

# Wooden floor

Floating 8.5-22 mm

## Installation Instructions

### Inspect the materials

Check the wooden flooring before and during installation. Boards with visible defects or a non-conforming appearance should not be used\*. The person installing the floor is responsible for ensuring that incorrect/non-conforming materials are not installed. We will replace defective materials, but we will not compensate for any additional costs incurred due to the installation of incorrect material.

\*Please contact your retailer.

### Acclimatisation

Before installation, materials must be allowed to reach room temperature, i.e. a temperature of at least +18°C for at least 48 hours. Relative humidity should be 30-60%. Remember that moisture-enhancing work, e.g. painting and filling, must be carried out in good time before the floor is installed.

### Handling

Do not store Tarkett wooden floors directly on concrete, but rather use spacers/joists. Do not open packaging until installation is to be performed.

### Substrate

The substrate must be flat, firm, dry and clean, and have a maximum curvature of 3 mm over a 2 metre measurement length, 2 mm over a 1 metre measurement length, and 1.2 mm over a 0.25 metre measurement length. When laying this product, RH in substrates of normal structural concrete may not exceed 90% RH. Note that this value only applies to construction moisture and not additional moisture in floors on the ground, above boiler rooms, with underfloor heating, over high temperature pipes in floors, and the like. Note that measurements must always be taken by a specially trained professional.

### Moisture protection

A vapour barrier must always be installed when moisture is suspected to be present in the subflooring. In addition, whenever the subflooring is a concrete slab on the ground, lightweight concrete system of joists, floors over damp and warm areas (laundry room, boiler room, etc.), floors with embedded or exposed heating coils, and floors on joists over crawl spaces. The vapour barrier must consist of an age-resistant polyethylene foil (min. thickness 0.20 mm). The vapour barrier must be overlapped by at least 200 mm. There must never be more than one moisture barrier in the floor structure. See next section for recommended combinations.

### Impact sound

- Tarkoflex II (8790312, combined vapour barrier)
- Tarkofoam II (8790314) + vapour barrier (8790307)
- Gray lump cardboard (8790300) + vapour barrier (8790307)

If another impact sound manufacturer has been chosen, the compressive strength of (CS) >20 must be technically equivalent.

### Existing flooring material

Fixed wooden floor: Check that the subflooring is firm, flat, free of rot, and is not creaking (screw together creaking surfaces). Larger irregularities should be sanded away. Small isolated irregularities can be filled with lump cardboard (max. 3 layers). Gray lump cardboard is then used as a middle layer. The new floor boards are laid perpendicular to the old ones.

Chipboard: As above (fixed wooden floor). However, this should not be nailed. Screw the chipboard in place to avoid future creaking. Board alignment should be as described in the Plan the installation section.

Floating fixed wooden floor: Removal of existing wooden floors is the best option.

Linoleum floor: Removal of existing flooring is the best option. Do not install moisture-retardant polyethylene foil on linoleum. Use grey lump cardboard or Tarkofoam II as a middle layer.

Plastic floor: Wooden floors can be laid directly on compact plastic (PVC) material if it has welded or sealed joints. Use grey lump cardboard or Tarkofoam II as a middle layer. Consult your floor retailer.

Textile: Not recommended. Existing material should be removed.

### Underfloor heating

As a general rule, vapour barriers must always be used when installing wooden floors above underfloor heating. With organic floor structures (e.g. wood), there may never be more than one moisture barrier, as moisture can then be trapped between the layers. For these structures, it is therefore important to check that there is no moisture protection further down in the structure.

Beech has particularly large moisture movements, which is why we advise against using this type of wood in combination with underfloor heating.

### Underfloor heating with heat distribution plate

When installing underfloor heating in grooved subflooring, e.g. floor chippings or EPS (min 150 kN/m<sup>2</sup>) with heat distribution plates, the wooden floor must be laid perpendicular to the heated floor's coils. If this is not possible, it is necessary to first cover the subflooring with a board material of min. 6 mm. This always applies when installing the Viva 8.5 mm series. If the heating coils are cast into the substrate, no extra consideration needs to be given to the direction in which the floor is laid.

