

0652P TARKETT CARPET TILES

Branded worksection

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Worksection abstract

This branded worksection is applicable to TARKETT carpet tiles.

Guidance text

All text within these boxes is provided as guidance for developing this worksection and should not form part of the final specification. This *Guidance* text may be hidden or deleted from the document using the NATSPEC Toolbar or the hidden text *Hide* and *Delete* functions of your word processing system. For additional information visit FAQs at www.natspec.com.au.

Optional style text

Text in this font (blue with a grey background) covers items specified less frequently. It is provided for incorporation into *Normal* style text where it is applicable to a project.

Related material located elsewhere in NATSPEC

If a listed worksection is not part of your subscription package and you wish to purchase it, contact NATSPEC.

Related material may be found in other worksections. See for example:

- 0181 *Adhesives, sealants and fasteners* for carpet adhesives.
- 0315 *Concrete finishes* for substrates.
- 0383 *Sheet flooring and decking* for substrates.
- 0541 *Access floors*.
- 0651 *Resilient finishes* for vinyl, rubber and epoxy floor finishes.
- 0656 *Floor sanding and finishing* for substrates.

Material not provided by TARKETT

This branded worksection includes generic material which may not be included by the Product Partner including:

- Underlays.
- Accessories.

Documenting this and related work

You may document this and related work as follows:

- Nominate the locations of finishes and finish abutments, joints and note fixed partitions to your office documentation policy.
- For the use of impact sound insulation in floor systems, refer to NATSPEC TECHnote DES 027.

The *Normal* style text of this worksection may refer to items as being documented elsewhere in the contract documentation. Make sure they are documented.

For example:

- Accessories, tactile indicators.

Specifying ESD

The following may be specified by retaining default text:

- VOC emission limits.
- Stain and soil resistance to extend material service life.

The following may be specified using included options:

- Carpet Institute of Australia Environmental Certification Scheme (ECS).

The following may be specified by including additional text:

- Recyclable materials.
- Transportation of products from factory to site.
- Installation of products.
- Cleaning and maintenance programmes.
- Programs for recycling offcuts and waste handling.
- Manufactured from sustainable raw materials.

- Materials recyclable at the end of service life.
- Refer to the NATSPEC TECHreport TR 01 on specifying ESD.

1 GENERAL

TARKETT is a worldwide leader in innovative and sustainable flooring and wall covering solutions. TARKETT has a diverse portfolio of products in the global flooring industry, offering integrated, customised solutions for complex spaces and specific usages.

TARKETT sells globally 1.3 million m² of flooring every day to residential and commercial customers for health care, aged care, education, housing, hospitality, office, retail and sports projects.

1.1 RESPONSIBILITIES

General

Requirement: Provide TARKETT carpet tiles to substrates, as documented.

Documented is defined in 0171 General requirements as meaning contained in the contract documents.

Performance

Requirement: Make sure carpet tiles:

- Remain secure and consistently smooth for the warranted life of the carpet under normal use conditions.
- Form the pattern required.

1.2 COMPANY CONTACTS

TARKETT technical contacts

Website: www.professionals.tarkett.com.au.

1.3 CROSS REFERENCES

General

Requirement: Conform to the following:

- 0171 General requirements.

0171 General requirements contains umbrella requirements for all building and services worksections.

List the worksections cross referenced by this worksection. 0171 General requirements references the 018 Common requirements subgroup of worksections. It is not necessary to repeat them here. However, you may also wish to direct the contractor to other worksections where there may be work that is closely associated with this work.

NATSPEC uses generic worksection titles, whether or not there are branded equivalents. If you use a branded worksection, change the cross reference here.

1.4 STANDARDS

Slip resistance

Classification: To AS 4586.

1.5 MANUFACTURER'S DOCUMENTS

Technical data and manuals

Websites: www.professionals.tarkett.com.au/tandus_carpet_tiles_installation_guide.pdf, and www.tarkospec.com.au.

Warranties

Website: www.professionals.tarkett.com.au/content/warranties.

1.6 INTERPRETATION

Definitions

General: For the purposes of this worksection, the definitions given in AS 2454 and the following apply:

- Substrate: The surface to which a material or product is applied.
- Underlay: A non-structural layer of sheet material or in situ levelling material on the substrate to provide a smooth and level surface.

