



HOLLYTEX  
MODULAR CARPET TILES



---

## CARPET TILES INSTALLATION METHODS

---

### Installation Requirements

Proper specification for carpet includes installation by a certified carpet professional and strict compliance with the installation guidelines set forth in the CRI Carpet Installation Standard, unless otherwise specified by Beaulieu, and also includes the use of proper installation sundries.

***Note: Refer to our OmniLoc™ and MaxxBac™ modular carpet tile warranty documents for installation requirements.***

The use of appropriate adhesive is mandatory. Follow instructions and trowel size indicated on pail by the adhesive manufacturer. If a pad is used, it must be constructed with a minimum 12 lb per cubic foot weight density and a maximum thickness of 3/8". A denser pad will be required for heavy traffic areas. The use of Green Label certified carpet pad is recommended. Carpet tiles must be installed following the methods appropriate for the style. The use of pad and tack strip should be avoided in areas subjected to rolling traffic.

Proper installation helps assure that carpet tiles will perform at an optimum level. For additional information pertaining to the installation of our OmniLoc™ and MaxxBac™ modular carpet tiles, please contact your Beaulieu Canada Territory Manager.



## OMNIO<sup>TM</sup> / MAXXBAC<sup>TM</sup>

### Notes:

- *It is the responsibility of the installer to verify, before installation, that all material conforms to the owner's specifications including product, colour, and dye lot.*
- *After installation, use plywood over the carpet tiles when moving heavy objects.*
- *If the product in the cartons does not match what was ordered, please call your Beaulieu Canada Territory Manager.*
- **IF THE WRONG PRODUCT OR COLOUR IS INSTALLED, BEAULIEU WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR CORRECTIONS.**
- *Chair pads are required under office chairs with casters to preserve appearance retention, avoid premature and accelerated wear.*

### Preparation

It is the owner's or general contractor's responsibility to provide an acceptable substrate for the specified installation, which must also be inspected by the installation contractor prior to installation. The subfloor must be clean, dry and free of dirt, oil, grease, paint and non-compatible adhesives or coatings, including old cut-back adhesive.

Existing adhesive trowel ridges must be leveled by scraping, sanding or patching prior to adhesive application to ensure proper pressure sensitive adhesive contact. All cracks should be filled using a Portland base leveling or patching compound. Use of latex additive in lieu of water will create better bonding properties.

Should you encounter asbestos containing or other hazardous materials, you should stop the installation immediately and obtain assistance from a qualified remediation consultant prior to continuing the preparation process. Do not install over resin or silicate-based curing compounds. Do not use oil or silicate-based sweeping compounds.

Bond tests must be performed over concrete with unidentified sealers or primers. Apply recommended adhesive and tile in a 4 ft. (1.2 m) area and let set for 24 hours, then check adhesive bond to the floor.



## Moisture Emissions

The building owner, or the general contractor, or their testing agent must submit to the flooring contractor a written report on the vapour emissions level and the surface alkalinity of the concrete subfloor. All subfloors must be tested for moisture emission rates using an anhydrous calcium chloride moisture test, or the in Situ Probe rH test method. The calcium chloride test must be conducted in compliance with ASTM Test Method F 1869. The in Situ Probe rH test must be conducted in compliance with ASTM Method F 2170. The moisture emission rate is measured in pounds of moisture over a 1,000 sq. ft. (92.9 m) area during a 24 hour period. Hollytex tiles should not be installed in areas where the emission rate exceeds 5 lb (2.3 kg), or rH readings are above 75%. Subfloors with readings greater than 5 lb (2.3 kg), or rH readings of greater than 75% require corrective action to reduce the vapour emissions to readings of 5 or less or rH of less than 75%. The subfloor must be re-tested to be sure that the readings are within the set requirements.

## Alkalinity

The pH range of the subfloor must be between 7 and 9. Any reading above 9 will require corrective measures. Testing must be performed in accordance with ASTM Standard Practice F-170.

***Note: results of moisture and pH testing must be available and submitted with any claim.***

## Site Conditions

Carpet tiles should not be brought to the job site until the facility (work area) is properly acclimatized, as if it were in use by the building occupants. This is achieved by making sure the specified lighting and HVAC systems are in place and are operating correctly. Installation of carpet tiles should be the last item on the construction schedule to prevent soiling, staining or construction damage caused by other trades that may void the product warranty. Do not cover the tiles with plastic protective covering. Use plywood, Masonite or non-staining building material paper.

Ambient site conditions must be between 65 and 85 °F (18 and 29 °C) with a relative humidity range between 40 and 60%. These conditions must be maintained at least 48 hours before, during, and 72 hours after the installation completion. If ambient temperatures are outside these parameters, the installation cannot begin until the HVAC systems are operational and the above conditions are met. Carpet tiles and adhesive must be acclimated to the proper conditions in which they are to be used for a minimum of 48 hours.

## Floor Priming

Plywood floors must be completely primed with a latex additive comparable to ParaChem's M615 or M620. This is to prevent excessive absorption of adhesive and to ensure a proper



HOLLYTEX  
MODULAR CARPET TILES



adhesive bond. Plywood substrates must be no less than  $\frac{3}{4}$ " (19 mm) thick. Particle board or thin plywood are not acceptable substrates.

- **Gypcrete floors** or substrates must be swept and vacuumed to remove excessive dust, then primed.
- **Concrete** that is porous or dusty must be swept and primed.
- **Portland** patching compounds and Skim coats are porous and must be primed.

