



Installation procedures for BARRETT Carpet

BARRETT carpet must be installed in accordance with [Carpet & Rug Institute](#) standards CRI-104 (commercial carpet) or CRI-105 (residential carpet), as elaborated below.

Verify style, pattern, and color prior to installation.
It is imperative that this be accomplished before any cuts are made to avoid unnecessary claims.

We use a variety of tufting technologies; however, all our products share a common characteristic with regard to rows of face fiber. All our products have tufting rows that will be straight and not staggered.

We therefore require all seams to be trimmed. No pattern carpet can be matched unless this row cutting requirement is strictly adhered to on all seams.

Our procedure is simple and effective if the following points are observed:

- Lay all pieces flat and allow to acclimate to "standard" conditions. (CRI-104-1996/ 5.3; 6.4; 8.2...)
- Using a broad straight bit screwdriver, press forward gently opening the row.
- Using a loop pile or cushion cutter, (e.g. Roberts 10-152 or 10-156) follow the open row with the cutter, keeping the trimmer blade close to the usable side of the carpet.
- On a patterned carpet, for easiest match, trim on pattern center if at all possible.
- Row cutting works best on the side seams and under ideal conditions will also work on butt seams.

The Carpet and Rug Institute Standard 104-1996 requires the proper sealing of ALL seams on all installed carpet.

It is required that all seams on glue down (CRI 104-8.5), double glue down (CRI-104-9) and stretch installations (CRI 104-11.6) be sealed using a good quality seaming adhesive.

On all glue down seams:

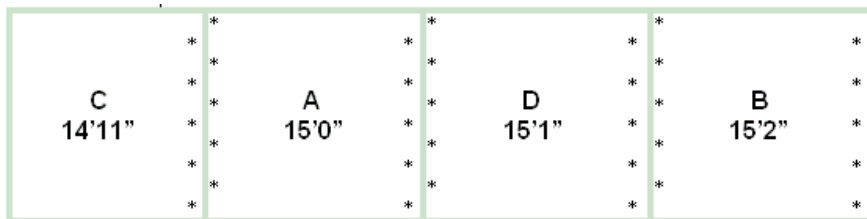
A single bead of solvent or acrylic based seam sealer must be applied, the bead should be "tall" enough to "meet" the primary backing yarn bundles and secondary backing, but never contact the face fiber. Once the bead is applied to the first edge, the second edge should immediately be pressed against the first edge to provide an immediate transfer. Seam sealer will "flash off" and "skin over" quickly. (See also CRI 104-1996 8.3 and 9.4).

Failure to seal seams will void the warranties. CRI 104 is endorsed by the Canadian Carpet Institute.

Plan your work & work your plan!

In order to pattern match it is necessary to adhere to the following standards:

- Always "dry lay" all pieces prior to starting the glue spread or hot melt process.
- Arrange all pieces to your best advantage thereby working the closest patterns together.
- An easy way to determine which cuts will match best is to count 30 patterns and compare the measurements to determine sequence.



Example:

Drop A: 30 patterns measure 15'0"

Drop B: 30 patterns measures 15'2"

Drop C: 30 patterns measure 14'11"

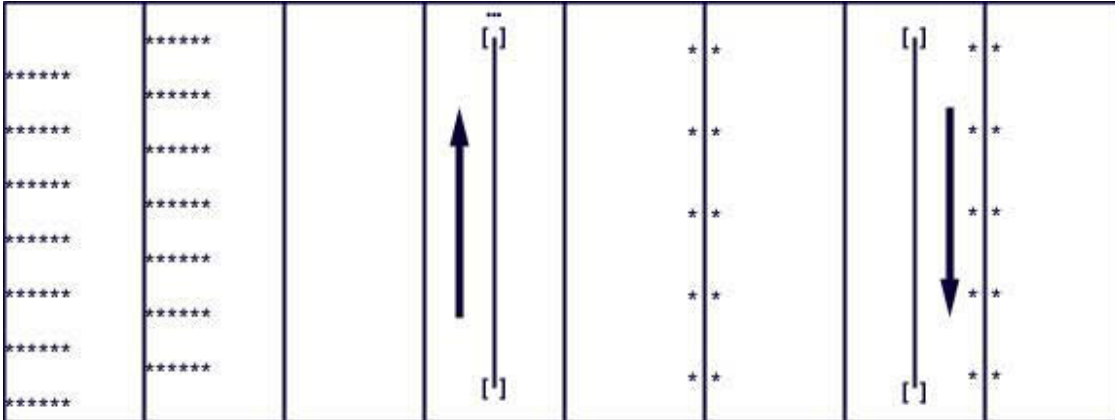
Drop D: 30 patterns measures 15'1"

The proper judgment in this example is to place the drops as follows to diminish the pattern elongations: C: 14'11", A: 15'0", D: 15'1", B: 15'2"

Experience has shown that most carpets easily stretch 1.5% - 2% with power stretchers. The deviation between Drop A and Drop C is only half of 1%, thereby making a match achievable.

Always match and work patterns from the center towards the ends.

- Step back frequently and sight down the diagonal lines across seams if possible.
- On glue down and stretch installations, it may be necessary to stretch “short” patterns into register to achieve a match.
- Make sure the pattern is properly trimmed (row cut).
- As per the CRI 104 and 105 the use of a power stretcher is mandatory.



Please Remember:

This carpet is synthetic and will not shrink to fit. You must plan your work so you can always stretch the short patterns into register with the long ones! (i.e. “D” stretches to match “B”, “A” stretches to match “D”, “C” stretches to match “A”)



How to Maintain Your Commercial Carpet

Regular carpet maintenance can enhance your indoor air quality and prevent your carpet's appearance from deteriorating prematurely. Because preventative maintenance is less expensive and more effective than infrequent restorative cleaning, Barrett recommends that you:

1. Vacuum and spot clean your carpet daily.
2. Implement a preventive maintenance program.
3. Use hot water extraction to restore heavily soiled carpet.

