

Instruction Guide: ZimpleLay™ Carpet Tile

Acclimation / Inspection:

Store the boxes UNOPENED in the room where they will be installed for a MINIMUM of 48hours prior to installation. The temperature must remain constant during the acclimation period before and after the installation and may never exceed +18°C and +26°C.

The boxes must be stored flat and level at all times. Never store the boxes on their sides.

Installer / Owner Responsibly / Inspection:

Always refer to www.bodenflooring.com for the most current instruction guide and warranty document.

You must read and fully understand this installation manual before installing the flooring.

The installer of the flooring must carefully examine the flooring to acknowledge acceptance of the color, finish and that there are no product defects before installing. If the flooring is not acceptable at the time of installation, the flooring should not be installed, until the installer or owner are satisfied with the product quality. Once the flooring is installed, it is considered as acceptance by the installer and the owner.

The labels on each carton indicate product color, production number(s) and or date(s). The installer must confirm the product number, production number(s) and or date(s) on the cartons match PRIOR to installation. If there is a discrepancy, it must be resolved before the installation begins.

Operating Ranges / General Limitations:

The product is rated to be installed in INTERIOR only and may never be exposed to temperatures which are outside of the range +18°C and +26°C.

The environmental temperature must remain between +18°C and +26°C for the life of the product, including during installation.

The temperature must not be allowed to change more than 3°C per 24 hour period, never exceeding +18°C and +26°C.

Product expansion and contraction (dimensional changes) are an inherent property of Thermoplastic and is to be expected. Exposure to temperatures beyond the allowable min max ranges will result in gapping or peaking in an installed / finished floor.

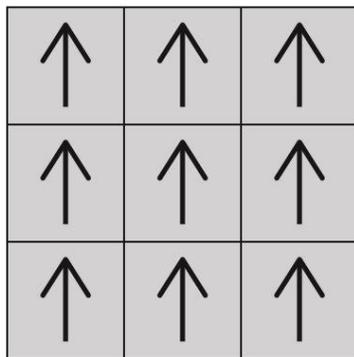
For this reason it is imperative that installers and customers abide by the minimum / maximum temperature requirements, including the acclimatization requirements, as detailed in the product installation manual, including the use of proper blinds or window coverings.

The use of a Kiesel Star 100 Plus adhesive (see “Adhesive” section of this document), applied per Kiesel's requirements has potential to mitigate the effects of dimensional changes within a vinyl product, but cannot fully eliminate it.

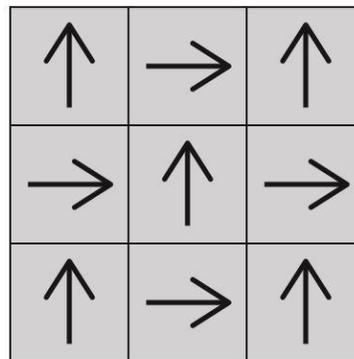
Carpet tiles can be installed on floors, stairs and stair risers. When installed on stairs, a proper vinyl or rubber stair nosing must be affixed per nosing manufacturer's guidelines to protect the edge of the carpet tiles. Note that wear on stairs will exceed the wear subjected to a normal floor installation, for this reason wear through on stairs is not covered under warranty. This is further detailed in the Carpet tile warranty manual.

General Information:

Carpet tiles are intended to be installed in a specific pattern, thus have a directional arrow on their underside. These specific carpet tiles are intended to be installed in either a Monolithic or Quarterturned pattern.



Example of Monolithic Installation Pattern



Example of Quarter Turn Installation Pattern

General Installation:

The carpet tiles should be installed to prevent trapping tufts between or under the tiles. This can be done by brushing the pile / tuft back with one hand, then tipping a corner of the tile into place. Then position the rest of the tile once you have properly aligned a corner.

The carpet tiles should be installed tightly (the backing of adjacent tiles touching) without causing the tiles to peak if they are pressed to tightly together.

If the tiles are too far apart, they will not perform correctly. For this reason it is advised to

measure the carpet tiles every 10 installed tiles and check the measurement to verify they are not installed too tightly or loosely.

