

# HOW TO INSTALL Armstrong ASPHALT TILE



## Armstrong

### Home Mechanic's Kit

1. Chalk and Line
2. Marking Awl
3. Notched Trowel
4. Linoleum Knife

### Other Handy Tools

1. Rule and Pencil
2. Carpenter's Square



## GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. Armstrong Asphalt Tile can be installed over any floor that is firm, level, and dry. For a satisfactory installation, floors must be completely free of wax, paint, enamel, grease, and dirt before the tile is installed.

2. Tile should be kept in a warm room for at least twenty-four hours prior to installation. During installation the room must be at least 70 degrees for easy handling of the tile and adhesive, and this temperature should be maintained for at least two weeks after installation.

3. Before starting the installation, take all furniture and removable fixtures from the room. Pry up molding at the base of the walls so that tile can be slid underneath during installation.

4. Remove old floor coverings, wax, grease, dirt, and paint with paint remover or a scraper or with a sanding machine when necessary.

5. Fill cracks and holes in concrete with crack filler. Prime basement and grade level slabs with Armstrong No. S-80 Asphalt Primer if concrete

surface is new, dusty or porous. Never install these tiles over a subfloor that is wet, or damp from ground moisture.

6. Plug holes and cracks in double wood floors with small pieces of wood or Plastic Wood or cover them with smoothly nailed pieces of tin. Plane off high spots and re-nail loose boards. (See Fig. 1) Apply a coat of Armstrong Floor and Wall Size over new or freshly sanded wood to help prevent warping.

7. Over single wood floors, install plywood or Armstrong Temboard® Underlayment, nailing with coated or screw-type nails on 6" centers on all edges and over the entire face of each piece.

8. Cover wood floors with a layer of Armstrong Lining Felt laid across the boards and pasted in place with Armstrong No. S-128 Paste. First cut the felt to fit with seams butted but not overlapped, then lap the strips back and spread paste over half the floor. Lay the felt in the paste (See Fig. 2) and smooth it in place. Lap back the strips the other way and repeat this procedure.





Fig. 1

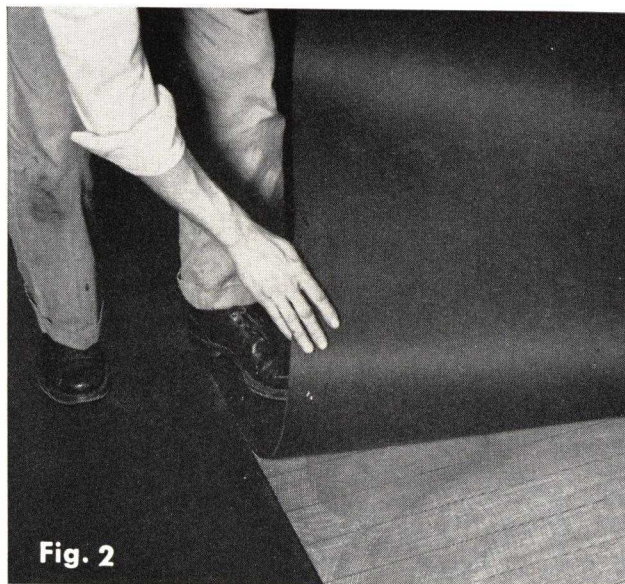


Fig. 2

## HOW TO LAY OUT THE ROOM

1. Find the center point of each of the end walls and connect these points with a chalk line down the middle of the room.
2. Locate the center of this line, and using a carpenter's square (See Fig. 3) draw a perpendicular.
3. On this perpendicular, strike a chalk line connecting the two side walls. The room will then be divided into quarters.
4. Along the chalk lines lay rows of uncemented tiles from the center of the room to a side wall and to an end wall. (See Fig. 4)
5. If the space between the last whole tile and the side wall is less than 2" or more than 8", installation will be easier and the floor will look better if the line down the center of the room is moved 4½" (half the width of the tile) to the right or left. Likewise, if the space between the end wall and the last whole tile is less than 2" or more than 8", the perpendicular cross line should be struck again 4½" to either the left or right.
6. After you have positioned the lines properly, remove the uncemented tiles, and you are ready to start the actual installation of the floor.

