thermofix® PRO

INSTALLATION MANUAL

THERMOFIX PRO

PN 5428/2025



fatrafloor.com

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1. GENERAL PART

The instructions are intended for laying Thermofix PRO components.

These high-quality components have the character of luxury floor coverings. Their appearance and durability meet the most stringent evaluation criteria.

Thermofix PRO tiles are manufactured in sizes 1200 × 180 mm, 1829 × 180 mm and 900 × 300 mm with patterns imitating natural materials.

Thermofix PRO flooring is designed for all stress levels according to the EN ISO 10874 classification.

It can be used in residential, commercial and light industrial applications.

1.1 THERMOFIX PRO PACKAGING

	DIMENSIONS (mm)	PIECES PER CARTON	QUANTITY IN CARTON (m²)	CARTON WEIGHT (kg)
		THICKNESS 2.0 mm	THICKNESS 2.0 mm	THICKNESS 2.0 mm
PLANKS	1200 × 180	20	4.32	13.5
	1829 × 180	14	4.61	14.5
TILES	900 × 300	16	4.32	13.5

2. SUBSTRATES

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

A flawless subfloor is a prerequisite for professional workmanship and floor covering installation.
In principle, the subfloor must have the following properties before the floor covering is laid: it must be level, 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. However, the floor installer's inspection of compliance with the information specified in the construction project in the actual execution of the floor structure mainly concerns the inspection of the quality of the substrate surfaces and their moisture content. The requirements for the quality of substrates are specified in ČSN 74 4505. If the substrates do not meet the prescribed quality in terms of flatness or strength, it is necessary to use levelling compounds suitable for the specific application and type of substrate. 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 to determine the moisture content of the substrate,
- hardness tester for determining the hardness of the substrate,
- Thermometers and hygrometers for measuring indoor climate.

2.1 APPLICATION ON SUBSTRATES EQUIPPED WITH UNDERFLOOR HEATING SYSTEMS

When laying floor coverings on an underfloor heating system, the system 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 a temperature of (45±5) °C is reached, which is then 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 then the residual moisture is 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.

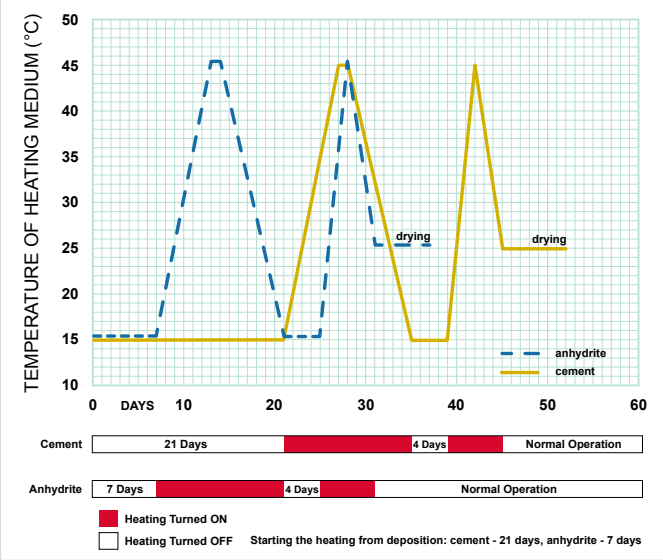
The sampling points for measurement must be marked when laying the heating pipes. The maximum permissible residual moisture is 1.64% CM for cement screeds and 0.4% CM for anhydrite screeds. If the permissible residual moisture is not achieved, it is necessary to continue heating to a medium temperature of (45±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.
Installation must be carried out immediately after the permissible residual moisture has been reached. If more than 7 days have elapsed between the moisture test and installation, or if wet processes (painting, etc.) have taken place during this time, we recommend taking a new moisture measurement with a CM device. During installation, we recommend maintaining a surface temperature of approx. +18 °C. The temperature must be maintained at this level until the adhesive has hardened. Starting the underfloor heating system earlier may cause the residual moisture in the adhesive to evaporate and may 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 the maximum surface temperature must not exceed 28 °C.
- Adhesives suitable for underfloor heating must be used.
- The floor can be used after the adhesive has hardened.

