



INSTALLATION GUIDE

Effective December 13, 2021

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1.0 Introduction

As the manufacturer of Jazz® flooring, A1 Rubber™ recognises that installers of Jazz® are an extension of our company, and therefore we wish to provide guidance to ensure all installations of Jazz® are finished well and compliant with Australian Standards.

Please be aware that this document is to be used as a guide only and the Australian Standard 1884 – 2012 should be reviewed in conjunction with this document for a complete understanding of installation procedures of resilient flooring and compliance requirements within Australia. It is impossible to cover every aspect of an installation in this document, and therefore we do not recommend this document as a complete guide for first-time installers and we firmly believe that all installations should be completed with the assistance of an experienced commercial flooring installer.

2.0 Jazz® Properties

Before beginning work with Jazz®, it's important to understand its properties, as rubber flooring is unique compared to other types of resilient flooring. In particular, A1 Rubber™'s recycled rubber flooring range has been engineered to be particularly non-porous, unlike similar competitor products.

The main difference of Jazz® to common vinyl flooring is its elastic properties, being derived of rubber. It is both flexible and has the ability to stretch, making it susceptible to dimensional change in varying temperatures and direct sunlight during installation. Never lay and adhere in direct sunlight, and it is

essential to allow Jazz® to contract to the lowest expected annual temperature of the site environment prior to installing, to ensure gapping doesn't occur after installation.

We do not recommend installing Jazz® with a shockpad underlay in facilities that do not have air conditioning, as warm temperatures during installation will cause gapping in the rubber sheets after installation in the cooler months. Mobile air conditioning units should be used when there is no air conditioning on-site. Due to its elastic nature, Jazz® will easily telegraph any imperfections of the substrate through to the surface. This means thorough substrate preparation is crucial, and in applications where substrate movement is possible over time, such as timber substrates, it is imperative to use a minimum thickness of 8mm Jazz® to reduce the possibility of visual telegraphing. Storage of Jazz® rolls prior to installation must be horizontal to prevent any damage to the edges of the rolls, and the rolls must retain the cardboard cores and must not be stacked higher than 3 rolls high.

3.0 Required Tools

When installing Jazz® flooring, it is important to be well equipped with the right tools and safety equipment to ensure the installation goes as smoothly as possible.

The power tools and machines required are:

- Electric drill with an adhesive mixing attachment
- Powerful vacuum
- Drum sander



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- Orbital sander.

The hand tools and equipment used for installing Jazz® flooring include:

- Markers
- String line
- Masking tape or blue painters' tape
- Measuring tape
- Utility knife
- Scissors or shears
- Scraping blades
- Heavy commercial flooring roller (approx. 50kg)
- Metal straight edge
- Hand-held weighted rollers
- Air pocket spreader bar
- Paint rollers
- Portable lighting
- Broom
- Buckets
- Citrus cleaning wipes
- Coloured gap fillers
- Carpenters' square

While installing Jazz® it is recommended to wear appropriate safety equipment, including safety goggles, gloves and kneepads.

4.0 Site Inspection and Preparation

A very important step in installing flooring is the sub-base preparation – If there are any adhesion problems in a finished installation, it is usually a result of an improperly prepared surface. During sub-base preparation it is important to be mindful of Jazz®'s properties and that imperfections in the substrate's surface will easily telegraph through to the finished surface. When Jazz® is being installed on particleboard substrates, it is strongly recommended to use a minimum thickness of 8mm to minimise the timber sheet joints telegraphing. It is vital that the surface is properly prepared to ensure problems do not arise that could have otherwise been avoided.

It is paramount that both timber and concrete substrates are in a state of cleanliness before Jazz® flooring is installed. To achieve an optimum state of cleanliness, the substrate may require wet or dry vacuuming, grinding or sanding.

