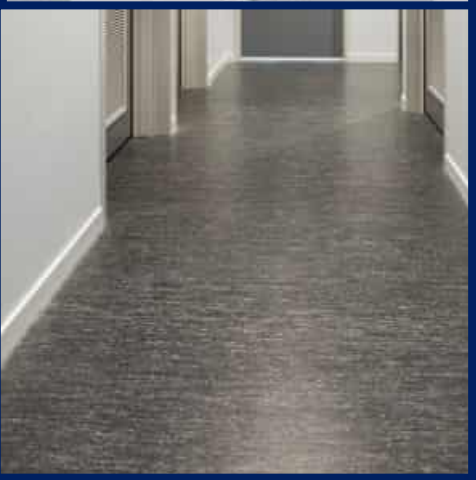


Resilient flooring products

Best Practice Guidelines for Planning and Installation

5.4

Through out the presentation whenever you see a circle and pencil there is more information available under that section number in the Resilient Best Practice Guidelines.

In assessments if you see the circle refer to that section for the information you need

Resilient flooring areas

Linoleum - hospitals, education, hospitality, retail

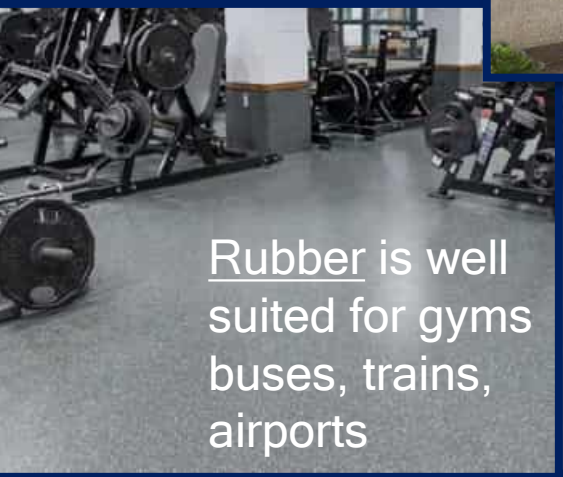
Vinyl -,hospitality, retail

Vinyl Office educational commercial areas

Vinyl Residential

Tile and Sheet form

Vinyl

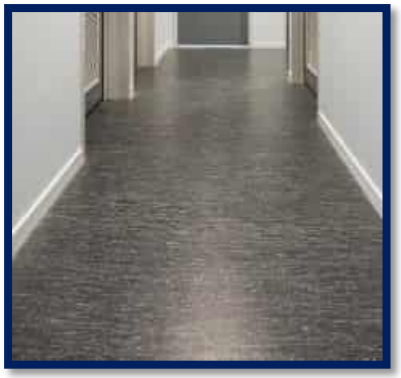


Rubber is well suited for gyms buses, trains, airports

Vinyl Composite Tiles (VCT)
Supermarkets, retail

Hygiene areas
Wet areas
Hospitals, Rest care

Vinyl sheet make up



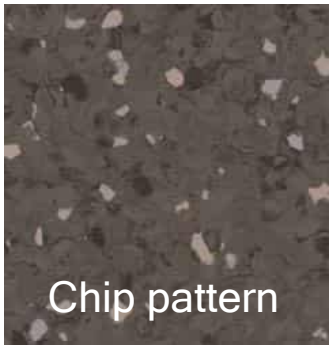
Homogeneous – one solid layer

Mixture of Polyvinyl resins,
(most common PVC)
Plasticizers and Fillers

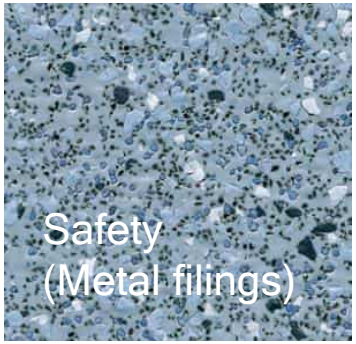
There is no Stabilising carrier or Wear layer

2mm Homogeneous vinyl make-up – PVC Poly Vinyl Chloride

Marble pattern



Chip pattern



Safety
(Metal filings)

