

CARPET ADVICE



Because of the variety of materials used in the construction of woven and tufted carpet backing, it is strongly recommended that the installer or specifier check with the carpet manufacturer to ensure that the carpet is fully suitable for installation with Technics 5 & Durafit 7 underlay. If areas of the installation are to be subject to wheel or castor chair traffic, the specifier/installer should check with the carpet manufacturer to ensure that the carpet is suitable to withstand such wear. Castor chair/keyhole mats are recommended for areas that are subjected to heavy castor wheel wear.

Selvages in excess of 1.5mm on woven Axminster carpets should be removed and the edges sealed with a suitable proprietary seam sealant. Selvages on Wilton woven carpet should not be removed.

The above information is based on our experience and is for general guidance only. Because individual site conditions, materials, methods of application, etc, are beyond our control, no statement herein is to be treated as a representation or warranty. Manufacturers' specifications or procedures are subject to change without prior notice - if in doubt contact Dunlop Flooring Customer Service on 1800 622 293.

Dry Cleaning

This utilises a powder preparation based on an absorbent medium that has been saturated by solvents and detergents. When the carpet is dry, the dry powder containing soil particles is vacuumed away.

This method may be used on all Technics 5 & Durafit 7 installations.

Deep Cleaning

A water extraction machine directs fine jets of carpet cleaning solution deep into the carpet pile - the loosened soil and dissolved grease is then extracted by a powerful vacuum into a recovery tank.

As detailed under Wet Shampooing, over-saturation of the carpet may cause problems on some qualities of carpet and can adversely affect the performance of the adhesive.

It has been reported that pre-spraying with enzyme degreaser of heavily soiled areas prior to using hot water extraction reduces significantly the quantity of water required to clean the carpet.

This method may be used on Technics 5 & Durafit 7 dual bond installations provided it is carried out by a skilled, fully trained operative. Over-saturation of the carpet must be avoided.

Wet Shampooing

A rotary machine fitted with a shampoo brush and solution tank is used and shampoo solution fed slowly onto the brush as the machine is operated.

This method, if not used correctly, can cause the following problems:

- Excessive application of the solution will soak the carpet. Some types of carpet are prone to shrinkage when drying out. The forces imparted on seams are such that even carpet that has been adhered can part at the seams.
- Penetration of solution down into the adhesive layer can soften the adhesive, which will aggravate any shrinkage. Frequent wetting of the adhesive at the seams will eventually lead to seam separation.

This method may be used on Technics 5 & Durafit 7 dual bond installations provided it is carried out by a skilled, fully trained operative. Over-saturation of the carpet must be avoided.

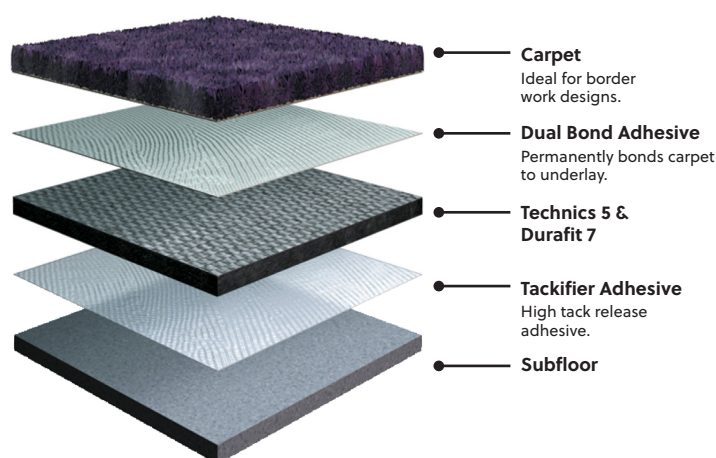
Dry Foam Shampooing

Specially formulated shampoo and a shampoo machine convert the shampoo solution into foam. A revolving brush then "combs" the foam through the carpet pile so that each individual fibre is cleaned. The shampoo and emulsified soil is then vacuumed away.

This method may be used on Technics 5 & Durafit 7 dual bond installations.

Steam Cleaning

This method involves injecting steam through the pile of the carpet to loosen soil and dissolve grease. Vacuuming then takes place. This method can severely soften the adhesive and if the steam penetrates deeply enough it can affect the composition of the underlay itself. Please refer to Standard AS/NZS 3733:1995 Cleaning and Maintenance of Residential and Commercial Carpets for further clarification.



