

EMBELTON
FLOORING

CIRRUS CARPET INSTALLATION GUIDE

embelton.com

REVISED: 01 September 2021



AUSTRALIAN OWNED
AND OPERATED

Embelton installation guide for Cirrus Carpet

IMPORTANT:

Precision is the key when installing Embelton Cirrus Carpet. Verify measurements and consider the best seam placement for each room. Avoid joins in open or high-traffic areas wherever possible.

Embelton Cirrus Carpet must be adhered to the subfloor, using a recommended adhesive suitable for each environment and subfloor, as recommended by the adhesive manufacturer. No additional carpet underlay is required.

All installed Carpet rolls will be considered as accepted by the installer and/or homeowner, therefore it is essential that the Rolls be thoroughly checked pre-installation, with adequate lighting. If any defects are noticed during installation please contact customer service.

These basic guidelines are to assist in the laying of Embelton carpet, in addition to the applicable principals of AS2455. Please read the entire installation instructions carefully before proceeding with the installation. If you are uncertain please seek further advice from a suitably qualified flooring installer.

Warranty Provider

GP Embelton & Co Pty Ltd
147-149 Bakers Road, Coburg VIC 3058 Australia
T: 1800 889 181
E: customerservice@embelton.com
W: embelton.com

TOOLS REQUIRED



Tape Measure



Chalk Line



3.2mm V-Notch Trowel



Stanley Knife



Carpet Cutter



Carpet Adhesive



Ball Point Pen

OPTIONAL TOOLS



Floor Leveller



Moisture Barrier

MATCHING ACCESSORIES

Embelton offers a wide variety of floor trims to suit most installations, for junctions with other finishes.

BEFORE YOU START

4

RECEIVE YOUR CARPET

5

INSTALLATION

6-8

PRODUCT WARRANTY

12-13

FLOOR CARE & MAINTENANCE 10-11

- This instruction is a GUIDE only
- Always follow the manufacturer's instructions for any compound or material used in the installation process

Check for signs of moisture:

- Concrete slabs are porous and allow moisture to pass through as a vapour. Where a slab is poured, the installation of a vapour proof membrane beneath the slab is required to prevent rising damp caused by hydro-static pressure. Look for signs of moisture or efflorescence before installation. Where rising damp is present, a suitable moisture barrier must be installed.
- Concrete slabs in new build homes must be allowed enough time to cure properly.
- Moisture readings must be taken prior to installation, with records kept in case of future warranty claims.
- Moisture content must be below 75% rh (relative humidity) when tested to AS2455, or below 5.5% MC (Moisture Content) before any installation is commenced.
- Poor drainage and subfloor ventilation often contribute to high moisture content in slabs.
- Chalky slabs - If the slab easily marks when a coin is run over the surface, it may not be properly cured. Moisture vapour as a result can easily pass through the slab and into the carpet.

External site inspection:

- Ventilation - Check there is sufficient airflow underneath the structure to prevent moisture build up below the substrate.
- External drainage - Poor drainage will allow moisture to build up under the property. Check for garden beds against the walls of the foundation. Ensure foundations are thoroughly checked prior to installation.
- External Plumbing - Check for leaks.
- Blocked Downpipes - Causes moisture ingress into walls, which can enter the floor.

Internal site inspection:

- Leaky Equipment - Check for watermarks around doorways, ceilings and walls from fridges, washing machines, dishwashers, heating and cooling appliances.
- Leaky Fixtures and Seals - Check for poorly sealed sinks, shower basins and other plumbing fixtures.
- Heating and Cooling Systems - To maintain the carpet, and to prevent performance issues the site must have and use active environmental controls, to ensure that the carpet is kept in an environment of 15-30 degrees all year round.

Floor levels:

- It is essential that subfloor levels meet Australian standards in order to avoid subfloor show through, and premature wear.
- Relevant Industry Standard AS2455- requires that subfloors be level, with no more than 4mm deviation under a 2m straightedge, and smooth, with no more than 1mm deviation below a 150mm straightedge.
- A straight edge or spirit level can be used to perform levelling checks, the results must be recorded in case of future warranty claims.
- Floor Preparation - Where levelling is required, detailed logs should be recorded, including post levelling. Recommended options are outlined in the Installation section.