When the heat passes through the wooden floor, it dries more than normal, which can cause gaps during the heating period. The heating system shall be designed to provide even heat across the entire floor surface and never exceed 27°C on any part of the floor. This also applies under carpets, cabinets, etc. Achieving this requires a self-limiting electric or properly designed hydronic floor heating system. Avoid large and quick temperature adjustments to the floor heating, as this will put a lot of strain on the floor.



### EPS, cellular plastic/wooden floor 13, 14, 16, 22 mm

Can be laid on cellular plastic insulation, which has a compressive strength (min 150 kN/m<sup>2</sup>). The boards are laid in joints and across the length of the lamella board. Any vapour barrier must be placed under EPS panels or cellular plastic. Grey lump cardboard is used as an intermediate material on EPS board/cellular plastic.

### Comfort heating foil

Must be covered by a 6 mm board material.

### Tools

The following tools are required:

- Hammer/rubber mallet (May not cause discolouration)
- Pad saw
- Jigsaw or circular saw
- Drill
- Measuring tape
- L-square
- Chisel
- Pencil
- Spacer wedges

When using a jigsaw or circular saw, you must cut the board from the back. If you use a regular pad saw, cut the board from the top. When laying Ultraloc/Viva, you also need Tarkett's tapping block (item number 8790206) and a percussion iron (8790202). The tapping block is used to protect the boards' edges during joining. Never use a cut-off piece of board as a tapping block, as this can cause impact damage that may become visible over time. Tarkett's percussion irons (Tarktool) simplify the work of laying the last row of boards.

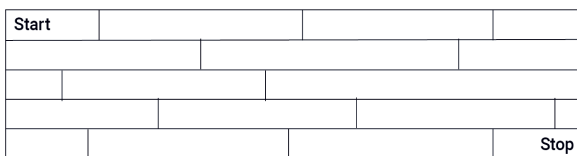
### Planning the installation

If the room is reasonably square, the length of the boards should be parallel to incident light. In rectangular spaces, it is best to lay the boards in the longitudinal direction of the room, depending on the expansion of the wood (see below under the section Expansion joint).

**NB:** In corridors, the boards must always be placed in the corridor's longitudinal direction!

### Start & stop board

The packages may include a half board, which should be used as a start or stop board. See the picture below (approx. one bundle per 20 m<sup>2</sup> which is specially marked with a label).



### Measure the room

Check that the last row of boards is not narrower than 5 cm. If the wall is crooked, the first row of boards should be split lengthwise.

### Expansion joint

Wood is a living material, which means that a wooden floor that has been laid, floating despite the lamella construction, will move slightly (swell or shrink) depending on how the indoor climate changes during the year.

The wooden floor is laid room by room, and must be able to move freely in all directions. Therefore, a gap (a so-called expansion joint) of at least 1.5 mm per width metre of floor, minimum 8-10 mm, must be kept between the floor and the wall around the entire room. The same also applies to all permanent fixtures, such as kitchen fittings, kitchen islands, stairs, pillars, thresholds, pipes, connections to cooktops, stone floors, etc. The expansion joint (= the gap) is concealed with a strip or plinth.

### Maximum installation area

Clean (rectangular) surfaces can normally be installed in a continuous area up to 250 m<sup>2</sup> (applies to 8.5, 13, 14 and 16 mm wooden floors). However, maximum floor width is 12 m. 22 mm must be glued in grooves and tongues. Max. area 30 m<sup>2</sup> for floating installation.

**In general:** In more complicated surfaces, e.g. rooms in a row with door openings or vaults, layouts in which several rooms are connected, or corridors with rooms on both sides, the floor can "become suspended" in considerably smaller areas than stated above. In such cases, it is recommended to lay the floors in several independent squares/rectangles with expansion joints between them. If it is required that all surfaces are laid together without joints, the wooden floor must be glued down onto the subflooring (see separate instructions). This is a method that minimises movement in the wooden floor, and should also be used when laying patterns (where boards are laid in different directions), or when there are other causes that result in differently shaped movements in the floor.

All surfaces must be jointed, i.e. there must be end joints in each row of boards. A proper shifting of the end joints in adjacent rows, at least 500 mm (for <1250 mm long boards, at least 300 mm applies) shall be provided to keep the floor level during climatic variations. Start & stop boards can be less than 500 mm (300 mm).

