

# LAYING INSTRUCTIONS NO. 3

for tufted sheeting

with textile (TR) and SonicWave backing



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## 1.0 Preliminary Notes

The information in these laying instructions is of a general nature. They serve as explanations for the experienced floor layer and **do not** claim to be complete. For more comprehensive information, please be sure to read our "Allgemeine verlegetechnische Zusatzinformation" (General additional information on laying technology), which you can also access in full on our website [www.anker.eu](http://www.anker.eu) under the heading "Service" > "Downloads".

### 1.1 Climatic Condition

If you want to avoid application-related damage, you have to make sure that the carpet tiles are adapted to the later corresponding, usual usage room climate before they are processed. To do this, unpack them and lay them out in the room for between 6 and 12 hours without processing them.

In accordance with the recognised rules of technology and the information sheet "Beurteilen und Vorbereiten von Untergründen" (Assessment and Preparation of Substrates) of the "Bundesverband Estrich und Belag" (Federal Association for Screed and Coverings) (as of February 2002) and the VOB (\*), Part C, DIN 18365, Paragraph 3.1.1, we **strongly advise you** not to apply the corresponding building materials (primers, fillers, adhesives) at a room temperature below 18°C and a floor temperature below 15°C and a relative humidity above 75 %, especially since, even when using the water-soluble dispersion adhesives commonly used today, you must absolutely adhere to narrow parameters for the climatic conditions in order to be able to successfully complete the laying procedure in the end.

### 1.2 Subfloor

Every textile floor covering, i.e. also carpet tiles, is a so-called semi-finished product that only becomes a finished product with its professional and proper processing. Therefore, the entire processing has an influence on the durability and thus, of course, also on the duration of its service life.

Therefore, the warranted performance characteristics of the carpet can only be used permanently if the installation is carried out as described in these installation instructions and in strict compliance with the corresponding "Allgemeine verlegetechnische Zusatzinformation" (General additional

information on laying technology) of the current "Verbände übergreifender Kommentar" (General commentary on associations) on the "Allgemeine Technische Vorschriften (General technical regulations) ATV/VOB, Part C, DIN 18365 Floor covering work", as of the September 2016 edition, 1st edition (\*) – in particular section 3.4, paragraph 3 – as well as the latest bulletins and guidelines.

For this reason, all building materials, other materials and substances to be used must be such that – perfectly coordinated with each other – they guarantee a functional subfloor structure in accordance with ATV/VOB (\*). For this reason alone, it is important for you that the recommendations and processing instructions of the flooring and building material and auxiliary material suppliers, e.g. of adhesives and levelling compounds, do not contradict each other.

However, if their statements are different, you as a processor are forced to compare the information of the manufacturers involved. In this respect, it is clearly more advantageous for you as a floor layer to remain in the system – that is, to use building materials from a single manufacturer – instead of using different products from different manufacturers, as these can quite obviously not be coordinated with each other.

## **2.0 The Laying Process**

### **2.1 Preparing for Laying**

If only to rule out colour, repeat and surface differences, you may only lay carpet strips of the same batch next to each other and you must absolutely check the correct sequence of the strips. Also, in order to prevent difficulties regarding possible colour fading, carpets are only laid together with the outer edges trimmed in each case.

The easiest way to achieve this is to lay the strips continuously – i.e. without paying much attention to where in the room the due seams are to be located. Accordingly, you start laying the next room with the remaining strip from the previous room – but taking into account the Contract and Award Rules for Construction Work, VOB (\*).

Basically, you then lay out the trimmed, cut-to-length strips on the subfloor that is ready for laying. In addition to the uniform fabric fall-out, you must check the production direction again so that you can be sure that the pile of all the strips is laid in the same direction.

Afterwards, roughly cut the corresponding strips as needed at wall projections, niches, etc., so that the carpet lies as flat as possible. For all **tufted** ANKER carpets, you should ensure that the existing fabric edges must be cut off individually in the pile gap of the actual fabric in a distance of 1.5 – 2.0 cm off the outer edge.

To make things easier, we recommend the so-called Mittag-seam cutter. This tool is pushed through the cutting gap against the carpet to be trimmed with light pressure and a loose, unrestrained wrist (please read the appendix of our "Allgemeine verlegetechnische Zusatzinformation" (General additional information on laying technology)).

For Velours and many Level-Cut-Loop qualities, we recommend pushing the tip of a broach through the gap of the velour surface prior to the actual cut. Then use a Mittag-seam cutter and proceed as already described.

In this way, the patterned product "**Join by Marcel Wanders**" is cut individually into the nap gap – centrally through the two velour rows. Only in the case of very dense tufted velour qualities where no gap can be made visible do you necessarily have to make an overlapping cut (double cut).

## 2.2 Laying Procedure

The laying procedure is always carried out using the folding method. Here, the carpet is folded back across the width on the long sides so that the adhesive can be applied to the subfloor.

