Installation Instruction

WOOD



Nailing Down

Tarkett

Requirements
When laying directly onto floor battens or timber joists, 22 mm thick boards are used. These are self-bearing provided the battens are at max. 600 mm between centres in domestic situations.

The relative humidity (RH) must be between 30-60%, and the temperature must be at least 18°C before, during and after installation. Where there is moisture in the construction, it is advisable to heat and ventilate the premises for at least one month before laying to achieve the correct climate.

The same climatic conditions as described above apply to the storage of Tarkett wood flooring. Do not open the packs until immediately before installation.

Tools
Tarkett's tapping block and Tarktool are recommended in addition to the usual tools such as hammer, punch, pad saw, nail or staple gun, jigsaw, circular saw, carpenter's rule, set square, pencil, drill and wood chisel. The tapping block is used to protect the edges of the boards when tapping them together - never use a board off-cut as a tapping block because the edges of the boards will splinter. The Tarktool simplifies the work of inserting the last row of boards. Tarkett's wood flooring adhesive is used for glueing the end joints.

Planning the installation
If the room is relatively square, lay the boards with their long sides parallel to the direction of light coming into the room. In long, narrow areas it is better to lay the boards along the room's length, because the wood's movement is greater across the boards (see below in the Expansion gap section). This must be planned when the battening is installed because the boards will be installed at right angles to the battens.

If there is a box with START & STOP label, it is highly recommended to begin the installation from this box which includes a board divided into two pieces. The first row should be started with the START part. The STOP part can be used at the end of a row and, if needed, cut to correct size.

Damp proofing
Always install a moisture barrier appropriate for timber floor structures and floor battens when damp is suspected in the subfloor or when the substrate is ground-supported concrete slabs, a lightweight concrete floor structure, a floor above warm, damp areas (laundry rooms, boiler rooms, etc.), or a floor with embedded or exposed heating coils. The moisture barrier should be ageresistant polyethene sheets (min. thickness 0.20 mm) laid parallel to the floor battens. Overlap the joints over a floor batten.

Expansion gaps
Wood is a living material, so leave a gap of at least 1.5 mm per metre of flooring width (across the boards), min. 8-10 mm between the floor and wall. The same also applies at thresholds, pipes, steps, junctions with chimney breasts, stone floors, etc. Conceal the expansion gap with a trim or skirting.

Nailing and glueing
Nail the boards if they are being laid onto floor battens or joists. Whether nailing is manual or by nail gun, knock the nails into the angle of the tongue at 45° (see diagram 5, next page).

Use galvanised headed wire nails, dimensions 60x23 mm when nailing manually.

When nailing with a nail gun use adhesive-coated staples 50-60 mm long, 1.3 mm Ø and approx. 10 mm wide. **Shortends must always be fully glued** with Tarkett wood glue.

Tarkett Glue for wood floors. NOTE: Do not glue onto a batten or apply adhesive along the long side. However, glue the last row of boards, which is not nailed, to the last but one row by applying adhesive in the groove.

Limitations
In principle there are no limitations on the floor area when laying in rectangular or square rooms. However, if there is underfloor heating or the area is more complicated, e.g. where a corridor is being laid that connects rooms on both sides, the floor's natural movement may need to be limited in areas considerably smaller than those mentioned above. In such cases it is recommended that the floor is laid in several independent rectangular/ square sections with expansion gaps them. One room = one floor, including expansion joints and doorways.

Underlying constructions
Lay 22 mm boards directly onto floor battens or timber joists. This thickness of board is load-bearing provided the distance between centres of the battens is correct. A maximum of 600 mm applies to domestic applications. However, special requirements apply to sport and dance floors.

The residual moisture content in the floor battens should be max. 12-14%, they should be level with each other, and joist should be fixed according to the relevant building standards. If there is insulation between the battens, leave a 20 mm air gap between the insulation and the underside of the boards. Note that the boards' short ends must not hang unsupported against a wall. Use struts.

