KaleidoSCOPE

Installation Guidelines

Please see our standard installation guidelines for subfloor preparation.

Good subfloor preparation is essential for a trouble-free installation. The appearance will only be as good as the quality of the subfloor over which it is installed. Any irregularities in the subfloor will show through the finished floor and must be removed before installation.

Ensure at least 24 hours prior to installation, that Kaleidoscope flooring materials are removed from packaging and rested flat. Allow to condition in the room where the installation is to take place. Room temperature and product should be kept between 18-27°C.

Dependent on the colour chosen be aware that the grain direction (shown below) in these products plays a vital part in the overall look of the floor.

Designflooring recommend dry laying a few tiles to ensure the creation of the correct layout before permanently adhering.
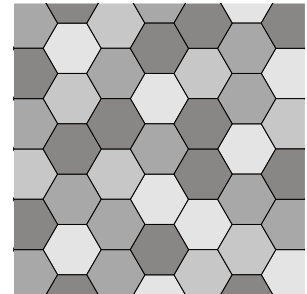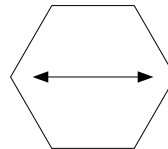
Cubix & Pennon/Half Pennon have been designed to show an equal mix of 3 colours. These would then be repeated across the whole floor. Apex, Hexa, Pyramid and Tripoint can be installed either in a random design or in a regular repeat, as shown below.
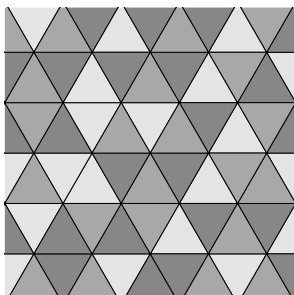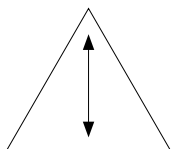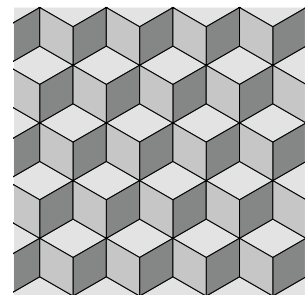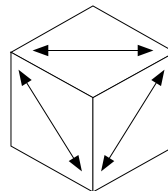
Design layouts*

Apex
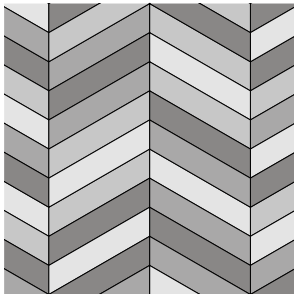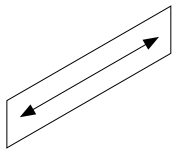
Hexa

Pyramid

Cubix

Pennon
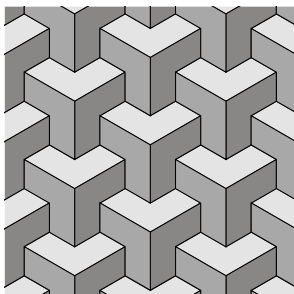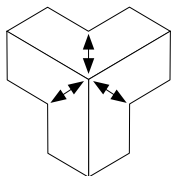
Half Pennon

Tripoint

Woven
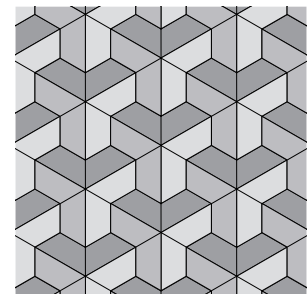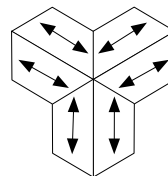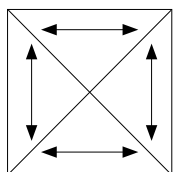
*Arrow indicates product grain direction.

Cubix

A three-colour combination which makes up a hexagon but gives the illusion of cubes.

1. Each colour is always aligned the same way – see Cubix design layout (Fig. 1).

2. Locate the centre of the room and draw a line A-B down the entire length of the room. Divide this line at the centre point making sure it is perpendicular to the original line. Then extend this line across the full width of the room C-D.

