

Wooden floor

Glued 13-22 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.

Tarkett wooden floors can be glued to concrete, chipboard, plywood, or old wooden floors. In all cases, the substrate should be firm, flat, clean, and dry. All old glue and glue residue must be removed.

Moisture insulation

A traditional vapour barrier cannot be used when the wooden floor is to be glued to the substrate. If there is any suspicion of moisture in the subflooring, Parquet Adhesive MS (8790110) + Primer for Parquet Adhesive MS (8790111), or a technically equivalent product can be used. Alternatively, lay 0.20 mm foil on the concrete. A piece of at least 12 mm thick plywood can be pushed in place, after which the wooden floor can be glued.

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.

The table under Glue Installation also applies to underfloor heating.

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

Grooved floorboards

Floor heating in grooved chipboard floorboards or EPS (min 150 kN/m²) with heat distribution plates. A vapour barrier must be used and must be overlapped by at least 200 mm. The vapour barrier must consist of an age-resistant polyethylene foil (min. thickness 0.20 mm). A middle layer of grey lump cardboard is then laid. Lastly, a sheet of plywood or chippings with a min. thickness of 12 mm must be laid. The boards are screwed on using decking screws with a length of approx. 36 mm cc 200 mm – be careful of water pipes.

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 selflimiting 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.

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
- Glue spreader
- 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 flooring, you also need Tarkett's tapping block (item number 8790212) and a percussion iron (8790202). The tapping block is used to protect the boards' edges during joining without lying in the glue. Never use a cut-off piece of board as a tapping block. Tarkett's percussion irons (Tarktool) simplify the work of laying the last row of boards.

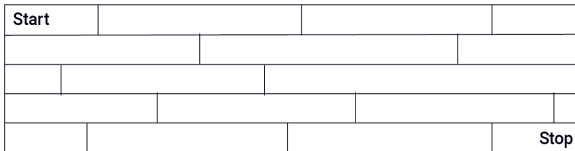
Planning the installation

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

A special start and stop board can be included in Tarkett's wooden flooring packaging (approx. one bundle per 20 m² 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 is fully glued to the substrate will move slightly (swell or shrink), depending on how the indoor climate changes during the year. Full adhesion to the substrate reduces the need for expansion joints. For practical reasons, it is advisable to leave a gap of 2-5 mm between the floor, wall, and other fixed installations. Gluing to the substrate reduces the movement of wooden floors. This is recommended for laying a pattern, large surfaces, etc. The advantage of gluing is that it is possible to place fittings, such as kitchen fittings, stairs, walls, heavy objects, or wood-burning stoves directly on the floor.

NB: If there are dilatation joints in the building, the wooden floor must be split over these.

Maximum installation area

Surfaces can normally be installed in a continuous area without limitations.

In general: If it is required that all surfaces must be laid cohesively, without joints, the wooden floor must be glued down onto the subflooring. 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.

For aesthetic reasons, we recommend that surfaces are jointed, meaning that there should be end joints in each row of boards. A proper shifting of the end joints in adjacent rows of at least 500 mm must be provided.

Start & stop boards can be less than min 500 mm.

Glued installation

When gluing to the substrate, wait at least 48-72 hours before the floor is fully used. Cover the floor with boarding material if foot traffic or construction will occur. The following glues and primers, or equivalent products, are recommended by Tarkett.

Parquet Adhesive MS (8790110)

Primer for Parquet Adhesive MS (8790111)

Substrate	Parquet Adhesive MS	Primer for Parquet Adhesive MS
Wooden floor 8-10% RH	1200 ± 100 g/m ² *	0 g
Concrete < 65% RH	1200 ± 100 g/m ² *	0 g
Concrete 65-85% RH	1200 ± 100 g/m ² *	250 g/m ² **
Concrete 85-90% RH	1200 ± 100 g/m ² *	250 g/m ² **

* Glue spreader TKB B13 (article no. 8790211)

** Roller 250 (article no. 8790215)

	Density at 20°C
Parquet Adhesive MS	1.76 g/cm ³ = 1.76 kg/litre
Primer MS	1.1 g/cm ³ = 1.1 kg/litre

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.

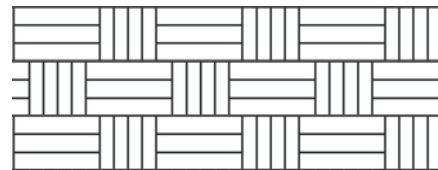
Precise patterns are therefore difficult to achieve. Consideration must be given to the fact that minor displacements may occur in the pattern.

