

Rosco Floor Installation Manual

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■ QUICK TIPS

When your floor arrives from Rosco...

Inspect the floor for any damage that may have occurred in shipping. Be sure to note any damage on the delivery driver's Bill of Lading. Once you have determined the condition of your floor, allow the floor to warm to room temperature. This is essential in the winter months, as the floor has the potential of being shipped in temperatures below freezing. The rolls are shipped laying down in cartons. The cartons have suspension blocks on the ends to protect the flooring in transit.

Preparing your subfloor...

Proper preparation of your subfloor is essential to the long-term health of your Rosco Dance Floor. All screw heads, nails, and other hard edged protrusions should be removed or covered prior to the installation of your Rosco Dance floor. These materials can damage your floor beyond repair and cause injury to dancers. Fill cracks in the subfloor with appropriate filler and sand smooth.

Cutting the floor to fit the space...

If you plan to cut the floor, determine the size of the pieces before you unroll your floor. Traditionally the floor runs the width of the studio or stage, but the seams may run perpendicular to the width of the stage with no ill effects on the floor. Prior to cutting, unroll the floor on a flat surface, preferably your stage or studio. Measure down one edge of the floor to the desired length, make a mark, (measure this distance twice), then measure down the other edge of the floor the same distance. Using a straight edge long enough to meet the points you have measured, draw a line or snap a line of chalk with a chalk line between the points. With a mat knife and a straight edge carefully cut along the line you have marked. Repeat this procedure for each piece of floor.

Protecting your floor...

Minimize the amount of "street" dirt on your floor by placing carpet or mats inside any doorways where there is street access. Do not drink, eat or smoke while on the floor. Avoid placing any sharp edged item, scenery, chairs, tables or other equipment onto the floor as these items may gouge, rip or damage the floor.

Any substance spilled or dropped on the floor should be removed immediately. Do not remove any spills or stains with scouring powders or pads as they will remove the finish and permanently damage the floor. Never use "resin" on a marley floor because it will become slippery.

Rolling and storage of your floor...

Prior to removal and storage sweep the floor to remove any dirt or material that might damage the floor when rolled. Remove the tape working parallel to the floor so as to minimize movement of the floor before you roll it. Roll the floor on a solid core (using the core provided or a 3" diameter PVC pipe) keep the edges as straight as possible to avoid "coning". Roll the floor as tightly as possible to eliminate creases and wrinkles. Tape the floor tightly to keep the floor from unrolling. Wrap the floor in a protective covering, such as Visqene or polyethylene. Store your Rosco floor correctly. Dance Floor and Cabriole should be rolled, wrapped and hung on a floor cart. Adagio, Apprentice and Royale should be rolled, wrapped and stood on end or suspended off the floor.

■ PREPARING YOUR SUBSTRATE

WOOD SUBFLOORS:

ROSCO RECOMMENDS THE PERMANENT INSTALLATION OF FLOORING PRODUCTS ON PLYWOOD SUBFLOORS WITH A MINIMUM THICKNESS OF 1/2" (about 6.35mm) BY AN EXPERIENCED SHEET VINYL CONTRACTOR / INSTALLER.

The plywood used must be of underlayment grade as specified in CSA Specification 0121. All plywood panels must be solidly nailed in place. Spiral thread nails must be used. Rosco will not assume responsibility for any improperly installed substrates. The flooring contractor should make sure that improperly installed panels be replaced or made sound by additional nailing. All minor imperfections, damaged areas, and knotholes should be filled and made flush so as to provide a smooth surface. The wood subfloor must be dry, smooth, and free of moisture, oil, dirt, greases and waxes.

Rosco does not approve the use of "particle board", "flake board", or "chip board" underlayment for use with its floorings. Products presently available of this class vary widely in quality and performance with resilient flooring. Certain "particle boards" are suitable for use as underlayment, but a guarantee to this effect should be provided by the particle board manufacturer.

Any leveling or patching of wood subfloors must be done with a good grade of latex underlayment. Sand the entire area using medium grade sandpaper to remove trowel marks and otherwise smooth the surface (latex underlayment is not suitable for use in conjunction with certain adhesives).

