



Carpet flooring products

Best Practice Guidelines for Planning and Installation

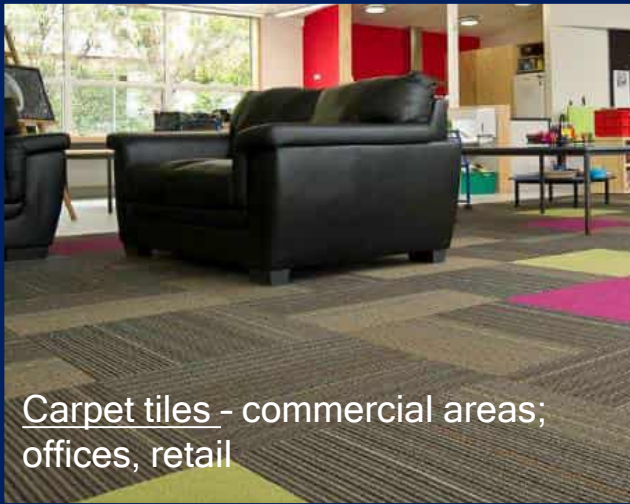
5.4



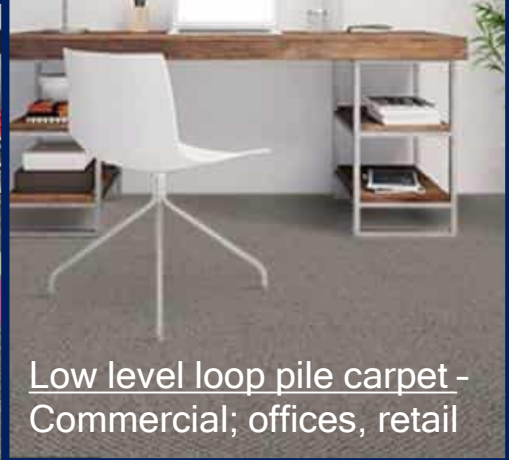
Through out the presentation whenever you see a circle and pencil there is more information available under that section number in the Carpet Best Practice Guidelines.

In assessments if you see the circle refer to that section for the information you need