Edit the Definitions subclause to suit the project or delete if not required. List alphabetically.

1.7 SUBMISSIONS

Fire performance

Fire hazard properties: Submit evidence of conformance to **PRODUCTS, FIRE PERFORMANCE, Fire hazard properties.**

Operation and maintenance manuals

For major carpet installations. Delete if not required.

Contents: Submit maintenance manuals with the following:

- A technical specification of the carpet installation.
- The manufacturer's recommendations for use, care and maintenance of the carpet.
- The names and addresses of the suppliers and manufacturers of each component.

TARKETT provides a template for a Carpet Maintenance Program (CMP) if required.

Products and materials

Slip resistance: Submit evidence of conformance.

See BCA Table D2.14 for minimum slip resistance classification of stair treads, nosings, landings and ramps. Refer to Carpet Institute of Australia Limited (CIAL) website for the slip resistance assessment certificate citing a CSIRO study. The study evaluates NCC compliance of carpets by some manufacturers when tested to AS 4586 Appendix A.

VOC limits: Submit evidence of conformance with maximum total VOC emissions of 0.50 mg/m²/h.

The maximum total VOC emission limit recommended by the Green Building Council of Australia (GBCA) is 0.5 mg/m²/h.

Samples

General: Submit labelled production run samples demonstrating the range of colour, pattern, texture and pile yarn available in the required carpet tile types.

Sample size: Submit the following:

- Carpet tiles: 4 x tile size.
- Transition strips, trims, extrusions and stair nosings: Submit a 300 mm length of each type.
- Hard underlays: Submit one labelled sample at least 600 x 600 mm.

Penetrations: If required, submit one carpet tile sample with a penetration access cut as specified in **EXECUTION, PREPARATION, Cutting laid carpet tiles.**

Sample panel: Lay a sample area at least 10 m² of each carpet tile type, including hard underlay, and accessories.

Location: [complete/delete]

Consider whether the project size warrants a sample area, or whether a smaller area than that documented here will suffice.

Shop drawings

General: Submit drawings indicating the proposed layout and pattern in carpet installations.

Subcontractors

General: Submit name and contact details of proposed suppliers and installers.

Evidence of experience: [complete/delete]

More than one firm may be named. Delete if supplier/installer details are not required.

Tests

0171 General requirements covers tests in **Definitions** and calls for an inspection and testing plan under **SUBMISSIONS, Tests.**

Site tests: Submit results, as listed in **PRODUCTS, TESTS.**

Detail the tests required in **PRODUCTS** or **EXECUTION**, as appropriate, and list the submissions required here.

Warranties

General: Submit TARKETT's product warranties.

TARKETT provides a 10 Year Warranty for all TARKETT carpet tile products.

If the manufacturer is not also the subcontractor, consider specifying a separate warranty, covering the installation.

1.8 INSPECTION

Notice

Inspection: Give notice so that inspection may be made of the following:

- Each batch of material upon delivery.
- Substrate immediately before fixing underlay.
- Fixings, edge strips, and underlay installed ready to lay carpet tiles.
- Completed carpet installation after cleaning and before covering for protection.

Amend to suit the project adding critical stage inspections required.

Hold points, if required, should be inserted here. e.g. moisture content in concrete substrates

2 PRODUCTS

2.1 GENERAL

Product substitution

Other products: Conform to PRODUCTS, **GENERAL, Substitutions** in *0171 General requirements*.

The *0171 General requirements* clause sets out the submissions required if the contractor proposes alternative products. Refer also to NATSPEC TECHnote GEN 006 for more information on proprietary specification.

Storage and handling

Requirement: Store in a clean, dry, well ventilated environment.

Product identification

General: Marked to show the following:

- Manufacturer's identification.
- Product brand name.
- Product type.
- Quantity.
- Product reference code and batch number.
- Date of manufacture.

Edit the list to suit the project or delete if not required.

Tolerances

Requirement: To AS/NZS 1385.

See AS/NZS 1385 clause 4, Table 1 which gives commercial tolerances. Note that tolerances for width and length do not apply to carpet tiles.

Slip resistance

Slip resistance: To BCA Table D2.14.