Underfloor heating:

Under normal use, Embelton Cirrus Carpets are permitted over underfloor heating systems. The underside of the flooring material should never be exposed to direct temperatures greater than 27 degrees, or as otherwise directed by the adhesive manufacturer to ensure the validity of the warranty.

Optimum laying conditions:

- Normal living conditions under which the carpet will be exposed, is optimal for installation.
- Room temperature should be between 15-30 degrees.
- Humidity levels should be within 30-70%.
- Floor should never be exposed to temperatures greater than 42 degrees, directly or indirectly.

Appropriate window furnishings:

Harsh direct sunlight and prolonged UV should be avoided, as excessive exposure can cause discoloration of the carpet over time.

Acclimatisation and storage:

- Embelton Cirrus Carpets must be stored in a regulated environment.
- If the product is to be stored onsite, rolls should be stored elevated from the ground to avoid moisture damage wherever possible.
- Prolonged storage should be avoided so as to ensure pile crush does not occur.
- Rolls should be stored laying flat (not on their ends) to avoid creasing and distortion of the rolls.
- Before installation, the rolls should be laid out flat within the room they are to be installed to allow for acclimatisation and for creases/bubbles to relax. The internal environment should be regulated to normal living conditions during this time.

Defective product:

All installed Carpet rolls will be considered as accepted by the installer and/or homeowner, therefore it is essential that the carpet rolls be thoroughly checked pre-installation, with adequate lighting. If any defects are noticed during installation please contact customer service on 1800 889 181.

Direct Stick Installation:

- Embelton carpets are manufactured with an integrated underlay system designed for direct adhesion to the subfloor.
- Embelton recommends acrylic adhesives for the installation of their carpet, these adhesives are GECA certified low-VOC, non-allergenic, and odorless, however protection from subfloor moisture is essential for proper adhesive performance
- Adhesives can be affected by subfloor moisture, so where high moisture content is detected, a suitable barrier must be installed.

Subfloor Preparation:

Ensure that the subfloor is clean, flat, dry, smooth and level before installation.

Floor Levelling - Concrete Slabs

- Subfloor must be within Australian Standards.
- Level - with no more than 4mm deviation allowable under a 2m straightedge.
- Smooth, with no more than 1mm deviation below a 150mm straightedge.
- Grind high spots and fill low spots with a suitable levelling compound to ensure the subfloor is level. Embelton recommends Bostik ULC500 levelling compound.
- Carpet staples, plaster dags, or glue residue must be removed and subfloor must be clean and dust-free to ensure proper adhesion is achieved.

Floor Levelling - Yellowtongue & Chipboard

- Correct any changes in height difference by planing, sanding humps (high spots) or by filling depressions (low spots) with a suitable timber filler.

Floor Levelling - Existing Floorboards

- Previously coated timber surfaces should be sanded and be free of dust, oil or contaminants to ensure adequate adhesion between old and new flooring can be achieved.
- Where required, a hard sheet underlay may be appropriate, and must be suitably fixed to the subfloor prior to installation.

Moisture Barriers

- Embelton recommends RLA GS420 or Bostik Ultraseal.

Best Practise Tips:

- Measure twice, cut once. Plan out the location of joins on the floor with a tape measure and pencil. Use a chalk-line to mark the location of joins before starting.
- Consider the best seam placement for each room. Avoid joins in open or high-traffic areas wherever possible. Fill pieces are best placed where furniture will be placed later - ie: under a bed, couch or joinery unit.
- Check doors and door frame clearances to ensure that doors will have sufficient gaps underneath to allow them to move freely. Where there is insufficient clearance for the carpet to clear the door when folded on itself it might be easier to remove doors before commencing.

Installation Preparation:

These basic guidelines are to assist in the laying of Embelton carpet, in addition to the applicable principals of AS2455. If you are uncertain please seek further advice from a suitably qualified flooring installer.

Embelton Carpets must be adhered to the subfloor, using a recommended adhesive suitable for each environment and subfloor, as recommended by the adhesive manufacturer. This may alter relative to specific site conditions.

For standard domestic installations, we recommend the use of RLA 656 adhesive.

