

**Important** - All tiles are moulded at 1010mm sq. We target to mould them 1mm to 1.5mm thicker than the stated thickness. The above dimensions are to allow for shrinkage, with an aim to achieve  $\pm 0.75\text{mm}$  on any thickness after shrinkage. The 1010mm dimension generally shrinks down to between 1002mm and 1006mm depending on climatic conditions after they have fully cured.

**Please note the following:** - The tiles should never be stored where they can get wet or take on any moisture, they will expand or contract if exposed to the elements. We do not recommend installing tiles that are not fully cured. If you attempt to install tiles that are not fully cured, you must always follow the indoor installation handy tips below. *This will help compensate for the shrinkage of the tiles.*

### Indoor installation (Handy Tips)

- It is always best when you receive your tiles to remove them from their pallet and spread them out over the intended installation floor area, this will allow them to stabilize.
- After several hours they will all become acclimatized to the temperature of the room.
- This procedure is best performed at least 24 hours before any of the cutting and laying is carried out.
- It should also be noted that complete installation of the area should be carried out in one continuous time span.
- (If you were to part lay the tiles you could easily notice the sizing difference on day 2. This generally happens when the spreading out of the tiles has *not* been carried out).
- If the above climatization of the tiles cannot be achieved due to lack of space and timescale; to help combat the shrinkage (whether they've been laid out or not), follow the procedure as stated below.
- First assess the room where you intend to lay the tiles and choose the corner or datum wall where you plan to start. Taking your first tile, place it tightly in the corner and then position the next two or three tiles.
- The tiles must always be pushed up tightly to each other (with what we can only describe as a toe punt)
- Carry on laying the tiles in the first row and continuously toe punt them towards the corner and keep them tightly pushed together (remember - due to their rubbery make up they will always bounce and move around)
- When you get to the end of the row, in theory you will have a gap (infill gap), this could be any dimension under a metre.
- Start your second row and keep laying the tiles, toe punting them towards the corner and towards the first row until you get to the end of the second row
- Then you can start the third row and continue to the end
- When the third row has been laid, measure the three infill gaps of the rows (measure the top and bottom outer edges of each tile)
- Do all the above before cutting the infill gap tiles & add on 8mm to 10mm to the measured dimension.
- Go back to your first row and give all the tiles a good scuffing kick (toe punt) in the opposite direction to the gap
- Quickly 'lay/push in' the first-row infill gap tile then repeat for the second and third row

*The tighter these infill gap tiles can be, without the other tiles popping up the better. Also note the amount you add on to the end infill gap tiles must be the same (i.e. 8mm to 10mm) for each row, otherwise a tighter row will possibly compress the row of tiles and then throw out the edge/corner alignment of the rows.*

As you proceed with the next rows you should always be kicking & toe punting the tiles in the direction of where you started. This is VERY important due to the fact that they are made from rubber and they will be compressing and bouncing/moving around. We can never guarantee the actual size of the tiles due to the nature of the material they are made from.

**This procedure should be followed until the whole area is laid. If you are only laying the tiles to three walls and the fourth edge is facing an open area we would recommend that the last row be adhered to the floor or secured to the floor in some way otherwise they will start moving and gaps will appear.**

For greater piece of mind and to help prevent gaps forming in future years ILP recommends the use of its tile laying adhesive.

### **Tools required**

Cutting tools – Either an electric jig saw with a course blade, measuring tape, 1m straight edge and a sharp trimming knife.

The best way of cutting a 20mm tile with a sharp trimming knife would be to place the straight edge, draw the trimming knife with maximum penetration of the blade as possible. Several cuts may be required until you can bend the tile so the wound is open... then one or two final cuts will separate the two pieces of the tile.

Always ensure you have the appropriate Health and Safety protection & always be aware of finger tips overhanging the straight edge and always make sure that when the blade exits the rubber tile you have enough clearance from the edge of the tiles to your body.

### **Final Important Note**

1. If you get “gaps between tiles”, after install the reason will be; installation was attempted *before* the tiles have fully cured and stabilised to their final size.
2. This IS resolvable – as the tiles just need to be tightened up next to each other again, by toe punting/ kick scuffing them back into position.
3. The end infill tiles need to be re-cut, to prevent further movement

**This should be carried out at least one week after initial install – this will give enough time for the tiles to fully cure and stabilise as most of the shrinkage will have taken place.**

**It will help to apply adhesive, to the tiles underside, of the last row(s) that are facing an “open area” – ie. The rows(s) that not butting up to a solid retaining wall.**