The sub floor may require repairs before installation begins and should be thoroughly inspected by the flooring contractor for any imperfections that need to be filled or sanded. Any traces of grease, oil, paint, existing floor coverings or any other treatment which may adversely affect adhesion also need to be cleaned. Additionally, the sub floor should be inspected with a long straightedge for consistent planarity to avoid dips or uneven surfaces which could show through to the finished installation. Using low level portable lighting to shine across the substrate is an effective way of highlighting such imperfections.

If an existing timber plywood or particleboard sub-floor is to be used, any warped or dipped surfaces are to be filled with an appropriate timber floor filler or sanded to a state of consistency whilst retaining structural adequacy. Timber sub-floors to be used as a substrate shall be prepared in the following way:

Before beginning any sanding or filling, the sub floor must be inspected for dampness by a qualified individual using a moisture meter. If any moisture is detected in the substrate, it must be left to dry until a moisture content of less than 10% is obtained throughout. In platform constructions where exposure to weather has occurred, it is particularly important to be vigilant in moisture testing, and the underside of the sub floor should also be inspected.

If any timber substrate has been exposed to the weather during construction, it is necessary to sand the entire substrate using a drum sander with 60 grit paper initially, followed by 100 grit paper for a finishing cut.

An appropriate timber floor filler must be used to fill any panel joins, holes, splits and gaps greater than 1mm, nail holes and knot holes, followed by thoroughly sanding over all filled areas and joins to a smooth, even surface.

In concrete substrates, before surface preparation is performed and Jazz® flooring is laid, the concrete must be tested for moisture, and shall be considered satisfactory when relative humidity does not exceed 75%.

A concrete moisture test should be performed by a



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qualified individual using a relative humidity moisture meter. If the concrete is above 75% relative humidity, then a moisture barrier must be applied to eliminate the risks and problems that can occur with sub floor moisture. Follow the moisture barrier manufacturers installation recommendations when applying the appropriate moisture sealer.

As per timber substrate preparation, concrete substrates shall be similarly prepared, using an appropriate concrete floor filler to fill any holes, grooves and imperfections, followed by sanding all filled areas and any ridges or protrusions to a smooth, level surface. Any filled areas must be allowed to completely cure before laying Jazz®.

All substrates must be inspected for consistent planarity across the area of installation. Planarity may be determined by placing a 3m straightedge at any two points across the substrate, and be deemed satisfactory when no more than 3mm of height variation is detected over the distance of the straightedge.

On all concrete substrates it is essential to finish the surface to a smooth surface to ensure any imperfections do not telegraph to the surface of the Jazz®. If the concrete surface has been burnished or had additives such as waterproofing, curing compounds or other treatments, the surface must be sanded over, as these treatments will adversely affect the adhesion of Jazz® to the substrate.

For increased adhesion, it is recommended to sand the entire concrete substrate by mechanical means to create an etched surface. It is advised to always use a sander with a vacuum attachment to reduce dust pollution in the substrate.

In all substrates, all loose materials or dust present either as building debris or residue from mechanical preparation shall be removed by thorough vacuum cleaning.

5.0 Set-Out

Once the substrate has been adequately prepared, it is vital to allow the Jazz® flooring to dimensionally

contract via the lowest air conditioned temperature for at least 24 hours before adhering, allowing it to achieve an ambient room temperature of approximately 18 degrees Celsius. If the installation temperature will be below 18 degrees in winter, a longer period of relaxation and acclimatisation time will be required, to ensure the sheet widths do not contract. This may take up to 4 days if the temperature is expected to be below 10 degrees Celsius.

The planning of the set-out of Jazz® is important to minimise waste at the end of the installation. When setting out Jazz®, the most important factor is to install the rolls in the direction of the heaviest flowing traffic, while keeping all joins away from high stress areas, such as the centre of walkways and doorways. In the case that the installation's traffic is multi-directional, Jazz® may be installed in the direction that produces the least waste.

