



Shaw is not responsible for any moisture related installation failures if these guidelines are not strictly followed.

Notice – Failure to follow these guidelines can result in voiding the carpet warranty.

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TECHNICAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

Installation of Sports Stripe II

NOTICE: LOOK BEFORE YOU CUT.....
Contact your Sales Representative or the Financial Services Department if a visible manufacturing defect exists. If such a defect is installed, Shaw is not liable for the installation.

INSTALLATION GUIDELINES

The following instructions shall be reviewed prior to installation. Shaw will not be responsible for improper installation.

SITE TESTING AND CONDITIONING

Maintain the temperature of the installation site, carpet, adhesive and seam sealer between 65° F and 95° F for 24 hours before installation. Do not begin the installation if the room or subfloor temperature is below 65° F. The adhesive and seam sealer will not function properly when applied over an extremely cold surface. Relative humidity should not exceed 65%. These conditions must be maintained for 24 hours prior to, during and permanently after installation.

Test the slab for moisture and alkalinity prior to beginning the installation. Check the concrete for surface pH at several locations. A reading below 5.0 or above 9.0 requires corrective measures. Specific information on the correct method of neutralizing extremely low or high pH is available from the Shaw Field Technical Services Department.

Check the concrete for moisture at several locations using anhydrous calcium chloride test kits. The moisture transmission rate must not exceed 5.0 lbs. per 1000 sq. ft. per 24 hours. Relative Humidity testing must be below 80%. If both tests are performed the RH test method is the qualifying standard. Do not begin the installation if a higher moisture transmission rate is detected. Do not use other methods of moisture testing, as they are not reliable. If moisture is excessive advise the general contractor or building owner for a decision on whether to begin.

FLOOR PREPARATION

The Subfloor must be structurally sound, clean, level and dry. Remove all foreign substances such as wax, grease, dirt and any substance or chemical that would interfere with a good bond. Do not use sweeping compounds as they leave oily deposits. Depressions and cracks must be filled with a cement based patching compound containing a liquid latex additive and all protrusions leveled. **NOTE: Do not sand or scrape Vinyl-asbestos tile (VAT)** without proper attention to asbestos abatement procedures and precautions in accordance with all state and local codes.

SHAW ACCEPTS NO RESPONSIBILITY IF LOOSE ASBESTOS CONTAINING FLOORINGS ARE AFFECTED UPON REMOVAL OF A COMMERCIAL BROADLOOM INSTALLATIONS.

Concrete floors must be sealed if dusting or powdering exists. The following floor sealers are suggested for concrete: Shaw Contract 9050 Floor Sealer and Shaw 8550 Level Primer.

ADHESIVES

Shaw recommends the use of Shaw 3500 or 3600 (AATCC174) adhesives or Shaw approved equivalent adhesives, which have been formulated with a higher solids content and will perform adequately with the Eco Broadloom Backings. Use of other adhesive could result in an installation failure. Any claims resulting from installation failures due to adhesives should be directed to the applicable adhesive manufacturer. For information regarding equivalent adhesives, please contact Shaw at 1.877.502.7429.

Recommended Application:

Pattern Products - 1/8" x 1/8" x 1/8" "U" notch trowel providing a coverage rate of 5 - 7 yds./gal. (container size 4 – gallon) depending on the porosity of the substrate.

Non – Pattern Products – 3/32 x 3/32 x 3/32 u-notch trowel or equivalent that will provide a coverage rate of 8 – 9 yds./gal. (container size 4 – gallon) depending on the porosity of the substrate.

On extremely porous or floors with residual multi-purpose adhesive, more glue will be needed. Coverage rates should be closely monitored. Excessive rates may indicate a worn or improperly notched trowel.

Due to the high solids content of these adhesives a reduced set up time can be expected. Adhesive open time will vary depending on the temperature and humidity at the job site. The adhesive is ready for carpet installation when the entire ridge of glue becomes tacky. This can be checked by firmly placing a finger into the ridge of adhesive and pressing to the floor. Lift slowly and the adhesive should stick to the floor and your finger and have leg or strings for one to two inches. Fans or air movers blowing across not on the adhesive will greatly reduce required open time.

