



## Information: Fitting instructions pure wool

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Thank you for your order! Correct laying ensures a long service life and value retention of your new wool flooring.

Pure wool is by nature a high quality material. It is elastic, stain-resistant, flame-retardant, dirt-repellent and ideally coloured. Pure wool is hard-wearing, comfortable, safe and a renewable raw material.

The information in the following installation instructions is of a general nature. These installation instructions serve as an explanation for the experienced installer and do not claim to be complete. The laying should always be carried out by a specialist who has tools and expertise in laying carpets.

### PREPARATION

As part of his duty of inspection and diligence, the carpet layer must **check the product** for colour matching, pattern matching, faultlessness and dimensional accuracy in length and width before starting work. The generally customary production-related tolerances are not to be criticized. The examination is compulsory; After the goods have been cut to size, no further claims can be made.

Before processing, the installer must **check the bottom** to determine whether processing of the covering is possible. The installation surface must be clean, level and dry. Clean the installation area and remove any old floor coverings. Repair bumps and holes; make sure that new screed floors have dried properly. Please note that the appearance of the carpet depends largely on the nature of the installation area.

The **carpet** must be **climatized** to room temperature at least 24 hours before processing. The carpeting should be laid at a room temperature of at least 18°C with a relative humidity of maximum 65%; the surface temperature of the sub-floor should be at least 15°C. These indoor climate conditions must be complied with three days before and at least seven days after installation.

If you are laying carpeting in a room with **underfloor heating**: switch off 48 hours before laying. The maximum floor temperature must not exceed 28°C.

An **underlay** ensures a longer service life, is easy on the joints and gives you the feeling of luxury and comfort. Use a mat for additional impact sound insulation and heat insulation

### FITTING

The fitting should always be carried out by a specialist.

**Bracing:** A bracing of Edel Carpets carpeting is possible for all articles. The tensioning of carpets brings a high level of walking comfort and a significant improvement in sound and heat insulation. The useful life of the carpet is also usually extended considerably. However, this demanding installation technique requires the specialist knowledge of a specialist.

The clamping method can be used on all surfaces. The nail strips are nailed, screwed or glued along the walls of the room. The difference in height between the nail strips and the laying surface is evened out with an elastic underlay. If the room is larger than the strip width of the carpet, after the carpet strips have been aligned, the seam is cut and the individual



strips are made up (with special strips). The underlay should always be laid at a 90° angle to the carpet.

**Gluing:** full-surface gluing, on the laying surface or a base (double gluing), is always recommended. If on a base, it should always be at right angles to the carpet. Please note that dimensional stability cannot be guaranteed with double gluing.

The carpet must be glued over the entire surface with very low-emission dispersion adhesives. The adhesive is to be applied evenly to the substrate with a notched trowel. After laying in the adhesive bed, the covering must be rubbed or rolled over the entire surface. After approx. 30 minutes, rubbing or rolling is necessary again.

Allow the adhesive **to set** for at least 24 hours to avoid indentations, shifting of the pattern and damage to the seam edge. During this time, the laid areas must not be blocked by z. B. Furniture are burdened. Protective covers (in the event of further construction work) may only be applied after the adhesive has set and has completely dried.

### LAYING INSTRUCTIONS

**Laying direction:** The carpet strips are usually laid in the direction of the main window front. When processing several rolls, make sure that the roll labels and the production number match and that all carpet lengths are laid out in the same production direction.

**Seams:** Irregularities in the course of the edges can occur and therefore the edge must be cut to size. It is advisable to cut the coloured edges. It must always be ensured that only the outer edge is placed on the outer edge. Carpet should be laid overlapping with a subsequent cut; In the case of sample goods and straight loops, the edges must be cut to size.

The strips are laid out next to each other to create the seam. Depending on the construction, this can be done in single or double cuts. In the case of short velours or loops that do not show any straight lines in the grain, these are overlapped by approx. 3-5 cm in the seam area and trimmed in double cut using a trapezoidal blade or hooked blade. In the case of straight loops, the grain direction must be taken into account. Here the edges must be trimmed in the dimple alley with a pile alley cutter or hooked blade. Both edges are to be trimmed and joined together. Use pile shears to cut loops that have been cut.

**Reports** are to be taken into account for **sample goods**. The edges of the strips are to be trimmed individually along the pattern using a steel ruler at the pattern border. Starting from the centre of the room, the strips are to be laid together according to the pattern. Slight deviations in the course of the pattern cannot be avoided and must be tolerated. The accuracy of fit of several strips to one another can be achieved with a maximum deviation of 0.35% (3.5 cm for a strip length of 10 m; deviations from the horizontal up to a maximum of 4 cm based on a 4 m strip width). If samples are warped, the installer can compensate for these tolerances during laying by stretching them out (using a double-headed tensioner). After or during unclamping, the surfaces must be rubbed or rolled over the entire surface before further sheets can be laid. So-called zipper effects can occur with small-patterned designs. Here

### CHAIR ROLLER SUITABILITY

Office chairs must have castors suitable for the use of the respective floor covering. There are two types: in the case of textile floor coverings, only type H (for hard) rollers are to be used.