

**ES IST EIN
VORWERK!**



**WENN MILLIONEN
ZUFRIEDENER KUNDEN
SEIT 1883 FÜR IHN SPRECHEN.**

**WHEN MILLIONS
OF SATISFIED CUSTOMERS
HAVE FAVOURED ONE SINCE 1883.**

**DES MILLIONS
DE CLIENTS SATISFAITS
DEPUIS 1883 EN DISENT LONG.**

- Verlegeempfehlung Web
- Installation recommendation woven
- Conseils de pose moquette tissée



EINZIGARTIGE BODENBELÄGE *seit 1883.*
UNIQUE FLOOR COVERINGS *since 1883.*

**INSTALLATION
RECOMMEN-
DATION
WOVEN**

IT'S A VORWERK! WHEN YOU CAN HARDLY WAIT TO OWN IT AT LAST.

Dear Customer,

You've chosen a Vorwerk carpet because every Vorwerk flooring product offers a unique blend of superior quality, sustainable innovation and global award-winning design. Our determination to provide our customers with the most beautiful and best-quality floor coverings is what motivates us each and every day. To this end, every square metre is tested by many hands and even more eyes with high precision and concentration. We are the only company that does this to make sure your Vorwerk lasts a long time, doesn't smell and makes your life healthier. It has been tested for harmful substances and binds fine dust particles, making it suitable for anyone suffering from allergies.

By laying your carpet tiles properly you will ensure that you can enjoy all the benefits of your Vorwerk carpet for many years to come.

GENERAL

Before beginning to lay, check that the tiles are the right size, the right colour and free of defects. Please note that once you have begun laying, and once you have begun to trim the carpet, you will no longer be able to return any defective goods.

After checking, move the carpet you want to lay to the area where you are going to lay them so that they can acclimatise (at least 24 hours before laying).

DETERMINING REQUIREMENTS

It is not the area you intend to lay carpet on which determines the quantity of textile flooring of the roll you need, but rather the widths and the lengths of carpet off the roll.

That is why it makes sense to decide which direction you are going to lay it in before you start measuring.

Organise your lateral and transverse seams in compliance with DIN 18365 'Flooring work' and the generally accepted rules of the trade and the technology you are using.

If you are laying rolls of flooring with repeat patterns, take note of the lengthways and crossways patterns described in the product data sheets.

Repeat pattern means a pattern which repeats itself over the length and breadth of the flooring.

***Note:** The direction you lay the flooring in is up to the contractor, but it is worthwhile discussing with the client beforehand.*

PREPARATION

The papers belonging to the rolls provide information on the batch numbers and the production sequence of the carpet. The first three digits of the numbers indicate the meterage of the batch. It is especially important to take note of these lengths because they relate to how the colour and pattern sequence changes as the batch goes on. You should always lay carpet lengths in the same direction within each distinct room unit, and the lengths should come from one batch and be laid in the right production sequence.

Note: There may be colour differences around the seams between strips cut in half along their lengths, adjoining pieces and leftover lengths.

THE SURFACE ON WHICH YOU ARE LAYING THE CARPET

If you are in Germany, please ensure beforehand that the floor you are laying the carpet on complies with the requirements of DIN 18202 (flatness tolerances) in accordance with ATV/DIN 18365 VOB Part C 'flooring work', and that it is prepared in compliance with the structural recommendations of the supplier of the material. It also has to comply with the relevant building regulations and standards, and the general rules of the trade.

For the screed base to be cured ready for laying, its moisture level should be, for:

- *Unheated screeds:*
Cement screeds 2.0 CM-%,
calcium sulphate screed 0.5 CM-%.
- *Heated screeds:*
Cement screed 1.8 CM-%,
calcium sulphate screed 0.5 CM-%.

(The figures shown here relate to the time at which these recommendations were drawn up. They may be subject to change.)

Note: The regulations of other countries apply if you are laying tiles abroad.

