KÄHRS COMMERCIAL QUARTZ TILE

NOTICE: These products were previously known under the brand name “Upofloor” and are now sold under the “Kährs” brand name in the Kährs Commercial Flooring division. The products themselves have remained the same.

STORAGE, HANDLING, PREPARATION, INSTALLATION, POST-INSTALLATION PROTECTION INSTRUCTIONS AND GUIDELINES

INTRODUCTION

CAUTION: THESE INSTRUCTIONS ARE CREATED TO PROVIDE PROFESSIONAL INSTALLERS THE PREFERRED METHODS OF INSTALLATION FOR INSTALLING QUARTZ TILE FLOORING. IF YOU ARE NOT A PROFESSIONAL INSTALLER, DO NOT ATTEMPT TO INSTALL THE FLOOR.

Kährs Quartz Tile is a homogenous combination of high-quality calcium carbonate, and fine, naturally weathered quartz sand with a bio-based plasticizer that is nontoxic and phthalate-free. Kährs Quartz Tile has been designed and engineered to provide a high performance, durable, moderately flexible, compressed quartz vinyl tile suited for industrial, heavy commercial, and intense public environment floor covering applications. Suitable areas include corridors, heavy pedestrian traffic zones, entryways, foyers, entrance halls, utility venues, storage facilities, manufacturing facilities, classrooms, cafeterias just to name a few.

As with all flooring, the long-term performance and ease of maintenance is dependent on compulsory items necessary to extend the floor’s life and keep it looking good. Walk off matts at entry ways, proper floor protectors on all furniture, tables and chairs and furniture moving aids utilized during the moving of heavy items are all key components for peak and long-term performance Kährs Quartz Tile.

STORAGE, HANDLING AND TRANSPORTING OF MATERIALS

Kährs Quartz Tile requires care during storage and handling as do all floor covering products, their adhesives and all the ancillary items for floor preparation. It is critical to store the tile in a dry, temperature-controlled interior environment. The temperature range should be no lower than 65° F and no greater than 80° F and the relative humidity should be controlled and maintained between 30-70% RH.

Kährs Quartz Tile is packaged in cartons which must be kept squarely positioned on the pallet to prevent distortion of the contents and to be fully supported during storage. Stored cartons must be protected from forklift and other traffic that can damage carton corners. Check specific product instructions to determine maximum carton stacking on pallets, but NEVER double-stack pallets of Quartz Tile.

Handling cartons of Kährs Quartz Tile can be heavy and bulky. Always use proper material handling equipment when moving these products. When handling cartons, always use proper lifting techniques and never lift more than you can safely handle. Ensure that products and pallets are fully supported during transportation. Even distribution of the secured material is compulsory in your truck or van to avoid load shifting or movement. Rough handling can damage Kährs Quartz Tile before installation. Avoid delays during the installation by simply exercising care when handling and transporting these products.

PRE-INSTALLATION PRECAUTIONS AND CHECKLIST

Before starting the project, take a few moments and check the flooring materials to ensure that you have the correct pattern, style, and color. In addition to checking the flooring materials, make sure the correct adhesive and amount of adhesive required to complete the installation has been ordered.

Most critical prior to commencement of the installation, confirm the correct amount of material with sequential production or run numbers to avoid any deviation in gloss, color, design, or pattern. **Kährs will not pay labor charges on claims filed for materials installed with obvious visible defects.** If during the course of installation, you discover visible defects, stop the installation immediately and contact your sales representative for instructions as how to proceed.

Every job is unique in its expectations and requirements. Prior to commencement of work, be certain of job specific requirements for layout, sequence, seam location/orientation, jobsite limitations, etc. and expectations for completion before starting the job.

JOBSITE CONDITIONS

The environment and the condition of the subfloor play a key role in assuring a successful flooring product installation. If the environment is not climate-controlled or the subfloor is not structurally sound, the chances for a successful flooring installation have radically reduced.