Fold back  $\geq 1/2$  of the carpet strip from which you are working (strip 1) and fold back  $\leq 1/2$  of the strip towards which you are working (strip 2). When doing this, stand on the corresponding covering strip so that it cannot slip.

Now apply the adhesive to the subfloor evenly and in an arc, using a notched spatula. Immediately afterwards (within approx. 12 – 15 minutes), lay the carpet into the fresh adhesive bed.

You can prevent the panels from gaping by pressing against them with the knee clamps. However, it would be even better if you had the option of using a seam clamp (double-headed clamp).

Now fold back strip 2 until the place where the adhesive has been applied, and strip 3 again approx. 1/2 the width of the strip. Now apply the adhesive, lay the strips, first strip 2 and then strip 3 – as described before – and now press and rub the carpet. Then glue on the rest of strip 3, and so on. It is very important that you then roll the carpet with a  $\geq 50$  kg articulated roller.

### 3.0 Seam Pattern

#### 3.1 Pattern-repeat difference

Since carpets, as flexible sheet materials, usually show distortions due to their special nature, a laying procedure of patterned carpets is only possible with appropriate tensioning devices. Without knee clamps and double-head clamps, such installations are practically **impossible to carry out**.

Furthermore, we strongly recommend that you reach an agreement on this between the client and yourself as contractor within the existing maximum values.

The distortions that must be accepted as a floor layer when delivering a repeat product are listed in the explanations to the VOB (\*) as well as in our "Allgemeine verlegetechnische Zusatzinformation" (General additional information on installation technology). According to this, repeat shifts may not exceed certain orders of magnitude.

If the differences are greater than the tolerance values allow, the carpet layer must immediately stop the work and call in the flooring manufacturer, in order to be able to make a successful complaint. The carpet layer can under no circumstances claim to have received warped goods with an inconsistent repeat after the carpet has been laid.

## 3.2 Zip Effect

The zip effect is a characteristic of small patterned carpets. Practice has shown that with this type of surface it is impossible to match patterns in the seam area, even with the utmost effort and perfect technique. Both in professional circles and according to VOB (\*), such repeat inconsistencies in the seam area are state of the art and must therefore be tolerated by the client – provided that the seller / consultant has pointed this out at an early stage, i.e. before conclusion of the contract.

However, the described effect depends mainly on the size of the pattern repeat. This means that the smaller the repeat, the less it must or can be taken into account. If the pattern is not dominant and the pattern repeat is smaller than 10 mm, it may even be disregarded completely.

The visibility of the zip effect also depends strongly on the pattern and the colour scheme. High-contrast carpet surfaces will always show stronger differences visually than low-contrast to-in-tone combinations.

## 4.0 Adhesives

For the bonding of ANKER carpets, our application technology department will be happy to send you the current adhesive recommendation listed in each case by e-mail. Although we generally advise against this, you can also use a different, equivalent product of your choice – **but only at your own responsibility.**

As a matter of principle excluded from this, basically undesirable possibility, are all qualities in whose product description certain adhesives / adhesive substances are prescribed in order to fulfil the requirements of CE certification with regard to fire behaviour.

These adhesives are part of the fire test that is included in the CE certification. If adhesives other than those listed in the product description are used, both, the stated fire behaviour according to DIN EN 13501-1 and the stated building material class according to DIN EN ISO 9239-1 and DIN EN ISO 11925-2 as well as the stated CE certification are no longer legally valid.

Carpets with rough, relatively rustic backing usually require an adhesive bed applied with a B2-toothed spatula. Coarse backings are mainly woven qualities as well as tufted products with textile fabric backings. For smoother backing structures, it is sufficient to apply the adhesive with a B1-toothed spatula.

The prerequisite for both is that you place the carpet backing in the adhesive bed within 12 – 15 minutes and roll it with an articulated roller weighing at least  $\geq 50$  kg. After that, the carpet must not be ordered with furniture or otherwise loaded prior to the time of loading set by the adhesive manufacturer (usually not less than 72 hours). Only then will the adhesive have reached its final strength.

### **Additional Note**

- ANKER has no influence on a proper and professional processing and for this reason assumes no guarantee for the processing result.

In addition, please also take into account our website [www.anker.eu](http://www.anker.eu) where you can find even more interesting information under the term "Service" > "Downloads". And on our ANKER YouTube channel you can experience the technology tips visually <https://anker.eu/service/video-archiv/technik-tipps/>



If you still have questions, please call us. We will be happy to help you:

**ANKER** Gebr. Schoeller GmbH + Co. KG

– Anwendungstechnik –

Zollhausstraße 112

D-52353 Düren

Tel.: 0 24 21 / 804-0

Fax: 0 24 21 / 8 04 55 10

[a.arbeiter@anker-dueren.de](mailto:a.arbeiter@anker-dueren.de)