



DOUBLE-STICK FITTING GUIDE

Interfloor's range of double-stick products provide a superior fit and are ideal for fast-track commercial installations.

THE BENEFITS OF A DOUBLE-STICK INSTALLATION

- Exceptional resilience - ideal for heavy footfall areas such as hotel receptions, corridors, busy offices and banks.
- Dimensional stability of the carpet and underlay is considerably improved.
- Increased protection against wear - the enhanced resilience and stability will provide better protection against foot-fall over time.
- Underfoot comfort - the underlay will provide exceptional comfort for the lifetime of the carpet.

INTERFLOOR'S UNIQUE RANGE OF DOUBLE-STICK UNDERLAYS & ADHESIVES

Interfloor manufactures and distributes some of the leading brands in flooring – Tredaire and Duralay underlays, and Gripperods and Stikatak flooring accessories. We offer a comprehensive range of underlays with a variety of product types, thicknesses and densities. All of our branded underlays and adhesives are manufactured in the UK and conform to stringent quality standards.



Duralay crumb rubber underlays



Tredaire sponge rubber underlays



Stikatak double stick adhesives

COMPOSITION OF A DOUBLE-STICK INSTALLATION

Carpet

Ideal for border work designs

Double Stick Adhesive STK900/400/300

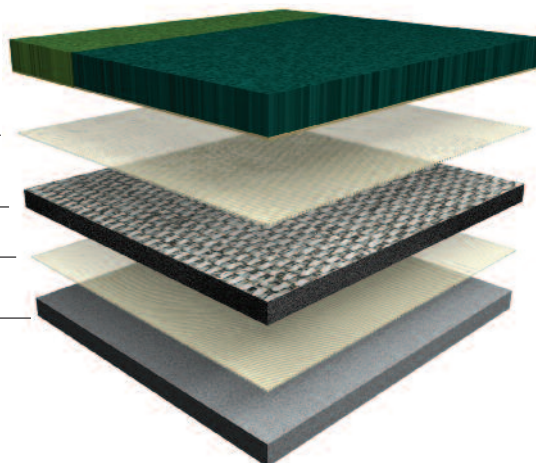
Permanently bonds carpet to underlay

Underlay

STK 950 Tackifier Adhesive

High tack release adhesive

Subfloor



HOW TO COMPLETE A SUCCESSFUL

DOUBLE-STICK INSTALLATION

1. CHOOSE THE CORRECT UNDERLAY & ADHESIVES



* Please note all underlays should be laid 'backing side up', as per installation instruction 3.2.

** For double-stick installations involving natural floor coverings (e.g. coir, sisal and seagrass) we **only** recommend the use of crumb rubber underlays.

ADHESIVES & FLOOR PREPARATION



2. SUB-FLOOR PREPARATION

All aspects of sub-floor preparation should be in accordance with the latest version of the BS5325 code of practice for the installation of textile floorcoverings. Although some of the salient points contained within the Standard are summarised below, the installer should be familiar with the standard and fully understand the recommendations it makes.

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| <p>2.1 Existing floorcoverings such as sheet vinyl, linoleum or any textile floorcovering should be removed and the sub-floor made good prior to commencing with the installation.</p> <p>2.2 The sub-floor must be sound, level, dry and free from dust, grease or other contaminants.</p> <p>2.3 A moisture indicator test (we recommend a Stikatak Protimeter - NR93250) should be performed on all new cementitious sub-floors with the installation only proceeding once the relative humidity of the floor has fallen below 75%.</p> <p>2.4 A room temperature of at least 18°C and a sub-floor temperature of at least 10°C should be maintained for the duration of the installation. If underfloor heating is present, this should be switched off for 48 hours prior to, and 48 hours after, the installation.</p> <p>2.5 Uneven surfaces should be smoothed with a proprietary smoothing compound (Stikatak STK 1200/STK 1300).</p> | <p>2.6 Non-absorbent sub-floors such as ceramic tiles, terrazzo and power-floated concrete slabs should be skimmed with a minimum 3 mm of a proprietary smoothing compound (Stikatak STK 1200 /STK 1300).</p> <p>2.7 Very absorbent or dusty sub-floors should be primed. (Stikatak STK 1100 flooring primer).</p> <p>2.8 Wooden floors must be structurally sound, level, smooth, dry and clean. Wooden floors showing signs of warping, shrinkage, excessive unevenness or wear must be rectified before proceeding. Wax or varnish coatings may react adversely with adhesive and so any such treatment should be removed.</p> <p>2.9 Parquet floors must be structurally sound, with any missing or damaged blocks replaced and loose blocks repaired. Again, any wax or glazing treatments must be removed.</p> <p>2.10 Metal floors may have a coating of protective grease which should be completely removed. Galvanised steel floors should be primed. (Stikatak STK 1100).</p> |
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3. INSTALLATION

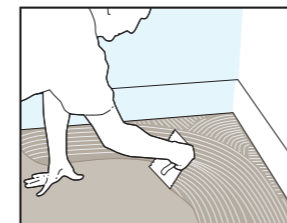


3.1 Prepare the sub-floor as recommended in section 2.



3.2 Lay out the underlay on the sub-floor. The underlay should be laid "backing side up" (N.B. Tredaire FR7 and FR9, flame retardant underlays, can be laid on either side). Ensure the seams in the underlay are closely butted and run at 90° to any carpet seams. Check the underlay joints are level and of the same height.