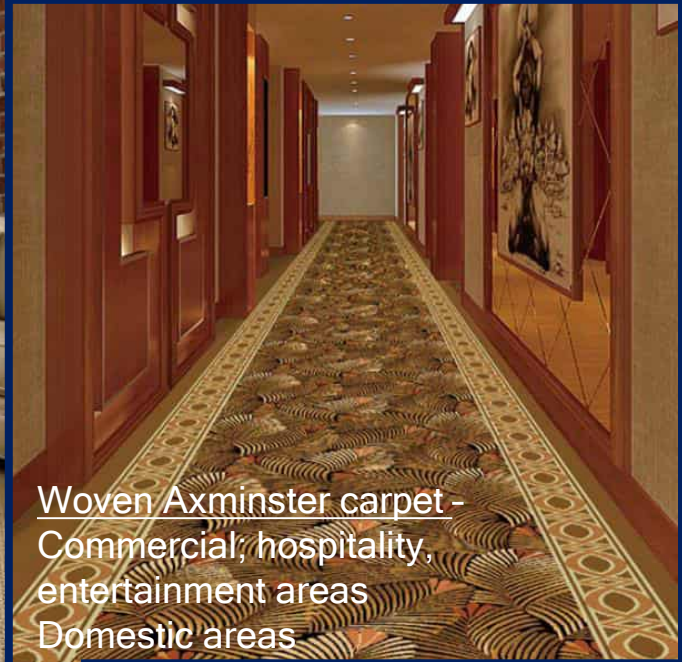




Carpet tiles - commercial areas;
offices, retail



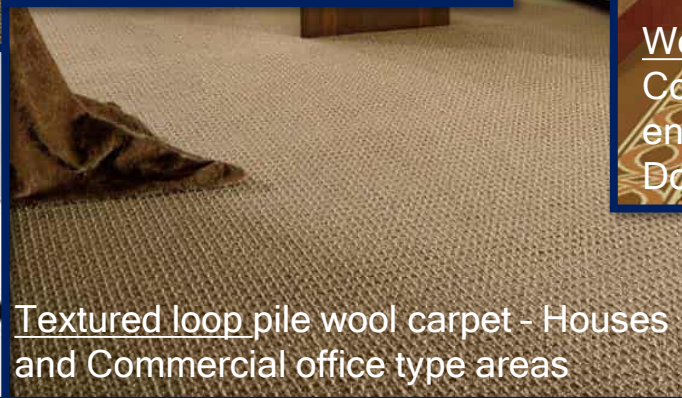
Low level loop pile carpet -
Commercial; offices, retail



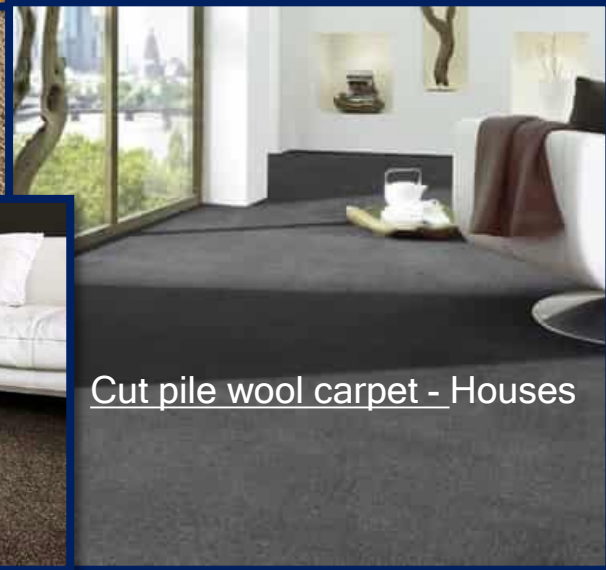
Woven Axminster carpet -
Commercial; hospitality,
entertainment areas
Domestic areas



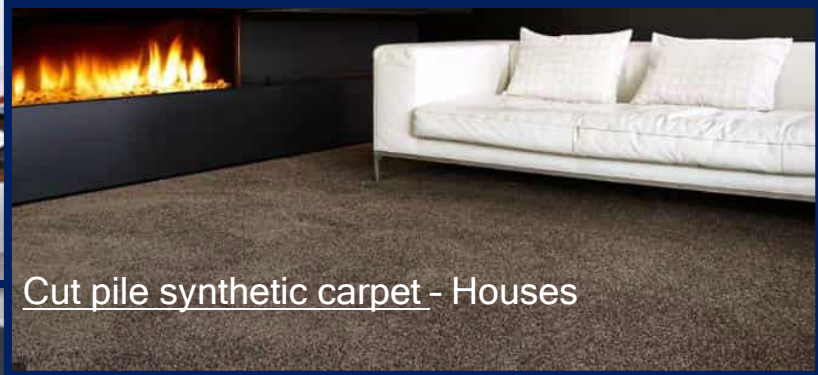
Needle punch carpet -
Commercial areas, walls and
floors; schools



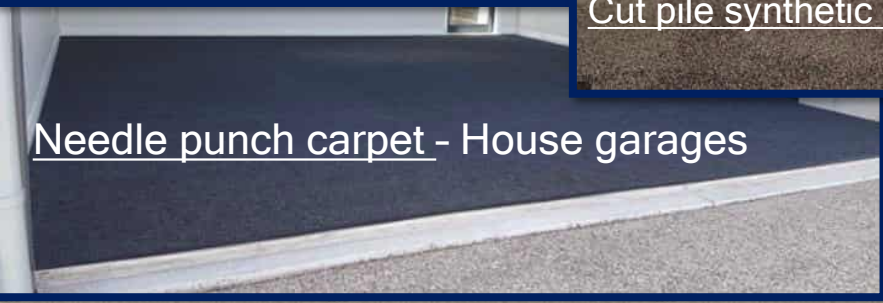
Textured loop pile wool carpet - Houses
and Commercial office type areas