1. Ensure that moisture testing and subfloor preparation has been conducted, and that the results meet or exceed Australian Standard AS2455.
2. The flooring material must be acclimated to the site for a minimum of 24 hours prior to installation.
3. Check each roll for any defects during the installation, exclude any material that is unsuitable for laying and contact Embelton should further advice be needed. Embelton are not responsible for flooring materials that are installed with visible defects.
4. Before starting, measure the length and width of all rooms and hallways, be sure to plan the layout so that seam placement is optimized with joins placed away from open and high-traffic areas wherever possible.
5. Prior to adhesion, we recommend that all the material is laid out over the subfloor, to check that the set out is visually appealing.
6. To achieve the best results, the material should run the length of the longest straight wall, and wherever possible toward the primary light source.
7. Full coverage of adhesive at the recommended spread rate is essential to a successful installation.

PRIOR TO INSTALLATION:

1. Ensure each section of this document has been read and understood before proceeding.
2. It is very important that your subfloor conforms to the moisture content standards detailed in the Subfloors section.

1. SETOUT

1. Assess the layout of the first room where laying will commence. This should be the largest room, or the room that connects others - for example a lounge or hallway. The carpet should be unrolled in the direction of the longest straight wall, and toward the primary light source.
2. To determine a starting point, divide the width of the room by 1800mm. This will tell you how many lengths of carpet are required. Setout the carpet so that full carpet widths fill the main traffic areas, or main open areas, leaving fill pieces along the back wall, under joinery or under a bed for example. Then use a chalk line or straightedge to strike/mark lines every 1800m where the seams will fall.
3. Unroll your carpet lengths in the room, with the edges placed approximately at the chalklines. Ensure that the carpet is all unrolled so that the printed arrows on the back of the carpet are all pointing in the same direction. **NOTE: CARPET IS DIRECTIONAL. ALWAYS ENSURE THE ARROWS ON THE BACKING ARE FACING THE SAME DIRECTION.**

2. CUTTING SEAMS

4. Using a scribe, (or a ball-point pen) angled at approximately 45 degrees, run the scribe along the length of the carpet, approximately 10mm in from the edge, to separate the rows of pile from one another and create a straight line.
5. Take your cushion back cutter, and ensure it is fitted with a sharp blade that is set to match the thickness of the carpet backing.
6. Insert the cutter into the separated row, and make the cut, following the line along the carpet edge in a smooth motion from one end to the other. Don't worry if it does not cut all the way through, you will have scribed the backing enough to make it easy to complete the cut afterwards with the Stanley knife.
7. Repeat this process for each side of each carpet seam before setting up the carpet edge onto the chalkline and butting the two pieces closely against one another.

Scan the QR Code to follow along with our Installation Video.



3. SPREADING ADHESIVE

8. Now the starting point has been determined and the carpet sheets setout, it is time to spread the adhesive. Peel back each carpet sheet in half, being careful to ensure the carpet does not move as you do so.
9. Using your 1.6mmx1.6mm v-notch trowel, spread the adhesive to ensure even and consistent coverage to all areas (approx. 5m² per litre).

Trowel only enough adhesive for the flooring to be laid within the working time of the adhesive. This is typically two to three sheets at a time. If in doubt, start with fewer sheets.

If any adhesive gets on the surface of the vinyl, immediately wipe it off with multiclean or an appropriate adhesive removal wipe.

4. INSTALLING THE CARPET

10. Carefully fold the first piece of carpet into the adhesive, ensuring it remains correctly aligned to the chalkline or setout marks.
11. Carefully and slowly, fold the second piece of carpet into the adhesive, alongside the first, ensuring as you go that there is no pile trapped between each of the sheets. Kick the second carpet sheet across to meet the first to ensure they are tightly butted together and that the carpet backing is touching.
12. Roll or apply pressure to the carpet, especially along the seam to ensure there is good adhesive transfer. If any bubbles have formed these can be pushed out to the edgess with your hands.
13. Repeat the process 10-12 on the opposite half of the carpet to complete the installation.

5. TRIMMING IN

14. Finally, it is time to trim the carpet to the edges of the room and adjacent fixtures. Push all the carpet into the wall to ensure it is placed as neatly and tightly into the wall as possible. Using your Stanley knife at an angle of approximately 60 degrees to the skirting board, make a straight and smooth cut along the straight walls. It is always better to start cutting slightly longer, then getting closer and closer to the correct length as you build confidence.
15. When coming to corners, pull the carpet back from the edge and cut the carpet from the back using the line you have cut along the straight walls as a guide. Again cut conservatively, check and then cut again if needed.
16. When cutting along trims at edges with other finishes (such as a tile edge) you may simply use the trim edge as a guide with the blade angled slightly to ensure the carpet pile overlaps the hard edge

6. FINISHING

17. Your carpet installation is now complete! Ensure all the edges are neatly tucked in, and trim any loose fibres using knapping shears (or household scissors)
18. It is advisable to wait at least 1 hour before vacuuming and moving furniture back onto the carpet to allow the adhesive to cure.
19. Always be careful to lift furniture into place rather than dragging to avoid damage, and the use of floor protectors is recommended for heavy items with small legs to distribute point loadings and minimize pile crush.



