

## Installation: BSP



**1. Fitting of edge pieces**

It will be necessary to remove the tile spacer tabs on top of the plots that are around the perimeter's edge, so that the plot is fully beneath the tile and not on the centre line of the joint.



**2. Tile levelling**

Place the tile on the support plots. Use a spirit level to check and adjust the height at each bearing point by turning the bases of each of the plots.



**3. Creating an edge joint**

Use a Perimeter Joint or Perimeter Spacer (accessories) to create edge joints. This ensures that the joint width between the tiles remains constant.



**5. Access flooring**

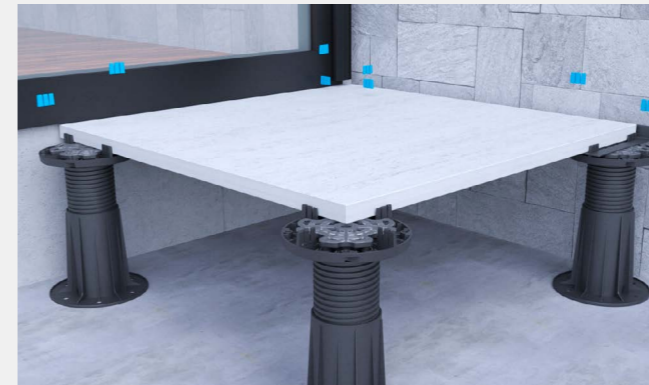
This results in a fully accessible surface that allows you to reach lower installations such as drains, electrical wiring, plumbing, etc.

The design and installation of outdoor raised flooring must be carried out in accordance with the UNE EN 12825:2002 European standard, which forms the basis for the specifications of Peygran Raised Floor Support Plots and Peygran Pedestals. It is only recommended to use rigid tiles specifically designed for use in raised flooring and to maintain the spacing between support plots recommended by the tile manufacturer according to the use of the tile. Raised flooring must be designed in a way that ensures that there is limited sideways movement of the flooring. Use Perimeter Spacers at joints with parapets or walls to prevent any sideways movement. In open-sided areas, keep the assembly stable by securing the pedestals to the ground where possible or by using stiffening elements such as metal profiles or linear masonry supports. The edge of the flooring must be immobilised or the whole assembly may become

unstable, leading to the collapse of the flooring. In a seismic zone 4, the height of the raised floor must not exceed 250 mm.

On inverted roofs we recommend using the Xsp Series with a larger footprint. It is not advisable to rest pedestals directly on thermal insulation for roofs with heavy foot traffic and we recommend using a compression layer of mortar on top of the insulation. In all other cases we recommend using CS(10)500 insulation (500 KPa minimum compressive strength according to EN 826) and DLT(2)2 insulation (maximum deformation under load and thermal deformation of 2% according to EN 1605).

## Installation: BSP + tilting head



**1. Fitting of edge pieces**

It will be necessary to remove the tile spacer tabs on top of the plots that are around the perimeter's edge, so that the plot is fully beneath the tile and not on the centre line of the joint.



**2. Slope correction**

The Tilting Head (accessory) works automatically together with the plot and corrects any slopes up to 3%, thus preventing any lippage between tiles.



**3. Tile levelling**

Place the tile on the support plots. Use a spirit level to check and adjust the height at each bearing point by turning the bases of each of the plots.



**4. Creating an edge joint**

Use a Perimeter Joint or Perimeter Spacer (accessories) to create edge joints. This ensures that the joint width between the tiles remains constant.



**5. Access flooring**

This results in a fully accessible surface that allows you to reach lower installations such as drains, electrical wiring, plumbing, etc.