See BCA Table D2.14 for minimum slip resistance classification of stair treads, nosings, landings and ramps. Refer to CIAL website for the slip resistance assessment certificate citing a CSIRO study. The study evaluates NCC compliance of carpets by some manufacturers when tested to AS 4586 Appendix A.

2.2 FIRE PERFORMANCE

Fire hazard properties

Critical radiant flux: To AS ISO 9239.1.

Critical radiant flux: Refer to BCA Spec C1.10 Table 2 which gives minimum critical radiant flux requirements for floor materials and floor coverings.

Refer to NATSPEC TECHnote DES 020 for information on fire hazard properties.

2.3 CARPET TILES

General

Type: Non-stick, non-curling tiles capable of being taken up without damage and then re-laid in different positions.

Marking: On the back, showing manufacturer's instructions or directional arrow for laying.

Selection

TANDUS product range by TARKETT:

The Tandus carpet tile range features 100% solution dyed nylon pile with a variety of backings. Nominate the products in SELECTIONS.

- Abrasive Action II Walk Off Mats.

Available in three core colours for entrance floors in offices, education and healthcare facilities.

- Andante.

A linear pattern with varying line widths with a textural effect.

- Chord.

Designed to provide a soft and subtle, organic pattern.

- Gridline II.

A pattern of random geometries.

- Imagery.

A medium scale pattern which mixes thin vertical lines with geometric blocks.

- Light Up.

A narrow linear pattern with contrasting colours.

- Radiant.

Radiant is a linear texture in a selection of greys.

- Rhythms Lento.

A layering pattern of geometric elements.

- Sculpted Flannel II.

Incorporates a textural surface into a classic "tweed" construction. The combination of both the face texture and the tweed effect mitigate seams.

- Shuffle.

A strong graphic linear pattern mixing contrasting colour.

- Wildflower Tones.

A textured ground cloth, utilising the 3 ply air-entangled fibre, creating a consistent speckle.

DESSO product range by TARKETT:

The Desso carpet tile range features 100% solution dyed nylon pile with a variety of backings. Nominate the products in **SELECTIONS**.

- AirMaster®.

Patented technology reduces the concentration of fine dust in the air. The structured loop pile carpet tile is available in 18 block and six combination colours.

- AirMaster® Sphere.

AirMaster® Sphere has a handmade rustic feel. It offers the patented AirMaster® technology, which reduces the concentration of fine dust in the air. Available in six rustic colourways.

- Essence.

Hard-wearing and highly functional, The Essence tile is available in 24 block colours, which combines with Essence Stripe, Structure and Maze. A plain level loop pile structure, in a strong line of commercial colours.

- Essence Maze.

Essence Maze produces geometric patterns in a variety of colours from anthracite greys and taupey browns, to red, green and navy blue. The individual tiles can be installed at random. Part of the classic Essence Collection, it compliments Essence and Essence Stripe.

- Essence Stripe.

Essence Stripe has a linear design with stripes in varying thicknesses and contemporary colours. The low level loop pile tile has a strong commercial base, with anthracites, greys and beiges, shades of as red, orange, blue and purple.

- Essence Structure.

Essence Structure is of a more organic form, with an infinite series of fading lines. A 'stone-washed' look is achieved through the juxtaposition of light and dark tones of colour. Each of the 12 colours of Essence Structure can be combined with one or two colours of the Essence range.

- Fields.

A textured carpet tile giving the impression of a hand-woven textile. Its enlarged and irregular loops create highly tactile flooring. Fields is available in 16 colour combinations.

- Fuse.

A flowing pattern between two contrasting, complimentary colour schemes. Enlarged and irregular loop pile carpet tile creates a highly tactile flooring with the look and feel of a hand-woven textile. Fuse is available in seven colour combinations.

- Merge.

Merge blends two different carpet structures in one tile transitioning from the organically textured Fields to the textural Tweed. Merge is available in four neutral tones and in two shades of green and blue.

- Palatino.

Palatino is a twisted cut pile, offering 36 colourways from anthracites, greys and beiges, to more vibrant colours such as red, orange, blue and purple.

- Reclaim Ribs II.

A tufted loop pile carpet tile available in 10 colours.

- Rock.

A textured loop pile carpet tile, Rock is available in twelve hues.

- Salt.

A two-tone, high/low carpet tile with a natural organic structure.

- Tweed.

