

IKO Floorstar-L – Light Duty Mastic Asphalt Flooring

Description

IKO Floorstar-L is designed to be laid in one coat within the range of 15mm to 20mm thick. It is suitable for a wide range of floor conditions where point loading will not occur or where shallow indentations are acceptable. It is suitable for shop floors to take racks, light assembly factory floors for foot traffic only or domestic floors. IKO Floorstar-L can also be used as an underlay for other floor finishes.

Product Code

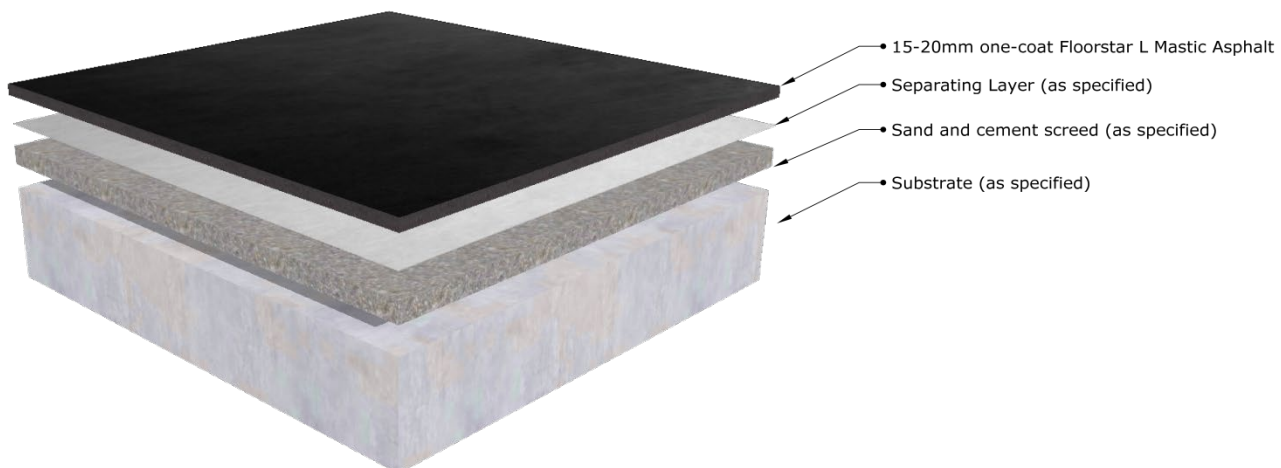
Block (20kg)	42010000
Hot Charge	52010000



Product Information

Suitable for the following:

- Underlays for other floor coverings, shop floors (to take fixed racks) light assembly factory floors (foot traffic only), domestic floors (see note 1) (Consultation with IKO Technical Services essential).
- *Note 1.* Floorstar-L – laid 15-20mm thickness in one coat. If the flooring is to be laid in open or unheated buildings during the winter months or the temperature is expected to drop below 10°C, then the use of Floorstar-L is accepted for domestic use, but its reduced resistance to indentation must be recognised.



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Bases for IKO Floorstar-L

Most forms of solid construction will provide a suitable base for IKO Floorstar L.

Concrete

Concrete surfaces, free from cracks or indentation, provide an excellent base for the application of flooring asphalt. They should be designed and constructed in accordance with the recommendations in BS 8204: Part 1. In the case of uneven concrete a levelling coat of asphalt or sand cement screed may be necessary.

Concrete beams and hollow tiles

Where the base on which the flooring asphalt is to be laid is of precast concrete beams, hollow beams or hollow tiles, a sand and cement screed designed in accordance with BS 8204: Part 1 may be required.

Stone flags, quarry tiles or brick floors

Old floors of these types can form a good base to receive asphalt flooring. However, it may be necessary to provide a levelling coat of asphalt to take up irregularities in the surface.

Timber boarding

Asphalt can be laid over timber boarded floors providing the structure is free from deflection. Minor deflection can be catered for by the inclusion of a 10mm cushion coat of roofing or tanking asphalt. In all cases a separating membrane of black sheathing felt is required.

Metal floors

A thin coat of bituminous primer must be applied by the asphalter after the surface has been prepared. The asphalt is laid direct without the use of a separating membrane and to compensate for deflection a 10mm roofing or tanking layer should be specified as a cushion coat.

Base Separating membrane

- Concrete to BS8204 Part 1 with DPC below Glass fibre tissue.
- Concrete to BS8204 Part 1 without DPC below Glass fibre tissue
- Quarry Tiles Laid direct Stone flags Bricks to earth Glass fibre tissue
- Timber floor Black sheathing felt with 10mm Roofstar underlay coat

The purpose of a Black Sheathing Felt or Glass Fibre Tissue separating membrane is to isolate the mastic asphalt from the base to allow for any relative movement between them. It also helps to prevent the formation of blisters and 'blowing' of asphalt. The separating membrane is laid loose with 50mm laps. Correct selection of the separating membrane is very important.

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Application of Floorstar-L

The application of Floorstar-L should be in general accordance with BS 8204: Part 5.

