Parquet plank from wood

Instructions for installing the parquet plank

1. **Parquet Description**

Parquet is a wooden floor covering which is made of environmentally friendly materials. The main part of the product is natural oak and pine wood.

For the top layer the solid wood, such as oak is used.

For the middle layer and the lower layer the soft wood, such as pine, spruce, alder, etc. is used.

Environmentally friendly material that meets the requirements of ISO 9001:2015 and ISO 14001:2015 and emission class E 0 is used for gluing parquet. The temperature that the adhesive seam can withstand is 350 ^{0}C - this means that parquet made using this adhesive system is suitable for underfloor heating.

Parquet is distinguished by its durability and wear resistance, as well as attractive appearance. Parquet is covered with oil or varnish. The advantage of this flooring is excellent sound insulation, good heat retention and ease of care. One of the advantages of parquet is the possibility of repeated restoration and sanding.

Parquet can last you at least half a century without losing its original appearance, provided proper installation and operation.

2. Methods, requirements and installation of parquet

Parquet plank, laying in two ways:

1) Gluing to the base;
2) Laying by nailing

Parquet board should be acclimatized from 3 to 7 days in the installation room, to avoid changes in size with temperature fluctuations.

Requirements for the base

1. The base must be cleaned of dirt, remnants of repair mixtures and other materials that may affect the integrity or properties of the flooring or adhesives used in laying.
2. Before laying parquet plank, check the unevenness of the base. They should not be larger than 3 mm per length of 2 m.
3. Laying of the parquet plank needs to be carried out in the dry room according to conditions of the instruction on storage.
4. The bases must be structurally strong and well fastened to prevent movement and potential creaking (if wooden bases are used).

Method of laying on adhesives:

Parquet plank can be glued to:

1) Completely hardened concrete that has dried for at least 60 days.
2) Plywood of appropriate humidity. When installing plywood on beams, the thickness of the plywood should be not less than 15 mm if the distance between the beams is up to 400 mm, or 19 mm thick if the beams are located at the distance of 400-480 mm.

It is possible to fasten sheets of plywood to the joists by means of self-tapping screws with the step to 150-180 mm.

When installing plywood on concrete, follow the instructions set by the National Wood Flooring Association (NWFA).

3) Oriented strand board OSB which must be at least 19 mm thick according to the standard PS2-92 or PS 1-995.
4) Particleboard must have the average density of at least 650 kg/m2.
5) On the existing surface, if it is securely fixed.

Important: the difference in surface level should not be greater than 1 mm per 1 m. Parquet plank must be laid strictly according to the installation instructions that are in each pack of parquet.

Waterproofing:

When the base, on which the parquet plank is laid, is plywood, OSB, there should be 6 mm polypropylene between the base and the parquet board.

Adhesives:

The adhesives should be based on urethane. The adhesive should be applied with the suitable tool recommended by the adhesive manufacturer, and using the recommended adhesive remover recommended by the manufacturer.

Method

1. Select the base wall to install. This may depend on the personal preferences of the owners or along the longest wall, farthest from the entrance / exit door of the room. This will allow you to easily leave the room without stepping on the newly installed wooden floor.
2. Calculate the required number of planks by measuring the width of the floor and divide by the width of one plank to be installed. Often the number of planks does not fit into the round number. If the end plank is less than 100 mm, you can install it in the final row.
3. Use chalk to outline the starting line of the installation.

4. Between the plank and the wall, the special plastic or wooden bars (wedges) 7-10 mm wide are installed. Their task is to provide the compensation seam.
5. Carefully open the parquet pack without damaging it.
6. Work with at least 2 or 3 packages to ensure even color matching and plank design.
7. Apply adhesives according to the manufacturer's instructions. Make sure that the adhesives do not go beyond the marking.
8. Trim the spike on the long and short sides of the parquet and install on the adhesives and fixing to the wedge blocks.
9. Install the first row of parquet lengthwise, if necessary, trim the parquet length of at least 500 mm and install.
10. Check that the distance from the wall and parquet is 7-10 mm.
11. Trim at least 500 mm long in the checkerboard pattern.
12. Lay the parquet tightly together to the last three rows.
13. Most adhesives require the installer to clean the adhesive from the floorboards during installation. Follow the adhesive manufacturer's recommendations during installation. Use the suitable cleaner as specified by the manufacturer.
14. The walkway out of the room should be leaved. Most glue takes 24 hours to dry and then you can continue the installation.
15. The next day, complete the installation by cutting the last row of boards to the required width, not forgetting the gaps from the walls of 7-10 mm.
16. Do not allow pedestrian traffic on the floor for 24 hours after installation.
17. Make sure that the floor is thoroughly cleaned of glue during installation to avoid damaging the LFP.

