fatrafloor®

INSTALLATION MANUAL

VINYL FLOORING IN ROLLS AND TILES

PN 5410/2025

fatrafloor.com

CONTENT

1. INTRODUCTION 3

2. PRODUCT SELECTION 3

3. SUBSTRATES 4

3.1 Application on substrates equipped with underfloor heating systems 4
3.2 Concrete substrates 5
3.3 Anhydrite substrates 5
3.4 Magnesite screeds 5
3.5 Ceramic and cement tile substrates and cast terrazzo 5
3.6 Substrates made of old floor coverings 5
3.7 Other substrates 5

4. TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT 6

5. PREPARING THE SUBSTRATE BEFORE INSTALLING FLOOR COVERINGS 6

5.1 Checking the existing substrate 6
5.2 Preparing the subfloor for levelling 6
5.3 Smoothing the substrate 6

6. CHOOSING SUITABLE ADHESIVES FOR INSTALLING FLOOR COVERINGS 7

7. INSTALLATION OF FLOOR COVERINGS 7

7.1 Checking the delivery of materials 7
7.2 Acclimatisation of rolls and square floor covering tiles prior to installation 7
7.3 Application 7
7.4 Rolling the floor 8
7.5 Joining with welding cord 8
7.6 Flooring skirting 8
7.7 Finishing the floor with a skirting board 9

7.7.1 Creating skirting boards using skirting board and finishing profiles 9
7.7.2 Creating skirting boards without using a finishing profile 10
7.7.3 Creating internal and external corners 10
7.7.4 Bonding PVC stair edges 10

7.8 Working principles 10
7.9 Finishing operations 10

8. CONDUCTIVE FLOORING 11

9. FLOOR QUALITY CONTROL AND EVALUATION 11

9.1 Quality control and evaluation of flooring with electrical properties 11

10. CARE AND MAINTENANCE 12

10.1 Cleaning after installation 12

11. COMPLAINTS 12

12. SUMMARY OF INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION FOR HANDOVER BY THE CONTRACTOR 12

13. RULES FOR USE OF THE PRODUCT AFTER INSTALLATION 13

14. PUR PROTECTIVE LAYER 14

15. CHEMICAL RESISTANCE 14

1. INTRODUCTION

Floor coverings are intended to be laid by skilled, professional and trained persons with a trade licence for flooring. The final quality of the floor depends on a number of factors, one of which is the floor covering.
Even perfect knowledge and adherence to the principles and recommendations of these instructions for installing the Fatra system cannot replace the skill of the floor installer. Fatra, a.s. therefore recommends that you hire an experienced flooring company to guarantee a high-quality floor.

Our goal is:

- support our customers, whether they are architects, investors, flooring companies or end users,
- to provide all relevant information necessary to ensure that our products guarantee maximum utility value,
- providing guidance to professional flooring installation companies to ensure the professional installation of every floor covering, with an emphasis on the overall aesthetic impression thanks to a wide selection of attractive designs,
- preventing problems by addressing risks and their possible consequences before the product is installed.

If you are looking for an answer to any question regarding Fatrafloor flooring, please contact the manufacturer's technical support, where they will be happy to advise you on the suitability, parameters and installation of any Fatrafloor product. Technical support is provided by Fatra, a.s. Napajedla, which focuses on technical support for application companies, construction companies, designers and investors.

2. PRODUCT SELECTION

Choosing the right type of floor covering is very important. Not only must the flooring meet the designer's original specifications, but the product must also be able to guarantee the user the required quality throughout its declared service life. The selection must correspond to the area of use and the expected degree of load on the floor covering, as well as specific requirements for acoustic and electrical insulation properties, resistance to fire and chemicals, resistance to contamination, and resistance to point and rolling loads. An important selection criterion with a direct impact on safety during use is slip resistance.
The Fatrafloor range of floor coverings can be divided into two basic product groups according to their construction: heterogeneous and homogeneous floor coverings.

Heterogeneous and homogeneous floor coverings are manufactured in strips with a width of 1500 mm and 2000 mm and are supplied in rolls under the following trade names:

Heterogeneous floor coverings:

- NOVOFLOR EXTRA – HELIA, VIRGO, WEGA, MARS, COMET, SPARKLE, COMFORT, GRIT, WOOD, TAURI, VARIO, AMOS

Homogeneous floor coverings:

- ELEKTROSTATIK special floor coverings in 608x608 mm squares
- GARIS HSD - special floor coverings in rolls 2000 mm wide and tiles of 608x608 mm

3. SUBSTRATES

Floor coverings are intended to be laid by skilled, professional and trained persons with a trade licence for flooring.

A prerequisite for professional workmanship or laying of floor coverings is a flawless substrate. In principle, the substrate must have the following properties before laying the floor covering: it must be flat, free of cracks and dust, sufficiently strong and smooth, rigid and dry. The construction project must specify the quality of the floor structure, in particular the type of levelling screed, the binder used, the arrangement and thickness of the individual layers, the insulating and sealing properties and the location of expansion joints.
This information is mandatory because different substrates require different preparatory work.
The inspection carried out by the floor layer, which concerns compliance with the specifications prescribed by the construction project, actually focuses primarily on checking the quality of the surface of the substrates and their residual moisture.
The requirements for the quality of substrates are specified in ČSN 74 4505. If the substrates do not meet the specified quality in terms of flatness or strength, it is necessary to use levelling compounds suitable for the specific application and type of substrate. A levelling compound must always be used for bonding floor coverings. Levelled surfaces must be sanded before the floor covering is applied, especially in the corners of rooms and the sanded material must be thoroughly removed from the substrate.
When applying levelling compounds, follow the manufacturer's instructions on the packaging.
The quality of the substrate surfaces is checked using the following tools and instruments:

- measuring (weighing) 2-metre batten with measuring wedges to check flatness,
- measuring instruments for determining the moisture content of the substrate,
- hardness tester for determining the hardness of the substrate,
- thermometers and hygrometers for measuring the climate in rooms.

3.1 APPLICATION ON SUBSTRATES EQUIPPED WITH UNDERFLOOR HEATING SYSTEMS

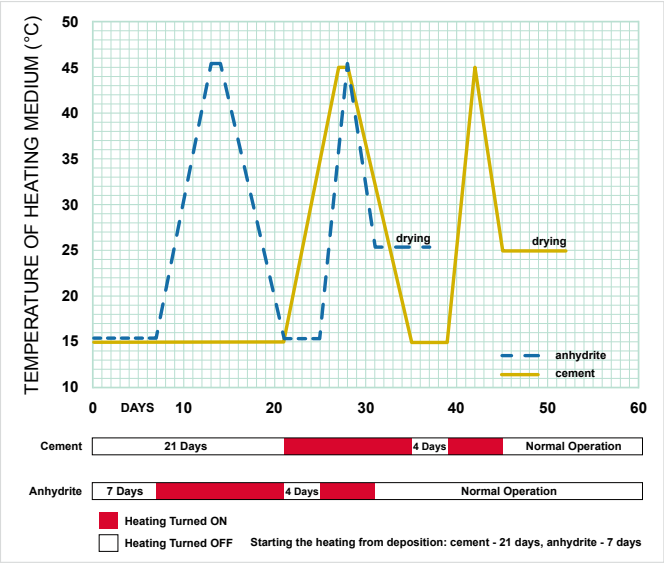
When laying floor coverings on an underfloor heating system, it must be run in before laying to ensure that the substrate is sufficiently dry. Each underfloor heating system has specific operating conditions depending on the heating system and the substrate used. To avoid functional problems, it is necessary to strictly adhere to all standards and regulations specified by the heating system manufacturer. For screeds up to 70 mm thick with a heating pipe in the middle of the layer, the temperature of the heating medium is increased by 10 °C/day until it reaches +45 °C ± 5 °C, which is maintained for 12 days. The temperature of the heating medium is then reduced by 10 °C/day to the temperature before the start of the heating system start-up cycle. After the temperature has dropped to +15 °C, a second heating is performed until the maximum temperature is reached (see Graph 1) and the residual moisture is then measured. A report signed by the parties involved must be issued on the course of the heating test, which the client shall submit before the installation of floor coverings begins. Samples for measurement must be taken during the installation of heating pipes.