### Installing planks

The wear layer on planks consists of one large piece of wood. Colour differences can occur between the boards, and even minor differences between adjacent boards' colour shades can be disturbing. Therefore, plank floors should be "sorted" during installation. Open several packages and apply with soft colour transitions. This prevents the floor's lightest boards ending up next to the floor's darkest boards.

### NOBLE collection

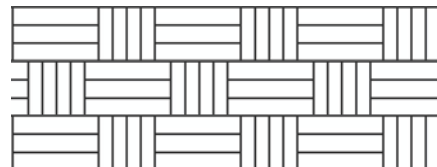
#### Installing patterned blocks

Due to the handmade manufacturing method of the floor, there may be some variations in the pattern. Precise patterns are therefore difficult to achieve. Consideration must be given to the fact that minor displacements may occur in the pattern.

**Tip:** Install a full row of boards in the profile without attaching the long side – slide the row of boards sideways to get the best possible pattern with the adjacent row, then fold the row of boards in place. Continue with the same method on the remaining rows of boards.

#### Installing a patterned grid board

The grid board pattern is intended to be laid in a so-called Dutch pattern (see the picture below)



## Installation of boards

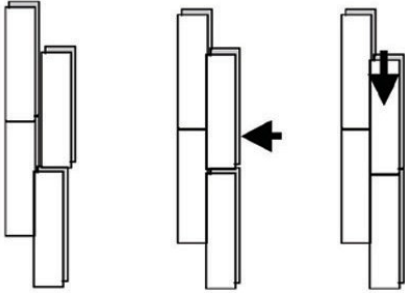
### 2 locks

A so-called folding system, where the boards are joined by being pushed in and folded down into the profile of the previous board.

### Ultralock

The boards are tapped together horizontally. When joining, it is important to use Tarkett tapping blocks to avoid damage to the sheet piling. Hit the tapping block with a hammer.

For the simplest installation – follow the order: first join the long side and then the short end, see below:



### Glued joint (T&G) 22 mm

Boards with traditional joints must be spot glued. Always start and finish with glue at each end of the board. The glue string should be about 20 cm long and full at 20 cm intervals without glue. Short ends must always be glued all the way. Use Tarkett Adhesive D3 (8790100), or an equivalent product.

### Protection cover

Cover the floor with hard cardboard or the like (8790308). The protective material must be able to absorb moisture and must not discolour the finished floor surface.

Tip: cover the entire floor to avoid colour changes due to UV light.

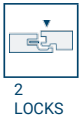
If the floor is to be loaded with construction material or have palletisers, etc. driven on it during the construction period, the floor must be protected with board material (at least 12 mm) depending on the weight of the load.

**NB Never put tape directly on the floor.**

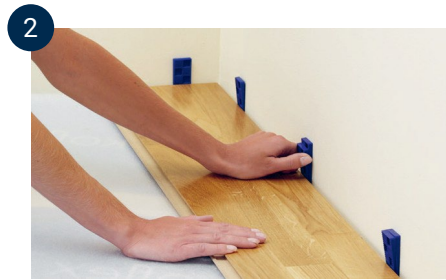
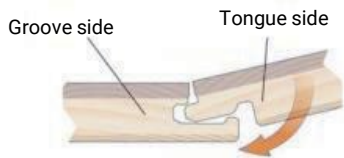
### Care and maintenance

Always follow the latest updated care and maintenance instructions at [www.tarkett.com](http://www.tarkett.com)

# Laying wooden floors | 2 locks



Before laying the first row, you must cut off the protrusion on the tongue side.



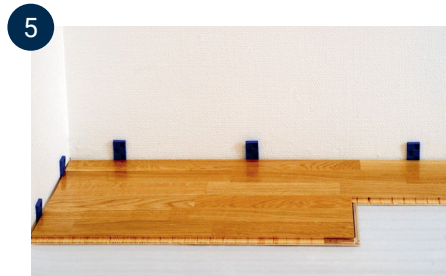
First row. Remember that the floor boards should preferably be laid in the longitudinal direction of the room. Start in a left corner with the tongue side against the wall and work to the right. Press down wedges between the floor and the wall to create an expansion joint of at least 8-10 mm.