Install the plywood with cross-joints staggered at least 16"(406 mm). Fasten to under-floor using angular (ring-grooved) or screw nails that will penetrate 1-1/4"(31.75mm) into the subfloor. These fasteners are to be spaced 24" (152.4mm) throughout the board and spaced 18" (76.2 mm) apart along the edges. Nail center of board working out toward the edges to eliminate any irregularity. Do not fit the underlayment too snugly; leave space between the boards equal to the thickness of a dime to allow for expansion in warmer temperatures. Fasteners are to be driven flush with the surface or set no more than 1/16" (1.59mm) below. Lightly sand any surface roughness, particularly at joints and around nails.

◆ Open Wood Joists:

Use 1/2" (15.87mm) plywood for 16" (406mm) or less joist spacing and 3/4" (19mm) plywood for joist spacing up to 2'0" (609.6mm). Blocking is required under plywood along the edges perpendicular to the joists. Fasten the plywood to the joists with angular (ring-grooved) or screw nails which will penetrate 1-1/4" (31.75 mm) into the joist. Nail at 3" (76.2 mm) intervals along all edges and at 6" (152.4 mm) intervals over the joists.

◆ 2-4-1 Installation:

This plywood is a combination underfloor and underlayment plywood panel.

The "2-4-1" Tongue and Groove plywood which is 1-1/8" (28.57mm) thick requires no blocking or bridging when properly installed over open wood joists spaced 4'6" (12.19cm) or less. Use 2-1/2" (63.5mm) ring shank nails or screw type nails spaced 3" (76.2mm) on center at all bearings. (The above thickness of underlayment grades of "2-4-1" plywood applies to Douglas Fir plywood. If softwood plywood is used, the next heavier thickness should be installed).

◆ Wood Subfloors over Crawl Spaces:

Where wood subfloors are located over a crawl space, the crawl space must have at least 18" (460mm) of cross ventilated air space between the earth and the floor joists. Heavy asphalt saturated felt paper or polyethylene film laid on the ground is effective in controlling high humidity due to the escaping ground moisture if cross ventilation is provided. From time to time new types of underlayment boards are proposed. These boards should only be employed when the manufacturer of the board will give adequate guarantees of its suitability and proper performance with resilient flooring.

NEW CONCRETE SUBFLOORS:

For newly poured concrete slabs on or below grade, the use of a permanent effective moisture barrier (such as 12 mil. polyethylene) should be installed beneath the slab. New concrete subfloors should be properly cured and thoroughly dry before installation may be attempted. Depending on atmospheric conditions and/or possible excess water content, such subfloors will require at least six weeks drying time before they may be considered ready for moisture tests.

Floors containing lightweight aggregate or excess water with steel or plastic pan construction may need a longer drying time and should not be covered with resilient flooring until dry. Some lightweight concrete has such low strength that it is unsuitable for vinyl flooring unless 1" (25.4mm) or more regular concrete is used as a topping. This topping layer should be installed following recommendations of the Portland Cement Association.

Since dampness must always be suspected, RMA moisture test units are available for use in checking subfloors before solid vinyl floor installation. Consult with a floor installation professional for more information. **IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE FLOORING CONTRACTOR TO DETERMINE WHETHER OR NOT THE CONCRETE IS SUFFICIENTLY DRY FOR COVERING.**

New concrete floors may be neutralized to remove excess alkali in those geographical areas where such conditions exist. All adhesives are subject to serious deterioration resulting in bond failure in the presence of alkaline conditions. One part muriatic acid and nine parts water make a satisfactory neutralizing solution. **DURING THIS PROCESS THE USE OF RUBBER GLOVES, APRON, BOOTS AND GOGGLES IS RECOMMENDED.** Flood the floor with the neutralizing solution and allow it to remain at least one hour before rinsing off with clear water. Be sure that **ALL NEUTRALIZING SOLUTION IS REMOVED WITH RINSE WATER.**

Allow concrete to dry thoroughly.

Concrete curing agents, parting compounds, surface hardeners and the like should not be used on the subfloor unless the manufacturers of such agents, compounds and hardeners guarantee that these materials will not adversely affect the bond of the adhesive to the concrete. If such materials have been used without the manufacturer's guarantee, such materials must be ground off before any tile installation. Such agents, in many cases, form a surface film of oil, wax or resin which tends to obstruct the bond between the concrete and the adhesive. Removal, if required, is extremely difficult. Surface grinding is found to be the most effective.

