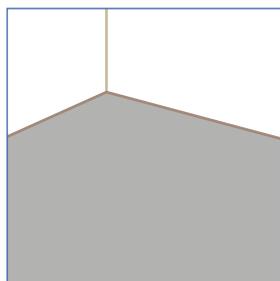


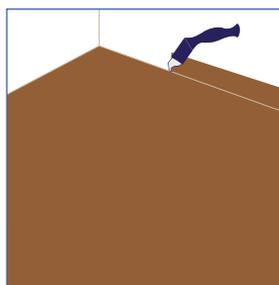
**sarlon**<sup>®</sup> trafic modul'up



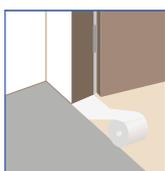
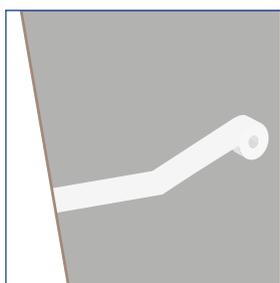
# INSTALLATION THE SIMPLIFIED VERSION



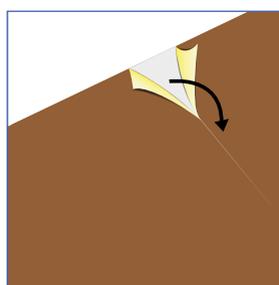
Subfloor has to be flat, permanently dry, solid and clean.



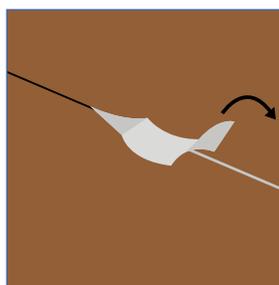
Trim off over lengths leaving 1mm gap all around the walls.



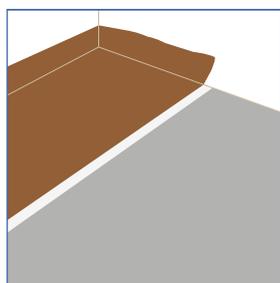
Install the modul'up adhesive tape (ref 792) on the subfloor at sheet seams and threshold lines.



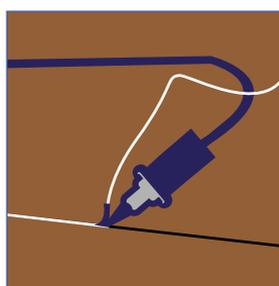
Remove the protective film from the adhesive tape (using a cutter blade for example).



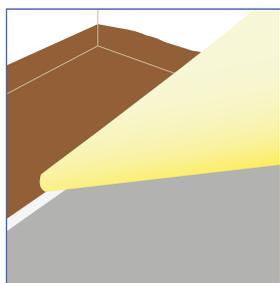
Go on removing the protective film over the lengths of sheets and smooth carefully the seams.



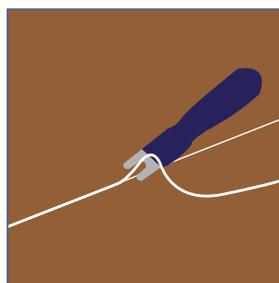
Install the first sheet over modul'up adhesive tape. Sheets must have about 10cm of overlength.



Groove first the seams. Then hot weld properly joins of Sarlon traffic modul'up.



Install others sheets in the same way.



For a perfect finishing, trim off excess of welding rod in 2 steps.

# INSTALLATION & CLEANING THE DETAILED VERSION

## INTENDED USE

These floor coverings are intended for use in public and private buildings, whether new builds or refurbishments, according to the installation conditions specified in this document Sarlon trafic modul'up is suited to heavy footfall areas, such as in educational facilities, healthcare centres, shops, offices and housing common areas. Refer to the description in the UPEC classification book for premises (CSTB Specification 3509).

This document specifies, completes or amends the requirements of the different standards mentioned hereinafter according to the characteristics of both the process and its components. For further details, refer to the complete file of the ETN new technology assessment.

