



KNIGHT QUARTZ SHEET FLOORING INSTALLATION GUIDE

As changes occur in our installation systems, Knight Quartz Flooring will publish a new edition.
To ensure the most up-to-date information, please visit our website at

www.knightquartzflooring.com

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section

1. *Before Starting the Job* – Moisture Testing
2. Material Handling & Storage
3. Jobsite Conditions
4. Substrate Preparation
5. Adhesives
6. Knight Quartz Sheet Flooring Installation
7. Heat Welding The Sheet Flooring
8. Chemical Welding The Sheet Flooring
9. Flash Coving The Sheet Flooring
10. After Installation

1. BEFORE STARTING THE JOB - MOISTURE TESTING

CONCRETE MOISTURE AND pH TESTING

Before beginning the installation: Test all concrete slabs for moisture and alkali regardless of the slab's age or grade level. New concrete slabs must be properly cured and dried before installation of Knight Quartz Flooring. *Drying time before slabs are ready for moisture testing will vary depending on atmospheric conditions and mix design.*

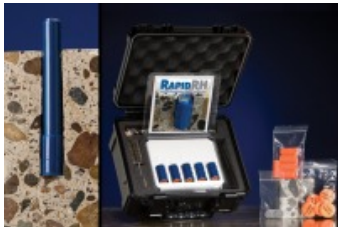
Conduct all concrete moisture tests following procedures outlined in **ASTM F 2170** (Relative Humidity *in situ* Probe Test Method). For additional information about this procedure, contact the American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM) at (610) 832-9585.

Knight Quartz Flooring requires that the concrete substrate must pass the internal Relative Humidity Test before a successful installation can be accomplished.

Note: It is the floor covering installer's responsibility to ensure that these tests have been conducted and that the results are acceptable before starting the installation.

CONCRETE MOISTURE & pH REQUIREMENTS

| <u>Type of Test</u> | <u>Maximum Result</u> |
|--|--|
| F 2170 Relative Humidity <i>in situ</i> Probe Test | Internal RH must not exceed 80% |
| pH readings | Must not exceed 9.0 |



Wagner Rapid RH Test Kit

Photo courtesy of Wagner



pH Testing Kit

Photo courtesy of Vaprecision

ASTM F 2170 RELATIVE HUMIDITY CONCRETE MOISTURE TESTING USING *IN SITU* PROBES

- Do the required concrete moisture testing only after the building is fully enclosed and the HVAC system is fully operational for at least one week.
- Perform three tests for the first 1,000 feet and at least one additional test for each additional 1,000 square feet.

- Select your test probe locations to provide information about moisture in areas of potential high moisture. For slabs on grade and below grade, include a test location within 3 feet of each exterior wall.
- Follow the procedures as described in **Test Method F 2170**. Failure to follow the detailed procedures in F2170 can lead to a moisture related installation failure.
- Field testing has found that the **Wagner Rapid RH System** provides consistent RH results. For more information, visit the Wagner website at www.rapidrh.com.

pH Testing – Concrete floors must be tested for alkalinity prior to the installation of Knight Quartz Flooring. To test for pH at the surface of a concrete slab, use wide range pH paper, its associated pH chart, and distilled or de-ionized water. Place several drops of water on a clean concrete surface, forming a puddle 1 inch in diameter. Allow the puddle to set for 1 minute, and then dip the pH paper in the water. Remove immediately and compare to the chart to determine the pH reading.

Readings in excess of **9.0** will cause acrylic adhesive bond failure.

Document All Test Results – Moisture and pH test results need to be documented by the person conducting the testing and submitted to the general contractor/architect/building owner at the time of the testing. This is important, as moisture and/or excess pH conditions that occur after the floor covering installation is completed are not the responsibility of the installer or Knight Quartz Flooring.

2. MATERIAL HANDLING AND STORAGE –

- Store sheet flooring rolls standing up. This prevents distortion and compression.
- Store all flooring products, adhesives, seam sealer and maintenance products in a dry, temperature-controlled interior area at **65 – 80° F**. Avoid temperature extremes.
- Acclimate all materials to job site conditions. Deliver the material to the job site **at least 48 hours** prior to installation.