EXISTING CONCRETE SUBFLOORS:

For best results, old concrete floors should be prepared to conform as closely as possible to new concrete floors. Cracks, expansion joints, uneven and rough areas require the application of good quality cement based underlayment to level.

The subfloor must be firm and free of moisture, dust, solvent, paint, wax, oil, grease, asphalt, sealing compounds, and other foreign substances. Paint should be removed by sanding the floor until clean. Use coarse No. 4 or No. 5 open grit sandpaper. A strong solution of trisodium phosphate or lye may be required in difficult cases.

RADIANT HEATED SUBFLOOR:

The requirements that apply to suspended, or on grade concrete floor, should be observed with radiant heating systems. Rosco Floors may be installed provided the maximum temperature of the surface of the floor does not exceed 89° Fahrenheit (32° Centigrade) under any condition of use. If radiant heated floors have been allowed to cool after installation, it is possible that moisture will be absorbed in the concrete subfloor. It is, therefore, recommended that the floor temperature be increased gradually to prevent the adhesive bond from being adversely affected by the resulting moisture evolution. Consider using Rosco Epoxy Adhesive #300, which is moisture resistant.

SUSPENDED CONCRETE FLOORING:

Suspended concrete subfloors, whether old or new, must comply with all of the general conditions as previously listed in this section for concrete subfloors.

PREPARATION OF FLOORS WITH EXISTING RESILIENT FLOORING:

New resilient flooring may not be installed over embossed, textured, urethane coated and foam containing floors. All such flooring products must be covered with an approved underlayment (suspended wood subfloors only), prior to proceeding with installation of the new flooring. Alternately, they may be completely removed from the subfloor to accept the new flooring.

Rosco Floors may be installed directly over smooth surface resilient floors that are in good condition, uniformly and completely bonded and which have been properly installed over subfloors of approved construction.

Old flooring must be prepared to provide a satisfactory surface for proper adhesion. Flooring must be thoroughly stripped of waxes and foreign substances by using Rosco Heavy Duty Floor Cleaner, and then rinsed thoroughly. Allow to dry completely.

Ensure the floor or tiles are staggered over the existing floor. Do not line up the edge of the new floor or tile with the edge of the old floor.

NOTE: The performance of the new flooring is only as good as the subfloor it is installed over. It is the responsibility of the flooring contractor to make sure the old floor is in good condition.

■ INSTALLING your Rosco Floor

TEMPORARY INSTALLATION and SEMI-PERMANENT INSTALLATION:

Once you have cut your pieces, allow the floor to lie flat overnight so that any creases or wrinkles will settle out prior to taping the floor.

When taping on top of the floor, you should position the first piece of floor, then position the second piece of floor, leaving a 1/16" (1.5mm) gap to allow for expansion and contraction (this is not necessary when installing Adagio or Royale). Run your vinyl floor tape along the length of the seam, covering the gap and attaching both pieces of floor. Repeat this process for all pieces of floor. Once the seams are taped, tape around the entire perimeter if desired. The use of vinyl floor tape is recommended as the adhesive is formulated not to leave behind a sticky residue.

PERMANENT INSTALLATION:

This installation method is appropriate for all Rosco Floors except Dance Floor and Cabriole. For Roscoleum and Studio Tiles please see separate sections.

All materials and the floor upon which Rosco floors are to be installed must be at a minimum temperature of 69° Fahrenheit (21° Centigrade) at the time of installation and for a period of 24 hours before and after installation. Rosco floors are designed for installation in enclosed heated areas only. Do not install on open or unheated porches, breezeways, patios or similar locations.

Some concrete subfloors are excessively porous and absorptive. Premature set-up of the adhesive is first-hand evidence of excessive absorptivity (i.e. when adhesive sets in less time than specified on the label). This condition can be corrected by priming the subfloor with the required adhesive (using a straight edge steel trowel) or recommended primer.

After the sheets have been cut to fit and are placed in their final position, turn half the width of the first sheet to be installed towards the center of the room. Spread the recommended adhesive over the exposed substrate and allow adhesive to become slightly tacky. Place that half of the sheeting into the adhesive using both hands to gently roll the sheeting onto the adhesive. Do not drop the sheeting onto the adhesive as air could become trapped under the surface causing poor adhesion.