Mark the collection points. The maximum permissible residual moisture is 1.64% CM for cement screeds and 0.4% CM for anhydrite screeds. If the permissible residual moisture is not achieved, continue heating to a medium temperature of +45 °C ± 5 °C. The heated screed must not be covered with any building or other materials. When heating the screed, it is necessary to ventilate briefly at regular intervals. Laying should be carried out immediately after the permissible residual moisture content has been achieved. If more than 7 days have elapsed between the moisture test and laying, or if wet processes (painting, etc.) have taken place during this time, we recommend taking a new moisture measurement with a CM device. During laying, we recommend maintaining a surface temperature of approx. +18 °C and must be maintained at this level until the adhesive has cured. Starting the underfloor heating system earlier may cause the residual moisture in the adhesive to evaporate and cause bulges in the floor covering. The underfloor heating must be switched off 2 days before applying the levelling compound and laying the floor covering. Throughout the entire period of underfloor heating shutdown, an alternative solution must be provided to ensure the optimum temperature for laying the floor covering.

- Three days after installation, the temperature of the system must be increased gradually, but to a maximum of +28 °C on the surface of the substrate.
- Adhesives suitable for underfloor heating must be used.
- The floor can be loaded after the adhesive has hardened (technical data sheet).

CM device

Example of a floor heating start-up diagram



3.2 CONCRETE SUBSTRATES

The surface of the substrates must meet the requirements specified in point 3 of this regulation. The moisture content of unheated concrete substrates must not exceed 3.5% by weight as measured by a weight test (2.03% CM measured by the carbide CM method). The moisture content of heated concrete substrates must not exceed 3% by weight (1.64% CM). The minimum required tensile strength of surface layers of screeds under plastic coverings in offices is 1.0 MPa, and 0.8 MPa for non-traffic surfaces. The surface of cement screeds must be treated with a suitable levelling compound to improve local flatness, grain size and uniformity of substrate absorbency. Floor coverings must not be laid in rooms that are not sufficiently insulated against moisture from below and thermally against the formation of dew point, in rooms with underfloor heating systems if the surface temperature exceeds +28 °C.

3.3 ANHYDRITE SUBSTRATES

Anhydrite screed (AFE) is made from anhydrite binder, aggregate (sand, gravel) and water. Additives are often used to change the chemical or physical properties of the screed, e.g., workability, hardening or setting.
The term „anhydrite screed" is often replaced by the term „calcium sulphate screed".
We encounter them more and more often on construction sites because of their easy and quick application.
AFEs are applied as a liquid self-levelling mixture. With regard to the method of processing, uniform strength values and flatness tolerances can be guaranteed, which are not achievable with mixtures with less mixing water. With AFEs, there are no additional deformations that can occur during the curing of conventional cement screeds. Another advantage is the possibility of creating large joint-free surfaces.
When applying floor coverings to AFE, two disadvantages in particular should be noted:

- screed moisture,
- surface strength.

Before laying floor coverings on AFE, the floor layer must observe the following instructions and principles.
Use the carbide method – CM device – to determine the residual moisture content of substrates. The residual moisture of an unheated AFE substrate must not exceed 0.5% CM when laying floor coverings. In the case of a substrate with underfloor heating, the moisture must not exceed 0.4% CM. Electric moisture meters are not suitable and can only be used to find damp spots.
In any case, screed surfaces must be treated by grinding to remove an approximately 0.5 mm thick loose layer of „slurry", after which the surface strength is verified by a scratch test. Due to insufficient strength and surface quality, anhydrite CA-C20-F4 (AE20) must be levelled. If there are unstable and defective areas on the surface, they must be repaired.

3.4 MAGNESITE SCREEDS

Magnesite screed is made from caustic magnesite, additives (quartz, wood or cork powder) and an aqueous salt solution, usually magnesium chloride.
Caustic magnesite is finely ground stone powder that is fired from natural magnesite.
Magnesite screed with a raw material density of up to 1600 kg/m³ is referred to as xylolite screed.
Determining the maturity of magnesite screed for laying floor coverings requires considerable experience.
Often, there is a softer base layer beneath a relatively hard surface layer. The situation is even more problematic with old two-layer xylolite screeds, where the surface layers are usually impregnated with wax or a similar agent. In both cases, it is necessary to prepare the substrates for levelling with a levelling compound by removing the surface layers and using suitable penetration coatings.

3.5 SUBSTRATES MADE OF CERAMIC AND CEMENT TILES AND CAST TERRAZZO

All tiles in the area must be intact and firmly bonded to the substrate. Loose grouting material must be removed from the joints. Surfaces must be degreased using a water-soluble degreaser, rinsed with a solution of washing soda dissolved in hot water and neutralised with clean water. Before applying the primer and levelling compound, roughen the surface to increase adhesion.

3.6 SUBSTRATES FROM OLD FLOOR COVERINGS

Fatrafloor floor coverings must not be laid on old PVC floor coverings. No claims can be made for floor coverings laid in contravention of the manufacturer's recommendations.
Any old floor coverings must be removed, including the adhesive. A levelling compound with suitable penetration must be applied to the cleaned substrate. The removed floor covering must be disposed of in an environmentally friendly manner.

3.7 OTHER SUBSTRATES

In the case of other base layers or for consultation on the selected procedure, do not hesitate to contact a technician from the manufacturer of the construction chemicals or board system (e.g. Fermacell) with which you will be preparing the base. We recommend that the materials (penetration, levelling compound, adhesive) be selected from a single supplier.

4. TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT

A qualified floor layer must be equipped with a basic set of tools, which should be kept clean and in good condition.
The specific choice of tools and machines depends on the individual decision of the floor layer, the size of the installation and the scope of the required preparation.

5. PREPARATION OF THE SUBFLOOR BEFORE INSTALLATION FLOOR COVERINGS

The gluing of rolls and square tiles is carried out as the last operation after all craft and dusty construction work has been completed.
The following information serves as a guide. All recommendations and instructions from the adhesive manufacturer (construction chemicals) must be strictly followed. Adhesives must be handled correctly under all circumstances.

5.1 CHECKING THE CONDITION OF THE EXISTING SUBSTRATE

Check the condition of the substrate and remove any defects in accordance with ČSN 744505 Floors – Common Provisions. Floor coverings must not be laid on old floor coverings (migration of plasticisers, i.e. affecting the physical and mechanical properties of the product); all old floor coverings must be removed, including the adhesive. They must also not be installed in rooms that are not sufficiently insulated against moisture from below and thermally against the formation of dew point (cold). In case of doubt, it is necessary to have the condition of the waterproofing verified (checked) by a specialist company.
Check the moisture content of the substrate and record the results in the handover report, along with the method used. You must apply a levelling compound for full-surface bonding. It is important to choose the right type of levelling compound and primer for the substrate, the intended floor covering and the purpose of use. As for the type of material (wheelchairs, heavy traffic, etc.), follow the recommendations of the construction chemicals manufacturer (technical data sheet).