In the case of renovation projects, all old flooring must be removed from the finished floor in advance. Any unevenness must be levelled out. The entire area should be levelled out using a self-levelling, low-tension compound in a professional and appropriate way. Underlays, left-over paint or dust must be thoroughly removed before beginning installation, and the area of installation must be dry, firm, level, dust-free and free of cracks and removing agents.

When it comes to raised floors, these must be stripped in the case of a renovation project and re-adjusted upon re-installation, granted the flooring to be replaced was strongly adhered to the existing raised floor.

Separating layers, paint remnants and dust should be removed before you begin to lay

the tiles, and the surface on which you are laying tiles must be dry, firm, level, dust-free and free of separating agents and cracks.

Note: If you are using insulating underlay, please note that this can change the properties of the carpet, in particular its suitability for chairs with wheels, its response to pressure, its behaviour in fire and the way it has to be cleaned, which means that the guaranteed properties of the carpet no longer apply. If the client requires a fire certificate, then the contractee must appoint a testing institution to test fire behaviour of the proposed set-up.

If you are going to use underlay, then its seams and joints must be offset from those of the carpet. If you are going to use swivel chairs as well as underlay, then you will need suitable floor protection mats.

PROCESSING TEMPERATURES AND ROOM CLIMATE

You must ensure that the room is at the right temperature and humidity before, during and after laying. The room temperature should be at least 18°C and the relative air humidity no more than 65%. The surface temperature of the floor you are laying on should be no less than 15°C. It is important to acclimatise the carpet tiles before you lay them by placing them in their rooms at least 24 hours before laying.

LAYING MATERIALS

To avoid unwanted odours and health risks, it is important that the entire underfloor system (= primer, filler and dispersion adhesion) complies with Emicode EC1/EC1 plus and comes from one system.

SUITABLE ADHESIVES

We always recommend permanent adhesives to prevent changes in the dimensions of carpet off the roll. If you are laying the flooring over an area of floor, all Vorwerk carpets can be laid using adhesives designed for textile floorings, provided they comply with the EMICODE EC1/EC1Plus categorisation, such as Thomsit T 410 and similar adhesives.

***Note:** The fire category which Vorwerk has stated for the carpet on its technical data sheet only applies if it is stuck down with the right glue all over (Thomsit T410).*

Suitable dispersion adhesives must be used for heated floor constructions.

If you are laying and fixing carpet on stairs, then you must use a variety of carpet which is designated as suitable for steps. We recommend solvent-free contact adhesives for laying carpet on stairs. You should always test the process yourself beforehand, whatever stair carpeting

system you may be using, because of the multiple factors involved.

You should always follow the usage guidelines provided by the adhesive manufacturer in conjunction with the backing of the carpet you are laying; if you have any questions about this, please contact your adhesive supplier.

CUTTING SEAMS

Our woven products are always supplied with colour-coded protective edging. This has to be cut off before laying. We recommend a special seam cutter for cutting carpet edges safely; its blade is tilted in the direction of cutting so that the carpet is cut in a downwards direction.

***Note:** Please ensure that you do not cut into or remove the binding threads.*

On no account should you use a double-cut or cut the carpet using a metal rule when making a seam.

If transverse seams are unavoidable due to the features of the room, then we advise you to discuss their arrangement with the client, since they cannot be made invisible and they affect the way the carpet looks.

When producing a transverse seam, you should always cut open the lower tuft in

the middle if possible. In loop pile carpets with an even tuft height, you can choose any row of loops. But you should try to cut the row of tufts in such a way that around a third of the tuft remains on the carpet. This will prevent isolated pile threads from working themselves loose at a later stage, which might cause them to protrude a few millimetres out of the surface. Take note of any patterns on the carpet when deciding where to position the seam.

We also recommend securing the edges in transition areas, electrical outlets, inspection hatches and round cut-outs etc. on woven loop pile carpets, to prevent tufts from working themselves free.

