



INSTALLATION METHODOLOGIES OF HOMOGENEOUS PVC MATERIAL CUT TO FORM A COVED SKIRT.

- **Preparation**

- Ensure that the area onto which the pre-cut PVC material skirt must be fitted is firm, dry and free of dirt and dust, or any other substances.
- The material needs to be stripped down into 300mm widths and in as long lengths as permissible.
- It is recommended that the pre-cut PVC material skirt be installed prior to the installation of any floor coverings.

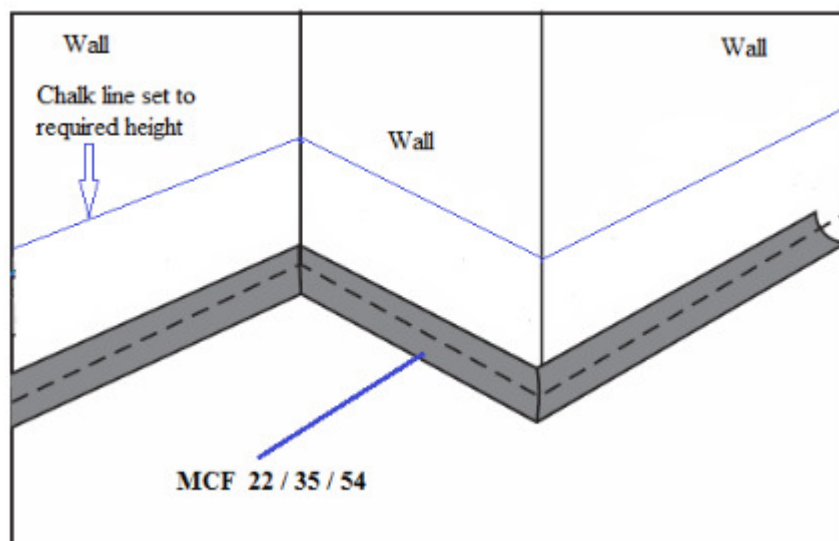
- **Marking out**

- Accurate marking out is essential in order to minimize adhesive usage and to further prevent excessive adhesive spillage. (Marking out can be done by various methods. e.g. Use of height gauges, templates or by scribing.) A line is then marked on the wall at a prescribed height by means of a chalk line.

- **Adhesive application**

- Using a clean 20mm paintbrush, apply FloorworX No71 contact adhesive, spread evenly onto both material and working surfaces.
- Allow both surfaces to become touch dry.

- **Installation (Cove Fillet – MCF 22/ 35/ 54)**



- **Installation Straight Sections**

- Carefully place the top edge of pre-cut skirting into position at one end, ensuring that the top of the pre-cut PVC material skirt is directly on the chalk line, and then work gradually along its length.
- When completely positioned, apply firm pressure using a hand roller along the whole length and the toe to ensure perfect contact between the two adhesive surfaces. (Rolling with a hand roller is preferable)

- **Installation Corners**

Two methods can be employed:-

- The first is where the welded joint is on the 90° internal and external corner. (In this application the pre-cut PVC material is “cut and joined” on the corner).
- The second (or commonly known as butterfly method) allows for the pre-cut PVC material to be wrapped around the (vertical) external corner and through the (vertical) internal corner at the 90°, with the joint and weld at an angle of approximately 60° offset from the 90° internal/external corner.

Method 1 (The pre-cut PVC skirting runs from opposite sides and intersects at the 90° corner. The join is at the 90° on the (vertical) wall section and mitred at 45° at the (horizontal) toe section.

Internal & External Corners

- Carefully place the top edge of pre-cut PVC skirting section into position on the one side, ensuring that the top of the skirting is directly on the chalk line, and then work gradually towards the internal corner. (Repeat from the opposite side.)
- The (vertical) wall section of the skirting to be butt jointed at the 90° internal corner.
- The (horizontal) toe section of the skirting to be overlapped where they meet at the 90° internal corner. The two (horizontal) toe sections of the skirting need to be cut right through - mitred at 45°, using an aluminium triangle as a template, so tight abutting edges are obtained. **(See illustration 1)**