5.2 PREPARATION OF THE SUBSTRATE FOR LEVELLING

When using a levelling screed, observe the perimeter expansion joints in vertical structures (acoustics in apartment buildings, mechanical influences of structures). Working and shrinkage expansion joints can be filled (e.g. stitched) after curing, but structural and acoustic expansion joints must be maintained throughout their entire profile.
A prerequisite for the production of a high-quality levelling screed is the grinding or milling of the substrate and the subsequent application of a bonding bridge – penetration. We distinguish between several types of penetrations – for absorbent and non-absorbent substrates, for residual moisture, for wooden substrates with filler. For extremely absorbent substrates, it is advisable to apply two coats of primer (the first coat diluted). One of the aims of priming is to reduce and unify the absorbency of the substrate so that the mixing water required for the screed to cure is not quickly drained from the levelling compound. The primer must also be allowed to cure, and the levelling screed must then be cleaned of dust by washing with diluted primer, which will unify the absorbency of the levelling screed.
The substrate must be smooth, level, dry, clean, dimensionally stable and free of dust. Unevenness greater than 2 mm over a length of 2 m must be levelled with a levelling compound – the minimum thickness of the compound is 2.5 mm, or 3 mm on non-absorbent substrates.

5.3 SKIM COATING THE SUBSTRATE

If the substrate already meets the flatness requirement, the optimum thickness of the levelling compound is min. (2–3) mm (according to the manufacturer's technical data sheet). The levelling compound is usually spread using a steel trowel/squeegee (notched trowel) with suitable notches. A suitable spiked roller must be used for continuous deaeration and levelling.
After the levelling compound has dried and been sanded, the substrate is ready for bonding. Under optimal conditions (min. 20 °C and max. 60% RH), a standard levelling compound with a thickness of approx. 3 mm usually takes (24–48) hours to cure. Also follow the drying instructions in the manufacturer's technical data sheet. The flatness and flawless finish of the screed is one of the key criteria affecting the overall impression of the finished floor. We therefore recommend paying sufficient attention to this stage of preparation and acceptance of the substrate. Any defects and imperfections in the screed will have a negative effect on the appearance of the final floor. Any mistakes, such as exceeding the residual moisture in the substrate, poorly executed levelling or failure to follow technological procedures, can affect the quality of the overall installation. However, they cannot be the subject of a complaint about defects in the floor covering. When applying self-levelling compounds in the summer months, or on days when the sun is shining intensely and the building has large windows, HS portals or skylights, it is necessary to provide shading. It is recommended to use blinds or other means of covering glass surfaces to prevent excessive overheating of the substrate surface. This shading must be maintained for 24 hours before application, during application and throughout the drying period.

6. SELECTION OF SUITABLE ADHESIVES FOR FLOOR COVERING INSTALLATION

There are many types of adhesives on the market and their suitability depends on a number of factors. The choice and composition of the adhesive are influenced by various aspects, such as the type of floor covering, the type of substrate, the nature of the building (house or flat), the conditions on site and the operating conditions of the floor.

Detailed information on the type of adhesive, its use, ventilation time and open time, type of notched trowel, storage conditions and safety regulations can be found in the technical data sheets and on the adhesive packaging labels. Adhesive recommendations are based on laboratory and extensive testing by their manufacturers and have been verified by many years of experience. Due to the high variability of construction conditions, it is not possible to make any claims based on the information we provide. We do not accept any responsibility for the use of adhesive systems. Therefore, we recommend that you carry out a test according to the technological procedure specified by the adhesive manufacturer before laying, or contact the technical advisory department of the adhesive manufacturer directly. Take special care to ensure that the adhesives are not dried out (not rolled out) and that no subsequent defects (joints, pressure marks, indentations) occur, which are not subject to complaint by the flooring manufacturer.

7. FLOOR COVERING INSTALLATION

7.1 CHECKING THE DELIVERY OF MATERIALS

Before laying, check the pattern number, batch number, quantity, and whether the packaging is undamaged. Open a random sample to verify that the delivered goods correspond to the order.
No claims can be made to the flooring manufacturer for visible defects in the installed floor covering and defects caused by mixed batches, damage, failure to comply with the starting line (deviations), failure to comply with the instructions in the technical data sheet and the laying instructions of the manufacturer Fatra, a.s. These are defects caused by incorrect installation. Complaints cannot be made for mechanical damage during transport, incorrect handling, storage and after installation.

7.2 ACCLIMATISATION OF FLOORING ROLLS AND SQUARE PIECES BEFORE INSTALLATION

Rolls and square pieces must be acclimatised for at least 24 hours before installation. The strips of flooring are cut to the required length with an overlap of 5–10 cm. The short ends of the rolls must always be cut when joining (e.g. using the TIP-TOP method). The rolls cannot be joined so that the decor and texture match – this is not technologically possible. Flooring formatted in this way must be left to „rest" for 48 hours with the top visible (face) side facing upwards. Our flooring is always rolled up with the visible side facing outwards; after unrolling, the visible side faces downwards, so it must be turned upwards. The air temperature in the room must not fall below +18 °C. During this time, dimensional stabilisation and spontaneous levelling of slight waviness will occur. Cartons of square tiles can be stacked to a maximum height of 5 pieces. Rolls and boxes must be at least 50 cm from the wall. Acclimatisation takes place under conditions suitable for installing floor coverings. The air temperature must be between (18-28) °C, the substrate temperature must be at least (18-25) °C and the relative humidity (40-60) %. The material is acclimatised for as long as it takes for its temperature to match the ambient temperature. Usually (24-48) hours. Do not install the material in extreme summer temperatures; the air temperature must not exceed + 30 °C throughout the entire lifetime of the floor covering.
After checking the delivery, first unroll the floor covering and visually check the quality of its appearance and workmanship. Do not lay floor covering that shows visible defects! Make a complaint to the supplier. The production numbers of the rolls indicated on the label must follow one after the other during installation to avoid differences in shade.

7.3 APPLICATION

The bonding of rolls and square tiles is performed as the final operation after all craft and dusty work on the construction site has been completed. The following information serves as a guide, and it is essential to follow all recommendations and instructions from the adhesive manufacturer. Adhesives must be handled carefully in accordance with the technical data sheet and procedures recommended by the manufacturer.
Use specially designed adhesives for bonding rolls and square tiles, not universal adhesives. The floor covering must be fully bonded to the levelling compound, as specified in the manufacturer's technical data sheet, to ensure adequate adhesion, to prevent gaps (joints) in the floor covering and to avoid marks or indentations in the adhesive. Rolling is important to increase the strength of the adhesive, especially its shear strength. The adhesive comb created by the notched trowel must be rolled over the entire surface.
For areas with higher temperature loads, such as areas with direct sunlight (southeast exposure, French windows, balcony doors) and areas with higher loads (wheelchairs, heavy cabinets), use specially designed adhesives with high shear strength. Only use second-generation adhesives with high shear strength and a permanently hard bond, designed for application in a wet bed, to bond floor coverings. The use of universal adhesives with a permanently flexible bond is not suitable, as the lower strength of the flexible bond can cause gaps and imprints in the adhesive.
This will prevent unwanted gaps and marks, which are not covered by the warranty. Start gluing from the starting line, which can begin at the wall or anywhere in the room, depending on the gluing method you choose. Failure to follow the starting line correctly or its absence may result in gaps that should be at least 1 mm for milling and welding with a welding cord. Any incorrect laying technique can lead to unwanted large gaps if the floor covering is not positioned accurately and shifts. Also observe the perimeter expansion joints 5 mm from vertical structures. Structural expansion joints must also be maintained throughout the entire height of the floor.

The perimeter edges are cut at the same time as laying. After cutting, the cut side must be turned towards the wall so that an expansion gap of approx. 5 mm is maintained. We maintain this expansion gap for all penetrating or connecting structures (e.g. heating, other types of floor covering).