Tweed has an all-over two directional design. Combines dense yarn fused with random intertwining of thin black thread giving a tactile structure. Tweed is available in 13 colours, with a core of neutral colours; brighter red, blue and yellow tones.

- Wave.

Wave is a highly textured loop pile carpet tile. Sheen yarn is added in the high loop. Wave is available in nine colourways.

Batching

Requirement: Provide from one manufacturing batch and dye lot for carpet tiles laid in a single area and of a single specified type, quality, colour and design.

Anti-microbial treatment

Requirement: Non-metallic, colourless, odourless, positively charged polymer applied during manufacturing to form a molecularly bonded surface to resist bacteria and mould growth.

Insect resistance

Requirement: Provide carpet tiles composed entirely of materials either inherently resistant to insect attack or treated against insect attack by moth and carpet beetle.

Electrostatic propensity

Criterion: Provide a maximum electrostatic propensity value for carpet tiles of less than 2.5 kV at a relative humidity of 25%.

This is important for preventing personal discomfort and equipment damage due to static electricity in floors where computers are located.

Test method: ISO 6356.

Stain and soil resistance

Requirement: Provide one or more of the following:

- Fluoro-treatments: Fluorochemical soil and liquid repelling chemical treatment applied during manufacturing.

2.4 UNDERLAYS

General

Installation: To AS/NZS 2455.1.

Fibre cement underlay

Thickness: 5 mm minimum.

Wet processed fibreboard (hardboard) underlay

Standard: To AS/NZS 1859.4.

The NCC cites AS/NZS 1859.4:2004.

Classification: General purpose medium board, manufactured specifically as flooring underlay.
Thickness: 5.5 mm.

Hard underlay sheets are used if the substrate (e.g. an existing floor) cannot be brought to an acceptable surface.

2.5 ADHESIVES

See 0181 Adhesives, sealants and fasteners for VOC limits.

Adhesives

General: Compatible with the floor covering material, and suitable for bonding it to the subfloor.

Type: [complete/delete]

TARKETT recommends the use of TARKET T Carpet tile adhesive.

2.6 ACCESSORIES

Transition strips

Type: Transition strip appropriate to the carpet tile, capable where necessary of accommodating different levels of adjacent floor finishes.

Form: Metal extrusion; vinyl strip.

Several strip types and profiles are available depending on the adjoining finishes and levels. Fixing methods include self-adhesive and screw fixing.

Colour: [complete/delete]

Location: At exposed edges of the carpet, and at junctions with differing floor finishes or finishes of a different thickness. Where transition strips occur at doorways, locate the junctions directly below the closed door.

Refer to BCA D3.3 for level differences in floor finishes when buildings are required to be accessible

Stair nosings

Type: Stair nosing strip appropriate to the carpet tile, providing slip-resistance and contrasting visual indicator of nosings.

Location: At all junctions between stair risers and goings, including landings and stair edges as required.

Refer to BCA D2.13 for slip-resistances of nosings and AS 1428.1 for minimum luminance contrast.

2.7 TESTS

General

Tests: Arrange for the registered testing authority to do the following:

- Take random samples in conformance with AS/NZS 2119.
- Conduct the documented testing.
- Submit the original copy of each relevant test report.

If sampling is not to be done by the testing authority, document how the samples are to be authenticated to the satisfaction of both parties. See TARKETT Technical data sheets for test results at www.tarkospec.com.au.

Test groups: In the **Tests table**, the letters T, S and Q each comprise one test group defined as follows:

- Type test group (T): Tests on samples of carpet having the same specification, but not necessarily from carpet manufactured for the project. Authenticated test reports less than 12 months old are acceptable.

Type test group (T) may be required to assist in the preselection of the type or colouration of the carpet, or to evaluate properties such as colourfastness, electrostatic protection, or fire-resistance before final selection.

If the manufacturer is prepared to warrant conformance with the relevant properties, this test may not be required.

- Specification test group (S): Tests on samples taken before laying from carpet manufactured for the project.
- Quality assurance test group (Q): Tests on samples taken from the site during laying or from the manufacturer's premises before dispatch to the site.

The Quality assurance test group is a series of tests selected to make sure of conformance with critical properties which may be subject to variation during a production run.

Number of tests

Requirement: Perform the documented number of tests for each test group (T, S or Q) as follows:

- For each type of carpet documented.
- For each documented area (or part) of installed carpet.