Your Embelton Cirrus Carpet is designed with low maintenance in mind. Follow these simple steps to achieve many years of enjoyment from your floor.

Preventative Care Tips:

Preventative measures are very important in maintain your carpet.

Regular Vacuuming

Thorough and frequent vacuuming, particularly in high traffic areas, is important for prolonging the life of your carpet and enhancing its appearance. After your carpet is laid, vacuum to remove surface lint, dust and fluff. Thereafter, continue to vacuum thoroughly at least weekly and more frequently in high traffic areas. This will remove soil and grit before it works its way below the pile surface, where it is far more difficult to remove and can abrade the carpet and dull its appearance. Three vacuum passes for light soiled areas is recommended, with five to seven passes for heavily soiled areas. Vacuuming against the natural pile direction first lifts the pile, helping to unsettle and remove dirt and grit while reducing matting. Then, vacuum in the direction of the pile to achieve a uniform finish. To effectively clean your carpet use only a quality vacuum cleaner. Vacuums fitted with micro filter systems ensure fine particles (such as dust mite allergens) are removed and stay in the collection bag or canister. This is particularly important if you are dust sensitive.

Consider your carpet type when selecting a vacuum. Adjustable height and suction are important features as they enable your vacuum to be used on a wide variety of carpet constructions. Luxuriously thick, soft cut pile carpets use a high height setting so any beater bar/rotating brush just lightly touches the carpet surface. Use a suction level that allows the vacuum to move easily whilst lifting dirt and other foreign matter. Avoid vacuums with very concentrated or sealed suction. Large wheels will ensure the vacuum glides easily across the carpet. Vacuum with suction only. Vacuum powerheads, beater bars and rotating brushes should never be used as they may cause excessive fuzzing of the pile surface. Change or empty dust collection bags frequently (vacuum cleaner efficiency can be reduced when half full). Ensure the vacuum is kept in sound mechanical condition. Replace filters as recommended by the manufacturer. Check the height of beaters (if fitted) and ensure brushes are cleaned and replaced when worn out.

Spot Cleaning

Carpet is not 100% stain proof but to ensure best results from spot cleaning, follow these easy steps.

Immediately remove as much of the spill as possible. For solids use a blunt knife or spoon. Blot up liquids by applying pressure with white paper towels or tissues. Use a wet/dry vacuum for large spills. NEVER scrub or rub the carpet during the stain removal (or rinsing) process as a fuzzy area may result. Always work from the outside of the stain or spillage towards the middle to avoid further spreading using a blotting or dabbing motion.

Most common household food and beverage stains (not including stains containing strong dyes or substances which destroy or change the colour of carpet) need to be treated solely with cold water immediately applied to the stained area. Repeat treatment above until no stain is evident on the cloth or towels used to press dry the area. Ensure carpet is press dried with a clean white cloth or white paper towel to remove excess moisture. Do not rub, as rubbing can alter the carpet's texture.

Should the stain remain, using a clean white cloth or sponge, treat with a mixture of 1 teaspoon of laundry detergent and one teaspoon of white vinegar in 1 litre of warm water. Rinse with cold water, repeating treatment until no stain is evident on cloth or towels. After the spill or stain has been treated, place several layers of white paper towels over the area and place a flat weight on them until dry. A hair dryer may be used to speed up the drying process but do NOT overheat the area. Do not walk on the carpet until dry. Sometimes stains will reappear due to 'wicking' as stains hidden in the pile resurface as the carpet dries. If so, allow the carpet to dry fully and repeat the above treatment until no stain is evident (this process may need to be repeated over a number of days). If stains fail to respond adequately to treatment, call a professional carpet cleaner immediately. It is important professional steam cleaners continually treat any areas affected by stains until there is no sign of discoloration in the carpet or removed water, following which, the cleaning cycle should be repeated a number of times to minimise the risk of wicking. Stains should be differentiated from soiling. Ensure that any residue from spills or cleaning mixtures are fully removed. For example, many sugar based spills, such as soft drinks and coffee, leave a sugar residue after removal. Similarly, when spills are cleaned with a detergent solution and the area is not sufficiently rinsed, a sticky detergent residue can remain. This sticky residue attracts soil from ordinary foot traffic and the resulting discoloration appears to be a stain. If so, repeat stain removal procedures above.