Temperature and humidity play a vital role in a successful installation. Do not install Kährs Quartz Tile flooring in any environment that does not or cannot be climate controlled. The permanent HVAC should be operational and should be running continuously three weeks prior to the Kährs Quartz Tile flooring installation to not only climatize the environment but sufficiently acclimate the subfloor. The jobsite should be maintained in a close steady range of 5^{o}F with a minimum temperature of 65^{o}F and should not exceed 80^{o}F for a minimum of 72 hours prior to installation, during installation and 72 hours after installation, along with the material, adhesives, patch and other temperature/humidity ancillary items or materials.

The range for relative humidity should be between 25% and 65% relative humidity during this time as well.

Even after installation make sure temperature will keep on close steady range of 5^{o}F between 60^{o}F to 85^{o}F and the interior environment continues to be a climate-controlled space. Failure to control the interior environment can adversely affect the performance of the flooring along with its adhesives. If subfloor is heated make sure that temperature is steady and temperature changes are smooth, slow, and small.

The structural integrity of the job site's subfloor is a critical component of the long-term performance of the Quartz Tile flooring. The type and method of subfloor construction, grade level, subfloor system and its composition can impact the installation of the Quartz tile flooring. Often, local building codes establish minimum requirements and may result in insufficient rigidity, flatness, or smoothness.

Structural subfloor systems are comprised of either concrete (or cement-like materials) or wood. The subfloor systems described in these installation guidelines are provided to give flooring installers accurate information to make solid decisions regarding a subfloor system they may encounter on various jobsites. For comprehensive, detailed information regarding each of these systems, contact The American Concrete Institute or The American Plywood Association.

Other critical details captured when visiting the job site, allows for field measurements, making sure all the other trades have completed their work and are no longer occupying the space and finally making sure that lighting is operating so that both the preparation of the subfloor and flooring installation can both be done in a well-lit area.

Most important, commencement of the flooring installation means acceptance of the existing subfloor and site conditions on behalf of the flooring contractor.

SUBFLOOR RECOMMENDATIONS & PREPARATION

Concrete Subfloors

Concrete subfloors must be constructed in accordance with the American Concrete Institute (ACI) 302, 1R-95 Guide for Concrete and Slab Construction. The concrete subfloors must have minimum compressive strength of 3500 psi, a minimum dry density of 115 lb./ cubic foot, minimum concrete mix water/cement ration of less than 0.45 and must be finished and cured according to ACI. Quartz tile flooring must be installed over concrete subfloors conforming to ASTM F710 for concrete and other monolithic floors.

Concrete subfloors MUST be dry, clean, smooth, flat (no more than 3/16" in 10' or must not exceed 1/32" in span of 12") and structurally sound and free of contaminants such as grease, oils, paint and/or old adhesive. Surface contaminants should be considered any substance that would prohibit or interfere with the bond of the Quartz tile flooring to the concrete subfloor, such as paints, solvents, oils, existing adhesives and/or curing or parting compounds. Surface contaminants must be mechanically removed, NEVER use chemicals or solvents to remove concrete subfloor surface contaminants.

In addition, surface defects or deficiencies must be corrected before installing flooring product. Low spots, cracks, holes, and other irregularities can be patched using a high-quality latex Portland cement patching compound engineered and warranted by the patch manufacturer for this purpose by following their written instructions for mixing and application. Any sanding or grinding that generates dust must be removed using a HEPA vacuum to ensure a dust free subfloor before patching or leveling and installing the Kährs Quartz tile flooring.

Do not install Quartz tile over expansion joints. Cut the Kährs Quartz tile flooring neatly and uniformly to each side of the joint and carefully fill with an elastomeric polyurethane joint filler or cover the joint with an expansion joint plate cover. Other types of concrete joints such as construction control and/or saw cuts can be filled, smoothed, and leveled using an appropriate patching/levelling compound.

Important Notice Regarding Silicates: Due to their known bond-breaking properties, adhesives cannot be applied directly over substrates that have been treated with any type of curing compound that contains silicate material, either entrained or topically applied.