The floor covering meets the specifications of the following European classes:

NAME	EUROPEAN CLASSIFICATION
Sarlon trafic modul'up 33	33
Sarlon trafic modul'up 43	34-42

### Treatment of seams and edges

- Dry rooms or occasionally wet rooms: hot-welded seams
- Constantly wet rooms: hot-welded seams + treatment of edges and penetrations

## TYPES OF SUBSTRATE

### NEW BUILDS

#### Cement based substrates:

##### • List of substrates

Permitted surfaces are all the substrates described in the NF DTU 53.2 standard (April 2007) "Glue-down vinyl floor coverings", including heated floors in accordance with NF DTU 65.14 (Parts 1, 2 and 3) and NF P 52-302 (DTU 65.7) and CSTB Specification 3606\_V3 February 2013; not including reversible heated floors (CSTB Specification 3164, October 1999).

##### • Substrate requirements

The quality of the finished floor depends on the quality of the substrate, insofar as major irregularities (roughness, unevenness, etc.) will show through the covering. Therefore, the substrate must conform to the specifications of French code of practice DTU 53-2 relating to:

- Evenness
- Surface finish
- Properties and cohesion
- Roughness
- Porosity
- Dryness

##### • Provisions concerning the risk of rising damp

Ground slabs must be cast on a damp-proof membrane in accordance with the requirements of the relevant section of the NF P 11-213 (DTU 13.3) standard.

Otherwise, an interposing system to protect against rising damp must be created in accordance with NF DTU 53.2, excluding any interposing underlayer. In the event of a risk of accidental and transient hydrostatic pressure from the ground water, damp-proof

membrane must be laid between the bedding and the ground slab in accordance with NF P 11-221 (DTU 14.1).

##### • Crack treatment

The floor covering can be laid on substrates with cracks less than 1 mm wide, provided that the difference in level is not more than 1 mm. Refer to NF DTU 53.2 for details on how to treat cracks and uneven spots greater than 1 mm.

##### • Treatment of substrate joints

Refer to Section 6.3.6 of NF DTU 53.2. Construction joints will have previously been treated.

##### • Self-levelling

A self-levelling compound rated for heavy traffic areas (if self-necessary) will be applied to the screeds and slabs.

Self-levelling compound is not needed for smooth self-concrete surfaces, provided that they satisfy flatness tolerances.

In case of calcium sulphate-based screeds, refer to the relevant agrément certificate.

#### Wooden panels substrates (tongue-and-groove boards):

Refer to the NF DTU 51.3 standard (P 63-203-1-1) - wooden panels or particle board floors. They must present the above-mentioned characteristics, such as defined in the NF DTU 53.2 standard.

No treatment is required where differences in level are less than 1 mm and/or gaps between boards are less than 2 mm; a general timber primer is required to keep the surface dust-free.

## TYPES OF SUBSTRATE

### REFURBISHMENTS

The following substrates are allowed:

- Uncovered or stripped concrete or cement screed substrate
  - Uncovered or stripped wooden panels or particle board substrate
  - Old ceramics tiles
  - Old in-situ floor finish (resin) at least 2 mm thick
  - Old floor paint
  - Old compact resilient floor covering (semi-flexible tiles, asbestos vinyl tiles, vinyl flooring and linoleum)
- In case of a refurbishment, the covering can only be laid on a substrate that has previously received a single layer of covering. The rating of the old floor covering must satisfy the new rating required, particularly if the room is to be used for a different purpose.

The maximum tolerance in terms of flatness and **evenness of the substrate is a 5 mm deflection under a 2m ruler** (measured by moving the ruler in all directions across the substrate) **and 1 mm under a 20cm ruler**.

In case of a covered or uncovered ground slab or concrete floor cast in a structural floor tray, a preliminary investigation will determine whether or not there is an interposing system or membrane to protect against rising damp. If in doubt or if the investigation shows that there is no such structure, protection against rising damp must be implemented after removing the old covering if applicable.

The applicable general provisions are as stated in CSTB Specification 3635\_V2: "skimming of interior floors in preparation for floor coverings - refurbishment", which are specified or modified as follows.

