

Specification Sheet No

PSA  
44

Description

NOPPE STUD TILES  
3.00mm

Date

MAY  
2023

#### ARCHITECTURAL SPECIFICATION / BOQ

#### SPECIFICATION:

Supply and install SaarFloor-Systems Noppe Stud tile high-grade synthetic rubber tile, 500 x 500mm in 3.0mm thickness, the flooring shall have low profile circular studs, to provide slip resistance and easy maintenance, the flooring material shall conform fully with the requirements of EN 12199, in accordance with EN 12199, the in-use classification must be at least 23/32/41 for 3.0mm and 23/34/43 for 4.0mm thickness, as described in EN 685, i.e. 3.0mm: domestic areas with heavy use, commercial areas with general traffic use and light industrial areas with moderate use. 4.0mm: domestic areas with heavy use, commercial areas with very heavy use and light industrial areas with heavy use, the studded rubber flooring shall be 500 x 500mm, square, with studs of diameter 28.5mm at the base and 0.5mm in height, in respect of flame spread, the flooring shall have been fully tested to EN 13501-1 and certified as having Class Cfl-S1, achieving the criteria EN ISO 9239-1  $\geq 4.5\text{kw/m}^2$  and the mandatory requirement of EN ISO 11925-2 pass, the flooring material must be resistant to cigarette burns as classified by EN 1399, with regard to EN 13893 for slip resistance, the flooring shall be classified as DS, making it suitable for use in dry areas, in respect of light fastness, the flooring shall have been fully tested to ISO 105-B02 Method 3 and meet at least 6 on the blue wool scale

Colour:

Code:

#### INSTALLATION:

On receipt of tiles, check that colours correspond to those ordered, that quantities are correct and there is no obvious damage. Check that tiles are from one batch, if that was requested on the order. On arrival at site, the tiles should be stored, together with the adhesive, at a minimum temperature of 18°C for at least 24 hours before laying. The tiles should be off-loaded from the pallet and stacked no more than five boxes high during the conditioning period.

**Inflammable adhesives require special storage conditions. Contact the adhesive manufacturer or see current literature for details.**

To achieve best results, site conditions should be as described in BS 8203. A working temperature of between 18°C and 26°C is required for 24 hours prior to, and during, the laying period and for 24 hours afterwards.

Conditioning areas and laying areas should be of similar temperature, to prevent thermally induced dimensional changes.

In installations where underfloor heating is used, this should be switched off from 48 hours prior to installation until 48 hours afterwards. It should then be brought slowly back up to the working temperature, a maximum of 27°C. Adhesives capable of withstanding temperatures up to 27°C should be used. Where direct sunlight, sometimes in conjunction with underfloor heating, creates high surface temperatures on the floor, an approved epoxy or polyurethane adhesive should be used.

The work area should now be prepared to receive the rubber tiles. Ensure all other trades have completed their work and removed all their equipment and materials. Remove all debris and sweep or vacuum the whole floor area. Check the condition of the subfloor and make good as necessary. Stone or power grind any cementitious subfloor to remove any "nibs" or ridges. Remove any surface contaminants that may affect adhesion. Sweep or vacuum again prior to laying. If required, check the moisture content of the subfloor, and record the results and method used. Good lighting is essential.

**It is important to note that commencement of work is deemed by many as acceptance of the site conditions as being suitable for laying floorcoverings.**

#### LAYOUT OF RUBBER TILES

Although many floor layers regard tiles as being easier to lay than sheet, the layout of the tiles can be critical to the success of the installation. The regular form of tiles, especially when laid in contrasting colours, can accentuate deviations in the building line, emphasising the need for detailed planning of the layout. Many floor layers start in the main doorway, believing that the initial impression when entering a room is most important.

However, working from the centre of the room and loose laying tiles to check the layout will make the final appearance correct from any viewpoint. This is especially important where a geometric design is incorporated into the floor.

#### MEASURING AND MARKING OUT

A. Measure the room to be laid in both directions, including any alcoves etc.

B. Mark a chalk centreline A-B ensuring that it is square to the wall with the doorway.

## SPECIALIST FLOORING & WALL PROTECTION PARTNER

Tel: 011 609 3500 | Email: [marketing@polyflor.co.za](mailto:marketing@polyflor.co.za) | [www.polyflor.co.za](http://www.polyflor.co.za)  
Poly Sales House, 8B Buwbes Road North, Sebenza, 1609, South Africa. PO Box 3967, Edenvale, 1610, South Africa

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**C.** *Loose lay tiles away from the centreline A-B and check that no small strips will have to be laid at the perimeter of the room. If small strips do result, move the centreline in either direction, keeping it parallel to the line A-B, so that the perimeter tiles will only require a small piece cutting off.*

**D.** *Mark a chalk centreline C-D, ensuring that it is square to the line A-B. Check squareness with a large square, trammels or geometrically.*

**E.** *Loose lay tiles away from the centreline C-D and check that no small strips will have to be laid. Adjust centreline C-D as described for A-B. By moving the centreline C-D towards the door, tile 6 would only require a small amount to be trimmed off, as would tile 8 on the opposite wall.*

#### **SPREADING THE ADHESIVE**

If the subfloor is porous, it should be primed using a primer compatible with the adhesive, as recommended by the adhesive manufacturer.