Underfloor heating
Floating installation is recommended. It is important that the whole floor area has a uniform temperature that never exceeds 27°C in any part of the room, e.g. under carpets, cupboards, etc. With an underfloor heating system, the flooring must always be laid in the long direction, and must be divided at door openings, i.e. the flooring must not be continous between separate rooms.

The boards should be placed perpendicular to the coils. If the underfloor heating has been turned off during installation it must be started slowly and gradually.

Beech and Maple move more than other woods, and are not recommended for use with underfloor heating.

For more information see general guidelines for underfloor heating. Published by the Swedish Flooring Trade Association.

Woodflooring in commercial interiors
Wear and loads on the floors in commercial interiors impose high demands on surface treatments, maintenance, the underlying construction, etc. For more information contact your floordealer.

Protection
Protect the wood flooring if building work is to continue after the flooring is laid. The protective material must allow moisture to pass through and must not discolour the completed flooring.

Tape must not be stuck directly to the wood floor.

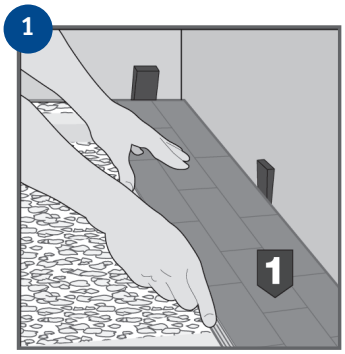
Important information for THE INSTALLER
All the components of this parquet have been thoroughly checked throughout our manufacturing process. The surface has been checked particularly carefully, and has been graded according to our specifications. However, if you discover a board that does not match the other boards, please do not install it*. After we have checked it, we will replace the defective board.

Please note that if a defective board is installed. Tarkett is not liable for the end result. We are liable only for the cost of the defective board.

* Contact your supplier.

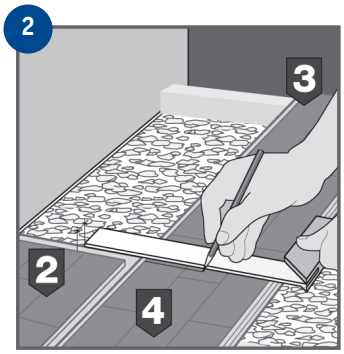
Maintenance
See seperate instructions (available at www.tarkett.com).

1



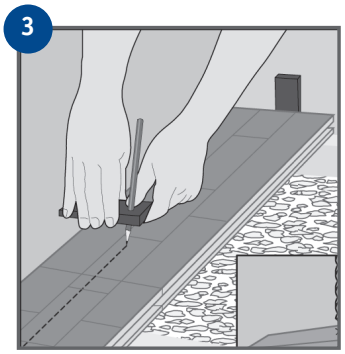
Lay out the first row of boards. Start with the grooved edge against the wall and work towards the right. It is very important that the first row is completely straight.

2



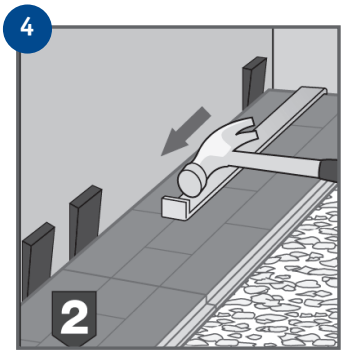
Turn the next board so it lies tongue to tongue with the first. Slide it along until the end is flush against the wall. Mark a cutting line 8-10 mm (must be the same size as the expansion gap) from the end. Cut the board with a saw. Slide the board into place and insert a spacer at the end and at the longside.

3



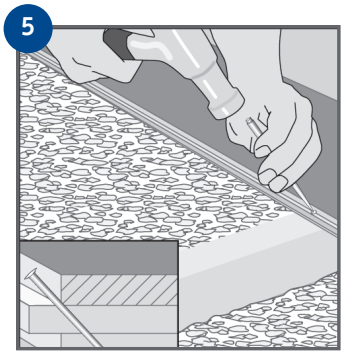
If the last row of boards is narrower than 5 cm or if the wall is not straight, it is advisable to saw the first row of boards. Measure out and mark the cutting line according to the illustration. Check that the row is straight with a guide string.

