

DESCRIPTION

TITLE OF INVENTION: FLOOR CONSTRUCTION METHOD FOR FLOATING FLOOR

5 TECHNICAL FIELD

[0001]

The present invention relates to a floor construction method for a floating floor.

BACKGROUND ART

[0002]

10 Conventionally, floating-type flooring, also called free-access floors, as disclosed in Patent Document 1 below, is mainly used for indoor flooring. Wiring for computer rooms, etc. can be accommodated in spaces between a flooring material and a floor slab. In general, components formed from materials that are steel-based, aluminum-based, concrete-based, wood-based, etc. are used as flooring materials. In recent years, 15 floating flooring has come to be employed even outdoors in order to allow barrier-free construction to be easily performed on building roofs, exteriors, etc. As flooring materials that are used outdoors, concrete panels or wood decks are often used from the aspects of price, durability, etc.

[0003]

20 The size of a unit panel constituting a flooring material is often approximately 600 mm square in order to reduce the usage of post materials for supporting the floating floors. In the case in which the flooring material is composed of concrete, it can be reinforced with reinforcing bars so that, even if the size of a unit panel becomes large, it will have resistance to bending due to impacts from walking, etc.

25 [0004]

Meanwhile, natural stone (marble, granite, etc.) and ceramic plates have come into favor from the aspect of flooring aesthetics. Measures such as providing ample thickness or firmly bonding reinforcing materials to rear surfaces must be performed on such materials in order to enable them to sufficiently withstand bending forces. For
5 example, a method in which high-strength fiberglass cloth is firmly bonded, using a polyester resin, to the rear surface of a 600-mm square granite panel with a thickness of 20 mm is employed.

Additionally, ceramic plate reinforcement and fixation methods are disclosed in Patent Document 2 and Patent Document 3 described below.

10 [0005]

Regarding resistance to impacts from walking, etc., a test is performed by the Free Access Floor Association. This method involves assessing the results when a sandbag is dropped from a prescribed height.

Citation List

15 Patent Document

[0006]

Patent Document 1: Japanese Unexamined Patent Application, First Publication No. 2022-31593 A

Patent Document 2: Japanese Unexamined Patent Application, First Publication
20 No. H8-295579 A

Patent Document 3: Japanese Unexamined Patent Application, First Publication No. H6-280372 A

SUMMARY OF INVENTION

Technical Problem

25 [0007]

Upon performing the above-mentioned impact resistance test on granite panels provided with reinforcing materials, although the drop height at which the granite panels broke improved in comparison with those having non-reinforced specifications, the results were such that the granite panels broke and the sandbags fell through. This is a problem in that, in actual usage conditions, the foot of a pedestrian could step through a granite panel.

[0008]

Thus, the present invention has been made in view of the above-mentioned circumstances and provides a floor construction method for a floating floor that can suppress step-through, due to walking loads, of floating floor-type flooring materials.

Solution to Problem

[0009]

(1) In order to achieve the above-mentioned objective, a floor construction method for a floating floor according to one mode of the present embodiment is a floor installation method for a floating floor, for floating floor-type installation of a flooring material on a rear surface of which a step-through prevention sheet is provided. The step-through prevention sheet is provided with a core material, a pair of asphalt layers, and a tacky layer. The core material is formed from a material containing fiberglass cloth. The pair of asphalt layers, formed from a material containing asphalt, are respectively provided on either side, in a thickness direction, of the core material. The tacky layer is provided on one asphalt layer of the pair of asphalt layers and is bonded to the rear surface of the flooring material.

[0010]

(2) In the floor construction method for a floating floor according to the mode in (1), the core material has a tensile strength, in both longitudinal and transverse directions,

of 300 N/cm or more, and a 3% tensile stress of 100 N/cm or more.

[0011]

(3) In the floor construction method for a floating floor according to the mode in (1) or (2) above, the core material is a fiberglass cloth.

5 [0012]

(4) In the floor construction method for a floating floor according to the mode in any one of (1) to (3) above, the core material is a polyester fiber cloth.

[0013]

(5) In the floor construction method for a floating floor according to the mode in
10 any one of (1) to (4) above, a shear bond strength between the step-through prevention sheet and the flooring material is 50% or less of a tensile strength of the step-through prevention sheet in a measurement temperature range of 0-60 °C.