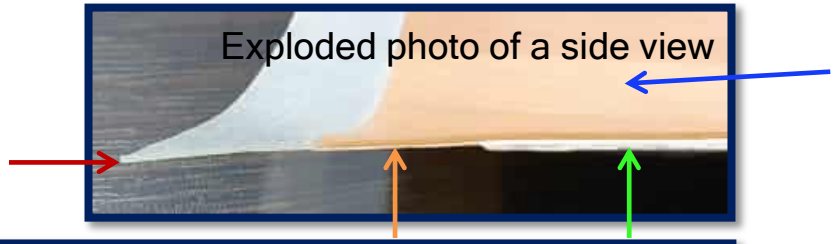
Safety (Studs)

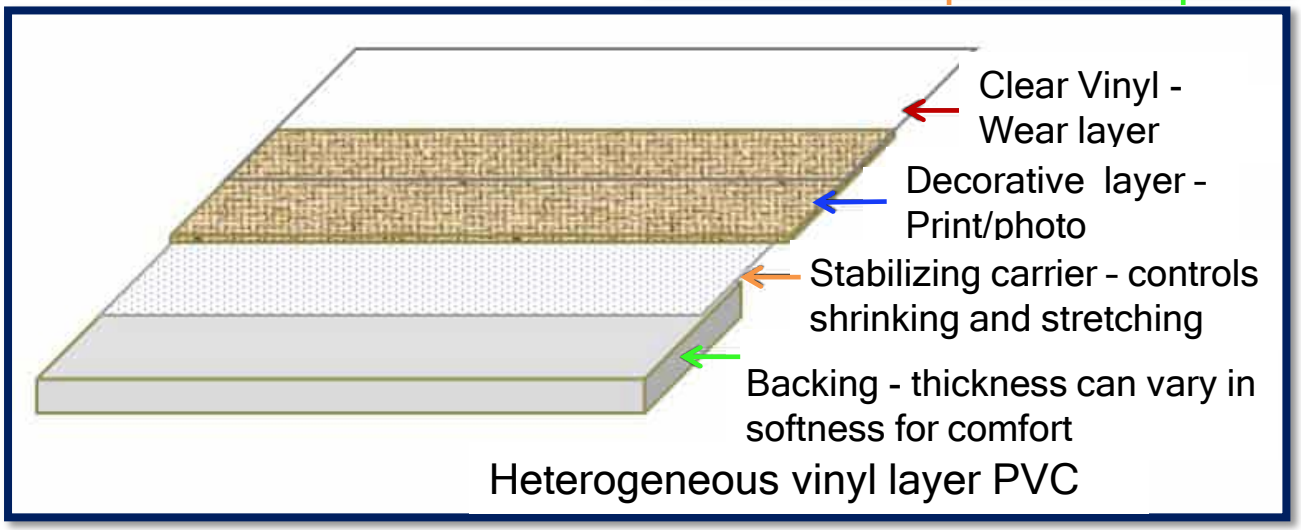
For Commercial areas

Vinyl sheet make up

Mainly Polyvinyl resins – Most common PVC

Heterogeneous – more than one layer





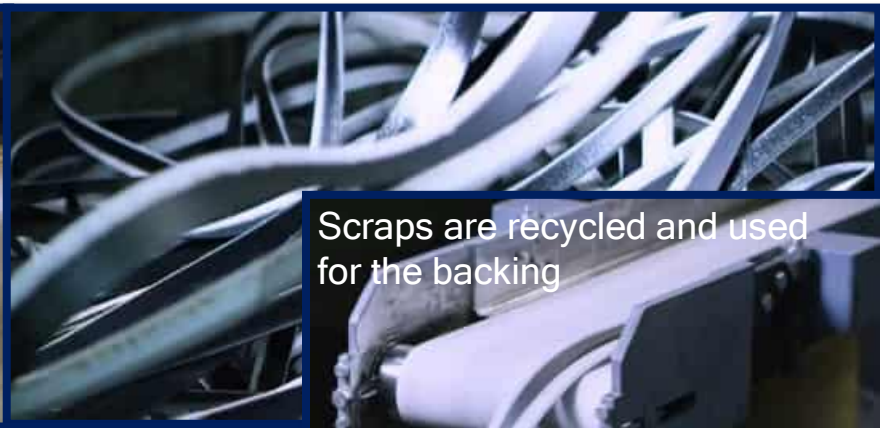
For both Residential and Commercial areas

