

Laying Instructions for Weitzer Parkett Multi-Layer Products

General:

For the optimal consultation, fulfillment of all testing obligations as well as professional laying, we kindly ask you to contact your specialist laying company. Valid for laying and usage are the specifications of ÖNORM B 2218 "Laying wooden floors" resp. DIN 18356 "Laying of parquet flooring", the general Rules of Engineering as well as the Guidelines according to the fact sheets and instructions of the manufacturer.

Weitzer Parkett multi-layer products may only be laid in rooms ready to be lived in. For the purpose of acclimatization, store the closed packages in the room to be laid for 1-2 days at a standard room climate of approx. 20°C room temperature and approx. 50% relative humidity and only open them directly before laying. During laying, the temperature of the subfloor must be between 15° and max. 28°C, the relative humidity must be 40-65%. For this purpose, also observe the specifications of your adhesive supplier. The time of laying the parquet flooring should be planned, so that the room can be occupied as quickly as possible following completion, in order to ensure a standard room climate. To check the room climate we recommend an electronic data logger for installation at the back.

On underfloor heating Weitzer Parkett recommends full-surface gluing. A floating installation on underfloor heating is regarded as only suitable to a limited extent. A development of noise (creaking) when walking on parquet surfaces can only be optimally excluded through the proper, full-surface gluing onto a standard-conforming subfloor. More detailed information can be found in fact sheet 020 "Parquet on Underfloor Heating".

In comparison to strip laying, laying patterns such as herringbone, double herringbone, plait or cube can prove to be advantageous with natural changes in dimension due to fluctuations in climate.

For laying parquet flooring, the subfloor must be sufficiently level, dry, clean, firm and able to bear the load. Heated screeds must be subjected to a heat-up process beforehand in accordance with normative guidelines.

The residual moisture of the subfloor resp. its readiness for laying must be determined according to the valid normative specifications, the current directives (Federal Guild of Floor Layers) and the state of technology. The readiness of the subfloor for laying must be ensured before the parquet is laid. Maximum permissible residual moisture values acc. ÖNORM B2218: Cement screed: max. 1.8% CM with underfloor heating, max. 2.0% CM without underfloor heating or acc. manufacturer specifications. Anhydrite(floating)screed or calcium sulfate(floating)screed with and without underfloor heating max. 0.3% CM. Maximum CM residual moisture with accelerated screeds, rapid screeds, self-leveling cement screeds and the like according to manufacturer specifications. Wooden subfloors max. 12% wood equilibrium moisture content, wood materials max. 11% of the mass.

Also observe the increased requirements on the flatness of the subfloor. According to ÖNORM DIN 18202 "Tolerances in Structural Engineering" these are a maximum deviation of 3mm with a pitch dimension of 1m. Precise information can be found in the fact sheet MB 051 "Flatness Tolerances". The adhesive tensile strength of the subfloor must be at least 1N/mm². Whether undercoats, fillers, etc. are used is governed by the type and condition of the subfloor and must be released in writing by the respective system manufacturer on a case by case basis.

Contraction joints and cracks in screeds as well as slab joints can be overlaid with the parquet surface, as long as these have been joined in an interlocking manner according to the state of technology. Contraction joints and slab joints not joined in an interlocking manner as well as movement- and construction joints must be accepted congruent in the surface covering and ensure adequate capability of movement of the respective building structure.

Wood is a natural material, which can feature different characteristics of color and structure depending on the influences of the environment. Therefore perform the laying made up of several packages, in order to achieve a good mixing and avoid placard formations. Inspect the laying elements for visible defects before installation. For parquet elements which showed visible defects at the time of laying and were nevertheless laid, warranty and guarantee claims shall expire. The wood moisture of the parquet elements during installation must comply with the specifications according to our product fact sheets.

Basically the direction of laying should be oriented to the predominant source of daylight. In narrow spaces or corridor areas, usually laying is performed in a longitudinal direction. In every sorting class and form of laying, the visual appearance of the laid parquet surface must produce an overall harmonious image. The sorting images of our works sorting systems are to be observed in this regard.

We recommend the use of the WP laying ring when laying Weitzer Parkett wooden floors. As a result damage to the edge areas due to unsuitable installation aids and/or excess use of force can be avoided.

Laying with full-surface bonding:

For the full-surface bonding, use the products recommended by Weitzer Parkett or the adhesive manufacturer. The amount of adhesive, spatula notching as well as general processing guidelines are visible on the adhesive container or in the respective product information sheets. With large format laying elements a special spatula notching is recommended in order to minimize cavities (*toothed spatula No. 14; in combination with Profi SMP 900 EC1 or Profi SMP 950 EC1 R+*). An adequate edge distance to the vertical building structures must be provided (as a rule 10-15mm). This can vary depending on the installation conditions, product group and type of adhesive. The side of the room where laying is to start should be selected, so that walking on the not yet hardened layer of adhesive is avoided. Pretreatment, processing, method of application and quantity are governed by the specifications of the adhesive manufacturer.

