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bulletin board®

Bulletin Board is a linoleum surfacing material which has a multitude of applications. Its properties make it ideally suited for use on notice boards, and it provides a functional finish to walls, furniture, door panels and cupboards. The application of Bulletin Board in rooms shared by many people facilitates simple, efficient communication.

Bulletin Board: *naturally durable*

The rich, exciting range of colours and intensities in which Bulletin Board is available provide a whole new perception of the product. The colours in the collection are eminently suitable for combinations with other materials such as wood, stone or aluminium, creating a decorative, as well as functional, material.

Bulletin Board is produced from renewable raw materials. The combination of oxidised linseed oil, rosin, cork and pigments in the product gives it flexibility and resilience. These qualities result in a product with exceptional durability.





Designers often add a communicative function to office furniture by equipping privacy screens and partition walls with Bulletin Board. These surfaces can then be used to hang up notices and announcements and still retain their 'as new' look due to the durable properties of this natural surfacing material.



Bulletin Board: *colourful interior*

The diversity and colours in the collection offer ample opportunities for creating an eye-catching appearance for every interior.

Because of the combination of a long life span and practical functionality, Bulletin Board is also an ideal material for notice boards.



Bulletin Board is applicable wherever people communicate with one another. In educational buildings, for example, this might be in classrooms, corridors or any other busy areas. It also has many applications in hospitals: in public areas for communication with visitors, in staff areas for current notices and, of course, behind beds in wards. Bulletin Board is also highly suitable for use in office buildings: on the walls in offices and conference rooms, corridors, photocopying areas and so on.

Bulletin Board: *hygienic for walls*

The colours in the collection have been harmonized with the Marmoleum and Artoleum collections, Forbo Linoleum's linoleum floor coverings, in order to allow co-ordination possibilities.

The strong, durable, resilient properties of Bulletin Board prevent crumbling and loss of grip often associated with traditional materials such as cork or soft board. Bulletin Board is hygienic due to the fact that it does not attract dust and is bacteriostatic.



Bulletin Board is applicable wherever people communicate with one another.



Technical information Bulletin Board



Bulletin Board

Bulletin Board is a versatile linoleum finishing material. Best known as a pin board material with exceptional durability, it is a common wall covering in, for instance, schools, offices and the health care sector. As a semi-finished product, it is also incorporated in notice boards, dividing walls, furniture, door panels and cupboard walls.

The range of rich and exciting colours in the collection, combined with their intensity, allows Bulletin Board to be used in new and very different applications. The colours in the Bulletin Board collection have been designed such that they combine well with other materials such as wood, stone or aluminium.

Bulletin Board is the material of choice when a notice board/ functional wall covering material is to be combined with a balanced use of colours.

Natural and durable

Bulletin Board is produced from renewable raw materials. The combination of oxidised linseed oil, rosin, cork and pigments in the covering gives it flexibility and resilience. These qualities result in a product with exceptional durability.

Fire behaviour

The fire behaviour of Bulletin Board has been tested according to the method laid down in the British Standard 476-7 and has been qualified as Class 1. This means that Building Regulations permit the use of Bulletin Board as a wall covering in virtually all rooms.

Applying Bulletin Board to sheet material

If Bulletin Board is used on notice boards, door panels, furniture, cupboards or dividing walls/movable dividing walls, it must be adhered to a sheet material. This material must be flat, clean and grease-free.

Preparations

It is preferable to store rolls of Bulletin Board vertically. Make sure the rolls and the substrate are at room temperature prior to processing (> 17°C). Use a sulphite lye adhesive as bonding agent. Apply it to the substrate with a regularly notched trowel. For industrial processing, a heat-cured adhesive should be used (shorter curing periods).

Application to the sheet material

1. Cut Bulletin Board with an overmeasure of 2 cm on all sides.
2. Apply the adhesive to the sheet material.
3. Place Bulletin Board in the wet adhesive and push it down, using for instance a hand roller or rubbing hammer.

4. Allow the adhesive to cure and cut or mill to size or into the desired shape (be sure to use sharp cutting tools).
5. If required, the edges can be finished with an aluminium profile or timber strip.

Adhering Bulletin Board to one side of the sheet material imposes shrinkage stress on the sheet material. To prevent warping due to such stress, the sheet material must be sufficiently strong. If it is not, to give a balanced construction, Bulletin Board should also be applied (in the same direction and under the same conditions) to the rear of the material before the adhesive is cured. It is also possible to use a different material for this, if this achieves the same results. It is recommended to test this first.

Applying Bulletin Board to walls

Bulletin Board can be applied to flat concrete walls, walls with a cement-stabilised plaster finish, gypsum walls, dividing walls and sheet materials such as hard-board, fibreboard, plywood, MDF and HDF. However, substrates must have been fixed in such a manner that warping, due to adhesion to one side only, is prevented. For loose panels, see "Applying Bulletin Board to sheet material".