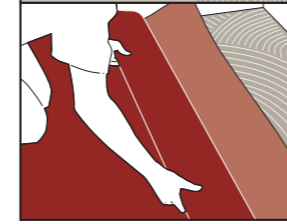
Cut the underlay so that it is approximately 50mm too long around the perimeter of the room. Roll back the lengths of underlay to expose the sub-floor.



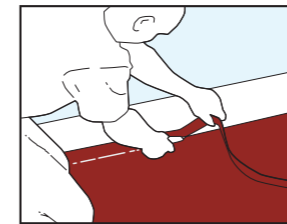
3.3 Apply Stikatak STK 950 tackifier adhesive to the sub-floor using a roller or Gripperods Tackifier Trowel (TAS017P).

Once the adhesive has touch dried to a tacky state, roll the underlay back onto the adhesive, ensuring all the seams are closely butted.

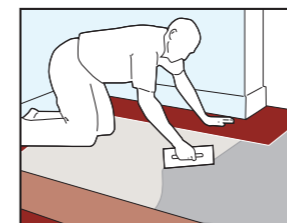
Repeat the procedure for the whole installation.



Cut the underlay to approximately 6mm from the skirting board or wall to leave a gap for a 'tuck finish'.



3.4 Unroll the carpet and manoeuvre into the correct position, cutting approximately to size.

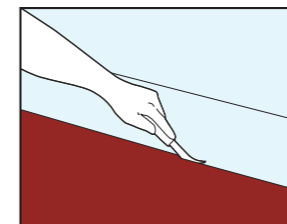


3.5 Fold the carpet back on itself and apply Stikatak STK 300/400/900 adhesive using a Gripperods 2mm x 6mm notched trowel (TAS008B2P).

Lay the carpet onto this and smooth out any fullness or air bubbles with a Gripperods Glider (TAS013). Always glide from the centre of the room to the perimeter. Repeat this process for the remaining carpet.

If any seaming of the carpet is required it is important to seal any cut edges with a proprietary seam sealant (Stikatak STK 800) prior to laying the two sections of carpet into wet adhesive.

N.B. Heat seaming tape is not required in a double stick installation.



3.6 The tuck finish around the perimeter may be achieved by cutting the carpet slightly oversize and tucking this into the 6mm gap between the underlay and the wall.

When all cutting and seaming is complete, use the glider over the installation again to ensure a perfectly smooth surface and to maximise the bond strength between the carpet and the underlay.

CARPET ADVICE



Due to the variety of materials used in the construction of woven and tufted carpet backing, it is strongly recommended that the installer or specifier confirm with the carpet manufacturer to ensure that the carpet is fully suitable for a double-stick installation. If areas of the installation are to be subject to wheel or castor chair traffic, the specifier/installer should confirm with the carpet manufacturer to ensure that the carpet is suitable to withstand such wear. Castor chair/keyhole mats are recommended for areas that are subjected to heavy castor wheel wear.

Selvages in excess of 1.5mm on woven Axminster carpets should be removed and the edges sealed with Stikatak STK800 latex seaming adhesive. Selvages on Wilton woven carpet should not be removed.

The above information is for general guidance only. Site conditions, materials, and methods of application vary and these guidelines cannot be offered as a representation or warranty. Manufacturers' specifications or procedures are subject to change without prior notice. If in doubt please contact the Interfloor Technical Department on +44 (0)1706 213131, or via email at technical@interfloor.com.

DRY CLEANING

This utilises a powder preparation based on an absorbent medium that has been saturated by solvents and detergents. When the carpet is dry, the dry powder containing soil particles is vacuumed away.

This method may be used on double-stick installations.

DRY FOAM SHAMPOOING

Specially formulated shampoo is foamed and a revolving brush then "combs" the foam through the carpet pile so that each individual fibre is cleaned. The shampoo and emulsified soil is then vacuumed away.

This method may be used on double-stick installations.

WET SHAMPOOING

A rotary machine fitted with a shampoo brush and solution tank is used and shampoo solution fed slowly onto the brush as the machine is operated.

This method, if not used correctly, can cause the following problems:

- Excessive application of the solution will soak the carpet. Some types of carpet are prone to shrinkage when drying out. The forces imparted on seams are such that even the carpet that has been adhered can part at the seams.
- Penetration of solution down into the adhesive layer can soften the adhesive, which will aggravate any shrinkage. Frequent wetting of the adhesive at the seams will eventually lead to seam separation.

This method may be used on double-stick installations provided it is carried out by a skilled, fully trained, operative.

Over-saturation of the carpet must be avoided.

DEEP CLEANING

A water extraction machine directs fine jets of carpet cleaning solution deep into the carpet pile. The loosened soil and dissolved grease is then extracted by a powerful vacuum into a recovery tank.

As detailed under Wet shampooing, over-saturation of the carpet may cause problems on some qualities of carpet and can adversely affect the performance of the adhesive.

It has been reported that pre-spraying with enzyme degreaser of heavily soiled areas prior to using hot water extraction reduces significantly the quantity of water required to clean the carpet.

This method may be used on double-stick installations provided it is carried out by a skilled, fully trained, operative.

Over-saturation of the carpet must be avoided.

STEAM CLEANING

This method involves injecting steam through the pile of the carpet to loosen soil and dissolve grease. Vacuuming then takes place.

This method can severely soften the adhesive and if the steam penetrates deeply enough can affect the composition of the underlay itself.

This particular method of cleaning should be avoided.