

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS No. 7

for Care Concept or Fluid-Stop backings

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1.0 Basic points

Please be sure to observe our “Supplementary laying information”, which you can access in full on our website www.anker.eu under “Service” -> “Downloads” -> “Instructions” .

There is a great deal of truth in the old carpet-layer’s saying, “Correctly measuring is half the job!” In any case, your motto should be: Measure every room yourself, and don’t rely on the plans and dimensions that the customer or architect provides.

The next step is to draw the ANKER-CARE carpet lengths into the verified floor plan or your own sketch (which should be to scale!) under consideration of any pattern repeat. This will give you the quantity of carpet to be laid, and you can also calculate the excesses that carpeting entails here.

2.0 Ambient conditions

To avoid damage, the carpeting must absolutely be allowed to adapt to the room climate before laying. For this purpose, it is laid out unworked in the room for 12 hours.

Narrow parameters with respect to ambient conditions must also be observed when using dispersion adhesives with a high water content to glue carpeting.

3.0 Laying

3.1 Laying and cutting

- ▶ Only lay carpet lengths from the same batch together.
- ▶ To avoid difficulties with respect to any color deviation or height difference (even if only marginal), the carpets should always be laid only with the respective outer edges together. This is best achieved when the carpeting is laid continuously, i.e. as much as possible without regard as to where in the room the resulting seams will end up – however under consideration of German contract procedures (VOB)* or national equivalent standards.

Note that the existing carpet edges must be individually cut in the pile groove – naturally without damaging the repeat across of patterned floor coverings. The Mittag carpet seam cutter is recommended for simplifying this process. This tool is pushed against the carpeting to be cut through the groove with a light pressure. The cut should be made about 2 – 3 cm from the outside of the edge.

The cut lengths are then laid out on the prepared subsurface. The fabrication direction must be verified once more. In order to determine the direction more easily, observe the arrow mark on the backing coating, or check the grain or pile direction using the hammer handle, folding ruler or paper-and-pencil method:

- ▶ In the hammer handle method, place the metal weight of the hammer head on the carpet so that the handle points up in the air. Now push the handle perpendicular to the length. The direction in which the hammer handle bounces when it strikes is the pile direction.
- ▶ In the folding ruler method, lay the ruler on the carpet in the running direction, lift it halfway off the carpet, then let it fall. The direction in which the ruler bounces is the pile direction.

- ▶ In the paper-and-pencil method, place a sheet of paper on the carpeting and roll a pencil over it. The direction in which the paper moves is the pile direction.

Also be sure to check that the fabric appearance is uniform and that the lengths are in the correct order.

Make rough cuts in the respective lengths as needed to accommodate wall projections, niches etc. so that they lie as flat as possible.

4.0 Types of laying

4.1 Full-surface gluing

The point of using glues is to create a firm, permanent join between the carpet lengths to be laid and the respective subsurface. Just as with textile floor coverings, there are many different types of glues. Thus, you should be very conscientious in choosing the right glue. It depends on the nature of the subsurface, the textile floor covering to be laid and the later use of the joined system created.

Carpeting can be laid with any standard commercial EC1 adhesive. However, the glues used must demonstrate certification according to "Allgemeine bauaufsichtliche Zulassung" of DIBT, Berlin as required as of 1 January 2012.

Freshly laid carpeting together with the glue can produce a typical "new" smell. This smell disappears within a few days given sufficient ventilation and heating of the room.

Carpeting is always laid using the folding method. In this method, the carpeting is folded back along its long sides across its width so that glue can be applied. The carpeting length from which you start (length 1) is folded back approx. 2/3 and the length you are working toward (length 2) is folded back 1/3. Stand on the corresponding carpeting length so that this cannot slip.

Using the toothed spreader, spread the glue evenly over the subsurface as a floor, and avoid creating "glue nests".

As ANKER-CARE is provided with a virtually vapor diffusion-impermeable backing, so that even water vapor diffuses through it extremely slowly, professional preparation of the subsurface, spreading at least 2 mm thick, is a fundamental prerequisite for proper laying.

When laying in the glue bed, the carpeting should be laid overlapping the adjacent length by approx. 1 - 2 mm (about half a nub row) and pressed against it. The excess material is then pressed into the glue bed in the glue-free direction. This closes the seam tightly.