4



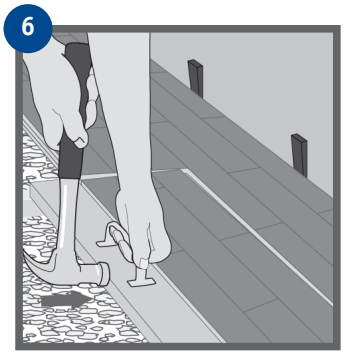
Lay the boards against the wall. Create the required expansion gaps by inserting spacers between board and wall. Glue the end groove of the board you are about to fit. Press it in against the wedges and ensure it lies straight. Tap the joint together using the Tarktool. Hold the board in place with a wedge at the end.

5



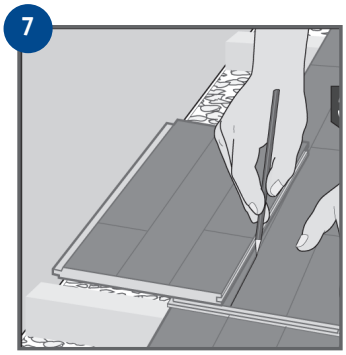
Nail the boards to every floor batten. Hit the nail at an angle (45°) into the angle of the tongue. Use a punch. Do not knock the nail in too far. Use the screw/nail/staple gun. See Nailing section.

6



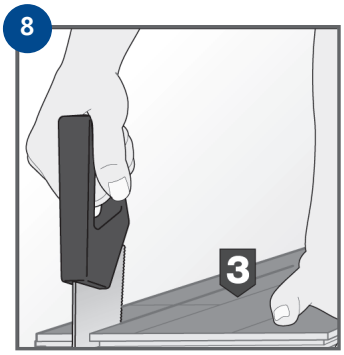
Start the second row of boards with the other part of the cut board. Use Tarkett tapping block to avoid dents. Fully glue the short ends. Do not glue the longside groove. Joints do not have to be over a batten, but two adjacent rows of boards must never be joined between the same two floor battens.

7



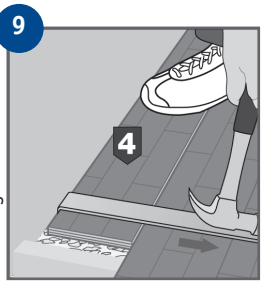
Saw the last row to a suitable width. Lay it (tongue side to the wall) over the next-last row of boards with an approx. 4 mm offset from the wall to give an approx. 10 mm expansion gap when you use an piece of full-width off-cut board. Then slide the piece of board along the wall and mark the cutting line with a pencil. If the required expansion gap is wider, offset the final boards by the additional distance necessary. (The tongue of the infill is 6 mm.)

8



Saw where you have marked.

9



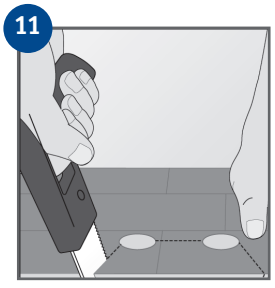
Fully glue the long side's groove side. Tap in the cut board with the aid of the Tarktool. If the last row of boards has not been sawn, the tongue must be sawn off to maintain the expansion gap. Place spacers in the last row of boards as well. Keep the spacers in place for a few hours (e.g. overnight) before they are removed. Note: Do not nail the last boards by the walls. Finish with Tarkett mouldings.

10



The board's short end meets a pipe: Drill a hole at least 16 mm larger than the diameter of the pipe. See Expansion gaps section. Then cut the board across through the hole.

11



The board's long side meets a pipe: Drill a hole as above. Saw off the piece that will fit behind the pipe, nearest the wall. Cut at an angle as shown in the illustration.

12



Tap the board into position, glue the loose piece into place, insert a spacer against the wall and cover with pipe sleeve.

13



Door linings can be removed and raised, but it is easier to saw them off. Use a spare piece of floor board as a template and saw off the lining with a finetoothed saw. Slide the flooring under the lining. Do not allow the flooring to become wedged tight between the subfloor and lining.

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