Moisture and pH Testing

Moisture tests should be conducted on all concrete substrates, regardless of age or grade level. Concrete slabs should not exceed 85% RH as tested in accordance with the latest version of ASTM F2170 (Standard Test Method for Determining Relative Humidity in Concrete Floor Slabs Using in-situ Probes). Moisture vapor emissions from concrete subfloors must not exceed 5 lbs. per 1000 s/f using the Calcium Chloride Test Method (ASTM F1869). A pH test should be conducted on all concrete subfloors.

The pH level of the subfloor surface shall not be higher than specified for adhesive used. If any one of the limits of the aforementioned tests is exceeded, **do not install Kährs Quartz tile flooring.**

ALL OF THE TESTING "MUST" BE FORMALLY DOCUMENTED AT THE TIME OF TESTING JUST PRIOR TO INSTALLATION FOR FUTURE REFERENCE IN THE EVENT CONDITIONS CHANGE AND YOU HAVE A FAILURE. THIS STEP IS FOR "YOUR" PROTECTION, DO NOT IGNORE!

Vapor Reduction Systems can be a viable option when encountering concrete subfloors that have documented excessive vapor emissions, especially when the concrete is 3-6 months old or older. Final determination of a Vapor Reduction Systems' suitability and its warranties in regard to its performance and and/ or any damage that may be caused to the Quartz tile flooring and their adhesives due to deficiencies in the Vapor Reduction System are the responsibility of the Vapor Reduction System manufacturer and the flooring installer.

Wood Subfloors

All wood subfloor systems should be suspended at least 18" above the ground with adequate cross- ventilation. Always cover the ground surface of the crawl space with a suitable vapor barrier. All wood subfloors must be structurally sound, dry and must comply with local building codes. Wood subfloors should be double-layer construction with a minimum total thickness of 1"and must be solidly fastened to appropriately space floor joists. This subfloor should be covered with a minimum ¼" thick APA Underlayment Grade Plywood or other underlayment panel approved and warranted beneath resilient flooring. Follow the panel manufacturer's instructions for panel layout, fastener type, fastener length, fastener spacing and approved panel patching protocol.

Existing Resilient Floor Coverings

DO NOT install Kährs products over existing resilient floor coverings. Kährs recommends that existing floor coverings be properly removed in order to provide the best possible substrate for the installation of our products.

Removal of Existing Resilient Floor Coverings

WARNING: Do not sand, dry-sweep, dry-scrape, drill, saw, bead blast or mechanically chip or pulverize existing resilient flooring, backing, felt lining or asphaltic "cutback" adhesives. These products may contain either asbestos fibers or crystalline silica. Avoid creating dust. Inhalation of such dust containing asbestos fibers or crystalline silica may cause cancer and respiratory tract diseases. Smoking by individuals exposed to asbestos fibers greatly increases the risk of serious bodily harm. Unless positively certain that the product is a non-asbestos containing material, you must assume it contains asbestos. Regulations may require that the material be tested to determine asbestos content. A brochure from the Resilient Floor Covering Institute entitled *Recommended Work Practices for Removal of Resilient Floor Coverings* provides a defined set of instructions for removing all resilient floor covering types.

Important Notice: Various federal, state, and local government agencies have regulations governing the removal of in-place asbestos-containing material. If you contemplate the removal of a resilient floor

covering material that contains, or is presumed to contain asbestos, you must review and comply with all applicable regulations.

Mold and Mildew

Prior to removing an existing resilient floor following the RFCI Recommended Work Practices for Removal of Resilient Floor Coverings (unless state or local law requires other measures) or installing a new floor, if there are visible indications of mold or mildew or the presence of a strong musty odor in

the area where resilient flooring is to be removed or installed, the source of the problem should be identified and corrected before proceeding with the flooring work.