Inadequate adhesive application or set up time may result in bubbles and/or peaked seams and repair will require more time and effort than proper initial installation.

JOB LAYOUT

Dry lay the entire area to be carpeted. Implement roll sequencing prior to cutting any textured, graphic product. Dry laying will minimize the normal variations encountered when pattern matching and reveal any bow or skew within the roll. Follow the roll numbers sequentially. If the roll information has been removed prior to the carpet arriving on the job site, the date and time is backstamped (in military time) on the carpet to assist in sequencing.

CUTTING AND SEAMING

Seam edges shall be trimmed using tools and techniques best suited for the carpet. Trim edges far enough into the material, normally about 8-10 rows, to maintain the structural integrity of the carpet. The cutting technique for this backing system is row cut both edges. Correct pattern matching, gaps and overlaid areas with use of a knee kicker, power stretcher, deadman, ministretcher and stay nails.

Patterned carpets must be cut by the row cut/row cut method and dry laid to ensure pattern match, also check for sidematch and any visual defects. Use a screwdriver or awl to separate rows of yarn and cut with a cushion back or loop pile cutter. After the adhesive has become tacky, place the first drop into the adhesive and apply seam sealer, following with the second breadth pattern matching if necessary.

Cross seams can be made the same as side seams if the rows can be run across the width. If not, cut both sides of the carpeting on pattern and proceed to pattern match the seam

SEAM SEALING

All commercial broadloom products require the use of a latex seam sealer such as Shaw 4000 or a polymer sealer such as Shaw 8300 (providing a moisture impervious seam). Seam sealer must be applied to the edges trimmed for seaming, and cover the thickness of both the primary and secondary backing without contaminating the face yarn.

CAUTION: Seam edges **must** be sealed to prevent edge ravel, tuft loss, and delamination of the secondary backing in the seamed area.

ROLLING

This backing should be rolled widthwise, and then lengthwise with a 75 – 100 lb. roller to assure transfer of the adhesive between floor and carpet backing and to eliminate any trapped air. Failure to perform this could result in bubbling or unwanted air pockets.

STEAMING

In order to alleviate bubbles, creases, pile distortion and crushing, it is advised to steam the carpet. Successful steaming is dependent on an adequate application of adhesive.

Shaw recommends the use of a wallpaper steamer that has a 12" plastic head. Wallpaper steamers can be obtained through any local hardware store and can also be rented for a minimal charge. A white cotton cloth should be placed under the head of the steamer to protect the carpet fiber. Placing the steamer on the affected area for approximately 45 sec. – 1 min. will allow the carpet backing to become pliable and reactivate the adhesive in order to assist in removal of the bubbles, creases or pile distortion. When the carpet is properly steamed, the affected area should be rolled with a carpet tractor to create a bond between the carpet backing and adhesive. It may be necessary to repeat this process in order to alleviate an area displaying bubbles. If steaming does not correct the bubbled areas, then an application of adhesive to the affected area may be necessary. Allowing adequate adhesive tack time will insure proper adhesion.

Note – If the steamer is left for a prolonged period of time on the carpeting, it could potentially cause the carpet fiber to appear darker. As the carpeting dries and the moisture dissipates the carpet will regain its original color.

TRANSITIONS

Where carpet meets other floor coverings, the edges must be adequately protected with an appropriate transition molding or strip that covers the carpet edge at least ½".

BOW, SKEW, and PATTERN ELONGATION

Q: How do you install a patterned carpet if it has bow, skew, or pattern elongation but are still within the set tolerances of 1½" for bow in 12', 1½" for skew in 12', and 1½" for pattern elongation in 12'?

A: First, dry lay all the carpet according to roll or pattern sequence. The sequence number on the roll tag determines installation sequence if a pattern sequence is not provided. Dry stretch the carpet to minimize alignment difficulties. For bow or skew, select the most prominent width wall, cut the carpet exactly on pattern across the width, then position the carpet along the wall. If cut and positioned correctly, either the bowed or skewed edge(s) will be running up the wall. Fold the carpet back and spread SHAW 1000 or SHAW 1200 adhesive using a minimum 1/8" U notch trowel. Allow the adhesive to properly tack to develop good adhesive legs.

