

Installation instructions

2024

DESSO®

BROADLOOM CARPET

INSPECTION OF MATERIAL

- Make sure that the quantity, quality, colour, etc, correspond exactly with your order. All carpet rolls should be carefully inspected for damage or defects prior to installation. Tarkett will not be responsible for any cost associated with replacement or repair as a result of damaged or defective rolls being installed when said damage or defects were identifiable prior to installation.
- If you encounter any conditions or defects during installation that could jeopardize the installation or affect the installation procedure, you should STOP the installation immediately and call your local Tarkett representative.
- If agreed to receive different colour batches/shades, please ensure that these are installed separately, not combined in one room.
- Handheld pin and pinless meters should only be used for quantitative measurements to show high or low moisture areas and not should be installed.
- The moisture content should be in accordance with the current relevant Standard within the country of use. The moisture content must be in line with the recommendation of the adhesive manufacturer.
- Panels of Raised Access Floor needs to be smooth, level and secure. Gaps between the panels may not exceed 1,5 mm.

PREPARATION

- Acclimatisation of the carpet should take place in conditions as close as possible to those of the building when occupied. Therefore the tiles should be unpacked at least 24 hours prior to installation and allowed to acclimatise at room temperature. The temperature of the area must stay within 15°C and 30°C with relative humidity between 40%- 60% for 48 hours prior to and after installation.
- If it is not possible to unpack the carpet, open the foil on both sides to allow air circulation.
- The most of our broadloom carpets can be installed on floors with underfloor heating, providing the floor surface temperature does not exceed 27°C. The heating should be reduced at least 48 hours prior to installation. Only 48 hours after installation the heating system slowly may be turned up to the maximum of 27°C. To make sure the carpet is suitable, check the technical sheet for the underfloor heating symbol

CONDITIONS AND REQUIREMENTS

- The broadloom carpet can be installed on any floor that is smooth, dry, pressure-resistant, clean and protected from damp. Remnants or installations of previous flooring product (pvc, inoleum, etc.) or underlay must be removed as should any adhesive, dust grease or polish. Any holes or indentations, joints, cracks or uneven floor areas should be levelled with a good floor filler or levelling compound. Follow the instructions of the manufacturer.
- When installing this product on concrete subfloors the moisture content measured in terms of relative humidity In-Situ Probes not higher than 85%, or $\leq 3\%$ with CM (Carbide Method).
- Anhydrite floors must be dry. Tested with a CM-meter the value should be no more than 1%.content of max 10% with wood moisture meter.

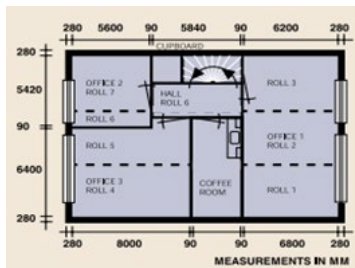
INSTALLATION

- First step is the planning and lay out of the strips. There is no absolute rule. The number of seams should be reduced to a minimum. In areas with heavy and directed traffic, traffic flow should be along rather than across the seams.
- When adhering or stretching DESSO carpet a clear distinction should be made between tufted and woven carpets. All tufted project qualities from Tarkett can be adhered to a good subfloor without any problem. Tufted qualities are generally not suitable for stretching. On a flat subfloor woven qualities can be both adhered and stretched. It is suggested (for a more luxurious installation) that wherever possible woven qualities be fitted over an underlay. This is ideal as far as wear resistance and durability are concerned. However this will increase rolling resistance and reduce wheelchair resistance. The heavy contract grade woolen qualities with a dense pile can also be adhered directly if required.
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If any doubts or clarifications should be needed, please contact your local Tarkett representative for further information.

