

**GreatDeck Outdoor
Hardwood, Plastic, Red Cedar,
and Wood Deck Tile**

Installation Instructions



Tool Checklist:

Power Tools

- 7 1/2" Skillsaw (13 amp or more)
- Jigsaw (13 amp or more)
- Standard Drill (if securing is required)

Hand Held Tools

- Hammer
- Tape measure
- Chisel (1-1.5 inch)
- Exacto or cutting knife
- Flat Head Screwdriver
- Pencil or Marker
- Ear plugs
- Eye protection
- Gloves

Specialized Tools

- Compressor
- 25-50' Hose
- Crown Staple Gun (Optional)

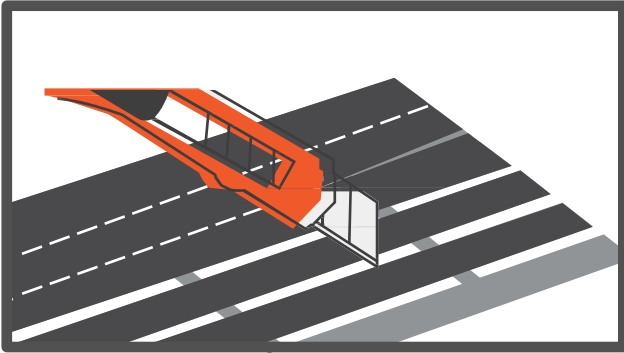
Materials Checklist

- Roofing shingles
- Deck screws (if required for securing)
- Caulking (alternative to screwing if securing is required)
heavy strength-recommended LePage PL 9000)
- 1" x 3/4" Crown Staples (for securing the tile before cutting)

Preparing the Surface

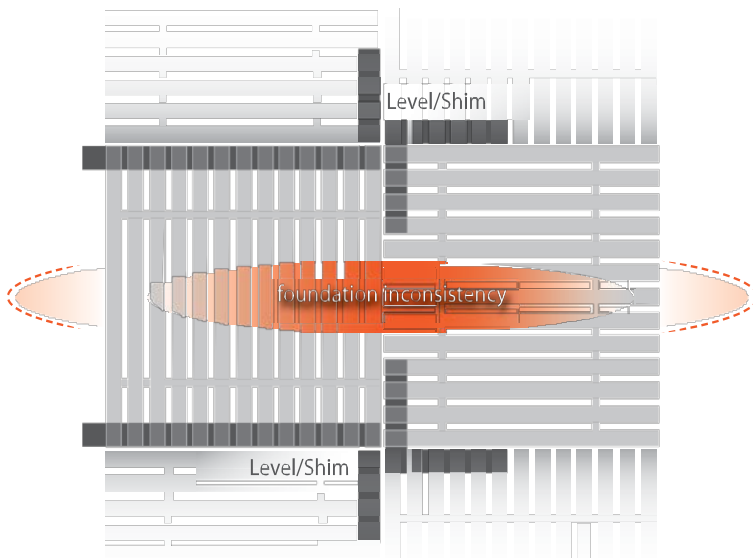
Preparation of your surface can play a significant role in ensuring it is ready to support the GreatDeck tile. By thoroughly clearing the floor of debris such as small stones, rough/ chunky concrete and leaves, one can ensure that the steps taken to level each tile accordingly are accurate and free of anything that may impede your judgement during the installation. Drainage can also pose a problem if all debris is not discarded, for it can easily obstruct water flow. Our tiles are designed to contour a surface only; with that said, it is important that every substrate the product sits upon must be sturdy and safe. Furthermore, larger spaces such as gaps and voids can cause problems with stability. It is recommended that they be filled or repaired before proceeding with your installation.

Levelling the Tile



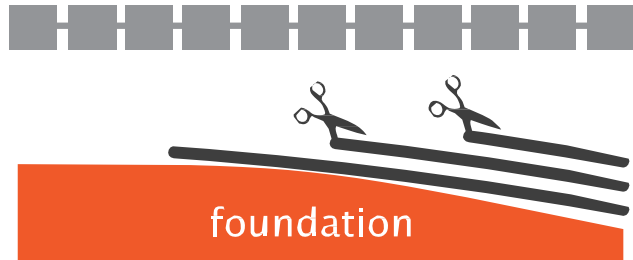
In order to compensate for uneven surfaces, levelling your product may be necessary. We highly recommend the use of roofing shingles for this purpose. Before proceeding with the installation, cut your sheets into 1–1.5" wide strips accordingly.