Using the mini stretcher, pull the skewed or bowed edge down off the wall. Align the pattern along the wall. This will form a bubble that will need to be moved to the opposite end of the seam. A bowed carpet will form a bubble on both edges; a skew will bubble only on one side. Align the pattern as the bubble is moved down the seam. It may be necessary to over stretch the carpet pattern with the mini stretcher and allow it to slide back to achieve proper alignment. Use a power stretcher and "deadman" to properly align the pattern along the opposite wall. A "deadman" is constructed by nailing tack strip completely on one side of a 2"x12"x 4' long piece of lumber. If necessary, stay nails maybe used to hold the pattern in place. Remove the nails after adhesive has set.

For pattern elongation, start at the center of the drop and match the pattern at the seam. Then, working both ways from the center out toward the opposite walls, use the mini stretcher or power stretcher to stretch and align pattern working towards each wall.

TOOLS NEEDED FOR COURT LINES

Duras installation kits are available through Shaw Industries for use of cutting the sports stripe II product to form the court lines for a basketball or volleyball court. The kit (#00048) can be obtained through Shaw Commercial Customer Service at 1.800.257.7429.

The kit consists of a pivot block and blade block that are manufactured by Shaw Industries.

2" straight edges are also needed. (1 – 2" x 6' for a standard court or 5 – 2" x 6' for courts containing a three point line.)

COURT LINES

The amount of carpet needed for court lines:

Basketball Court – 12' x 20'

Basketball Court with a three point line – 12' x 30'

Volleyball – 12' x 8'

Court lines can either be pre-cut or post-cut.

Pre-cutting court lines – Dry install the entire area and stay nail to secure the carpeting. Cut all field and court lines. Begin folding back the carpeting in the center of the court and applying adhesive. Continue to Install both the carpeting and court lines at the same time, and apply seam sealer at all seams including court lines.

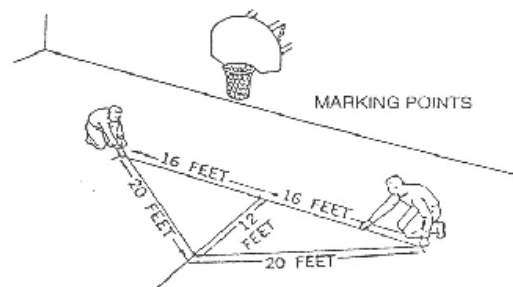
Post-cutting court lines - When post-cutting court lines additional adhesive will have to be applied to the area where the field carpet court lines have been removed. Adhesive can be applied in these areas by means of a plastic disposable trowel. Take caution when removing the field carpet court lines, do not allow adhesive to contaminate the face of the field carpet.

The first step in laying out the basketball court is checking the levelness of the goals. If the goals are not level, the court cannot be lined off accurately. To check levelness place a level on the rims and adjust if necessary.

From the center of the goal, drop a plumb bob to the floor and mark the floor for each goal. Connect these points with a chalk line and extend the line at least 4' behind the backboard. We will call these lines the "center line" for future reference.

Drop a plumb bob off the face of the backboard to the "center line" and mark. From this point mark a spot 4' behind the backboard.

Using this mark and the center line you should now locate the baseline. The 3-4-5 triangle will ensure that the baseline is square.



From the point 4' behind the backboard measure 12' up the center line and mark. Measure 16' out from the point toward the side line and snap a 6" chalk line across the end of the tape. Measure 20' from the 12' mark to the 6" chalk line and snap a chalk

line across the end of the tape. Double check the measurements between the intersection of the chalk lines and the two points on the center line. If they do not measure 16' and 20' then repeat the procedure.

If the measurements are correct, snap a chalk line through the two points creating the baseline.

Duplicate the process for the other baseline.

Check the blueprints to determine the width of the court. Measure $\frac{1}{2}$ the width in each direction off the centerline to mark each side of the court. Repeat at the other end and snap chalk lines for each sideline.