Roll the floor covering continuously during installation.

7.4 ROLLING THE FLOOR

Before rolling the surface, thoroughly remove all dirt and vacuum the floor. Immediately after laying the floor covering or a complete section, the material must be inspected against the light, possibly from several sides and angles, in order to detect any visual defects that were not apparent during the detailed inspection. The floor covering must then be rolled using a minimum 50 kg roller (rolling comb of a notched trowel) approximately 20 minutes after laying (according to the adhesive manufacturer's technical data sheet). Rolling must be carried out continuously during installation, as this ensures that the adhesive is spread evenly over the surface. It is important to press the tiles firmly onto the substrate to remove any air pockets (eliminating localised bulges) and achieve good contact between the tiles and the substrate, i.e. full adhesion of the tiles. This operation must be repeated after (1–4) hours.

7.5 JOINING WITH WELDING STRING

Before welding, a joint in the shape of a „U" or „V" shape is milled into the joint between two adjacent strips or square parts. The joint is milled to a depth of max. 2/3 of the thickness of the floor covering.

Milling is necessary for:

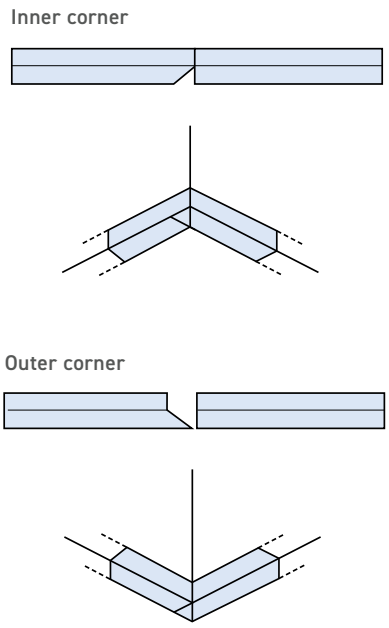
- removing adhered adhesive and dirt from the joint,
- correct placement of the welding cord,
- ensuring the same joint width.

A welding cord approximately 50 cm shorter than the length of the floor covering strips is unrolled along the joint and both strips are welded together. In the opposite direction, the finished weld is then connected and adjusted by milling. A prerequisite for a high-quality weld is careful preparation of the joint and the use of suitable welding equipment with a temperature range (20-700) °C with continuous regulation and an adapter for a quick-welding nozzle (e.g. ultra nozzle) of the appropriate shape. When joining flooring with a welding cord, the gloss changes in the vicinity of the weld due to thermal stress. The choice of welding nozzle affects the width of this shiny mark. Before starting welding, it is necessary to agree on the final appearance of the weld on a sample of the flooring. For larger areas, it is advantageous to use a semi-automatic welding machine with its own feed. When welding with a semi-automatic machine, it is necessary to synchronise the hot air temperature with the travel speed. It is also necessary to monitor the guide wheel so that it does not slip out of the joint and the welding cord so that it is laid evenly in the joint. The welding speed depends on external conditions, the set welding temperature and the skill of the operator.

The weld must be slightly shiny around the edges, with the cord melted at the edges but without any change in colour. Welding at too high a temperature causes the area around the cord to turn brown or black. An insufficiently welded joint is simply a hot-pressed welding cord without adhesion and will manifest itself by pulling out of the joint during trimming. Both of these extremes are unacceptable. After welding, allow the cord to cool to room temperature and trim it in two steps using a cord trimming knife (e.g. a quarter moon). In the first step, use a sled for welded joints or a plane for welded joints, and in the second step, use a knife without a sled to trim flush with the floor covering surface. A defective weld can be repaired by cutting out the cord from the defective area and then making a new weld with an overlap of about 5 cm on both sides. The approximate consumption of welding cord when welding rolls is approx. 0.8 running metres per square metre of floor area. The approximate consumption of welding cord when welding squares is approx. 3.5 running metres per square metre of floor area.

7.6 FLOORING SKIRTING

PVC skirting boards are used, among other things, to connect floor coverings to perimeter wall structures. The skirting boards are rolled out along the individual walls and cut to the required lengths with an additional 5 cm. They are left to acclimatise to the temperature at the application site, where conditions of (18-25) °C and (40-60) % RH must be maintained. On a prepared wall (flat, dry, solid, free of dirt, etc.), smoothly sanded to the height of the skirting board, apply a contact solvent adhesive with a brush 0.5 cm below the height of the skirting board to be glued. From an aesthetic point of view, it is necessary that the wall above the skirting board is not stained with adhesive. The floor covering is coated in the same way. A round brush with longer bristles is suitable for coating the wall. Then coat the back side of the skirting board. It is advisable to use a brush that is 1 cm narrower than the width of the skirting board. For larger applications, the use of a coating machine is recommended. Neither the skirting board nor the wall should be allowed to dry out; the adhesive must exhibit a „dry bond." Ensure that the solvent evaporates by ventilating the room. The actual underlayment begins in the corner, and the entire skirting board is gradually glued down while applying constant pressure. In corners and on edges, the edges of the skirting boards are folded over each other and cut, the overlaps are removed and the skirting boards are glued together again. Together with the floor covering, the skirting board must form a compact and aesthetic whole. If adhesive is spilled, remove the stains from the floor covering and skirting board with technical petrol. Follow the instructions and suitability of the adhesive manufacturer according to the technical data sheet.



7.7 FINISHING THE FLOOR WITH A SKIRTING BOARD

Floor finishing with skirting boards can be used for all types of flooring. It is increasingly used for aesthetic, practical and, above all, hygienic reasons.

7.7.1 CREATING AND USING SKIRTING BOARD AND FINISHING PROFILES

The main field is laid first according to the principles set out in the points of this regulation, with the finish approximately 100 mm from the wall structures in all directions.

When measuring the entire room, it is necessary to ensure that the width of the tile adjacent to the coving piece is not too small. In the case of diagonal orientation of the main axes (diagonal laying), we recommend maintaining a minimum height of 100 mm in any cut triangle of the main field. When finishing the laying of the main field, it is necessary to consider the overlap of individual tiles over the planned edge of the coving for additional alignment (cutting) of this edge as a guide for the coving piece.

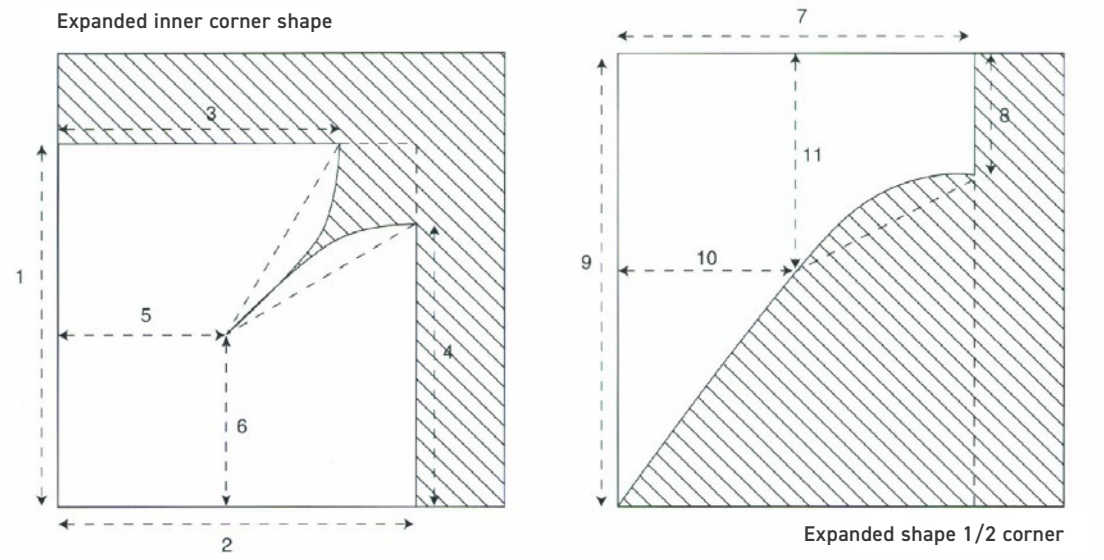
After completing the main field area, we begin installing the skirting board by gluing profiles No. 1953 + No. 2198 (skirting board + end piece) or profile No. 2345 (skirting board with end piece in one piece). We use contact (usually solvent-based) adhesive for gluing. The gluing procedure is the same as for gluing floor skirting boards. Maintaining the level of the end profile is a prerequisite for trouble-free formatting and installation of the coving components.