3. JOB SITE CONDITIONS

- Visit the jobsite to confirm site conditions & floor measurements.
- The jobsite needs to be well-lighted so that the installers can properly prepare the substrate and install the floor.
- Allow other finishing trades, especially the overhead trades, to complete their work before beginning the flooring installation. During spackling and painting, cover the substrate to prevent contamination or staining. Such stains can cause adhesion failures and product discoloration.
- Close working spaces to traffic for 12 hours before installation and at least 12 hours after installation. This will minimize the chance of damage to the new floor.
- The building's heating and air conditioning system needs to be in full operation for at least one week prior to moisture testing and floor installation.
- Portable heaters are not acceptable.
- Kerosene heaters should never be used where floor covering products will be installed. They leave a residue on the substrate. They heat the air, not the substrate.
- **Ambient Jobsite Conditions** - For 48 hours before installation, during the installation, and for 48 hours after installation, keep the temperature of the flooring material, the adhesive, the space to receive flooring, and the subfloor between **65°-80°F or the conditions**

expected during normal occupancy. Thereafter, the minimum temperature needs to be **55° F.** Be sure the adhesive and the flooring acclimate to the job site conditions by delivering all materials to the job at least two days prior to installation.

4. SUBSTRATE PREPARATION

Knight Quartz Flooring can be installed on wood substrates and on concrete substrates that are -

- On grade
- Above grade
- Below grade

Wood substrates – Use **APA** underlayment type plywood such as APA Underlayment EXT. Wood subfloors should be -

- Double layer construction
- Minimum one-inch total thickness
- Minimum 18 inches of well-ventilated air space beneath the wood substrate
- All crawl spaces must be insulated with a vapor retarder
- The top layer of the wood substrate must be completely free of knots or other voids in its surface
- **Caution** - Do not install over 'sleeper' floors or plywood floors that have been installed directly over a concrete slab.
- **Unacceptable wood surfaces include**, but are not limited to, *Luan, plywood with knots, underlayments made of pine or other soft woods, particle board, chipboard, flake board, oriented strand board, Masonite™ or other hardboard underlayment, hardwood flooring, textured or cushioned flooring, or other uneven or unstable substrates.*
- Cover unacceptable surfaces using a 1/4-inch or thicker wood panel underlayment system such as TECPLY™. Follow the panel underlayment manufacturer's written instructions for spacing, nailing, and seam treatment for underlayment panels.

Concrete Substrates –

Responsibility for the concrete warranty - Regardless of the type of concrete or cement-like material that is used as a substrate, in the event of any underlayment failure, the responsibility for warranty guarantees rests with the concrete or cement-like manufacturer and not with the manufacturer of the resilient flooring.

Concrete Slab Construction - New and existing concrete substrates must meet the requirements of the latest edition of **ASTM F 710 *Standard Practice for Preparing Concrete Floors to Receive Resilient Flooring.***

The appendix of **F 710** contains guidelines regarding concrete slab construction, and specific information regarding lightweight concrete, water-cement ratio, curing procedures, alkalinity, moisture retarders, flatness and levelness, and additional reference documents.

Minimum Concrete Substrate Requirements - To ensure a successful Knight Quartz Flooring installation, concrete substrates must be structurally sound to receive resilient flooring material and must meet these minimum requirements:

- A minimum compressive strength of 3000 psi
- A concrete mix water/cement ratio of less than 0.45

- A minimum density of 115 lb/cubic foot

Lightweight concrete (concrete with a density of less than 115 lb/cubic foot) may not be a suitable substrate for Knight Sheet Flooring. Lightweight concrete suffers from fundamental problems that include, but are not limited to:

- Low compressive strength
- Surface porosity and breakdown
- High moisture content
- Excessively long drying times
- Surface indentation due to its low compressive strength

ASTM F 710 clearly states: *Lightweight concrete, less than 115 lb/cubic foot, may have such low strength that it is unsuitable for covering with resilient flooring...* In addition, *floors containing lightweight aggregate or excess water and those that are allowed to dry from only one side, such as concrete on metal deck construction, may need a much longer drying time.*¹

Contact Knight Technical Support @ **(800) 356-0740** before installing Knight Quartz Sheet Flooring on lightweight concrete.