CM device



Example of a floor heating start-up diagram



2.2 CONCRETE SUBSTRATES

The surface of the substrates must meet the requirements specified in point 2 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 the surface layers of screeds under the wear layer of plastic coverings in offices is 1.0 MPa, and 0.8 MPa for non-traffic surfaces. The surface of cement screeds is usually 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 without basements unless they are sufficiently insulated against moisture from below, or in rooms with underfloor heating systems if the surface temperature exceeds +28 °C.

2.3 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 now 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 surfaces without joints.
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 installer must observe the following instructions and principles.
To determine the curing time required to achieve the permissible residual moisture content, the following empirical rule applies to AFE with a thickness of up to 40 mm: approximately 1 week of curing per 10 mm. For AFE thicknesses above 40 mm, the curing time increases more than proportionally, i.e. approximately two weeks for every additional 10 mm of screed thickness. These values are based on practical experience under normal climatic conditions. Under exceptional climatic conditions, such as high air humidity, the empirical rule cannot be applied. For AFE thicknesses of 7 cm and above, the time required to achieve an acceptable level of residual moisture is extremely long.
Use the carbide method – CM device – to determine the residual moisture content of substrates. The residual moisture content of unheated AFE substrates must not exceed 0.5% CM when laying floor coverings. In the case of substrates with underfloor heating, the moisture content must not exceed 0.4% CM.
Electric moisture meters are not suitable and can only be used to locate 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, we usually skim coat anhydrite CA-C20-F4 (AE20). If there are unstable and defective areas on the surface, they must be repaired.

2.4 MAGNESITE SCREEDS

Magnesite screed is made from caustic magnesite, additives (quartz, wood or cork flour) 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.

2.5 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.

2.6 SUBSTRATES FROM OLD FLOOR COVERINGS

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. Apply a trowel with suitable penetration to the cleaned substrate. Removed floor coverings must be disposed of in an environmentally friendly manner.

2.7 OTHER SUBSTRATES

For other base layers or to consult on the selected procedure, please do not hesitate to contact a technician from the manufacturer of the construction chemicals or board system (e.g. Fermacell). We recommend that the materials (penetration, levelling compound, adhesive) be sourced from a single supplier.

3. TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT

A qualified floor installer 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 installer, the size of the installation and the scope of the required preparation.

4. PREPARING THE SUBFLOOR BEFORE INSTALLATION FLOOR COVERINGS

The bonding of components 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.

4.1 CHECKING THE CONDITION OF THE EXISTING SUBSTRATE

Check the condition of the substrate and remove any defects in accordance with ČSN 74 4505 Floors – Common provisions. Floor coverings must not be laid on old flooring (migration of plasticisers, i.e. affecting the physical and mechanical properties of the product). Any 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 against the formation of dew point (cold). In case of doubt, it is necessary to have the condition of the waterproofing 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 (manufacturer's technical data sheet).

4.2 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 self-levelling compound – the minimum thickness of the compound is 2.5 mm, or 3 mm on non-absorbent substrates.

4.3 SMOOTHING 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. Possible errors, such as exceeding the residual moisture in the substrate, poorly performed levelling or failure to comply with technological procedures, can affect the quality of the overall installation. These defects cannot be the subject of a floor covering complaint. 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.

5. 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 manufacturer's specified technological procedure before laying the floor or contact the manufacturer's technical advisory department 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.

6. INSTALLATION OF FLOOR

6.1 CHECKING THE DELIVERY OF MATERIALS

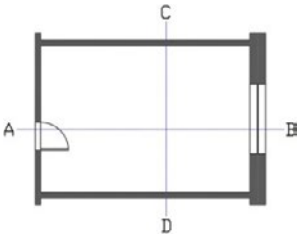
Before installation, check the pattern number, batch number, quantity, and whether the cardboard packaging is damaged. Open several boxes at random to verify that the delivered goods correspond to the order. Failure to follow the directional arrows during installation may cause optical differences in the surface gloss. The absence of an arrow on the underside of the floor covering is grounds for a complaint and subsequent replacement of the parts. Visible defects in the installed floor covering and defects caused by mixed batches, damage, failure to follow the starting line (deviations), failure to lay the flooring according to the directional arrows, failure to follow the instructions in the technical data sheet and the laying instructions of the manufacturer Fatra, a.s., cannot be claimed from the flooring manufacturer. These are defects caused by incorrect installation. Claims cannot be made for mechanical damage during transport, improper handling, storage and after installation.