Cut pile wool carpet - Houses



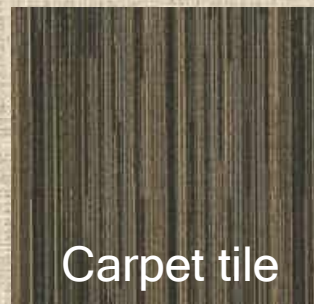
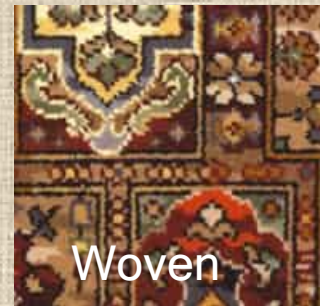
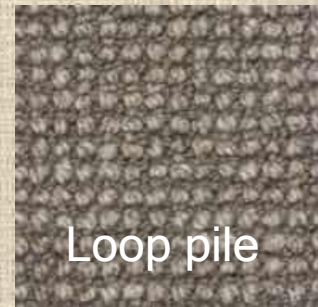
Cut pile synthetic carpet - Houses



Needle punch carpet - House garages

Making different carpet types

1. Tufted (everyday carpets used in houses)
2. Woven (more suited to commercial buildings)
3. Carpet tile (more suited to commercial buildings)
4. Needle punch (garages or walls in schools)



Let's have a look into this a bit further

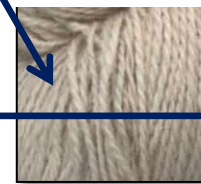
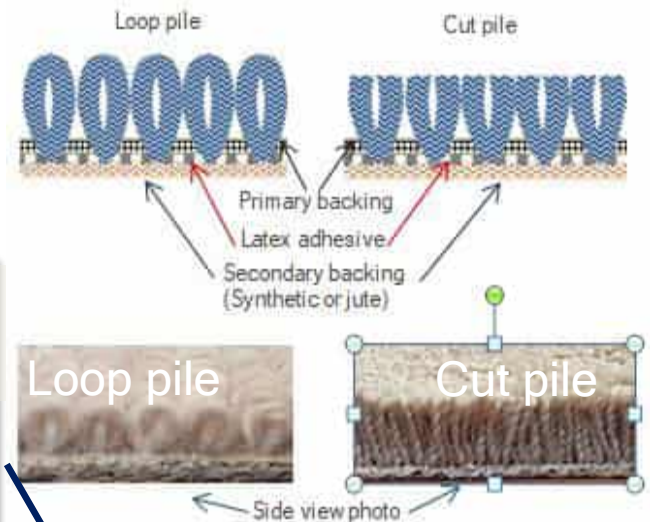
How carpets are made

1.2

(Tufted method)

Yarn is tufted with needles into a primary backing then a secondary backing is applied to the back

1. Pile - Yarn either Wool or Synthetic yarn
2. Primary backing - Woven polypropylene or fleece
3. Secondary backing - Jute or synthetic (Man made plastic)
4. Latex- an adhesive is applied into the primary backing and bonds the backings together



Sticthing methods

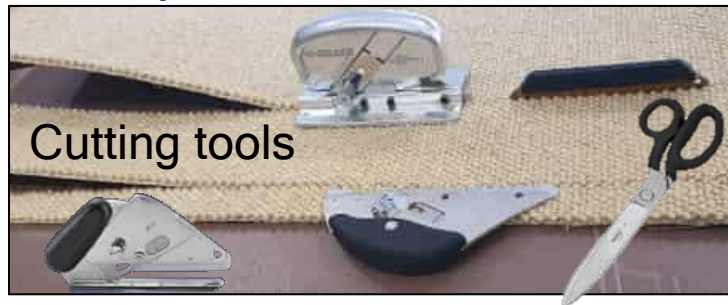
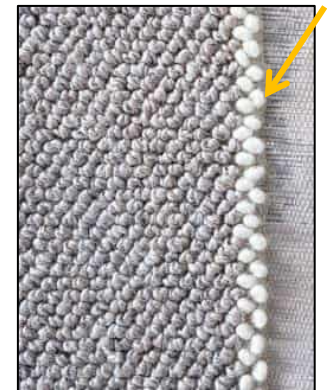
(Tufted carpet)

5.4



How the carpet yarn is stitched into the primary backing to create the pile can influence how the seam will be cut.