Roll the surface in both directions with a 3-section Linoleum roller. Next, turn the uncemented half of the first sheet over and spread the recommended adhesive over the entire area. Once the adhesive has taken its "initial tack", place that half of the sheeting onto the adhesive and roll thoroughly.

Check carefully for adhesive transfer. In addition, remove excess adhesive where necessary. Proceed with the installation as outlined above with each sheet until all sheets have been laid.

NOTE: The correct adhesive is important and is governed by the substrate. It is also necessary that the installer know the proper spread of the adhesive (by trowel size) in order to prevent excessive or inadequate coverage. Excessive adhesive will result in exudations around the edges of rolled flooring; whereas insufficient coverage, caused by spreading too thin or using worn trowels will prevent proper adherence of the floor. Do not attempt installation when the subfloor is obviously wet. In addition, careful attention should be paid to the subfloor, as noted for grease, solvents, etc.

Rosco carries a line of adhesives specially designed to work in conjunction with Rosco Floors. Multi-purpose Latex type adhesives should not be used because many brands can cause migrations of the plasticizers used in the production of the sheeting. Application of adhesives should be accomplished using a trowel having 1/16" (1.6mm) deep, 1/16" (1.6mm) wide with 1/16" (1.6mm) spacing between the notches. The spread rate of Rosco #300 Epoxy adhesive is approximately 110 square feet per gallon and Rosco #755 Latex adhesive is 200 square feet per gallon. Check depth of notches frequently.

After all flooring has been installed the seams should be welded either with a liquid seam sealer or by heat welding.

NOTE: When a liquid seam sealer is the preferred method of sealing Rosco products, the Rosco#755 Latex adhesive may be used. But you must apply the Rosco #300 Epoxy adhesive in a 12" (30cm) band centered and along the length of the seam. When a heat weld is used, the Rosco #755 Latex may be used throughout the job.

HEAT WELDING:

NOTE: Before heat welding the seams, a period of 24 hours must elapse after the material has been laid.

Only a professional flooring contractor experienced in heat welding should complete this type of installation.

The first step is to prepare the seam to receive the matching PVC welding thread. Cut a V-groove 2/3 of the way through sheeting with a hand grooving tool or an electric grooving machine.

After the heat gun has warmed up for a few minutes and the proper temperature is reached, you are ready to weld. If you are not familiar with the proper temperature setting, experiment with a piece of scrap material. Feed the matching color of PVC welding thread into the speed-welding nozzle, immediately moving the heat gun with the thread slowly along the V-groove with a smooth, steady movement. Check the weld occasionally to make sure the thread is well fused to the sides of the groove.

After the thread has cooled, use a spatula with a trim plate and make the first pass to shave the thread. A second and final pass using just the spatula is then performed to shave the thread flush with the sheeting. A single pass without the trim plate will result in a "valley" in the middle of the thread.

COVE INSTALLATION:

When flash coving floors, a minimum of a 3/4" (19mm) cove stick is recommended at the base of the wall. In addition, cap strips of stainless steel, aluminum or plastic shall be firmly affixed to the wall. For Roscotiles and installations using non-sprung subfloors, first glue the sheeting to the floor, and then glue the sheeting to the wall. When a sprung subfloor is in use the coving should either be attached to the wall or the floor, but not both.

■ CLEANING and MAINTAINING your Rosco Floor

The regular cleaning of your Rosco dance floor is important to the overall life of your floor. The floor should be swept and mopped at least 3 times a week. In touring applications the floor should be swept and mopped everyday. Do not use any cleaner with ammonia in its formula, as the ammonia will alter the vinyl making the surface of your floor slippery.

Prior to the mopping, the floor should be swept clean with a soft push broom. A corn broom or other stiff bristle broom may leave scratches on the floor surface. For regular cleaning Rosco All-Purpose Cleaner is the specified cleaning product for all Rosco dance floors. The water temperature should be warm but not hot. For light duty cleaning, add 2 ounces of Rosco All-Purpose Cleaner to 1 gallon of water. Mop and let dry. For moderate to heavy dirt build up on the floor add 8 ounces Rosco All-Purpose Cleaner to warm water, mop, rinse lightly with clean cold water, and let dry. If there is gummy residue from floor tape, apply Rosco All-Purpose Cleaner full strength to a soft cloth and rub on the buildup (wear rubber gloves to avoid skin contact). Afterwards, rinse the area with clean water and let dry.