Preparations

Walls:

- Walls must be clean, resistant to tensile stress and permanently dry.
- Remove any loose paint and/or plaster.
- Old paint layers must be roughened; watercolour and whitewash must be washed off.
- Cracks, holes, etc. must be filled and, after curing, sanded.
- Countersink nail and screw heads and fill large holes. Sand after curing.
- Rough walls such as concrete enamel or ceramic tiles must be flattened with a wall levelling screed after cleaning and priming. Remove any loose tiles.
- Moisture-permeable walls must be provided with a moisture-proof layer and then smoothed, because of the curing of the adhesive.

General:

- Dusty and weak walls or plaster layers must be strengthened by removing as much dust as possible and then priming them. When in doubt, carry out an adhesion test.
- New concrete walls may have a building film of unbound or barely bound mortar approximately 0.5 mm thick. These walls should be sanded and then primed. An adhesion test is always recommended.
- The moisture content of cement-stabilised walls or plaster must not exceed 3.5%, measured with a CM humidity meter.

Adhering

Use sulphite lye adhesive with Bulletin Board. If

the length of Bulletin Board is very heavy, the top 20 cm must be fixed using a double stick water-based contact adhesive. On plasticised fibre-board, a contact adhesive must be used which is applied to both surfaces using a fur roller.

Roll

To prevent roll stresses in so far as possible, the rolls should preferably be left to acclimatise at room temperature for one day before processing. Cut the lengths with an overmeasure, roll them up in the other direction and then lay them out flat on the floor with the jute side down. When cutting, take into account a lengthwise shrinkage of approximately 1%.

Tools

You will need the following tools:

- Pencil
- Ruler and straight edge
- Piece of strong paper (e.g. wrapping paper)
- Disk and small straight edge
- Stanley knife with straight and hooked blades
- Trowel, regular notches B1
- Short scribe with blade
- Long scribe
- Hand roller or rubbing hammer
- Hand groover

Application to the wall in vertical direction

1. Draw a plumb line in the centre of the wall and repeat this every width of the Bulletin Board to be fixed. If necessary, cut the edges of the lengths clean. (Pictures 1 and 2)
2. Use the disk and the pencil to copy the shape of the ceiling to a piece of paper. Start with a length of Bulletin Board in the centre of the wall. Keep the template flush with the plumb lines and with the factory-cut or clean-cut edge of the length. (Picture 3)
3. Place the template on the length of Bulletin Board, copy the shape using the small straight edge and the knife and then slightly undercut the material. (Pictures 4 and 5)
4. Repeat stages 2 and 3 for all other full-width lengths.
5. Apply the adhesive between two plumb lines to the wall. Press down the length of Bulletin Board along the ceiling joint, and then along the plumb line. Then press down the length of Bulletin Board first across and then lengthwise using the hand roller. Use a damp cloth to immediately remove any excess adhesive. (Picture 6)
6. Cut the length of Bulletin Board to fit at the floor using the short scribe (counter setting) and the knife. (Picture 7)
7. Repeat stages 5 and 6 for all other full-width lengths of Bulletin Board which are bonded with butt joints. Place all lengths in the same lengthwise orientation. Do not reverse.
8. Use the piece of paper, the disk and the pencil to copy the shape of the corner joint. Use the same method as in stage 2. (Picture 8)
9. If the last length of Bulletin Board has to be cut lengthwise, always do it in the corner (never on the side of the joint with the last full-width length of Bulletin Board).
10. Use the template, the small straight edge and the knife to copy the shape to the length of Bulletin Board and undercut the material slightly. Use the same method as in stage 2.

Cut at the net width plus 2 cm.

11. Use the template to copy the ceiling joint and undercut slightly.
12. Apply adhesive to the wall and press down the length of Bulletin Board. Use a damp cloth to remove immediately any excess adhesive.
13. Cut the length of Bulletin Board to fit at the floor using the short scribe (counter setting) and the knife.
14. Finally cut the seam to size using the short scribe and press down the length of Bulletin Board using the hand roller. (Picture 9)
15. Repeat stages 8 to 14 for the other corner seam.

If it is not possible to fit the cross end at the floor side using the scribe, do the following:

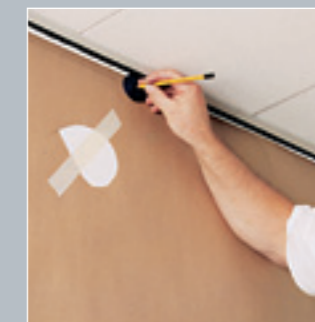
1. Copy the shape of the floor joint to the paper using the disk and the pencil and place a cross line at both sides of the paper on the wall and on the paper. (Picture 10)
2. Accurately measure the distance between the ceiling and the lines at the base of the wall (on both sides) and copy these distances to the length of Bulletin Board.
3. Place the template with the floor joint flush with the lines on the length of Bulletin Board and cut the floor joint to fit using the small straight edge and the knife. (Picture 11)
4. When applying this method, allow for a shrinkage of approximately 1%.
5. Cut all other lengths of Bulletin Board to fit according to this method and then install them.