***Note:** Door thresholds in Exclusive 1015 represent a special case. The construction of this flatweave carpet means that door strips are essential in door thresholds, as some of the flat-lying pile tufts protrude out over two wefts. You should always secure edges when installing at door thresholds and electrical outlet covers. Please do not perform transverse seams on Exclusive 1015.*

LAYING

When you lay the lengths of carpet onto the adhesive bed, ensure that the lengths are pulled together as tightly as possible so as to close the seam cleanly. You should always use a two-headed tensioner, which

allows you to produce a clean seam without too much work. Seam clamps and knee kickers can also be used as additional tools.

You can only lay repeat patterned flooring using appropriate tensioning tools (such as knee kickers, two-headed tensioners, seam clamps, etc.). Repeat pattern means a pattern which repeats itself over the length and breadth of the flooring. If you are laying that kind of carpet, take note of the lengthways and crossways patterns described in the product data sheets.

It is impossible to avoid some irregularities in patterns and repeats (within the permitted tolerances) when producing carpets, because of their properties.

Permitted tolerances when the carpets are delivered are:

Edge straightness: 10 mm every 2 m length.

Transverse distortion: 1% across the width, and no more than 4 cm.

Skew distortion: 1% across the width, and no more than 4 cm.

Elongation: up to 0.5% of the length, which means 5 cm of elongation for every 10 m of carpet (repeat distortion).

Distortions within these tolerances must be corrected by the fitters when laying. If the distortions are greater than this, then we should be notified about the goods before laying, and a complaint should be lodged.

***Note:** On patterns with a repeat of around 5-6 mm, it is not always possible to precisely align varying sized rows of tufts that run across the carpet on long lengths. When you are laying the carpet, make sure that the rows of tufts line up with each other in areas which will be directly visible later on. A zip effect is normal for this kind of carpet and cannot always be avoided.*

The lay of the pile should always be pointing downwards on stairs. And the rows of tufts should always lie at a right angle to the edge of each step. Align patterns in parallel to the edge of the step. Step corners must have a radius of at least 10 mm.

Special case: Laying Nandou

Our Nandou carpet is supplied with protective edging along both sides. This has to be cut off before laying. We recommend a special seam cutter for cutting safely; its blade is tilted in the direction of cutting so that the carpet is cut in a downwards direction.

Nandou woven carpets are made in such a way that a row of tufts is replaced by two filler warps between the actual wearing pile layer and the protective edging; this provides a certain amount of space within which to guide the seam cutter. When cutting, make sure that these filler warps are taken off with the protective edging so as to allow the seam to close properly afterwards.

***Note:** It is essential to cut the edges one by one and not using a dual-cutting method, otherwise the pile threads which form the pattern may not lie against each other in the right sequence. This will make the seam untidy and very visible. The seam edges may also get damaged later on when the carpet is being used.*

When you are cutting along the edge of the carpet, make sure that you guide the seam cutter in a manner appropriate to the product, so that you avoid cutting into the larger tuft which protrudes slightly. Because woven carpets are woven very tightly and stiffly, you may find the tip of the seam cutter does not stay parallel to the product, but instead tends to either side of the channel, even though the blade may stay in the tuft channel.

When cutting the edges, make sure you cut down the filler warps on the side on which every other tuft protrudes beyond the cut edge so that only the thin binding thread (binding warp) remains.

It is important that the tuft protrudes so as to achieve a clean seam when you lay the lengths together.

You can also cut the product from the back using a hooked blade. To do this, you go into the product by a certain number of rows of tufts, depending on the patterning.

If you have questions about our products or about laying, our technical application consultants will be willing to help you:

Telephone switchboard:

0049 (0) 5151 103-0

Telephone Service:

0049 (0) 5151 103-734

E-Mail: info@vorwerk-teppich.de

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The aforementioned information, particularly suggestions about how to process and use our products, is based on our knowledge and experience. Because materials can differ and working conditions are outside of our realm of influence, we strongly advise you to perform an adequate number of your own tests to ensure our products are suitable for the way you intend to use them. We cannot be held liable on the basis of these instructions, nor on the basis of verbal advice, unless we have acted intentionally or with gross negligence.

Subject to changes resulting from technical progress.