

Underfloor Heating

Coral Tiles are thermal insulators (Tog value typically 1.0 – 1.1) and this should be taken into account when using with underfloor heating systems. Forbo Flooring products may be installed over underfloor heated floors providing the maximum surface temperature of the substrate does not exceed 27°C under any condition of use.

Inspection

As with any floor covering, the use of different production batches will always result in visible shade differences. It is essential that different batches are not mixed in the same area. When ordering tiles, each floor area (plus spares) must be specified from the same batch.

Prior to installation, boxes should be checked to ensure that the correct tile type, colour, batch number and quantity have been received and that the tiles are in good condition. No claim will be accepted for incorrect colour, pattern or obvious damage if the tiles have been fitted.

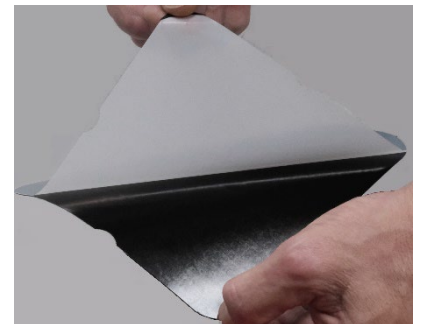
The batch number is clearly marked on the side of each box and must be checked before commencement of installation with the other boxes.

Application

Carpet tiles are using a hook tape pads for a stable connection between the tiles. The pad are equip with a black and a transparent side where the black side is the subfloor side and the transparent side is the hook tape side.

The pads can be separated in two parts during installation when small cuts are installed to fixtures e.g. walls, edge strips etc. to ensure to have enough pads for the whole installation.

Note: when tiles are installed in a mat well or enclosed by skirting boards or other fixed perimeters it can be consider to install tiles without the use of the hook pads. When tile edges keeps visible after installation it is advisable to reinstall with use of the hook pads



Installation

The following instructions are intended to draw the fitter's attention to current "Best Practice", and must be followed for the relevant product guarantees to be valid. Installation must be carried out in accordance with the requirements of this guidance along with local codes of practice where applicable.

General

Any carpet tile can be susceptible to a certain amount of pile distortion when they are taken out of their boxes. This may result in visual differences in appearance between tiles, during, and immediately following, installation. Tile edges may also be more evident immediately after installation.

these are not manufacturing defects, and after fitting and assuming normal prevailing conditions (under dynamic foot movement) this visual differential will diminish as the pile recovers to its natural position.

Note: as with any cut pile carpet, cut pile carpet tiles may be subject to some pile shedding following installation. This is not a product fault and if any pile shedding does occur, it will effectively cease after several cycles of vacuum cleaning and normal use.

Floor protection

Tiles should be protected from dirt and dust before, during and after installation. Failure to do so may affect the performance warranty. When using protective sheeting ensure that all edges are sealed to prevent building debris and dust settling on the carpet tiles. Ensure that any adhesive tape residues on the carpet tile pile surface are removed before use.

Conditioning

Prior to installation, the carpet tiles must be allowed to acclimatize in opened boxes in the laying area at a steady temperature of 18 to 27°C, no more than six boxes high, for at least 24 hours.

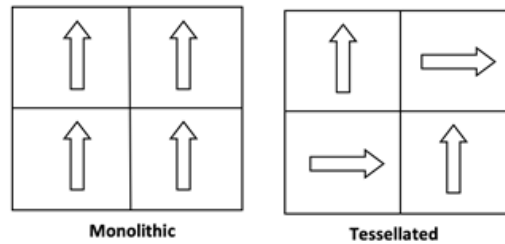
Setting Out

The location of the starting point of an installation is usually determined by the fitter to maximize the yield. This may be anywhere in the room, but would normally be located as near to the true centre as possible. Small cuts in either the field or perimeter should be avoided.

Having established the starting point for the installation, making some check measurements or dry laying a few rows of tiles will help to identify any potential problems or necessary adjustments to avoid small perimeter cuts.

Pile Direction

The arrow marks on the reverse of every tile indicate the direction of pile lay. The preference of the specifier as to "Monolithic", "Tessellated" or other visual effects must be confirmed before tiles are installed.



Note: the term 'broadloom' is often used as an alternative description of Monolithic. Whichever term is used, it refers to the installation direction of the carpet tiles.

Fitting tiles

It is important when fitting Coral tiles to ensure that they are each carefully placed against the adjacent tiles - do not slide the tiles into place.

Ensure that each tile butts up to its adjacent tile as tightly as possible without placing the tile any pressure which may cause peaking.

Fitting edge tiles and cuts

It is important when fitting Coral tiles cuts to skirting boards or other fixed perimeters that the tile/cut has sufficient tolerance to allow the tile/cut to drop into place without exerting any pressure. Any tiles/cuts fitted under pressure may be subject to lifting, this will cause differences in height between the adjacent tile and be visible in the installation.

Pile trapping

It is essential that no pile material becomes trapped between tiles during placing in position of the tiles.

Any trapped pile will distort the overall tile adhesion bond which may affect the long-term tile bonding as well as negatively affecting the tile edge aesthetic.



If in any doubt contact us:

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