Flatness and Levelness – Concrete substrates need to be smooth to prevent irregularities and roughness from telegraphing through the new Knight Sheet Flooring. The surface of the concrete needs to be *flat within the equivalent of 3/16 inch in 10 feet and within the equivalent of 1/32 inch in 12 inches*. For more information on flatness and levelness, consult **ASTM F710** Section X 1.7.

Concrete Surface Preparation - ASTM F 710 *Standard Practice for Preparing Concrete Floors to Receive Resilient Flooring* states: *All substrates to receive resilient flooring shall be permanently dry, clean, smooth, and structurally sound. They shall be free of dust, solvent, paint, wax, oil, grease, residual adhesive, adhesive removers, curing, sealing, hardening, or parting compounds, alkaline salts, excessive carbonation or latency, mold, mildew, and other foreign materials that might prevent adhesive bond.*¹

Concrete floors must be structurally sound and -

- Permanently dry
- Clean
- Smooth
- Free of all dust, sealers, paint, wax, oil, grease, residual adhesives, adhesive removers, coatings, finishes, dirt, film-forming curing compounds, silicate penetrating curing compounds, sealing, hardening, or parting compounds and any other substances that will interfere with the adhesion of the new Knight Quartz Flooring or with the rate of moisture dissipation through the top surface of the slab.
- Use only non-chemical methods, such as bead blasting or abrasive cleaning, to remove all bond breakers from the surface of the concrete. Removal procedures need to be completed at least 48 hours before any concrete testing is begun
- Do a **bond test** on any floor where foreign substances have been removed. Install several pieces in random areas according to Knight installation instructions described in this guide. Allow the adhesive to set for 24 hours. If the flooring and adhesive are easily removed from the substrate, the slab is still contaminated. Additional preparation will need to be done. A 2nd bond test will be needed.

WARNING: *Exceptionally porous, soft, or dusty concrete surfaces may have such low strength that they are not suitable for installation of resilient floor coverings. It may be necessary to*

mechanically remove the top layer of concrete in such cases. Such surfaces may need to be primed and covered with a latex patching or underlayment compound. Consult with a manufacturer of patching or underlayment compounds or someone with expertise in concrete problems.²

Knight does not recommend installation of its Quartz Flooring over gypsum concrete.

Moisture Vapor Retarder – For all Knight installations on grade or below grade, there must be a permanent, effective moisture vapor retarder installed directly below the slab. The retarder must be at least 0.010 inches thick with a permeance of 0.1 y (perms). This retarder is typically incorrectly called a moisture vapor barrier. Provided it has not been ripped or torn, this vapor retarder will reduce the potential severity of water vapor penetration into the concrete slab from groundwater sources.

Alternate approved substrate – Knight Quartz Sheet Flooring can be successfully installed over well bonded Knight Quartz Tile, VCT, VAT, or solid vinyl tile. To ensure a successful installation, the tile must be -

- Single-layer of Knight Tile, VCT, VAT, or solid vinyl tile only
- Free of all waxes and floor finishes
- Free of all dirt and debris
- Fully dry
- Securely bonded to the substrate
- Flat with no raised areas

The performance of the finished floor is directly dependent upon the condition and continued bond of the existing floor tile. Any irregularities in the existing flooring (such as bumps, depressions or tile joints) will telegraph through the new floor. If the tile's surface is not sufficiently smooth, it may be preferable to remove the tile before beginning the installation.

Other Substrates - Cement terrazzo or metal may be suitable for Knight Sheet Flooring. Check with your patching/leveling compound manufacturer for guidelines on preparing these substrates. For metal substrates, remove all dirt, rust, oil or other contaminants. Clean the metal with mineral spirits to remove all impurities. Use a 2-part epoxy adhesive such as **WW Henry 452**.