To get started, unroll the Jazz® rubber out in the direction of the installation, taking care not to permanently damage or mark the surface with dirty boots. The rolls should remain facing upwards after being unrolled and can then be cut approximately to size. An allowance of at least 1% of the roll length should be allowed for at each end of the roll for relaxation and trimming in, and an overlap of 1mm down the long lengths to allow for compression fitting. Once the rolls of Jazz® have been laid out we do not recommend flipping them unless it is absolutely necessary. If rolls must be flipped it is imperative to check the new top surface for shade, pattern and colour consistency against the other rolls. Where cross joins are necessary, ensure no two cross joins are adjacent. Continue laying out all Jazz® until the whole installation is laid out and cut-in as per the final installation layout. The rolls must then be left to relax and contract to the air conditioned environment.

While the Jazz® is laid out for this period of relaxation and acclimatisation, it is an ideal time to check over the surface of the Jazz® for any defects, gouges, slice lines, colour, pattern, shade and thickness inconsistencies or other issues that could



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be detected in good light. It is highly recommended to use a hand held portable light to shine across the surface for a thorough inspection. Address any issues before adhesion.

6.0 Installation

After Jazz® has relaxed and contracted to the coldest installation conditions, the rolls may be prepared for adhesion to the substrate. At this point the ends of the rolls may be cut to length and detailed cut work can be executed. In most cases sheets should be rolled up from the ends to the centre of the installation, but in the case of particularly long installations, the lengths of rubber may be folded to either side for a “butterfly style” installation. “Butterfly style” installations are recommended for installations with long continuous lengths of rubber, as the rubber can stretch when rolled back up in a long roll. When the Jazz® has been rolled or folded out of the way, adhesives may be trowelled onto the substrate and the Jazz® laid into the adhesive.

Using the right kind of adhesive for the application is critical to the success of the installation. A1 Rubber™ offers three types of adhesives to address varying conditions.

The first kind of adhesive is A1 Rubber™'s specified single component water based adhesive, which should be used for all indoor applications where the installation temperature is between 10-25 degrees Celsius. This adhesive has a 15-20 minute working time and has been specially formulated to provide maximum grab to the Jazz® rubber during installation, and should be trowelled using a V2 notch trowel. This adhesive is only suitable for timber substrates that are raw (no waxed or sealers applied). This adhesive is not suitable for applications where the Jazz® rubber is exposed to direct or indirect sunlight, heat or moisture.

The second kind of adhesive is a two-part polyurethane adhesive which should be used for any indoor or outdoor installation where the Jazz® rubber is exposed to any sunlight, heat or moisture, or any timber substrate. Ideal working temperatures for this adhesive are no less than 10 degrees and no more

than 30 degrees Celsius. As this adhesive is a two part adhesive, the adhesion is caused by a chemical reaction of the two parts. When left in the pot, the confinement will speed up the chemical reaction and set the adhesive off within 10 minutes, however when trowelled onto the substrate this adhesive has a working time of 1 to 2 hours. It is critical to determine a strategy for trowelling this adhesive to get as much on the substrate before it cures in the pot. We recommend trowelling this adhesive using a V1.6 notch trowel. With this adhesive it is critical to monitor the cure rate after Jazz® is laid and roll over the surface continuously with a weighted roller once the adhesive has reached its cure phase, otherwise the Jazz® may fail to adhere to the substrate in places. In some cases the seams may need to be weighted down whilst waiting for the adhesive to start its curing phase.

The third adhesive is a single part polyurethane which should be used for outdoor installations where the temperature is no less than 10 degrees and no more than 35 degrees Celsius. The characteristics of this adhesive are its highly mastic properties which allow for a high adhesive build for rough textured substrates. This adhesive should not be installed in cold, low humidity climates, or areas where the surface is regularly inundated by chemicals or submerged. We recommend trowelling this adhesive using a V2 or a V3 notch trowel, subject to the roughness of the substrate.

Adhesives should be trowelled onto the substrate using the specified notch trowel, while maintaining a consistent notch trowel size and even application rate across the entire installation.

Once the adhesive has been trowelled in the area of application, the rolls of rubber may be rolled or flipped into the adhesive, keeping a 1mm overlap down the lengths of the rolls for compression fitting.