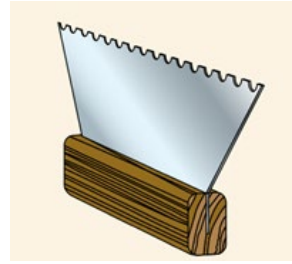
- Before the carpet is cut the correct fitting direction should be determined. We recommend selecting this in such a manner that the carpet is viewed in the direction of the pile when entering the room: the carpet then appears at its best. You may of course also choose a different direction when the practical arguments outweigh any purely aesthetic reasons. Wherever possible the sections of carpet should be fitted at right-angles in relation to the windows, which will minimize the visibility of any seams. Ensure, wherever possible, that the direction of fitting is the same everywhere over an entire floor of a building. Pay particular attention to L-shaped corridors etc. In corridors and relatively long areas it is usually preferable to lay the carpet lengthwise. Ensure that no seams are located near entrances. With patterned carpet the direction of fitting also has to take the pattern into account in relation to the walls, floor connections or furniture



- It is always important to prepare floor layout and seam position before ordering a carpet. Tarkett can then take that into account when preparing the roll lengths, especially in the case of special productions. Please pay special attention to patterned carpets.

CUTTING AND ADHERING

- Once the fitting direction has been determined a start can be made on cutting the carpet. Always maintain an oversize of ± 10 cm per section/roll.
- Lay the sections out in the same direction next to each other. Pay particular attention to the pile direction. All pile must face in the same direction.
- With woven carpet the marking thread on the back can serve as a useful aid. Always keep the marking thread on the same side. For felt and tufted carpet pay attention to the direction of the arrow or marks on the back: these must always face in the same direction.
- to make a nice close seam, cut the selvages from the top of the carpet with a steel row and a hook knife. Always cut with the pile direction of the carpet. This is also possible from the backside of the carpet especially with deep or cut pile carpets. Always cut the seams before adhering the carpet because if you do this afterwards and remove the carpet strip, there will be no adhesive left on the subfloor.
- When all seams are cut the carpet is ready to be glued. Fold the last section laid back halfway along its length. Make a marking line on the subfloor alongside the last section but one, also lengthwise, and then fold it half back. Repeat the process up to the first section laid. Apply the adhesive with a notched trowel as recommended by the manufacturer.



- Once the adhesive has been applied roll the carpet out into the adhesive bed. The carpet can then be rolled with a roller, both across the width and in the length.

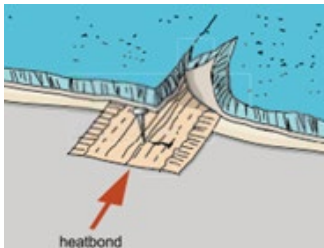


- Proceed in exactly the same manner for the following sections. Roll out any blister, bubbles, etc. before the adhesive bonds. It is important not to delay this operation. After that the carpet should be trimmed all around. Never allow adhesive stains to dry, remove them immediately with the solvent recommended by the adhesive supplier.
- Note: Ensure that the pile on the joints is standing straight up and that tufts have not been pinched into the seam. That is achieved by laying the seams of previously adhered sections accurately and pressing them firmly together.

STRETCHING CARPET ON UNDERLAY

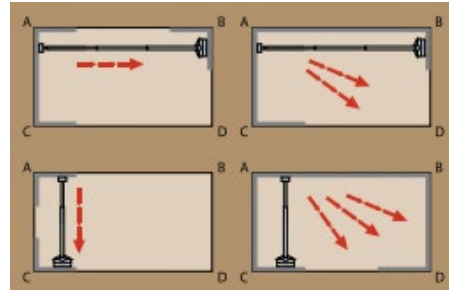
- Stretching with the carpet gripper method is the oldest used installation technique (although grippers have improved a lot), but can only be used for specific types of floor covering, mainly woven floor covering and carpets with a woven secondary backing. The carpet gripper method has advantages to the other fitting techniques like:
 - better walking comfort improved thermal and acoustic isolation
 - removal and replacement (eventually : re-use) can easily be done
 - lifetime of the floorcovering can be enhanced by using an underlay
 - certain preparations for levelling the subfloor usually may be omitted
- The stretching technique is more time consuming than gluing, due to the preparation required. It may not be seen as a means to hide an imperfect subfloor. Uneven subfloors have to be levelled out to avoid that excessive high spots would show through the carpet. So, treat the subfloor as described in conditions and requirements.