[0014]

(6) In the floor construction method for a floating floor according to the mode in
15 any one of (1) to (5) above, the tacky layer has a thickness of 0.3 mm or more.

[0015]

(7) In the floor construction method for a floating floor according to the mode in any one of (1) to (6) above, a surface of the step-through prevention sheet has been subjected to an anti-blocking treatment.

20 Advantageous Effects of Invention

[0016]

According to one mode of the present embodiment, step-through of a floating floor-type flooring material due to a walking load can be suppressed.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

25 [0017]

[FIG. 1] A section view of a step-through prevention sheet used in a floor construction method for a floating floor according to an embodiment of the present invention.

[FIG. 2] A section view for explaining a floor construction method for a floating floor according to an embodiment of the present invention.

[FIG. 3] A photo showing how Method 3: Step-through Test is performed.

[FIG. 4] A photo showing how Method 3: Step-through Test is performed.

[FIG. 5] A photo showing how Method 4: Soft Body Impact Test is performed.

[FIG. 6] A photo showing how Method 5: Soft Body Impact Test is performed.

[FIG. 7] A photo of Example 1 after the Method 3 test.

[FIG. 8] A photo of Comparative Example 4 after the Method 3 test.

[FIG. 9] A photo of Comparative Example 5 after the Method 3 test.

[FIG. 10] A photo of Comparative Example 8 after the Method 3 test.

[FIG. 11] A photo of Example 1 after the Method 4 test.

[FIG. 12] A photo of Comparative Example 4 after the Method 4 test.

[FIG. 13] A photo of Comparative Example 5 after the Method 4 test.

[FIG. 14] A photo of Comparative Example 8 after the Method 4 test.

DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS

[0018]

A floor construction method for a floating floor according to an embodiment of the present invention will be explained by using the drawings. However, the present invention is not limited to what is shown in the drawings.

[0019]

FIG. 1 is a section view of a step-through prevention sheet used in a floor construction method for a floating floor according to an embodiment of the present

invention. FIG. 2 is a section view for explaining a floor construction method for a floating floor according to an embodiment of the present invention.

As illustrated in FIG. 1, the step-through prevention sheet 1 is provided with a core material 2, an asphalt layer 3, a surface finishing material 6, a tacky layer 4, and a peelable sheet 5. As illustrated in FIG. 2, in a state in which the peelable sheet 5 is peeled off, the step-through prevention sheet 1 is compacted with the tacky layer 4 bonded to the rear surface 7a of the flooring material 7, thereby forming a floor material 8 in which the flooring material 7 is integrated with the step-through prevention sheet 1.

[0020]

The step-through prevention sheet 1 is a step-through prevention sheet 1 in which both surfaces of a core material 2 are covered by asphalt layers 3, and furthermore, on one of the surfaces, the tacky layer 4 is covered by the peelable sheet 5, and the other surface is treated with the anti-blocking surface finishing material 6. When applying the step-through prevention sheet 1 to the flooring material 7, for example, by cutting the step-through prevention sheet 1 to a size leaving a margin of approximately 5 mm from the outer periphery of the flooring material 7 and bonding the step-through prevention sheet 1 to the flooring material 7, the suppression of peeling and loosening between the flooring material 7 and the step-through prevention sheet 1 can be enhanced without soiling the appearance of the flooring material 7.

[0021]

As illustrated in FIG. 1, the core material 2 is formed in the shape of a sheet. The sheet surface of the core material 2 faces in the thickness direction of the respective layers constituting the step-through prevention sheet 1. The core material 2 is preferably formed from a material including at least one of fiberglass cloth and polyester fiber cloth. From the aspect of heat resistance, the core material 2 should more preferably be a plain-

weave fiberglass cloth.

[0022]

In general, the tensile strength of a fiberglass cloth will differ in accordance with the density and mass of the fiberglass. The density is defined by the number of

5 longitudinal and transverse yarns of the fiberglass per 25 mm width, and the mass per 1 m². With regard to the weaving method, a plain-weave product is used. Regarding the longitudinal direction and the transverse direction, one direction orthogonal to the thickness direction of the core material 2 is the longitudinal direction and the direction orthogonal to the thickness direction of the core material 2 and to the one direction
10 (longitudinal direction) is the transverse direction.