Although the GreatDeck tile has the ability to flex in one direction thus conforming to bumps, it will still sit ridged on uneven areas when the commonly used (checkerboard) pattern is implemented. If you should choose to lay your pattern in one direction instead of alternating the product, levelling may still be required.



Use your levelling strips to compensate for uneven surfaces, bumps, obstructions. As if the tile were a teeter-totter mounted on a fixed point (the bump) use these strips on either end if not both to stop the rocking motion. Furthermore, stacking the material will give you the ability to conform to any irregularity below the tiles.

Levelling the Tile (Continued)



You may also tear the strips into different lengths in order to achieve harmony with a dip or rise in the foundation.

Note: Keep in mind that the GreatDeck tile is designed to contour the surface only. The act of levelling your tiles ensures that each tile is sturdy and free of movement rocking).

You may also compensate for dipping in the center of the tile by placing levelling strips underneath to add better stability when stacking the levelling material at either end is required.

Laying the Tile

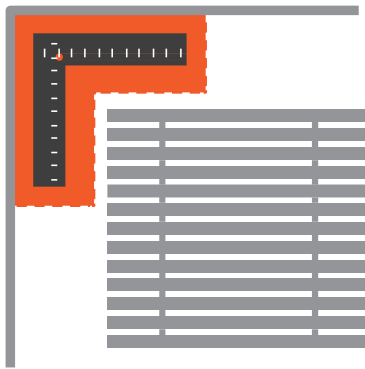
Pattern/Style

Although the GreatDeck tile is square in dimension, the possibilities are endless when it comes to pattern and style. This is merely a matter of personal preference. Your options include running the tile in the same direction or commonly reversing them in a checkerboard (parquet) format which we highly recommend for stability and aesthetic appeal. Direction is never limited however, for it can be turned or positioned to fit different elevated areas such as a pre-existing backyard deck with 2 or more tiers. Perhaps you would like the tiles on a 45 degree angle? This layout is definitely possible and worth the effort, but styles like these will require more material and planning.

Choosing a Starting Point

Determining the best point to begin laying the tile at, is perhaps the most step in the project, for it can make or break your design. Take a few minutes and a few measurements. Consider where your cuts will fall and how much traffic will occur in these particular areas.

1.



Assess the best corner to start your project at and begin with a full tile.

2.

Choose to alternate the slat direction to create a parquet floor design, run it all in one direction and/or on an angle

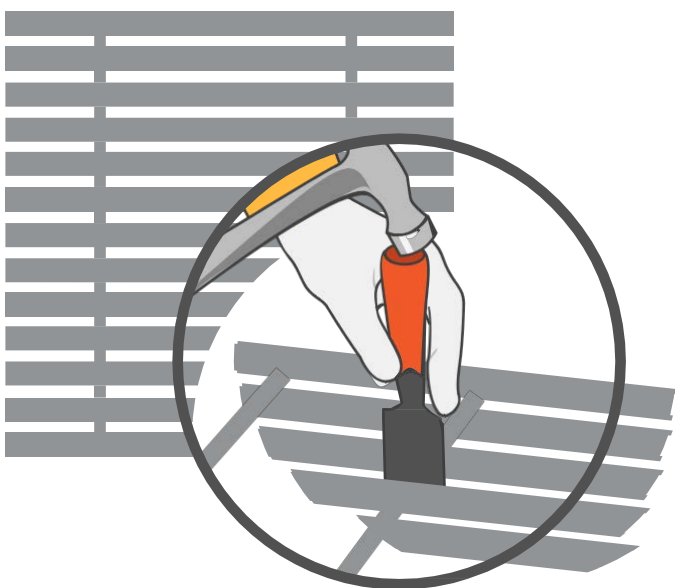
3.

Begin laying and levelling across or down as you please.

