Installation instruction

Factum Broadloom

OBJECT CARPET

Inspection of subfloor

Responsibility for checking and preparing the subfloor lies with the contractor. The provisions of the German Construction Contract Procedures (VOB) DIN 18 365 Part C apply in this respect.

Of major concern in this regard are:

- sloping or pock-marked subfloors
- cracks in the subfloor surface
- subfloors which are not dry enough
- subfloor surfaces which are not firm enough
- subfloor surfaces which are too porous and rough
- discrepancies between the level of the subfloor and the level of the adjacent building parts
- the fact that an insulating underlay has been installed.

Pre-Treatment of subfloor

Subfloors must meet the verification criteria in accordance with ATV/DIN 18365 VOB Part C "Floor covering work" and DIN 18202 evennes tolerances). Please also note the construction recommendations of the respective material suppliers. Subflor must be clean, permanently dry, free of cracks, all separating agents as well as tension- and compression-proof. Pre-coat and/or prime all screeds which have been processed in a good and workmanlike manner with a pre-coating and/or coating agent suited for the respective needs. In a next step apply at least 2 mm of a suitable levelling compound.

Air conditioning and processing temerature

The carpet to be laid must be air conditioned in the respective rooms 24 hours prior to laying. The requirements for the room climate must be met before, during and after laying. The room temperature should be at least 18 °C with a maximumrelative humiditiy of 65%. The surface temperature of the substrate must not fall below 15 °C.

Inspection of Wall-to-Wall Carpet

Make sure your wall-to-wall carpet by OBJECT CARPET is uniform in its colours, in its patterns and is free of any fault or defect before you start cutting. General production-induced tolerances must not be found fault with (i.e. colour bleed of a batch compared with sample according to the grey scale DIN EN 20105-AO2 >-grade 3). Conduct of such inspection is mandatory under the provisions of Section 13 of the German Construction Contract Procedures DIN 18 365 ATV Part C. We kindly ask for your understanding that no further claims will be recognised once the carpet has been cut.

Laying the carpets and trimming the carpet webs for cut seams

The delivered roll-length and -width can show a production-related difference of 0,5%. Carpet webs normally face towards the main bank of windows. However, the contractor is free to lay the carpet at his/her discretion taking into account the carpet width and the least amount of cutting waste to be produced, unless otherwise agreed upon in the specification of services. Pattern and pile of the carpet webs to be installed in one room must run in the same direction. Cut work edges one by one and make cut web edges butt against each one. When cutting the webs longitudinally, make sure to make the production outer edges butt one another, to avoid colour differences.

Transition areas, electrical outlets, access panels, and circular cuts should generally be reinforced at the edges to prevent the individual elements from breaking out. When working on dividing rails, the textile covering must not be higher than the rail. If the textile covering is higher, damage to the carpet cannot be ruled out.

Fitting webs from several rolls

If you lay several carpet webs in the same room, lay them side-by-side in order of the roll numbers (for example, first 1001 A, then 1001 B, 1001 C, and so on.).

Seam processing

Doors are normally considered as borderline of a room unit. Head seams are permissible in carpet webs measuring more than 5 m and an attached piece of at least 1,00 m only. However, you must not have one head seam after another at a distance of 5 m from one another. Piecing together carpet webs is not permissible either.

Adhesion

In order to meet all the stated characteristics and to avoid dimensional changes in carpets in tracks, we always recommend full-surface adhesion. Full-surface fixing is also possible for qualities that are equipped with our WELLTEX® Akustik Plus backing constructions. As a precautionary measure, we would like to point out that fixed installation is a deviation from the DIN VOB 18365 floor covering work, part C.

For the processing of the adhesives, please note the recommendations of the respective adhesive supplier.

Adhesive Recommendations

Producer	Conductive Glue *	Fixation **
Thomsit www.thomsit.de	T 410, T 440	K 145
Kiesel Bauchemie GmbH www.kiesel.com	Okatmos ET6, Okatmos megaStar	Okatmos® Star 150 plus
Uzin Utz AG www.uzin.de	Uzin UZ 57, Uzin UZ 88, Uzin UZ 90	Uzin UZ 2100, Uzin UZ 2500
Wulff GmbH & Co. KG www.wulff-gmbh.de	Multi Coll	HL 1, HV 9
Mapei www.mapei.com	Ultrabond Eco TX 2 Ultrabond Eco TX 3	Ultrabond Eco Fix Ultrabond Eco Fix Tack TX+

** suitable for qualities with a second back, WELLTEX® Akustik and WELLTEX® Akustik Plus back*
*** suitable for qualities with WELLTEX® Akustik Plus back & Welltex® Circular Acoustic*

Conductive laying

Data centers and rooms exposed to extreme conditions often require conductive laying. Any wall-to-wall carpet by OBJECT CARPET made from 100 % polyamide with carbon fibre or a conductive precoat backing or a synthetic second backing may be installed with characteristics of conductivity. For conductivity purposes, a copper strip measuring 1.5 m is applied using an equipotential bonding every 30 m², leaving 0.5 m unglued to serve as connection to the equipotential equalisation (going to ground). All connection works must be accomplished by an electrician in compliance with the VDE standards. The wall-to-wall carpet will be adhered over the entire surface of the pre-treated subfloor using a fair electronically-conductive dispersion bonding. Comply with the glue manufacturer's processing guidelines in terms of spread rate and trowel notch.

Laying on stairs

We recommend solvent-free contact adhesives for laying on stairs. The processing instructions of the adhesive manufacturer should be observed. In general, the nap line position on stairs must always run from top to bottom. the tuft rows must always run at right angles to the edge of the stairs. Stair edges must have a radius of at least 10,0 mm. Please refer to the relevant technical data sheet for suitability for stairs.

Clamping on an elastic subfloor

These qualities are stretchable thanks to its elastic nature. Carpet stretching involving an elastic underlay will bring about significant enhancements in step cushioning, sound absorption and heat insulation. And it normally will prolong the service life of any carpet by 30 - 50 %. The stretching method may in principle be applied to any type of underfloor. Smoothedge carpet grippers will be nailed, screwed or glued along the wall. The distance between the smoothedge carpet gripper and the wall should be the equivalent of two thirds of the carpet thickness. An elastic underlay is used to make up for the difference in level between the smoothedge carpet gripper and the underfloor. Once the carpet webs have been brought into line, start cutting the seam and customize the individual carpet webs (connection) by means of a seaming tape during a hot melt composition procedure using a suitable seaming iron. The underfloor must always be installed at an angle of 90 degrees to the wall-to-wall carpet.

Carpeting and floor heating

All wall-to-wall carpets by OBJECT CARPET have been designed to allow for the use a floor heating in any case. Various heating manufacturers indicate the prevailing threshold value to be 0.15 K*m²/W. The value of any carpet by OBJECT CARPET is clearly below this value.

General remark

The above information, especially suggestions for the processing and use of our products, are based on our knowledge and experience. Liability can neither be based on this information nor on oral advice. We reserve the right to make changes in line with technical progress.