**On an old uncovered or stripped wooden panels or particle board substrate (wooden panels planks or tongue-and-groove boards):** after removing the old flexible floor covering and any lines of adhesive or on an old floor, the substrate must be made good by applying a fibre-reinforced self-levelling compound suited to the intended purpose, such as stipulated in CSTB Specification 3635\_V2, for example TEC 967 by H. B. FULLER, with a high traffic rating.

Another solution for levelling or repairing any defects in the substrate is to line the floor with boards in accordance with code of practice DTU 51.3, and the floor covering can then be laid directly on the boards.

**Old uncovered or stripped hydraulic substrate:** after removing the old flexible floor covering and any lines of adhesive, repair or skim the substrate with a self-levelling compound featuring a valid CSTB CERTIFIED certificate for the intended purpose and rated at least for heavy traffic areas, such as indicated in CSTB Specification 3635-V2.

**Old ceramics tiles:** as described in CSTB Specification 3635, on a concrete or cement screed substrate in sound condition, presenting good adherence to the bedding screed (sealed ceramics tiles) or substrate (adhesive-bonded ceramics tiles). No treatment is required where differences in level are less than 1 mm and/or seams width is less than 4 mm.

In case of a difference in level between 1 mm and 2 mm between tiles (and seams width less than 4 mm), apply self-levelling compound locally, such as TEC 900 DSP by H. B. Fuller or Uzin NC 405, followed by sanding and dust removal using a mechanical dust extraction system.

Apply a general heavy duty-rated self-levelling compound suited for the room's intended purpose, such as stipulated in CSTB Specification 3635-V2, across the entire surface area in case of a difference in level greater than 2 mm or where seams are wider than 4 mm.

**Existing in-situ resin floor finish:** the old covering must be adherent and at least 2 mm thick. If flatness, cleanliness and cohesion requirements are not satisfied, the old in-situ floor finish is removed and the substrate is skimmed according to the provisions of CSTB Specification 3635\_V2.

#### Floor paint

The substrate is prepared as detailed in CSTB Specification 3635, with the exception of sanding, which is not necessary if the paint is sound.

**Old flexible floor coverings:** semi-flexible asbestos-free or compact vinyl tiles or compact linoleum: before installation, investigate the condition of the substrate according to Part 2 / Chapter B of CSTB Specification 3635, especially in case of asbestos vinyl tiles. If an underfloor heating system has been installed, old flexible floor coverings must always be removed.

**Semi-flexible tiles containing asbestos:** in case of semi-flexible asbestos tiles, simply comply with the requirements of the applicable regulations. As a precautionary measure, care must be taken to not cut into the old asbestos products (floor or wall) when cutting and trimming the new floor covering. Best practice is therefore to make all cuts with a hooked blade.

## INSTALLATION

**Storage of materials:** rolls must be stored for at least **48 hours** in a ventilated room, protected from moisture and at a temperature of no less than **15°C**.

**Installation conditions:** the temperature during installation must also be no less than 15°C.

**Installation:** you are advised to cut the required sections the day before installation to allow the product to settle.

**The substrate must be dust-free, cleaned of any dirt (vacuum, dry sweeping or damp sweeping, except for calcium sulphate-based screeds and timber) and then dried.**

**Installation principle:** loose-lay using single-sided adhesive tape where sheets join to keep the product in place while hot-welding (by placing single-sided adhesive strips at least 100 mm wide under joints and at door thresholds). The tape must be positioned so that both sheets cover the tape.

For butt joints, position a strip of single-sided adhesive tape at the joint prior to welding.

Door thresholds: in addition, for each doorway, a strip of single-sided adhesive tape must be placed at the joint between the sheets before being hot-welded or covered with an adhesive threshold bar. A screw-down threshold bar can be used if there is no underfloor heating system.