Steam Cleaning

Depending on usage, carpet should be professionally steam cleaned (hot water extraction) every 12-18 months to revitalize your carpet and remove any oily, sticky and well-settled soils that cause gradual, significant dulling of colours. Steam cleaning should only be undertaken by a professional carpet cleaner. Cleaning maintenance of residential carpet, shampooing, do-it-yourself steam cleaning or dry cleaning is not recommended.

Other ways to protect your carpet include:

- Place mats at all exterior doorways and entrances to carpeted areas to trap dirt and moisture from shoes. Clean mats regularly.
- Use furniture cups and coasters and occasionally rearrange furniture to alleviate pressure marks. Plastic, slip free chair mats should be used under desk chairs with castors. Take care when moving furniture with wheels by placing a protective barrier between the wheels and the carpet.
- Use scatter rugs or carpet protectors in high traffic areas and in front of chairs to protect carpet from localised and uneven wearing. Rugs should be cleaned regularly, at which time you should clean and restore the pile of the carpet underneath.

Carpet Characteristics:

Carpet Colour Variation

It is normal for installed carpet to show minor colour variation from selling samples or minor variations between production runs and dye lots. If possible, all carpet in your home should be laid from the same production run. Our quality assurance program seeks to minimise potential for variance and ensures any variation is within recognised textile industry standards.

Missing or Damaged Tufts

Tufts may be damaged or identified as missing following stretching of the carpet during installation, damage caused by pet claws, or the movement of furniture. In the case of loop pile carpets, tufts can be pulled from the backing resulting in long, lengthwise pulls out of the carpet. Sprouts, or snagged tufts, can be easily trimmed without damaging the carpet and missing or damaged tufts can be easily replaced by hand or by retufting. These can be readily fixed on site by a skilled installer or carpet professional. It is recommended a small piece of spare carpet be retained to provide a source of additional tufting yarn.

Appearance Retention

All carpets will change in appearance over time, primarily due to foot traffic. Matting generally occurs as a result of pile flattening together with the entanglement of fibres tuft to tuft. It occurs in all tufted carpets to some degree, but is more likely to occur in high traffic areas (e.g. in front of seating areas, doorways etc.). This may result in the loss of sharpness of the carpet pattern.

Though induced by wear, matting can be caused by improper maintenance including inadequate vacuuming, or inappropriate or ineffective treatment of spots and spills. It is not considered a manufacturing fault unless it happens rapidly or to an unacceptable degree. Fuzzing or blooming is caused due to the tips of the fibres in a cut pile carpet losing a degree of yarn twist over time. Most apparent in traffic areas or in front of chairs, this is normal and should be expected. Generally, fuzzing can be corrected by shearing away the cobweb of fibres on the installed carpet, with use of a special machine. Speak to your carpet retailer for more information.

Wrinkling (or Rucking)

Wrinkling may occur after installation due to excessive humidity or not using the recommended installation procedures. In areas of high humidity use of an air conditioner or dehumidifier is recommended during summer months. Dragging of heavy objects across the carpet can also cause the carpet to stretch and wrinkle, and when moving heavy items it is best to lift the item or use plywood or similar to walk the item over the carpet. Should rucking occur, a professional installer can usually correct this problem by reinstalling the carpet. In regards to tracking/footprints the softer, more lusterous and longer the pile, generally the more noticeable will be footprints and movements over the carpet (known as tracking). The effect can be quite pronounced but can be lessened by careful vacuuming. This effect is not considered a manufacturing defect, however, this is a matter of personal taste and if you are concerned with the effect, carpets with these features are not recommended.