6.2 ACCLIMATISATION OF FLOORING PARTS BEFORE INSTALLATION

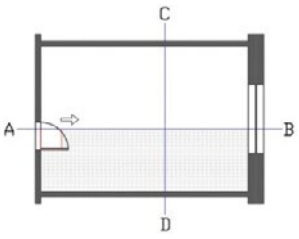
At least 24 hours before installation, the pieces must be acclimatised in a horizontal position (do not lean them against a wall). The boxes may be stacked at a maximum height of 5 pieces and at least 50 cm from the wall. Acclimatisation takes place under conditions suitable for installing floor coverings. The air temperature must be between (18-28) °C, and the substrate temperature must be at least (18-25) °C and relative air 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.

6.3 MEASURING AND MARKING THE AREA

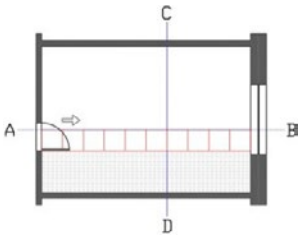
- Measure the room in both directions.
- Use a chalk line or laser to mark perpendicular lines A-B and C-D. These starting lines are usually a guide for the direction and starting point of installation.
- Check that there are no pieces that are too small at the edges of the room. If this is the case, move the starting line in one direction or the other. Mark the starting line with a pencil; vacuuming will usually remove the chalk lines.



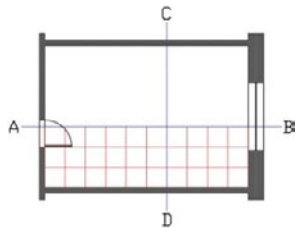
1 – Measuring the room



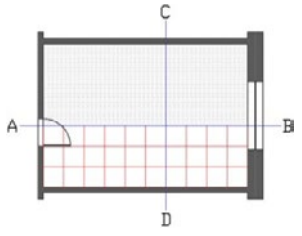
2 – Applying adhesiv to the marked area



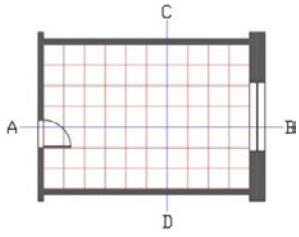
3 – Laying the first row of tiles along the starting line



4 – Laying the first part and rolling



5 – Applying adhesive to the second part



6 – Laying the second part and rolling the entire surface of the room

The regular shape of the pieces, especially when contrasting colours are used, can emphasise deviations from the building's axes, which underlines the need for careful planning of the appearance. Lay the pieces loosely to test the final impression and achieve a satisfactory appearance of the floor from all angles.

6.4 APPLICATION OF ADHESIVE AND PANELS

The gluing of the tiles is the last 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 the procedures recommended by the manufacturer.
Use specially designed adhesives for bonding vinyl components, not universal adhesives. The floor covering must be glued over the entire surface to the levelling compound, as specified in the manufacturer's technical data sheet, to ensure adequate adhesion, to prevent gaps (joints) between the slats and to avoid imprints 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 exposed to 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 vinyl components. The use of universal adhesives with a permanently flexible bond is not suitable, as the lower strength of the flexible bond can cause gaps between the slats and imprints in the adhesive. This will prevent unwanted gaps and imprints, which are not subject to complaint. Start gluing the parts from the starting line, which can begin at the wall or anywhere in the room, depending on the gluing method chosen. Overlaps on the bond must be at least the width of the slat (e.g. 180 mm for Thermofix PRO Wood, 300 mm for Thermofix PRO Stone). Do not apply the joint to the joint on the slats, but only to the bond. Incorrect adherence to the starting line or its absence can lead to the opening of joints, which should be tight and gap-free. Any incorrect laying technique can lead to the formation of joints if the component is not positioned accurately and shifts. Also observe the perimeter expansion joints 5 mm from vertical structures, and the structural expansion joints must also be maintained throughout the entire height of the floor. Mix the pieces from several boxes for a random pattern and check the appearance continuously to avoid any complaints.

Cutting of perimeter components takes place simultaneously with laying. After shortening the component, it is necessary to turn the cut side towards the wall so that an expansion gap of approx. 5 mm is maintained. We adhere to this expansion for all penetrating or connecting structures (e.g. heating, other types of floor coverings).