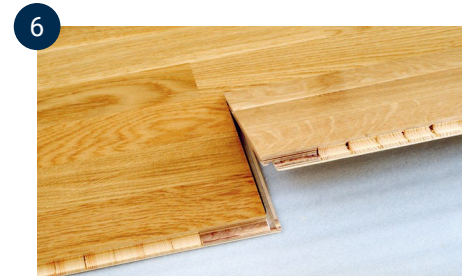
Second board, first row. Carefully place this board close to the short end of the first board. Then press or tap lightly on the short end that has just been laid.



At the end of the row, turn the last board so that the groove side is against the groove side. Push the short end tight against the wall. Mark the cut with a pencil, at least 8-10 mm from the short end of the previous board, so that you have an expansion joint when the board is put in place.



First board, second row. Start with the cutoff board from the first row. Note that there must be at least 500 mm between end joints over the entire floor (at least 300 mm for < 1.250 mm long boards). This does not apply to start & stop boards.



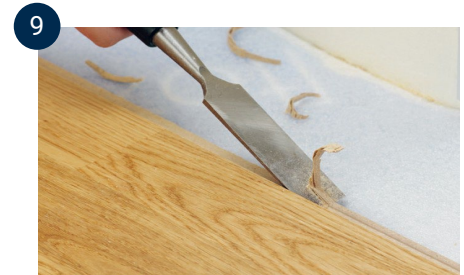
Second board, second row. Carefully place the board close to the short end of the previous board.



Fold the board down in a continuous motion while applying light pressure on the short end of the previous board. Make sure that the boards are close together when folding down. Continue to install the floor as described previously.



Last row: When you reach the last row, the boards may not fit in width. In this case, place the last board with the groove side against the wall, on top and edge to edge with the penultimate board. Place an extra piece of board on top and measure the gap by dragging the board along the wall and marking with a pencil where the last board will need to be cut. If the last row of boards has not been cut, the protruding lip must be sawn off to maintain an expansion joint. Cut boards narrower than 100 mm are glued at the short end.



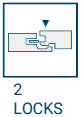
If there is not enough space to fold down the last board (e.g. door liner, radiator), it can be pushed in from the side instead. To make this possible, the protruding lip of the previous row of boards must be straightened. Use a chisel to cut off the part of the lip that is protruding at the top of the outer edge.

See the next page!





# Laying wooden floors | 2 locks (Continued)



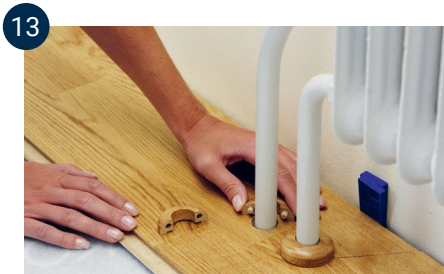
Apply a thin string of Tarkett Wood Adhesive D3 to the top of the modified lip.



Then install the last board from the side with a percussion iron. Finish by placing wedges in the expansion joint between the floor and the wall, so that the floor has tension until the glue has dried. Now that the floor is installed, mouldings and skirting boards can be fitted; however, do not forget to remove all wedges.



If the long side of the board meets a pipe, drill a hole with a diameter of at least 16 mm larger than the pipe's diameter, so that there is an expansion joint around the pipe. Use a pencil to mark where you want to saw. Saw off the piece to be placed behind the pipes, closest to the wall. Cut at an angle as shown in the picture. If the pipes are located at the short side of the floor, cut the board at a 90° angle straight through the holes.

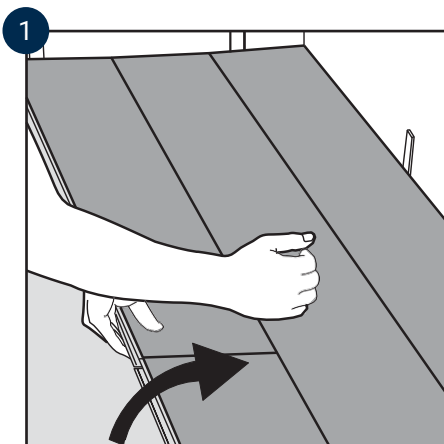


Install the board, glue the loose piece in place, place a wedge against the wall, and cover with pipe collars.

