1. Preparation & Acclimatisation

Proper preparation is critical to the performance and longevity of the Superstrata system. The subfloor must be structurally sound, clean, dry, and flat to SR2 tolerance (maximum 3mm deviation under a 2m straight edge).

- Remove all dust, debris, paint, oil, or existing floor coverings.
- Ensure concrete subfloors are fully cured (typically 28 days) and moisture levels are within acceptable limits.
- Move all tiles into the installation environment at least 24 hours prior to installation to allow them to acclimatise to the ambient temperature and humidity.

2. Required Tools

- Heavy-duty utility knife with rigid straight blades (have spare blades ready)
- Metal straight edge or ruler (minimum 1m length)
- Measuring tape and ballpoint pen/chalk for marking
- Wooden batten (for placing under tiles during cutting)
- Contact adhesive and spatula (only if a bonded installation is specified)

3. Installation Layout

Superstrata interlocking tiles must be laid in a 'half-brick' (stretcher bond) pattern. This configuration maximises the structural integrity of the floor, prevents four corners meeting at a single point, and ensures the tightest possible compression between tiles.

4. The Connector System

The high impact base, designed for shock absorption and sound reduction, features holes for the connector system. A connector piece is positioned at intervals of 20cm, resulting in an average of 5 connectors per half square metre tile. This secures the tile placement once connected and allows for a free-floating system achieved without the need for adhesive or complex installation techniques.

5. Step-by-Step Installation

1. Plot a laser line or draw a chalk line in the centre of the room.
2. Start with laying out the first row of tiles along this line.

3. Lay the first tile upside down on the floor and push in all connectors (use rubber mallet).
4. Now turn the tile with the right side up and position it about 95cm away from the wall or profile, against the line.
5. For all following tiles, you will need to place connectors on two or three sides of the tile as they need to be pushed into the free connector pins of the previous tile.
6. Flip and position the tiles in the correct place.
7. Use a soft rubber mallet to fix the tiles onto the connectors to minimise visible seams.
8. When progressing to new rows, make sure to install the tiles in a half brick pattern rather than corner to corner.
9. Work your way in rows towards the left and right outer sides of the area.
10. Finish all complete tiles first, only then start the tiles that need to be cut.
11. Measure the remaining space where the cut tile has to fit.
12. Using a straight edge ruler, mark the cutting lines and cut them with a suitable utility knife then firmly place into position.
13. To neatly finish an open end or transition to another floor type, use the matching edge and corner pieces available. These also use connectors to keep in place. For best results, adhesive is recommended on all edges and corners.

6. Cutting Guidelines

Rubber tiles are dense and require proper technique to cut cleanly and safely:

- Place a wooden batten under the tile directly beneath your cut line. This opens up the cut as you score it, preventing the blade from binding.
- Do not attempt to cut through the tile in a single pass.
- Make an initial light score line using the metal straight edge.
- Make 3 to 4 subsequent passes, applying more pressure each time, keeping the blade perfectly perpendicular to the tile.

7. Maintenance & Cleaning

Regular maintenance ensures the longevity and aesthetic appearance of your Superstrata floor.

- Daily: Vacuum or sweep to remove loose dirt and debris.
- Weekly: Damp mop using a pH-neutral floor cleaner diluted in warm water. Do not use excessive water.
- Deep Clean: For commercial environments, use a cylindrical brush scrubber dryer machine periodically.
- Avoid: Never use bleach, solvents, acidic cleaners, or petroleum-based products as these will degrade the rubber.