It is necessary to maintain a uniform laying direction according to the arrows on the underside of the components, with the investor's approval. Failure to maintain the same laying direction as the directional arrows is not subject to complaint. Roll the vinyl components continuously during installation.

6.5 ROLLING THE FLOOR

Before rolling the surface, thoroughly remove all dirt and vacuum the floor. Immediately after laying the pieces or a complete section, the material must be inspected against the light, possibly from multiple sides and angles, in order to detect any visual defects that were not apparent during the detailed inspection of the pieces, and then rolled using a 50 kg sectional pressure roller (rolling comb of a toothed trowel). Rolling is necessary. Perform continuously during installation, as this will ensure even distribution of the adhesive across the surface. It is important to press the piece firmly against the substrate to remove any air pockets (eliminating localised pressure points) and achieve good contact between the pieces and the substrate, i.e. full adhesion of the piece. This operation must be repeated after (1-4) hours.

6.6 FINISHING

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

Finishing elements:

- Plastic, wooden and metal skirtings for finishing on wall structures
- Expansion profiles
- Transition profiles for connecting different types of surfaces
- Rosettes for penetrating structures
- Stair profiles, etc.

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

6.7 FLOORING SKIRTING



Before painting the walls, remove the upper part of the skirting boards, including the connectors. Cover the skirting boards, including the lower part, in a suitable manner, preferably with microten foil. Do not stick any adhesive covering tape to the skirtings, as the adhesive will dry and be difficult to remove, which may affect the final appearance of the skirtings.



If paint gets on the skirtings, wipe it off immediately and clean with a damp cloth and soapy water. The profiles are used as interior floor skirtings, corner covers, profiles for refrigerated boxes, suspended ceiling profiles, etc.

The profiles can be used in a temperature range of (5-40) °C.

Use soapy water or mild detergent to clean the profiles. Do not use any aggressive agents, such as concentrated detergents, products containing abrasives, alkalis or high levels of organic solvents and degreasing agents. Do not apply excessive pressure when cleaning to avoid damaging the decor. Avoid mechanical damage (e.g. robotic vacuum cleaner); mechanical damage, misuse and poor maintenance are not covered by the warranty.

6.8 CLEANING FLOOR COVERINGS AFTER ND INSTALLATION

After each installation of floor and wall coverings, it is necessary and important to perform the first basic cleaning according to the manufacturer's instructions (e.g. Dr. Schutz Group, Bona) and to familiarise users with the correct use and maintenance (see handover protocol, maintenance section on the websites of the manufacturers Dr. Schutz Group, Bona).

7. MAINTENANCE

After laying the floor covering, it is necessary and important to perform initial basic cleaning in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions (e.g. Dr. Schutz Group, Bona) using a product suitable for PVC flooring with a PUR protective layer. No further varnishing or waxing is necessary. In specific cases of application where there is a high degree of wear or where extreme maintenance conditions are required, we recommend applying an additional protective layer of a suitable product for vinyl flooring with a PUR protective layer.

The durability of the floor depends not only on the degree of wear and tear during use, but also on the method of care and maintenance. Only use products suitable for PVC with a PUR layer (e.g. Dr. Schutz Group, Bona). Follow the product manufacturer's instructions and consult technical advisors if necessary.

For routine cleaning, do not use any aggressive agents or agents that reduce the surface tension of water (e.g. common detergents, products containing abrasives, alkalis or high levels of organic solvents and degreasing agents). Dirt acts like sandpaper and can damage your floor! Dust and dirt can be removed using a suitable method (sweeping or vacuuming with a hard floor nozzle) and cleaning agents (dry mop, vacuum cleaner) should be removed manually. Regular cleaning should be carried out dry or damp using suitable neutral cleaning agents.

Steam mops and steam cleaners are prohibited.

8. 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.
- Comply with the prescribed values according to ČSN 74 4505 Floors – Common Provisions and the Installation Regulations 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. The values are not added together.
- 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.
- Before gluing the floor covering, the underfloor heating must be switched off for 48 hours. It is necessary to perform 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 (15-30) °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 the floor tiles to rise above +28 °C. It is necessary to protect the floor covering with suitable shading techniques during the application of the underlay and final installation (window film, external blinds, awnings, etc.).
- Direct ultraviolet (UV) solar radiation 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.
- When using the floor covering normally, the underfloor heating system must be set so that the temperature of the subfloor does not exceed +28 °C.
- 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. Scratchnomore 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 at a pressure of 5 MPa. Do not stress the floor covering or floor in any way that is contrary to the KP 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 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 completed correctly (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.

