

WOOD

Glue Down

Installation  
Instructions

## Conditions

Gluing to the subfloor reduces the movement of the wood floor, and is recommended for laying patterns, covering large areas, etc. The subfloor must be level, stable, dry and clean and must meet the relevant building regulations.

The relative air humidity (RH) must be between 30% and 60% and the temperature must be at least 18°C before, during and after installation. As moisture may appear in a new building, the room should be heated and aired in good time before installation, so that the right indoor climate is achieved.

Wooden floors from Tarkett should be stored under the same climatic conditions as above and not directly on/against concrete. The packs must not be opened until immediately before installation.

## Tools

In addition to traditional tools such as a hammer, handsaw, jigsaw or circular saw, ruler, set square, pen, drill, chisel, router bit and loose tongues we recommend using our Tarktool and specially shaped Tarkett tapping block along with a serrated adhesive spreader - see more under Gluing. The tapping block protects the edges of the boards when tapping them together - never use a cut bit of board as a tapping block, as this will chip the edges. The Tarktool, Tarkett's pull bar, makes it easier to get the last row of boards in place. Cut the boards in such a way that you don't get splintered edges.

## Damp proof membrane

A traditional damp proof membrane cannot normally be laid when the wood floor is going to be glued to the subfloor. If damp is suspected in the subfloor, use an MS-type adhesive and primer (see the Gluing section).

Alternatively, lay 0.2 mm sheeting onto the concrete floor and then fix a layer of plywood, min 12 mm thick, on top. The wood floor can then be glued to the plywood.

## Planning installation

**Installation direction:** If the room is fairly square, the length of the boards should run parallel to the incoming light. In long, narrow rooms it is best to install the boards along the length of the room.

Measure the room. If the last row of boards will be narrower than 5 cm or if the wall is not straight, the first row of boards should be cut. We recommend that the row of boards is laid out and cut to size before adhesive is applied and the boards are finally installed.

**Installing plank:** The wear layer of plank comprises one large strip of wood and colour differences between boards do occur. Even minor differences in shade between neighbouring boards may be perceived as disturbing. Therefore, when installing plank flooring, the boards should be sorted. Open several packs and create a gradual colour transition. This avoids the lightest boards being placed next to the darkest.

**Installing basketweave:** It must always be installed in the Dutch pattern (see fig. 1) and never with diagonal corners touching (see fig. 2 - wrong).

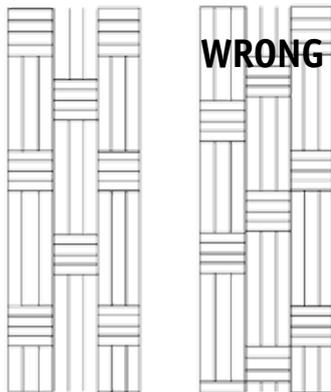


Figure 1

Figure 2

## Expansion gap

Gluing boards to the subfloor reduces the need for an expansion gap. For example, the wood floor can be installed alongside an adjoining stone floor. For practical reasons, we recommend leaving a space of 4-5 mm between the floor and the wall. If there are any expansion joints in the subfloor, the wood floor should be split at these.

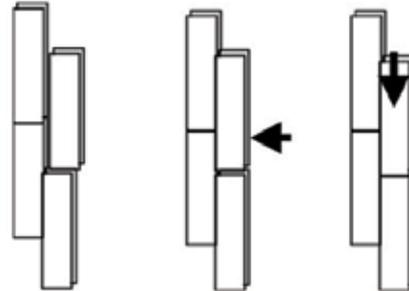
## Joining boards

**Traditional tongue and groove:** If gluing the floor, boards with traditional tongue and groove must only be glued along the groove at the short end. The boards are joined as usual with a tapping block (shaped) and a hammer.

**Ultraloc:** Only glue one row of boards at a time. Use the traditional tapping block and tap along the tongue side. Note that Ultraloc boards must not be glued in the profiles. Use a heavy hammer, as one hard tap is better than many small ones. For simplest installation - follow the order below:

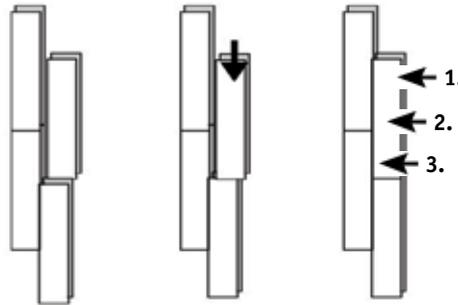
\* **Ultraloc with HDF middle layer:** First tap together the long side and then the short end (fig. 1)

Figure 1



\* **Ultraloc with transverse rib middle layer:** First tap together the short end and then the long side, starting with the free end. (fig. 2)

Figure 2



**T-lock and 2-lock:** Angled locking systems, with the boards joined by angling in and pressing down into the profile of the previous board.