Number of tests schedule

Test group type	Number of tests	Per installed area
T	One only	not applicable
S		each 5000 m ²
Q		each 5000 m ²

Number of tests:

- T: One only, because there is no point in testing properties that can vary from batch to batch on samples other than those made for the project,
- S: e.g. One. All properties designated S are tested once for each 5000 m² or part.
- Q: e.g. Three. Each property designated Q is tested three times for each 5000 m² or part. For jobs less than 500 m² nil may be appropriate.

Carpet property tests

Requirement: Test the carpet properties in each test group, by the appropriate test method.

Tests table

Carpet property	Test method	Test group
Colour fastness: To artificial light	AS 2001.4.21	T S Q
Colour fastness: To water	AS 2001.4.E01	T S
Colour fastness: To light	AATCC TM 16.3	T S
Colour fastness: To shampoo solution	AS/NZS 2111.19.2	T S Q
Colour fastness: To solvents	AS 2001.4.16	T S
Dichloromethane extractable matter of pile	AS 2001.3.4	S Q
Pile structure: Total pile mass	AS/NZS 2111.11	S
Electrostatic protection: Electrostatic propensity	ISO 6356	S
Tile dimensions	BS 5921	S Q

Carpet property: Designate only the test properties which are relevant.

Test group: Vary as required for the project. Refer to the **Number of tests schedule**.

Dichloromethane extractable matter of pile: Not suitable for the extraction of polyester or polyolefin pile fibres.

Pile structure: Include total pile mass only for woven and unbacked samples.

Bond strength between backing components: Applicable only to tufted carpets which have a secondary backing. Foam-backed carpets are sometimes subject to a peel strength test with totally different performance criteria.

Electrostatic protection: See NATSPEC TECHnote DES 007 on static control floors:

- Electrostatic propensity: This test may be specified where uncomfortable electrostatic shocks are unacceptable. Values below 2.5 kV at a relative humidity of 25% are usually acceptable, but this will not necessarily eliminate electronic equipment faults.

3 EXECUTION

3.1 PREPARATION

Substrate tolerance table

Property	Length of straightedge laid in any direction	Max. deviation under the straightedge
Flatness Class B	3 m	6 mm
Smoothness	150 mm	1 mm

Flatness tolerance class: Nominate Class B in 0315 Concrete finishes and 0612 Cementitious toppings worksections to carpet locations as appropriate for the project. It is assumed that smoothness tolerance corrections form part of substrate preparation.

Substrates

AS/NZS 2455.1 Appendix A (Normative) requires the (sub)contractor to seek advice from the purchaser about relevant details of the subfloor and contains extensive contractual requirements.

General: Conform to the following:

- To AS/NZS 2455.1 or AS/NZS 2455.2, as appropriate.
- Clean and free of any deposit or finish which may impair adhesion or location and functioning of control joints.
- Free of any imperfections, including ridges, indentations and projections which may adversely affect the installed carpet.
- Clean and free of any deposit or finish which may impair adhesion or location and functioning of control joints.
- Free of any imperfections, including ridges, indentations and projections which may adversely affect the installed carpet.

Concrete substrate rectification: Remove projections, grind as necessary and fill voids and hollows with a levelling compound compatible with the adhesive to achieve the required tolerance.

- Raised areas rectified by grinding: Test the freshly exposed concrete surface for pH and obtain verification of compatibility with the adhesive.

If rectifying by grinding, consider including this *Optional text* by changing the style to *Normal* style text.

Freshly exposed concrete has high alkalinity and problems have been encountered overseas.

Timber substrate rectification: Remove projections. If conformance with the **Substrate tolerance table** cannot be achieved, fix an underlay in brick pattern. Make sure joints do not coincide with substrate joints.

Moisture content: Do not start installation unless:

- Concrete: The moisture vapour emission rate content of the concrete has been tested to AS/NZS 2455.1 Appendix B and the value of 70% relative humidity in AS/NZS 2455.1 clause 2.4.2 (c) have been obtained.

Refer to NATSPEC TECHnote DES 008 on the preparation of concrete substrates. Refer also to CCAA Data Sheet Moisture in concrete and moisture-sensitive finishes and coatings. Concrete takes approximately 3 months to cure. Until all concrete is cured it will release moisture.