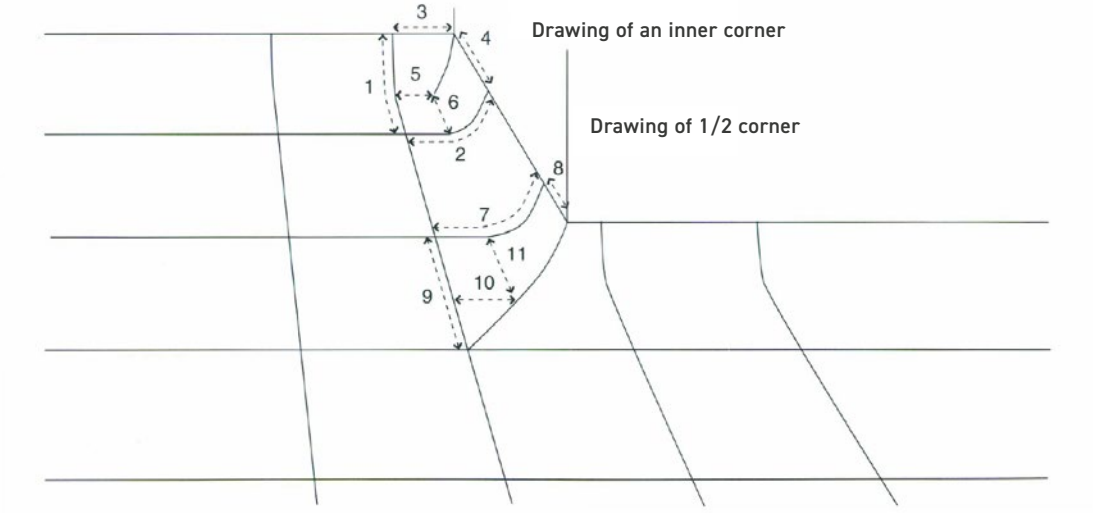
The technology for gluing skirting board components is the same as for the main field, with the recommendation to use contact (solvent-based) adhesive due to the shorter gluing time and higher adhesion compared to dispersion adhesives.

When determining the parameters of the coving component, it is necessary to take into account the designer's proposal, the user's wishes and last but not least, the minimisation of floor covering cuts.

There are basically two ways to join skirting board components.

- laying the components flush with cold welding
- laying the components with an exposed joint and welding with a welding cord





7.7.2 CREATING FABIONS WITHOUT USING A FINISHING PROFILE

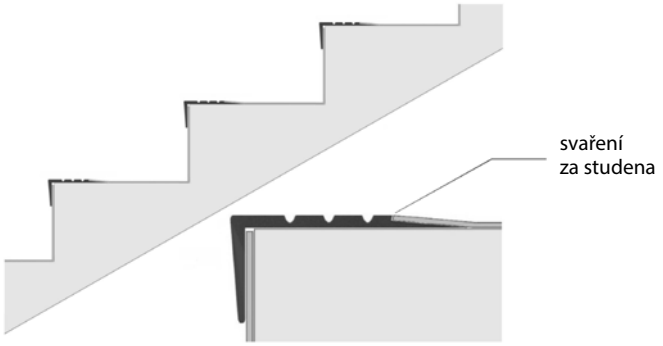
The pre-formed cornice section is glued to the wall structure using contact (solvent) adhesive up to the level of the pre-marked levelling line. Any height irregularities can be removed by additionally trimming the upper edge of the coving piece along the enclosed steel template. Silicone or acrylic sealant is recommended to finish the upper edge of the coving with the wall structure. This method places higher demands on the accuracy of the preparation of the coving pieces and the precision of their installation.

7.7.3 CREATING INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL CORNERS

When creating corners and edges, it is necessary to draw the developed shape of the corner or half of the edge on the coving piece in advance, preferably using a template. After cutting out the shape of the component, it is necessary to check its accuracy by placing it in position and adjusting it if necessary. Only after this correction can the fabion component be permanently glued. Corners and edges are usually joined to the main floor covering by cold welding.

7.7.4 BONDING PVC STAIR EDGES

Floor coverings Fatrafloor are commonly laid on stair treads, landings and intermediate landings. Bonding stair edges in the Fatrafloor system is one of the finishing operations that significantly affect both the overall aesthetic impression of the finished floor covering and its technical and utility value. The Fatrafloor system offers one type of stair edge in three sizes and designs. This universal type of stair edge allows for a perfect connection of the flooring in detail. Concrete stairs are most suitable for application. They must be flat, clean, solid, cohesive, dust-free, without cracks or spills. Cracks, protrusions, grease stains and other impurities must be removed.



7.8 WORKING PRINCIPLES

- The quality of the substrates must meet the requirements of ČSN 74 4505.
- Special attention must be paid to the geometry of the stair tread edges; any rounding of the edges is unacceptable!
- The stair edge must be dimensionally stabilised before gluing, as with floor coverings, i.e. at least 24 hours before installation at a temperature of ≥ + 18 °C.
- The layer of solvent adhesive must be spread as evenly as possible. Uneven spreading can cause localised thickening of the adhesive layer, which if the solvents do not evaporate sufficiently, can cause bulging or warping of the stair edge.
- Before gluing the stair edge, it is necessary to check both glued surfaces to ensure that the solvent has been sufficiently evaporated from the applied layer of adhesive. Optimally ventilated adhesive is sticky to the touch but does not form a so-called hair. The adhesive is applied to the substrate and stair edge with a brush, and to the treads, risers and floor strips with a smooth trowel.
- For perfect shaping of the glued edge, it is necessary to use a white rubber hammer. By gradually tapping the glued edge, we achieve a perfect bond with the substrate and eliminate the formation of unsupported bridges.
- Always glue the stair edge over the entire surface, i.e. on both the tread and riser of the stair step.
- We always start gluing the flooring on the stair arm from the first step upwards to the last, exit step.
- The finished floor covering can be loaded after at least 24 hours from the end of installation. Due to the significant load on vertical communications in buildings under construction or renovation, we recommend protecting the edges of stair treads with suitable material.
- The flooring is also glued to the horizontal surface of the stair tread up to the edge of the stair edge using solvent-based adhesive. In order to prevent dirt from entering the resulting joint and subsequent separation of the flooring, we recommend welding the joint with a welding cord in the colour of the flooring or securing the joint with cold welding using a type „C" paste.
- After laying the flooring, it is necessary to remove dirt and excess adhesive. Dried adhesive must be scraped off, taking care not to damage the flooring. Remove any remaining adhesive using technical petrol.
- Compliance with the principles of safe work and health protection of workers is based on the provisions of the Labour Code and relevant safety regulations, in particular the principles of safe work with flammable substances. Ventilation of the premises during the application of solvent adhesives is necessary to prevent the formation of explosive vapour concentrations in the air. Other persons must be warned about the use of flammable and explosive substances in the building by warning signs already on the access routes to these areas.

