

RESIDENTIAL

LAY INSTRUCTIONS
FOR YOUR WALL-TO-WALL CARPETS

By Lano



Dear customer,

Thank you for your order at Lano Carpets !

Your order has been processed with the greatest care and inspected in detail by our quality service. We then also hope that you are satisfied with your purchase and that our carpet contributes to the atmosphere and cosiness of your interior.

A number of aspects have a major impact on the life of your carpet. As you may expect, maintenance is one of them, but placement of the carpet is also an important part. Proper placement is also essential and crucial. This document contains the general guidelines with the intention to show you how, but for a perfect installation, we suggest that you use an experienced fitter.

Thank you for your trust and enjoy your new carpet !

Kind regards,

Joe Lano



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Layout plan	3
Possible placement methods	3
Preparation	3
A good surface	4
Cutting	4
Installation	5
Loose placement	
Tape or Velcro	
Gluing	
Tensioning	
Drying times	6

LAYOUT PLAN

You make a preliminary layout plan of the room. On this you state the dimensions, the laying direction and the different carpet strips, taking into account any design/pattern report. Remember that you must provide sufficient carpet for seams and other cutting losses.

In the ideal circumstances, the carpet is laid in the viewing direction from the entrance door. In certain cases, the significant vantage point or incidental light may be taken into account. When the room has a format where the ideal laying direction would result in a too great cutting loss, you may alternatively opt for turning the carpet one quarter and lay it in the width direction.

Limit the number of seams as much as possible. We recommend that you avoid seams in places with a lot of traffic (feet) and if you cannot avoid it, we recommend seams in the same direction as the walking direction and not perpendicular to it.

A second factor that requires attention is the direction of the carpet piles, which point to the entrance under ideal conditions. The colours of the carpet then appear darker and fuller and this creates the best visual effect. If multiple strips are required, you should absolutely make sure that the pile direction of the different strips is identical. If not, this creates unwanted colour effects.

If you select a carpet with patterns, it is important to go through the design/pattern report of the different carpet strips. The larger the pattern, the more excess you have to provide. We recommend discussing this when you purchase your carpet based on your layout plan. Slight shifts may occur between the rolls and it is not always possible to connect the pattern perfectly without a few extra steps. The outcome strongly depends on the skills of the fitter.

POSSIBLE PLACEMENT METHODS

In choosing the laying method, the nature of the back of the carpet will primarily play a decisive role. This back difference can affect the installation possibilities to a significant extent. It is then also necessary to form a correct understanding of the characteristics of the carpet, the intensity of use and the exact location before starting with the installation, in order to prevent the use of improper material or an inappropriate laying method.

	Back finish	Loose ⁽¹⁾ <i>small surface < 16 m² without seams</i>	Tape	Glued (permanent)	Glued (move) ⁽¹⁻²⁾	Velcro	Tension
Woven				✓			✓ ⁽³⁾
Tufted	Action back	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓ ⁽³⁾
	Foam	✓	✓	✓	✓		
	Felt	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

⁽¹⁾ If dimensional stability of the carpet is large enough

⁽²⁾ Only with permission from Lano Carpets

⁽³⁾ Professional installation

PREPARATION

Before starting with the placement, be sure to check the order again; colour, design/pattern, dimensions, quantity, quality, etc. For woven carpets, imperfections can occur caused by using partly natural materials. This does not concern production defects.

Acclimatisation

It is recommended to unpack and roll out the carpet in advance in the room where it will be installed. An adjustment of 24 to 48 hours to the ambient temperature and humidity level will prevent the carpet from shrinking or stretching after the installation, which can cause unwanted and irreversible side effects.

A GOOD SURFACE

As with most other types of floor coverings, a good inspection of the surface is essential. This surface must indeed be dry, clean, completely flat and sufficiently stable.

Dry and clean, namely free from dust, grease and oil, free from solvents or old coatings or residues of glue or other products, in order not to jeopardise the adhesion of any glue and to prevent mildew under floor covering.

Stable and level, in order not to compromise the decorative appearance of the new carpet, because a small imperfection that you can hardly see, can be very visible and disturbing after the installation.