## Different types of subfloors

Wood flooring can be glued to a sub-floor of concrete, particleboard or plywood or onto an existing wood floor. In each case, the subfloor must be sound, level and dry and must meet the requirements in the Conditions section above.

## Different types of adhesive

**Tarkett Parquet Adhesive MS:** A solvent-free MS adhesive that cures in the presence of moisture. Fixes most materials, including metal and marble flooring.

**Tarkett Parquet Adhesive D:** A dispersion adhesive that is best suited to gluing to particleboard or an existing wood floor. Max RF of 60% in the subfloor.

## Adhesive guide

Bold text is recommended as a first choice.

Calculated about 1 kg glue/m<sup>2</sup> ± 200 g depending on the subfloor.

This chart includes information if primer is needed. Always substrate free of dust is required.

To choose right adhesive you have to check even more things. For example, if adhesive is recommended for the type of parquet flooring, moisture in subfloor, etc.

DESCRIPTION	TARKETT ADHESIVE D	TARKETT ADHESIVE MS	TARKETT PRIMER MS
SAP Mtrl.no	8790102	8790107	8790108
New concrete, acc to norm	X	<b>X</b>	
Old concrete with soft adhesive residues, soft surface		<b>X</b> <sup>1</sup>	1 x (100-150g/m <sup>2</sup> )
Old concrete w/o old adhesive		<b>X</b> <sup>1</sup>	1 x (100-150g/m <sup>2</sup> )
Old concrete with firm adhesive residues, firm surface	X	<b>X</b>	
Cement concrete with high moisture, up to 90% RH		<b>X</b> <sup>2</sup>	2 x (100-150g/layer/m <sup>2</sup> )
Underfloor heating		<b>X</b> <sup>2</sup>	2 x (100-150g/layer/m <sup>2</sup> )
Underfloor heating with high moisture, up to 75% RH		<b>X</b> <sup>2</sup>	2 x (100-150g/layer/m <sup>2</sup> )
Old woodfloor	X	<b>X</b> <sup>3</sup>	
Chipboard acc to norm, free of dust	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	
Old chipboard with soft/firm adhesive residues		<b>X</b> <sup>1</sup>	1 x (100-150g/m <sup>2</sup> )
Ceramic tiles		<b>X</b> <sup>3</sup>	

X<sup>1</sup> = On top of one layer of MS Primer.

X<sup>2</sup> = On top of two layer of MS Primer.

X<sup>3</sup> = Directly after removing old layers.

## Underfloor heating

The heating system must be designed so that it provides even heat over the whole area of the floor and must never exceed 27°C in any part of the floor. Also applies under carpets, cupboards, etc. This requires a self-limiting electrical or correctly designed water-borne underfloor heating system. A damp proof membrane must always be laid if there is underfloor heating (see Damp proof membrane). When the heat passes through the wood floor, it dries out more than usual, possibly causing small slits to arise during the heating period.

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, Maple and Basket Weave 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.

## Protective cover

After installation and any post-installation treatment, the wood floor should be covered for protection if there is a risk of people walking on and dirtying the floor before it is ready for normal use. The protective cover must be able to let through moisture and must not discolour the finished surface of the floor.

**Tape must not be stuck directly to the wood floor.**

## Faulty material

All parts of this wood floor have constantly been checked throughout the production process. The surface of the floor has been subjected to special checks and quality controlled in line with our specifications. If you do discover a board which does not match the other boards, please do not install it. We will only be liable for the cost of the faulty board. After inspection, we will replace faulty material. Note that if the faulty board is installed, Tarkett cannot be held liable for the end result.

## Maintenance

See separate instructions (available at [www.tarkett.com](http://www.tarkett.com)).



For more information  
visit Tarkett's  
website at  
[www.tarkett.com](http://www.tarkett.com)

# 2-LOCK

1



Before installing the first row, the part of the groove profile which sticks out must be cut off.

2



Measure out the first row of boards by laying them out without any adhesive.

3



At the end of the row, turn the last board so that it lies tongue to tongue. Push the short end tightly against the wall. With a pen, mark where to cut 8-10 mm from the end of the previous board, to make it easier to get the board into place.

4



Cut the board to the right length with a handsaw (from the top of the board) or a circular saw (from the underside).

5



Take up the row of boards you laid out. Spread adhesive over the subfloor where the whole row of boards will lie. Lay the boards down one by one and wedge them against the wall.

