

## 1. MATERIALS NEEDED

- Parquet glue: choose the right glue in function of the type of substrate. The most commonly used parquet glues are one- and two-component PU adhesives; e.g., **Lamett Power Glue**
- Wood saw (hand saw or fretsaw) / crosscut saw and power mitre saw
- Pencil or marker
- Spacers

## 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 evenness of the substrate and level where needed.
- The substrate must be carefully cleaned.
- If the substrate is smooth, it must be roughened for optimal adhesive bonding. Remove all remnants of oil, glue and grease. Self-levelling floor screeds (anhydrite or cement-bonded) must always be sanded to remove the binder layer.
- If you are not certain whether a moisture barrier has been incorporated into the subfloor, apply an epoxy primer. This will protect against rising damp. This step is not necessary when installing floor on top of an underfloor heating system.
- **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.



## 3. INSTALLATION

- Construction and expansion joints in the screed must be taken up in the flooring. Use a reducer profile at these points.
- The expansion joint for a glued installation of multi-layer parquet is +/-10mm and for solid parquet this is +/- 15mm.
- Make sure the glue used is the correct glue for the substrate. Lamett Power Glue is a one-component elastomeric adhesive that cures upon contact with the humidity in the air. This glue is extremely well-suited for the full glue-down installation of solid (max. thickness of 14 mm and width of 130 mm) and multi-layer parquet and can be applied to most substrates. Count on a glue consumption of 900 to 1200 g/m<sup>2</sup>. For the correct use of the glue, follow the instructions of the manufacturer. The ideal working temperature is between 15°C and 30°C.
- The maximum time between the application of the glue and the installation of the planks is indicated by the manufacturer of the glue. When this 'open time' is exceeded, there is a risk of the formation of a membrane. This membrane inhibits the proper adhesion of the plank to the glue.
- The glue is applied to the subfloor using a glue comb. The glue comb must be held at the correct angle during application so that the glue is applied in ridges. Limit the amount of glue that is distributed at one time; keep the open time in mind.
- Place the planks in the wet glue, and slide them together until the joint is no longer visible.
- The planks are pushed/tapped down in order to maximize the contact surface of the plank with the substrate. If necessary, place weights on the planks. Glue residue must be immediately removed with a slightly damp cloth.
- After installation, the glue must cure before the parquet can bear any weight. For details, check the manufacturer's instructions.



## 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](http://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.