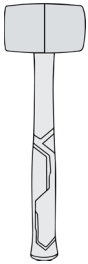


## EVOTile Installation Guide

### TOOLS REQUIRED



**Rubber Mallet**



**Chalk Line**  
(optional)

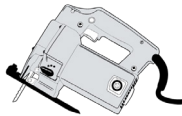


**Metal 1m Ruler**

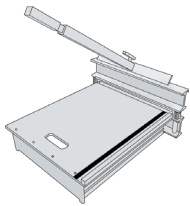
### CUTTING TOOLS (Choice)



**Utility Knife**  
Concave blade



**Jigsaw/Bandsaw**  
Coarse wood blade



**Magnum Shear - min 20" width**  
Available from a few hire shops.

### CUTTING TIPS

✚ The preferred and safest method is to use a powered jig saw. Use a rough/medium wood blade.

✚ Always wear cut proof gloves.

✚ If using a blade then a concave blade makes cutting through tiles easier and safer. Avoid using a standard utility blade. The tiles will cut easier in warmer weather.

✚ When using a utility knife, score the cutting line several times and then bend/fold the tile back and forth until it breaks away.

### BEFORE YOU START

#### Heat Expansion

Any PVC tiles can expand and contract with changes in temperature. Areas of tile that are exposed to a heat source\* may expand causing tiles to push against each other at the joints. It is advisable to glue the tiles in these areas. We recommend using Uzin – MK 92S, following the manufacturer's instructions.

**\*Heat sources include but are not limited to:** Direct sunlight (south facing garage with the doors open), catalytic converters, showrooms with large south facing windows.

#### Outdoor Usage

The EVOTile range is not suitable for outdoor use.

#### Large Goods Vehicles and Tight Turning Circles

EVOTile is perfect for cars, motorhomes etc. But heavy commercial operations, where heavy vehicles could be steered tightly on the tiles, may cause some jointing issues. We strongly advise you to test our 7mm thick tiles with these types of vehicles before making a purchasing decision. You may also consider using an adhesive in these situations.

#### Staining From Rubber Tyres

It is possible for tyres to stain EVOTile. This is caused by a chemical reaction between the anti-oxidant used in some rubbers and the plasticiser used in vinyl.

We strongly advise that you use darker tiles, such as black or graphite, to reduce the visibility of any stains.

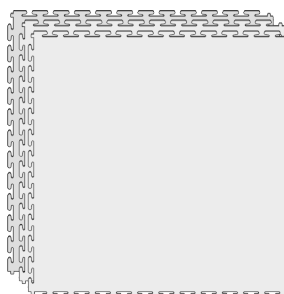
If you prefer lighter tiles, then you might consider dark strips of tiles where the tyres will sit. These can look very effective if the darker tiles are well-positioned.

### PREPARATION

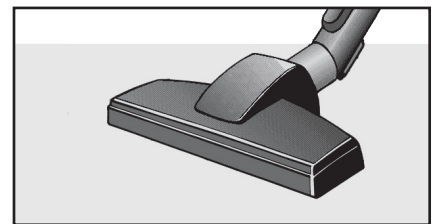
Allow tiles to acclimatise in the room for 24 hours as described in step 2 below. The optimum installation temperature is 15°C. You might consider warming the garage overnight a little to help achieve this.

If installation has to take place at a temperature below 15°C, ensure the tiles acclimatise to the ambient temperature of the room before starting. Leave a larger expansion gap than the recommended 5mm between the tiles and any fixed point. Tiles may be more susceptible to the effects of heat expansion if laid in cold temperatures, and they will be harder to cut.

15 °C



**Step 1:** Sweep or vacuum the floor to remove any loose impediments. Remove any high points in the floor and fill any holes with a suitable floor repair compound.