Tip: Install a full row of boards 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)



Boom noise

When gluing down wooden floors, it is important to check that the subflooring, glue, and wooden floor are in contact, so that boom noise does not occur. Check it frequently by tapping on the floor during installation. To be able to detect boom noise, the floor must be loaded.

Protection cover

Cover the floor with hard cardboard (8790308), or the like.

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

Laying wooden floors | Tongue/groove profile, T & G



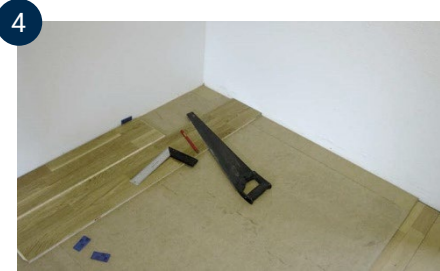
1 Measure the first row of boards by laying it out without glue.



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.



3 With a pencil, mark the cut 4-5 mm from the short end of the previous board to make it easier to lower the board into place.



4 Cut the board to the correct length.



5 Pick up the board row that has been laid out. Spread glue on the subflooring, corresponding to the entire row of boards.



6 Lay the floor board by board, and put a wedge against the wall. Repeat steps 1-5, starting with the cut-off board. Note that there should be at least 500 mm between end joints across the entire floor. This does not apply to start & stop boards.



7 Always use Tarkett's tapping block, and never use a cut-off piece of board when joining the boards together.



8 When there's a pipe at the long side of the board: drill holes with a diameter of approx. 10 mm larger than the pipe itself. Measure how far from the end of the board the holes should be drilled



9 - and how far from the edge of the board the holes should be.



10 Saw off the piece to be placed behind the pipes, closest to the wall. Saw at an angle as shown in the picture. If the holes are located on the short end of the board, the board is cut at a 90° angle straight through the holes. Spread MS adhesive on the subflooring and then wood adhesive on the sides of the board that is to be fitted. Knock the board into place and cover with pipe collars.

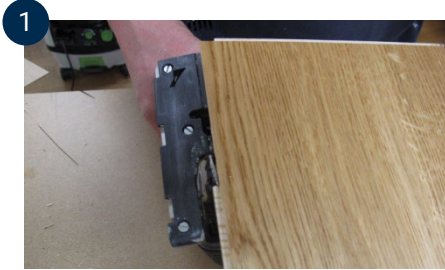
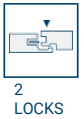


11 The last row of boards usually needs to be cut lengthwise. Lay the last board with the tongue against the wall, straight across and edge to edge with the penultimate row of boards. Add a piece of scrap board and measure the distance by sliding the board along the wall, while at the same time marking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



12 Spread out glue, lay down the last row of boards, and knock them in place using the percussion iron. Wedge against wall.

Laying wooden floors | 2 locks



1 Before installing the first row, the protruding wooden profile on the board's tongue side must first be cut off.



2 Measure the first row of boards by laying it out without glue.



3 At the end of the row, turn the last board so that groove is against groove. Push the short end tight against the wall. With a pencil, mark the cut 4-5 mm from the short end of the previous board to make it easier to lower the board into place.



4 Cut the board to the correct length.



5 Pick up the board row that has been laid out. Spread glue on the subflooring, corresponding to the entire row of boards. Lay the floor board by board, and put a wedge against the wall.



6 Repeat steps 2-4, pick up and spread glue. Start the second row of boards with the cut-off board from the first row. Get the floor board into place in the groove track and press it down into the glue.



7 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.



8 Go back along the board row while pressing the row down against the subflooring (into the glue). Proceed as described in points 6-8.

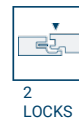


9 Last row: When you reach the last row, the boards may not fit in width. In this case, place the last board with the groove side against the wall, on top and edge to edge with the penultimate board. Place an extra piece of board (saw off the protruding part on the groove side) on top and measure the 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.

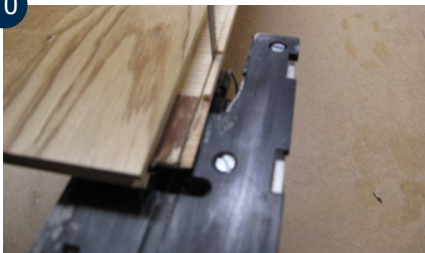
See the next page!



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10



If there is no space to fold down the last board, it can be pushed in from the side instead. To do this, the tongue on the penultimate board row must first be straightened. Use e.g. a jigsaw or chisel and remove the protruding part at the end of the tongue.

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. Also see point 10.

12



Spread out glue, lay down the last row of boards, and knock them in place using the percussor iron.