In virtually all situations, if there is a mold issue, there is or has been an excessive moisture issue. Visible signs of mold or mildew (such as discoloration) can indicate the presence of mold or mildew on the subfloor, on the underlayment, on the back of the flooring, and sometimes even on the floor surface. If mold or mildew is discovered during the removal or installation of resilient flooring, all flooring work should stop until the mold/

mildew problem (and any related moisture problem) has been addressed. Before installing the new resilient flooring, make sure the underlayment and/or subfloor is allowed to thoroughly dry and that any residual effect of excessive moisture, mold, or structural damage has been corrected.

When dealing with mold and mildew issues, you should refer to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) guidelines that address mold and mildew. Depending on the mold or mildew condition present, those remediation options range from cleanup measures using gloves and biocide to hiring a professional mold and mildew remediation contractor to address the condition. Remediation measures may require structural repairs such as replacing the underlayment and/ or subfloor contaminated with mold and mildew as a result of prolonged exposure to moisture. The EPA mold guidelines are contained in two publications **"A Brief Guide to Mold, Moisture and Your Home"** (EPA 402- K-02-003) and **"Mold Remediation in Schools and Commercial Buildings"** (EPA 402-K-01-001). Appendix B of the "Mold Remediation in Schools and Commercial Buildings" publication describes potential health effects from exposure to mold, such as allergic and asthma reactions and irritation to eyes, skin, nose, and throat. These publications can be located on EPA's website at www.epa.gov/iaq/molds

Specialty Subfloors

Specialty subfloors that may be suitable for the installation of Kährs Quartz tile include properly prepared ceramic/porcelain tiles, cement-based Terrazzo, poured (seamless) floors and metal floors. Always follow your patch/leveling compound manufacturer for guidelines on preparing these substrates to accept Quartz tile flooring.

ADHESIVES

Important Notice: Kährs Quartz should be installed using one of the following adhesives. The use of an adhesive not supplied by will require the completion of 's Alternative Adhesive Waiver, which states that will not be held responsible for any issues caused by the use of an alternative adhesive, and that the responsibility for warranties and/or performance guarantees for the alternative adhesive will rest solely with the manufacturer and/or supplier of that adhesive.

KÄHRS TRANSITIONAL

Kährs Transitional is an acrylic-based adhesive formulated with high bond strength and shear resistance. It offers excellent initial tack that transitions to a firmer bond and has very low odor for installations in health care facilities, schools, and offices. It is made with a broad-spectrum antimicrobial to improve mold and fungal resistance.

Site Preparation: Suitable substrates include above, on or below grade concrete (within moisture and alkalinity specifications), APA underlayment grade plywood and radiant heated floors (85ºF and below).

All substrates must be flat, clean, smooth, and dry, free of waxes, existing adhesives, dirt or dust, grease, oil, solvents, paint, curing compounds or sealers. Do not use on chemically cleaned substrates or over treated plywood substrates.

The installation site must be acclimated with HVAC in operation. The floor and room temperature, as well as flooring materials and adhesive, must be maintained at 65°- 85° F, and the humidity between 40% - 65% for 48 hours prior to, during, and after the testing and installation.

Moisture Limits: 85% Relative Humidity as measured per the latest version of ASTM F2170, pH of 8.0 - 10.0. Impedance meter readings should not exceed 4%. All substrate preparation and testing procedures must conform to appropriate ASTM guidelines and comply with the specific floor-covering specifications.

NOTE: On concrete floor porosity, substrate should have some porosity, allowing for installation into semi-wet adhesive. Perform a water droplet test to ensure absorbency. Porous concrete will absorb the droplet within 1 minute. Non-porous concrete will absorb the droplet in times greater than 3 minutes.

Kährs Quartz should not be directly installed on subfloors considered impervious to adhesive moisture absorption. This includes existing resilient flooring, epoxy underlayments, and similar materials.

Porous substrates: Flooring may be placed into adhesive after 15 - 30 minutes open time (flash-off) over a porous substrate. Quartz tile may be placed into adhesive after a full flash off time into dry adhesive film. Loss of adhesion can result if the flooring is not installed within the working time of the adhesive; not more than 4 hours as a pressure sensitive process depending on temperature and humidity. Roll the installation in both directions with a 100 lb. 3-section roller immediately after flooring is placed and positioned, ensuring complete contact with the adhesive and transfer to the back of the flooring material.