Vinyl Plank make up (Dry back- glue down)

Vinyl glue down planks butt together- there is no locking system

Vinyl Plank make up (dry back)

Similar process to making heterogeneous sheet vinyl – Clear PVC wear layer, print/photo and stabilising carrier

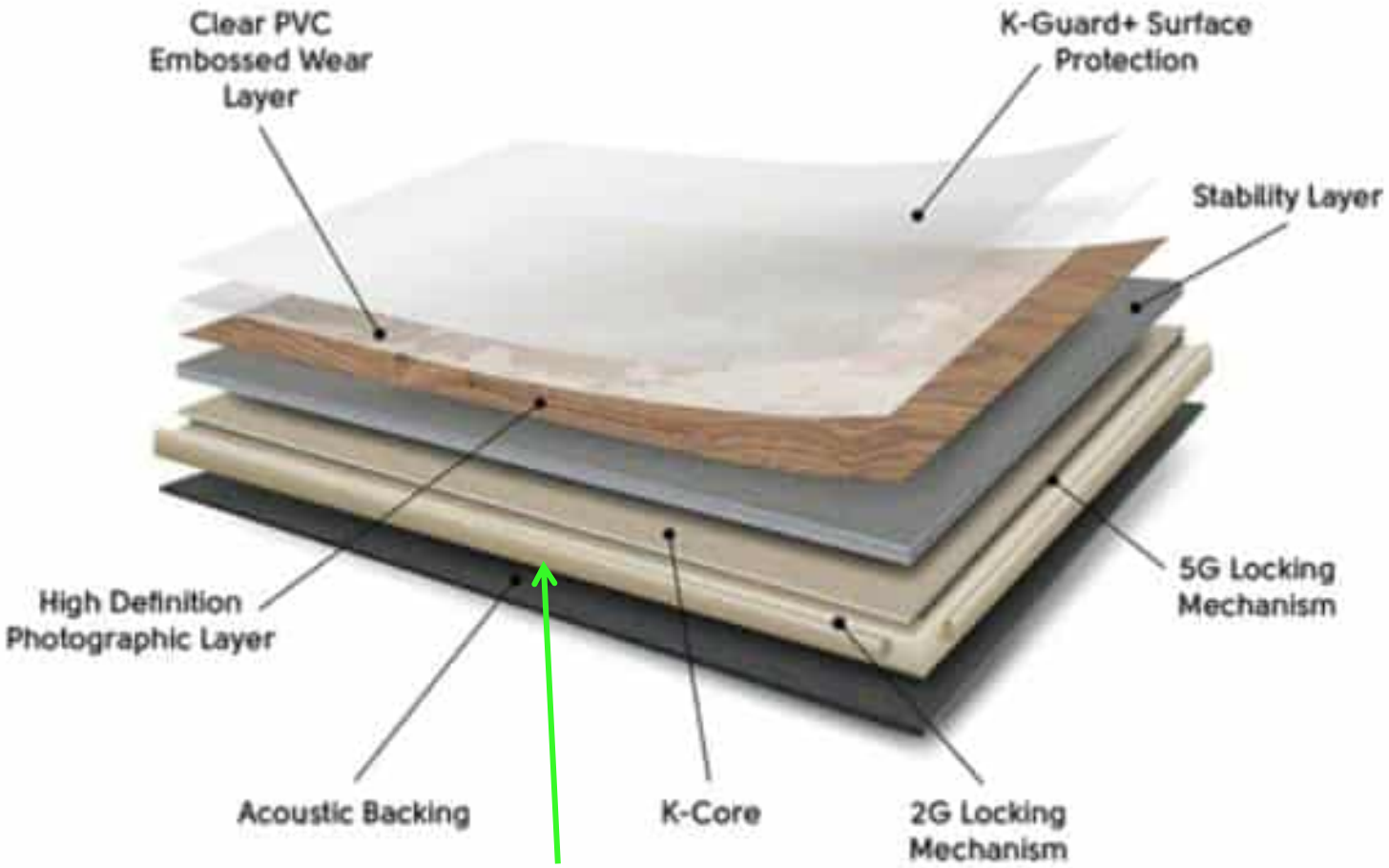


Scraps are recycled and used for the backing

The sheet is heated to soften then cut by ultra sonic knife

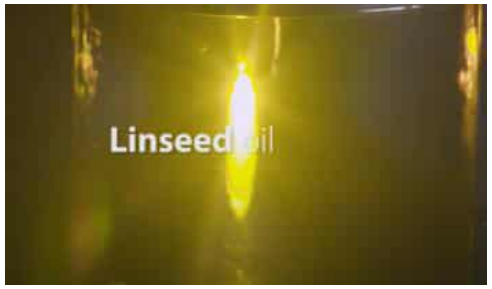
The plank edges are bevelled

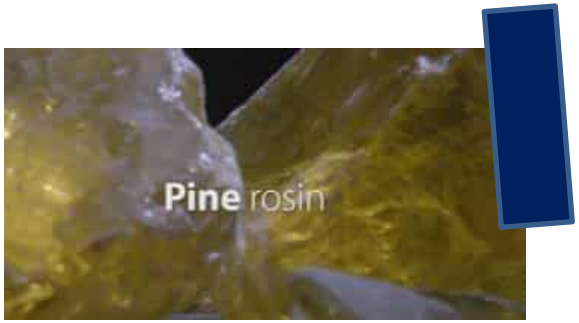
Vinyl Plank make up (Rigid-Floated- no glue)