Unacceptable Substrates - Epoxy terrazzo, rubber, cork, and asphalt tiles are not acceptable substrates on which to install Knight Quartz Flooring. To successfully install Knight Flooring, remove these using mechanical means.

Patching or Underlayment Compounds - Use a **Portland-based** patching or underlayment compound to fill all surface cracks, grooves, depressions, control joints or other non-moving joints, and other surface irregularities. Choose a product that is moisture-, mildew-, and alkali resistant with a minimum of 3000 PSI compressive strength after 28 days.

Knight does not recommend gypsum based patching products.

Expansion joints - *Joints such as expansion joints, isolation joints, or other moving joints in concrete shall not be filled with patching compound or covered with resilient flooring.¹* Use an expansion joint covering system. Such joint covering systems are made by Gradus – www.gradusworld.content.accessories.

Removal of Existing Resilient Floor Coverings - If you decide to remove an existing floor please be aware that existing floors and adhesives may contain asbestos fibers that cannot be easily identified except by laboratory testing. Improper removal of asbestos containing materials (including, but not limited to, vinyl asbestos tile, asphalt tile, felt backed sheet goods, asphalt 'cutback' adhesives and other flooring materials) can create asbestos dust, a known health hazard.

ASBESTOS WARNING! *Do not sand, dry sweep, dry scrape, drill, saw, bead blast, or mechanically chip or pulverize existing resilient flooring, backing, lining felt, asphaltic 'cutback' adhesive, or other adhesive. These products may contain asbestos fibers and/or crystalline silica. Avoid creating dust. Inhalation of such dust is a cancer and respiratory tract hazard. Smoking by individuals exposed to asbestos fibers greatly increases the risk of serious bodily harm. Unless positively certain that the product is a non asbestos-containing material, you must presume it contains asbestos. Regulations may require that the material be tested to determine asbestos content. The pamphlet from the **Resilient Floor Covering Institute** entitled **Recommended Work Practices for Removal of Resilient Floor Coverings** provides a defined set of instructions for removing all resilient floor-covering structures.*

NOTICE: *Various federal, state and local government agencies have regulations governing the removal of in-place asbestos-containing material. If you contemplate the removal of a resilient floor covering structure that contains, or is presumed to contain asbestos, you must review and comply with all applicable regulations.*

Note: **KNIGHT QUARTZ FLOORING PRODUCTS CONTAIN NO ASBESTOS!**

Installing on Substrates Contaminated with Adhesive Residue

Black Adhesive Residue - Do not install resilient flooring directly over residual adhesive or paint. Do not skim coat over old adhesive with patching compound. Where existing asphalt (black) adhesive is present, scrape all adhesive residues off the subfloor. The scraping should remove all adhesive residues. No adhesive trowel ridges should remain. SEE THE WARNING ABOVE.

Water-based (other than black) Adhesive Residue - This adhesive residue must be thoroughly removed prior to applying a patching or underlayment compound. This includes old carpet and VCT adhesive. No trowel ridges from the old adhesive should remain on the substrate. Do not skim coat over adhesive residue with patching compound.

Chemical Adhesive Removers – Knight Quartz Flooring does not recommend the use of chemical adhesive removers. There are chemical adhesive removal products that contain solvents effective in removing cutback or emulsion adhesives that comply with OSHA requirements. However, these products leave a solvent residue within the subfloor that interferes with the bonding of the new floor's adhesive.

Concrete subfloors contaminated by chemical adhesive removal products must be mechanically abraded to remove all such residues.

Radiant heated floors – Knight Quartz Flooring may be installed over a radiant heated floor as long as the slab temperature does not exceed 85° F under any condition of use.

5. ADHESIVES

Knight Quartz Flooring has invested much time and research in developing the best adhesives for use with Knight Floors.

Use of Alternate Adhesives - Should Knight Quartz Flooring be installed with adhesives other than Knight's, all adhesive related performance problems are the responsibility of the manufacturer of the alternate adhesive used. Potential problems include, but are not limited to: *indentation, shrinkage, shifting, bubbling, seams peaking, adhesive oozing, moisture related failures, etc.*

Knight Quartz Flooring Adhesive is a solvent free, low odor, acrylic-based, pressure sensitive adhesive for interior installations of Knight Quartz Tile and Quartz Sheet Flooring.