KEY

From the center point on the base line measure 6' along the base line and mark, repeat toward the other side line. Approximately 20' into the court measure and mark 6' toward each side line. Drop chalk lines to connect these two points to mark both sides of the lane. Measure 19' from the base line and mark both sides of the lane. Drop a chalk line for the free throw line. Repeat at the other end of the court.

The line cutter is manufactured to snugly straddle a 2" straight edge. The cutter has two sets of blades on both sides. Drop the outside blades that will be used for the line insets. Position the straight edge outside the boundary lines. Mount the line cutter on the straight edge about 1' from the end, and by applying downward pressure as you push the cutter along the straight edge, cut out the lines from the field. Stop the cutter about 1' from the end, release the downward pressure and slide the straight edge forward, once again stopping 1' short. Check to be certain you are cutting completely through the backing. Continue cutting all of the boundary lines. This is best accomplished with a three man crew having one man keep the straight edge on the chalk line while the second man cuts and the third man removes the line. This way you can monitor the cutting and change blades if the cut is not adequate. Do not cut the half court line or key areas until after the circles have been cut.

At this time change to the inside blades on the line cutter and cut sufficient line inset material for all of the straight lines on the basketball court.

RADIUS CUTTER

Place the pivot block into position where the center line intersects the free throw line.

Attach the 2" wide straight edge to the pivot block using the nut on top of the pivot block. Attach the radius cutter to the 2" wide straight edge using the cutter brackets.

Swing the cutter in an arc making sure it meets with both lane sidelines.

Place the outside blades into cutting position. Cut each circle at the top of the lane.

When removing material, only remove material at the top of the circle.

The interior portion of the lane is installed according to the blueprints for that particular job. Some have a solid circle, some have broken lines, and some do not have lines in the lane.

The center court circle is installed at the same time as the top of the key circles. The pivot block is centered on the intersection of the center chalk line and the half-court line.

Change to the inside blades on the radius cutter and cut sufficient line material for the three circles before changing the cutter setup.

The jump circle in the center court circle is cut by readjusting the radius cutter from 6' to 2' and following the previous steps. Cut inset material with the inner blades while the cutter is adjusted to 2'.

The half-court line and the sides of the lane can now be cut. Use a piece of the removed field material as a guide to trim the top of the lane sidelines.

The blocks, lane space marks, and coaches' boxes can be cut and inset using the same procedure as required by the blueprint using the same procedure as the lines.

To lay out the three point line, measure and mark 6.3" from the inside base line on both side lines. Drop a chalk line between these two marks, it should fall on the initial mark at the center of the basket.

Bolt together enough straight edges to reach 20'. The outer one needs to be 2" wide.

Position the pivot block on the intersection of the center line and the 63" line which will be centered beneath the basket. Attach the straight edge assembly.

Attach the line cutter to the straight edge so that it straddles the line at the top of the key. Swing a test arc from side to side starting and finishing on the 63" line. Double check to assure that the cutter straddles the line at the top of the key. Lower the outside blades into cutting position and cut the three point arc, starting and finishing on the 63" line. From these points cut a straight line to the baseline parallel to the sidelines.

Cut out line inserts with the radius cutter assembled for the three point arc and install.

After the basketball court is completed, any other courts can be added. Remember the basketball

lines take priority. Keep in mind that if the sidelines are inbounds, as in volleyball, the court measurements are based on outside dimensions. If the boundary lines are out of bounds, as in basketball, the court dimensions must be calculated inside the lines.

POST INSTALLATION CARE AND PROTECTION

1. Use plywood over the carpet when heavy objects are moved within 24 hours after installation.
2. A non-staining building material paper must be placed over the carpet to protect it when additional construction activity is to take place that would soil or stain it. **Do not use plastic sheeting as it will trap moisture. Self sticking plastic sheeting can transfer adhesive residue to the carpet that will attract soil.**

These installation procedures are intended to assist in the installation and care of Shaw carpet under most job conditions. Specific questions regarding installation and maintenance not covered within must be referred to the **Shaw Technical Services Department at 1-800-471-7429**. Any variance from these procedures will become the responsibility of the installer and not the manufacturer.