Timber, plywood or particleboard substrates: The moisture content has been tested to AS 1080.1 for timber and particleboard or AS/NZS 2098.1 for plywood and values are obtained as follows:

- Air conditioned buildings: 8 to 10%.
- Intermittently heated buildings: 10 to 12.5%.
- Unheated buildings: 12 to 15%.

Alkalinity: Do not start installation unless:

- Concrete pH range: 7.0 to 9.0.

Fixtures: Remove door stops and other fixtures, and re-fix in position undamaged on completion of the installation. Make sure fixings penetrate substrate and are stable.

Working environment

General: Do not start work before the building is enclosed, wet work is complete and dry, overhead work is complete and good lighting is available. Protect adjoining surfaces.

Conditioning

AS/NZS 2455.1 Section 2 covers conditioning of carpet and subfloor, temperature conditions of material and laying area, operation of air conditioning and underfloor heating, installation of hard and soft underlays, and laying procedures, including seaming, joining, stretching, and various fixing methods.

General: Stabilise the room temperature for three days before, and three days after laying carpet as follows:

- Areas with air conditioning installed: Run air conditioning at operational temperature.
- Air conditioned areas not operational: Maintain a room temperature range between 18°C and 32°C.
- Underfloor heating: Turn off heating and allow substrate to stabilise at the temperature recommended by the carpet manufacturer.
- Non-air conditioned areas: Install at room temperature between 18°C and 32°C.

Carpet tiles: Unpack tiles at least 48 hours before installation.

Hardboard underlay: Expose both faces of each sheet for more than 24 hours before fixing.

Cutting laid carpet tiles

Method: If penetrations through laid carpet tiles are necessary for electrical, telephone or other outlets, cut the carpet tile either by cross cutting or by cutting rectangular or circular openings.

Cutting holes in concrete floors: Remove the carpet tiles affected by the penetration and protect the remaining carpeted surrounding area. Remove concrete particles and dust on completion. Replace the cut carpet tiles over the opening without any signs of fraying or other damage, and fix with a peel-up adhesive.

3.2 LAYING CARPET TILES

General

Installation: To AS/NZS 2455.2.

Set-out: Do not provide cut tiles which are less than half a tile width. Provide full tiles in doorways. Keep joint lines straight.

Laying: Do not allow the pile to catch in the joint.

Document laying pattern here or in **SELECTIONS, TARKETT carpet tile and laying schedule.**

Fixing

Perimeter and grid system: To AS/NZS 2455.2 clause 7.1.

Fully adhered pressure sensitive system: To AS/NZS 2455.2 clause 7.2.

Double-bond system: To AS/NZS 2455.2 clause 7.3.

Nominate fixing method in **SELECTIONS, TARKETT carpet tile laying and fixing schedule.**

Fixing cut tiles: Adhesive fix to 100% of tile.

3.3 STAIRS

Installation

General: To AS/NZS 2455.1 clause 3.10.

Concrete stairs

Fixing: Adhesive method.

Laying method: Apply the carpet tiles continuously to the treads and risers.

Show details on the drawings.

Timber stairs

Fixing to closed risers: Adhesive fixing.

Fixing to open risers: Adhesive fixing.

Laying method

Closed risers: Apply the floor covering continuously to the treads and risers.

Open risers: Apply the floor covering continuously to the treads.

Show details on the drawings. Show a separate nosing detail if required.

Stair nosing

Type: [complete/delete]

e.g. Approved extruded slip-resisting aluminium nosing or Purpose-made moulded slip-resisting vinyl section, or specify by proprietary name. See BCA D2.13 for slip resistance.

3.4 COMPLETION

Cleaning

Requirement: Progressively clean the work. Remove waste, excess materials and adhesive.

Final cleaning: When the installation is complete, clean the carpet as necessary to remove extraneous matter, marks and soiling and to lift the pile where appropriate.

Protection

Requirement: Provide fabric drop sheets. Do not use plastic sheeting. If wheeled traffic is to follow carpet installation, protect with hardboard sheets butted and fixed with adhesive tape.

Spares

Spare material: Supply spare matching materials of each type, colour and design of carpet tiles from the same batch for future replacement purposes.

Labelling: Label spare and offcut material appropriately, including the location of the laid area corresponding to each batch. Securely and separately package each batch in a suitable wrapping.

