INSTALLATION GUIDE

NECESSARY EQUIPMENT TO
INSTALL RUBBER FLOORING

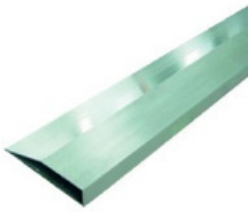
ESSENTIALS



SHARP UTILITY KNIFE



SPARE KNIFES



STRAIGHT EDGE (ALU)



MEASURING TOOL



CHALK LINE MARKER
** can also be done with paper tape and a pen*



HEAVY HAMMER

OPTIONAL TOOLS



CHALK LINE



MEASURING TAPE



(MULTILINE) LASER



GLUE GUN + GLUE KIT (BLACK)

STRIDE
ONE STEP AHEAD | STRIDEEUROPE.COM

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STEP BY STEP



NOTES TO INSTALLER

Before beginning the installation process, ensure that Rubber Tiles and accessories are stored in a clean, dry place.

Rubber Tiles have a dimensional tolerance of ± 2 mm for thickness and ± 4 mm in width after acclimatization. Some tiles may need to be hand-selected to maintain straight course lines during installation. Use a 75 mm high x 2 m long angle iron to "force" course lines until the adhesive sets. Variations in color tone and shading may require hand selection to maintain uniformity. Rubber Tiles are largely manufactured from recycled materials and slight variance in shade and dispersion is normal.

Preferably, acclimatize the flooring product indoors for 24 hours by laying out Rubber Tiles on the concrete sub-floor. Avoid stacking tiles directly before installation.

Ensure the installation space is climate-controlled with an ambient temperature between 18ºC to 27ºC and relative humidity maximum of 70%. Sub-floor temperature should be between 17ºC and 28ºC.

Check the sub-floor for flatness, ensuring it does not exceed 3 mm in a 3 m circular span. Use a 3 m long aluminum straight edge to measure any gaps. If necessary, install a 3 mm thick self-leveling cement underlay or grind the sub-floor smooth.

Repair any cracks or hollow areas in the sub-floor before proceeding with the installation.

Verify that the sub-floor is dry by conducting a hygrometer test according to applicable country standards, with a relative humidity reading not exceeding 75%.

Remove any contamination from the sub-floor before applying the flooring. Oil contamination may require removal of the entire sub-floor.

Control sunlight exposure, especially in rooms with south-facing windows, using temporary blinds or films applied to glass surfaces.

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INSTALLATION

1. Clear the area of all dust and loose debris by sweeping and/or vacuuming.
2. Determine a starting point for the first course of tiles to minimize waste. Measure the room dimensions and set the starting corner using a laser for precise alignment. Alternatively, start from the center for a symmetrical finish.
3. Mark two points on the base surface near opposite ends of the site in the lengthwise direction and snap a chalk line through these points.
4. Measure the length of the site along the chalk line and mark a point at half the distance.
5. Rubber Tiles can be installed using various methods. For a fully adhered installation:
    - Ensure the tiles, accessories, and substrates are dry before, during, and 48 hours after applying adhesive. Apply the adhesive consistently and slightly wider than the tile being placed using a B2-serration notched trowel.
    - Place the tiles into the adhesive bed following pre-established lines. Use weights such as sandbags or concrete bricks to hold the tiles in place until the adhesive sets.
    - Allow 24 hours for the adhesive to cure before opening the area for use.
6. Avoid exposing cut edges of tiles. Use transition ramps, masonry, or other edging against cut edges unless they are positioned against a wall. Fill any gaps between cut edges and walls with silicone sealant or permanently elastic urethane sealant/adhesive.
7. Accurate cuts can be made using a heavy-duty utility knife and a straight edge. When working beneath fitness structures, notch out portions of tiles to fit around supporting posts, leaving a 5 mm gap to prevent binding. Fill voids with sealant/adhesive.

POST-INSTALLATION

1. Clean and vacuum the completed Rubber Tile floor to remove dust and debris.
2. Clean the floor according to the STRIDE Flooring Maintenance provided.
3. Protect the floor with breathable, non-staining, untreated building paper until handover to the client.
4. Avoid moving heavy and sharp objects directly over surfaces. Use hardboard or plywood panels under objects while moving them.

NOTE

The recommendations provided are based on our knowledge and experience. STRIDE cannot be held liable for varying conditions during installations beyond our control. Any liability based on these recommendations or oral advice is expressly excluded, except for willful acts.