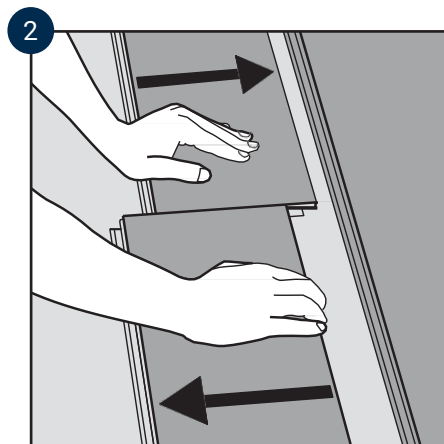


Door liners can be removed and moved up, but it is usually easier to saw them off. Use a loose floor board as a height template and saw off the lining. Make sure that the floor is not clamped between the subflooring and the frame.

## Removing the floor (without tools)



Separate the whole row by carefully lifting it up and tapping lightly just above the joint. Fold up and loosen the entire long side.

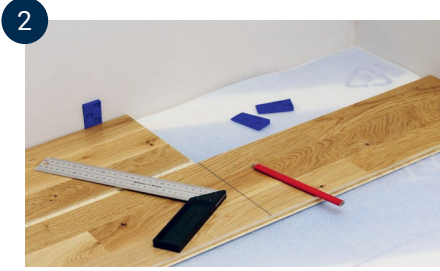


Pull apart / slide out the short end of the board sideways.

# Laying Wooden Floors | Ultraloc/Viva



1 Lay out the first row of boards. Start with the groove side against the wall and work to the right. It is very important that the first row of boards is straight.



2 At the end of the row, turn the last board so that tongue lies against tongue. Push the short end tight against the wall. Mark the cut with a pencil, at least 8-10 mm from the short end of the previous board, so that you get an expansion joint when the board is then pushed into place.



3 Then cut the board, slide the board into place, hit them together using the Tarktool percussor iron, and fit a wedge at the short end against the wall.



4 First board, second row. Start with the cutoff board from the first row. Note that there must be at least 500 mm between end joints over the entire floor (at least 300 mm for < 1.250 mm long boards). This does not apply to start & stop boards.



5 First join the long side, then the short end. Use Tarkett's tapping block when joining the boards together.



6 Tip: If the rows of boards are long, it is difficult to fit the wedges after the first row. Therefore, wait until 4-5 rows have been laid, use Tarktool, and push the laid platform away from the wall before fitting the wedges.



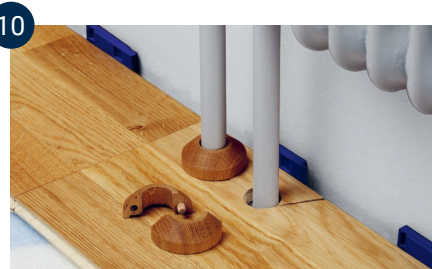
7 The last row of boards usually needs to be cut lengthwise. Lay the last board with the tongue against the wall, straight across and edge to edge with the penultimate row of boards. Add a piece of scrap board and measure the distance by sliding the board along the wall, while at the same time marking with a pencil where you need to saw the last board. Consider the requisite expansion joint of at least 8-10 mm.



8 Knock in the sawn-off board using the percussor iron. If the last row of boards has not been cut, the tongue must be cut off so that the expansion joint does not disappear.



9 If the long side of the board meets a pipe, drill a hole with a diameter of at least 16 mm larger than the pipe's diameter, so that there is an expansion joint around the pipe. Use a pencil to mark where you want to saw. Saw off the piece to be placed behind the pipes, closest to the wall. Cut at an angle as shown in the picture. If the pipes are located at the short side of the floor, cut the board at a 90° angle straight through the holes.



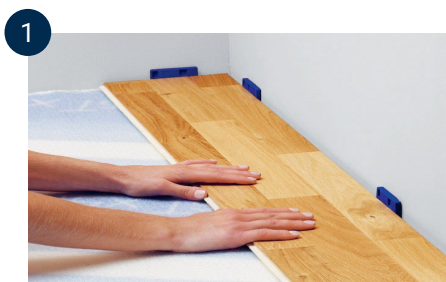
10 Knock the board into place, glue on the loose piece, place a wedge against the wall and cover with pipe collars.