The amount of adhesive that can be spread at any one time depends upon the prevailing site conditions, such as temperature, humidity and throughflow of air – all of which affect the open time of the adhesive.

Adhesive manufacturers provide details of the open time, and their instructions should be followed. Ideally, the floor area should be divided into workable sections, leaving the perimeter tile areas unadhered until the main body of the floor has been laid.

#### **ADHERING THE MAIN FIELD OF TILES**

Ensure the backs of the tiles are free from dust prior to laying. This can be done whilst waiting for the adhesive to “go off”. Once the adhesive is ready to accept the tiles, place the first tile at the starting point, which is the intersection of the two centrelines. Press well down in the centre of the tile and then run a thumb around the edge, ensuring all air is expelled.

Place the next tile in position, alternating the colour if necessary, and proceed down the centreline, laying two tiles wide i.e., one tile either side of the centreline. It is essential to keep the tiles exactly on the centreline.

**When using “high tack” adhesives such as contact adhesive, take care not to twist or distort the tile whilst laying. If the tile is stretched, its dimensional stability will eventually return it to its original shape and the adhesive bond will be broken.**

Repeat the sequence along the centreline at right angles to the first. Then, working from the completed centrelines, finish the section taking care that tile bond is maintained throughout. Any excess adhesive should be removed as work proceeds. When a section has been laid, except for the perimeter, it should be thoroughly rolled in both directions with a 68kg articulated floor roller. Repeat for each section until the main field of tiles has been laid.

#### **CUTTING THE PERIMETER TILE**

Two techniques are commonly used for cutting perimeter tiles. The choice is mainly dependent upon the run out of the wall.

##### **Overlapping Method**

**Used when there is little or no run out of the abutting wall.**

**A.** *Place the tile to be cut exactly over the last tile laid, ensuring the colour is correct.*

**B.** *Place another full tile on top of the tile to be cut, with its “top edge” against the wall.*

**C.** *Scribe a line onto the tile to be cut, using the “bottom edge” of the top tile as a guide.*

**D.** *Cut the tile to the scribed line, loose lay into position, and check the fit. Repeat along the whole wall.*

##### **Scriber Method**

**Used when the wall run out is quite severe or when the wall profile cannot be picked up using a straight edge.**

**A.** *Place the tile to be cut exactly over the last tile laid ensuring the colour is correct.*

**B.** *Set the bar scriber to the size of the tile being laid.*

**C.** *Trace the profile of the wall onto the tile to be cut, ensuring the bar scriber is kept upright and square to the edge of the tile. Cut the tile to the scribed line, loose lay into position, and check the fit. Repeat along the whole wall.*

**Note: Both the overlapping and scriber methods can be used to fit around projections such as door frames. Similarly, a template can be made or templating guide containing movable pins used for awkward shapes.**

#### **ADHERING THE PERIMETER TILES**

Once a wall edge has been fitted and loose laid, turn all the tiles inward so as not to lose their position. Spread the adhesive right up to the edges. When the adhesive has lost sufficient moisture, lay the perimeter tiles. Wipe up excess adhesive as work progresses. Roll well with a 68kg articulated roller. Use a small hand roller in areas that are inaccessible. Repeat the process for all four walls. Finally, the whole floor should be given a second rolling, approximately one to four hours later.

#### **INSTALLING TILES IN LARGE AREAS**

The procedure for laying Rubber Tiles in large areas is identical to that for laying vinyl tiles.

## **MAINTENANCE:**

### **INITIAL CONSTRUCTION CLEAN**

After installation, wait 48 hours before proceeding with the construction/intensive clean.

- Sweep or dry vacuum the floor to remove dust, grit and debris.
- Apply a solution of alkaline cleanser, diluted as per the manufacturer's instructions, to the floor and leave for at least 5 minutes (or longer if manufacturer recommends) to react, before proceeding. Using a 150 to 175 rpm rotary machine fitted with suitable brushes, machine scrub the floor and then pick up the slurry with a mop or wet vacuum.
- The floor should then be rinsed with clean water and allowed to dry.

### **APPLICATION OF A FLOOR DRESSING**

- Prior to the application of a floor dressing, ensure that the floor is completely stripped, clean and free from any contaminants. This will ensure that there is a good key between the dressing and the surface of the floor.
- Apply two or three thin coats of emulsion polish in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, with either a proprietary polish applicator or Kentucky mop wrung out to prevent over-application of polish. The polish should be applied up to 150mm from the edges of the room and subsequent coats should be applied at 90° to the previous one. The final coat should be applied right up to the edges of the room.