A concrete surface.

It is important that the surface is completely dry. Any large cracks must be repaired with repair material and levelling might be required for major level disparities. Any small protruding tips can easily be chiselled off with a stripping knife.

A wooden surface.

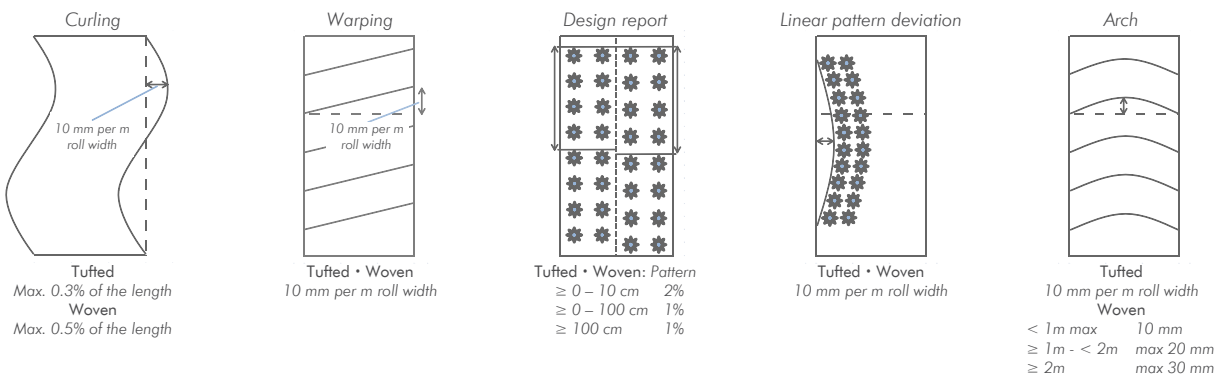
Protruding nails can be either pulled out or driven in and then you should wash the wood properly and fill the gaps with wood filler. Protruding parts are fixed again. If you are unable to get the surface completely smooth and level, it is best to opt for fitting a new surface of chipboard or plywood on the existing wooden floor.

If floor heating is present, please turn this off at least 24 hours prior to treatment of the carpet. After placement, please wait 48 hours before turning on the system again.

CUTTING

When the surface is ready, the planning of the cutting can be done, depending on the width of the room, the roll and the laying direction. To do this, take the layout plan that you already made before ordering your carpet. If the carpet has patterns, it is best to start with the first motif in the middle of the room and work from there to the walls of the room.

Where it concerns carpets with a geometric print or a large picture we cannot, given the natural nature of textile products, guarantee a perfect pattern flow between the rolls. It may happen that such carpet quality, even placed with utmost care, can show imperfections in horizontal, vertical and diagonal flow of the patterns, especially at different connecting carpet strips. We gladly provide our tolerances:



The carpet is never pre-cut to the exact size of the room. Sufficient margin is left on each side, the so-called excess. In order to avoid unnecessary risks, we recommend making the excess minimum 5 and ideally 10 cm wide, depending on the size of the room.

During the installation, please ensure that the pile direction remains the same everywhere and that pictures or patterns flow perfectly into each other on the seams of the different strips.

In order to obtain neat seams, we recommend using a professional or carpet cutter and replace the blades regularly. Please finish the seams with due attention and precision; a strong seam will not fray over time. It is therefore essential to pay sufficient attention to this and glue all seams carefully. Maybe you can make a test seam as exercise with the remaining bits.

INSTALLATION

In smaller rooms, where one piece of carpet is enough and where the use is less intensive, you may opt for a floating installation, without full adhesion.

LOOSE PLACEMENT

Non-fixing of the carpet is cheap and quick, but is only recommended for small household spaces that are rarely used.

TAPE OR VELCRO

Depending on the size of the area, the double-sided adhesive tape (at least 10 cm wide) is applied along the sides of the room or every m² and the carpet is fixed thereon.