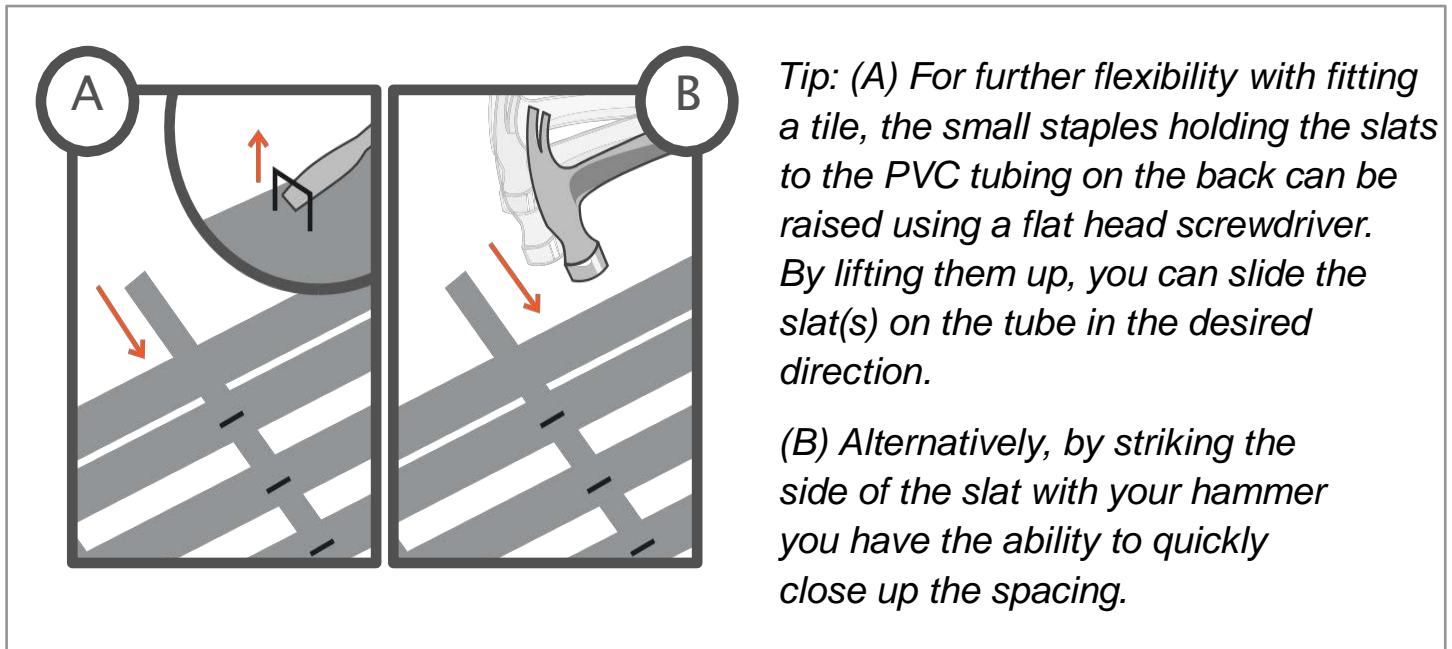
4.

Place all tiles tightly together in order to optimize both the look and fit. Remember to level the proceeding tile to both surface unevenness and the tile next to it so that they are flush.

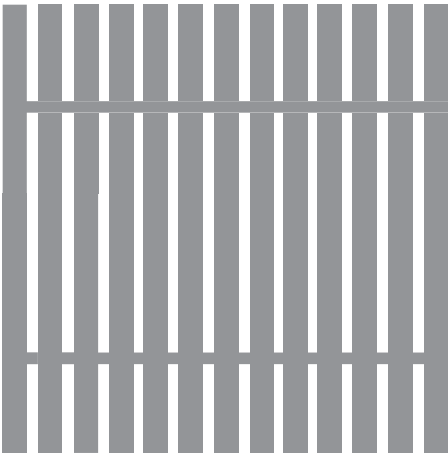
Basic Cutting - Cutting the tile horizontally



Note: If a tile falls in a horizontal relationship to the boundary and requires resizing, you may split the PVC tubing with a chisel or knife to allow for an accurate fitting.



