

## Technical Tips & Tricks



# Seamless mineral floor covering – optimal installation

## Modern, seamless appearance – aesthetics and functionality

To achieve the best possible result, several important points must be observed.

### Requirements for the substrate

- **Basic requirement:** The substrate must be prepared so that a design covering could be installed on it. According to DIN 18202, Table 3, Line 4, increased requirements for the flatness of the surface apply.
- **Avoid elevations:** Elevations that have not been carefully removed (e.g. trowel marks) carry the risk that during smoothing of LOBA StyleFloor the layer thickness becomes insufficient and these areas are sanded through. This risk is particularly high in areas with stable leveling compounds, such as edge zones or larger substrate defects.
- **Opacity is ensured by layer thickness:** LOBA StyleFloor offers good opacity due to the S1 trowel blade. If too much material is removed through excessive re-smoothing of certain areas or sanding on substrates that are not sufficiently even, the substrate may shine through the StyleFloor.
- **Joints, cracks, texture, depressions, damage in the substrate:**  
Insufficiently treated joints of linoleum or tile coverings, or the texture of an existing design covering, may become visibly or tactilely apparent in StyleFloor in the above-mentioned cases.



➔ **Tip:** Color-adapted substrate preparation, e.g. a light leveling compound for light LOBA StyleColor shades or a dark leveling compound for dark shades, makes minor workmanship imperfections due to insufficient layer thickness more forgiving..

*Example: Unevenness in the substrate increases the risk of sanding through the StyleFloor.*

### Preparation with LOBA StylePrep – Primer

#### Application:

- **Application tool:** LOBA microfiber roller 100–120
- **Application rate:** 80–120 g/m<sup>2</sup>, depending on the absorbency of the substrate

➔ **Tipp:** The application should not be too heavy, as on weakly or non-absorbent substrates a uniform, thin coat is already sufficient. On smooth and non-absorbent surfaces, 80 g/m<sup>2</sup> is fully adequate. Do not leave puddles or excess material.

- **Wetting:** Ensure full and even wetting of the surface.

## Drying:

- **Drying time:** At least 2 hours.

### Factors that extend the drying time:

#### 1. Substrate: absorbency, residual moisture

Weakly or non-absorbent substrates extend the drying time of the primer. This includes all homogeneous coverings, leveling compounds that have dried for several days and polish heavily during sanding, and leveling compounds that are not dry due to poor environmental conditions or excessive application thickness.

#### 2. Ambient conditions: humidity, temperature, ventilation

High humidity, low temperatures, and inadequate ventilation extend the drying time. Low substrate temperatures can also delay drying.



#### → Important

Primer that has not dried completely (not fully formed and still tacky) may be damaged by foot traffic or compromised if overcoated too early. This can lead to color deviations, footprints, or cracks. Complete drying of StylePrep is essential for the subsequent application of StyleFloor..

## Application of LOBA StyleFloor – Flooring

- **Material temperature:** Both components (Liquid A and Powder B) must not be exposed to excessive heat; ideally acclimatize material at the jobsite. Elevated temperatures significantly reduce pot life and working time.
- **Ambient and substrate temperature:** Must comply with product specifications.
- **Drafts and direct sunlight:** Must be avoided, as they promote premature surface drying and can impair the appearance, especially in transition and connection areas.

## Mixing:

1. Shake liquid component A well.
2. Completely add **StyleFloor Color** additive into liquid component A.

→ **Tip:** It is recommended to place the well-shaken StyleFloor Color bottle upside down into the opening of the canister for 2–3 minutes to ensure complete emptying.

3. Shake the canister containing liquid component A again vigorously to fully homogenize the color additive and liquid component.
4. Pour the liquid component into a mixing bucket.
5. Add powder component B while stirring and mix with LOBA double-paddle mixer for 3 minutes to achieve a homogeneous, lump-free mixture.
6. After a 2-minute maturation period, mix again.