7.9 FINISHING OPERATIONS

There is no universal guide defying the best way how to finish floor covering installation. In most cases, finishing work depends on the architect´s imagination and the application skills of the floor installer. Only some of the options for finishing the installation can be mentioned.

Finishing elements, e.g.:

> Plastic and metal strips for finishing on wall structures
> Expansion profiles
> Transition profiles for connecting different types of surfaces
> Rosettes penetrating the structure
> Stair profiles, etc.

The floor in the room can only be subjected to operational load after the adhesive has hardened, depending on the type after (12-72) hours (according to the adhesive manufacturer´s technical data sheet).

8. CONDUCTIVE FLOORING

They are used in places with special requirements for ensuring the dissipation of electrostatic charge (hospitals, workplaces with computer technology, places with an increased risk of explosion, electrical substations, paint shops with the application of coatings in an electric field, etc.) in so-called ESD environments.
Flooring is divided (classified according to EN 14041 and EN 1081) into electrostatically conductive and static dissipative (formerly referred to as antistatic) groups based on its electrostatic properties.

ELECTROSTATICALLY CONDUCTIVE - used in cases where the floor's discharge resistance requirement is Rv ≤ 10^6 Ω (i.e. up to 1,000,000 Ω) Electrostatic

STATICALLY DISSIPATIVE - used in cases where the floor's discharge resistance requirement is Rv ≤ 10^8 Ω (i.e. up to 100,000,000 Ω) Garis HSD

If you have any questions regarding professional application, please contact our flooring technician.

Statement of responsibility and recommended procedures

Definition of the liability of Fatra, a.s.
Fatra, a.s. does not interfere with the professional competences of contractors or manufacturers of electrical and adhesive systems. Our products are developed, rigorously tested and certified in accordance with applicable standards and technical requirements.

Recommendations for selecting complementary systems

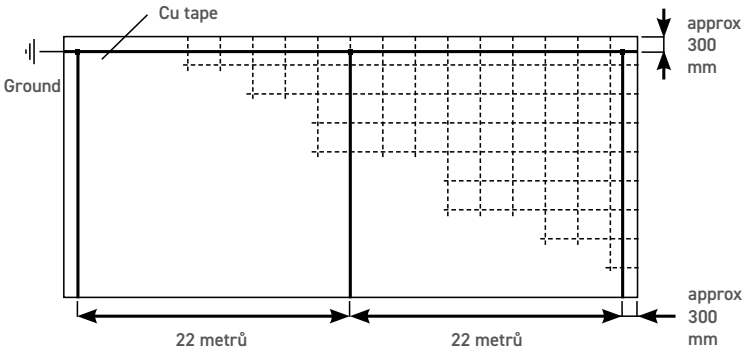
The selection of suitable electrical and adhesive systems is essential to consult with the technical advisory service of the relevant adhesive manufacturer. This step is crucial to ensure the proper functionality and final value of the conductive floor.

Limitation of liability for application

The results of incorrect application, especially if they do not meet the required parameters of the conductive floor, cannot be consireded as a defect in the floor covering. Fatra, a.s. is not liable for damage or defects caused by failure to follow the recommended technological procedures.

Requirements for compliance with technological procedures and legislation

When applying our floor coverings, it is necessary to comply with the prescribed technological procedures and take into account all legislative and normative requirements applicable in the country where the installation will be carried out. We strongly emphasise the need to ensure compliance with applicable laws and professional standards.



The diagram is an illustrative example only.

9. QUALITY CONTROL AND FLOOR EVALUATION

The acceptance of flooring is governed by the provisions of ČSN 74 4505: „The overall appearance of the flooring shall be assessed from a height of 1 600 mm. Lighting conditions must be such as those under which the flooring is most frequently used. Appearance cannot be assessed when looking into a light reflection." The installed flooring must not show any warping or other deformation.

In the event of a complaint, it is necessary to submit documents on the handover and acceptance of the construction readiness, please see the sample handover protocol for the substrate, preparatory work and finished floor at www.fatrafloor.com.

9.1 QUALITY CONTROL AND EVALUATION OF FLOORS WITH ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES

The general provisions set out in ČSN 74 4505 and ČSN 33 2000 apply to the acceptance of floors with electrostatically conductive floor coverings.

Floorings are manufactured with varying degrees of conductivity (internal resistance), which is measured by the manufacturer prior to shipment. An electrostatically conductive flooring system includes not only the flooring, but also other additional and complementary elements (skirting boards, welding cord, conductive adhesive, trowel, penetration, etc.). The installation of the system must be in accordance with the instructions of the flooring manufacturer and also with the instructions of the manufacturers of other materials used.

Before introducing a floor with electrical properties into operation, the floor's leakage resistance value must always be checked. This control measurement according to ČSN EN 1081 is usually performed by the person who installed the floor.

The protocol measurement is usually performed 2 weeks after the floor has been laid and is repeated every 12 months (provided by the floor user).

Acceptance in accordance with ČSN EN 1081 is carried out by an electrical inspection technician; upon request and in environments with a risk of explosion, the floor is accepted by the Physical-Technical Testing Institute, State Testing Laboratory No. 210 Ostrava - Radvanice.

An inspection report is issued for acceptance and inspection, which should include:

- the name of the building
- manufacturer, brand and type of flooring
- method (system) of installation,
- date of floor installation and name of the organisation that carried out the installation,
- date and values of floor resistance measurements at each measuring point – 1st measurement,
- plans showing the layout of measurement points on the floor area, indicating the temperature and relative humidity at the time of measurement,
- reference to ČSN EN 1081, measurement voltage,
- evaluation of measurement results.

10. CARE AND MAINTENANCE

Regular cleaning and maintenance is very important for all floor coverings in terms of appearance, hygiene and shelf life.
The cost of cleaning and cleaning intervals depend on the frequency of use and the degree of soiling.
Preventive measures must ensure that as little dirt as possible gets onto the floor. The surface of the floor covering should be maintained by sweeping, mopping with a mop moistened with a cleaning solution or vacuuming with a vacuum cleaner with a nozzle for PVC surfaces.

In buildings with heavy loads, effective measures to capture dirt must be implemented at the entrances to the buildings – so-called cleaning zones. The size, location and design of the cleaning zone must be planned at the design stage, and its effective length should not be less than 3 m. It is also important that these cleaning zones are included in regular cleaning procedures. If mats or carpets are used here, they must be replaced as soon as they no longer fulfil their function adequately.

An important preventive measure is, of course, choosing the right flooring, as this will affect the subsequent cleaning and maintenance costs. The pattern and colour play a significant role. As a general rule, multi-coloured patterned flooring is less delicate than single-coloured flooring, and muted colours are more suitable than bright colours. The following recommendations for cleaning and maintaining floor coverings Fatrafloor using cleaning products (e.g. from manufacturers Bona and Dr. Schutz) are based on many years of practical experience and correspond to current trends in construction chemistry and cleaning technology. However, they are not binding, as local conditions may vary. The texts of the instructions have been prepared by representatives of the companies mentioned, and Fatra, a.s. cannot accept any liability for the cleaning and care products mentioned. In case of doubt, the instructions of the relevant manufacturer or representative of these products shall prevail.

When using any cleaning and maintenance products for floor coverings, it is necessary to follow the manufacturer's instructions and, if necessary, consult the manufacturer's technical advisors.
Do not use any aggressive cleaning agents (e.g. common detergents, products containing abrasives, alkalis or high levels of organic solvents and degreasing agents) for routine cleaning.
A significant portion of all dirt brought in can be minimised by using cleaning mats in front of the entrance and cleaning zones in the entrance areas of buildings, which must be cleaned regularly.