Non-porous substrates: Flooring may be placed into adhesive after 20 - 40 minutes open time (flash-off) over a non-porous substrate. Quartz tile may be placed into adhesive after a full flash off time into dry adhesive film. Loss of adhesion can result if the flooring is not installed within the working time of the adhesive; not more than 4 hours as a pressure sensitive process depending on temperature and humidity. Roll the installation in both directions with a 100 lb. 3-section roller immediately after flooring is placed and positioned, ensuring complete contact with the adhesive and transfer to the back of the flooring material.

Working Time: Usually up to 4 hours depending on temperature, humidity, and substrate type.

Trowel Size:
Over porous substrates – 1/16” x 1/16” x 1/16” V-Notch (Coverage = 150 - 200 square feet per gallon).
Over nonporous substrates - 1/16” x 1/32” x 1/32” U-Notch (Coverage = 220 - 260 square feet per gallon).

Traffic: Restrict foot traffic, furniture placement, and rolling loads for 24 hours after installation. Additional time may be necessary if the installation is over a non-porous substrate. Allow at least five days following the installation before conducting wet cleaning procedures or initial maintenance.

Clean Up: Use a clean wet cloth to clean up adhesive while still wet; dried adhesive may require the use of an appropriate solvent.

Shelf Life: 1 year from manufacturing date in unopened, properly stored container. Avoid excessive heat or cold. Protect from freezing.

PREMIUM PSA

Premium PSA is an acrylic adhesive with extremely aggressive tack, formulated to provide high shear and peel strength for installing Quartz. Premium PSA forms a secure plasticizer and moisture-resistant bond. This high-solids adhesive is made with a broad-spectrum antimicrobial to improve mold and fungal resistance.

Site Preparation: Suitable substrates include above, on or below grade concrete (within moisture and alkalinity specifications), APA underlayment grade plywood and radiant heated floors (85ºF and below). All substrates must be flat, clean, smooth, and dry, free of waxes, existing adhesives, dirt or dust, grease, oil, solvents, paint, curing compounds or sealers. Do not use on chemically cleaned substrates or over treated plywood substrates.

The installation site must be acclimated with HVAC in operation. The floor and room temperature, as well as flooring materials and adhesive, must be maintained at 65° - 85°F, and the humidity between 40% - 65% for 48 hours prior to, during, and after the testing and installation.

Moisture Limits: Premium PSA can be used on concrete substrates with up to 85% Relative Humidity as measured per the latest version of ASTM F2170, and with a pH of 8.0 - 10.0. All substrate preparation and testing procedures must conform to appropriate ASTM guidelines and comply with the specific floor-covering specifications.

NOTE: On concrete floor porosity, substrate should have some porosity, allowing for installation into semi-wet adhesive. Perform a water droplet test to ensure absorbency. Porous concrete will absorb the droplet within 1 minute. Non-porous concrete will absorb the droplet in times greater than 3 minutes.

Kährs Quartz should not be directly installed on subfloors considered impervious to adhesive moisture absorption. This includes existing resilient flooring, epoxy underlayments, and similar materials.

Porous substrates: Flooring may be placed into adhesive after 15 - 30 minutes open time (flash-off) over a porous substrate. Quartz tile may be placed into adhesive after a full flash off time into dry adhesive film. Loss of adhesion can result if the flooring is not installed within the working time of the adhesive; not more than 4 hours as a pressure sensitive process depending on temperature and humidity. Roll the installation in both directions with a 100 lb. 3-section roller immediately after flooring is placed and positioned, ensuring complete contact with the adhesive and transfer to the back of the flooring material.