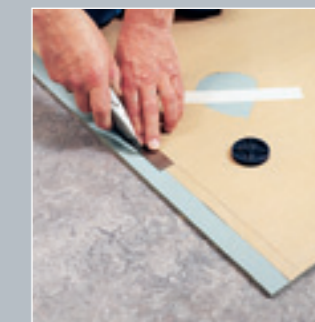
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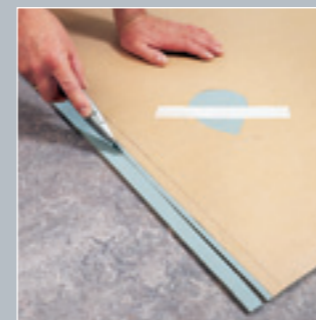
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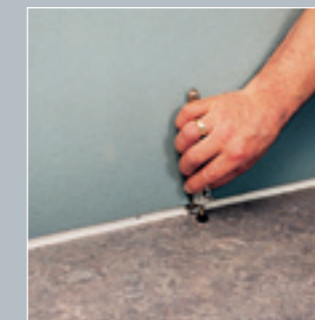
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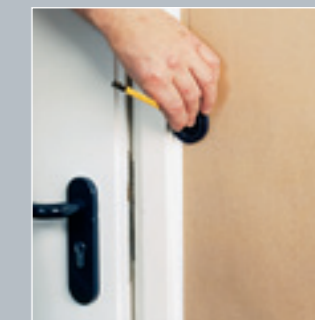
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6



7



8

General

To speed up the procedure, ceiling and floor joints can be finished with a moulding and a skirting, respectively. This will make cutting the cross edges to fit superfluous.

Application to the wall in horizontal direction

1. Mark the desired height from the ceiling and place a mark line.
2. Determine the required height of Bulletin Board and mark it on the wall. Take for the lowest line about 0.5 cm less than the desired height, so that the line will no longer be visible after installing the length of Bulletin Board.
3. Mark the required height on the length of Bulletin Board and cut it to size using the straight edge.

Carry out the following stages 4 to 8 only if installing the length of Bulletin Board over the full width of the wall.

4. Copy the shape of one of the walls to which the cross ends join to a piece of paper using the disk and the pencil. Also place a cross line at both sides of the paper on the wall and on the paper (make sure this line is within the measured length of Bulletin Board height so it will no longer be visible after installation).
5. Put the template on the length of Bulletin Board and use the small straight edge and the knife to copy the shape and put the two cross lines on the length of Bulletin Board.
6. Repeat stage 4 for the other cross end.

7. Accurately measure the width between the lines on the wall and copy this width to the length of Bulletin Board.
8. Place the template with the second cross joint flush with the lines on the length of Bulletin Board and cut it to size.
9. Allow for a length shrinkage of approximately 1%.

10. Apply adhesive between the lines, press down the Bulletin Board in the fresh adhesive and roll it or press it down using the hand roller or rubbing hammer.

Corner finish

The best way to finish an inside corner is to use the long scribe with knife. (Picture 12)

An angle profile is the best finish for an outside corner. It will also protect the joint from damage.

General

- At doorposts, Bulletin Board can be scribed and cut to size using the short scribe and the knife.
- Along skirting boards, Bulletin Board can be cut to size using the long scribe set at plinth height.
- Gouge out the seams along a steel straight edge using a hand groover. Another option is to install the courses with gaps of a few millimetres. Take that into account when setting out the plumb lines. A joint of a few millimetres can also be finished with a T-profile, a timber or synthetic moulding or something similar. (Picture 13)

Cleaning

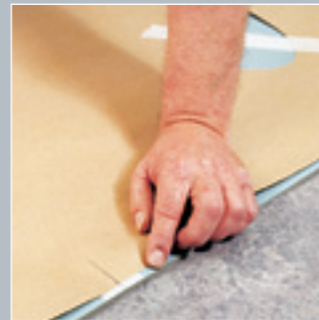
Cleaning Bulletin Board is simple. The material is permanently antistatic and thus does not attract dust, it is also bacteriostatic and these properties mean it is low-maintenance and hygienic. To clean Bulletin Board simply use a pH-neutral cleaning agent and then wipe it with a damp cloth.



9



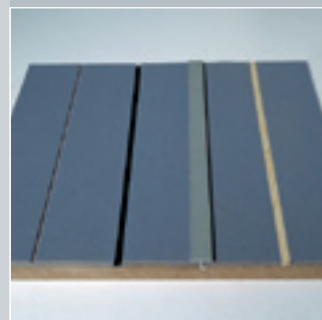
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11











12



13

Technical specifications

 Collection size		12
 Total thickness	EN-ISO 24346	6.0 mm ± 0,25
 Roll width	EN-ISO 24341	1.22 m (6 items available in 1.83 m)
 Roll length	EN-ISO 24341	approximately 28 m
 Weight	EN-ISO 23997	5.4 kg/m ² ± 10%
 Flexibility	EN-ISO 24344,	ø 70 mm, method A
 Chemical resistance	EN-ISO26987	Resistant to diluted acids, oils and the most conventional solvents such as alcohol, white spirit, etc. Not resistant to prolonged exposure to alkalis.
 Bacteriostatic properties	NF EN 429 (ISO 24340)	Linoleum has bacteriostatic properties.