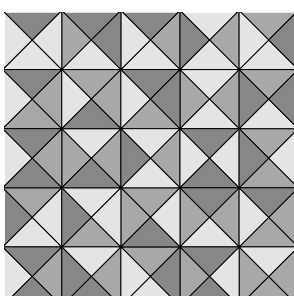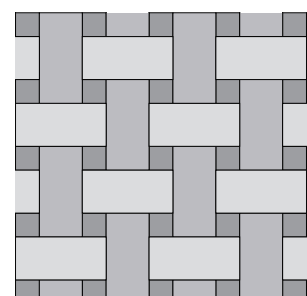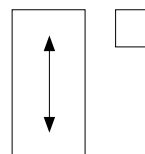3. Assemble and dry lay the first tile and position it where the centre lines meet (Fig. 2). Continue dry laying along the full length of the floor A-B (Fig. 3). and replicate this along the line C-D.

4. Adhere all the remaining full tiles across the entire floor leaving all cut tiles around the perimeter unadhered.

5. Use the template provided to cut the perimeter tiles, then adhere.

Fig. 1
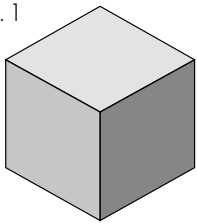
Colour 1 - top
Colour 2 - left to right
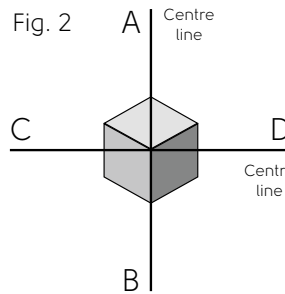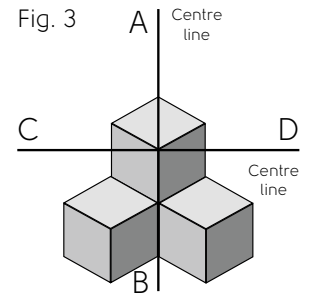Colour 3 - right to left

Fig. 2

Fig. 3

Apex

1. Divide the room as in Cubix using two perpendicular lines A-B and C-D.

2. Dry lay the chevrons as shown in either (Fig. 4) or (Fig. 5) which ever gives the best appearance – one will work better than the other at the room perimeter.

3. Adhere all the remaining full tiles across the entire floor leaving all cut tiles around the perimeter unadhered. Dry lay perimeter cut tiles before adhering.

Fig. 4
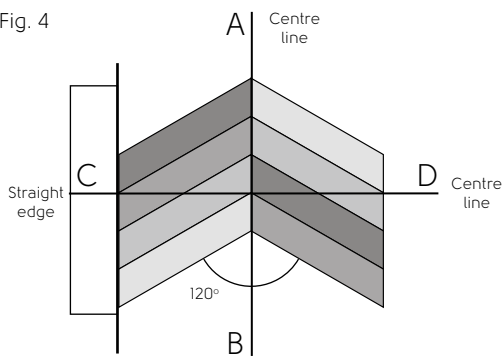
Fig. 5
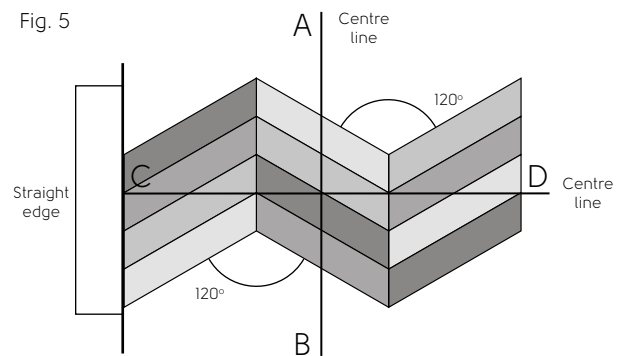
Pennon / Half Pennon

1. Divide the room as in Cubix using two perpendicular lines A-B and C-D.

2. Dry lay all full tiles to ascertain the cut size at the perimeter (Fig. 6).

3. Adhere all the remaining full tiles across the entire floor leaving all cut tiles around the perimeter unadhered.

4. Each colour in the Pennon and Half Pennon design is laid in the same direction to ensure the pattern is repeated across the floor. Use the template to cut the perimeter tiles to the wall.

5. Then adhere the perimeter cut tiles.

Fig. 6*
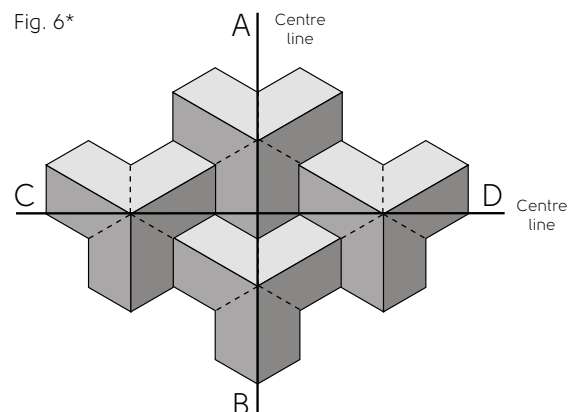
*Dotted line (-------) represents Half-Pennon shape.