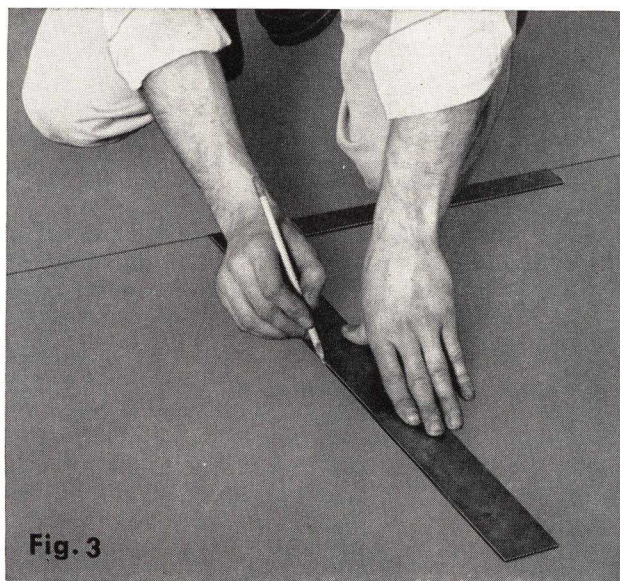


Fig. 3

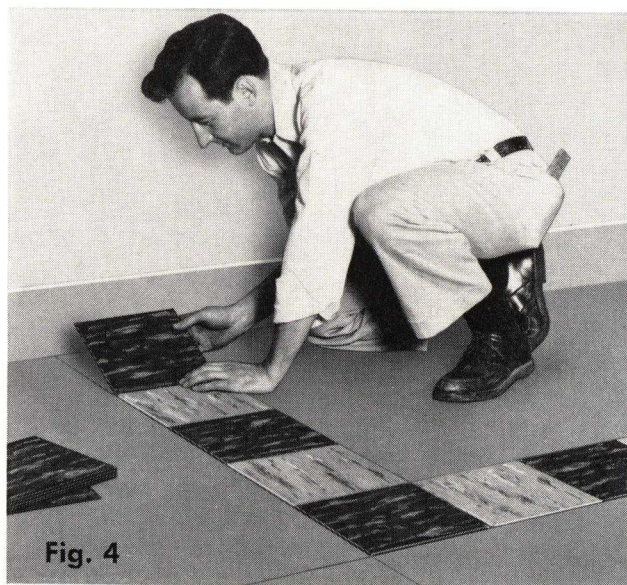


Fig. 4





Fig. 5



Fig. 6

## HOW TO INSTALL THE TILE

1. Using a notched trowel, spread adhesive over approximately one quarter of the room. (See Fig. 5) Armstrong No. S-160 Emulsion may be used over any type of floor, except where excessive moisture conditions exist in concrete subfloors. In that case, Armstrong No. S-90 Asphalt Cement must be used. No. S-160 Emulsion should be allowed to set up for about 60 minutes or until dry to the touch before the tile is laid. Allow S-90 to dry about 30 minutes or until it becomes tacky.

2. Starting at the point determined by your test placement, lay tiles in the adhesive, making sure that the edge tiles are flush with the line and that

each tile is butted against its adjoining tiles. Do not slide tiles into place. Press the tiles firmly into the adhesive as you install them.

3. Cover the first quarter of the room with the exception of the border area where tiles must be cut to fit. Remove any excess adhesive from the surface of the tiles with fine steel wool and water before it has a chance to harden.

4. Repeat in the other three quarters of the room, finishing the entire center area before starting to cut and fit the border tiles.

5. If the tiles are not seated firmly in the adhesive, because of unevenness, warm tiles slightly with a heat lamp or blowtorch and rub firmly with a damp cloth.



Fig. 7



Fig. 8

## HOW TO FIT BORDER TILES

1. Place a loose tile exactly on top of the last full tile in any row. Make sure the grain is running in the right direction for the border tile in that row. On top of this, place a third tile and slide it until it butts against the wall.

2. Using the edge of the top tile as a guide, score the tile under it with a linoleum knife. (See Fig. 7)

3. Snap the tile along this line and you will have

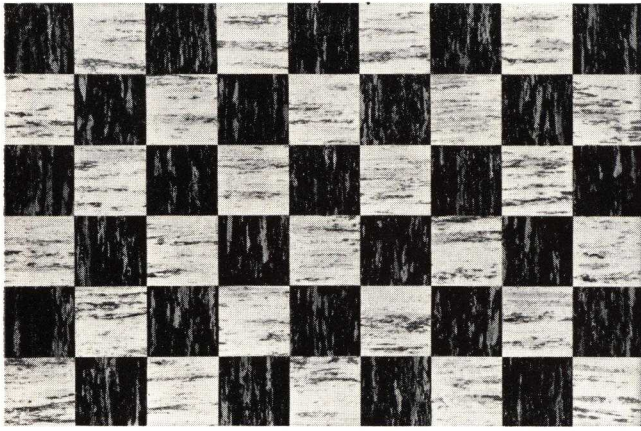
a piece that will fit neatly in the border space.

4. Test this piece for size, but don't spread adhesive until all border tiles around the entire room have been cut to proper size.