Floating floor planks join together with a locking system

Linoleum make up-Made from Natural materials





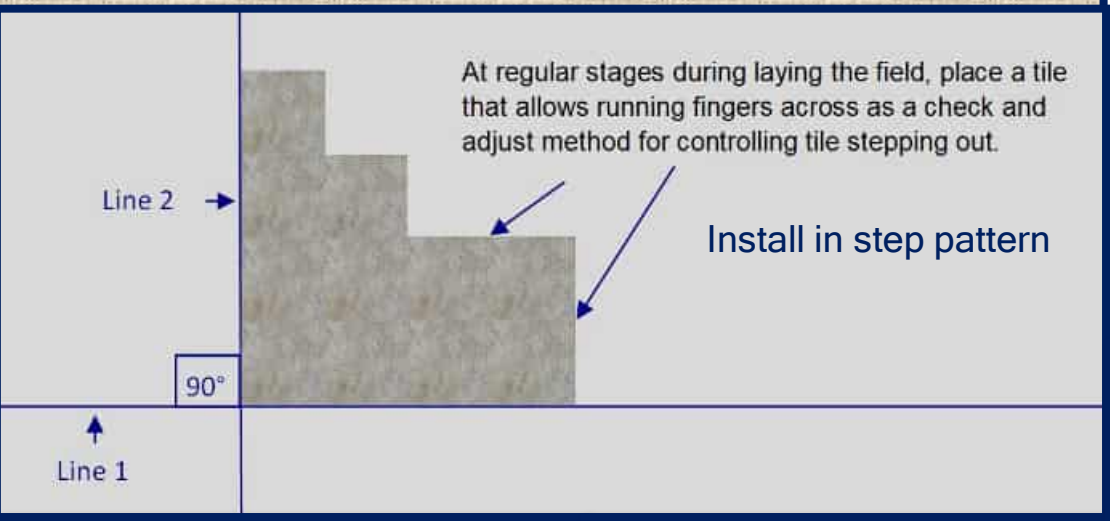
Installation methods

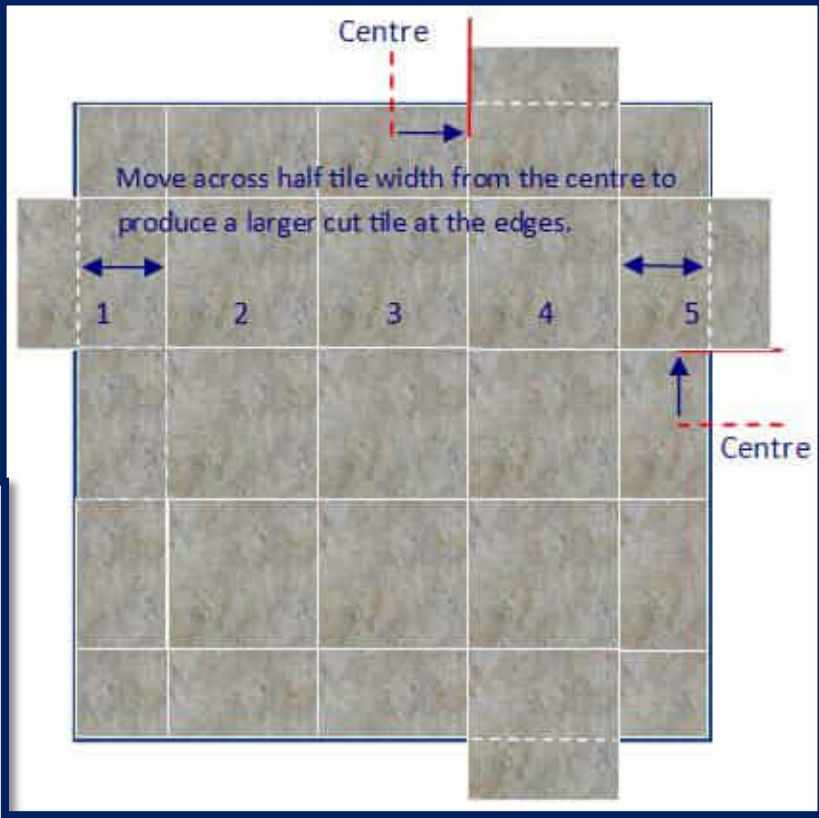
Installers use various installation methods depending on the product and the areas they are going in to