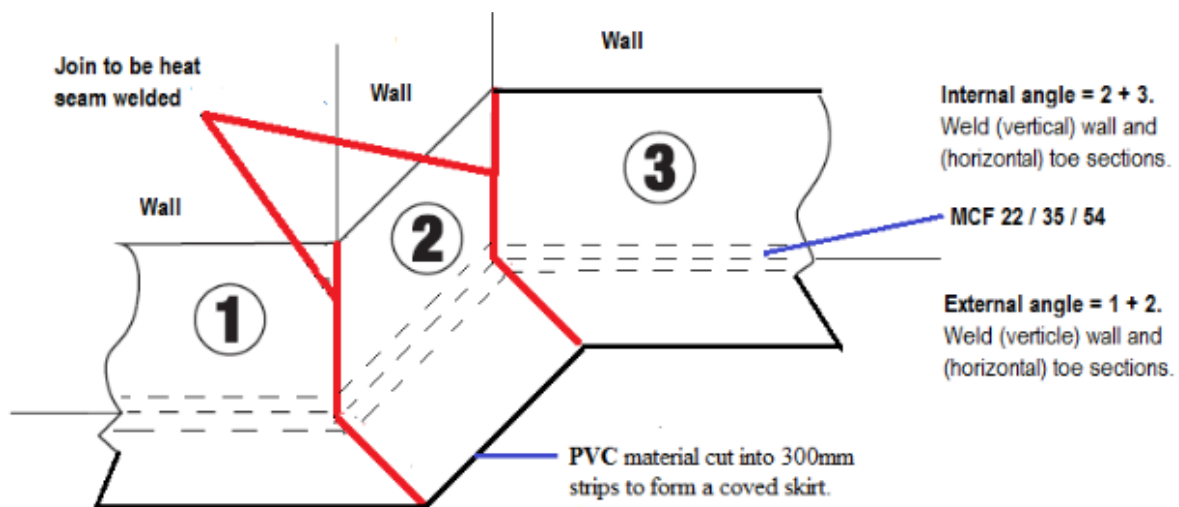


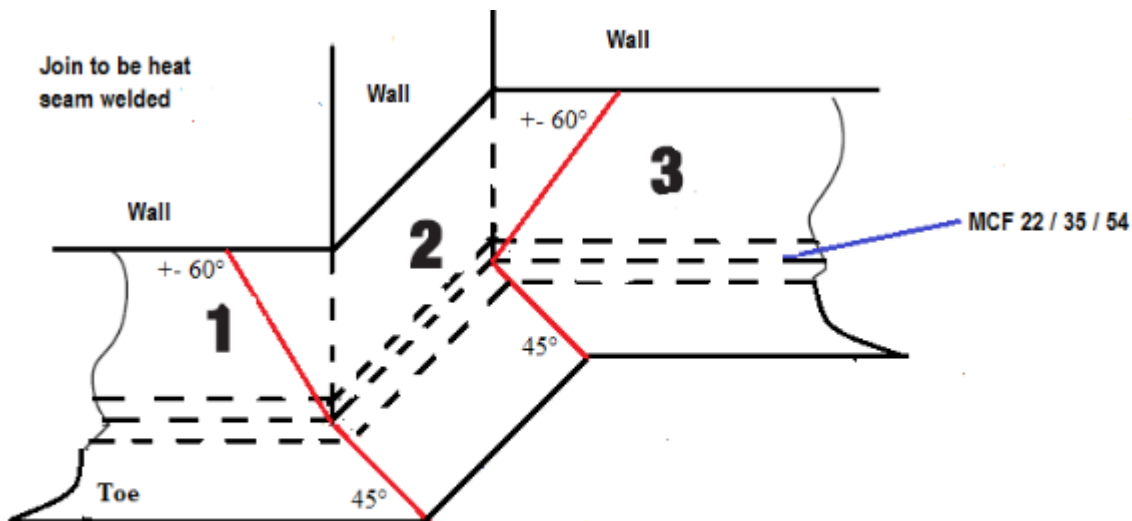
Illustration 1.

- When completely positioned, apply firm pressure along the whole (vertical) wall section and the (horizontal) toe section to ensure perfect contact between the two adhesive surfaces.
- The join must then be welded using a hot seam welding process.
- Welds once trimmed, must then be sanded down using a fine 120 grit water paper.
- The welds can then be finished off with the use of Methylethylketone MEK. (This chemical must be used cautiously, as excessive amounts could soften and damage the product. It is highly recommended that the MSDS be consulted prior to the use of this chemical).

Method 2 (Skirting runs from one side and is wrapped around (the external) and through (the internal) at the 90 ° with the join and weld being angled or offset from the 90° internal/external corner and mitred 45° at the toe).