Pile Reversal (Shading & Disturbance)

Light can make particular areas of carpet appear lighter or darker than others, depending on the angle from which they are viewed. This is caused by disturbed pile reflecting the light differently in each area. This is a feature characteristic of plush and twist pile carpets (particularly solid colour). Temporary changes in appearance may be able to be removed or lessened by vacuuming or brushing of the pile. However, in fine cut pile carpets, permanent pile reversal (also known as shading, watermarking or puddling) can occur and at times may become very noticeable. Years of research and inquiry have failed to find a reason to explain the underlying cause, such that it is considered a phenomenon related to the location of the carpet which cannot be predicted or prevented. It is not a manufacturing defect and apart from affecting appearance, has no detrimental effect on the performance of the carpet. As this characteristic can affect the appearance of a carpet, you are advised to discuss this with your retailer when considering your purchase.

Further information on permanent pile reversal is also available from the Carpet Institute of Australia (visit www.carpetinstitute.com.au).



The benefits to the consumer under the warranty are in addition to other rights and remedies of the consumer under a law in relation to the goods or services to which the warranty relates. Our goods come with guarantees that cannot be excluded under the Australian Consumer Law. You are entitled to a replacement or refund for a major failure and for compensation for any other reasonably foreseeable loss or damage. You are also entitled to have the goods repaired or replaced if the goods fail to be of acceptable quality and the failure does not amount to major failure. All expenses related to warranty claims are the responsibility of the consumer making the warranty claim. The original purchaser of Embelton flooring in Australia is offered the following warranties, effective for purchases made after 1st June 2010. Please note this product is warranted for indoor use only, and is not transferable in the event of a property sale.

1 YEAR LIMITED SURFACE WARRANTY

The manufacturer warrants to the original purchaser that the surface pile of your Embelton carpet, given normal domestic wear, will not abrasively wear more than 10% within the first year following purchase (the % wear being based on weight of pile fiber loss as determined by Embelton after it has been inspected and the carpet tested).

Abrasive wear means fiber loss from the carpet through normal abrasion, not from crushing or flattening of the carpet pile in any area, or from staining, soiling, fading, or other changes in carpet appearance. Matting (being the loss of twist from the tips of pile and entanglement of the fibers), crushing (being the non-restorable loss of pile thickness due to foot traffic or pressure of furniture) or any other change in appearance retention do not constitute abrasive wear and are excluded from this warranty.

Also specifically excluded from this warranty, in addition to exclusions set out below is damage caused by tears, pulls, piling, burns, improper installation, inadequate cushion, improper cleaning, furniture, wheels or athletic equipment.

Carpets must be properly installed in accordance with the installation recommendations set out in this Installation Guide under "Installation". Carpet also requires routine maintenance and should be properly maintained in accordance with the recommendations described in this brochure under "Floor Care & Maintenance", including hot water extraction cleaning performed by trained, qualified carpet care professional at least every 24 months.

FAILURE TO APPROPRIATELY INSTALL THE CARPET AND TO PROVIDE SUCH CARE COULD VOID ALL OR PART OF THE WARRANTY COVERAGE. ONCE INSTALLED, THE PRODUCT IS DEEMED ACCEPTED BY THE BUYER, AND NO WARRANTY SHALL APPLY FOR COLOR, CHARACTERISTICS, CUT, FIT OR APPEARANCE RELATED CLAIMS.

THE WARRANTY DOES NOT COVER: Any non-residential or commercial application of the carpet or renting or leasing of the premises in which the carpet has been installed. Any carpet installed on stairs, outdoors or in utility areas such as bathrooms, kitchens or in any areas subject to other than ordinary shoe traffic. Any defects due to improper installation (e.g., wrinkling, buckling, tuft losses, seam peaking). Damage to the carpet caused by improper maintenance, application of improper cleaning agents, methods or mishaps or inadequate care. Abuse by any athletic equipment such as roller skates, golf shoes or gym equipment, etc. Damage or appearance problems caused by wrapping carpet around nosing of stairs. Damage resulting from accidents or abuse (including without limitation of any use considered unreasonable given the normal and expected use of carpet in a residence) or abnormal wear (including without limitation staining, soiling, burning, flooding, cutting, pet damage, smoke, etc.) or from wetting or persistence of excessive moisture or exposure to very hot substances. Changes in carpet color, yellowing or fading or other discoloration resulting from external causes including, without limitation, fading due to sunlight, ozone, emissions from heating fuels, pesticides, cleaning agents, spills of household chemicals, or other non-food or non-beverage substances, over application of stain resistant treatments, changes in alkalinity, cleaning solutions, general soiling, fume fading or other atmospheric or chemical influences. Changes in carpet texture in heavy traffic areas which constitute normal wear and tear. Any carpet which has been treated after installation with any protective material or defects or damage due to application of any topical treatments (including without limitation, fungicides, bactericides, biocides, anti-statics, stain resists, some cleaning agents, etc.). Normal or minor differences between the color and texture of samples and the actual carpet. Problems caused by the wetting, flooding or the persistence of excessive moisture odors. The appearance of footprints and vacuum cleaner marks.