1. **Straight stitch** - Stitching is in a straight line
2. **Slight shift stitch** - Stitching is slightly off set like a tear drop. These carpets need to be cut so they can merge like a zip when joined



Cutting tools



How woven carpets are made

(Axminster) *Yarn woven together with backing strands*



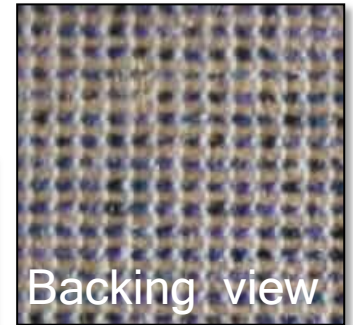
1. Pile - Yarn either Wool (more common) or wool /synthetic blend



2. Jute - Backing strand (weft)



3. Cotton - Backing strand (warp)

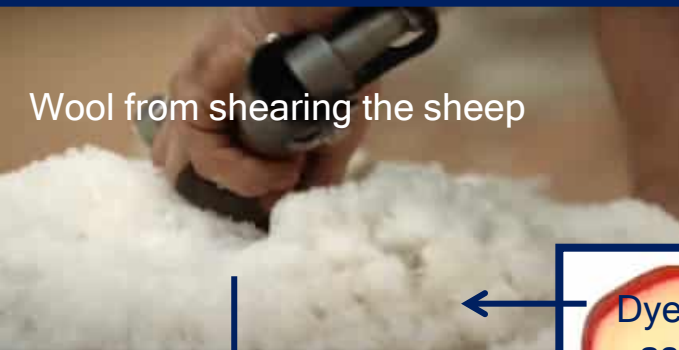


4. Latex - To stabilise the backing

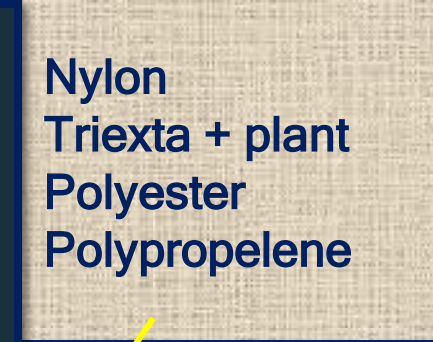
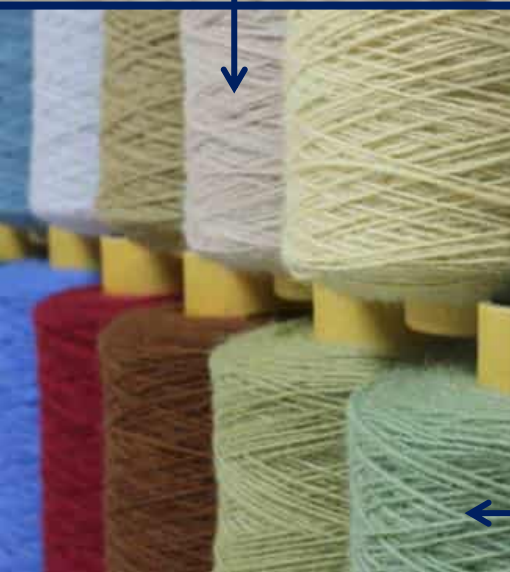




Carpet fibres
Natural



Wool from shearing the sheep



Recycled Plastic



Plastic pallets melted



Solution dyed fibre



Extruding into fibre

How are needle punch carpets made?