You can ensure water-tight seams by cold-welding using a PVC cold welding paste, type A, manufactured by Werner Müller GmbH.

If waves should appear during gluing due to excessive tension, press these into the glue bed and distribute them as normally. As a stretcher is of no use and even counterproductive because of the recovery characteristic of the carpeting, parting of the lengths cannot be eliminated by stretching using a seam stretcher.

Length 2 is now folded back as far as the glue application, and length 3 is folded back approx. 1/3 its width. Now apply the glue, lay down the lengths, and press

down and rub length 2 and then length 3 as described above. Pay attention to close seams! Then glue the rest of length 3, etc. It is extremely important to thoroughly rub down or roll the carpeting with a 50 kg wheel.

5.0 Important information

5.1 Repeat differences

As described above, the heavy backing coating and the recovery characteristic of the carpeting mean that a stretcher cannot be used. Thus, any repeat differences or color deviations cannot be effectively remedied. This is characteristic of all floor coverings with heavy coatings.

5.2 Carpet skirting

This ANKER carpeting in particular can only be used for carpet skirting with certain restrictions due to its plastic coating. If this should be desired, use only contact glue. Otherwise, use the same carpet grade, but with textile backing, as well as the appropriate glue.

5.3 Suitability for stairs

ANKER-CARE in particular is only suitable when used with step edge protectors made of plastic or metal. When laying with edge protectors, as are frequently used on high-traffic stairs such as in public buildings and department stores, the pile direction should run upward. The main wear on descending occurs on the edge profiles.

5.4 End seams

According to VOB, the contractor determines the laying direction of the floor covering. However, experience shows that a great deal of customer dissatisfaction and complaints can be prevented by advance consultation with the customer regarding the laying direction, seams and the expected trim excess prior to laying.

End seams (seams perpendicular to the manufacturing direction) are only permissible for lengths longer than 500 cm, whereby the length of the remaining carpet length may not be less than 100 cm. Piecing of floor covering lengths is not permitted. Accordingly, it is not permitted to execute multiple head seams in sequence at an interval of 5 m.

5.5 Cover sheeting

When laying is completed, cover sheets are spread to protect the carpeting. These prevent contamination of the new floor covering during other work. Using cover sheeting is considered a separate service. The customer must request and remunerate such services separately. In most cases, such protection is omitted out of ignorance. Trouble on account of irremovable soiling and high follow-on costs for the necessary cleaning is consequently virtually inevitable.

Experience has shown that customers are grateful for this information, and entirely willing to have protective sheeting laid down – for a suitable fee. This can save them a lot of time (e.g. no loss of usage) and money (e.g. no cleaning costs).

6.0 Sources

Bendurool Forte	Quality tools
Ecolab Deutschland GmbH Reisholzer Werftstr. 38-42 40589 Düsseldorf, Germany Tel.: +49 (0)211 – 98 93-0 Fax: +49 (0)211 – 98 93-384 E-Mail: info@professionalproducts.de	Johannes Mittag GmbH Kiefernweg. 21 27751 Delmenhorst, Germany Tel.: +49 (0)4221 – 1 89 16 Fax: +49 (0)4221 – 1 89 67 E-Mail: info@mittag-gmbh.de

PVC cold welding paste	Protective and cover sheets
Werner Müller GmbH Rudolf-Diesel-Str. 7 67227 Frankenthal, Germany Tel.: +49 (0)6233 – 3 79 30 Fax: +49 (0)6233 – 37 79 20 E-Mail: info@mueller-pvc-naht.de	Safe Pack GmbH Sicherheitsverpackungen Altenhagener Str. 9 32107 Bad Salzuflen, Germany Tel.: +49 (0)5208 – 91 29 0 Fax: +49 (0)5208 – 91 29 29 E-Mail: siegfried.scharf@safepack.de

Would you like more information? Visit our website

www.anker.eu

This offers a further useful information. If you still have questions, give us a call.
We'll be happy to help you:

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(*) Source for VOB: Annotation for DIN 18365 Floor work, floor covering working group in the Bundesverband Estrich und Belag e.V. (BEB), Troisdorf-Oberlahr, 2nd updated and expanded addition (published April 2012).