Internal & External Corners

- Carefully place the top edge of skirting section into position, ensuring that the top of the skirting is directly on the chalk line, and then work gradually around (the external corner) through the internal corner.
- The material must then be cut at approximately a 60° angle from the base of the turn-up of the corner, whereas the toe is mitred at a 45° angle. (**See illustration 2**)



PVC material cut into 300mm strips to form a coved skirt.

Illustration 2.

- When completely positioned, apply firm pressure with a hand roller long the whole section and the toe to ensure perfect contact between the two adhesive surfaces.
- The join must then be welded using a hot seam welding process.
- Welds once trimmed, must then be sanded down using a fine 120 grit water paper.
- The welds can then be finished off with the use of Methyleneethylketone (MEK). (This chemical must be used cautiously, as excessive amounts could soften and damage the product. It is highly recommended that the MSDS be consulted prior to the use of this chemical).

Dressing full-width material up a cove.

In cases where applications require the installer to dress a non-directional or non-patterned material up a cove in order to avoid joins at the base of the turn-up, either of the above two methods can be adopted. These installations are however often slightly more challenging primarily due to the size of the material that is being managed. **(See illustrations 3 to 6 below)**

Note - This method of application is generally **not carried out** with materials that have any form of design or pattern, or directional surface finish, as the result will be aesthetically displeasing.

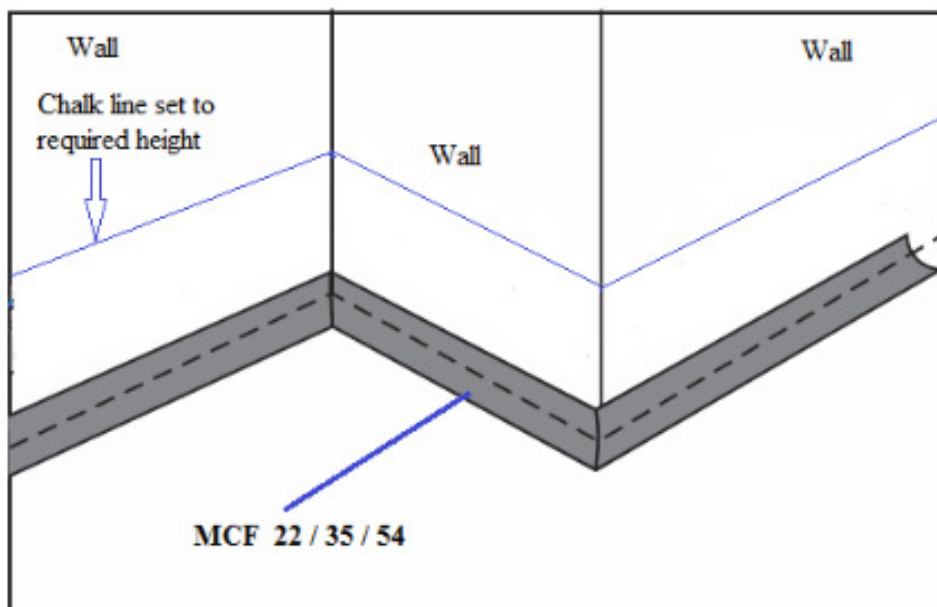


Illustration 3 (Installation of Cove Fillet – MCF 22/ 35/ 54)

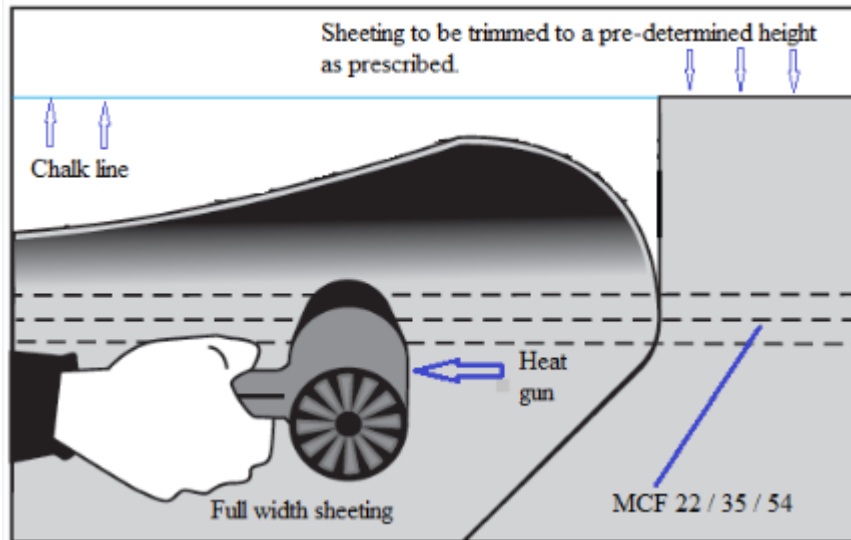


Illustration 4 (Dressing the sheeting up the cove)

- The sheeting once formed up the cove and wall, will need to be trimmed to a pre-determined height as per the specification.

