



Installation Guide: Outdoor rubber Tiles
Revision: Feb 2023

OUTDOOR RUBBER TILE SERIES INSTALLATION GUIDE

The rubber tiles must be stored in dry areas at a constant temperature above 10°C. If stored below 10°C, take the rubber tiles to the installation site if the temperature is above 15°C for at least 2 hours before installation. Important note: Adhesives must be stored at all times in dry locations above 5°C.

To avoid color variations due to differences in sunlight exposure, leave the UV protection film on top of the products as supplied (if requested) until just prior to installation.

Required Tools

Heavy-duty Stanley knife with replacement blades, hand saw, saber saw or band saw (with blades for wood), steel straight edge (e.g. carpenters square 600mm).



Marking chalk line with refill chalk, felt-tip markers (water-soluble), tape measure or meter stick.



Gluing application gun for adhesive cement, adhesive cement cartridges, work gloves, kneepads.





Attention:

The subbase for outdoor installation should be even, flat and dry. If the installation will be done on an already existing subbase, compatibility should be checked. If the subbase material is based on PVC, migration of plasticizers is possible and may result in unpleasant exhalations.

Note: The subbase must be prepared in order to achieve the intended depth according to the thickness of the tiles. Concrete surfaces must be thoroughly cured and free from hydrostatic pressure before installing Outdoor rubber tiles (minimum 28 days after the concrete is poured) with polyurethane adhesive.

For not drainable subbases, like concrete or asphalt is a down grade of approx. 2% and an adequate take-off drains needful.

Subbase Design / Acceptance Criteria

Rubber tiles have excellent drainage properties. Any gaps bigger than 3mm deep on subbase which could collect water must be leveled off with suitable materials.

Like other elastomeric materials, rubber tiles absorb heat when exposed to direct sunlight and their surface temperature can be higher than asphalt surfaces exposed to the same conditions. Rubber tiles should be stored in shady areas to avoid overheating.

Preparation of the Subbase (Soil)

Proper construction and acceptance inspection of this subbase before installation is extremely important. The following instructions must be followed exactly by the contractor carrying out the subbase preparation and by the rubber tile installer in subsequent acceptance inspection.

Remove the existing soil to a depth of min 300mm plus the thickness of the rubber tiles to be installed.

Rubber tiles are elastic products and they are porous. Due to the weather conditions, in cases of extreme hot or cold, much rain, snow, dimensions may change.

Compact each layer with a vibration compactor to 98% standard Proctor density.

Following the application of the final layer, check again for levelness and correct any uneven spots with a suitable material. Paved subbases such as concrete or asphalt must be 100% levelled without any vertical height. The subbase must be free of cracks, clean, dry and free of oil or other foreign materials.

Regardless of the type of subbase, it must not deviate from level by more than 5mm under a 3m lathe.



Crushed stones bed stable compacted



Levelling crushed sand/stone chipping



Stable compacting





Perpendicularity Check, Minimization of Dimensional Variations

Start the installation by laying a chalk line parallel to a rubber tile width away from one side of the surface to be covered. Lay a second chalk line exactly perpendicular (at an angle of 90°) to the first. Check that the lines are perpendicular by the 3/4/5 rule: starting at the intersection point of the lines, measure off exactly 3 m down the first line and mark this point, then measure off exactly 4 m down the second line and mark this point. Measure the distance between the two points marked. If the lines are perpendicular, the distance between the points will exactly be 5 m.

The tolerance in dimensions of rubber tiles is approx. +/- 0,8% in length and width, +/- 2 mm in thickness. Dimensions may vary and can be caused by storage in stacks (elastic compression of the tiles due to the stack weight) and changes in thermal expansion and ambient temperature.

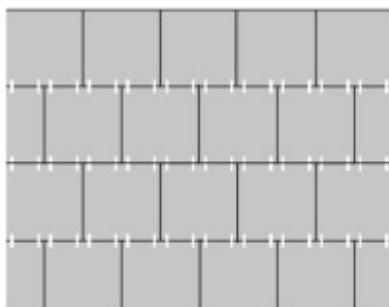
The following procedures are recommended to minimize dimensional variations:

- Be sure that all tiles to be laid have the same temperature during the entire period of installation.
- Place the tiles separately on the ground for 2 hours before final installation to permit them to regain their original dimensions.
- Install all tiles in a single session if possible to ensure installation under similar conditions.

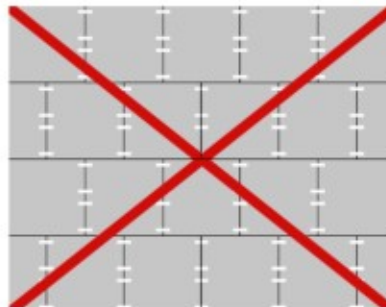
For ideal installation conditions, the ambient temperature at the site should be over 5°C for at least 24 hours prior to installation. If the ambient temperature at the site is below 4°C , store the rubber tiles to be installed in a dry area at a temperature of at least 10°C for at least 72 hours prior to installation. Do not install Rubber tiles if ambient temperatures below 4°C are expected at the installation site for an extended period of time.

Installation of Outdoor Rubber Tiles with pins

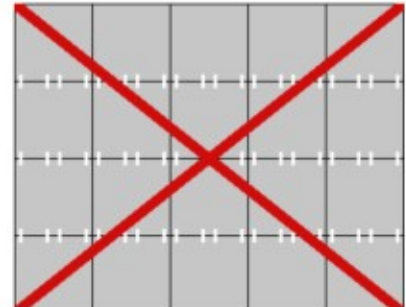
Install the first row of Rubber tiles by placing them precisely along the chalk line. Start the second row (and every second row thereafter) with a half tile. Connect the tiles of the second row to the first with the connecting pins. Check the pictures for a proper connecting configuration (Figure 1), which will offer better stability to the installed tiles. Cut the last tile in each row to the required size using a heavy-duty carpet knife or a sabre saw.



Correct: "T"-joints



Incorrect: "T"-joints
Installed in line



Incorrect: cross joints





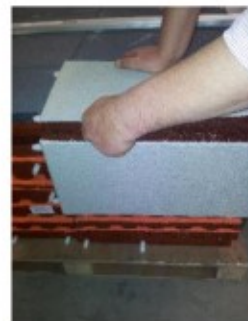
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Cutting slabs with a stable cutter knife
- Measure and mark cutting edge



- Cutting with cutter knife



MADE IN TURKEY