Hexa

1. Divide the room as in Cubix using two perpendicular lines, A-B and C-D.
2. Then dry lay all full tiles from the centre line as shown in (Fig. 7).
3. Adhere all the remaining full tiles across the entire floor leaving all cut tiles around the perimeter unadhered.
4. Use the template provided to cut the perimeter tiles as shown in (Fig. 8).
5. Then adhere the perimeter cut tiles.

Fig. 7

C — Centre line

A — B — Centre line

D
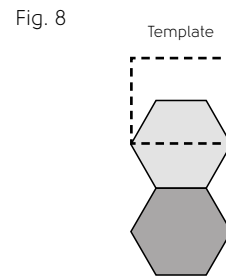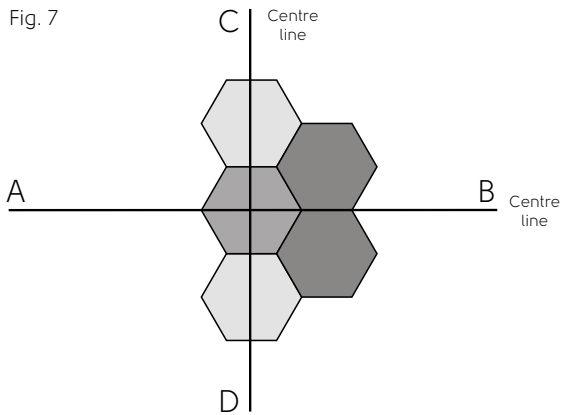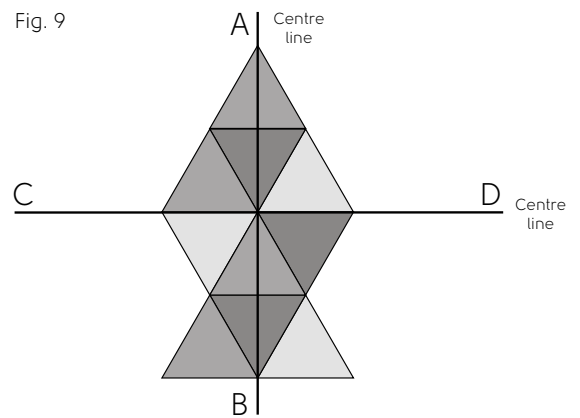
Fig. 8

Template

Pyramid

1. Divide the room as in Cubix using two perpendicular lines A-B and C-D.
2. Then dry lay all full tiles from the centre lines (Fig. 9).
3. Adhere all the remaining full tiles across the entire floor leaving all cut tiles around the perimeter unadhered.
4. Use the template provided to cut the perimeter tiles.
5. Then adhere the perimeter cut tiles.

Fig. 9

A — Centre line

C — D — Centre line

B

Tripoint

1. Divide the room as in Cubix using two perpendicular lines, A-B and C-D.
2. Then dry lay all full tiles from the centre lines as in (Fig. 10) or (Fig. 11).
3. Adhere all the remaining full tiles across the entire floor leaving all cut tiles around the perimeter unadhered.
4. Use the template provided to cut the perimeter tiles.
5. Then adhere the perimeter cut tiles.

Fig. 10

A — Centre line

C — D — Centre line

B

Fig. 11

A — Centre line

C — D — Centre line

B
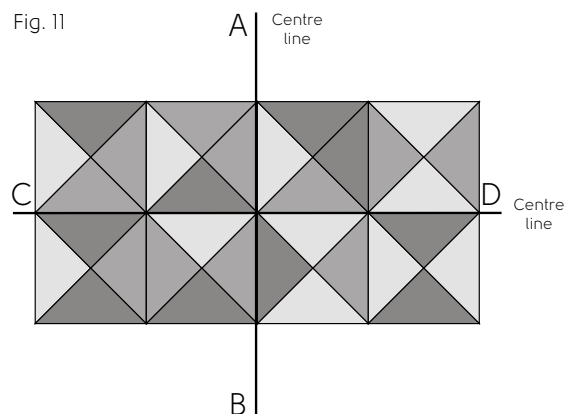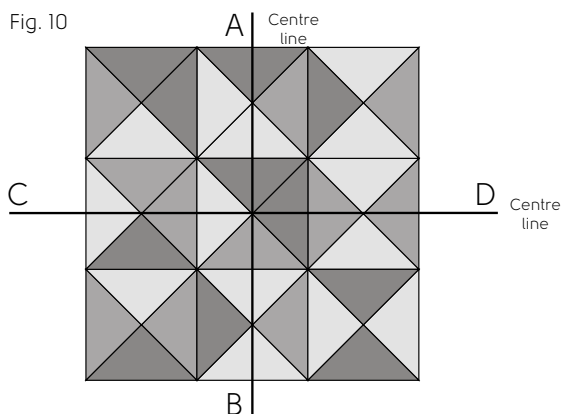
Woven

The Woven panel is designed to easily interlock with one another, borders are also available to create a central "rug" design.