[0023]

As one example, a plain-weave fiberglass cloth having a mass of 66 g/m² and a density of 30 longitudinal yarns/25 mm and 25 transverse yarns/25 mm has a tensile strength of 120 N/cm in the longitudinal direction and 102 N/cm in the transverse

15 direction. The fiberglass cloth used in the core material 2 in the present embodiment preferably has a mass of 60-180 g/m² and a density of 16-42 longitudinal yarns/25 mm and 15-32 transverse yarns/25 mm. The tensile strength is preferably, but is not limited to being, 300 N/cm or more, and the 3% tensile stress is preferably, but not limited to being, 100 N/cm or more. Additionally, though the 3% tensile stress is preferably 100 N/cm or
20 more, it is more preferably 130 N/cm or more.

[0024]

The asphalt layers 3 are formed in the shapes of sheets. The sheet surfaces of the asphalt layers 3 face the thickness directions of the respective layers constituting the step-through prevention sheet 1. The asphalt layers 3 are provided on either side, in the

25 thickness direction, of the core material 2. The asphalt layers 3 are formed from materials

including asphalt, such as straight asphalt, blown asphalt, asphalt from solvent-deasphalting, and modified asphalt. In the present embodiment, the asphalt layers 3 are preferably formed from a material including modified asphalt in order to reinforce the strength of the core material 2. Modified asphalt refers to asphalt in which properties such as the flow resistance, the low-temperature flexibility, the adhesiveness with respect to aggregates, etc. have been improved by adding a polymer or natural asphalt to petroleum asphalt.

[0025]

The tacky layer 4 is formed in the shape of a sheet. The tacky layer 4 is provided on one of the asphalt layers 3 of the asphalt layers 3 on either side of the core material 2, on the surface on the side opposite to the core material 2. The tacky layer 4 is a tacky asphalt obtained by adding SBS, SBR, or a viscoelastic polymer such as a recycled butyl resin, and adding a tackifier resin such as a rosin-based resin or a petroleum resin, or a process oil such as a naphthene-based oil, as needed, to petroleum asphalt, thereby providing flow resistance, low-temperature flexibility, tackiness, etc. If the thickness of the tacky layer 4 is less than 0.3 mm, it becomes difficult to adapt to recesses and protrusions on the rear surface 7a of the flooring material 7 (see FIG. 2), and if the thickness exceeds 1 mm, there are cost increases, which is uneconomical. Therefore, the thickness of the tacky layer 4 should preferably be at least 0.3 and at most 1.0 mm.

[0026]

Generally, the most common methods involve using an adhesive to bond the reinforcing material, wherein the adhesive for the reinforcing material is based on an epoxy resin, etc. As an asphalt waterproofing construction method, there is a method in which a sheet is bonded by pouring molten asphalt as an adhesive. As a torch-using construction method, there is a method in which a sheet is bonded while burning and

melting the sheet with a burner. As an ambient-temperature bonding method, there is a method in which a tacky asphalt layer is used, and bonding is performed by peeling a peelable sheet and compacting the tacky asphalt layer. When the shear bond strength was 60% or more of the tensile strength, step-through due to destruction of the reinforcing material was observed, and when it was 50% or less, a step-through prevention effect was achieved. Thus, the shear bond strength of the tacky layer 4 should preferably be 50% or less, and from the aspect of ease of construction, an ambient-temperature bonding method using a tacky layer is more preferable because adhesives require curing time after construction and torch-using methods result in differences due to the level of burning and carry the risk of using fire at the construction site.

[0027]

The peelable sheet 5 is formed in the shape of a sheet. The peelable sheet 5 is provided on the surface of the tacky layer 4 on the side opposite to the asphalt layer 3. Examples of the peelable sheet 5 include mold-release peelable paper or a mold-release peelable film obtained by coating one or both surfaces of paper or a film with a mold release agent. A mold-release peelable film is preferable in consideration of reducing waste, etc. at the time of construction.