(Garage carpet) *Layers of fibres compressed (punched) with a needle board*
Latex is then applied to backing

1. **Fibres** - Loose synthetic fibres (polyester Polypropylene)

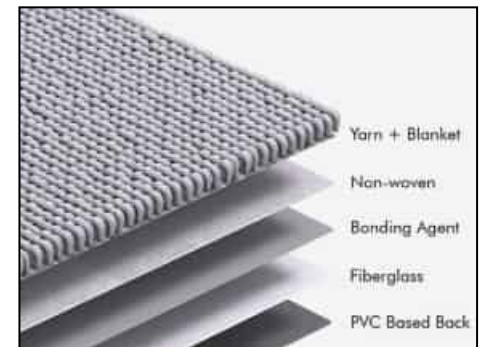
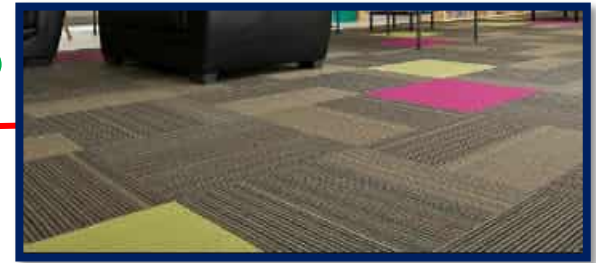
2. **Latex** - To stabilise the backing



How are carpet tiles made?

Similar to the tufting method with various backings cut into tiles

1. Pile - Synthetic yarn
2. Primary backing - Non- Woven polypropylene or fleece
3. Stabilising carrier- Fibreglass fleece
4. Bonding agent- Adhesive
5. Backing - Various types-PVC, carbon, rubber, synthetic based, soft

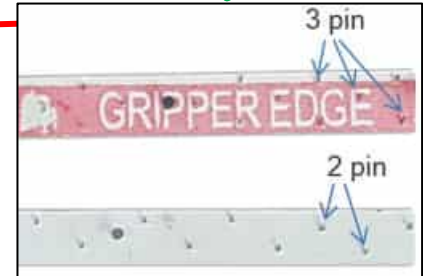


Gripper installation method steps (houses)

5.1

(Conventional)

1. **Gripper** - fitted to the edges to hold the tension of the carpet
2. **Underlay**- fitted for comfort
3. **Stretching**- using a carpet stretcher to stretch the carpet into place
4. **Trim and tuck**- Trim the edges and tuck over the carpet gripper

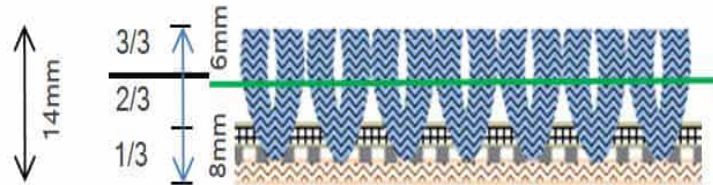


Gully spacing for gripper

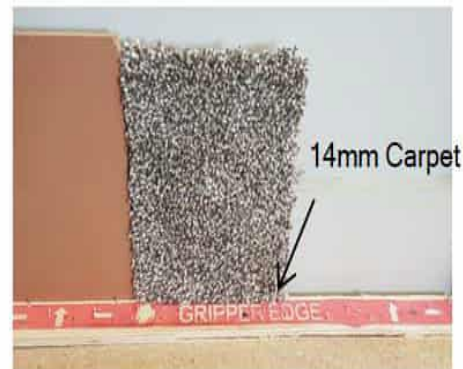
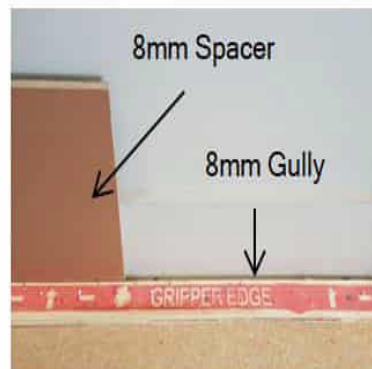
6.1



The gully between the gripper and skirting plays an important part in maintaining carpet tension. The gully should be no more than 60% of the carpet thickness. As a visual gauge the gully should be just under 2/3rds the carpet thickness.