6



Repeat points 2-4, take up and spread adhesive. Start the second row with the rest of the board cut from the first row. Lay the board in place in the groove and press down.

7



Second plank, second row: Place the panel gently and tight to the short end of the previous panel. Continue in the same way with the next board until the whole row is in place.

8



Go back along the row of boards, pressing them down against the subfloor (into the adhesive). Continue as in points 6-8.

9



Final row: When you get to the final row, it is possible that the boards will not fit width wise. In this case, place the final board with the tongue facing the wall, on top of and edge to edge with the last board. Place a spare bit on top, after 5 mm of the profile has been sawn off, and measure the gap by running the bit of board along the wall. Mark with a pencil where to cut the final board. If the final row of boards has not been cut, the tongue must be sawn off in order to keep an expansion gap.

10



If there is no room to fold down the last board, it can be slid in from the side instead. In order to do this, the tongue of the board in the previous row has to be made level. Use a tool such as a jigsaw or chisel to shave off the part of the tongue which raises like a bump along the top of the outside edge.

11



Doorframes can be removed and moved up, but it is usually easier to saw them off. Use a loose board as a height template and saw the frame with a fine-toothed saw. Push the floor under the frame. See also point 10.

12



Spread out adhesive, lay the last row of boards and tap them into place using the pull bar and press down.

# ULTRALOC / T&G

1



Measure out the first row of boards by laying them out without any adhesive.

2



At the end of the row, turn the last board so that it lies tongue to tongue. Push the short end tightly against the wall.

3



With a pencil, mark where to cut 8-10 mm from the end of the previous board, to make it easier to get the board into place.

4



Cut the board to the right length with a handsaw (from the top of the board) or a circular saw (from the underside).

5



Take up the row of boards you laid out. Spread adhesive over the subfloor where the whole row of boards will lie. Lay the boards down one by one and wedge them against the wall.

6



Repeat points 1-5, starting with the rest of the board cut from previous row.

7



Always use Tarkett's tapping block, never a cut bit of board, to tap the boards together.

8



If the long side of the board meets a pipe: Drill a hole with a diameter approx. 10 mm greater than the diameter of the pipe. Measure how far from the end of the board the hole needs to be drilled...

9



...and how far from the edge of the board the hole needs to be.

10



Saw off the bit which will fit behind the pipes, closest to the wall. Cut at an angle as shown in the picture. If the hole is along the short end of the board, cut the board at a 90° angle straight through the hole. Spread out some adhesive and tap the board into place, cover with pipe collars.

11



The final row of boards usually needs to be cut along its length. With its tongue against the wall, place the final board exactly on top of the last-but-one board. Place a spare bit of board on top and measure the gap by running the bit of board along the wall and marking with a pencil where to cut the final board.

12



Spread out adhesive, lay the last row of boards and tap them into place using the pull bar.

# T-LOCK



1 Before installing the first row, the part of the groove profile which sticks out must be cut off.



2 Measure out the first row of boards by laying them out without any adhesive.



3 At the end of the row, turn the last board so that it lies tongue to tongue. Push the short end tightly against the wall. With a pen, mark where to cut 8-10 mm from the end of the previous board, to make it easier to get the board into place.



4 Cut the board to the right length with a handsaw (from the top of the board) or a circular saw (from the underside).



5 Take up the row of boards you laid out. Spread adhesive over the subfloor where the whole row of boards will lie. Lay the boards down one by one and wedge them against the wall.



6 Repeat points 2-4, take up and spread adhesive. Start the second row with the rest of the board cut from the first row. Lay the board in place in the groove without pressing it down.



7 Angle the next board into place along the short end. Then push the board until the long side is in place in the groove. Do not press the board down into the adhesive. Continue in the same way with the next board until the whole row is in place.



8 Go back along the row of boards, pressing them down against the subfloor (into the adhesive). Continue as in points 6-8.



9 The final row of boards usually needs to be cut along its length. With its tongue against the wall, place the final board exactly on top of the last-but-one board. Place a spare bit of board on top and measure the gap by running the bit of board along the wall and marking with a pencil where to cut the final board. Even if the board does not need cutting along its length, the part of the HDF tongue which sticks out must still be cut off (to give the floor room to move). Saw and press down the final row of boards.



10 If there is no room to fold down the last board, it can be slid in from the side instead. In order to do this, the tongue of the board in the previous row has to be made level. Use a tool such as a chisel to shave off the part of the tongue which raises like a bump along the top of the outside edge.



11 Doorframes can be removed and moved up, but it is usually easier to saw them off. Use a loose board as a height template and saw the frame with a fine-toothed saw. Push the floor under the frame. See also point 10.



12 Spread out adhesive, lay the last row of boards and tap them into place using the pull bar.