[0028]

The surface finishing material 6 is provided on the asphalt layer 3, of the asphalt layers 3 on either side of the core material 2, on which the tacky layer 4 is not provided, on the surface on the side opposite to the core material 2. By bonding the step-through prevention sheet 1 to the rear surface 7a of the flooring material 7 in advance, as illustrated in FIG. 2, the ease of construction of installation in the step-through prevention construction method at floating floor construction sites improves. However, in this case, since the step-through prevention sheet 1 is stored by being stacked, when the

asphalt layer 3 is exposed, there is a risk that the surface of the flooring material 7 will be soiled due to blocking of the asphalt layer 3. In order to prevent this blocking, it is preferable to bond a surface finishing material 6 formed from a synthetic resin film to the surface of the asphalt layer 3. The surface finishing material 6 may also be formed by spraying mineral particles, by bonding a synthetic resin non-woven fabric or a synthetic resin film (PE, PP, PET, etc.), or the like.

[0029]

The surface finishing material 7 is bonded to the rear surface 4a of the tacky layer 4 in a state in which the peelable sheet 5 of the step-through prevention sheet 1 has been peeled off. The material of the surface finishing material 7 is not limited, but should preferably be natural stone or ceramic tiles in consideration of modern aesthetics. Additionally, in view of the fact that pedestrians will pass over the floating floor, the thickness of the flooring material 7 should preferably be 20 mm or more.

[0030]

Post materials 11 are installed on an installation surface such as a floor slab, and the floor material 8 is installed on the post materials 11. This is a floating floor in which the floor material is disposed above the installation surface so as to leave a space with respect to the installation surface.

[0031]

If the thickness of the flooring material 7 is small, there is a high likelihood that the flooring material 7 will break when a pedestrian passes because of the floating floor. It was confirmed, by actual practice, that by setting the flooring material 7 to be at least 20 mm thick, when the step-through prevention sheet 1 was obtained by bonding together the flooring material 7 and the step-through prevention sheet 1, even if a crack was formed in the flooring material 7 by dropping a 1 kg steel ball from a height of 600 mm,

and thereafter, a person with a body weight of 100 kg jumped thereon 100 times, though the cracking and breaking of the flooring material 7 increased, the person did not fall below the flooring material 7 (under the floor).

[0032]

5 The shear bond strength between the step-through prevention sheet 1 and the flooring material 7 should preferably be 50% or less of the tensile strength of the step-through prevention sheet 1 in a measurement temperature range of 0-60 °C.

[0033]

10 The floor material 8 according to the present embodiment will be further explained by using examples and comparative examples. The present invention is not particularly limited by the specifics of the examples and comparative examples.

[0034]

(Examples)

15 The floating floor-type floor material 8 illustrated in FIG. 1 and FIG. 2 was prepared by the procedure below.

A ceramic tile is used as the flooring material 7. The thickness of the ceramic tile is set to be 20 mm. Regarding the size of ceramic tiles, those that are 600 mm square are very common. Therefore, the product width of the step-through prevention sheet 1 is set to be 590 mm.

20 [0035]

As the core material 2 of the step-through prevention sheet 1, a fiberglass cloth substrate (manufactured by Unitika Ltd., basis weight 155 g/m²) is used.

[0036]

25 The fiberglass cloth substrate is covered with a modified asphalt layer as the asphalt layer 3.

[0037]

One of the asphalt layers 3 of the pair of asphalt layers 3 is provided with a tacky layer 4 having a thickness of 0.4 mm. The tacky layer 4 is covered with a 0.03-mm peelable film as the peelable sheet 5. Mineral particles are sprayed, as the surface finishing material 6, on the other asphalt layer 3 of the pair of asphalt layers 3. The layers were cut to a width of 590 mm and wound into a roll with a length of 18 m.

[0038]

Thereafter, when applying the step-through prevention sheet 1 to a ceramic tile (flooring material 7) at a construction site, etc., a floor material 8 in which a ceramic tile (flooring material 7) and a step-through prevention sheet 1 are integrated is formed by cutting the step-through prevention sheet 1 to a size such as to leave a margin of 5 mm from the outer periphery of the ceramic tile (flooring material 7), and bonding together the step-through prevention sheet 1 and the ceramic tile. The floor material 8 is installed so as to be supported by post materials or the like in the manner of a floating floor.

[0039]

As indicated in Table 1 below, Comparative Examples 1-9 were set in which the type of core material, the tensile strength to be explained below, the 3% tensile stress to be explained below, and the method for bonding with the flooring material 7 were changed.

[0040]

Tests were performed by using the methods below as evaluation methods for the present invention. The tests were performed by using the floor materials of Example 1 and Comparative Examples 1-9. The step-through prevention effects were evaluated by Testing Methods 1-4 explained below.