FITTING GUIDE



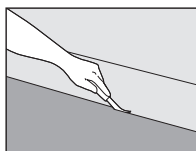
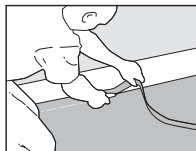
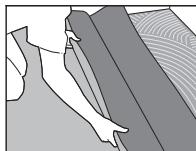
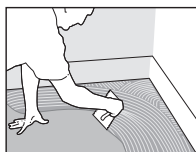
Subfloor Preparation

All aspects of installation should be in accordance with the latest version of AS/NZS 2455.1:2007 code of practice for the installation of textile floorcoverings.

Although some of the salient points contained within the Standard are summarised below, the installer should be familiar with the Standard and fully understand the recommendations made therein.

1. Existing floorcoverings such as sheet vinyl, linoleum or any textile floorcovering should be removed and the sub-floor made good prior to commencing with the installation.
2. The sub-floor must be sound, level, dry and free from dust, grease or other contaminants.
3. It is recommended that a moisture indicator test be performed on all new cementitious sub-floors with the installation only proceeding once the relative humidity of the floor has fallen below 75%.
4. Apply suitable sub-floor primer in accordance with the adhesive manufacturer's instructions and type of sub floor.
5. A room temperature of at least 18°C and a sub-floor temperature of at least 10°C should be maintained for the duration of the installation. If underfloor heating is present, this should be switched off for 48 hrs (ensure both are on the same line) prior to and 48 hrs after installation.
6. Uneven surfaces should be smoothed with a proprietary smoothing compound.
7. Non-absorbent sub-floors such as ceramic tiles, terazzo and powerfloated concrete slabs should be skimmed with a minimum 3 mm of a proprietary smoothing compound.
8. Very absorbent or dusty sub-floors should be primed.
9. Wooden floors must be structurally sound, level, smooth, dry and clean. Wooden floors showing signs of warping, shrinkage, excessive unevenness or wear must be rectified before proceeding. Wax or varnish coatings may react adversely with adhesive and so any such treatment should be removed.

Installation Method



1. The sub-floor must be level, sound, dry and free from dust, grease and other contaminants. It must be free from excessive moisture with a relative humidity not exceeding 75% (in accordance with AS/NZS 2455.1:2007). A moisture indicator test should be performed in all new buildings to check for excessive levels of humidity. It is recommended that records of this test are maintained.
2. We highly recommend the use of smooth-edge on all backings of carpet in order to minimise the risk of carpet shrinkage. We also recommend a 'tuck finish' for all carpet types in order to minimise the risk of fraying/lifting edges.
3. Lay out the underlay onto the sub-floor (paper side up) ensuring seams in the underlay are closely butted and run at 90° to any carpet seams. Check the underlay joins are level and of the same height.
4. We recommend cutting the underlay 50mm longer (in both length and width) than the installation area. This allows for some margin of error when placing the underlay into the adhesive bed.
5. Cut the underlay to approximately 6m from the skirting board or wall to leave a gap for a 'tuck finish'. Cut the underlay 6mm from the skirting board or in the case of smooth edge being used cut the underlay to butt against the smooth edge.
6. Apply tackifier adhesive to the sub-floor using the spread rate and trowel sizes recommended by the adhesive manufacturer. Once the adhesive has touch dried to a tacky state, roll the underlay back onto the adhesive, ensuring all seams are closely butted. Repeat the procedure for the whole installation. You can now cut the 50mm surplus of underlay down to approximately 6mm from the skirting board or wall to leave a gap for a 'tuck finish'. If smooth-edge has been employed, butt the underlay up tight to the smooth-edge. Tape all underlay joins with ducting tape.
7. Unroll the carpet and manoeuvre into the correct position, cutting approximately to size. Fold the carpet back on itself and apply adhesive using the recommended spread rates and trowel size. Lay the carpet into this and smooth out any fullness or air bubbles with a roller. Always roll from the centre of the room to the perimeter. Repeat this process for the remaining carpet. If any seaming of the carpet is required it is important to seal any cut edges with a proprietary seam sealant prior to laying the two sections of carpet into wet adhesive. Note we recommend that heat seaming tape is to be used in a dual bond installation.
8. The tuck finish around the perimeter may be achieved by cutting the carpet slightly oversize and tucking this into the 6mm gap between the underlay and the wall. When all cutting and seaming is complete, use the roller over the installation again to ensure a perfectly smooth surface and to maximise the bond strength between the carpet and the underlay.