

# Tile installation procedure

1. Tiles with directional design, i.e. rib, hairy or velour pile should be laid by turning alternate tiles through 90° (to obtain a chequer pattern). The direction of the tile is indicated on the back of the tile by an arrow and it is essential that the tiles are laid so that the arrows are shown as in diagram 1 **A**. Tiles with a flat, loop or cut construction can be laid either in chequer fashion as described above or with the arrows pointing in one direction only, to give a broadloom appearance, see 1 **B**. To improve the broadloom effect (cut or loop pile tiles) lay the tiles brick fashion (staggered joints on alternate rows) see Diagram 1 **C**.
2. To obtain a first class installation of carpet tiles and to avoid future problems it is essential that:  
**A**. The edge tiles are cut exactly to size and that all tiles are tightly butted up to one another.  
**B**. The edge tiles are unable to slide under the skirting boards or other perimeter detail, if this can occur, then they should be fixed to the subfloor using adhesive. This is important, as any movement at the edge will tend to loosen the whole installation. **C**. Where tiles are used in conjunction with chair castors some flattening of the pile will occur and it is therefore essential to use keyhole mats to protect the surface pile of the carpet. **D**. Castor cups should be used under heavy point loads. **E**. An effective textile

barrier zone, greater than 3 linear metres is included in entrance areas.

3. Joints between tiles are accentuated if the surface pile is trapped between adjacent tiles. This can be avoided by carefully pushing back the surface pile and tightly butting the tiles to one another, but avoid undue pressure, which might cause tiles to buckle or tent.
4. Mark the sub-floor with two lines at right angles as shown in diagram 1, thus marking the centre of the room. Lay the tiles from this point and parallel to the lines, unless this would leave a narrow strip of tiles at the edge of the floor in which case make your starting point slightly off-centre. Edge tiles should be of similar width on opposite sides of the floor and at least 20cm wide.
5. Cut carpet tiles from the back using a Stanley knife or similar implement by scoring heavily, then part the surface fibre. For cutting the edge tiles follow the procedure indicated in diagrams 2 and 3.
6. During manufacture and transportation, carpet tiles may have been subject to a certain amount of crushing, If after laying the surface appears to be flattened, a thorough vacuuming and normal wear will eliminate this after a few days.

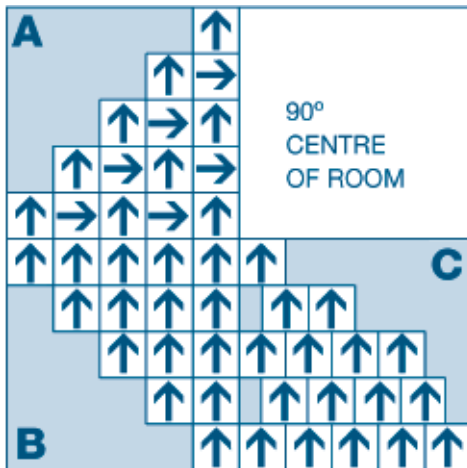


Diagram 1



Diagram 2



Diagram 3