



Installation instruction
Lotis 900 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 of DIN 18 365. They must also be clean, permanently dry, free of cracks, all separating agents as well as tension- and compression-proof. Make sure to remove all cement grout from the cement floor by making use of suitable machinery. Proceed similarly on anhydrite and/or anhydrite self-levelling flow screeds, where it will become necessary under the standards of the BEB information-sheet that the screed surfaces be scrubbed, whetted and vacuumed. 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.

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.

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.).

Repeating pattern

Small-patterned designs (e.g. LOTIS) may produce zipper effects which may even show if the installation has been carried out in a workmanlike effort in line with state-of-the-art techniques. This property is considered typical for this type of merchandise. Pursuant to paragraph 3.4.6 of the German Construction Contract Procedures Part C, DIN 18365, such irregularities in the repeat pattern which show in the seam area reflect the current state of the art in the industry and must therefore be accepted by the principal. This effect is mainly influenced by the size of the pattern. The smaller the repeat pattern, the less it must and/or can be considered. This zipper effect will be more visible the more contrasting the pattern is.

Special attention should be given to the seam processing of the following articles

As a matter of principle, cut seams on the upper side between the row of tufts using a loop pile carpet cutter (Mittagschneider). You can also cut a seam with a hook knife from the rear side in the gap between the rows of studs.

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.

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.

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.

Glueing

In order to ensure all its declared properties, the carpet must be glued across the whole floor area or fixed, according to the backing type. All carpet qualities with a textile secondary backing must be glued to the floor's surface with the aid of low-emission dispersion adhesives across the entire area. Carpet qualities provided with BlackThermo®Felt Acoustic Plus secondary backing can be either glued to the floor over its entire surface or just fixed there. Please refer to our respective adhesive or fixing recommendations at the end of this installation guide.

Adhesive Recommendations

Producer	Conductive Glue *	Fixation **
Thomsit www.thomsit.de	T 410, T 440	T 425
Kiesel Bauchemie GmbH www.kiesel.com	Okatmos ET6, Okatmos megaStar	Okatmos® Star 150 plus
Uzin Utz AG www.uzin.de	Uzin UZ57	Uzin U 2100
Wulff GmbH & Co. KG www.wulff-gmbh.de	Multi - Coll	HL 1

* suitable for qualities with a second back and BlackThermo®filz Akustik Plus back

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