Method of laying by nailing:

Parquet plank can be nailed to:

1) Plywood of appropriate humidity. When installing plywood on beams, the thickness of the plywood should be at least 15 mm if the distance between the beams is up to 400 mm, or 19 mm thick if the beams are located at the distance of 400 to 480 mm from each other. If plywood is installed directly on concrete, it should be installed in accordance with the guidelines established by the National Wood Flooring Association (NWFA).

2) Oriented board (OSB) must be at least 19 mm thick according to PS2-92 or PS 1-95.

3) Particleboard must be of medium density - not less than 650 kg/m2.

4) On existing wooden floors, which are properly fastened without movable planks.

Waterproofing:

If the subfloors are made of plywood, OSB or particleboard, then there should be the 6 mm waterproofing film between the subfloor and the main floor covering. The second moisture barrier is used above them. This can be roofing felt, as it is better suited for additional sound insulation. You can also use ASU-15, the asphalt-laden floor paper that reduces the flow of wet vapor between the floor and parquet plank, or any other underfloor.

Required tools:

- Nails
- Stapler for roofing material
- Stapler for edges / hammer (manual or pneumatic): nails 35-50 mm for floors 15-19 mm thick, and for floors from 8 to 14 mm thick - 30-38 mm (always perform the test to check that the fastening is secure)

Method

1. Select the starting wall to install. It may depend on the personal preferences of the owners or along the longest wall, farthest from the front / exit door of the room. This will allow you to easily leave the room without stepping on the newly installed wooden floor.
2. Calculate the required number of floor planks. This can be done by measuring the width of the floor throughout the room and dividing it by the width of one plank to be installed. Often the number of planks does not reach the round number. If the final board is less than 75 mm, you can change the start and end boards accordingly. This can be done by dividing the width of the incomplete board by 2 and cutting it from the start and finish line of planks.

3. Now that you have the width of the starting line, measure this width of the starting line board from the starting wall plus the appropriate expansion space for this floor thickness. Mark two points at the end of each measurement.

4. Draw the chalk line along the entire length of the wall through the marks to outline the initial mounting line.
5. Begin the installation by carefully opening the packages without damaging the pre-finished surface when cutting the packages. Disassemble at least 2 or 3 packs to ensure the even combination of colors and plank design.
6. The first row of planks is laid at the distance of 7-10 mm from the edge of the wall with spikes to it and fixed on both sides with screws (later this gap is closed with the plinth). Nails are hammered in at an angle, the head is hammered as deep as possible. The length of fasteners should be 2-2.5 times more than the thickness of the planks. Nails (self-tapping screws) are hammered 1-2 in each joist, the heads are deepened by 2-3 mm in the wood, in order not to damage the tool during further processing of the floor, as well as due to aesthetic requirements. First, when fastening the planks, nails are hammered into the extreme joists, and then into the remaining intermediate ones. After the first board is laid, the bracket is hammered into the tree at the distance of 5 cm from the edge. The protective rail is placed in the gap, wedge is hammered between it and the bracket. All subsequent rows of boards are laid by inserting ridges in the grooves of the previous rows and fixed on one side. The prerequisite is the tight fit of the rows to each other with staples or wedges. Once the nails are hammered, the staples can be removed. Thus, install all planks except the last 2-4.
7. The last planks are stacked freely with the gap near the wall of 10-15 mm, and then they are deposited on the spikes. In this case, you need to hit the plank with the hammer through the wooden gasket so as not to damage the surface. And in general, it is necessary to pay attention to the moment that all works with application of shock and other mechanical influences on the plank should be carried out with use of wooden linings.

Sometimes it is difficult to install the last plank. You can make things easier by leveling the top of the groove with the plane. The plank itself is glued and nailed closer to the edge (nails will be under the plinth, they will not be visible).

8. Make sure that the floor is thoroughly cleaned of any debris and dust immediately after installation to avoid damaging the LFP.