Quantity of spare material: At least 1% of the number of carpet tiles laid.

Storage locations: [complete/delete]

4 SELECTIONS

Schedules are a way of documenting a selection of proprietary or generic products or systems by their properties. Indicate their locations here and/or on the drawings. Refer to NATSPEC TECHnote GEN 024 for guidance on using and editing schedules.

4.1 SCHEDULES

Carpet tile underlay schedule

Property	C1	C2	C3
Hard underlay			
Acoustic underlay			

C1, C2, C3: These designate each instance or type or location of the item scheduled. Edit to align with the project's codes or tags.

Edit codes in the **Schedule** to match those on drawings.

Hard underlay: e.g. Hardboard or Fibre cement. May include seamless underlays on rough concrete floors to bring them to an acceptable surface. Examples are cement, rubber-latex and magnesite documented in the *0651 Resilient finishes* and *0612 Cementitious toppings* worksections. Transfer them here only if they are to be provided by the carpet installer.

Most carpet tiles do not require underlay – some incorporate a sponge underlay.

Accessories schedule

Item	Description	Product	Colour
Edge strips			
Stair nosings			
Tactile indicators			

TARKETT carpet tile and laying schedule

Property	C1	C2	C3
Carpet type	Tile	Tile	Tile
Product			
Colour and pattern			
Surface appearance (style or treatment)			

Property	C1	C2	C3
Pile fibre: Composition			
Pile fibre: Pile finish			
Pile yarn construction: Yarn count (tex)			
Pile structure: Total pile mass (g/m ²)			
Pile structure: Pile height above substrate (mm)			
Gauge: (rows/10 cm)			
Primary backing: Construction			
Electrostatic propensity (kV)			
Critical radiant flux (kW/m ²)			
Dimensions (mm)			
Laying pattern			
Fixing method			

C1, C2, C3: These designate each instance or type or location of the item scheduled.

Edit codes in the **Schedule** to match those on drawings. Edit the carpet properties to match those stated in the TARKETT range.

Select carpet tiles from the TANDUS product range by TARKETT:

- Abrasive Action II Walk Off Mats.
- Andante.
- Chord.
- Gridline II.
- Imagery.
- Light Up.
- Radiant.
- Rhythms Lento.
- Sculpted Flannel II.
- Shuffle.
- Wildflower Tones.

Select carpet tiles the DESSO product range by TARKETT:

- AirMaster®.
- AirMaster® Sphere.
- Essence.
- Essence Maze.
- Essence Stripe.
- Essence Structure.
- Fields.
- Fuse.
- Merge.
- Palatino.
- Reclaim Ribs II.
- Rock.
- Salt.

- Tweed.
- Wave.

Carpet type: Tiles: When using tiles for ESD, consider nominating re-usable backing.

Product: Identify product name, catalogue number, pile fibre and other characteristics sufficient to identify and price the selected carpet.

Colour and pattern: Select colour from a tile sample under final lighting conditions. Each TARKETT product has a recommended laying pattern. Select laying patterns from: Monolithic, Horizontal Ashlar, Quarter Turn, Random, Mirror.

Pile fibre:

- Composition: e.g. nylon, polypropylene, acrylic, polyester, viscose. Also, anti-static nylon which contains stainless steel threads.
- Pile finish: Cut pile, patterned loop, textured loop, linear loop, or cut-loop pile.
- Pile thickness above substrate: Dense carpet with short pile wears better than less dense carpet with longer pile of the same mass. Refer to BCA D3.3 when buildings are required to be accessible, pile thickness is not to exceed 11 mm.

Primary backing: Re-usable vinyl backing (for tiles). Note that some backings act as vapour barriers causing condensation damage to timber or particleboard subfloors.

Backing thickness: Refer to BCA D3.3 when buildings are required to be accessible, backing thickness is not to exceed 4 mm. Delete if not required.

Treatments: Static and fire treatments.

Critical radiant flux: Include the appropriate value from BCA Spec C1.10 Table 2 for the building class.

Dimensions: Commonly 500 x 500 mm. Check Technical data sheets for each selection, as dimensions vary from product to product.

