



Tactile Pad Installation Guide. All Surfaces.

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Installation onto Concrete – Indoor and Outdoor

The surface must be totally free from dirt, dust, loose aggregate, raised obstructions and must be totally dry. Poor adhesion will occur if the surface is not prepared properly.

1. Mark out the area that is to be tiled using a ruler and square, with either a marker pen, pencil or piece of chalk. Leave a gap of at least 0.5 mm between tiles.

2. Prepare the surface.

(a) The surface must be as flat as possible. The tiles must not be bent to achieve adhesion over uneven surfaces.

(b) The concrete must be dry. The moisture level must be below the Australian Standard AS1884-1985 level of 5.5%. Concrete must have cured for a minimum of 7 days in warm/fine weather. In wet regions, consideration should be given to employing some form of waterproof seal on porous concrete surfaces – ensure that manufacturer’s instructions for curing of sealer are followed.

(c) If concrete is very rough and there is insufficient surface area to achieve a good bond, it should be given a light sand with an appropriate disk or sheet.

(d) For normal surfaces, remove all dust and debris with a high-powered vacuum, then wipe with acetone to remove fine dust particles. Allow to dry thoroughly.

(e) If the surface is moderately contaminated, it should be washed with a strong cleaner, wiped with acetone, then allowed to dry thoroughly.

(f) If the surface is heavily contaminated, it should be scraped clean with a sharp object, or given a light sand with appropriate disk or sheet, then cleaned and dried as in (e) above.

3. For outside areas, fill expansion joints, cracks and holes with a rapid set cement mix, trowel flat and allow to dry thoroughly (see (b) above).

4. Peel off backing sheet from tile and lay tiles to the marked lines ensuring they are square.

The adhesive will form an immediate bond but maximum bond strength is not achieved for up to 72 hours.

5. Maximum bond strength is achieved by tapping the tiles firmly and thoroughly all over with a wooden block and/or hammer, especially around the edges. Failure to perform this will reduce the adhesion of the tile to the underlying substrate, and possibly allow the ingress of water underneath which may compromise the bond.

Installation on Bitumen and Exposed Aggregate/Pebbles

The surface must be totally free from dirt, dust, loose aggregate, raised obstructions and must be totally dry. Poor adhesion will occur if the surface is not prepared properly.

1. Mark out the area that is to be tiled using a ruler and square, with either a marker pen, pencil or piece of chalk. Leave a gap of at least 0.5 mm between tiles.

2. Prepare the surface.

(a) The surface must be as flat as possible. The tiles must not be bent to achieve adhesion over uneven surfaces.

(b) The surface must be dry. Aggregate/pebble areas must be fully cured for a minimum of 7 days of warm/fine weather, whereas bitumen surfaces require 14 days curing time. In wet regions, consideration should be given to employing some form of waterproof seal on any porous surfaces – ensure that manufacturer’s instructions for curing of sealer are followed.

(c) If the surface is very rough and there is insufficient surface area to achieve a good bond, it should be given a light sand with an appropriate disk or sheet.

(d) Remove all dust and debris with a high-powered vacuum, then wipe with acetone to remove fine dust particles. Allow to dry thoroughly.

(e) If the surface is contaminated, it should be washed with a strong cleaner, then wiped with acetone. Allow to dry thoroughly.

3. For outside areas, fill expansion joints, cracks and holes with a rapid set cement mix, trowel flat and allow to dry thoroughly.

4. Peel off backing sheet from tile and lay tiles to the marked lines ensuring they are square.

The adhesive will form an immediate bond but maximum bond strength is not achieved for up to 72 hours.

5. Maximum bond strength is achieved by tapping the tiles firmly and thoroughly all over with a wooden block and/or hammer, especially around the edges. Failure to perform this will reduce the adhesion of the tile to the underlying substrate, and possibly allow the ingress of water underneath which may compromise the bond.

Installation on Brick Pavers

The surface must be totally free from dirt, dust, loose aggregate, raised obstructions and must be totally dry. Poor adhesion will occur if the surface is not prepared properly.

1. Mark out the area that is to be tiled using a ruler and square, with either a marker pen, pencil or piece of chalk. Leave a gap of at least 0.5 mm between tiles.

2. Prepare the surface.

(a) The surface must be as flat as possible. The tiles must not be bent to achieve adhesion over uneven surfaces.

(b) The surface must be dry. Any materials used to hold pavers together must be fully cured for a minimum of 7 days of warm/fine weather. In wet regions, consideration should be given to employing some form of waterproof seal on porous brick surfaces – ensure that manufacturer's instructions for curing of sealer are followed.

(c) For normal surfaces, remove all dust and debris with a high-powered vacuum, then wipe with acetone to remove fine dust particles. Allow to dry thoroughly.

(d) If the surface is moderately contaminated, it should be washed with a strong cleaner, then wiped with acetone. Allow to dry thoroughly.

