# LAYING TECHNIQUES FOR MURAL CALYPSO 

Gerflor recommend the vertical installation from ceiling to the floor covering coving system.


In accordance with the local standards

## - 1 - SUBSTRATES

The preparation of the wall substrate must be in accordance with local standards.
Levelness and flatness must be checked and corrected accordingly.

## NB:

- Local flatness: 1 mm under a 20 cm rule.
- General flatness: 5 mm under a 2 m rule.
- Vertical trueness: 5 mm under a 2.5 m rule.
- Mean hardness: 45 shore $C$.
- Moisture < $5 \%$ by weight


## - 2 - PREPARING THE WALL

Substrates must have no trace of damp, mould or marks (marker lines, ink, pencil , graffiti, etc.).
A primer compatible with the substrate and adhesive will be applied to have a regular uniform porosity.
Preparation for overlapping the coving:
The difference in thickness is made up for by feathering with filler or a feathering profile.

## - 3 - FIXING



## 3.2 - Fixing the material

- Leave the wall to relax at the room temperature for 24 hours.


## 3.3 - DRAWING THE INITIAL PLUMB

- Draw an initial plumb line positioned
- Any weld or joins must be on internal angle
- Draw a second vertical at the width of a panel to determine the area to be glued.


## 3.4-GLUING AND FITTING

Because of the weight of the flooring, the gluing of the wall will be realized with a high level acrylic glue.

Before fixing the cladding, examine it to detect any problem of a visual nature. If there is an aspect defect, inform GERFLOR and do not start laying without its agreement.

The glue will be applied uniformly with a finely notched spatula type A4 (specification TKB) with a rate of $180-200 \mathrm{gr} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$, then "rolled" with a paint roller with medium "hair".

NOTE :

- Closely follow the adhesive manufacturer's instructions with particular regard to its waiting time.
- Consumption and spatula are recommended by Gerflor.
- Room temperature and humidifty, sub-floor absorption and adhesive consumption are important to have a perfect adhesion.
- Too short wainting time and bubbling will occur.
- Too long waiting time will result in poor transfer of the adhesive to the flooring (Schema).
- Do not overlap two films of adhesive when resuming gluing.
- Apply the first panel on the plumb line, apply the following ones

3.5 - Installing in angles
3.5.1 - Internal angle: 1

Glue a CA 12 welding rope in the angle before installing MURAL CALYPSO.
3.5.2 - External angle: 2

fix
fix by screwing on a stainless steel cor-
ner protection piece. (See chapter 3.8.7).

### 3.5.3 - Rounded external angle:

If the external angles are rounded or created with external angle profiles, the MURAL CALYPSO cladding can be glued and applied without cutting.

### 3.5.4 - Obtuse angle (> 90): 3

For obtuse angles ( $>90^{\circ}$ ), Dispersion-based contact adhesive eg.Uzin WK 222. is recommended to prevent loss of adherence over time.


## 3.6 - ROLLING OUT

Eliminate air starting from an edge half way up the panel using a pressure block.

### 3.6.1-External angle:

- Stick down up to the angle.
- Press the material into the angle.


### 3.6.2 - Internal angle:

- Put a CA 12 welding rope that will act as support to facilitate fixing.
- Stick down the material up to the angle.
- Fold it back on itself to follow the shape of the bead.
- Fix the material using an angle roller.


## 3.7 - Junction with the floorcovering

### 3.7.1 - Overlapping the coving

The cladding overlaps the flooring coving (upstand) by at least 3 cm . The MURAL CALYPSO is stuck to the coving with an acrylic adhesive.


1 - The MURAL CALYPSO is feathered by using filler or a feathering profile
2 - The cladding is protected at 3 cm under the overlap with masking tape.
3 - Adhesive is applied up to the masking tape; remove the masking tape before fixing the MURAL CALYPSO; the overlap is applied to the upstand by heating with a paint stripper gun and sticking down with a flat roller.

### 3.7.2 - Treatment of joints

| Fixing lengths | MURAL CALYPSO: Spacing between lengths: $1 \mathrm{~mm}+0.5-0 \mathrm{~mm}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Tools | Use | Comments |
| Chamfering | Ensure that joints are even. Eliminate traces of adhesive that stop the welding bead from fusing |  |  |
|  | Triangular scraper | Angle the triangular scraper so that each edge is chamfered separately and identically Chamfering may require several passes. | The recommended tools are available from Gerflor, Janser, Romus or Wolff |
| Welding | Hot Jet S or Leister Triac <br> type fitted with an Ultra Fast nozzle <br> Ref.: Gerflor 05630001 | CR 41 welding rope: Air gun: Hot Jet S: position 4 ( 80 l of air/ mn) Leister Triac: 230 l of air / mn <br> Temperature: 450 to $500^{\circ}$, position between 4 and 5 |  |
| Making flush | Sum levelling spatula <br> Mozart levelling spatula <br> 1/4 moon cutter + levelling guide | A levelling spatula sharpened in the middle levels only the bead and avoids cutting the material |  |

## 3.8 - Finishing - connection with building's fittings

MURAL CALYPSO should be glued, cut and finished around fittings with particular care and in accordance with our recommendations.
3.8.1 - Sealing jonction between MURAL CALYPSO / Ceiling Sealant - Ref : POLYMER MS 107 minimum 8 mm width on each part (ceiling/wall).

### 3.8.2 - Wall fitting

Wash basin, sink, external angle protection, trap door :

## Sealant

ref : POLYMER MS 107

### 3.8.3 - Wall breaches (heating, plumbing)

Water pipes: shower, wash basin - Waste pipes - Heating: Sealant

### 3.8.4 - Door E window frames

Door \& window frames: Sealant

### 3.8.5 - Electricity

Switch - Socket
See current local standards
Minimum distance (in France) for an electric point from a fixed shower head or shower hose feed: 1.20 m

### 3.8.6 - Ventilation

Natural: low inlet/high outlet. Mechanical - wall outlet: Sealant

### 3.8.7 - External angle protection



