

Installation Guide **PU Rubber Tiles**

Storage of products prior to installation

Rubber tiles shall normally be stored in dry areas at constant temperature above 10 °C. If stored below 10 °C, store the rubber tiles at the installation site temperature (> 10 °C) for at least 72 hours before installation.

To avoid colour variations due to differences in sunlight exposure, please leave the stretch film on the pallets as supplied until just prior to installation.

Adhesives must be stored at all times in dry locations above 0 °C.

Dimensional Variations

The dimensional tolerance of rubber tiles as manufactured is approx. +/- 1 % in length and width and thickness.

Dimensional variations can be caused by storage in stacks (elastic compression of the rubber tiles due to the stack weight) and changes in thermal expansion, ambient temperature and humidity.

Rubber is a natural product which, similar to wood, will expand and contract with temperature and humidity changes. A tile laid in the morning at e.g. 15 °C will have a different size than a tile laid at e.g. 30 °C later in the day.

The following procedures are recommended to minimize dimensional variations:

- Secure that all rubber tiles to be laid have the same temperature over the entire term of installation.
- Spread the rubber tiles out on the ground for 24 hours before final installation to permit them to regain their original dimensions /equalize in size at ambient temperature..
- Install all rubber tiles in a single session to ensure installation under similar conditions.
- For ideal installation conditions, the ambient temperature at the site should have been over 10 °C for at least 24 hours prior to installation. If the ambient temperature at the site is below 10 °C, store the rubber tiles to be installed in a dry area at temperature of at least 10 °C for at least 72 hours prior to installation.

As mentioned above, rubber is a natural product, which, similar to wood, is affected by fluctuations in temperature and humidity. Therefore seams may occur between the rubber tiles after installation. These are not significant to the properties of the surface.

General advice:

The best permanent rubber pavement surface is achieved by installation on firm subbases as concrete, concrete tiles and asphalt.

By tile thickness below or equal to 25 mm, the tiles shall be glued to the subsurface with a glue suitable for the job.

If installation is to be done on non-firm subbases as e.g. crushed rock, compactable gravel and sand, the thickness of the tiles shall be min. 40 mm. and the size of the tiles as small as possible. The best solution is achieved with H-Link Equine rubber tiles.

Required skills and tools

For the installation job, common sense and skills are required. Furthermore, the following tools and materials may be required:

- Cutting knife, heavy duty, with replacement blades.
- Hand saw, sabre saw or band saw (with blades for wood)
- Tape measure or meter stick
- Perpendicular square
- Gloves
- Marking chalk or similar.
- Chalk line with refill chalk
- Application gun for adhesive compound.
- Adhesive compound.

Subsurfaces

PU Rubber Tiles can be installed on different subsurfaces.

Mentioned in order of priority, we recommend:

- A. Paved subsurfaces such as concrete or asphalt.
- B. Concrete tiles installed on a proper supporting subbase.
- C. Roof surfaces / roof membranes.
- D. Crushed rock
- E. Compactable gravel (clayey)
- F. Compactable sand (clayey)

Slope, drainage and levelness by outdoor installations

The subsurface shall be made with a slope of at least 1 % and must if necessary be supplied with a suitable drainage system to prevent accumulation of water. By low-lying areas it is important that the slope lead into a take-off drain system.

Drainage must be adequate to prevent floating/raising of the rubber tiles due to water.

Regardless of the type of subsurface used, the subsurface must not deviate from level by more than 3 mm under a 3 m lathe.

Concrete, concrete tiles and Asphalt:

On these surfaces we recommend that the rubber tiles are glued to the subsurface with a suitable 2K polyurethane glue as e.g. Wakol 270, Bostik 828, Cascothan 1855 or similar.

Before installation, all cracks and holes must be repaired.

Roof surfaces / roof membranes.

The surface shall be smooth, dry and cleaned before you can do any gluing on it. Cleaning can be done cautiously by the help of high pressure water...remember to take care not to damage the membrane.

Before installation, all cracks and holes must be repaired.

Important: Use glue that will not dissolve the membrane nor migrate into it.

Crushed rock, compactable gravel and sand

Remove the existing topsoil to a depth of min. 20 cm plus the thickness of the rubber tiles to be installed.

If no border edges is present around the area to be covered, install a suitable edging (Concrete tiles, wood, rubber edging etc.)

Level out the subbase material and ensure that it is compacted adequately by the use of e.g. a vibrating plate compactor.

If necessary, a thin layer of compactable leveling sand or crushed rock powder can be used in top as a level base is crucial for the final result. Also this layer shall be compacted adequately by the use of e.g. a vibrating plate compactor.

Should questions arise regarding soil conditions and characteristics or expected soil behaviour, consult a soil mechanics engineer.

Do always carry out test of the glue bonding to the subsurface prior to installation:

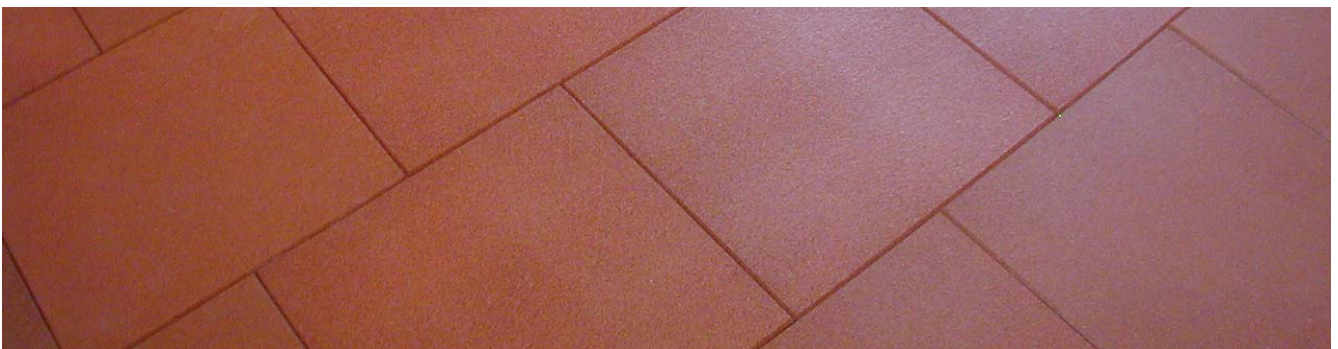


Installation of rubber tiles

Start installation by laying a chalk line parallel to and a full rubber tile width away from one side of the surface to be covered. Lay a second chalk line exactly perpendicular (at an angle of 90 °) to the first. Check that the lines are perpendicular by the 3/4/5 rule: Starting at the intersection point of the lines, measure off exactly 3 m down the first line and mark this point, then measure off exactly 4 m down the second line and mark this point. Measure the distance between the two points marked. If the lines are perpendicular, the distance between the points will be exactly 5 m.

The rubber tiles shall be fitted in a half offset staggered formation to achieve the highest stability.

Install the first row of rubber tiles by placing them precisely along the chalk line. Start the second row (and every second row thereafter) with a half tile. Cut the last tile in each row to the required size by the use of e.g. a heavy-duty carpet knife or a sabre saw.





Removal of topsoil



Add the subbase material



Level out the subbase material



Compact the subbase



Add, if necessary, a thin layer of compactable leveling sand or crushed rock powder and compact and level it.