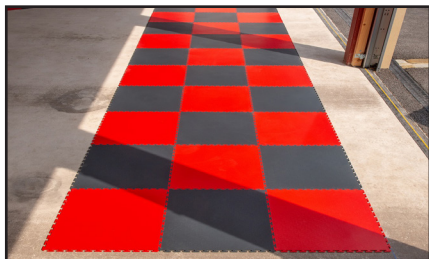
**Step 2:** Split the pallet into several stacks and place them around the area. They will acclimatise quicker, and will be easier to access during installation.



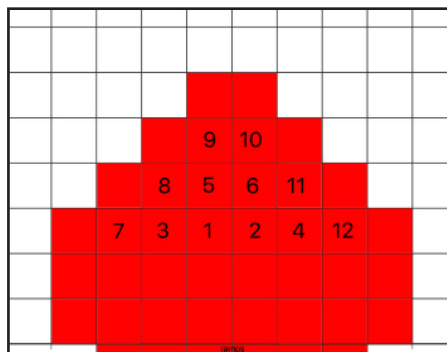
## STARTING OUT

**Step 1:** It's important that tiles are kept square during installation. Every room has a different starting point, though usually this is the garage entrance. If you can, identify a straight wall or edge to work from. Snap a **straight** chalk or laser line 1-1.5m away from the wall. **In most cases, ramps are used** at the garage entrance as shown to the right.

**Step 2:** Begin fitting the tiles together creating one row of EVOTile against the straight line or edge to work from. Centralise the row carefully left and right considering the cuts to be made on either side.



**Step 4:** Continue to add tiles forming a pyramid (Refer to the numbering system below).



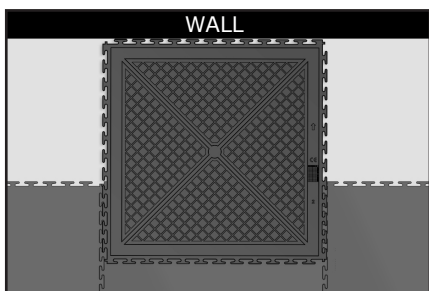
**Step 5:** Continue to build the pyramid adding one full size tile to the end of each row until the room is covered.

When you can no longer lay any more full sized tiles, cut the remaining tiles to fit using our cutting instructions below.

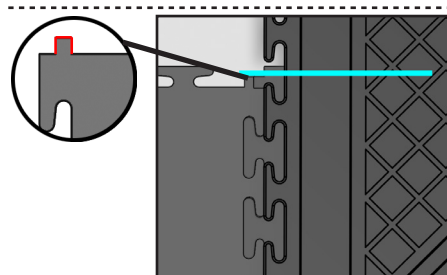


## CUTTING TILES

To make a cut, turn a tile over and place it on top of an installed tile. Push it against the wall or object as shown below.



Every tile has a small **square marker** in each corner. Using the edge of this marker **as a guide**, mark the tile you are cutting with a pen. Do the same on both sides.



Join the two marks together with a metal ruler to create a cutting line. Cut the tile using your preferred method. When the tile is flipped, it should fit leaving a 5mm gap between the edge of the tile and the wall. Continue until you have completed the remaining cuts.

Stand back and admire your handiwork transforming your garage floor.

For a perfect appearance, you could finish the edges with a bead of silicon or fit skirting boards.

If you have any concerns about fitting your floor, you can contact us here:  
**+44 (0)1743 742028 or [sales@garagepride.co.uk](mailto:sales@garagepride.co.uk)**

## FOR THE PERFECT FINISH

- + Leave an expansion gap (minimum of 5mm) between the tiles and any fixed point
- + Don't force tiles together - if they don't fit together easily, something is wrong
- + Undercut wooden doorjambes and slip the tiles underneath
- + Use ramps to create safe transitions into the room
- + Glue the tiles if they are exposed to direct heat (refer to Page 1 - Heat Expansion)

## Cleaning & Maintenance

Vacuum or sweep your floor regularly. Use a rotary scrubber dryer or flat head mop.

**Contact us for more information on cleaning kits and adhesives.**