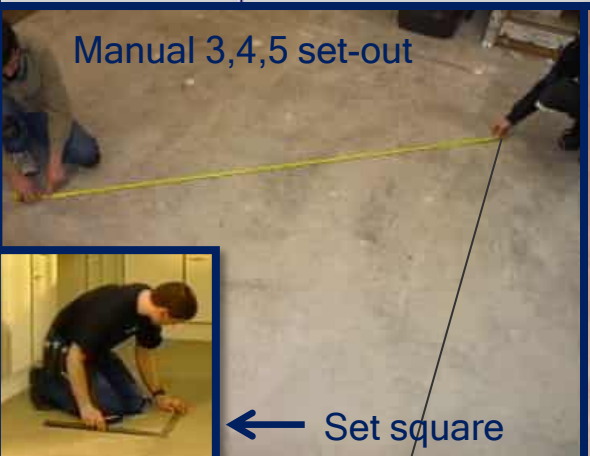
7.1

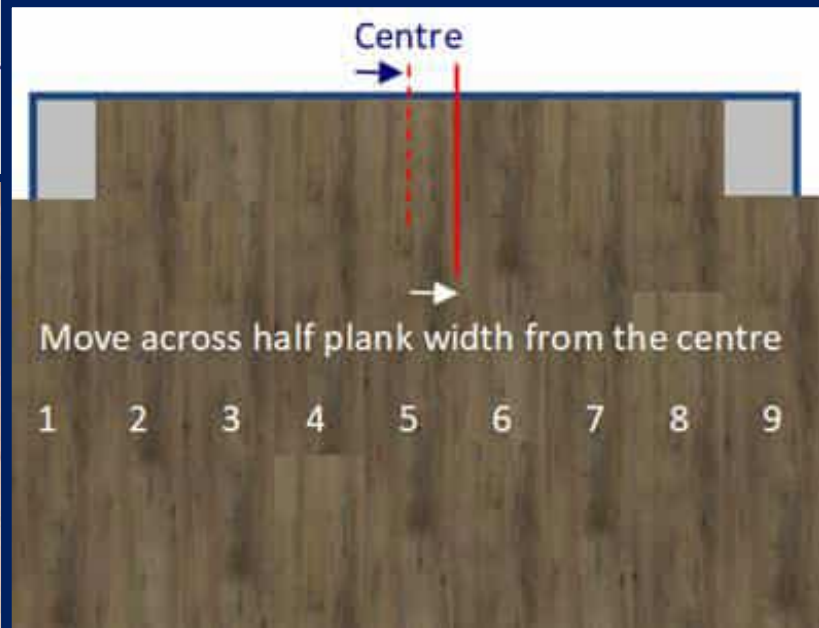
Installation methods

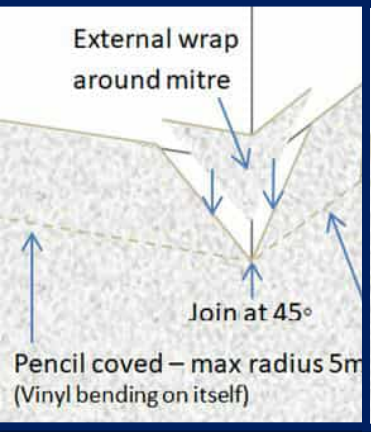
Setting out tile and planks

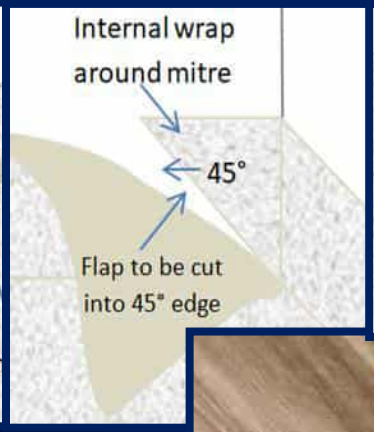


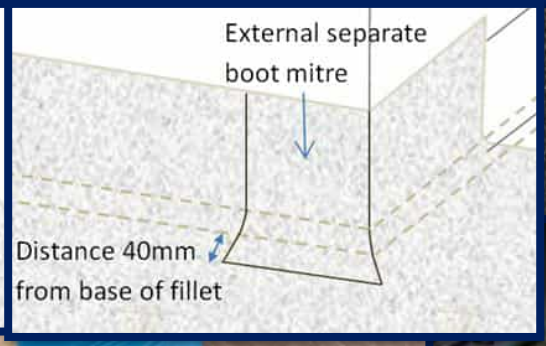