If the floor has either been in storage or not cleaned for a period of time use Rosco Heavy Duty Cleaner. Rosco Heavy Duty Cleaner is a floor stripper as well as a cleaner. Using Rosco Heavy Duty Cleaner will remove all waxes and any excessive dirt that has built up the floor. Add 4 ounces of Rosco Heavy Duty Cleaner to 1 gallon warm water and mop. After cleaning rinse the floor with clean cold water and let dry. To remove difficult stains or spills, apply Rosco Heavy Duty Cleaner full strength directly to a soft cloth, rubbing the cloth on the stain (wear rubber gloves to avoid skin contact). Afterwards, rinse the area with clean water and let dry.

■ Installation and Maintenance Rosco Studio Tiles

NOTE: In the case of Roscotiles, the floor should be free of vertical movement and horizontal expansion. To obtain maximum aesthetic value, the border tiles along opposite walls should be equal. This is accomplished by determining the center point of the room and starting the installation at this location. At the opposite end of the room, make wall to wall measurements. Strike a centerline. Repeat the procedure at adjacent walls. In each of the two directions, determine the distance from the wall to the centerline. Divide this distance by the tile dimension to determine the number of tiles required plus excess. If the excess portion is less than half a tile the centerline must be shifted an amount equal to one half of a tile. Repeat the procedure with the other centerline. The point of intersection of the two corrected centerlines is the proper location for starting the installation.

Install all tiles except those at the border where cutting and fitting is required.

Use approved Rosco adhesives only. Spread the adhesive with a 1/16" x 1/16" x 1/16" (1.6mm x 1.6mm x 1.6mm) square notched trowel. Do not apply adhesive to an area larger than can be tiled in approximately 10 minutes. Allow the adhesive to set up until just tacky. Install tile according to room layout, pressing tiles firmly into adhesive and keeping tile corners lined up. Periodically check to be sure that at least 95% of the adhesive pattern has transferred to the back of the tile. Immediately upon completion, roll the entire installation with a 75 pound (35kg) minimum weight, three-section roller. First roll diagonally to seams in one direction, and then roll diagonally to seams at a right angle to the first roll.

Examine the installation immediately after completion. Remove any adhesive smears with a clean rag and soapy water. (Use a rag dampened with mineral spirits if the adhesive has dried).

Hand roll any raised corners or edges. Re-roll the entire installation after 1 to 2 hours.

Do not wash or wax floor for at least 48 hours. Restrict heavy or rolling traffic for at least 24 hours.

To cut and fit tiles next to walls, proceed as follows:

- ◆ Place the tile to be cut (Tile A), precisely over the tile in the row closest to the wall.
- ◆ Lay another tile (Tile B), tight against the wall and directly over Tile A.
- ◆ Using the edge of Tile B as a guide, mark Tile A with a pencil.
- ◆ Score along the line with a utility knife and snap off the excess trim material.
- ◆ Place the tile into position with the cut edge along the wall and press firmly.

Roscotiles require minimum maintenance to retain their desired appearance. The frequency with which they must be cleaned depends largely on the amount of activity and the type of traffic occurring on the floor.

FIRST CLEANING:

Use a 17" or 19" polisher (150 to 350 R.P.M.) equipped with a black, blue or green pad. (A nylon pad or scrub brush may be used if a polisher is unavailable.)

Use a mixture of 3 cups (24oz.) of Rosco Heavy Duty Floor Cleaner per 1 gallon of cold water (180-m/L). Apply evenly to the surface of Roscotiles to be cleaned. Wait 10 to 15 minutes before scouring with the polisher. After a complete scouring of the floor, remove the soiled water with a mop or vacuum. Then lightly rinse with clean cold water. Allow to dry completely.

For a satin or high gloss finish, use a commercial grade floor wax that can be obtained locally.

REGULAR CLEANING:

Roscotiles should be cleaned regularly with a dry mop. Any materials that might potentially stain the Roscotiles should be removed immediately. To remove dust, it is better to use a dry mop instead of a vacuum.