(e) If the surface is heavily contaminated, it should be scraped clean with a sharp object, or given a light sand with appropriate disk or sheet, before cleaning and drying as in (d) above.

3. Fill gaps between bricks, joints, cracks and holes with a rapid set cement mix, trowel flat and then allowed to dry thoroughly.

4. Peel off backing sheet from tile and lay tiles to the marked lines ensuring they are square.

The adhesive will form an immediate bond but maximum bond strength is not achieved for up to 72 hours.

5. Maximum bond strength is achieved by tapping the tiles firmly and thoroughly all over with a wooden block and/or hammer, especially around the edges. Failure to perform this will reduce the adhesion of the tile to the underlying substrate, and possibly allow the ingress of water underneath which may compromise the bond.

Installation on Timber, Ceramic/Stone Tile, Vinyl

The surface must be totally free from dirt, dust, loose aggregate, raised obstructions and must be totally dry. Poor adhesion will occur if the surface is not prepared properly.

1. Mark out the area that is to be tiled using a ruler and square, with either a marker pen, pencil or piece of chalk. Leave a gap of at least 0.5 mm between tiles.

2. Prepare the surface.

(a) The surface must be as flat as possible. The tiles must not be bent to achieve adhesion over uneven surfaces.

(b) The surface must be dry.

(c) Remove all dust and debris with a high-powered vacuum, then wipe with acetone to remove fine dust particles. Allow to dry thoroughly.

(d) If the surface is moderately contaminated, it should be washed with a strong cleaner, then wiped with acetone. Take care not to splash acetone over vinyl that will not to be covered. Allow to dry thoroughly.

3. Peel off backing sheet from tile and lay tiles to the marked lines ensuring they are square.

The adhesive will form an immediate bond but maximum bond strength is not achieved for up to 72 hours.

4. Maximum bond strength is achieved by tapping the tiles firmly and thoroughly all over with a wooden block and/or hammer, especially around the edges. Failure to perform this will reduce the adhesion of the tile to the underlying substrate, and possibly allow the ingress of water underneath which may compromise the bond.

Installation flush against carpet.

The surface must be totally free from dirt, dust, loose aggregate, raised obstructions and must be totally dry. Poor adhesion will occur if the surface is not prepared properly.

1. Mark out the area that is to be tiled using a ruler and square, with either a marker pen, pencil or piece of chalk. Leave a gap of at least 0.5 mm between tiles.

2. If the carpet has not already been laid, determine the final height of the carpet. If the tiles need to be lifted so the top of the tile sits flush with the top of the tile, use a plywood or chipboard spacer secured to the floor.

3. Prepare the surface.

(a) The surface must be as flat as possible. The tiles must not be bent to achieve adhesion over uneven surfaces.

(b) The surface must be dry.

(c) For normal surfaces, remove all dust and debris with a high-powered vacuum, then wipe with acetone to remove fine dust particles. Allow to dry thoroughly.

(d) If the surface is contaminated, it should be washed with a strong cleaner, then wiped with acetone. Allow to dry thoroughly.

4. Peel off backing sheet from tile and lay tiles to the marked lines ensuring they are square. The adhesive will form an immediate bond but maximum bond strength is not achieved for up to 72 hours.

5. Maximum bond strength is achieved by tapping the tiles firmly and thoroughly all over with a wooden block and/or hammer, especially around the edges. Failure to perform this will reduce the adhesion of the tile to the underlying substrate, and possibly allow the ingress of water underneath which may compromise the bond.

Installation recessed in carpet.

The surface must be totally free from dirt, dust, loose aggregate, raised obstructions and must be totally dry. Poor adhesion will occur if the surface is not prepared properly.

1. Mark out the area that is to be tiled using a ruler and square, with either a marker pen, pencil or piece of chalk. Leave a gap of at least 0.5 mm between tiles.
2. Measure carpet, and cut out the appropriate sized hole to ensure a precise match with the tactile area.
3. Determine the final height of the carpet. If the tiles need to be lifted so that the top of the tile sits flush with the top of the tile, use a plywood or chipboard spacer secured to the floor.
4. Prepare the surface.
 - (a) The surface must be as flat as possible. The tiles must not be bent to achieve adhesion over uneven surfaces.
 - (b) The surface must be dry.
 - (c) For normal surfaces, remove all dust and debris with a high-powered vacuum, then wipe with acetone to remove fine dust particles. Allow to dry thoroughly.
 - (d) If the surface is contaminated, it should be washed with a strong cleaner, then wiped with acetone. Allow to dry thoroughly.
5. Peel off backing sheet from tile and lay tiles to the marked lines ensuring they are square. The adhesive will form an immediate bond but maximum bond strength is not achieved for up to 72 hours.
6. Maximum bond strength is achieved by tapping the tiles firmly and thoroughly all over with a wooden block and/or hammer, especially around the edges. Failure to perform this will reduce the adhesion of the tile to the underlying substrate, and possibly allow the ingress of water underneath which may compromise the bond.