1. Divide the room as in Cubix using two perpendicular lines A-B and C-D (Fig. 12).
2. Position the first panel in the top left quadrant of A-0-C. Then using a hand roller firmly press the panel into the wet adhesive pushing together any parts of the panel that may have gapped.
3. Install a further five panels along the straight edge A-B.
4. Once the adhesive has started to grab carefully remove the clear plastic film from the panels, ensuring the panels are still tightly fitted together.
5. Continue laying in sets of six across the entire floor, leaving a space for the border.
6. Install border.

Fig. 12
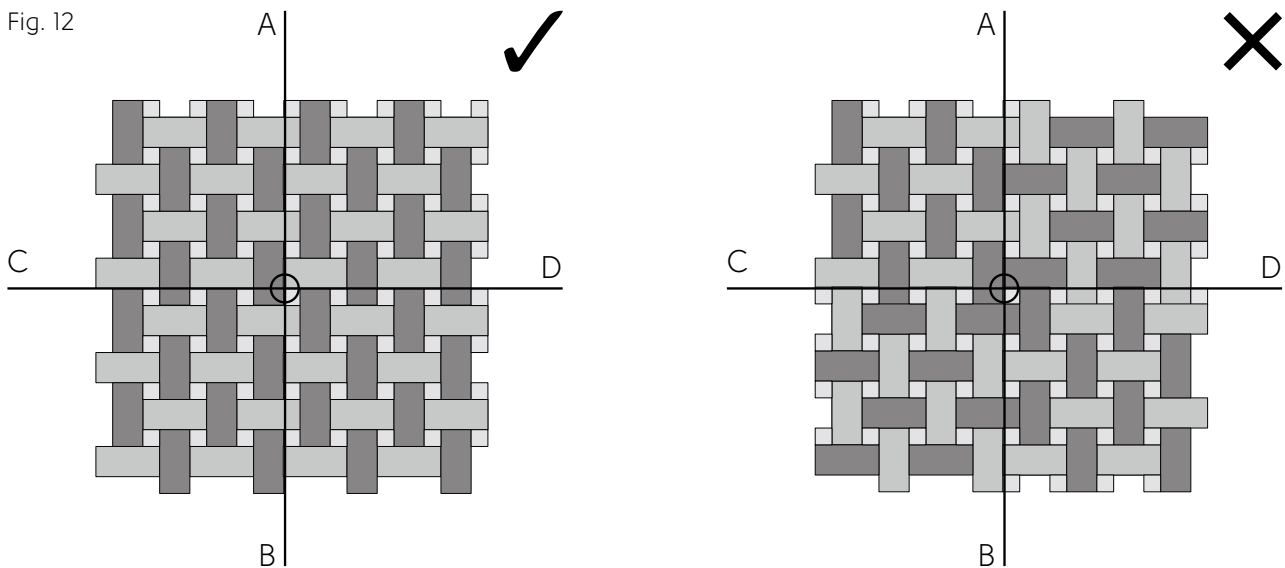
Recommended tools

- Tape measure
- Pencil
- Chalk
- Set square
- Utility knife
- Hand roller
- Straight edge

Tips

How to construct a 120 degree angle

1. Draw a circle any size at the centre of two perpendicular lines A-B and C-D (Fig. 13).
2. Take the radius i.e. half the diameter and draw two arcs (Fig. 14). Draw two arcs from point A to each arc – as in (Fig. 14). This creates the 120° angle for most Kaleidoscope designs.

Fig. 13

Fig. 14

Subfloor preparation and acclimatisation are vital. A 3mm depth of smoothing compound is considered to be the minimum (6mm smoothing compound across the floor, will give optimum subfloor flatness).

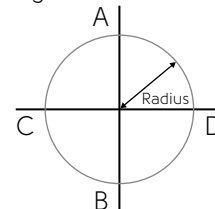If at the end of the installation there are any very minor visual irregularities, they can be addressed with a suitably coloured acrylic sealant.