Lightly soiled Roscotiles may be damp mopped with a solution of Rosco All-Purpose Floor Cleaner and water.

- ◆ For light duty cleaning: 1/4 cup per 1 gallon of water (56-ml/4.5 liter of water).
- ◆ For medium duty cleaning: 1 cup per 1 gallon of water (224-ml/ 4.5 liter of water).
- ◆ For heavy duty cleaning: Use Rosco Heavy Duty Floor Cleaner: 3 cups to 1 gallon of water (112-ml/ 4.5 liter of water) Rinse with clean water.

If the floor is very heavily soiled, clean it with Rosco Heavy Duty Floor Cleaner diluted in cold water. (Following steps 1 and 2 in the section on First Cleaning)

Use a household mop or a scrubbing brush. DO NOT use scouring pads, steel wool or other abrasive pads. Rinse the floor thoroughly with clear, cool water to remove all soil residues. Allow it to dry.

FINISHING:

Once the Roscotiles are clean and dry, coat them evenly with a commercial grade floor wax using a clean mop or a soft cloth, applying 2 coats in opposite directions. Allow 30 minutes to dry then repeat this process. For best results, keep a mop set aside specifically for use with the floor wax.

For a high gloss shine, once the finish has been applied, proceed to spray buff using a mixture of 1 cup floor wax per 1 quart of clean, cold water in a pump spray bottle. Then polish the Roscotiles with a commercial polisher equipped with a red pad for a satin finish or a white or beige pad for a glossy finish at 150 to 350 R.P.M.

■ Installation and Maintenance Roscolem

GENERAL:

Ensure that calcium chloride moisture tests have been conducted and that the results do not exceed 5.0 lbs. per 1000 square feet in 24 hours and the pH of the concrete subfloor surface is no greater than 10. A bond test is conducted and passed.

HVAC system must be set to a minimum of 68° F (20° C) for a minimum of 72 hours prior to, during and after installation. After installation, the maximum temperature should not exceed 100° F. Roscolem must be acclimatized to the installation area for a minimum of 24 hours prior to installation. If Roscolem is being used as a dance surface, an appropriate sprung dance subfloor will need to be installed prior to the Roscolem. (Call Rosco or a Rosco dealer for details on subfloors.)

Only Roscolem Latex Adhesive should be used. Use a 3/32" x 3/32" x 3/32" V-notched trowel only. The subfloor porosity and room atmosphere conditions (temperature, humidity, etc.) can affect the working time of the adhesive. ROSCOLEM LATEX ADHESIVE MAY NOT BE USED WHEN THE SUBSTRATE TEMPERATURE IS BELOW 50°F (10°C) OR ABOVE 90°F (32°C), OR WHEN THE RELATIVE HUMIDITY EXCEEDS 65%. Roscolem will expand slightly in the width and shrink slightly in the length when placed into adhesive. Proper installation procedures will compensate for this. Do not reverse sheets for seaming. Install one sheet at a time. Flat trowel material (as to double stick) and weigh down stove bar marks Install all cuts and rolls in consecutive sequence.

Ensure that all recommendations for subfloor and jobsite conditions are met prior to beginning the installation. Once the installation is started, you have accepted those conditions.

CUTTING AND FITTING ROSCOLEM:

Cut the required length off the roll (bolt), including enough to run up the wall 2"- 3" at either end.

Push the length of the sheet as close to the starting wall as possible, letting the extra length run up the wall at each end.

NOTE: Roscolem should be laid out and positioned so that any seams will fall at least 6" from underlayment joints and/or saw cuts in the concrete.

Set the scribes to a minimum of 3/8" more than the greatest distance between the wall and the Roscolem. Scribe the shape of the wall onto the flooring. Next, cut the material along the scribe line using a hooked blade knife and holding it at an angle so as to slightly undercut the Roscolem.

Push the fitted sheet tightly against the wall.

Use a straight edge, a utility knife and hooked blade knife may also be used to trim the factory edge. Set straight edge to trim off approximately 1/2". With utility knife, score material about 1/3 the thickness deep. Then with the hooked blade, cut along the score line holding the knife at an angle to undercut the edge.

NOTE: A seam and strip cutter may be used to trim the factory seam edge, make sure to check the instructions on how to configure the machine for 2.5mm linoleum.