### **ROUTINE MAINTENANCE**

- The frequency of each of the operations is dependent upon the type and intensity of the traffic.
- Firstly, sweep or dry vacuum daily to remove dust and loose dirt.
- Secondly, spot mop frequently. Rinse the area with clean warm water and allow to dry.
- Thirdly, as required, and normally at least once per week, use a floor maintainer, diluted as per the manufacturer's instructions. Mop the floor and leave to dry. If a shine is required, the floor should be buffed with a 300 to 500 rpm rotary machine fitted with suitable fibre or nylon brushes.
- Regular buffing of SaarFloor-Systems Rubber Sheet and Tile will enhance its appearance.

### **REMOVAL OF FLOOR DRESSING**

- An unsightly build-up of polish should be avoided. The polish should be removed regularly, the interval between application and removal depends on the wear conditions and the number of polish layers.

(Normally six months in heavy traffic areas.)

- Apply a solution of emulsion polish stripper, diluted to the manufacturer's instructions, to the floor and leave for approximately 15 minutes. Machine scrub with a 150 to 175 rpm machine fitted with a suitable brush and then remove slurry with a wet vacuum. Thoroughly rinse the floor with clean warm water, pick up with a wet vacuum and allow to dry completely. The cycle of polish application and routine maintenance should then be repeated.

**This program will keep maintenance costs to a minimum and requires no sealers.**

Sufficient entrance or barrier matting is highly recommended and will greatly ease the maintenance programme.

# Noppe Stud Tile

RUBBER FLOORING

GROUP 1



**Black Cool 101\*** LRV 4.8  
NCS S 8502-B



**Anthracite 102\*** LRV 10.3  
NCS S 8000-N



**Steel 014\*** LRV 21.3  
NCS S 9502-G



**Deep Blue 191\*** LRV 7.3  
NCS S 7020-B



**Limestone Green 013\*** LRV 21.7  
NCS S 5020-B7G



**Green Balze 015** LRV 7.6  
NCS S 6020-G1Y

GROUP 2



**Mercury 129** LRV 35.5  
NCS S 3020-B0G



**Warm Red 012** LRV 71.6  
NCS S 2010-Y90R



**Orange 010** LRV 21.9  
NCS S 2010-Y50R



**Cobalt 019** LRV 6.6  
NCS S 7020-B2B



**Cool Blue 707\*** LRV 12.8  
NCS S 5020-B



**Sandstone 140** LRV 53.8  
NCS S 3020-Y20R

\*Also available in 4.0mm












NCS = Natural Colour System LRV = Light Reflectance Value

# Noppe Stud Tile

SaarFloor-Systems Noppe Stud Tile is suitable for very heavy commercial use in areas of high public circulation such as shopping malls, train stations, airports, department stores, hospitals, educational establishments and other public buildings.

Prolonged exposure to oil, grease and fats causes deterioration. SaarFloor-Systems Noppe Stud Tile is suitable for areas where spillage is infrequent, but not garage workshops or food preparation areas. SaarFloor-Systems Noppe Stud Tile is not recommended for exterior use or swimming pool surrounds.



	Gauge	EN 426/ISO 24346	3.0mm - 4.0mm
	Tile Size	EN 423/ISO 24342	3.0mm: 20 @ 500mm x 500mm = 5m <sup>2</sup> 4.0mm: 16 @ 500mm x 500mm = 4m <sup>2</sup>
	Total Weight	EN 430/ISO 23997	3.0mm: 4200g/m <sup>2</sup> 4.0mm: 5600g/m <sup>2</sup>
	General Performance	EN 12199	Conforms
	Use Area	EN 685/ISO 10874	3.0mm:  4.0mm: 
	Reaction to Fire	EN 13501	Class Cfl-S1
	Cigarette Resistance	EN 1399	Method A Rating +4 Method B Rating +3
	Slip Resistance	EN 12893	Class DS
	Acoustical Impact Sound Reduction	EN ISO 10140-3	Rubber floors make a beneficial contribution to impact sound reduction.
	VOC Emissions	AqBB VOC test	Very low emissions

**Environmentally Preferable Flooring** - SaarFloor-Systems Noppe Stud Tile achieves a BRE Global Environmental Generic A+ rating. A full Environmental Report detailing Polyflor's achievements in areas such as recycling, energy reduction and waste avoidance can be found at [www.polyflor.com/sustainability](http://www.polyflor.com/sustainability).

For information regarding handling and installation, adhesives, maintenance, applications, chemical resistance and product warranty, consult Polyflor Customer Technical Services on +44 (0)161 767 1912, or email [tech@polyflor.com](mailto:tech@polyflor.com). The data presented is correct at the time of printing. For latest information, please visit our website [polyflor.com](http://polyflor.com).



UK Sales Direct: +44 (0)161 767 1922 | Export Sales Direct: +44 (0)161 767 1913  
Sample Requests: +44 (0)161 767 2551 | email: [info@polyflor.com](mailto:info@polyflor.com) | [www.polyflor.com](http://www.polyflor.com)



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