Fixing method: Select from options in: **LAYING CARPET TILES**. If adhesive-fixing, permanent stick is preferred to peel-up although it makes carpet replacement more difficult. Adhesive fixing is generally suitable for concrete floors or hard underlays, but not timber floors.

There are possible health risks from some chemicals used in carpet manufacture, installation and maintenance, particularly styrenebutadiene latex backing, and the glues used to fix down some carpets and carpet tiles.

Refer to BCA Spec C1.10 for fire hazard properties requirements. Carpet is not a deemed-to-satisfy material, nor is it exempted.

Tactile ground surface indicators: To AS/NZS 1428.4.1. The BCA also cites AS 1428.4.1-1992.

Tactile indicator colour: A colour contrast is required, in both wet and dry conditions, between the tactile indicators and the adjacent surface and that the colour provides a luminance contrast to the surrounding surface to AS/NZS 1428.4.1 Appendix E.

Stair nosings: To AS 1428.1.

Stair nosing colour: At the nosing of each tread a strip across the full width of the stair is required to have a minimum luminance contrast of 30% to the background. The BCA also cites AS 1428.1-2001.

Recycled material content: Contact TARKETT.

REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

The following documents are incorporated into this worksection by reference:

AS/NZS 1385	2007	Textile floor coverings - Metric units and commercial tolerances for measurement
AS/NZS 1859		Reconstituted wood-based panels - Specifications
AS/NZS 1859.4	2018	Wet-processed fibreboard
AS 2001		Methods of test for textiles
AS 2001.3.4	1995	Chemical tests - Determination of solvent extractable matter
AS 2001.4.E01	2001	Colourfastness tests - Colourfastness to water
AS 2001.4.16	1981	Colourfastness tests - Determination of colourfastness to dry cleaning solvents
AS 2001.4.21	2006	Colourfastness tests - Determination of colourfastness to light using an artificial light source (mercury vapour, tungsten filament, internally phosphor-coated lamp)
AS/NZS 2098		Methods of test for veneer and plywood
AS/NZS 2098.1	2006	Moisture content of veneer and plywood
AS/NZS 2111		Textile floor coverings - Tests and measurements
AS/NZS 2111.11	1996	Determination of total pile mass per unit area by complete dissection of textile floor coverings
AS/NZS 2111.19.2	1996	Colourfastness tests - Shampoo solution
AS/NZS 2119	1997	Textile floor coverings - Machine-made - Sampling and cutting specimens for physical tests
AS 2454	2007	Textile floor coverings - Terminology
AS/NZS 2455		Textile floor coverings - Installation practice
AS/NZS 2455.1	2007	General
AS/NZS 2455.2	2007	Carpet tiles
AS 4586	2013	Slip resistance classification of new pedestrian surface materials
AS ISO 9239		Reaction to fire tests for floor coverings
AS ISO 9239.1	2003	Determination of the burning behaviour using a radiant heat source
BCA Table D2.14	2016	Slip-resistance classification

BS 5921	1980	Methods for determination of size, squareness and straightness of edge of textile floor covering tiles
AATCC TM 16.3	2014	Colorfastness to light - Xenon-Arc
ISO 6356	2012	Textile and laminate floor coverings - Assessment of static electrical propensity - Walking test
The following documents are mentioned only in the <i>Guidance text</i>:		
AS 1428.4.1	2009	Tactile ground surface indicators for the orientation of people with vision impairment
AS 1428		Design for access and mobility
AS 1428.1	2009	General requirements for access - New building work
AS/NZS 1428.4.1	2009	Means to assist the orientation of people with vision impairment - Tactile ground surface indicators
AS/NZS 1859.4	2004	Wet-processed fibreboard
BCA Spec C1.10	2016	Fire resistance - Fire hazard properties
BCA D2.13	2016	Access and egress - Construction of exits - Goings and risers
BCA D3.3	2016	Access and egress- Access for people with a disability - Parts of buildings to be accessible
NATSPEC DES 007	2007	Static control floors
NATSPEC DES 008	2015	Preparation of concrete substrates
NATSPEC DES 020	2011	Fire behaviour of building materials and assemblies
NATSPEC DES 027	2016	Impact sound insulation
NATSPEC GEN 006	2007	Product specifying and substitution
NATSPEC GEN 024	2015	Using NATSPEC selections schedules
NATSPEC TR 01	2018	Specifying ESD