For additional advice, contact a technical services representative at:

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1. Vacuum and spot clean your carpet daily.

Accelerated carpet wear occurs when traffic grinds imbedded soil into the carpet fiber. You can extend your carpet's life by placing walk-off mats at exterior entrances, and vacuuming traffic areas thoroughly every day.

Only about 20% of carpet soil is soluble in water or solvent. You can remove much of the remaining 80% (fibers and particles) by vacuuming thoroughly every day, **emphasizing heavy-soil areas** like entrances (refer to the maintenance plan on the back for more guidance). Your vacuum should have a powered brush and strong suction.

To ensure spots are removed promptly, give your daily cleaning staff a **carpet first aid kit** containing:

- Dry cleaning solvent (e.g. perchlorethylene)
- Detergent solution (a teaspoon of non-bleach powder in a cup of water)
- Ammonia solution to neutralize acid stains (a tablespoon of ammonia in a cup of water)
- Vinegar (of citric acid) solution to neutralize alkaline stains (1/3 white vinegar, 2/3 water)
- White absorbent clothes or paper towels.

Spot removal guide

To Remove	Procedure	To Remove	Procedure
Beer	A	Ketchup	B
Blood	F	Mascara	A
Butter	A	Mayonnaise	B
Chewing Gum	G	Milk	B
Cheese	B	Nail Polish	A
Chocolate	B	Paint (Latex)	A
Cocktails	D	Rust	D
Coffee	D	Shoe Polish	A
Crayon	A	Soft Drinks	D
Egg	B	Soya Sauce	B
Excrement	B	Tar	A
Fruit	D	Tea	D
Furniture Polish	A	Toothpaste	B
Garden Soil	B	Type Ribbon	A
Glue (White)	B	Urine (Fresh)	H
Grease	A	Urine (Dry)	C
Hair Spray	A	Vomit	E
Ice Cream	B	Wax (Candle)	G
Ink (Point/Felt)	A	Wax (Paste)	A
Ink (Permanent)	E	Wine	D

- A Solvent, blot, detergent, blot, water, blot
- B Detergent, blot, ammonia, blot, detergent, blot, water, blot
- C Detergent, blot, vinegar, blot, ammonia, blot, detergent, blot, water, blot
- D Detergent, blot, vinegar, blot, detergent, blot, water, blot
- E Detergent, blot, ammonia, blot, vinegar, blot, water, blot
- F Use cold ingredients: water, blot, detergent, blot, ammonia, blot, detergent, blot, water, blot
- G Freeze with ice cubes, shatter with blunt object, vacuum, solvent, wait, blot, repeat if needed
- H Blot, water, blot, ammonia, blot, detergent, blot, water, blot

2. Implement a preventive maintenance program.

An effective carpet maintenance program keeps soil below the threshold of visibility. If the program is working satisfactorily, **the carpet should never look soiled**. **Cleaning frequency and cleaner expertise** are more important than the particular cleaning procedures selected. To assess a cleaner's professionalism, inquire about his or her references, training, and certification. Test-evaporate sample chemicals (particularly final rinse additives) in a pan, to ensure they dry to a powder, rather than leaving a greasy residue. When you have confidence in a professional cleaner, ask him or her to help you devise a maintenance plan that suits your particular site.

The chart below shows a **hypothetical maintenance plan** for a multi-color, medium shade, patterned, loop carpet installed throughout a typical office building. **This plan is nothing more than a starting point**, to be modified based on site conditions and periodic visual inspections. Your carpet requires more frequent and intensive cleanings (such as hot water extraction) if it is a light, dark or solid color, or if your site includes:

- Heavier traffic (e.g. frequent visitor such as retail customers)
- Interior soil sources (e.g. industrial processes)
- Neighborhood soil (e.g. winter conditions, construction)

3. Use hot water extraction to restore heavily soiled carpet.

While various cleaning procedures can help prevent visible soil accumulation, your carpet must be **deep cleaned** once heavy soil appears. Hot water extraction usually cleans deeper and removes more soil than other methods. Select a cleaner carefully, because improper cleaning can cause accelerated resoiling. **Over-wetting**, particularly over cushion, will cause decreased lamination strength

Hypothetical Carpet Maintenance Program		
All Areas	✓ remove spots	daily; inspect monthly
Exterior Entrances	✓ change or clean walk off mats	weekly - monthly
Wipe Off Areas eg) first 10 steps from interior and exterior soil sources, elevators	✓ vacuum ✓ power pile lift ✓ hot water extract	15 passes daily monthly quarterly
Main Traffic Lanes eg) lobby, corridors	✓ vacuum ✓ power pile lift ✓ hot water extract	6 passes daily quarterly semi-annually
Moderate Traffic Lanes eg) aisles and work areas	✓ vacuum ✓ power pile lift ✓ hot water extract	4 passes daily semi-annually annually
Other Areas	✓ vacuum	2 passes daily

For best results in heavily soiled areas, follow these guidelines:

- Power pile lift and vacuum before wet extraction to remove insoluble soil (80% of total soil).
- Before extraction, remove spots and treat soiled areas with an alkaline emulsifier (pH not to exceed 9.5).
- Hot water extract thoroughly, emphasizing heavy soil areas. **Caution: Do not over-wet.**
- Use pure hot water (with only an additive to neutralize pH) in the final rinse.
- Touch the carpet after extraction. If water beads on your hand, extract more thoroughly.
- Carpet must be thoroughly dry before any traffic use.

To locate a certified cleaning firm in your area, please visit <http://www.iicrc.org>