Once the rolls have been laid into the adhesive, the Jazz® may be rubbed over with a levelling bar to remove any possible air pockets and to help guide the rubber into the right position. As Jazz® is a flexible product, it can be pushed into place if it has not lain out exactly where intended. The 1mm overlaps



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between rolls can now be hand pushed in level with the adjacent sheet for a compression fit finish, using painters tape to hold seams together if necessary. At this point, once the Jazz® is laid into the adhesive, more precise cutting-in around awkward objects can be done to fit the Jazz® neatly, and any extra trimming at the ends to fit flush to the border.

When the Jazz® has been laid into the adhesive and all overlapping joins may be pushed in for a compressed, neat finish, they should be checked for any oozing adhesive. If any adhesive is showing at the joins, it is important to remove it immediately using citrus cleaning wipes. During commercial flooring installations, it is common for the installation to require many joins and cutting in which can unfortunately result in occasional gaps appearing. In the case that gaps occur and cannot be rectified before the adhesive cures, flexible gap filler matching the colour of the floor may be used to fill small gaps to aid in a neat finish.

After the working area of Jazz® flooring has been laid and the joins have been neatly finished, the surface should be thoroughly rolled over with a heavy commercial flooring roller to ensure proper adhesive transfer to the underside of Jazz®. **The 2 part polyurethane adhesive requires extensive monitoring, as this adhesive has a delayed cure rate, due to curing as a result of a chemical reaction. This means the adhesive will not hold down the Jazz® until the cure rate accelerates. The most common fault here is bubbles in the surface, so ensure the surface is rolled again when the curing accelerates.** When using this adhesive, joins or certain areas of the Jazz® may need to be weighted down until the adhesive begins to cure. The adhesive can be checked regularly at the edges for when it begins to tack. When the adhesive begins to cure, the Jazz® should be thoroughly and continually rolled over to ensure complete adhesion of the Jazz® to the entire substrate. Any tape used must be removed as quickly as possible to avoid tape adhesive transfer.

Diminishing strips or other suitable mouldings shall be used to protect any exposed edges of Jazz®, and foot traffic is to be kept off the surface for 12-14

hours. No heavy equipment or vehicular traffic is to be permitted on the surface for a minimum of 72 hours. At the completion of the entire installation all scrap and debris shall be removed from the surface and thoroughly cleaned by means of sweeping, wet or dry vacuuming before continuing with protective coatings. All traces of wet adhesives must be removed by use of citrus cleaning wipes. Any dried adhesive must be cut off the surface and lightly sanded if necessary.

7.0 Underlayments

Jazz® rubber flooring can be specified with a rubber underlay for either extra cushion or for impact noise absorption. Two types of underlay are most commonly used, Olympact™ shockpad tiles in 20mm, 25mm and 30mm thicknesses or 10mm Aeroroll™ sports underlays in rolls. Please ensure you follow the installation guide for each specific underlay. All Aeroroll™ underlays must be fully adhered to the sub-base using A1 Rubber™ specified 2 part polyurethane adhesive, and for best results with Olympact™ they should also be fully adhered, however Olympact™ underlays can be compression fitted without adhesives (see Olympact™ installation guide) if they are bordered on all sides, or where there are no borders they can be perimeter adhered to the subfloor alongside the ramp edges. Minimum top surface Jazz® thicknesses of 5mm for Aeroroll™ and 8mm for Olympact™ are specified for these installations.

All Jazz® floors specified with an underlay are required to be fully adhered to the underlay using A1 Rubber's™ specified 2 part polyurethane adhesive. When applying the adhesive ensure that the trowel technique used leaves an adhesive build on the underlay rather than being pushed into the open sanctions of the underlay. The elastic nature of the underlay will allow the Jazz® rubber flooring to expand when hot and contract when cold, so adhesive transfer and good bonding are a necessity to ensure a long term no gapping installation. A rubber underlay offers the Jazz® rubber flooring no sub-base dimensional stability (unlike concrete), so it's imperative to ensure the Jazz® rubber sheets have been fully laid out and contracted via the coldest



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air conditioning setting for at least 4 days before attempting adhesion to the underlay.