Non-porous substrates: Flooring may be placed into adhesive after 20 - 40 minutes open time (flash-off) over a non-porous substrate. Quartz tile may be placed into adhesive after a full flash off time into dry adhesive film. Loss of adhesion can result if the flooring is not installed within the working time of the adhesive; not more than 4 hours as a pressure sensitive process depending on temperature and humidity. Roll the installation in both directions with a 100 lb. 3-section roller immediately after flooring is placed and positioned, ensuring complete contact with the adhesive and transfer to the back of the flooring material.

Working Time: Usually up to 4 hours depending on temperature, humidity, and substrate type.

Trowel Size:
Over porous substrates -1/16” x 1/16” x 1/16” V-Notch (Coverage = 150 - 200 square feet per gallon).
Over nonporous substrates - 1/16” x 1/32” x 1/32” U-Notch (Coverage = 220 - 260 square feet per gallon).

Traffic: Restrict foot traffic for 24 hours after installation. No heavy traffic, rolling loads, or furniture placement for 72 hours after installation. Additional time may be necessary if the installation is over a non-porous substrate. Allow at least five days following the installation before conducting wet cleaning procedures or initial maintenance.

Clean Up: Use a clean wet cloth to clean up adhesive while still wet; dried adhesive may require the use of an appropriate solvent.

Shelf Life: 2 years from manufacturing date in unopened, properly stored container. Protect from freezing.

QUARTZ TILE INSTALLATION PROCEDURES

QUARTZ TILE - LAYOUT

• The layout of large commercial installations of Quartz tile flooring (large open areas, hallways, etc.), may require the use of a transit, laser or other tools with minimal deviation when striking accurate guidelines.

• Preplanning should enable the layout to be done economically, minimizing waste.

• Installations in long hallways with adjoining rooms should be carefully planned so that one half the tile width or an equal tile are positioned on opposing sides and in doorways with as wide of a cut as possible that allows for a balanced installation.

• Tile size sometimes may have to be altered in the doorways of adjoining rooms to avoid small cuts at the walls in the adjoining rooms or doorways

• Often, in smaller rooms, the perimeter is highly visible. Care should be taken to attempt uniform cuts on opposing walls. Try to make the cuts on all four walls equal and as large as possible for best results when installing the Quartz tile.

QUARTZ TILE - INSTALLATION

1. Before installing Quartz tile flooring, verify that all the cartons are clearly marked with the same batch/run numbers to avoid any problems during installation.

2. Utilizing the instructions for accurate Quartz tile flooring layout, follow the lines created for installation using a stair-stepped, pyramid configuration so that the tiles are installed systematically using the cradle for tile alignment created by the stair-step 14 configuration from row to row. This technique not only simplifies placement of each tile but enhances accuracy immensely without the burden of extra time.

3. Each Quartz tile has an arrow imprinted on the back to showing direction during the manufacturing process. Lay tiles with arrows pointing in the same direction.

4. Tiles should fit net at all edges and align squarely at each corner or juncture of four tiles. When runoff occurs due to uneven subfloor surfaces or undulation, extra care & time must be devoted during installation to manipulate each tile for the best fit. Failure to prep the subfloor/ subfloor so that it conforms to ASTM F710 for concrete and other monolithic floors will not only increase your installation time but will challenge your installation skills. Failure to manage the installation so that it appears to be net and square may also jeopardize the finished project. Again, this issue is not considered a warranty or product defect.

5. Scribe tiles to walls, door jambs, columns, cabinets, floor outlets and other stationary vertical surfaces to produce clean, tight junctures between the tile and the structure, obstacle, or stationary vertical surface.

6. Tiles should be centered under doors where the tile meets dissimilar floor finishes.

7. Continue Quartz tile flooring under any movable partitions, stationary furniture, or open cabinets without any disruption to the tile pattern's installation.

8. As the tile flooring is installed, roll in both directions with a minimum 100 lb. three section roller. At the room perimeter, room edges or under toe kicks use a three-section hand roller or under toe kicks a metal seam roller works best. This step is necessary to flatten the trowel ridges, so they create a uniform membrane of adhesive for optimum bond and eliminating the risk of trowel ridges telegraphing through the finished floor.