**Recommended fitting product: adhesive tape**

TYPE	NAME
Single-sided 100 mm	Modul'up tape ref. 792 Forbo

**Preparation and installation:** place the floor covering in the room, so that it covers the entire surface and laps up slightly along the walls (+10 cm); if applicable, create the joint (taking account of the seam) using a single or

double cut with the modul'up single-sided adhesive tape, where the non-slip side (without the protective film) is facing the substrate. Smooth out the entire surface of the floor covering throughout the room to remove any trapped air and allow the product to settle; to join sheets, lift up the floor covering at the skirting board to reveal the adhesive tape and peel away the protective film while remaining as close as possible to the covering. Allow the edges to fall back down and gently smooth out with your hand. The protective film will gradually open the joint as you peel it away. Once completed, simply press down on the joint to improve adherence between the floor covering and the adhesive tape.

Joints are hot-welded in accordance with standard practice. Trim off around the edges, but avoid cutting in too tightly (leave a gap of 1 mm).

Skirting can be fitted for a more aesthetic finish.

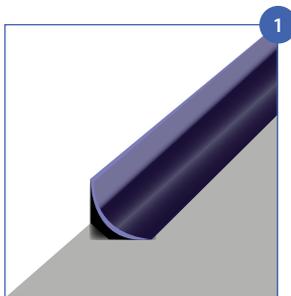
This treatment is suitable for dry and occasionally wet rooms.

**Installation on asbestos vinyl tiles:**

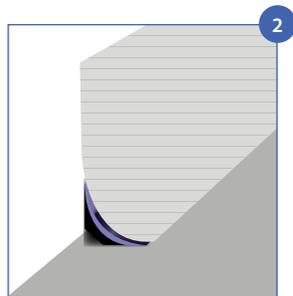
Note that applying a self-levelling compound and then a glue-down floor covering on top of asbestos tiles comes under Sub-Section 3 of French asbestos regulations, whereas laying a simple floor covering comes under Sub-Section 4.

The modul'up adhesive tape (single-sided), which is especially suited to refurbishments involving asbestos substrates, simplifies installation since the side in contact with the substrate features a non-slip surface. During a future refurbishment, the floor covering can be removed without any risk of tearing up or releasing asbestos fibres.

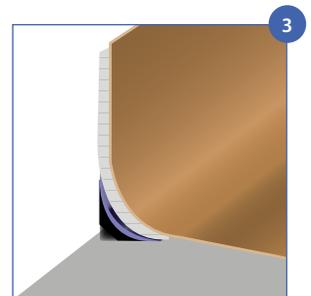
**Coving with a cove former:** for constantly wet rooms or rooms requiring coving, proceed as indicated below (except for asbestos substrates).



Fix the cove former using PU M25 adhesive.



Apply a strip of dry adhesive or apply PU M25 adhesive to the top of the cove former and 10 to 15 cm up the wall.



Apply the floor covering to the glued area and allow the covering to lie free on the floor.

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## CLEANING / USE / MAINTENANCE

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### First use

The floor covering can be walked on immediately after it has been laid.

The Sarlon trafic modul'up floor covering is treated with the OVERCLEAN XL polyurethane surface treatment solution in the factory to make it easier to clean. The covering can be cleaned as follows:

### Daily cleaning

- Damp sweeping or vacuuming
- Cleaning depending on the level of footfall, such as once every two days:
- Manually using a neutral detergent and a microfibers mop
- Mechanically using a low speed rotary-scrubbing machine with a red pad and a neutral detergent

### Occasional cleaning

In case of visible dirt:

- Damp sweeping or vacuuming
- Cleaning using a low speed rotary-scrubbing machine with a red pad and a stripper, and then wiping with a microfibers mop.

When using cleaning products, refer to the manufacturer's instructions.

### Precautions concerning furniture

When moving heavy furniture, lift carefully. In exceptional cases where moving the furniture creates a ripple, simply stop moving the furniture and put the floor covering back in place.

Use appropriate protective pads to prevent the risk of furniture or objects with pointed legs or protruding edges from denting or damaging the floor covering.

### Repairs

Due to the system's loose-lay design, localised areas can be renovated or repaired by removing the old sheets, which will return the substrate to the same condition as it was before the covering was initially fitted.