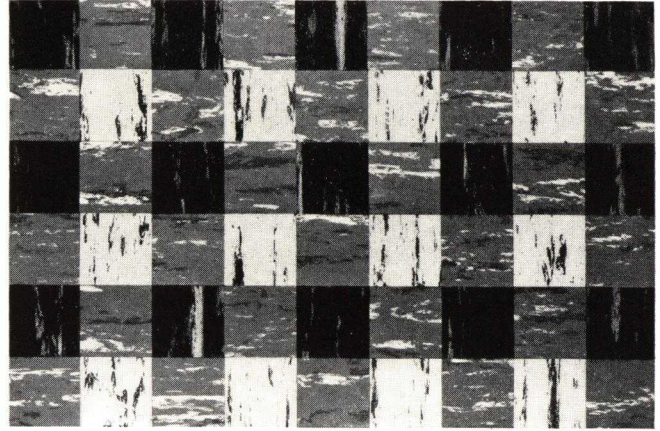
5. To fit tile around pipes or other irregularities, make a pattern of the proper shape from paper or cardboard and trace this on the tile. Then heat the tile with a blowtorch, an infrared lamp, or in the oven, and it can be cut with a knife. (See Fig. 8)



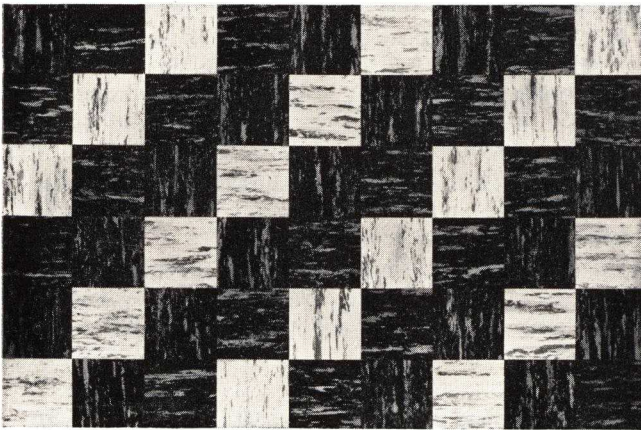
## Floor Design Suggestions for Armstrong Asphalt Tile



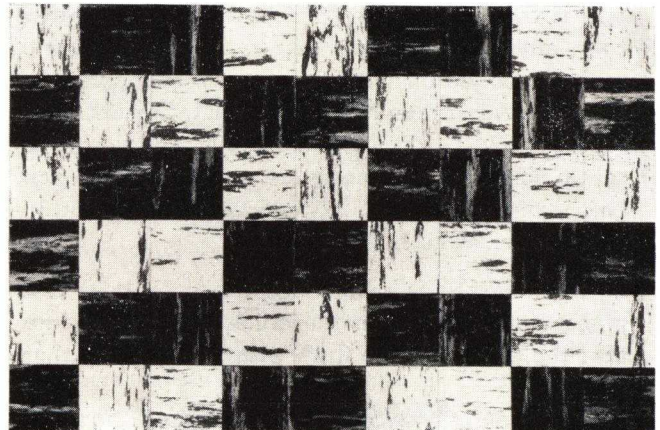
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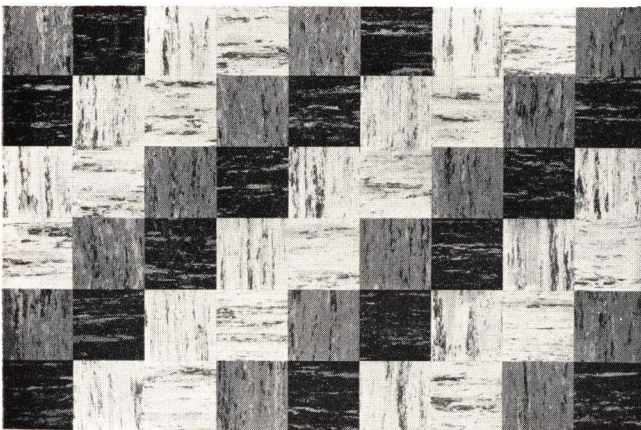
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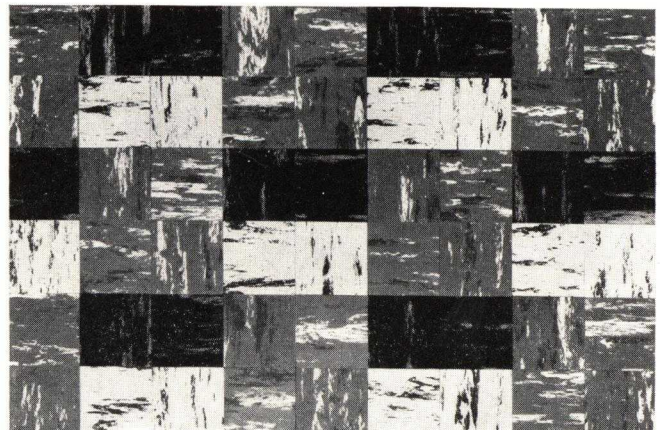
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