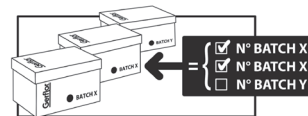


Before laying the floor covering, it should be inspected, so as to detect any visual defects. In the event of any visual defects, please notify GERFLOR and do not start laying the product before receiving GERFLOR's approval.



1. SCOPE OF USE

1.1. LAYING TYPE

Excel tiles are installed loosely.
They are connected with each other with an interlocking system of hidden dovetails.

1.2. CONDITIONS OF USE

	EXCEL TILES	
TILE THICKNESS	5 mm	7 mm
TYPE OF TRAFFIC	Pedestrian only	Manual trolley only (no pallet truck)
MAX TOTAL LOAD	-	250 kg

2. ELIGIBLE SUBSTRATES AND SUBSTRATE PREPARATION

NEW CONCRETE SUBSTRATE	
CONCRETE FLOOR	Surface evenness < 7 mm/2 m and < 2mm/20 cm Moisture content < 85% RH Follow subfloor preparation as described below
RENOVATION *	
CONCRETE FLOOR PAINTED CONCRETE	Surface evenness < 7 mm/2 m and < 2mm / 20 cm. Moisture content < 85% RH Follow subfloor preparation as described below
TILES	Surface evenness < 7mm / 2m Tile joints must be <4mm wide and <1mm deep, and unevenness <1mm Otherwise, fill them with a grouting product or levelling compound over the entire surface, so that the grouting joints are not visible
RESIN	Surface evenness <7mm / 2m Treatment of cracks <4mm ; if >1mm, subfloor analysis is necessary. Treatment of impacts >10mm with the same resin
PVC TILES AND COMPACT ROLLS	If less than 10% is in bad condition, remove the defective tiles and fill the gaps with levelling compound. Otherwise, complete removal is necessary followed by new substrate preparation
BITUMINOUS / ASPHALT	Surface evenness <10mm / 2m, otherwise grind the bump. Static loading <30kg/cm ² , otherwise use load distribution plate
CARPET, LVT, PVC FOAM, LAMINATED FLOOR, LINOLEUM, WOOD-BASED PANEL	Complete removal

* If more than 10% of the old covering is in bad condition, complete removal is necessary followed by new substrate preparation.

CONCRETE FLOOR PREPARATION:

Physical preparation

- The surfaces should be prepared with care to remove any soiling, laitance, curing products or any other foreign bodies.
- The physical procedures must be based on the condition of the surface, the area to be prepared and their location.
They include shot-blasting, sanding, grinding, scraping or diamond grit-blasting.

Bump and depression treatment

- Sanding of bumps. Cleaning using industrial vacuum cleaner. Point levelling of depressions with suitable floor sealer.

Crack treatment

- On any surface, cracks should be detected beforehand. No treatment is required if gaps are < 1mm, or if they are flush and <4mm wide. In case of gaps of 1-4mm with unevenness, repair is needed by the structural contractors (grind down step, vacuum clean thoroughly). If gaps are >4mm, inspection, analysis and repair must be done by the structural contractors.

Joint treatment

- Contraction joints: if they have an opening < 4mm, they are not treated.
- Expansion joints: following thorough cleaning, expansion joints are preserved. End profiles with or without an overlay are arranged on either side of the joint.
- Construction joints: where these result in a gap <1mm wide and there is no unevenness, there is no need for preparation. If the gap is greater than 1mm, they are to be prepared in the same way as for cracks.

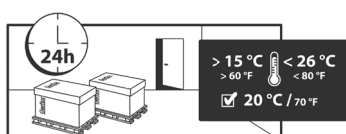
Localised levelling

- Surface levelling may be required, particularly where the surface is not sufficiently even or in poor condition. A levelling compound with specifications meeting the usage requirements should be used. If the substrate moisture content is between 4 and 7%, we recommend the use of outdoor sealers (consult sealer manufacturers).

3. INSTALLATION

3.1. STORAGE AND SITE REQUIREMENTS

Before laying the floor covering, it should be inspected to detect any visual defects. In the event of any visual defects, please notify GERFLOR and do not start laying the product before receiving GERFLOR's approval. Since the premises are air-conditioned, these tiles are not subject to temperature deviations greater than 20 °C.



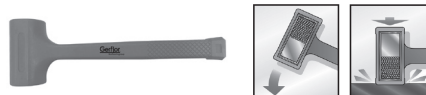
Installation should take place at temperatures between 15 and 26°C. Tiles must be stored on-site for 24 to 48 hours beforehand at ambient temperature.

⚠ DO NOT MIX BATCHES

3.2. INSTALLATION TOOLS

Cutting: Guillotine, electric jigsaw, or Stanley knife.
A heatgun can be used for easier cutting, especially for specific small shapes.

Tiles interlocking: rubber mallet (Romus Ref. 94964)



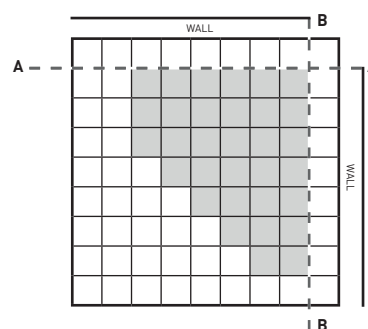
3.3. SETTING OUT

Floor surface reminder: the floor surface must be dry, hard, dust free, load-bearing, flat and free of all grease, dust and silicone.

The installation starts from one corner of the room.

Carefully measure 20 cm out at each end of wall and use a chalk or laser to create lines A-A & B-B.

Make sure the lines are at 90 degrees to each other.



3.4. DETAILED INSTALLATION

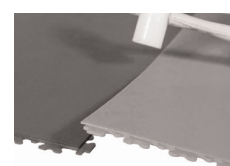
The tiles are laid from right to left, with the hidden joints to the walls and the exposed joints on the left, always placing the hidden edge on top of the exposed.

Connect the tiles together by offering up the tile and lining up the corner, ensuring the joints are in line. Use a rubber mallet to gently tap the joints together, starting from the corner.

Lay the first few rows perfectly straight, any mistake will impact the entire installation.

Install one row at a time, completing each row before beginning the next.

Cut perimeter tiles allowing at least a 5mm expansion gap between the tile and any fixed point.

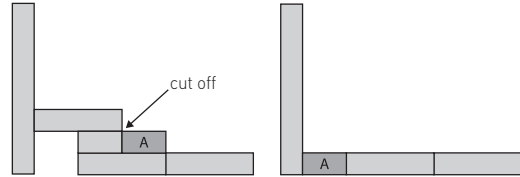


■ 3.5. CUTTING OUT

Cuts are made preferably with a guillotine or an electric jigsaw.

Overlap cutting method:

- Position the tile to be cut on the last full laid tile.
- Take a complete tile to use as a gauge piece.
- Place the gauge piece over the tile to be cut, holding it against the wall. Leave 5mm clearance.
- Mark the tile to be cut all along the edge of the gauge piece.
- Cut off the part of the tile to be laid neatly (with a guillotine for example) and then fit it into place.



■ 3.6. AREA WITH DIRECT SUNLIGHT OR OTHER HEAT SOURCES

In area with direct sunlight or external heat sources, it is recommended to glue the tiles with 2-part PU glue.



4. REPLACEMENT OF TILES

- Cut a corner of the damaged tile
- Disengage the dovetails and remove the tile
- Fit a new tile in place

5. REPLACING FURNITURE

Furniture and other display units should be put back in place using distribution plates to prevent slippage of the loose laid material. Any damage to the material caused by putting fixtures back into place shall not be accepted by the installer or material manufacturer.