When using floor coverings with a PUR protective layer, it is necessary to protect the contact surfaces with the floor in building interiors using suitable protective measures (e.g. textile pads under the fixed legs of chairs and tables or PET boards under wheeled chairs). When using PUR or non-PUR coatings, plastic glides must not be used as they may damage the floor covering ireversibly.

10.1 CLEANING AFTER INSTALLATION

Newly laid flooring must be thoroughly cleaned by machine before use to remove all traces of manufacturing and installation debris. The floor must be handed over in this condition, and the customer must be informed about its use and maintenance, as specified in the handover protocol.

11. COMPLAINTS

Fatra, a.s. Napajedla, as the manufacturer of flooring Fatrafloor, handles complaints regarding defects in quality, quantity and workmanship within the scope of liability for defects under the relevant purchase agreement. The warranty does not cover defects caused by improper handling, use, transport and/or improper storage and/or improper application of the PN 5410/2025 laying instructions. The buyer is obliged to notify the seller of any defects in the goods without delay and to provide credible evidence of such defects. We recommend that contractors and end customers keep records of the handover and acceptance of construction readiness; see the sample handover protocol for the substrate, preparatory work and finished floor at fatrafloor.com.

If the surface of the PUR protective layer is scratched due to movable furniture whose contact surfaces with the floor are not protected by suitable protective means, no claim can be raised for such scratches.

12. SUMMARY OF INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION FOR HANDOVER BY THE CONTRACTOR

- Floor coverings are intended to be laid by skilled, professional and trained persons with a trade licence for flooring.
- Floor coverings must not be laid in rooms that are not sufficiently insulated against moisture and temperature changes. If the investor or user is unsure about the condition of the insulation, they should have it checked by a specialist company.
- Follow the prescribed values according to ČSN 74 4505 Floors – Common Provisions and the Installation Instructions of the manufacturer Fatra, a.s.
- Floor coverings cannot be applied to old or other floor coverings.
- Local flatness over a length of 2 m must be within +/- 2 mm. Values are not added together.
- Floor coverings in rolls are wound with the decor (wear layer) facing up.
- Do not apply floor coverings in entrance hallways, areas where climatic conditions are not controlled, or cleaning zones. The size, location and construction of cleaning zones must be assessed at the design stage to ensure an effective solution.

- For full-surface bonding, a levelling compound must be applied to the substrate.
- Underfloor heating must be switched off for 48 hours before bonding the floor covering. It is necessary to carry out heating/start-up tests on the underfloor heating. The test report must be submitted before laying the floor covering.
- Allow the floor covering to acclimatise for 24 hours before installation.
- The floor covering must always be rolled after installation (min. 50 kg roller with rollers).
- Conditions of use: air temperature (18-30) °C, relative air humidity (40-60) %.
- Do not expose the glued floor covering to water (for hours) or to an environment with relative humidity exceeding 60% (shower enclosure) for long periods of time.
- Sunlight in south-facing rooms with glass windows can cause the temperature of floor tiles to rise above +28 °C. It is necessary to protect the floor covering with suitable shading techniques when applying the underlay and during final installation (window film, external blinds, awnings, etc.).
- Direct ultraviolet (UV) sunlight causes gradual degradation of the surface and irreversible changes to the floor covering.
- Prevent hot and smouldering objects from coming into contact with the floor covering, as they leave irreversible changes in colour and structure.
- The underfloor heating system must be set so that the temperature of the subfloor does not exceed +28 °C during normal use of the floor covering.
- We recommend installing temperature seals.
- Furniture legs and household electrical appliances should be fitted with high-quality, functional protective glides made of soft plastic, felt pads, etc. (e.g. Scratch-nomore glides).
- It is also necessary to regularly check the functionality of protective devices and clean them regularly.
- For wheeled chairs, use „W" type wheels – soft plastic on a hard core, or protective PET pads designed for mobile furniture. Transport and work trolleys must have polyurethane wheels.
- Do not exceed the short-term and long-term point load of the flooring in pressure of 5 MPa. Do not stress the floor covering or floor in any way that is contrary to the installation manual and may cause irreversible changes. Mechanical damage, improper handling and use, including improper maintenance, are not covered by the warranty.
- Rubber products (mostly dark and coloured rubber – rubber wheels, appliance protectors, shoe soles, etc.) cause irreversible colour changes in the tread layer when in prolonged contact with the floor covering, which manifests itself as yellowing, browning or even blackening of the floor covering surface at the point of contact with the rubber product.

Residues of asphalt strips in the substrate and similar substances can also cause degradation by migrating to the surface. We do not recommend the use of our floor covering in garages (migration of substances from tyres).

Recommendation: Surface resistance to the migration of rubber softeners can only be achieved by additionally applying a special 2-component polyurethane varnish, Dr. Schutz PU Anticolor.

- Prevention is the best way to maintain the overall functionality of the floor. Use products for PUR surfaces according to the manufacturer's instructions. (e.g. Dr. Schutz Group, Bona).
- After each installation of floor covering, it is necessary to perform the first basic machine cleaning according to the manufacturer's instructions (e.g. Dr. Schutz Group, Bona).
- The use of steam mops and steam cleaners is prohibited!
- Ensure that the acceptance and handover protocol is duly completed (downloadable from fatrafloor.com).
- The contractor must provide the user with information on the use and maintenance of the floor covering, confirmed by their signature on the handover protocol.
- It is not recommended to combine different production batches.

13. RULES FOR USE OF THE PRODUCT AFTER INSTALLATION

- Ensure effective measures are in place to capture dirt - so-called cleaning zones.
- Floor coverings must not be laid in rooms that are not sufficiently insulated against moisture and temperature changes.
- The temperature of the inner surface of the floor must exceed the dew point temperature in all heated interior spaces.
- If further work is to be carried out in a room with floor covering, ensure protection against damage, preferably with hard boards that provide effective protection against mechanical impact.
- Do not move furniture across the floor.
- Prevent objects with sharp edges from moving across the floor surface, as they may cause damage by scratching the surface (stones, grains of sand, vacuum cleaner nozzles, children's toys, pets, etc.). No claims can be made for mechanical damage after installation.
- Furniture legs should be fitted with functional protective devices (e.g. Scratchnomore glides), soft plastic glides, felt pads, etc. Standing furniture, tables, cabinets, etc. should be fitted with felt pads. Furniture that moves, such as armchairs and chairs, should be fitted with soft, functional pads, not felt (e.g. Scratchnomore glides).
- For wheeled chairs, use "W" type wheels – soft plastic on a hard core, or use protective PET pads designed for mobile furniture. For transport and work trolleys, use polyurethane wheels.
- It is also necessary to regularly check the functionality of protective equipment and clean it regularly.

- Do not exceed the short-term and long-term point load of the flooring in pressure of 5 MPa (approx. 50 kg/cm³). Do not stress the floor covering or floor in any way that is contrary to the instalation manual and may cause irreversible changes. Mechanical damage, improper handling and use, including improper maintenance, are not covered by the warranty.
- Rubber products (mostly dark and coloured rubber – rubber wheels, rubber appliance protectors, rubber shoe soles, cleaning pads with a rubber underside, bitumen-containing fabrics, etc.) may cause irreversible colour changes to the floor covering when in prolonged contact with it.