Shaw Technical Bulletins are updated as new information becomes available. To determine if this represents the most current information, call 1-800-471-7429 and ask for the current bulletin number and date. **SPD02-09/03/09**.

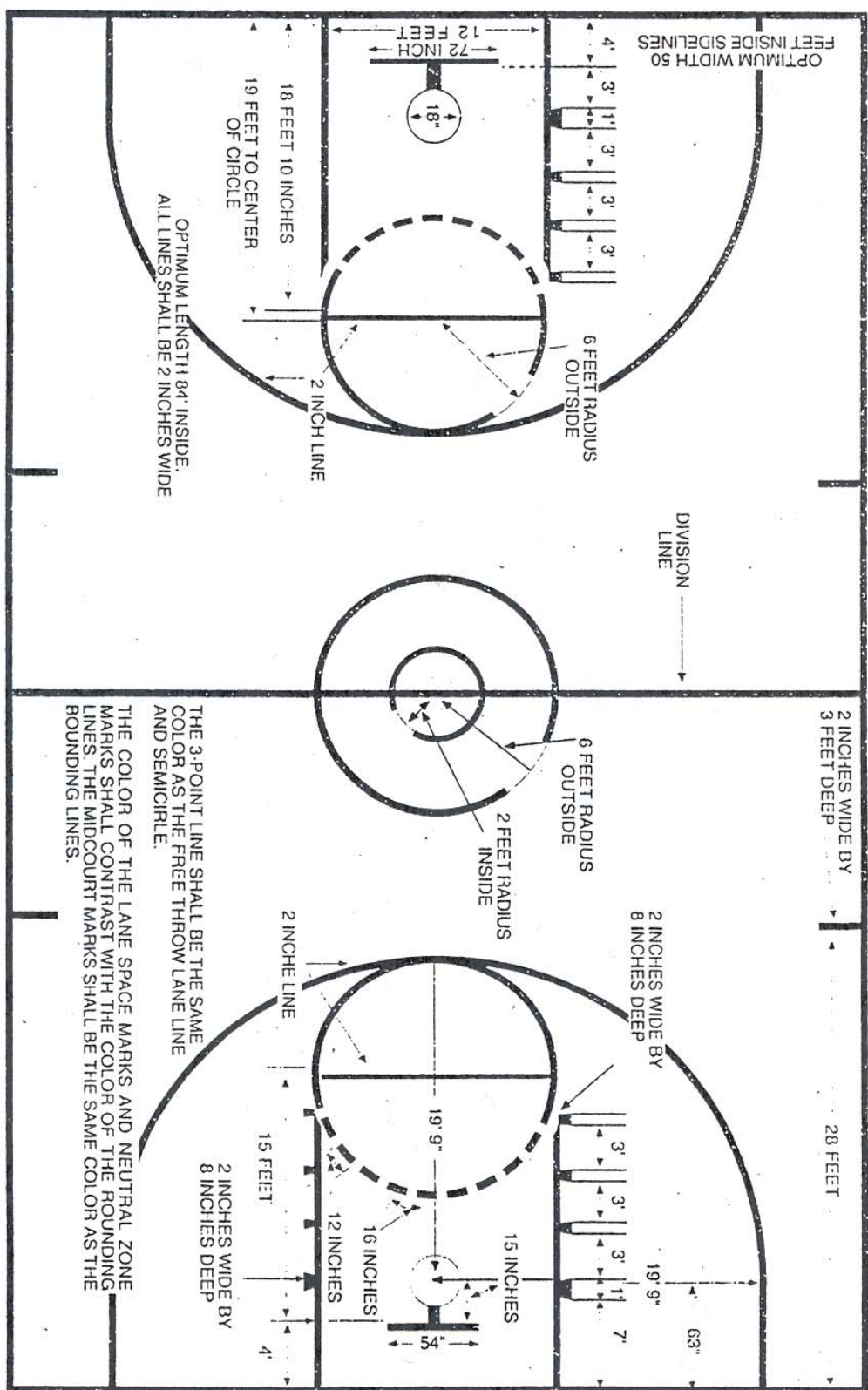
TECHNICAL SERVICES PHONE NUMBERS AND WEB SITES