After installation, all areas must be rolled with a roller with a maximum weight of 75 lb (34 kg).

Transitions / reducers must be incorporated at intersections to other floorings to protect the exposed edge of carpet tile from damage..

Allow an 8mm gap at the perimeters of each room.

Textiles are inherently susceptible to temporary pressure marking from packing, storage, etc. This is only temporary and will become less apparent over a duration of time as the carpet tile tufts recover and regains their appearance.

Cutting:

Cut the carpet tiles from the backside, then bend or break the tile. The tile can then be cut through with a sharp blade.

Cut edges must be faced against the wall.

To protect from edge raveling from cut-outs in the carpet tile for floor outlets, pipe protrusions, and other cut-outs made in the carpet tiles, a proper cap or transition must be used to protect the cut edge of the carpet tile.

Adhesive:

Carpet tiles must be glued, using an appropriate carpet tile adhesive which suits the application (commercial or residential, subfloor type, etc). Refer to carpet tile adhesive instructions.

General Sub-floor:

The floor must be clean, dry, free of oil, grease, paint, non-compatible adhesives / coatings (ie: cut back adhesive, resin or silicate-based curing compounds), level, smooth, without cracks, flat and structurally sound, not to exceed a variation in plane more than 1/8" over 6'. No claims will be honoured if the substrate telegraphs through the flooring.

If an underpad is to be used, verify with the pad manufacturer that it is rated to work with this product, to ensure a correct pad thickness, pad density based on the traffic.

Wood Sub-floor:

At a minimum the subfloor must be 3/4" (19mm) exterior grade APA rated T&G plywood or Flooring Grade T&G OSB, both with the seams sanded.

A layer of underlayment grade (CANPLY/APA rated) plywood must be fastened ontop of the subfloor, with the underlayment sheets installed perpendicular to the subfloor sheets, fastened

according to local building regulations. The sub-floor panels must have a sanded face and sanded seams which are flush with adjacent panels, with a deflection that does not exceed $L/360$.

The joist system must be designed to support the weight of the flooring being installed. Any patching of the sub-floor must be done according to patching manufacturers requirements.

Concrete Sub-floor:

Concrete must have a minimum compressive strength of 3500 psi.

Moisture vapour transmission levels can NOT exceed 5lbs / 1000sqft / 24 hours (2.3kg / 92.9m² / 24hours).

The in Situ Probe rH tests must be performed according to ASTM F2170.

The Calcium Chloride tests must be performed according to ASTM F1869.

The relative humidity must remain below 75%.

The pH levels of the concrete must be between 7 and 9.

To test the pH level, abide by ASTM F170.

You must have record and proof of Moisture vapor test results, pH test results when making a claim.

Prepare / repair all cracks prior to installation.

Hydronic In-floor Heating Embedded in Concrete:

Once the flooring is completed, the temperature of the in-floor heating system may NEVER exceed +26°C.

48hours prior to installation and during the installation, the in-floor heat temperature must be regulated to NOT exceed +18°C.

Once the installation is completed, the heat must be gradually increased at an increment no greater than 3°C per 24 hour period until the operating temperature is achieved, respecting the operating temperatures as noted in the “operating ranges” section of this document.

Renovation (over existing flooring's):

Do not install carpet tiles over existing carpet.

Carpet tiles can NOT be installed over flooring's which have a MOH less than 7.

If installing over existing tile flooring, the grout joints must be flush with the surface of the tile.

Care and Maintenance:

Carpet tiles should be one of the last item installed in a job schedule, this is to prevent staining or construction damages which is not covered under warranty.

Use plywood, Masonite or non-staining building material paper to protect the carpet during construction. Do not use plastic.

Remove any spills immediately.

Treat stains or spills as soon as they occur.

Vacuum regularly.

Have carpet periodically cleaned by a professional cleaner to remove deeply trapped soils, etc.

Use doormats at entrances to prevent unnecessary wear from abrasives like sand, mud, etc.

Chairs, stools, furniture, etc must have appropriate protective pads at their contact point with the floor, to ensure the flooring is not damaged. If the furniture has wheels, the wheels must be soft and tested to ensure they do not damage the flooring.