9. Immediately install all reducer/transition strips at unprotected or exposed edges that could be easily damaged where the flooring stops. If for any reason the reducers or transition strips are not available to install, use sacrificial tile remnants or scrapes at the exposed edges by temporarily taping in position to avoid aggravating damage that may require a tile replacement to finish the job. 15

10. Tungsten Carbide Tipped Scribing Knives are recommended for scoring and snapping straight cuts of the Quartz Tile. Traditional utility knife blades and tile cutters may be used, but blade life will be significantly reduced.

WARNING:

DO NOT LEAVE HEAVY OBJECTS SUCH AS THE ROLLER, ADHESIVE BUCKET, CARTS, TOOLBOXES, CARTS OR DOLLIES WITH SMALL CASTERS OR WHEELS ON THE FINISHED FLOOR AFTER INSTALLATION.

QUARTZ TILE POST-INSTALLATION PROTECTION

• Protect the newly installed Quartz Tile from foot traffic for 24 hours

• Prohibit heavy traffic and rolling loads on the floor tile for a minimum of 72 hours after installation.

• Confirm or equip all furniture, appliances, carts and any other moveable equipment with soft, wide, non-staining casters or floor protectors with a minimum wheel width of 1" to protect hard surface flooring from the effects of rolling and static loads.

• Always use runways made from at least 1/4" plywood or 1/4" Masonite™ to protect flooring from damage that may occur when moving heavy objects across directly over the flooring. You may also use furniture moving aids or specialty equipment designed specifically for the use of moving large objects without damage to the floor.

• If the project is still under construction the floor should be protected from other trades during construction. Be cautious with protective coverings over installed floors. Some may stain, yellow, or stick to the flooring. To avoid large chards, stones, construction debris or heavy soil, shields can be taped to each other, but never tape anything directly to floor covering. Also, if large plywood formats are to be used on the paper, again tape its edges to the paper to avoid an accumulation of dirt or debris under the plywood's edge. Heavy traffic could embed the debris into the flooring's surface causing permanent damage.

• Avoid flooding or washing the newly installed Quartz Tile flooring until the adhesive has fully cured-approximately 5-7 days, or longer depending on room temperature and the temperature of the under-floor. Stripping is not required nor is it recommended for initial cleaning.

• Please note that the initial cleaning of an installed Quartz Tile flooring is essential before occupancy. Failure to clean thoroughly and properly at this time will make routine maintenance more difficult.

• Sweep or vacuum thoroughly to remove all dust, dirt, loose grit, soil, and debris.

• If the flooring was subjected to excess dirt, soil, and heavy traffic before the initial maintenance, use Hilway Direct Neutral Cleaner mixed according to label instructions with clean potable water. DO NOT USE ABRASIVE CLEANERS!

• Use a standard scrubbing machine or an automatic scrubber equipped with the proper color of pad for the soiling to be cleaned. Test to make sure the pad selected does not damage the flooring tile's surface.

• Rinse using a clean mop and clean water. Change rinse water often to avoid leaving a dirty residue.

NOTE: Avoid using excessive amount of water!

• Remove extra water by wet vacuum or wiping.

PRODUCT SIZE AND PACKAGING INFORMATION

24”x24” Tiles (609.6mm x 609.6mm)
Thickness: 0.08” (2mm)
Weight: .82 lbs./ft2 (4.0 kg/m2)
Package: 12 pcs / 48 ft2 (4.466m2)

12”x24” Tiles (304.8 mm x 609.6 mm)
Thickness: 0.08” (2mm)
Weight: .82 lbs./ft2 (4.0 kg/m2)
Package: 24 pcs / 48 ft2 (4.466m2)

12”x12” Tiles (304.8mm x 304.8mm)
Thickness: 0.08” (2mm)
Weight: .82 lbs./ft2 (4.0 kg/m2)
Package: 58 pcs / 58 ft2 (5.39m2

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