(Test Sample Preparation)

PF stands and rails (steel joists) manufactured by Nisshin Kogyo Co., Ltd. were set to a height of 200 mm, a ceramic tile (flooring material 7) with a size of 600 × 600 mm was set, and impact tests were implemented by using the two methods below. In Example 1 and Comparative Examples 1-3 in Table 1 below, a 590 × 590 mm step-through prevention sheet 1 was bonded to the rear surface 7a of the ceramic tile (flooring material 7). In Comparative Examples 4 and 5, a non-woven fabric was used as the core material. In Comparative Examples 6 and 7, a polyester cloth was used as the core material. In Comparative Examples 8 and 9, a polyester film was used as the core material.

10 [0041]

(Method 1: Pulling Test)

Each test sample was cut to 200 × 50 mm, and the tensile strength and 3% tensile stress thereof were measured with a grip spacing of 100 mm and a pulling speed of 100 mm/min in accordance with JIS A 6022. The test results are described in the "Tensile Strength" and the "3% Tensile Stress" columns in Table 1 below.

[0042]

(Method 2: Shear Bond Test)

Each test sample was bonded to a flexible board with a bonding area of 40 × 40 m², one roundtrip of rolling compaction was performed with a deadweight roller having a weight of 2 kg, and the shear bond strength with a pulling speed of 100 mm/min was measured. The test results are described in the "Shear Bond Strength" column in Table 2 below.

[0043]

(Method 3: Step-through Test)

25 A steel ball with a weight of 1 kg was naturally dropped onto the ceramic tile

surface from a position at a height of 600 mm to forcibly crack the ceramic tile.

Thereafter, a person with a body weight of 100 kg jumped on the ceramic tile to determine the step-through effects. Assessments were made based on criteria such that A indicates at least 50 jumps, B indicates at least 20 jumps and less than 50 jumps, C

5 indicates at least 10 jumps and less than 20 jumps, and D indicates less than 10 jumps or immediately after standing on the ceramic tile. The results are described in the "Step-through Test Result" columns in Table 1 and Table 2 below. FIG. 3 and FIG. 4 show how the test is performed. FIG. 7 shows a photo taken after the test of Example 1. FIG. 8 shows a photo taken after the test of Comparative Example 4. FIG. 9 shows a photo taken
10 after the test of Comparative Example 5. FIG. 10 shows a photo taken after the test of Comparative Example 8.

[0044]

(Method 4: Soft Body Impact Test)

In accordance with the European UNI EN 12825 (2003) standard, a sandbag

15 having a weight of 40 kg and a diameter of 300 mm (bottom surface) was naturally dropped onto a ceramic tile surface from a height of 1000 mm and the step-through effects were assessed. Assessments were made based on criteria such that ○ indicates no step-through or breakage, Δ indicates partial breakage without step-through, and × indicates step-through and breakage. The results are described in the "Soft Body Impact
20 Step-through Test Result" columns in Table 1 and Table 2 below. FIG. 5 and FIG. 6 show how the test is performed. FIG. 11 shows a photo taken after the test of Example 1. FIG. 12 shows a photo taken after the test of Comparative Example 4. FIG. 13 shows a photo taken after the test of Comparative Example 5. FIG. 14 shows a photo taken after the test of Comparative Example 8.

25 [0045]

[Table 1]

	Core Material Type	Tensile Strength N/cm	3% Tensile Stress N/cm	Maximum Load Elongation %	Bonding with Flooring Material	Step-through Test Result	Soft Body Impact Test Result
Example 1	glass cloth	550	136.5	11.2	tackiness	A	○
Comparative Example 1					torch	A	○
Comparative Example 2	glass cloth	280	64.4	10.6	tackiness	B	△
Comparative Example 3					torch	B	△
Comparative Example 4	non-woven fabric	96.7	46.1	44.7	tackiness	C	×
Comparative Example 5					torch	C	×
Comparative Example 6	polyester cloth	480	130.2	38.5	tackiness	A	○
Comparative Example 7					torch	A	○
Comparative Example 8	polyester film	180.1	98.8	44.6	tackiness	D	×
Comparative Example 9					torch	D	×

[0046]

[Table 2]

Test Temperature °C	Tensile Strength N/cm	Shear Bond Strength N/cm		Step-through Test	Shear Bond Strength/Tensile Strength %
0	703.6	tackiness	179.2	A	25.4
		epoxy resin	501.6	C	71.3
23	550.0	tackiness	74.4	A	13.5
		epoxy resin	389.4	C	70.8
60	537.0	tackiness	20.3	B	3.8
		epoxy resin	341.0	C	63.5

5

[0047]

In Table 2, the tensile strength indicates the tensile strength of the step-through prevention sheet 1. The shear bond strength indicates the shear bond strength between the step-through prevention sheet 1 and the flooring material 7.