Float the parquet elements carefully in the bed of adhesive, in order to ensure a good bond to the substrate and join the laying elements exactly into one another. Tongue and groove elements should thereby be fitted tightly, in order to prevent adhesive penetrating into the joint when joining together. To prevent the formation of gaps with large format halls, the use of tensioning straps is recommended. For an optimal connection to the subfloor, one should weigh down the surface with suitable weights, above all in the edge areas, at transitions or slight deviation in flatness and no longer walk on it until the adhesive has completely cured.

Floating bonding:

Valid for the floating bonding using WP Looseglue are the specifications acc. "Laying Instructions WP Looseglue" as well as the fact sheet "WP Looseglue".

Floating Installation:

For the floating installation of Weitzer Parkett products with Double-Click system, we kindly request observance/compliance with the authoritative installation instructions, that are enclosed with every 3rd packaging unit.

If a floating installation of WP Quadra, WP Quadra 1800 or WP Long Hall is to be performed, the specifications of the installation instructions for floating installation are also valid. However, for the product groups mentioned the tongue and groove system must be adequately glued with waterproof white glue longitudinally and at the end faces, in order to ensure a force-fitting connection of the elements.

Wooden Stairs WP Multi:

For the installation of WP Multi, the instructions acc. relevant installation instructions are valid.

After Laying:

Carefully remove the installation wedges in the wall area after completion of the laying work. Construction- or contraction joints carried over into the surface covering can be filled elastically with optimally color coordinated parquet joint sealing compound, are regarded however as maintenance joints. Separating joints on floating parquet surfaces are to be hidden with suitable transition profiles. An adequate capability of movement of the individual sections must be ensured.

In accordance with the normative specifications as well as the fact sheet MB 010 "Parquet is Wood", our parquet- and stairway products are designed for room-climate framework values of 20°C room temperature and 50% relative humidity. Deviations from the recommended room climate lead to natural dimensional changes of the wood material.

For a healthy room climate, the EN 15251:2012 recommends a season-related, relative humidity of 30% to 65%. In this range the natural and wood-typical phenomena such as gaps, cracks, high spots and/or lateral curves can appear in moderate form. Prolonged deviations may lead to impairment of health, and with regard to wooden floors, excessive changes of their visual appearance, such for example larger deformation, excessive formation of gaps, sustained cracking as well as irreversible damage symptoms can occur.

In the case of underfloor heating, the surface temperature of the heated screed must not exceed a maximum of 29°C. More detailed information can be found in the fact sheet MB 020 "Parquet on Underfloor Heating" and fact sheet MB 021 "Thermal Resistance".

With controlled living space ventilation without moisture recovery, the air exchange rates should be adapted accordingly during the heating period, in order to prevent excessive drying out of the relative air humidity.

After laying, especially in new buildings and/or unoccupied residential units, sufficient air exchange is to be ensured. Due to the emission behavior of other building materials resp. alkaline enriched room air humidity, with insufficient air exchange rates irreversible discoloration of the wood can occur.

Exposure to sunlight (UV radiation), oxidative processes, cleaning- or maintenance procedures as well as usage can also alter the visual appearance of the natural wood material.

In addition, surface properties such as sliding friction resistance and slip characteristics of the surface can deviate from the original delivery state due to usage, cleaning and maintenance.

The specifications of the following fact sheets are valid for Weitzer Parkett products in general:

MB 010 "Parquet is Wood"
MB 020 "Parquet on Underfloor Heating" - Use Case
MB 021 "Thermal Resistance" - Use Case on Underfloor Heating
MB 050 "CM Measurement" with Mineral Subfloors
MB 051 "Flatness Tolerances"
Fact Sheet "Parquet in Damp Rooms" - Use Case

Depending on the surface and installation situation, the following guidelines are specified for the maintenance and/or cleaning of the respective surface:

MB 029 "Cleaning Instructions Pro Strong matt in Private Residential Area"
MB 030 "Care- and Cleaning Instructions Pro Strong, Pro Strong matt and Pro Active+ in Object Area"
MB 032 "Care- and Cleaning Instructions Pro Vital finish – Private Habitation"
MB 034 "Care- and Cleaning Instructions Pro Vital finish – Specialist Company"
MB 036 "Cleaning Instructions Pro Strong - Private Residential Area"
MB 037 "Cleaning Instructions Pro Active+ - Private Residential Area"
MB 039 "Care- and Cleaning Instructions Pro Vital project – Specialist Company"
MB 040 Specialist Company Pro Vital project – Private Habitation"

Final note:

This fact sheet is based on extensive experience and is intended to advise you to the best of our knowledge. Fact sheets are naturally not exhaustive and do not include all possible present and future cases of application and peculiarities, that in part also exist due to the natural wood material. It can therefore not release you from querying in cases of doubt, from carrying out on-site trials independently as well as from the critical attention during processing. The fact sheet also dispenses with information, that one can assume as known among specialist personnel. The content of this fact sheet is without legal validity and no warranty- or liability claims can be derived therefrom. If you have any questions, your Weitzer Parkett Team will be pleased to assist you.