9. QUALITY CONTROL AND EVALUATION FLOORING

ČSN 74 4505 applies to floor acceptance. The appearance of the floor is assessed visually from a standing position (i.e. from a height of 160 cm) under normal lighting conditions. When evaluating, it is necessary to exclude views against the light (the light source must be located behind the observer). The finished flooring must not show any warping or other deformations.

9.1 COMPLAINTS

Fatra, a.s. Napajedla, as a manufacturer of floor coverings, handles complaints regarding defects in quality, quantity and workmanship within the scope of its liability for defects under the relevant purchase agreement. The warranty does not cover defects caused by improper handling, transport and/or improper storage and/or improper application of the PN 5428/2025 laying instructions. The buyer is obliged to notify the seller of any defects in the goods without delay and to provide credible evidence thereof.

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 made for such scratches.

10. RULES FOR USE OF THE PRODUCT AFTER INSTALLATION

- Ensure effective measures are in place to catch dirt - so-called cleaning zones.
- Floor coverings must not be laid in rooms that are not sufficiently insulated against moisture and temperature changes.
- If further work is to be carried out in a room with laid floor covering, ensure protection against damage, preferably with hard boards that effectively protect against mechanical influences.
- Do not move furniture across the floor.
- Prevent sharp-edged objects from moving across the floor surface, as they may cause damage by scratching (stones, grains of sand, vacuum cleaner nozzles, children's toys, pets, etc.). Mechanical damage after installation cannot be claimed under warranty.
- Furniture legs should be fitted with functional protective devices (e.g. Scratchnomore glides), soft plastic glides, felt pads, 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 castors – soft plastic on a hard core, or use protective PET pads designed for mobile furniture. For transport and work trolleys, use polyurethane castors.
- 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 KP 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 wear layer when in prolonged contact with the floor covering.

  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 that the recommended air temperature is between (15-30) °C and the 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 floor heating temperature 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).

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

11. RESISTANCE TO CHEMICALS

The flooring is highly resistant to weak and diluted acids, alkalis and soaps. Petroleum products and strong acids do not cause damage if the relevant spillage is rinsed off immediately. Ketones, chlorinated solvents and other solvents must not come into contact with the flooring. However, if this happens, the damage can be minimised by rinsing immediately with water. The flooring may only be loaded after the chemical residues have completely evaporated. Some chemicals contain very strong dyes that can stain the flooring even after brief contact. Rubber products (mostly dark and coloured rubber - rubber wheels, equipment protectors, shoe soles, etc.) in contact with the flooring can cause an irreversible colour change in the wear layer, which manifests itself as yellowing, browning or even blackening of the flooring surface at the point of contact with the rubber product. Where these types of materials are used, we recommend dark-coloured flooring to minimise the risk of staining. The tables below provide an overview of the general chemical resistance of floor coverings (see note for description of test method).

11.1 ORGANIC SUBSTANCES

TYPE OF CHEMICAL	EFFECT	PRECAUTIONS
Aldehydes	The flooring is affected after a few minutes.	Wipe immediately.
Esters		
Halogenated hydrocarbons		
Ketones		
Alcohols	After a few days, plasticisers leak out, causing the material to shrink and become brittle.	Wipe up immediately.
Ethers		
Glycols		
Hydrocarbons (aromatic and aliphatic)		
Kerosene		
Edible oil		

11.2 WATER SOLUTIONS

TYPE OF CHEMICAL	EFFECT	PRECAUTIONS
Weak acids and alkalis	No effect.	
Strong alkalis	Damages the shine and may cause discolouration of some shades.	Dilute and remove.
Strong acids	Prolonged contact may cause discolouration.	Dilute and remove immediately.
Dyes (indicator)	Contact may cause discolouration.	Dilute and remove immediately.

Note: Chemical resistance is tested by contact with the chemical for 24 hours at room temperature +21 °C, followed by washing with cold water.

thermofix® PRO

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