Before laying out the Jazz® rubber flooring over the underlay, check the underlay for rips, tears, holes or lipping. Remove any imperfections and fill holes and tears with Sika 221b adhesive sausage to ensure no telegraphing and so the underlay can make full adhesive transfer to the Jazz® flooring once laid in. When following standard Jazz® procedures for the sheet installation take careful note to check the adhesive is transferring to the Jazz® rubber flooring satisfactorily. The installation temperature should be maintained for at least 24 hours after completion to ensure dimensional stability of the system whilst curing.

8.0 Protective Coating

Jazz® rubber flooring is specified as unsealed, however if a sealer is to be applied, then after the adhesive for the installed Jazz® has been allowed to cure for a minimum of 24 hours, the surface can be coated with A1 Rubber™'s specified Megathane clear polyurethane floor finish. Megathane is an aliphatic moisture curing polyurethane, and being solvent based it is imperative that the adhesive transfer to the rubber is perfect to hold it down during the solvent escaping period. The solvent will swell the rubber (bubbling) wherever there is insufficient adhesive transference and hold. Prior to coating the Jazz® surface, the floor must be inspected for any lipping along the joins of the sheets, or any other height imperfections. It is important that if any height variations are detected, to sand them to a smooth, level finish, before applying any coatings. We recommend using a hand-held orbital sander with 80 or 100 grit paper for any sanding jobs. If any sanding has had to be done to the finished Jazz® surface, it must again be thoroughly cleaned by means of water mopping and vacuuming to a completely dry finish

Disclaimer

The installation instructions contained herein are given to the best of our knowledge. It is the installer's obligation to check for any defects before any products are installed, claims will not be warranted for any visual defects after installation. A1 Rubber™ will not warrant any claim due to any actions whatsoever of the installer. In practice, the difference in materials, substrates and actual site conditions are such that no warranty in respect of merchantability or of fitness for a particular purpose, nor any liability arising out of any legal relationship whatsoever, can be inferred either from this information, or from any written recommendations, or from any other advice offered. Therefore professional construction advice should be sought in areas that are not covered in this installation guide. A1 Rubber™ reserves the right to change the properties of its products. Application, use and interpretation of these instructions are beyond our control and thus full installation responsibility falls exclusively with the installer.

before applying sealer coats. Using Megathane, apply evenly to a 15mm nap roller making sure to thin out the saturation on the roller using a paint tray. Apply the sealer lightly and evenly to the flooring whilst measuring sealer usage and square metre yields. A1 Rubber™ recommends that from 1 to 4 coats of Megathane can be applied and the amounts of coats is to be specified by the architect/owner as to the desired end result. Use thin coats to avoid entrapment of the solvent gases and allow each coat to dry completely before applying further coats to again avoid blistering of the sealer – always refer to safety directions on the sealer label and data sheet before applying this product. Wait 24 to 30 hours after sealing before traffic is allowed to be applied to the surface.

9.0 Installation Maintenance

During installation of the Jazz® flooring, as a precaution against accidental damage, all other trade activities should not have access across the flooring. Jazz® rubber is not pre-coated with a factory finish therefore it should be kept clean and protected during the installation process until handover is given. During installation Jazz® rubber flooring should be kept free of dirt, debris, grease, gasoline, paint, paint thinner, solvents, mineral oils, alkaline substances, bleaching agents and other harmful chemicals.

In case of chemical spillage, the flooring must be cleaned of such substances immediately. To avoid scratching, heavy equipment should not be dragged on the flooring and for indoor sealed applications the flooring must not be exposed to excessive moisture or water and if such is the case, the flooring must be dried immediately. If a deep clean is required then we recommend that the surface is cleaned using a duplex cleaning machine with water only.

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