

PVC Profiles
Polyvinyl
chloride
(PVC) is the
main
material for
the industry

The Skirting PVC is glued on the walls by a special adhesive made of PVC material. Walls must be dry, smooth and without any protruding.

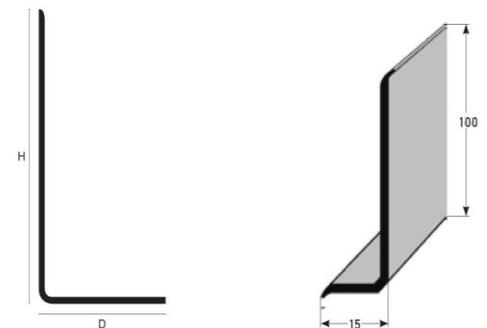
Advantages of
material PVC

material of PVC is solid, durability, ease of maintenance, resistance to rot, static electricity resistance and noise mute.

The relatively low cost is an essential advantage, as well as the availability in various colors to choose from. It can be used in rooms with excessive humidity, keeping in mind that it becomes water-resistant when installed.

P.V.C Skirting

High durability, Resistant to ignition, Endurance for long periods, it has a non-slip feature.





Dimensions and Colors

Height 100 mm available in rolls or sticks

Colors available Black, Grey or Beige.

Product Description

PVC skirting designed for maximum performance and low maintenance. Ideal for use in areas such as hospital corridors, schools etc. provides an impervious seal when welded to the floor covering. Used with resilient floor coverings - vinyl, linoleum and anti-static resilient flooring. Also, it minimizes the number of vertical joints.

Technical Datasheet PVC Skirting

Technical Details

PVC is particularly suitable for a wide range of applications due to its excellent chemical, high Resistance for friction and moisture

conform with UL 94 type V-0 according flammability test in **NATIONAL RESEARCH CENTRE IN EGYPT**

The physical properties of the material in terms of Mechanical performance, Softness, cold lex and cold bend and Water Absorption are all in accordance with international standards in manufacturing PVC skirting

Maintenance

Regular maintenance will prevent the buildup of dirt and grease. besides under no circumstances should not degreasers of any type be used especially those that contain hydrocarbons or citrus

Floor sealants, polishes should not under any circumstances be applied to PVC, the use of such aggressive detergents could result in color fade within the PVC

Cleaning using a soft bristled brush and remove any dust by wiping with a damp cloth twice Weekly or as Required

use a clean, warm water containing the correct dilution ratio of a ph. then apply a small amount and clean the surface in a left to right motion. During the cleaning process, the water must be changed on a regular basis. and do not resort to soaking

dry with a dry lint free cloth. Stubborn marks be removed by rubbing with of a green scotch pad and neutral detergent. after cleaning, dry thoroughly with a lint free cloth.

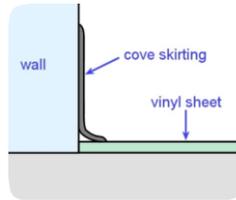
INSTALLATION.

See overleaf for full instructions.

Straight lengths

To fit straight lengths of cove skirting:

1. Draw a pencil line on the wall to mark the height of the skirting.



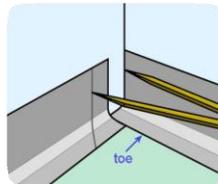
2. Spread contact adhesive on the wall to the pencil line and wait for it to tack up.

3. Press the skirting into the adhesive, keeping the toe at an even distance from the wall.

Internal corners

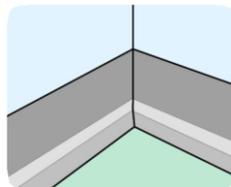
To fit an internal mitred corner:

1. Stick the first piece of skirting to one wall, leaving the toe unmitred.



2. Scribe the vertical part of the second piece with dividers and then mark the toe with a 45° internal mitre

3. Cut the coving and chamfer the underside of the cut to ensure a tight fit.



4. Stick the second piece to the toe of the first piece.

To fit a wrap-around internal corner, roll the skirting around the corner and put a cut in the toe.

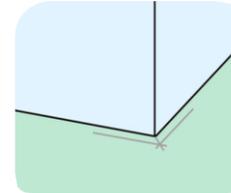
Then push the skirting tightly into position, and double cut a 45° mitre into the toe.

External

To fit an external mired corner

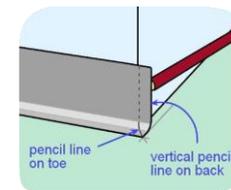
1. Place a piece of skirting along one wall, extending past

the corner, and draw a pencil line on the floor against the toe. Then do the same on the other wall.



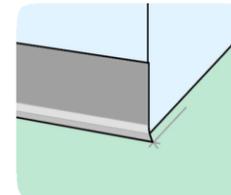
2. Draw a line from the corner to the intersection of the two lines to mark the angle of the mitre.

3. Place the first piece of coving in position and draw the mitre cut on top of the toe with a pencil. Then draw a vertical line down the back of the coving at the wall corner - using a small scrap as a spacer.



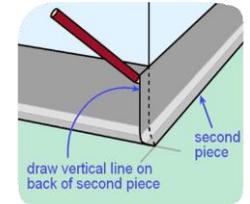
Push a knife into the back of the coving at two points on the line - this will show as two white marks on the front of the coving, which can be used as guide marks - and then draw a corresponding line on the front.

4. Cut the coving along the pencil line on the front, including the mitre at the toe. Pare away the face of the cut at a 45° angle.



5. Prepare the other end of the piece, as required, and then stick the piece into position with contact adhesive.

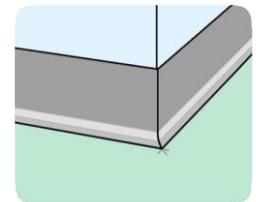
6. Put the second piece in position, overlapping the outside point of the mitre on the first



piece. Mark that point on the toe of the second piece.

Mark the vertical line on the back of the second piece by tracing along the line of the first piece.

7. Cut and fit the second piece.

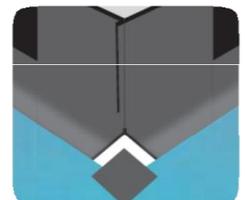


To fit a wrap-around external corner, gently heat the skirting to improve its flexibility

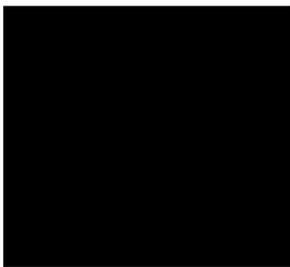
and wrap the skirting around the corner using a hand roller.

If the external corner is tight, you may need to cut a groove in the back of the skirting to about 1/4 of the depth, so it bends around the corner more easily.

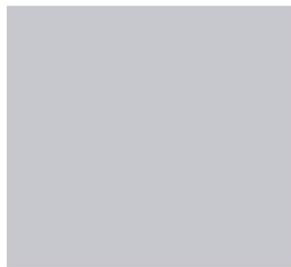
8. For Set-in Skirting overlap the length of the skirting to form a double-cut angle and fill the gap with off cut.



Skirting PVC Color



MS-001



MS-002



MS-003



MS-004



MS-005



MS-006



MS-007



MS-008