This can be achieved by measuring the carpet thickness and using a spacer to help keep the gully as close as possible to the correct spacing as it is being fitted.

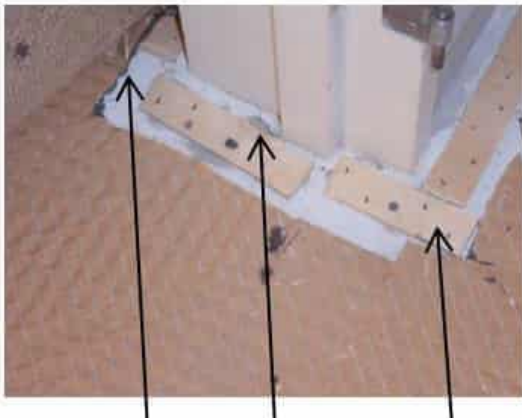


Fitting around door jambs

6.1



Gripper is fitted parallel to all edges. This includes around door jambs with two nails in each piece where fixing by nail is the method used.



Incorrect: The gripper is cut short and the gully is not a consistent width around the doorjamb.

Gripper should be fixed with two nails.



Correct: The gripper follows the edges creating a consistent gully width.

The gripper is fixed with two nails.

Where concrete is very hard, fast setting adhesive can be used.



Fitting transition bars

5.10



- **Finishing to a naplock bar** - Trim the carpet so the cut edge reaches into the back of the bar beyond the top of the fold.



Naplock bar - Trim the carpet into end.

Any transition bar should be securely fixed and follow a straight line. Long lengths should be set to a laser or string line.

- Use a rubber mallet or place a round edged block of wood on the bar to tap down with a mallet.
- Up against doorjamb where the mallet will not reach use a block of wood and tap down with the mallet.



Sharp angled pins hold the carpet

- Heavy backed carpets may be more suited or recommended by the carpet manufacturer, to use a pinned carpet-to-tile transition bar up against a tiled edge.

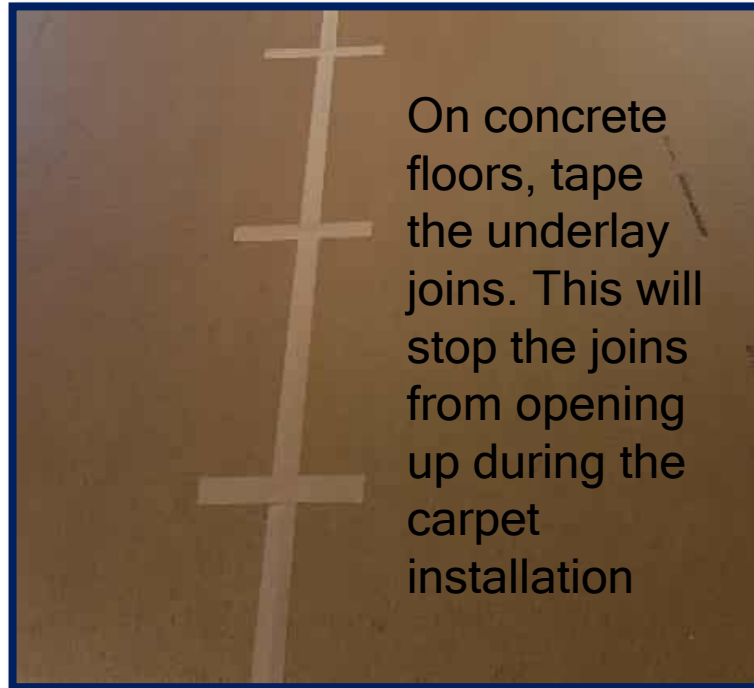


Tile edging trim - Trim the carpet into end.

- **Finishing to a tile edge trim** - Trim the carpet so the cut edge reaches into the back of the bar beyond the top edge.