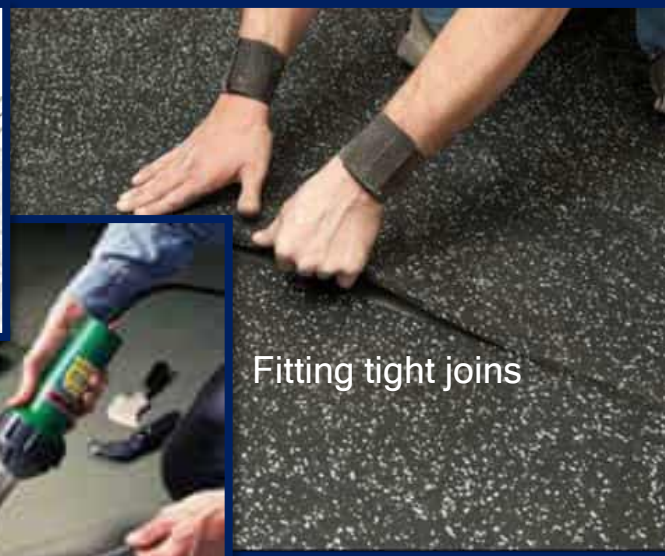












Installation methods for sheet material

Preparing concrete floors

5.1

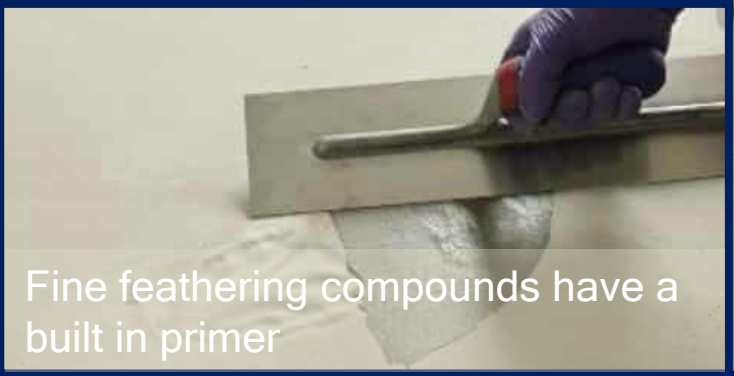
Cementitious compounds

1. Self levelling
2. Repairing/filling compounds
3. Fine feathering compounds

Apply primer for all self levelling compounds.

