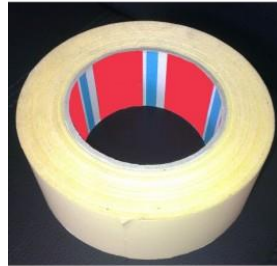


Polymax Double Sided Flooring Tape **Information Guide**



When it comes to floor coverings, the material is decisive. Whether PVC or rubber –there are always different things to watch out for. It always makes sense to get advice about a material's features when you buy it. But there are a few basic rules that you should nonetheless bear in mind.

1. Material requirements

First calculate the amount of flooring you need, including scraps and a general reserve. It helps to draw the room with its dimensions to ensure that no corners are left out. Note whether the walls are at right angles to each other. A safety reserve of 10 centimetres helps avoid unpleasant surprises.

2. Preparation

The subfloor should be even. Smooth any cracks or unevenness with filler. Remove dirt and adhesive residue from the last floor covering. Sanded floorboards should be treated with penetrating primer beforehand.

It is important that the subsurface is dry when you start laying the new floor.

3. Laying out

First lay out the flooring loosely in the room. There should be about 10 cm over at the walls. Now leave the floor covering to settle overnight so that the folds have time to smooth out

4. Adhering

For small areas you only need to put tape down along the edges. For larger rooms, you should apply two lines of tape to cross over the entire area. At the end, pull the protective paper off the tape and press down firmly on the carpet with a wide object.

5. Edges and corners

After affixing, you can completely cut off the overlapping edges. To do this, press the flooring into the corner where the wall meets the floor. Use a cutting edge for best results.

Along the inside corners, first cut the flooring diagonally – but not all the way to the floor. Always ensure that the blade is sharp. Change it frequently. Now simply press the projecting pieces into the corner. Without cutting off too much, you can now easily sever all excess material. Without pressing, simply cut the outer corners, for example by doors, corners and wall openings, along the edge of the wall until just below it. You can then continue cutting parallel to the edge formed by floor and wall.

6. Placing lengths

If a length is not long enough to cover the floor, you will have to add to it. To do this, lay two lengths so that they overlap by 3 to 5 centimetres. Now cut both lengths from above along a cutting edge for a seamless connection.

Ensure that the flooring pattern and direction of the two pieces match.

7. Ends

Precision work is required for thresholds and stairs. At thresholds, press the flooring into the edge with a flat, dull object and cut it about half a centimetre above. Press the short excess flooring under the threshold with a knife. Affix the flooring with a metal rail where the stairs begin. Baseboard can be used to elegantly hide wall ends.