[0048]

From Table 1, it can be seen that Example 1 and Comparative Example 1 were assessed with an "A" grade in Method 3: Step-through Test and were assessed with a "○" grade in Method 4: Soft Body Impact Test. From the aspect of ease of construction, it is more preferable to use the tacky layer 4 in Example 1 than the torch in Comparative Example 1 because adhesives require curing time after construction and torch-using methods result in differences due to the level of burning and carry the risk of using fire at the construction site.

[0049]

From Table 2, when the step-through prevention sheet 1 is bonded to the flooring material 7 with an epoxy resin, the shear bond strength between the step-through prevention sheet 1 and the flooring material 7 exceeds 50% of the tensile strength of the step-through prevention sheet 1. By using the tacky layer 4 for bonding, the shear bond strength between the step-through prevention sheet 1 and the flooring material 7 can be set to be 50% or less of the tensile strength of the step-through prevention sheet 1.

[0050]

In general, regarding the causes of breaking through due to impacts, even if the breaking force is improved, the resistance to breakage is affected by the reinforcing material in zero span, and therefore, the effects of using a material with high elongation are small. In the present embodiment, a step-through prevention sheet 1, which is a high-strength reinforcement material, is bonded to the step-through material 7 by the tacky layer 4. Therefore, step-through due to a walking load on the floating floor-type flooring material 7 can be suppressed.

[0051]

Although an embodiment and examples of the present invention have been

explained above, the specific configurations are not limited to such an embodiment, and modifications, combinations, etc. of features within a range not departing from the spirit of the present invention are also included.

INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

5 [0052]

Step-through of a floating floor-type flooring material due to a walking load can be suppressed.

REFERENCE SIGNS LIST

[0053]

- | | |
|----|-----------------------------------|
| 10 | 1 Step-through prevention sheet |
| | 2 Core material |
| | 3 Asphalt layer |
| | 4 Tacky layer |
| | 5 Peelable sheet |
| 15 | 4a Tacky layer rear surface |
| | 6 Surface finishing material |
| | 7 Flooring material |
| | 7a Flooring material rear surface |
| | 8 Floor material |
| 20 | 11 Post material |

CLAIMS

[Claim 1] A floor construction method for a floating floor, for floating floor-type installation of a flooring material on a rear surface of which a step-through prevention sheet is provided, wherein

- 5 the step-through prevention sheet comprises
- a core material formed from a material containing fiberglass cloth;
- a pair of asphalt layers, formed from a material containing asphalt, respectively provided on either side, in a thickness direction, of the core material; and
- a tacky layer provided on one asphalt layer of the pair of asphalt layers and
- 10 bonded to the rear surface of the flooring material.

[Claim 2] The floor construction method for a floating floor according to claim 1, wherein the core material has a tensile strength, in both longitudinal and transverse directions, of 300 N/cm or more, and a 3% tensile stress of 100 N/cm or more.

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[Claim 3] The floor construction method for a floating floor according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the core material is a fiberglass cloth.

[Claim 4] The floor construction method for a floating floor according to claim 1 or 2,

20 wherein the core material is a polyester fiber cloth.

[Claim 5] The floor construction method for a floating floor according to claim 1 or 2,

wherein a shear bond strength between the step-through prevention sheet and the flooring material is 50% or less of a tensile strength of the step-through prevention sheet in a

25 measurement temperature range of 0-60 °C.

[Claim 6] The floor construction method for a floating floor according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the tacky layer has a thickness of 0.3 mm or more.

- 5 [Claim 7] The floor construction method for a floating floor according to claim 1 or 2, wherein a surface of the step-through prevention sheet has been subjected to an anti-blocking treatment.