Draw a pencil line on the subfloor, lengthwise along the seam edge.

Lap the Roscolem back about halfway. Spread the Roscolem Latex Adhesive with the 3/32" V-notched trowel. Begin spreading at the lap point working back toward the wall. Spread from the side wall up to the pencil line at the seam edge. Do not spread adhesive 5-6' from the end.

Material must be laid immediately into the wet adhesives and rolled with 100lb.roller.

Roll across the width first, then along the length.

NOTE: To ensure proper bonding of the Roscolem, it is recommended to roll the Roscolem next to the walls with a hand seam roller.

Repeat the same procedure on the other half. Again, do not spread adhesive for the last 5'-6' from the end.

To finish the ends draw a crossline on the subfloor and the sheet near the end. Draw back the sheet along the pencil line until the end of the sheet lies flat on the subfloor. Set the scribes or dividers to the distance between the two crosslines. Scribe the end of the sheet to the wall and cut off. Spread the adhesive and roll. Repeat the procedure at the other end.

The first sheet should now be fully cut in, adhered and rolled.

SEAMING PROCEDURES:

Cut the second sheet of Roscolem to the required length with 2-3 inches extra at either end.

NOTE: DO NOT REVERSE SHEET. INSTALL ALL LINOLEUM SHEETS IN THE SAME

DIRECTION. Overlap at seams approximately 1".

Trim the factory edge using a seam and strip cutter or by using the method in the previous "Cutting and Fitting Roscolem" section above. Trim the factory edge on the opposite side to prepare for the next seam. Draw a pencil line down the length of the second sheet.

Lap the material back about halfway.

Spread Roscolem Latex Adhesive with a 3/32" V-notched trowel. Begin spreading at the lap point working back toward the wall. Spread adhesive from the edge of the first sheet up to the pencil line at the seam edge of the second sheet. Do not spread adhesive 5-6' from the end.

Material must be laid into the wet adhesive and rolled with a 100 lb.roller.

Immediately after Roscolem has been laid into the Roscolem Latex Adhesive, underscribe the seam using the short scribes with scribe pin.

NOTE: Scribes should be set so that there is a hairline gap at the seams, which would be a net fit where the material will fall into place with no pressure on the Roscolem sheet. This will compensate for the slight expansion that will occur.

Next, cut the Roscolem along the scribe line using a hooked blade knife and holding it at an angle so as to slightly undercut the material.

Roll seam with hand roller making sure that the Roscolem gets into the wet adhesive.

Repeat that same procedure on the other half.

Finish the ends of each sheet in the same manner as the first sheet.

Repeat the same procedures for each, completing one drop at a time until job is completed.

If cross or butt seams must be made, use the following procedures to allow for any shrinkage that may occur in the length.

Straight edge and undercut at an angle the end of the first sheet.

Draw a pencil line at the end of the first sheet, spread adhesive to line, and lay in material and roll.

Overlap second sheet at butt seam approximately 1".

Fully adhere and roll second sheet as usual except for last 18" at butt seam, wait 20-30 minutes.

Spread adhesive for last 18", lay material in, underscribe seam net, cut, roll.

When heat welding, wait at least 48 hours after Roscoleum has been laid before joining seams with Roscoleum Welding Thread (rod).

NOTE: If seams are sealed earlier, adhesion will be impaired and defects along the joint may result.

STOVE BAR MARKS:

When drying Roscoleum, the product is suspended in large loops in the drying rooms. The top loop, known as a pole mark, is cut off and recycled. The bottom of each loop is called a "stove bar mark" and will appear approximately in the center of a roll. When installing the stove bar mark area simply spread Roscoleum Latex Adhesive with the flat side of the trowel on the backside of the sheet across the material, then spread the adhesive on the floor (as to double stick) the material. Remember you must place the material directly into the wet adhesive. Be sure that when you place the stove bar mark into the wet adhesive that you massage the material down and push the material flat. Roll the material in all directions, starting across the width of the material. Be sure that the stove bar mark is rolled first to avoid trapping the tension into the material. Place weights on the stove bar area until the adhesive has set up.

NOTE: The stove bar marks are not considered a factory defect. If problems occur they are always directly related to improper installation techniques.

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revised 9/2017