An alternative for double-sided adhesive tape is a hook- and loop system or 'Velcro'. This method provides a stronger fixation than double-sided adhesive tape, but experience has shown that this type of fixation is unsuitable for heavy traffic areas. Especially when making use of rolling equipment such as office furniture with swivel castors or wheelchairs, against which the relatively weak fixation strength of adhesive tape or Velcro is no match. We also note that it would be best to provide a lintel strip at the doors.

Please note that we as carpet manufacturer only have the very best final result in mind and we believe that the two aforementioned placement methods are not preferential. In time, the carpet can begin to show waves through walking back and forth, or through objects that are moved.

GLUING

For a good result and especially for larger areas, with intensive use or if one piece of carpet is not enough, gluing is the only solution. In addition, when the carpet is laid on inclined surfaces or in situations where it really should not move, gluing is the only option.

You may opt to glue your carpet directly to the surface. You have the choice of providing underfelt between your carpet and the surface. Direct bonding guarantees stability and can prevent any shrinkage or expansion with carpets made from delicate moisture absorbent fibres. Placing underfelt in turn contributes to the comfort and has a positive effect on the life of your carpet.

Glue types

It is important to use the correct carpet glue. If you opt for a carpet with a felt back, please make sure that you use the designated glue. Carpets made of natural fibres also have specific types of glue. It is best to get the correct information with your purchase. We recommend that you choose an adhesive that is free of solvents and that has a low emission. You can recognise the glue by the EC1 label. Please follow the regulations and instructions of the glue manufacturer properly. The permanent adhesive is smeared on the surface and spread with a notched spreader or spatula.

Direct gluing to the surface

For an installation in smaller rooms where one piece of carpet provides, following guidelines, a proper installation and optimal adhesion. Lift the first half of the carpet in the longitudinal direction and apply the glue evenly to the surface. After relaxation of the glue, according to glue manufacturer's instructions, the carpet is folded back and pressed from the centre of the piece to the outside. Now lift the other half in the longitudinal direction and fold this over to the already glued section. Now apply the glue evenly to the surface and then continue with the placement as for the first half. After all the pieces have been glued and levelled, you can finish the seams.

Guidelines for the seams

For an installation in larger areas where there are multiple pieces of carpet and therefore carpet seams, we recommend leaving 20 cm on both sides of the seam when gluing for the seam finishing.

Longitudinal seam for carpets with design/pattern

You cut the carpet slanting along the loop pile inwards. It is essential that the design/pattern continues after the cut. Then both sections are pushed towards each other.

Grain-cut seam for carpets without design/pattern

Allow the excess of the carpet strips to overlap each other (at least 5 cm) and cut through, by using a cutting knife and screed board, in the middle of the overlap, both thicknesses in one cut.

Lift the seams and repeat the gluing process on the remaining glue free surface and this across the entire length of the carpet. Close the seam and press this with a stem roller.

Gluing to the underfelt

If you choose to install underfelt, it is important that underfelt is perfectly flat. Creases or bubbles can also remain disturbingly visible on the underfelt after installing your carpet. The seams must be strong and flat. In fact, you should avoid that the seams of the underfelt coincide with the seams of your carpet. If possible, install the underfelt so that it is square below the final carpet. Please ensure that the underfelt is completely fixed so that the carpet does not slide afterwards.

For more information, please refer to the installation guide of the manufacturer. If the underfelt is installed, you can follow the instructions above (direct gluing to the surface).

TENSIONING

Tensioning requires greater expertise than gluing. You will only obtain a good and professional result if a specialist does the installation. We then also urge you to leave tensioning to carpet installers.

DRYING TIMES

Drying times only apply to glued carpet types. Its importance is often underestimated. A drying time of 24 hours, with sufficient ventilation in the room, is always recommended despite the fact that the carpet can, in principle, be used immediately after installation. Respecting the necessary drying times will prevent the carpet from shifting under the influence of early relocations, even before the glue has hardened finally. Moreover, this safeguards against very deep impressions of cabinet edges, or table legs in the surface structure of the carpet. If the glue has not yet hardened sufficiently before heavier elements are placed (back), the impressions will be inevitably deeper and become permanent.



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