- 4 gallon container - coverage is approximately **550 to 650 square feet** per container
- Use the Gundlach FFA Trowel (1/16" x 1/32" x 1/32" notch)
- Minimum set up time 20 – 35 minutes; dependent on temperature, humidity & airflow
- Adhesive open (working) time for Knight Quartz Sheet Flooring - **2 hours**
- Adhesive open (working) time for Knight Quartz Tile – **8 hours**
- Shelf life: One (1) year if not opened.



The Gundlach FFA Trowel

***Spreading adhesive with the wrong trowel is the cause of many installation failures!
If you don't have the FFA Trowel, don't start the installation!***

The Gundlach FFA Trowel is the correct trowel for applying Knight Quartz Flooring Adhesive. The trowel acts as a measuring device. The FFA Blade is a fine notch (1/16"x 1/32"x 1/32") professional trowel that is available either with a wooden handle or as part of the Versablade System.

- Periodically check your trowel for wear.
- Do not re-notch the Gundlach trowel blade by hand.
- Replace the trowel every 1,000-2,000 s/f.
- Clean old adhesive from your tools using warm water and mild detergent or mineral spirits.

Instructions for spreading Knight Quartz Flooring Adhesive

- Spread the adhesive using the Gundlach FFA trowel blade
- Spread evenly. Avoid leaving any puddles of adhesive.
- After spreading, allow the adhesive to set up before laying flooring into the adhesive bed. Minimum set up time is 20-35 minutes.
- The adhesive will turn translucent when ready for flooring installation.
- Knight Quartz Adhesive *is ready for flooring installation when a fingertip touched to the adhesive bed shows only the ridges from the trowel notching.*
- If you are installing Knight Quartz Flooring over an existing tile floor, the adhesive will need more set up time than the 20-35 minutes mentioned above.
- Roll the flooring within an hour after placing the flooring into the adhesive bed.
- Roll the floor in both directions, with a 100 lb three-section roller overlapping the previous rolled area by 1/2 of the width of the roller.
- Cover the floor with construction paper and protective boards to protect it from damage from other trades.
- Permit light foot traffic 12 hours after installation.
- Keep all heavy traffic and rolling loads off the floor for 48 hours.
- While the adhesive is still wet: Clean all tools and adhesive spills with a white cloth dampened with water and mild detergent.

- When the adhesive is set: clean all tools and adhesive spills with a white cloth dampened with mineral spirits. Follow with a water rinse.

6. KNIGHT QUARTZ SHEET FLOORING INSTALLATION

Material handling and dimensions – Knight Quartz Sheet Flooring is shipped in rolls. Store rolls standing up. Do not lay flat. Protect flooring products, adhesives, and maintenance products from extremes of temperature and humidity.

The roll dimensions are –

- 51 9/16 inches wide x 24 feet 7 inches long
- Usable roll dimensions after edge trimming - 50 inches wide x 24 feet 3 inches long

Estimating – Draw an accurate sketch of the area to receive the new Knight flooring or obtain a blueprint of the area. Once the roll edges have been trimmed, the usable width and length become 50 inches x 24 feet 7 inches. Use these dimensions when estimating the flooring needed to complete the job. Write the dimensions on your sketch and date it.

Cutting the Sheet Flooring – Knight Quartz Sheet Flooring is a unique flooring material that requires the use of the correct installation tools. With its high quartz content, utility blades will need to be frequently changed. For best results use the **S-33 Vinyl Edge Trimmer** to trim the roll edges. Have extra blades available for rapid changes.



