

Carpet Tiles



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Carpet Tiles



Use this installation and maintenance guide for the following products:

EAN (Barcode)	Product	Code	Colour
9324223000922	OBJECT	123	BROWN
9324223000939	OBJECT	211	GREY
9324223000546	OBJECT	241	CHARCOAL
9324223000953	OBJECT	313	DENIM
9324223000960	OBJECT	341	BLUE GREEN
9324223000977	OBJECT	621	GREEN
9324223000045	BELTILE	2502	BEIGE
9324223000052	BELTILE	2512	CAMEL
9324223000069	BELTILE	2537	BLUE GREY
9324223000076	BELTILE	2650	GREEN
9324223003282	BELTILE	2577	AQUA

QUANTITY OF TILES TO BE PURCHASED:

We recommend that as a general rule 3-5% extra area should be purchased by the consumer to allow for possible future tile change overs.

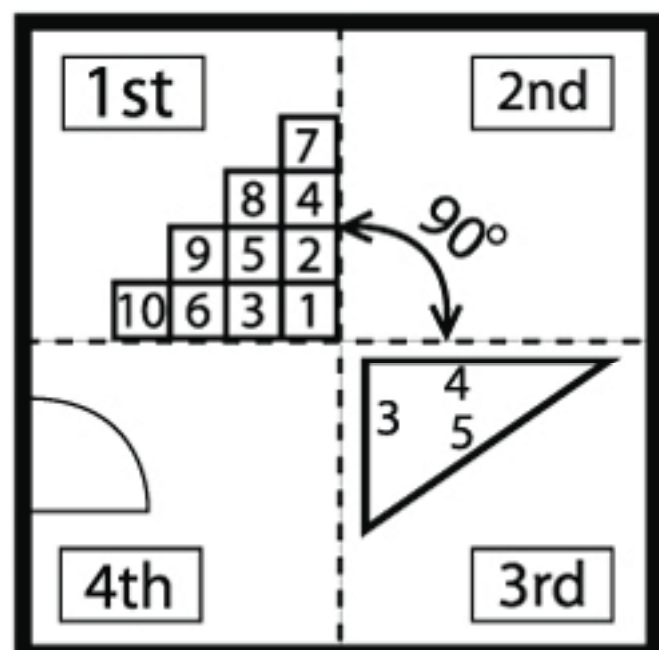
INITIAL SETUP:

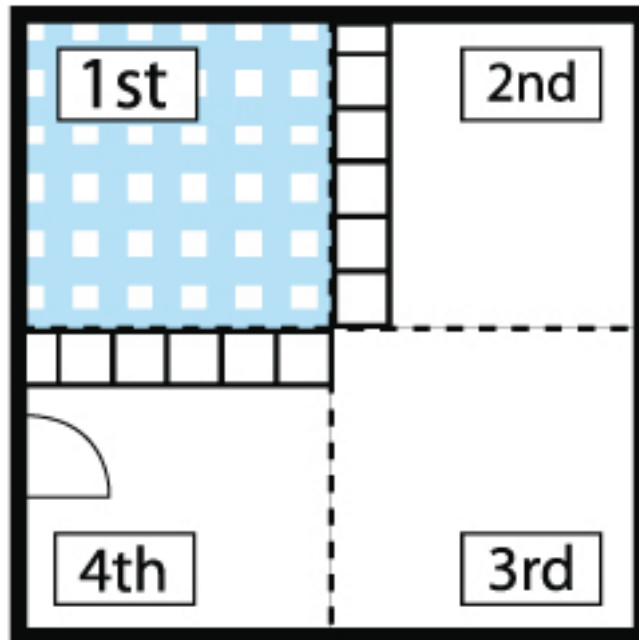
- 1) The subfloor should be smooth, level, dry, dust and grit free (It may be easier to vacuum the subfloor rather than just sweep it). Any oils, grease or solvents should be thoroughly cleaned off the subfloor prior the installation.
- 2) The carpet tiles can be installed over concrete, timber, metal, ceramic or stone surfaces. Indentations/ grout lines/ gaps should be filled, high spots sanded down and any loose boards, tiles and sheets firmly fixed.
- 3) The subfloor, carpet tiles and adhesives should all be acclimatised to the same normal room temperature, which is usually 15°C to 20°C.

INSTALLATION:

- 1) As with the most tile products, it is best to start roughly from the centre of the room and work outwards along marked lines at right angles to one corner.
- 2) Measure the length and width of each wall and then using a chalk line, mark a large cross on the subfloor that splits the room into 4 segments.

Note: Most rooms are not dead square, so it will be necessary to adjust the lines to get them at 90 degrees. You can do this by marking out a triangle with sides of 4 units x 3 units x 5 units.





