhesives have set up. **Important:** Under no condition should the flooring material be routed and heat welded the same day it is put into the adhesive. Routing is performed using a blade that will put a U-shaped groove into the material. Width of the blade should be approximately .130" (3.3mm) for a .160" (4mm) welding rod. Routing depth should be 50-60% of the thickness of the floor covering material. **Always check router depth on a piece of scrap material.**

Larger areas are generally welded using an automatic welding machine. Continuous monitoring of this welding process is essential as job site conditions such as drop in electric current, depressions in the subfloor, or contaminated routed joints may have a negative effect on the quality of the heat-weld.

Immediately after heat welding, trim the exposed welding rod using a spatula trim knife equipped with a guide blade. This will remove approximately 3/4 of the welding rod above the surface of the floor. After the welding rod has completely cooled generally 20 to 30 minutes, remove the guide blade from the spatula trim knife and trim the remaining exposed welding rod flush with the surface of the floor. Pay particular attention to keeping the spatula knife very sharp and be careful not to nick or gouge the floor covering material. These precautions will prevent the welded seam from being concave.

Finishing the Job:

Keep foot traffic off the floor for 12 hours after installation.

Apply floor finish, if desired, according to the intended usage.

Keep rolling loads, fixtures and furniture off the floor for 24 hours.

If traffic will be allowed on the newly installed flooring, it will be necessary to protect the flooring with a minimum 1/8" hardboard sheet for a period of at least 72 hours after completed installation. This will allow the adhesive time to cure, thus minimizing the chance of wheel marks and indents.

Remove surface adhesive smears using a neutral floor cleaner and a clean, white cloth. Small amounts of mineral spirits may be used but the area should then be re-wiped with neutral cleaner. Avoid the use of mineral spirits or excessive amounts of moisture over seams before or within several hours after sealing. Use mineral spirits with caution, as they are flammable.

Remove all small scraps by sweeping, bag, and dispose of properly. Large amounts of trash should be taken off the jobsite and disposed of by the installation professional. Extra pieces of sheet flooring should be left for the end user for future repairs. Roll sheet-flooring materials face out.

When replacing furniture/equipment, these should either be carried or slid over plywood/hardboard runners to their permanent place. Do not slide furnishings/equipment directly over any newly or existing flooring material of any type. In some cases items can be slid over flooring using a piece of carpet face down, use caution when attempting this in that slight scuffs/scrapes may occur if the carpet picks up a piece of debris.

Whenever possible resilient flooring should be the last material installed in a new construction or remodeling project. If this is not possible, the new floor should be fully protected from other construction traffic and activity. If building paper is to be used it must be of the non-staining type.

Room temperature should be kept at room standard of 70°F (21°C) at least 72 hours before, during and after installation and no lower than 65°F (14°C) during this period. Sudden temperature fluctuations at this point, prior to optimum bonding of flooring and adhesive to the subfloor, will affect proper adhesive bonding to both the subfloor and the back of the flooring material.

Initial Clean-up and Maintenance:

Remove all surface soil, debris, sand and grit by sweeping, dust mopping or vacuuming.

Scrub the floor with a neutral detergent (7-8.5 pH). Rinse with clean water and allow the floor to dry.