S-33 Edge Trimmer



Recess Scribing Tool

1. Unroll and allow the material to relax the roll curl. When making cuts from rolls, lay the sheets flat on the floor overnight.
2. Transfer the dimensions from the sketch to the flooring. Cut the sheets a minimum of 1 ½ inches longer than needed.
3. Knight Sheet Flooring has no pattern match in width or length. There is no need to reverse sheets when installing.
4. Each cut should be made from the same roll and installed sequentially following the roll serial numbers.
5. Plan the layout so that flooring seams fall at least 6 inches from substrate joints or wood subfloor seams.
6. Use as few seams as possible, making short seams rather than long seams. Place seams in low traffic areas. Avoid cross seams as much as possible.
7. Cut seams net, leaving no gap.
8. Use the S-33 Vinyl Edge Trimmer to trim the factory edge of one side of the seam.
9. Scribe the second roll edge to the trimmed edge using a recess scribing tool. Trim approximately ½ to ¾ inch from each side of the seam.
10. Using a pencil, trace the trimmed edge of the sheet on the substrate down its entire length.
11. Fold back the two sides of the seam and spread the adhesive. For the 6 inches on either side of the seam line, comb the adhesive perpendicular to the seam line. In that way, there will be no adhesive ridge parallel to the seam cut to cause seam contamination.
12. Be careful not to contaminate the seam cut with adhesive. This can cause seam discoloration and seam failure.
13. Allow the recommended set up time for the adhesive. It should turn translucent and be dry to the touch. Maximum open (working) time is 2 hours for Sheet Flooring installations.

14. Use care when placing the sheet into the adhesive. The Knight adhesive has immediate grab and does not allow for repositioning once set into the adhesive bed.
15. Roll the seam area using a hand roller.
16. Roll the entire floor using a 100 lb, three-section roller starting in the center and working toward the edges. Roll in both directions within the open time of the adhesive. Overlap the previous rolled area by ½ the width of the roller.
17. Complete the installation by sealing the seams using the Heat Weld method. The Chemical Welding method is an alternate method.

7. HEAT WELDING THE SHEET FLOORING

Heat Welding

All seams must be sealed regardless of the floor's usage. Heat welding is Knight's recommended method for sealing the seams in its Quartz Sheet Flooring. When properly done by an experienced professional, heat welding creates the strongest seams. Heat welding is best in -

- Health care installations, especially those requiring an aseptic environment
- Floors subjected to heavy rolling loads
- Floors that are frequently washed or wet

Tools required for Heat Welding –

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Hot air welding gun | 5. Grooving machine |
| 2. 4.0 mm nozzle (tip) | 6. Hand groover with 3½ mm blade |
| 3. Skiving knives | 7. Nozzle (tip) cleaning tools |
| 4. Trim plate for knife | |



Tools for heat welding Knight Quartz Sheet Flooring

Heat welding Knight Quartz Sheet Flooring is very similar to welding other sheet floors.

1. Wait 24 hours for the adhesive to set before grooving and heat welding
2. The grooving machine is the recommended method for grooving seams in Knight Quartz Sheet Flooring. A diamond coated blade is recommended to groove the seams.
3. Use either a hand groover or a grooving machine (see photo above). Groove the seam using a **3 ½ mm blade** to accept the Knight **4 mm** welding rod
4. When using a hand groover expect to frequently change the blade as the quartz content will quickly dull and wear through the hand groover blade.
5. Center the groove on the seam cut so that each side of the seam is equally grooved.

6. Rout or groove to a maximum depth of 2/3 of the thickness of the sheet flooring.
7. CAUTION: *Do not groove through to the substrate!*
8. Welding rod is shipped in **200 lineal ft** spools. Rod is **4 mm** in diameter
9. Using the Leister hot air gun, set the temperature between 5-7 depending on your pace and the nozzle (tip) being used.
10. The formula for successful heat welding is: **Angle – Temperature - Pace**
11. Practice welding with the Knight welding rod on scrap material using the hot air gun with a 4-mm nozzle (tip).
12. The heat gun needs to be held so that the bottom of the nozzle (tip) is parallel with the floor.
13. Feed the correct colored welding rod through nozzle (tip) and apply to the grooved seam pulling the gun towards you.
14. The temperature and pace is correct when a ridge forms on both sides of the welding rod. Be careful not to burn the floor surface.
15. Allow the welded rod to cool to the touch.
16. Trim the rod using a skiving knife with the trim plate attached.
17. When the welding rod has cooled to room temperature, make the final skiving pass with the trim plate removed.
18. Advise the end user to wait 72 hours before beginning the Knight Maintenance Program.

