

Floating installation

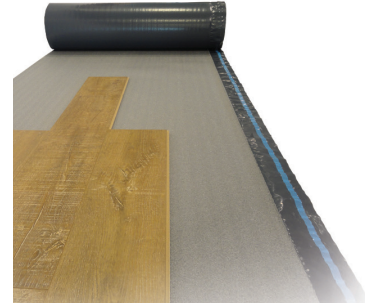
TONGUE AND GROOVE

1. MATERIALS NEEDED

- Subfloor: the layer of air between the parquet and the subfloor is responsible for the propagation of sound. For that reason it is necessary to lay a subfloor that serves as a moisture barrier and as an insulator of impact sound. The ideal thickness of the subfloor is 2-3 mm. ex. **Lamett Moist and Sound Protect**
- Wood saw (hand saw or fretsaw) / crosscut saw and power mitre saw
- Pencil or marker
- Spacers
- Rubber hamer
- Wood glue

2. POINTS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

- Order 5% extra planks; there is always cutting waste.
- All other work (plastering, painting, ...) must be finished and dry.
- **Check whether the screed:**
 1. Is completely **dry**: check the moisture content with a moisture meter
 - * standard moisture content: < 2.5%
 - * with underfloor heating < 1.5%
 - * with an anhydrite screed: < 0.5%
 2. Has the correct **porosity**:
The porosity is the permeability of the screed. The more porous the screed, the more moisture can penetrate it and the less strong it is as a result. Wood and glue contract/expand under the influence of their surroundings. The screed must be able to withstand these influences. The use of a primer can improve the absorption capacity.
 3. Is even and clean.
 4. Is not damaged:
If damaged, a screed strengthener must be applied.
If in doubt about the condition of your screed, contact our Technical Service Department.
- Check the relative humidity (between 40-70%) and temperature (18-21°C) in the room.
- Check the evenness of the substrate and level where needed.
- Check the watertightness of the sanitary and heating facilities.
- Allow the flooring to acclimatize in the room where it will be installed for 7 days in closed packaging. This way the wood can adjust to the temperature and humidity of the environment. Do not place these packages directly on the substrate.
- Adjacent moisture-protection sheets must overlap by 20 cm and must be affixed to one another. The Lamett Moist and Sound Protect underflooring includes a double-sided adhesive strip.
- **Determine the installation direction:**
Parquet planks are often laid parallel to the direction of the long side of the room. A different installation direction can be used, though, depending on the location of the windows and doors. Most of the floor movement (contraction/expansion) occurs along the width of the planks.
- **Wood is a natural product:**
Its structure and colour can vary. Therefore, to achieve a uniform effect, mix floor planks from different packages while laying the floor.
- **Determine the plank pattern:**
Determine this pattern ahead of time and pre-measure as much as possible. Do not start sawing until you are sure.
- **Determine the perimeter joint:**
In the corner of the room, place a wedge that fixes the thickness of the perimeter joint. This wedge will later be covered by a skirting board and will no longer be visible.
- **Determine the number of plank widths:**
If 'the width of the room + 2 times the expansion joint' is not a multiple of the width of the plank, a plank will have to be sawed lengthwise. The width of this 'remainder plank' must be at least 1/3 of the whole plank width. Place this plank on the side of the room with the least incident daylight.



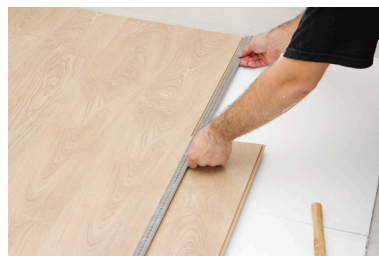
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3. INSTALLATION

The installation method can vary depending on the click system of your parquet floor. Below you will find the general guidelines for installation. We recommend that you very carefully read the installation instructions in the packaging.

- First lay down the moisture-protection layer:
The sheets must overlap by 20 cm and be affixed to one another with double-sided tape.
- Calculate the number of strips that you must lay. The best result is achieved if the first and the last strips are approximately the same width.
- Lay the first parquet plank in the corner of the room.
- Use spacers to create an expansion joint of 10 mm. After installation, these joints will no longer be visible because the skirting boards are installed over them. These spacers can only be removed 24 hours after installation. The wood glue needs this time to cure. Do not leave the spacers in place for longer than 24 hours either.
- Install the 2nd parquet plank; glue along the entire short side. Repeat this step until the entire first row has been laid. Once the first row has been laid, check to make sure it is completely straight. Repeat this check after laying the 3rd row.
- Start the second row using the remainder of the last plank from the first row, this piece must be at least 30 cm long. Take into account the expansion joint.
- Apply glue to the groove on the long side of the plank, and install the plank along the previous row.
- Ensure that the joint is no longer visible. To install properly, use a tapping block or a rubber hammer. Any excess glue residue that becomes visible after the plank is correctly and completely tapped into place must be removed immediately with a slightly damp cloth.



- To install the last row, place the planks with their textured sides facing down and with their grooves against the wall. Again, take into account the expansion joint that must be provided. Mark off and saw the correct plank dimensions. Install and affix the last panel with the aid of a spacer.
- Make sure that the distance between the short sides is at least 30 cm.
- Install reducer profiles as soon as the distance spanned is greater than 6 m, in the width or in the length.
And do not forget the expansion joints at heating pipes, at transitions to other floor coverings, at built-in furniture etc.

4. AFTER INSTALLATION

Start implementing the correct maintenance programme immediately

The maintenance programme is determined by the type of finish on your parquet: oil, varnish or hard wax oil. Consult www.lamett.eu for more information.

Regularly monitor the relative humidity



The relative humidity must lie between 40-70%. If the relative humidity is too low, a humidifier must be used. If the humidity is too high, a dehumidifier must be used.