- For wooden subfloors you need spiked strips and for concrete subfloors you need spikes with steel nails or adhesive like a strong mounting adhesive. The strips should be kept free from the skirting at a distance of 2/3 the thickness of the carpet to allow sufficient space for finishing. The underlay should be laid within the strips applied, and stapled along the seams and edges on wooden floors. On hard subfloors a small strip of the underlay should be glued along the edges and seams to prevent it from slipping or sliding. The carpet can be rolled out allowing a slight overlap along the skirting. If multiple sections are being laid, once laid out, the seams have to be joined together using seaming tape. Lay the seaming tape underneath the seam and on the underlay. Ensure that the back and pile of the carpet fit together well. Check the temperature adjustment on the seam welder and position it at the beginning of a seam. The carpet edges should fall on both sides of the seam weld with the handgrip emerging between them. Once the welder begins to glide easily, slide it slowly forwards and press the carpet behind it into the adhesive bed using the flat of the hand. The carpet backs should meet perfectly and the pile should be standing straight up.



- The wall to which the carpet is attached before stretching, has to be chosen in function of the highest tension to be used lengthwise. Begin stretching the carpet from a corner.

- Stretch the carpet onto the spikes using your knee tensioner and a hammer. The claws of your knee tensioner should grip into the backing of the carpet. Now use the power stretcher to stretch the carpet fully. Place the tailpiece in the corner in which you started and stretch the carpet towards the opposite corner. Note: Place a piece of carpet between the tailpiece and wall to prevent damage to the wall. Stretch the carpet following the examples and sequences provided.



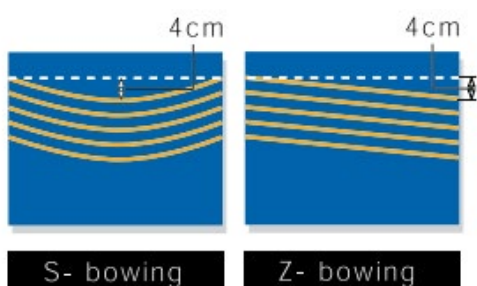
- First step is the planning and lay out of the strips. There is no absolute rule. The number of seams should be reduced to a minimum. In areas with heavy and directed traffic, traffic flow should be along rather than across the seams.

PATTERED CARPET

- Fitting patterned carpet requires attention and time than plain carpet. A good section plan that takes correct matching and pattern repeat length into account is an essential component of fitting patterned carpet.
- Slight pattern shifting should always be taken into account. Pattern shifts can not only occur during the production process, but also as a result of shrinkage under changing atmospheric conditions (e.g. during transport). Any pattern shift, however small, will have to be corrected when fitting. The extent to which any pattern shift is visible in practice is greatly dependent on the size of the area, the pattern and the color, and the corrections required when fitting. The application of straight stripes across the width of the carpet is not recommended, as even with good correction a slight shift virtually always remains visible. The Tarkett project group can supply you with supplemental information in this respect.
- Pattern shift between pieces from the same production A pattern shift may occur within one production. Pattern repeat length between ≥ 0 cm and < 10 cm maximum deviation 2% of the pattern repeat. Pattern repeat length between ≥ 10 cm and < 100 cm maximum deviation 1% of the pattern repeat. Pattern repeat length ≥ 100 cm as quoted by manufacturer.

BOWING

- Z-bowing is defined as the deviation from squareness. The edges of the strip sections do not lie in one line. See drawing. In this case a maximum deviation of 4 cm is permitted. S-bowing is defined as the bowing in relation to a straight line on the strip section. A maximum deviation of 4 cm is also applicable in this case.
- When multiple sections are being laid together extra metres will always be required when applying a carpet with a pattern, and the undersizes will be distributed over several rolls. Both the pattern repeat length and the pattern repeat width are of importance when calculating the number of metres required. Information regarding the pattern repeat length and width can be found in the product specifications. Consult the Tarkett Group or Tarkett Technical Services if necessary. As a general guideline it applies that: floor length + cutting losses (minimum 10 cm) + one extra repeat length = section length. This length should be stated when ordering. It is the responsibility of the carpet fitter to submit a correct section plan for patterned carpet that takes the above into account. Note: In certain areas you should also take the repeat width into account for the correct quantity of carpet! In some cases an extra section length may be required.