8. CHEMICAL WELDING THE SHEET FLOORING

Chemical Welding is the alternate method for sealing the seams in Knight Quartz Sheet Flooring. Chemical Welding provides a clear sealer at the seam. It is done the same day the sheet flooring is installed.

Knight does not offer a private-label chemical welding product. Here are several chemical welding products –

- Armstrong S-564 Low Gloss Seam Coating Kit – www.floorexpert.com
- Armstrong S-761 Seam Adhesive – www.floorexpert.com
- TOLI Cold Weld – www.toli.com

Cut seams net leaving no gaps. Use a hand roller on the seam area to ensure flatness. Follow the application instructions included in the packaging of each product.

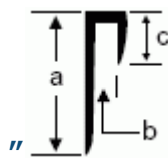
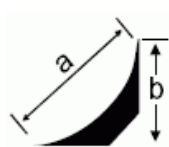
9. FLASH COVING THE SHEET FLOORING

Flash coving is the extension of the sheet flooring up the vertical surface of the wall to form an integral wall base. Typical height of the flash coving is the same as vinyl wall base. Consult the applicable codes that apply to the particular project. The maximum vertical height is 8 inches.

Tools required for Flash Coving –

1. Chalk line
2. Square
3. Felt paper
4. Miter box and saw

Adhere or nail cove cap to the wall surface at the height required by the job. Adhere cove stick to the intersection of the wall and floor. Contact cement or Knight Adhesive can be used.



Cove Stick

Cove Cap – square profile

Diagrams courtesy of Burke/Mercer

Use the Knight Adhesive to adhere the sheet flooring to the wall, the top of the Cove Stick, and subfloor. Use a brush or roller to apply the adhesive on the wall and Cove Stick. Allow the adhesive to fully dry to the touch. Use a hand roller to roll the flooring installed on the vertical surface.

Use the same seam sealing method used in the remainder of the installation to seal the

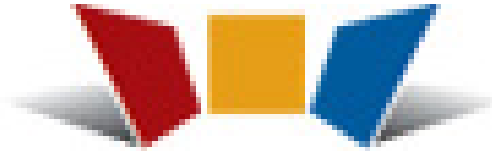
10. AFTER INSTALLATION

- Clean dried adhesive residue using a white cloth dampened with mineral spirits.
- **Foot Traffic** Cover the floor with construction paper and protective boards to protect from damage from other trades.
- Permit light foot traffic 12 hours after installation.
- Keep all heavy traffic and rolling loads off the floor for 48 hours.
- While the adhesive is still wet: Clean all tools and adhesive spills with a white cloth dampened with water and mild detergent.
- When the adhesive is set: clean all tools and adhesive spills with a white cloth dampened with mineral spirits. Follow with a water rinse.
- **Initial Maintenance**
The new floor can be swept and lightly damp mopped. Do not heavy wash for 72 hours. After 72 hours follow the maintenance procedures found at www.knightquartzfloors.com.

Referenced Documents

This publication includes direct copyrighted quotes from accepted industry practices as follows:

1. Adapted, with permission, from **ASTM F 710, Standard Practice for Preparing Concrete Floors To Receive Resilient Flooring**, copyright American Society for Testing and Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428. Complete copies of these standards may be purchased from ASTM, phone (610) 832-9585, fax: 610-832-9555, e-mail service@astm.org, website www.astm.org
2. From *Recommended Work Practices for Removal of Resilient Floor Coverings* by the Resilient Floor Covering Institute (RFCI) 401 East Jefferson Street, Suite 102, Rockville, MD 20850. phone: (301) 340-8580
3. Adapted, with permission, from **ASTM F 2170, Standard Test Method for Determining Relative Humidity in Concrete Floor Slabs Using *in situ* Probes**, copyright American Society for Testing and Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428. Complete copies of these standards may be purchased from ASTM, phone (610) 832-9585, fax: 610-832-9555, e-mail service@astm.org, website www.astm.org.



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