TO THE FULLEST EXTENT PERMITTED BY LAW, THE LIABILITY OF EMBELTON SHALL BE LIMITED TO THE ACTUAL COST OF REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT OF THE AFFECTED AREA OF THE CARPET EXTENDING TO THE NEAREST WALL, DOORWAY OR ENTRANCE, TO THE FULLEST EXTENT PERMITTED BY LAW, WE EXCLUDE AND WILL NOT BE LIABLE FOR CONSEQUENTIAL, INCIDENTAL, INDIRECT OR SPECIAL DAMAGES UNDER THESE WARRANTIES OR OTHERWISE.

Homeowner Obligations

GP Embelton & Co. Pty Ltd wear warranty in order to maintain and protect your coverage under the terms of this warranty, you must:

1. Keep proof of purchase in the form of a bill, invoice or statement from your Embelton dealer, showing the price you paid for the carpet, together with proof of installation date.
2. Have your carpet installed in accordance with AS2455.21, and otherwise in accordance with the guidelines set out in this Product guide.
3. Maintain your carpet with regular vacuuming and cleaning and otherwise in accordance with the guidelines set out in this Product guide.
4. Be able to demonstrate hot water extraction cleaning by an IICRC certified firm at least every 6 months in the form of a bill, invoice or statement including a description of the cleaning service provided. It is also recommended that you retain a 2' x 3' carpet remnant from your installation for your warranty or in case you ever needed to make a repair.

Conditions

The manufacturer will honour claims under this warranty, only if all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- The covered person must provide proof of date of purchase, original purchase price and that he/she is the original purchaser. He/she must also demonstrate the floor is at the original installation site.
- At all times between purchase and installation, the flooring must be properly stored according to installation instructions.
- This warranty applies to interior residential construction only.
- The flooring must be installed in accordance with the installation instructions. Relative humidity in the area of use must be maintained within a range of 30% to 70%. Room temperature of 15-30°C is recommended.
- The use of evaporative cooling will dramatically increase the moisture content of the flooring and can cause growth of the boards, resulting in possible squeaking or damage.
- Embelton Carpet must be maintained in accordance with the maintenance guide.

- The warranty will be made void if unusual man-made or natural disasters, including leaking or broken plumbing, fire, flood, earthquake or standing water occur during or after installation.
- Heavy objects and furniture such as bookcases, billiard tables or kitchen units should not be situated on any floating installation. This can lead to the floor failing to respond to contraction and expansion, which can cause squeaking and possible failure.

Warranty Exclusions

The manufacturer's warranty does not cover the following:

- Indentations, scratches, damage caused by negligence or accident, water ingress, insects, animals, high-heeled or spiked shoes, urine and high traffic areas.
- Failure to follow the manufacturer's written floor installation instructions, including protecting the floor from moisture from the subfloor and other sources.
- Exposure to excessive heat, sunlight or improper humidity in the environment.
- Improper maintenance, insufficient protection or misuse.
- Where subfloor heating is used.
- Improper alterations to the original manufactured product. Alterations or repairs to the manufacturer's original product will void any and all warranties.
- Changes in colour or appearance due to full or partial exposure to sunlight, weather, ageing or refinishing.
- Failure due to structural changes in the subfloor, settling of the building or an uneven subfloor that has not been adequately levelled (+/- 3mm over 1m).
- Damage/growth/moisture gain from evaporative cooling.
- Failure to maintain adequate ventilation. Most commonly, this may result if areas of floor are closed off for extended periods of time causing excessive heat leading to moisture loss and damage to the floor.

Warranty Disclaimers

The foregoing is in lieu of all other warranties expressed or implied, including but not limited to, the implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose, except as covered by Common Law. The manufacturer shall not be liable for loss of use or any other incidental or consequential costs, expenses or damages incurred by the original purchaser. This warranty gives you specific rights and you may also have other rights that may vary from State to State. It should be read in conjunction with G P Embelton & Co. Pty Ltd's General Terms and Conditions of Sale (available upon request).

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