  Recommendation: Surface resistance to migration of plasticisers from rubber can only be achieved by additionally applying a special 2-component polyurethane varnish, Dr. Schutz PU Anticolor.
- Prevention is the best way to maintain the overall functionality of the floor. Use products for PUR surfaces according to the manufacturer's instructions (e.g. Dr. Schutz Group, Bona).
- Spilled liquids must be wiped up (chemicals must be neutralised with clean water).
- Ensure the recommended air temperature is between (15-30) °C and relative humidity is between (40-60) %.
- The underfloor heating system must be set so that the substrate temperature does not exceed +28 °C.
- The floor covering must not be exposed to sudden temperature changes; increase the temperature of the underfloor heating gradually (e.g. 5 °C per hour). The permitted temperature of the top layer is (15-28) °C.
- The use of steam mops and steam cleaners is prohibited!
- Equip glazed rooms with suitable shading technology (natural light causes colours on all floor coverings to fade).

14. PUR PROTECTIVE LAYER

The current trend among all global manufacturers of floor coverings (PVC) is to use a PUR (polyurethane) protective layer.

Why is a PUR protective layer used?

- It replaces the initial treatment of the floor covering surface after application.
- It significantly reduces maintenance costs.

During production, a thin film of polyurethane is applied to the surface of the floor covering, which seals microscopic irregularities that cause the surface to become dirty. Dirt does not "eat into" the surface, and with the correct cleaning procedure, i.e. using only cleaning agents suitable for coverings with a PUR protective layer (e.g. Dr. Schutz), the floor covering is kept in excellent condition.
Fatra, a.s. is involved in development in this field. Currently, the protective layer is used on the following products: Novoflor Extra, Garis HSD, Thermofix PRO, Marilo, FatraClick and RS-click, WELL-click, Modul.

When using the above types of floor coverings, it is necessary to secure the contact surfaces of all movable furniture with the floor in building interiors using suitable protective measures (e.g. textile pads under the fixed legs of chairs and tables or PET boards under wheeled chairs). The functionality of protective measures must be checked and they must be cleaned.
Floor coverings with a PUR protective layer reduce maintenance costs due to their resistance to soiling, especially in areas with high foot traffic (shops, commercial spaces, etc.). This is where the abrasion resistance of the protective layer comes into play.
However, abrasion is not the same as wear. This PUR protective layer does not replace cleaning zones at the entrance to a room.
The floors most exposed to abrasion are in school classrooms, canteens, meeting rooms, offices, etc.
Without protective measures on the contact surfaces with the floor, sooner or later local scratches will appear on the top layers of all floor coverings on any movable furniture. This also applies to floor coverings with a PUR protective layer. Surface scratches do not affect the functionality of floor coverings and only reduce the aesthetics of the space. If the surface of the PUR protective layer is scratched by movable furniture or other sharp objects where the contact surfaces with the floor are not protected by suitable protective devices, no claim can be made for this scratching.
The Fatra, a.s. flooring collection also includes floor coverings without a PUR protective layer, which, thanks to their thermal surface treatment and homogeneous construction, are more resistant to abrasion in areas subject to heavy wear. These are Elektrostatik floor coverings. Novoflor Extra Amos is one of the heterogeneous floor coverings without a PUR layer.

15. CHEMICAL RESISTANCE

Vinyl flooring exhibits above-average resistance to weak acids and diluted acids, alkalis, soaps and solvents. Kerosene and strong acids do not cause damage if the relevant spillage is rinsed off immediately. However, ketones, chlorinated solvents, acetone and similar solvents must not come into contact with the flooring.

If this happens, damage can be minimised by rinsing immediately, allowing any residue from these reagents to evaporate before the floor surface is used again. Vinyl flooring is suitable for use in most areas where chemicals are used chemicals and where there is a risk of accidental spillage.

However, some chemicals contain very strong dyes that can stain the flooring even after brief contact. Where these types of chemicals are used, we recommend using dark-coloured vinyl to minimise the risk of staining. Rubber products (mostly dark and coloured rubber – rubber wheels, appliance protectors, shoe soles, etc.) cause an irreversible colour change in the wear layer when in contact with the flooring, which manifests itself as yellowing, browning or even blackening of the flooring surface at the point of contact with the rubber product. Burning and smouldering objects leave indelible stains on the surface. The tables below provide an overview of the general chemical resistance of vinyl floor coverings.

Applied agent	Cleaning method	Effect after cleaning
Phosphoric acid	White cotton + Hot water	0 - no effect on the surface
Formic acid	White cotton + Hot water	0 - no effect on the surface
Citric acid	White cotton + Hot water	0 - no effect on the surface
Lactic acid	White cotton + Hot water	0 - no effect on the surface
Sodium hydroxide	White cotton + hot water	0 - no effect on the surface
Ammonium hydroxide - ammonia	White cotton + Hot water	0 - no effect on the surface
Hydrogen peroxide	White cotton + Hot water	0 - no effect on the surface
Sodium hypochlorite	White cotton + Hot water	0 - no effect on the surface
Sodium thiosulphate	White cotton + Hot water	0 - no effect on the surface
Oxalic acid	White cotton + Hot water	0 - no effect on the surface
Alcohol-ethanol	White cotton + Hot water	0 - no effect on the surface
Diethyl ether	White cotton + Hot water	0 - no effect on the surface
Formaldehyde	White cotton + Hot water	0 - no effect on the surface
Potassium permanganate (10 g/l)	White cotton + Hot water + Sandpaper P 240	1 - slight effect on surface
Silver nitrate	White cotton + Hot water	0 - no effect on the surface
Sodium chloride solution	White cotton + Hot water	0 - no effect on the surface
Denatured ethanol	White cotton + Hot water	0 - no effect on the surface
Sulphuric acid	White cotton + Hot water	0 - no effect on the surface
Nitric acid	White cotton + Hot water	0 - no effect on the surface
Ammonia	White cotton + Hot water	0 - no effect on the surface
Hydrofluoric acid	White cotton + Hot water	0 - no effect on the surface
Hydrochloric acid	White cotton + Hot water	0 - no effect on the surface
Glycerol	White cotton + Hot water	0 - no effect on the surface
Transformer oil	White cotton + Hot water	0 - no effect on the surface
Diesel	White cotton + Hot water	0 - no effect on the surface
Petrol	White cotton + Hot water	0 - no effect on the surface
Varnish	White cotton + Hot water	0 - no effect on the surface
Kerosene	White cotton + Hot water	0 - no effect on the surface
Soap	White cotton + Hot water	0 - no effect on the surface
Synthetic detergent (JAR)	White cotton + Hot water	0 - no effect on the surface
Furniture polish (Diava)	White cotton + Hot water	0 - no effect on the surface
Black coffee	White cotton + Hot water	0 - no effect on the surface
Red wine	White cotton + Hot water	0 - no effect on the surface
Dark beer	White cotton + Hot water	0 - no effect on the surface
Currants	White cotton + Hot water	0 - no effect on the surface
Plum jam	White cotton + Hot water	0 - no effect on the surface
Blueberries	White cotton + Hot water	0 - no effect on the surface
Tomato	White cotton + Hot water	0 - no effect on the surface
Ketchup	White cotton + Hot water	0 - no effect on the surface
Beetroot	White cotton + Hot water	0 - no effect on the surface
Dark tea	White cotton + Hot water	0 - no effect on the surface
Human blood	White cotton + Hot water	0 - no effect on the surface
Phenol disinfectant	White cotton + Hot water	0 - no effect on the surface
Detergent	White cotton + Hot water	0 - no effect on the surface
Vinegar	White cotton + Hot water	0 - no effect on the surface
Methylene blue	White cotton + Hot water + Sandpaper P 240	1 - slight effect on surface
Sodium hydroxide solution	White cotton + Hot water	0 - no effect on the surface

The installation instructions were created by the leading European company Fatra, a.s. with the expert assistance of the Guild of Floor Layers, manufacturers of construction chemicals and manufacturers of cleaning products.

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