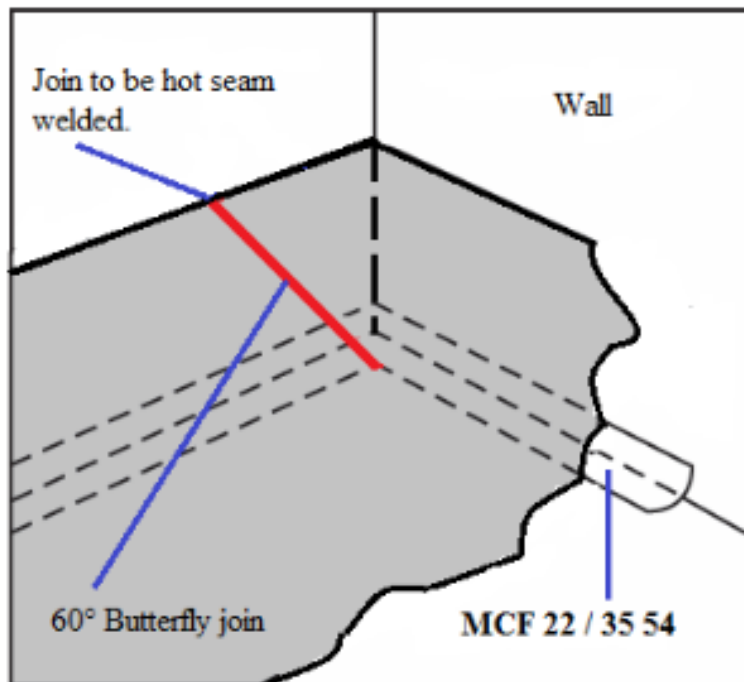


Illustration 5 (Typical corner with a butterfly seam finish. Angle is approximately 60° from the base of the corner).

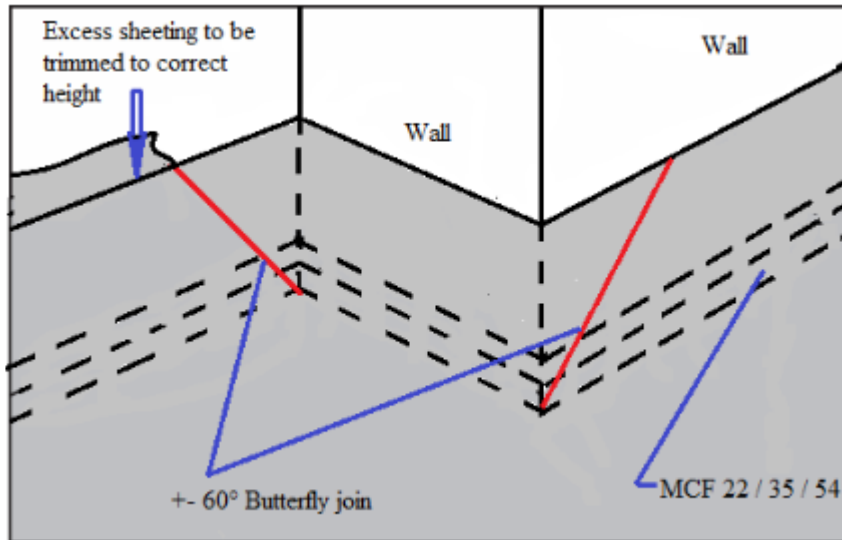


Illustration 6 (Internal and external corner with a butterfly seam finish)

It is highly recommended that irrespective of the method adopted, all top edges of the material are finished off with an appropriate edging strip as prescribed, or sealed with matching colour silicon, in order to avoid dirt and water ingress.

DISCLAIMER

THIS INFORMATION IS BASED ON OUR EXPERTISE AND IS GIVEN IN GOOD FAITH BUT WITHOUT WARRANTY. WE CANNOT ACCEPT LIABILITY FOR ANY DAMAGE, LOSS, OR ACCIDENT CAUSED DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY BY THIS PRODUCT.

An Accéntuate Limited Company