Preparation

Floorstar-L blocks should be re-melted in a purpose made mastic asphalt mixer. When it has attained a molten condition it should be agitated continuously to ensure a uniform consistency. The recommended maximum re-melt temperature of 230°C should not be exceeded for prolonged periods.

Floorstar-L can be delivered to site in purpose built hot charge tankers capable of holding up to 18 tonnes of ready to use product.

Laying

The area to be covered is divided into bays of convenient size. The molten asphalt is then spread by means of a wooden float. Timber or metal gauges are used to obtain the required thickness. Floorstar-L is normally laid in one coat and special care is taken in effecting junctions between bays to provide a smooth and even surface. For suspended floors where wet processes will occur two coats are normally necessary, the first coat being an underlay of roofing or tanking asphalt. Minor shrinkage may occur to this grade during the cooling period.

Falls to clear water

Where wet processes or regular cleaning of the floor is a user requirement it is essential that careful consideration be given to the provision of adequate falls to channels and gullies to prevent ponding.

Protection of the surface

The floor should not be subjected to traffic until the Floorstar-L has cooled to ambient temperature. The finished asphalt surface should be protected against damage from following trades and special care should be taken to avoid spillage of solvents, diesel fuel or paints. Concrete, mortar, cement grout or plaster should not be mixed directly on the flooring.

Approximate Coverage

Asphalt Thickness	m ² per Tonne
15mm	27
20mm	20

Skid Resistance

	Sand Rubbed Finish	Crimped Finish
TRRL Rubber (Dry)	84	87
TRRL Rubber (Wet)	55	74

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Decorative Floor Finishes

One of the main advantages in selecting Floorstar-L as an underlay is that the desired floor finish may be laid within a few hours of application of the mastic asphalt, eliminating waiting time for the floor screed and concrete floor to dry out. In the case of refurbishment of existing properties, the floor finishes can be installed as soon as the Floorstar-L has cooled to ambient temperature, ensuring minimum disturbance to the occupants of the building.

Floor Finish Adhesives

It is important that any adhesives used are specifically recommended by the manufacturer of the floor finish material and are also compatible with mastic asphalt flooring if in direct contact. A thin latex screed is normally required prior to the application of adhered floor coverings.

Movement joints

Allowance should be made for movement joints in mastic asphalt flooring where such joints are incorporated in the base on which the asphalt is applied. Where floors will be cleaned by washing down, or are in wet process areas, movement joints should not be located at low points of falls or near to gullies or channels.

If a proprietary movement joint system is used it is essential to ensure that it is capable of accepting the expected type of traffic and degree of movement, that the materials of which it is made are compatible with mastic asphalt and that a secure and watertight joint can be made between the movement joint and the combined mastic asphalt waterproofing and flooring.

Where joints in the concrete base or screed are liable to move, they should be carried through the base and/or screed and the mastic asphalt to the floor surface by means of a proprietary movement joint profile. These vary in depth and thickness. Movement joint profiles should also be used between mastic asphalt and other types of flooring, and centrally over supporting beams and walls of suspended floors.

Repairs and maintenance

Floorstar-L requires periodic, routine attention to obtain the maximum service and to maintain the best decorative effects. The user should be guided by the advice of the manufacturer in the selection of suitable cleaning agents and polishes for the maintenance of the floor finish. Polishes should be of the emulsion type, free from solvents. Polishes in which wax is prepared in a paste form with a solvent should not be used.

Superficial dirt can normally be removed by washing or scrubbing with warm water and suitable mild detergents. When soiling is severe, the addition of a small quantity of washing soda to the warm water may be desirable. After the dirt has been removed the floor should be mopped with clean water. It is essential that all oils, fats and greases be removed as soon as possible. When hosing down, a constant water temperature should be maintained with the water temperature not exceeding 40°C.

All repair work to mastic asphalt flooring must be performed by a specialist mastic asphalt contractor in accordance with the requirements of BS8204:part 5. If it is necessary to remove an area of Floorstar-L, the lines of the cuts should be covered with molten mastic asphalt until the underlying material has softened. The asphalt should not be removed until this has taken place. In no circumstances should a hammer and chisel be used to cut cold mastic asphalt. An angle grinder may, however, be used as an alternative.

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Odour

Floorstar-L odourless after laying.

Vapour Resistivity

The vapour resistivity of Floorstar-L is very high and can be assumed to be not less than 100,000 MN/g. Complies with BRE Report BR414-Protective measures for housing on contaminated land. Additionally mastic asphalt is listed as an approved Radon barrier in BRE Report BR211 (1999 edition) Radon: Protective measures for New Buildings.

Resistance to water

Floorstar-L is impervious to water.

Toxicity

Floorstar-L is non-toxic and does not contain tar.

Disposal

Mastic Asphalt manufactured by IKO can be categorised as '**non-hazardous**' using the Hazardous Waste Assessment Methodology. Category No. 17 03 02 '*bituminous mixture not containing coal tar and tarred products*'. – Hazardous Waste Directive (HWD, Council Directive 91/689/EC).

Recycling

Floorstar-L can be fully recycled.

MSDS

Please refer to the IKO Flooring Grades Safety Data Sheet available from IKO Technical Services or www.ikogroup.co.uk

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