Fitting underlay

5.10



On concrete floors, tape the underlay joins. This will stop the joins from opening up during the carpet installation



On Timber floors, staple underlay joins



The underlay is trimmed just short of the carpet gripper



Underlay stapler



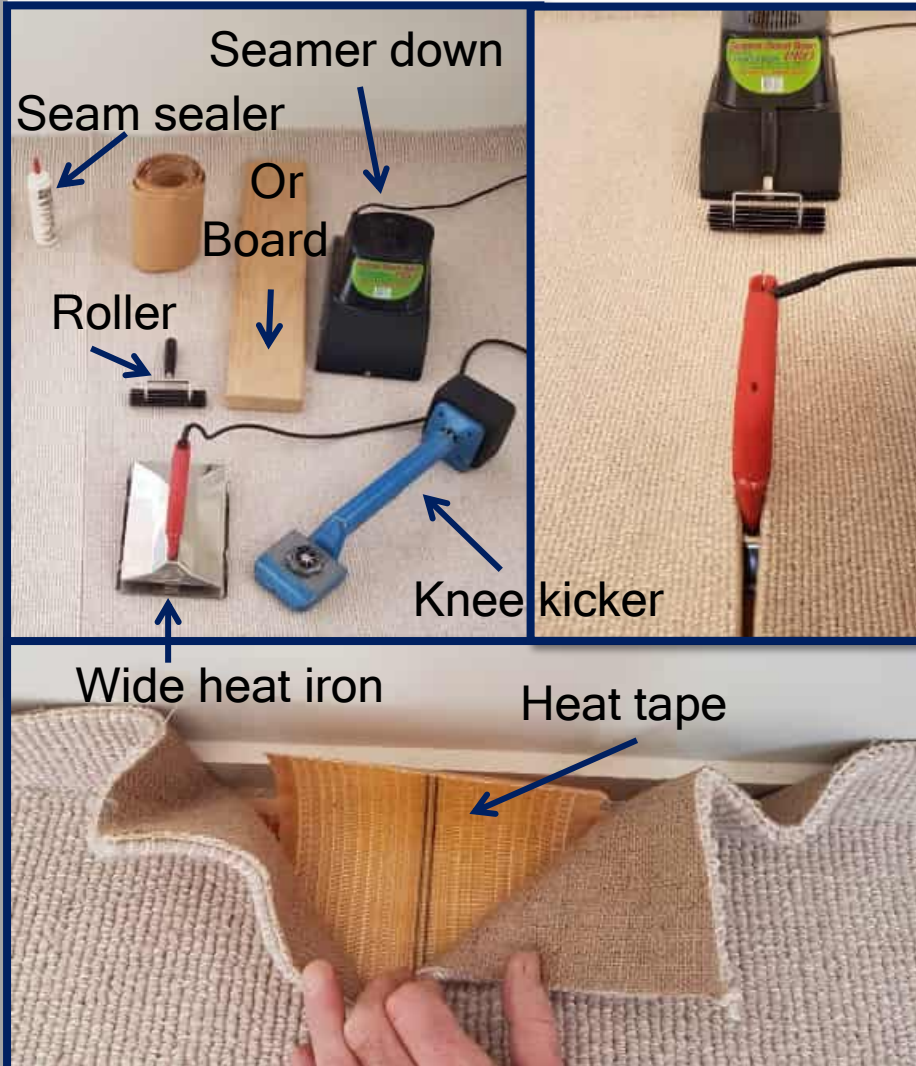
Joining carpet



5.5



5.10



Stretching carpet

5.9



Knee kicker-
is the assist tool

Power stretcher -
With extendable pipes



Trimming and tucking carpet edges

5.10



Trimming tool



Tucking tool
(Stair tool)



Rubber mallet



Bonded method

6.1



(Single & Double stick)

1. **Single bond** - adhesive bonding carpet direct to the substrate

Garages - Single bond

Commercial areas
Single and double bond
(Wheel traffic)

Tools

Roller

2. **Double bond** - provides comfort

1. Adhesive bonding an underlay to the substrate
2. Adhesive bonding carpet to the underlay

Adhesive is applied a serrated trowel