3) Lay out some tiles in a dry run along each arm of the cross and see what sort of spaces you're left with around the edges of the area. The aim is to keep full (Or very near full) tiles in all entrances and to have cut tiles more or less the same size all around the perimeter trying to avoid awkward corners or narrow slivers. If necessary, alter the position of one or both lines to arrange this. With a piece of chalk or pencil, mark on the subfloor the approximate joint position for what will be each row of carpet tiles in the length and width of the area.

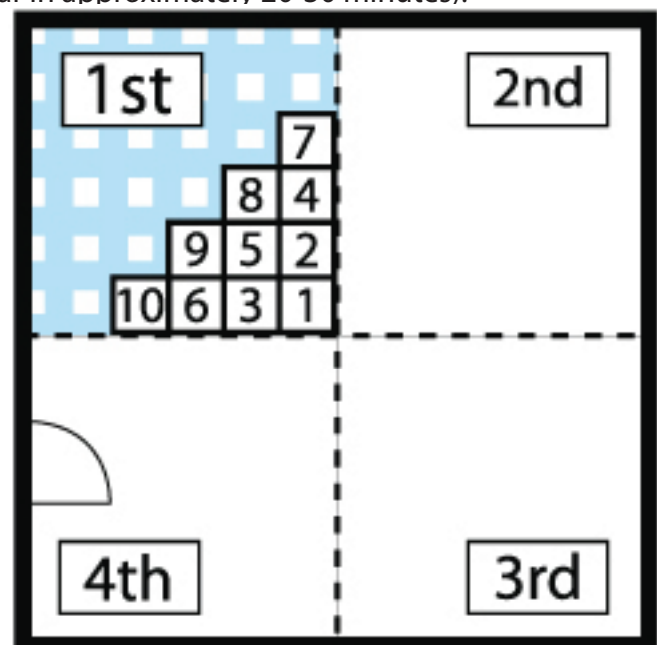
4) You will proceed to install one segment of the area first. In most domestic circumstances, it is not necessary to full adhere all of the tile. We suggest that you apply the Pressure Sensitive adhesive to the subfloor so as to adhere 10cm each side of each joint between the tiles.

5) Apply Pressure Sensitive adhesive with 6mm nap disposable (20cm wide) paint roller along the chalk lines and envisaged joint lines for the tiles of the 1st segment and allow the adhesive to "Tac Up" (It will go almost clear in approximately 20-30 minutes).

6) Pressure Sensitive adhesive dries on the subfloor but remains sticky so as to grip to the rubber backing of the tile. Damaged Carpet tiles can be peeled up off the adhesive and replacement tiles installed.

7) Start with the first tile at the corner intersection and then lay subsequent tiles building out from the corner along the tiles towards the perimeter.

8) We recommend to turn each tile 90 degrees to the other so that you created a checkerboard appearance with the carpets surface pile.





- 9) When positioning tiles on the floor and butting them up against neighboring tiles lead in with a corner, then one edge and then the other edge.
- 10) After installing the carpet tiles within the first segment, carefully apply as before Pressure Sensitive adhesive to the subfloor for the 2nd segment. Be careful not to splatter glue onto the surface of the laid carpet tiles. If glue does get onto the surface of the carper tile, scrape it off with a blunt knife and then clean it off with a water dampened cloth (Or a cloth dampened with White Spirit).
- 11) Having completed the 2nd segment, proceed with the 3rd and the 4th in the same manner.
- 12) Where a part of a tile is required, cut from the back using a straight edge and a sharp utility knife. Once the blade has cut through the rubber backing and carpet base, the pile may be gently separated by pulling the 2 sections apart.
- 13) A way of preparing part tiles to be fitted at the perimeter is to simply turn the tile to be cut over and place it under the edge of the while tile abutting it with an edge up against the base of the wall. Using the abutting tiles outer edge and the straight edge, as a cutting guide, cut through the upturned tiles rubber backing and fibre base, remove the whole tile and gently separate the pieces. Turn the piece to be fitted the right way up and fit it with its newly cut edge against the skirting.
- 10) For more complicated shapes, such as curves, pipes, external corners, etc. cut a cardboard template to size first and use it to cut around. Remember to turn over both the tile and the template to cut from the back.

MAINTENANCE:

Excellent clean-ability by standard methods ensures the tiles retain their original appearance longer. A regular maintenance program of vacuuming and sponging up most spills with a mild domestic detergent mixture is all that's normally required. Always rinse off detergents with a clean damp sponge remembering to dab rather than rub the surface pile.

Install large door mats (e.g. 1m x 2m) at all entrances to the premises.

Periodic use of Extractive Hot Water (steam) cleaning removes heavy soiling.

CAUTION:

Remember the old adage - "Measure twice - cut once"