11 Door linings can be removed and moved up, but it is usually easier to saw them off. Use a loose floor board as a height template, and saw the lining with a fine toothed saw. Slide the floor under the liner. Make sure that the floor is not pinched between the substrate and the lining.



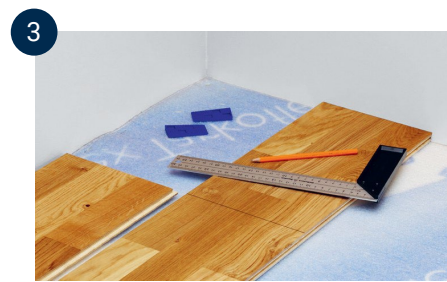
# Laying Wooden Floors | T&G (groove & tongue)



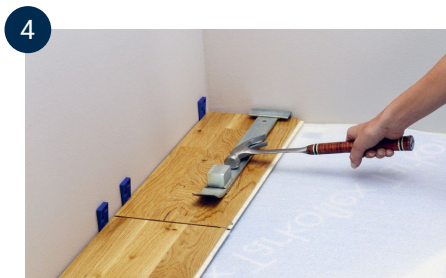
1 Lay out the first row of boards. Start with the groove side against the wall and work to the right. It is very important that the first row of boards is straight.



2 Glue the groove on the short side of the next board using Tarkett Parquet Adhesive D3. Secure the boards using a Tarkett tapping block. Wipe off any excess glue immediately with a damp cloth.



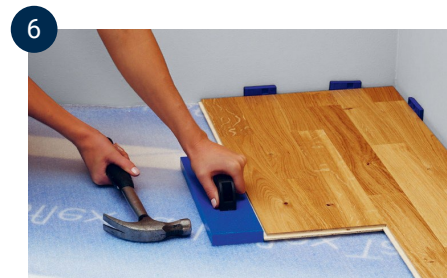
3 At the end of the row, turn the last board so that tongue lies against tongue. Push the short end tight against the wall. Mark the cut with a pencil, at least 8-10 mm from the short end of the previous board, so that you get an expansion joint when the board is then pushed into place.



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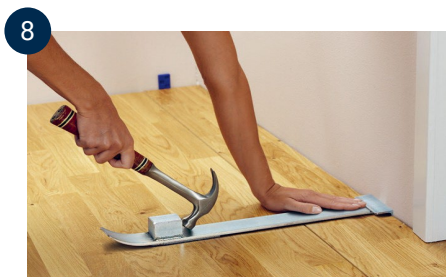
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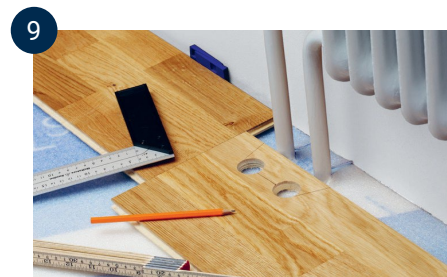
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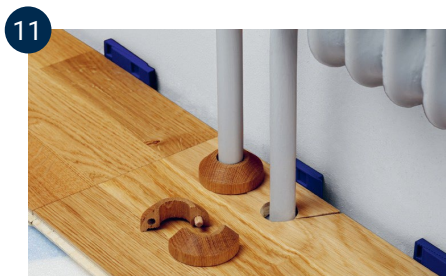
8 Knock in the sawn-off board using the percussion iron. If the last row of boards has not been cut, the protruding lip must be sawed off so that the expansion joint does not disappear. Also put wedges on the last row of boards. Leave the wedges in place for a couple of hours (e.g. overnight) before removing them.



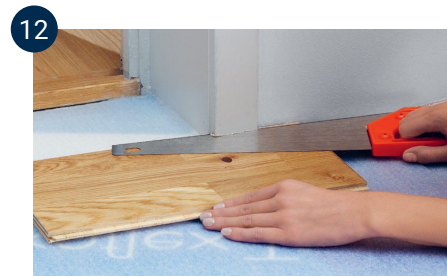
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