INSTALLING PATTERNED CONTRACT CARPETS

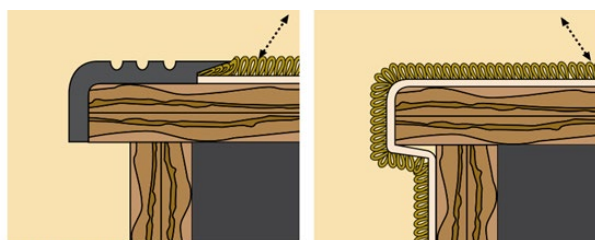
- Lay out the first section fully with an overlap on the skirting or other edges or obstacles. If a long or large repeat has been chosen you will have to take the distribution of the pattern at the beginning and at the end of the section in relation to the walls, doors, etc. into account.
- The second section can now be laid in such a manner that the seam pattern along the seams of both sections matches. When laying 'on the repeat' you have to begin at the centre and work to the left and to the right. Any pattern or repeat shift in woven carpet can be corrected with the knee stretcher and/or power stretcher. For adhering the carpet please refer to the paragraph 'Adhering', and for seams that do or do not require cutting please refer to the paragraph 'Cutting to size'. Note: When fitting, first lay out all sections next to one another to ensure correct matching of the pattern. Any possible pattern shift or straightening in relation to walls etc. can then be easily corrected.

FITTING DESSO CARPETS ON STAIRS

- For projects we use two methods installing carpet on stairs. Covering the stairs with carpet where the treads and the risers are completely covered in carpet and fully glued. Covering the stairs with carpet whereby nosing is fitted to the nose of the tread, and the tread and riser are fitted with carpet and fully glued.
- Before any of these methods can be applied it will be necessary to inspect and prepare the stairs following the instructions below. If the carpet is being fitted on stairs without tread nosing, with the tread and riser carpeting fitted without interruption, the rounding at the front or nosing of the tread should have a radius at least 2.5 cm. If a hollow angle is used in the corner between the tread and the riser, the hollow angle should also have a minimum radius of 2.5 cm. If tread nosing is present, the front of the tread should have the same shape as the inside of the nosing section. This is absolutely essential for ensuring a good connection and obtaining firm adhesion of the nosing section on the tread. If any space exists between the nosing section and the tread it is quite likely that cracks will form in the nosing section. The front of the nosing section should not be glued.
- The pile direction of the carpet should always face downwards if no nosing sections are being used. If nosing sections are used the nap or pile direction should face upwards in connection with the attachment of the carpet to the nosing section.
- It's also possible to use an underlay on the stairs. Always use an adhesive to install the underlay on the stairs.

CARPETING STAIRS WITH STRETCHING METHODE

- For wooden stairs use spiked strips, for concrete use a strong adhesive as recommended before.
- Once the strips have been fixed in position the underlay can be laid and glued into position using a little adhesive. After the carpet has been cut with a slight overlap, and care taken that the pile is laid upright on the nosing with the nap of the carpet going down the stairs, the carpet can be fitted, again working from downstairs up. Hook the carpet onto the spiked strips and work it up over the first tread to the second riser. Affix the carpet to the spiked strips with the aid of a carpet bolster. Make use of a knee kicker to stretch the carpet tightly over the tread and riser. Do not cut the overlap off completely, but drive it in behind the strip with the aid of the carpet bolster. Now finish the sides and follow the same method of working on the remaining treads and risers.



With tread nosing section

Without tread nosing section

CARPET PROTECTION AFTER INSTALLATION

- After installation, always protect the new carpet (tiles) with a protective film (carpet cover)* or thick paper for temporary carpet protection during the construction period.
- It is important that the glue is dry before applying the protective film. The drying time after installation is minimum 24 hours – but preferably 48 hours. Always follow the instructions given by the manufacturer of the glue. Placing protective sheeting on the carpet before the glue is dry can cause capture of moisture, with pile reversal and irreparable damage as a result.

* A carpet cover is a super-strong, protective film for the temporary protection of carpet.

GENERAL

- This installation manual concerning the handling and fitting of DESSO broadloom carpet are based on extensive tests and years of practical experience. Although Tarkett guarantees the accuracy of their advice, no responsibility whatsoever can be taken for work, instructions and/or descriptions supplied by any other party.
- Contact your Tarkett representative if unsure about any part of the installation.
- This information is subject to change for ongoing continuous improvement.
- Always check the Tarkett website for latest version of this installation manual.