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Key Points for Preparing the Installation of STRIDE Products

This document aims to prepare our clients in a timely and transparent manner for the installation of STRIDE products. By complying with the conditions and guidelines below, misunderstandings, delays, and additional costs can be avoided.

ONDERVLOER & BASISCONDITIES

1. Moisture content of the screed: The residual moisture content of the screed must not exceed 2.5%. Even after the final measurement, the screed must remain dry and free of moisture at all times. Particular attention is required if plastering works are still ongoing, as these may increase ambient humidity.
2. Reinforcement of the screed: Ideally, the screed should be reinforced using steel mesh 50/50/2 in combination with fibers, or a Duremit fiber-reinforced composite screed. Please note that the use of fiber-reinforced screeds may result in additional costs due to the need for burning off and sanding protruding fibers. The use of flowing screeds may also involve additional costs, as an extra primer and scratch coat must be applied.
3. Connection of edge insulation: The edge insulation must be properly connected to the walls and corners. Gaps larger than 5 mm are not permitted.
4. Screed flatness: The screed must comply with flatness class 1 in order to guarantee a smooth and high-quality finished floor.
5. Quality of the screed: The screed must have a solid and cohesive composition, be evenly finished, and show no signs of crumbling or dusting (in case of doubt, reference is made to WTCB floor standards). If the screed contains voids, surface defects, or shows signs of sanding or disintegration, it may be necessary to apply an additional preparatory leveling layer (epoxy scratch coat / ground paste) to ensure proper execution of the final floor finish. This may result in additional costs.
6. Drying time of the screed: Drying time is approximately one week per centimeter of screed thickness up to 6 cm. Beyond 6 cm, an additional two weeks per extra centimeter must be taken into account. For example, a screed thickness of 8 cm requires approximately 10 weeks of drying time.
7. Expansion joints: Expansion joints must be installed in accordance with best practices and applicable legal regulations. Expansion joints are required every 35 m² or every 8 linear meters, preferably positioned at door openings and structural breakpoints. These joints must extend down to the concrete slab or to the underfloor heating system, with a minimum depth of 5 cm, as legally defined by WTCB standards.
8. Screed in relation to the floor mat frame: A recess of 2.5 cm must be provided in the screed to allow proper installation of the floor mat frame.
9. Screed in walk-in shower areas: If our Liquid Shower system is selected, the shower drain will be supplied by us, and the screed in the walk-in shower area must be executed in accordance with the attached manual. It is essential to provide a slope of 1.5 cm per linear meter within the screed to ensure proper water drainage.

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RUBBER TILES & RUBBER ROLLS

- Shockpads (if applicable): may only be installed on flat, dry, and dust-free subfloors.
- Bonding: for permanent installations, the subfloor must be suitable for PU two-component adhesive.
- Cutting works: walls and columns must be free of protruding elements to ensure a clean finish.

ARTIFICIAL TURF & SPRINT TRACKS

- Subfloor: must be completely flat and rigid (no soft insulation boards).
- Drainage (outdoor applications): minimum slope of 1.5% to ensure proper water runoff.
- Fixation: edge finishing must be provided (profiles or bonded perimeter).

SPC FLOORING (RECEPTION & LOUNGE AREAS)

- Flatness: screed must meet flatness class 1 (no pits or crumbling).
- Moisture-free: SPC flooring must not be installed in areas with rising damp.
- Underfloor heating: maximum surface temperature of 27°C.

RACKS, RIGS & WALL FIXATIONS

- Walls: must be load-bearing (solid concrete or solid brick). Hollow blocks require chemical anchors or freestanding racks.
- Ceiling height: minimum clear height of 260 cm for rigs (subject to project drawings).
- Clearance: minimum of 1 m free space around the equipment, depending on configuration.

MIRRORS & WALL PANELS

- Wall flatness: walls must be straight and level.
- Moisture: mirrors may not be installed on damp or unstable walls.
- Electrical provisions: power outlets and cable routes must be foreseen in advance for illuminated wall panels.

LIGHTING

- Connection points: cables and conduits must be installed before ceilings or wall panels are mounted.
- Dimming & controls: dimmers and switches must be discussed and defined prior to installation.

GENERAL & LOGISTICS

- Access: clear access of at least 90 cm width for material transport.
- Storage: a dry and level area must be provided for temporary storage of materials.
- Planning: the installation area must be empty, clean, and ready before installation starts.

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