Self levelling compounds

Grind concrete to remove high spots, any contaminants and open the pores



Fine feathering compounds have a built in primer

Ramping/filling compounds

Preparing Timber floors

4.1

T&G
Structural sheet

T&G Tongue & Groove

Plywood- thin ply's of timber glued together

MDF- fine particles glued and

Particleboard - small chips of timber particles

Thin Board - fitted as an underlayment as preparation for vinyl floor coverings

Strandboard - thin flakes of timber

Hard flooring products that are not resilient

Timber flooring products are hard floor coverings but not resilient and are made from Solid timber or Timbers and/or other materials laminated together

Bamboo while fitting into the hard flooring category is a fast growing grass not timber

Floating Engineer Timber Flooring

Glue down Engineer Timber Flooring

Parquet Timber flooring

Floating Laminate Flooring

Overlay solid plank timber flooring

Laminate Flooring (Floated- no glue)

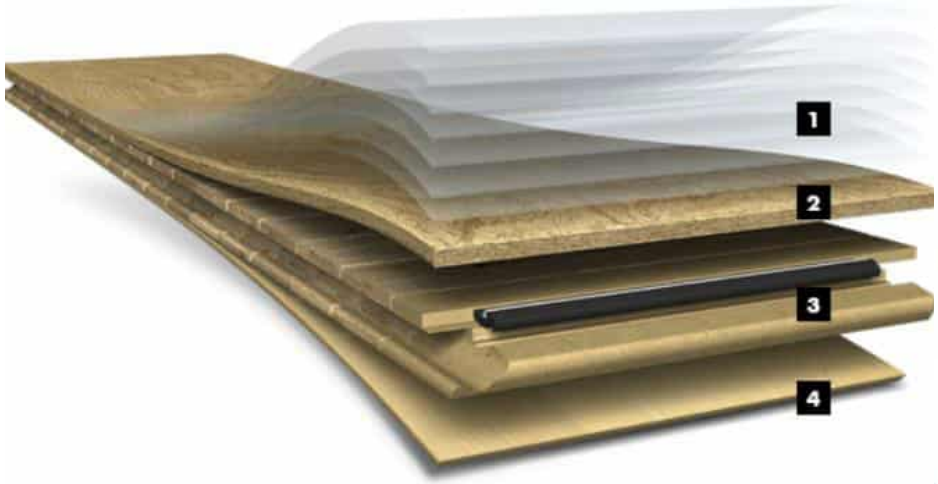
A. Wear Layer – This is the layer that protects your laminate floors from anything that could take away from the look and feel of the floor, such as stains or fading. It's a clear topcoat that sits on top of the floor's design image.

B. Design Layer – A high-definition printer is used to make stunning, realistic looking designs. The printed-paper sits on top of the inner core to add a beautiful look of hardwood or tile. To create each plank, these four pieces are pressed firmly together. This is done using either direct pressure or high pressure construction.

C. Inner Core – The inner core is made of wood. It is what keeps your laminate floor so stable and flat. This is the thickest layer. The core is compiled of wood pulp that is adhered together.

D. Backing – Laminate is not waterproof, but with the backing layer on the bottom of the flooring is moisture resistant. The backing is placed on the bottom to work as a barrier from any excess moisture. This is the layer that lowers the chance for warping from the sub-floor.

Engineered Wood Plank make up (Floated - or glue)



What is **engineered wood flooring?**

Quick-Step wood floors are engineered wood floors made up of three layers of solid wood, covered with a protective finish. A careful selection of raw materials and a tightly controlled manufacturing process guarantee optimum stability and durability.

1. Depending on the parquet floor you choose, this **finishing layer** may consist of:
   - **Seven layers of UV-cured, water-based lacquer** which make your floor easy to clean and provide protection against wear, scratches and stains.
   - **Two layers of quality oil** which ensure graceful aging as well as an extra matt and natural look.
2. **A face layer:** a carefully selected, solid wood layer. Available in a vast array of colours and structures, this face layer can be sanded and refinished.
3. **A core layer**: the core consists of spruce, hevea or HDF and makes your floor stable and durable.
4. **A veneer backing** of spruce or pine, which – in combination with the other layers – prevents the floor from cupping or warping.

Video links

- Before starting any Assessments, visit first the Video links folder. This will give you a good understanding watching installation methods and tools and equipment

- Complete the Resilient Floor coverings section of the assessment