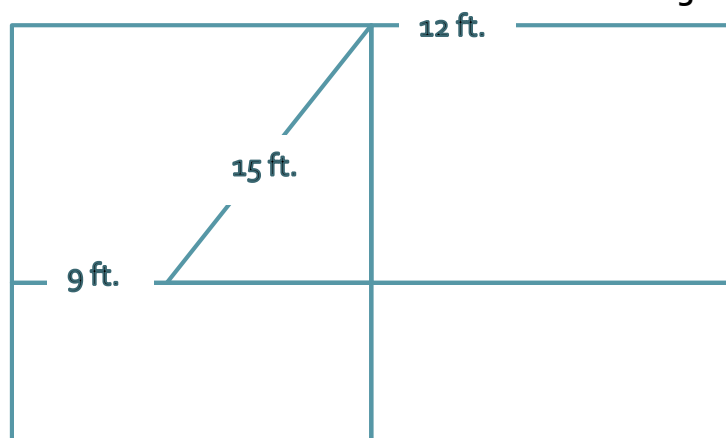
## Layout

Begin the layout by carefully marking working lines on the floor surface to act as the starting position and guide for your carpet tile installation. First, determine that your room is as square as possible. Take measurements to determine the centre of the room and snap a horizontal and a vertical lines that intersect at the centre of the room. These lines will provide a guide for squareness as you install the carpet tile as well as divide your room into 4 manageable quadrants. It may be necessary to offset the centreline to ensure that perimeter tiles are no less than half of a tile.

Certain patterns include different tiles with varying visual effects within each carton. A combination of these tile types creates a desirable appearance in the finished job. Installers should draw from 2 to 3 cartons at a time to ensure they randomize the location of various tile types. Certain tiles will resemble each other because of the pattern location on the tile. For best results, you should randomize tiles on the floor to distribute the different tile types.

Position the first tile at the intersection of the horizontal and vertical layout lines, dry lay a few tiles in one of the recommended installation methods for that particular product (monolithic, quarter-turn, etc.) to give you and the customer indication of the overall appearance.

Fig. A



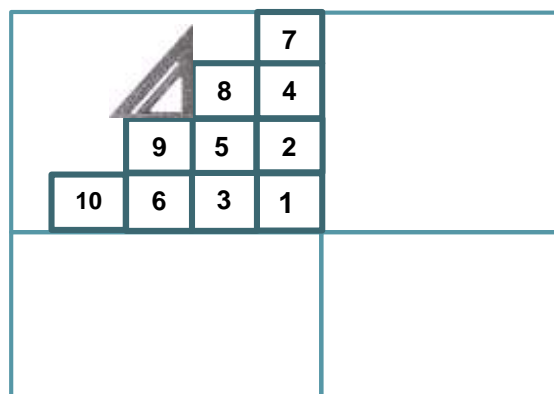
To verify that the working lines are square with each other, measure 12 ft. (3.7 m) from the centre point up the vertical length and make a mark. On the same horizontal quadrant line, measure 9 ft. (2.7 m) across the width and make a mark; the diagonal measurement between the 2 marks should be exactly 15 ft. (4.6 m) if your lines are square. If your measurement is not 15 ft. (4.6 m), adjust your lines accordingly (see Fig. A).



## Installation

Once the adhesive properly sets up, place the first 4 tiles carefully along the intersection of your first quadrant, stair stepping each tile as you go (see fig. B). This pyramid technique keeps the entire layout square and in reference to the chalk lines. Slide each tile into position from the side to prevent trapping yarn. Trapped yarn will affect the appearance of the installation and cause alignment problems. Do not compress tile when installing as this will cause peaking, requiring reinstallation. Use a framing square to randomly check squareness of installation.

Fig. B



## Tile Trimming:

Carpet tiles cut well from the back. Tiles should be cut so that the trimmed edge will always be placed against the wall. Change blades often for easier, cleaner and more precise cuts. After installation, all areas must be rolled with a roller with a maximum weight of 75 lb (34 kg).

**(Figure 1)** One method of trimming the tiles is to measure the distance between the wall and the closest installed full tile. Utilizing the measurement, mark the back of the tile to be trimmed with a pencil or pen and a straightedge or other straight object. Using a sharp blade, score the tile along the marked line and bend or break the tile. Sever the tile along the line using a sharp blade.

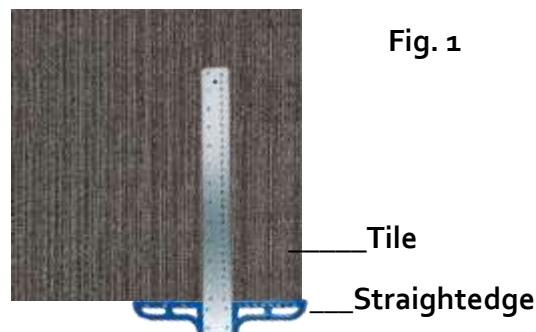


Fig. 1

When trimming around doors and columns, rigid "utility type" blades often work better than more flexible slotted blades. Tiles should be cut by scoring the back with a rigid blade, and then bending or breaking the tile. The tile can then be severed with a sharp blade.

**(Figure 2)** If preferred, tiles can be trimmed by coving the tile up the wall, and trimming free hand. Use professional wall trimmers, rigid hooks or straight blades.

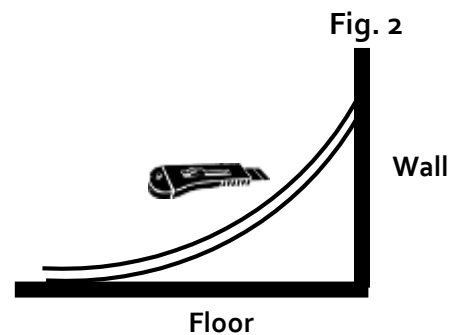


Fig. 2

**NOTE:** Compressing the tile at the wall can cause edge peaking.