Cutting the tile vertically



Note: If the tile falls in vertical relationship to the boundary and requires resizing, you will need to cut it to fit.

1.

Make your measurements and markings on the back of the tile (in reverse). Be sure to compensate a little extra for the width of the blade. Furthermore, since there is flexibility, your measurement may fall up to an 1/8" over the reading to create a tight and sturdy fit.

2.



Before making your cut, secure each slat by driving a crown staple with a hammer or power gun to bridge the gaps.

Tip: Staggering the staples will reduce the vertical pull between the slats on either end and help to keep the product square.

3.

Cut the tile using a skill saw.

Securing tile(s) to surface

GreatDeck decking is designed to float on a surface and remain accessible. In some cases however, your tiles may need to be secured if a boundary does not exist. The perimeter is all you need to be concerned about and the option is yours. The manufacturer recommends LePage PL 9000 if glue is your choice. 2-3 small dabs is enough to keep the tile(s) in place. Since there will likely be a few areas that need securing, your tiles will still be removable if accessing the surface is required. By prying the tile up with a chisel, you will be able to release it relatively easy. You can then scrape off the dry existing glue and reapply again. Where wood is the surface (such as an outdoor deck) you may also use screws.

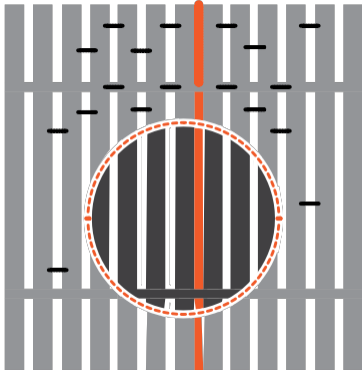
Advanced Cutting - Cutting around obstructions

Note: This technique can be applied to posts, columns air conditioners etc.

1.

Make all your measurements on the back of the tile (and in reverse).

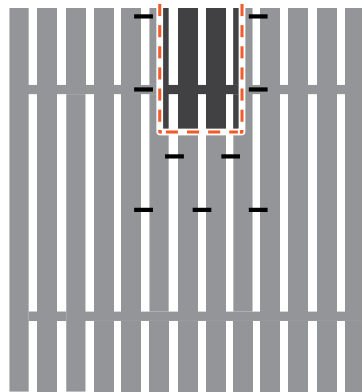
2.



(Option A) If you'd like to wrap your tile around an obstruction such as a post, split the tile in half by severing the PVC tubing of the wood (tile) with a sharp strike of your hammer or by cutting it with a knife.

Tip: By splitting the tube at the right against the side of a slat, when the cut is made and the two parts are laid, it will appear as if your tile is completely whole.

2.



(Option B) If the cut you are making is on the edge of the tile, step 2 (Option A) can be ignored. Simply make your measurements on the back of the tile (in reverse) and proceed to step 3

Tip: In order to achieve closer cuts, you can rip a slat according to the measurement. Just be sure that the half that remains is secured with a staple.

3.

Before cutting, secure the back of the tile with crown staples and stagger them as demonstrated in Step 2 (Option A & Option B).

4.

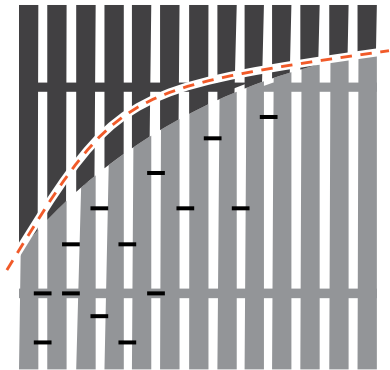
Cut the tile using a skillsaw or jigsaw.

Cutting Curves

1.

Make all your measurements on the back of the tile (in reverse).

2.



Before cutting, secure the back of the tile with crown staples and stagger them.

3.

If you are cutting around obstructions refer to Advanced Cutting:

Cutting around obstructions step 2 (Option A & Option B).

4.

Cut the tile using a jigsaw only.

Greatmats.com
117 Industrial Ave
Milltown, WI 54858
Toll free: 877-822-6622
Fax: 715-825-4928
info@greatmats.com
revised 9/2017