



PLASTEX CHEX INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

September 2013

Please read these instructions carefully and completely before commencing installation.

1. PREPARATION

- 1.a. Unpack and inspect all materials to ensure they are free from transport damage.
- 1.b. Check all components and tools required are available.
- 1.c. Unpack the tiles and lay in a clean dry protected area to acclimatise and relax*. Tiles are made from a recycled flexible PVC which expands and contracts depending upon the temperature. Install in temperatures above 10°C and below 30°C

*Depending on duration of storage and ambient temperature, this process may take up to 24 hours.

2. EQUIPMENT REQUIRED

- 2.a. Plastex Chex tiles (supplied);
- 2.b. Female and male edges (as required);
- 2.c. Spirit Level or Chalk line (if marking out the centre of the room);
- 2.d. Guillotine / Utility knife with a sharp blades (if small area with a few simple cuts);
- 2.e. Electric jig saw or Disc cutter (wood blade) (if a large number if cuts are required);
- 2.f. Rubber mallet;
- 2.g. Adhesive (as required) for sticking down Plastex Chex tiles (if applicable).

3. TYPE OF INSTALLATION

LOOSE LAID

Tiles can be installed over any hard surface and in most situations will not require gluing.

ADHERED

We recommend gluing the tiles in the following situations:

- Areas where Heavy Pallet Trucks, Forklifts and Small turning Circles are common;
- Areas that are exposed to direct sunlight eg. Shop Fronts, Loading Bays, Entryways, etc.

Adhesion must be carried out in accordance with instructions of the adhesive manufacturer. In the market place there are many adhesives suitable for PVC floor coverings. We recommend that the installer obtains local advice and suitability of the adhesive, for a given application.

4. LAYING THE TILES

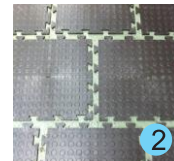
STRAIGHT METHOD

As in fig. 1



BRICK METHOD

Fig 2 - Recommended in the situations when the tiles are adhered to the subfloors (see paragraph 3 above)

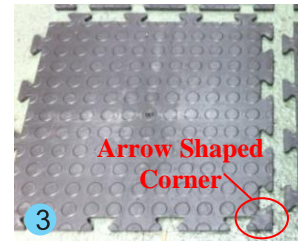


5. CLEANING

Before commencing installation, thoroughly clean the sub-floor and visually check that it is smooth and sound. Fill in any large holes with a rapid set compound. Thoroughly sweep or vacuum the floor area to remove any dirt and loose debris.

6. TIPS

- 6.a. Identify the centre of the area as your starting point. This will ensure the tiles are symmetrical around the edges where cuts are necessary;
- 6.b. Create a template for difficult and complicated cuts;
- 6.c. Use the arrow shaped corner (fig. 3) to make sure the tiles are laid out the same way round (fig. 1 above).



7. JOINING THE TILES

- 7.a. Roughly lay out batches of tiles, in straight or brick pattern, around your chosen starting point. Ensure the tiles are all the same way round (see 6.c above);
- 7.b. Push fit tiles together. If required, gently tap the tiles together using a rubber mallet.

8. FITTING THE EDGINGS

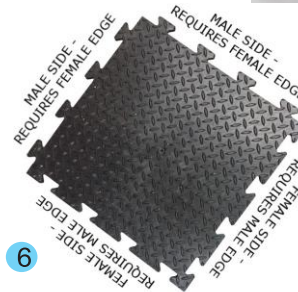
- 8.a. Familiarise with the two kinds of edgings: male (4) and female (5);

4 Male edging

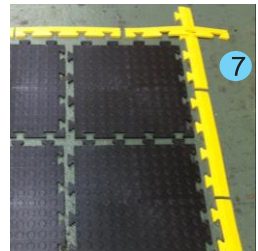


Female edging 5

- 8.b. Once the tiles are joined together, you need to know the type of edging required for each tile (6);

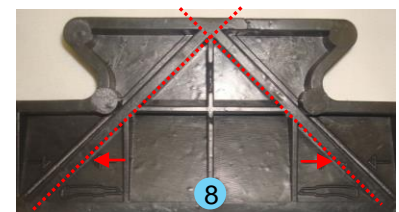


- 8.c. Offset the edges using the brick style method mentioned earlier or see fig. 7. Please note you will need one more edge than the number of tiles for each side to be edged.



- 8.d. The edges are also used to make internal and external corners. Please note that to make internal and external corners different guidelines apply, as shown in figs. 8 and 9.

Start off with making internal corners (if needed). To make an internal corner, simply cut along the moulded guidelines on the underside of one edge as illustrated in fig.8. Repeat with another edge to finish off the corner.



- 8.e. To make an external corner, simply cut along the moulded guidelines on the underside of one edge as illustrated in fig.9. Repeat with another edge to finish off the corner.