## Application: Trowel blade and master trowel

- Apply the material using a **LOBA S1 trowel blade**.
- Guide the notched trowel as vertically as possible to ensure the required application amount. Visible trowel ridges are necessary.
- Ensure complete wetting of the surface.
- Replace the trowel blade in time — at the latest after processing one unit of LOBA StyleFloor. On rough or open-pored substrates (e.g. plasticized leveling compounds like Wakol Z 640), replacement may be necessary after half a unit.



→ **Tip:** **Check the trowel blade regularly.** Worn notches can reduce layer thickness and lead to color deviations or insufficient coverage.

### Application: Section-by-section

Material is applied in sections.

- When troweling the next section, work approx. 5 cm into the already completed area to achieve a smooth transition.
- **Tip:** The surface texture created by the trowel or texturing brush is intentional and represents craftsmanship. To avoid repetitive application patterns and working directions, **intentionally vary the direction of application sections.**
- **Tip:** **Material that no longer flows out of the bucket on its own must not be used.** Re-mixing or beating the thickened material may give it a seemingly workable consistency, but often leads to color deviations or visual defects in the finished surface.

### Application: Reworking

- If individual areas must be corrected (e.g. due to uneven appearance or foreign particles), re-apply fresh material to the affected area and then smooth it. Only this way is the required application amount restored.

### Sanding

- Sand the surface with a single-disc machine and double sanding disc P120.
- This sanding step removes small lumps and breaks trowel ridges formed during application.
- Application irregularities cannot be corrected by sanding.



→ **Tipp:** Guide the sanding machine evenly. Avoid polishing individual areas.

### Surface protection:

- **StyleFloor** forms an open-pored surface that is sensitive to dirt and moisture — both during sanding and before priming.
- Contamination from shoes, equipment (e.g. single-disc machine, vacuum cleaner), or moisture may remain permanently visible.
- Superficial marks can usually be removed by hand sanding, but deep contamination or moisture remains visible even after priming and finishing.



➔ **Important:** Only walk on the uncoated surface with shoe covers or adhesive film on the shoe sole. Avoid any contact with dirt or moisture to prevent visible discoloration on the final surface.

## Managing customer expectations: Guidance through information sheets

### A unique floor: Design-leveling-compound floors are demanding, labor-intensive and crafted individually.

According to the German Federal Specialist Group for Screed and Coverings in the ZDB, BEB, BSR, BVPF, and ZVR, flooring like LOBA StyleFloor are classified in TKB Data Sheet 19 of the Industrial Adhesives Association as **mineral floors for direct use**.

Finished floors made of decorative leveling compounds are divided — depending on their technical performance — into **usage classes** (DS 1, DS 2 and DS 3).

**LOBA StyleFloor belongs to decorative leveling compound floors** (DS 2 or DS 3 according to TKB Data Sheet 19).

These must meet technical requirements. Additionally, the contractually agreed visual requirements and characteristics are crucial. Check in your country if there is a similar categorization.

#### ➔ **Tip: Customer consultation and specification sheet**

Discuss expectations with the building owner or their representative.

Create a specification sheet including all technical and visual requirements for the desired floor (e.g. color, texture, gloss level, slip resistance, usage). See German BEB Design Guidelines, Annex A or similar documents in your country.

#### ➔ **Tip: Agreement on surface appearance**

Establish a written agreement defining the desired surface appearance.

See BEB Design Guidelines, Annex B, or similar documents in your country, which describes and classifies quality categories for:

- Cloudiness / installation and smoothing marks
- Intentional textured surface
- Cracks
- Visible pores
- Edge joints / corners
- Rising building elements / built-in components / adjoining surfaces
- Color variations
- Shade
- Haptics
- Mixing nodes
- Application traces of the surface protection

#### ➔ **Tip: Sample**

It is recommended to establish a sample or reference area of suitable size as the basis for agreement between all parties.