

TILE INSTALLATION RECOMMENDATIONS

Feltex carpet tiles should be laid in accordance with the Australian Textile Floor Coverings Installation Standard AS/NZ 2455.2007 parts 1 and 2 and the following Feltex Carpets Tile Installation Recommendations.

BEFORE STARTING THE JOB

- Please check that the tiles delivered are the right product, colour, same dyelot and correct amount required to complete the job.
- For best results ensure location and materials are at a temperature between 15°C-35°C for 48-72 hours before commencing installation.
- The relative humidity of the area where the tiles are to be installed must not exceed 75% or fall below 30%.

FLOOR PREPARATION

Sub floor must be dry, free of dust, dirt, oil, grease, paint or any other material which could adversely affect the adhesion of Feltex carpet tiles to the area to be installed. The sub floor must be level and smooth. Depressions and cracks must be filled using an approved latex leveling compound in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. All protrusions must be leveled.

Feltex Carpets DO NOT guarantee the stability or performance of tiles laid on a separate underlay.

New concrete / plywood floors, due to their porosity must be primed in accordance with AS2455.1:2007. Feltex Carpets recommends Roberts 370 or Polymer 6000 or their equivalents. It is the responsibility of the installation contractor to apply an appropriate primer prior to commencement of carpet installation.

Raised access floor panels must be secure, smooth and level and gaps between panels must not exceed 1.6mm. To minimise air-floor leakage and maximise occupant comfort and operational costs, Feltex Carpets recommends installation of all modular product "Off Grid" from the access panel seams.

Timber sub floors must be prepared utilising a hard underlay in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. In accordance with AS2458 and/or BS1142 reduced density or medium density fibre board types MDF and MDFMR or medium density fibrous cement sheet is acceptable.

Underfloor heating must be switched off 48 hours prior to installation and not turned back on for a minimum of 48 hours after completed installation. Turning heating elements back on prior to the 48 hour curing time may affect the performance of the adhesive. Heating surface temperature must not exceed 27°C.

Healthcare facilities - it is necessary that all tile installations in any healthcare facility seal the sub floor. Feltex Carpets recommends products such as Roberts Medi-Seal Plus or equivalent, used in accordance with the manufacturer's instruction.

Adhesive Recommendation / Application

Feltex Carpets recommends the use of RLA Green Solutions GS GHM444 solvent free, pressure sensitive adhesives, used in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. For application rates, recommendations and warranties, please contact your adhesive manufacturer.

Feltex carpet tiles require 100% application of adhesive.

Application of adhesive to the sub floor is to be via either a long nap roller or a V1 (1.6mm) notched trowel. Adhesive must be given sufficient time to 'tack off' and almost dry prior to laying of carpet modules. If the product is laid into wet adhesive, a permanent bond may occur. Application rates will vary dependant on the porosity of the sub floor. Application rates should be in accordance with the manufacturer's instruction.

Installation Procedure

Directional arrows are printed on the back of all modules. It is the responsibility of the installation contractor to confirm the required installation method/direction with the client. Unless otherwise specified Feltex Carpets recommends installation on the ¼ Turn.

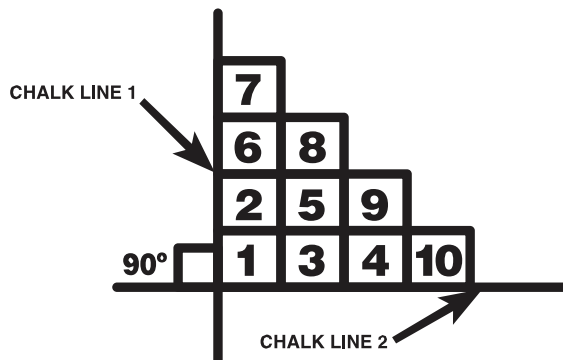
Installation/Laying Direction:

Please refer to either Feltex Specification recommendations or Architectural Specification in relation to the direction of the installation. Seams may be more or less apparent dependant on installation method. Direction of the installation will not affect the performance of the product.

Installation Procedure

Installation should commence at the intersection of two chalk lines at 90° as shown in Diagram 1 below. Chalk lines must be as close as practicable to the centre of the room/area, running parallel to the longest wall. It may be necessary to shift the centre line to ensure border tiles are a minimum of ½ width, unless otherwise specified in the overall design scheme.

Diagram 1.



Slide tiles into position to prevent yarn from being trapped between the modules. Trapped yarn may adversely affect the overall appearance of the installation and can cause alignment problems.

Modules must be installed using an even tension, where practicable a knee kicker may be advantageous to assist this. Space gained during installation should equal 5mm measured over 11 tiles (10 joins). If sufficient space is not maintained, peaking and buckling may occur.

Post Installation

It is recommended that plywood be placed over modules during the removal or replacement of furniture or any heavy objects within 24 hours of the installation. Should plastic sheeting be required post installation it is the responsibility of the contractor should any condensation occur.

Feltex Tile Installation Guidelines are intended to assist in achieving an optimum installation. Any variation to the recommendations above by the installation contractors on site may affect the warranty.

For further information or specific questions, please contact your local Commercial representative.

Please note:

Colour variation - The differences between type of light under which a sample is viewed and the light sources where the carpet is installed can vary the appearance of the colour. Further, due to normal dyelot variations, shade or pattern may vary from sample, between dyelots and within production runs. However, this will be within recognised textile industry standards.

Fading - Exposure to direct sunlight will cause carpet, like other dyed textiles, to slowly lose colour over time. Carpet should be protected from prolonged periods of direct sunlight. Emissions from heating fuels and air conditioners, ozone, cleaning agents, benzol peroxide, pesticides and other household items can also cause colour change. Ozone damage is a largely unexplained occurrence that appears to be more common in coastal areas with a high ultra-violet content.