Shaw Contract – 1.877.502.7429
Patcraft/ Designweave – 1.800.241.4101

Shaw Contract - www.shawcontractgroup.com
Patcraft/Designweave –
www.patcraftdesignweave.com

BASKETBALL COURT

Standard Court Dimensions
 College 50' x 94'
 High School 50' x 84'
 Junior High 42' x 74'

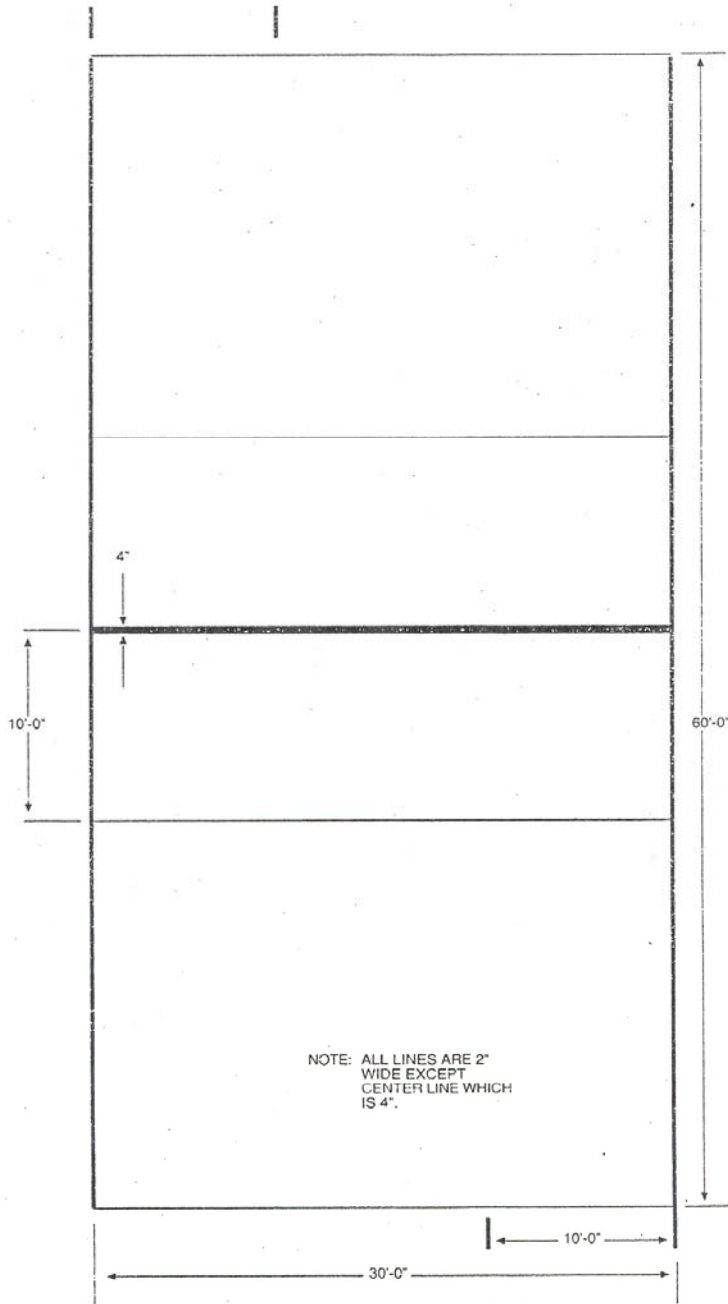


Left End Shows
 Large Backboard

MINIMUM OF 3 FEET
 Preferably 10 feet of unobstructed space outside.
 If impossible to provide 3 feet, a narrow broken 1"
 line should be marked inside the court parallel with
 and 3 feet inside the boundary.

SEMICIRCLE BROKEN LINES
 For the broken line semicircle in the free-throw lane,
 it is recommended there be 8 marks 16 inches long
 and 7 spaces 14 inches long.

Right End Shows
 Small Backboard



VOLLEY BALL COURT