

Loose lay carpet tiles

# EXPONA SIMPLAY Carpets

## 1. GENERAL INFORMATION

When installing design floor coverings always follow current standards for the installation of floor coverings (VOB, Part C, DIN 18365 in Germany and other relevant national standards), also best current installation practice incorporating the latest technical developments should be employed. Subfloor preparation and use of correct subfloor materials are essential if the performance benefits from the floor covering being used are to be fully realized. On receipt of materials, check that colours correspond to those ordered and that there is no damage or visual defects in the material. In particular, check that the material is from one batch.

Claims for visual defects can only be accepted prior to installation and cutting.

## 2. TESTING AND PREPARATION OF SUBFLOORS

EXPONA SIMPLAY Carpets can be laid on any substrate ready for laying. Prior to laying, ensure that the subfloor surface is clean, dry, even, smooth, and free from cracks. The relevant national regulations, e.g. DIN 18365 Flooring work (Germany), must be observed. Depending on the type of construction of the substrate, pay attention to the permissible residual moisture and any subsequent moisture. In addition to DIN 18365, EN 1264-2 also applies to underfloor heating systems. The temperature of the subfloor in contact with the carpet tile must not exceed 27 °C.

## 3. INSTALLATION

Temperature conditions according to DIN 18365 must be observed: at least 15 °C floor temperature, at least 18 °C room temperature and a maximum of 65 % relative humidity.

The carpet tiles must be sufficiently acclimatised before laying. For this purpose, they are removed from the packaging in the room to be laid and stored at a temperature of 18–22 °C, in stacks of no more than 20 tiles, on a level surface for at least 24 hours.

EXPONA SIMPLAY Carpets tiles are generally intended for loose laying. However, in order to prevent displacement or slippage, it is recommended to use a two-dimensional adhesive fixing (tackifier). In principle, the existing substrates must be suitable for the use of an appropriate adhesive fixing, so that after application a lightly adhering film is produced which prevents the tiles from slipping. The corresponding manufacturer's instructions must be observed.

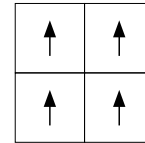
It is recommended to measure the area to be covered and to divide it according to the material format in order to achieve as little waste as possible. Afterwards, a string is struck along and across the room according to the above-mentioned division.

## 4. INSTALLATION METHODS

Most carpet tiles can be laid in various ways.

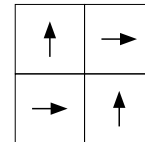
An arrow on the back of the tile indicates the longitudinal direction and serves as an aid for laying the tile in the desired direction.

Depending on the product, there are different installation options:



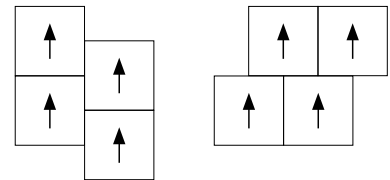
### One direction:

Carpet tiles are installed in the same direction.



### Chequerboard:

Carpet tiles are turned alternately by 90 degrees.



### Offset:

Carpet tiles jump by half a tile.

The installation patterns shown are also possible in diagonal alignment. However, a larger amount of waste must be taken into account here.

When laying the tiles, they are placed together tension-free and without compression. Make sure that no fibre material gets between the joints. If necessary, the threads can be brushed back before application.

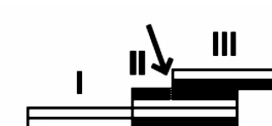
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**5. CUTTING EDGE STRIPS TO SIZE**



Place the carpet tile II with the underside facing upwards straight on the last whole carpet tile.



Place carpet tile III on carpet tile II with carpet tile III on the side of the room. Then cut along the side of carpet tile III (which serves as a ruler) carpet tile II.



Place the cut carpet tile II in the gap.

The tiles are cut from the back. The first cut cuts through the backing to the carrier, then the tile is bent and the carrier fleece and pile layer material are cut.

**SPECIAL NOTES**

EXPONA SIMPLAY Carpets tiles are only suitable for use in permanently heated areas without extreme variations of temperature.

- The ambient temperature should be between approx. 18 and 23 °C.
- The humidity should be between 40 and 70 % (ideally between 50 and 65 %).

A humidity of < 40 % can lead to shrinkage or undesired tile tension. Too low humidity can also affect the electrostatic charging of carpet tiles (usually at a humidity level of < 50 %). At a humidity of > 70 % the tile can expand.

When using office chairs, please note that type H chair castors are used, conforming to EN 1259 (hard chair castors with a prescribed diameter). Plastic floor mats are recommended in the case of office chairs flattening and putting stress onto the pile of the carpet tile.

The above information, in particular the suggestions for the installation and use of our products, are based on our knowledge and practical experience. In the case of installations in unusual conditions, we recommend that you contact us directly in order to for us to offer you the correct specialist advice.

**For all questions, please contact our technical department.**