INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

FOR

TAJIMA VINYL FLOOR TILES AND PLANKS

Preparing the Sub-floor for Tajima Vinyl Floor Tiles

The beauty of the finished flooring depends on the quality of the sub-floor. Irregularities in the sub-floor will be apparent in the finished flooring. To avoid this problem, we recommend the following.

New Concrete sub-floor
New concrete sub-floor should be constructed over a moisture barrier and be completely dry and cured so that moisture cannot penetrate and damage adhesive or vinyl tile. A moisture test is advised.

Concrete floors
Concrete floors should be structurally sound, dry, smooth and clean. All irregularities should be patched or levelled with an underlayment compound.

Note: Do not install over sandy, soft surfaces or over areas that may develop hydrostatic pressure.

Old resilient flooring
    a. should be sound and bonded tightly to the sub-floor.
    b. should have loose or broken areas removed and replaced with sound material or levelled with a good grade of latex underlayment.
    c. should be thoroughly sanded to remove old wax, resin sealer and dirt and then thoroughly cleaned.
    d. Tajima vinyl tiles should be installed with a factory-approved adhesive.

Note: If the old resilient flooring has been installed on a concrete slab that is in direct contact with the ground, remove the old flooring.
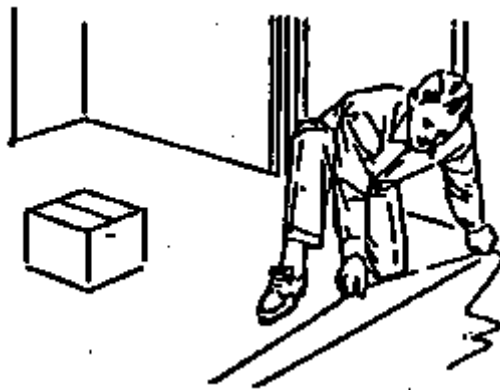
For a beautiful finished floor.

1. **Make sure all subsurfaces are in satisfactory condition.**
2. **Install materials under proper job conditions.**
3. **Use only Tajima approved adhesive.**
4. **Use a finely notched trowel.**
5. **Roll all Tajima vinyl tiles with a 50 kg roller**

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTION FOR TAJIMA VINYL TILES

1. Find the center of the two end walls. Connect string. Rub string with chalk, stretch it tight and snap to make a chalk line on floor.
   Locate center of the chalk line. With a square or a piece of the tile as a guide, snap another at right angles.
   This second line extends between the two side walls. Check to make sure the crossing lines are at right angles.
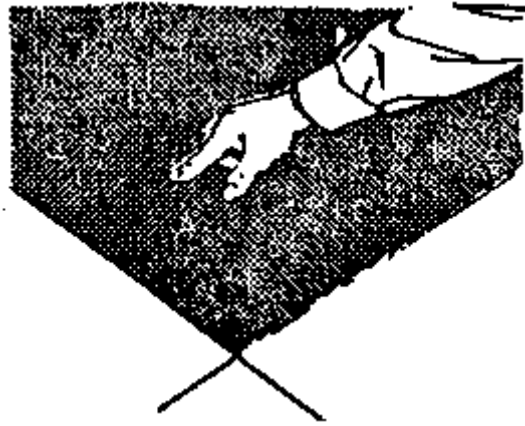
2. As a test, before spreading adhesive, lay pieces of Tajima tile from the center point to one side wall and one end wall.
   If you find that you would otherwise have to fit a sliver of tile, less than 3" wide, move your entire guideline that is parallel to that wall a half a tile width closer to the opposite wall. This will improve the floor's appearance and eliminate the need for trying to fit small pieces.
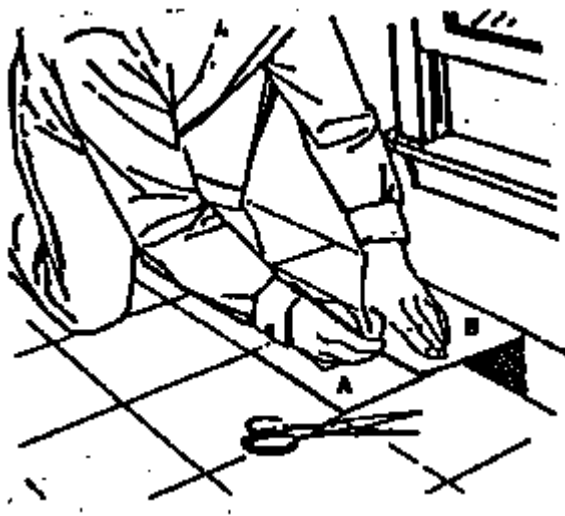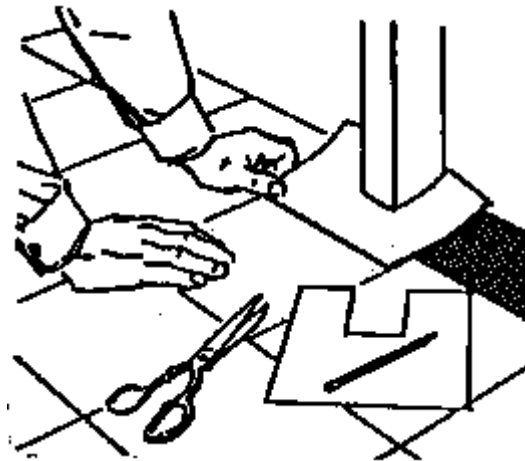
3. With brush, roller or trowell spread a coat of adhesive over one quarter of the room. Use brush or roller or a trowell with notches not over 1/16" wide and 1/32" deep. Adhesive must be applied with trowell only. Work from the walls out to the chalk lines, but avaid covering the lines or you will have to resnap new ones. Before laying tile allow adhesive to dry long enough to permit firm thump pressure without adhesive coming off on thumb. If tile is laid before adhesive is dry enough, it may come up between tiles or be absorbed into the subfloor causing loss of bond.

4. Start at center and place each tile on the adhesive. Make sure that first tiles are flush with the chalk lines. But each tile squarely against its neighbour, but do not slide into place. Have corners meet exactly.

5. To fit border tiles, place a loose tile "A" exactly over the last tile in that row. Take another tile "B" and place it directly over tile "A".
Butt tile "B" against the pencil the edge of "B".
Now the cut tile will fit exactly into the border space. Repeat for each tile individually until border is completed.

6. To fit border pieces around abstructions, simply make a paper pattern to fit. Trace this onto the tile and cut.
Tajima tile cuts easily. First score along the line with a sharp knife and then snap off. Warming the tiles first over a hot plate or in an oven for a few seconds makes them cut more easily.
Tiles will lay better if the tile, the room and floor, are kept at 20 °C minimum for 24 hours before, during, and after installation.