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INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS 08/2026

Floating 13–16 mm – 2-lock

WOODEN FLOOR

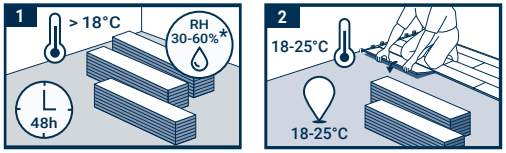
Always check and respect the latest country regulations in the local language.
An asterisk (*) indicates that local adjustments may apply.

INSPECT THE MATERIALS

Check the wooden flooring before and during installation. Boards with visible defects or a non-conforming appearance should not be used. Please contact your retailer. The person installing the floor is responsible for ensuring that incorrect/non-conforming materials are not installed. Tarkett will replace defective materials, but will not compensate for any additional costs incurred due to the installation of incorrect material.

ACCLIMATISATION*

Before installation, materials must be allowed to reach room temperature, i.e. a temperature of at least +18°C for at least 48 hours. Before, during and after installation the relative humidity should be 30-60% and the subfloor and room temperature between 18-25°C. Remember that moisture enhancing work, e.g. painting and filling, must be carried out in good time before the floor is installed.

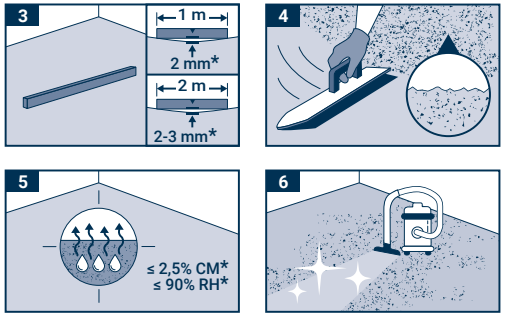


STORAGE AND HANDLING

Do not store Tarkett wooden floors directly on concrete, but rather use spacers/joists. Do not open packaging until installation is to be performed. Tarkett is not responsible for any impact on products due to incorrect storage on the building site or local external warehouse causing distortions or other damages.

SUBSTRATE

The substrate must be flat, firm, dry and clean, and have a maximum curvature of 3 mm over a 2 metre measurement length, 2 mm over a 1 metre measurement length, and 1.2 mm over a 0.25 metre measurement length. When laying this product, RH in substrates of normal structural concrete may not exceed 90% RH*. Note that this value only applies to construction moisture and not additional moisture in floors on the ground, above boiler rooms, with underfloor heating, over high temperature pipes in floors, and the like. Note that measurements must always be taken by a specially trained professional.



MOISTURE PROTECTION

A vapour barrier must always be installed when moisture is suspected to be present in the subflooring. Including, when the subflooring is a concrete slab on the ground, lightweight concrete system of joists, floors over damp and warm areas (laundry room, boiler room, etc.), floors with embedded or exposed heating coils, and floors on joists over crawl spaces. The vapour barrier must consist of an age-resistant polyethylene foil (min. thickness 0.20 mm) or a vapour barrier with similar properties.

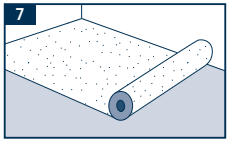
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The vapour barrier must be overlapped by at least 200 mm*. There must never be more than one vapour barrier in the floor structure. See next section for recommended combinations.

IMPACT SOUND

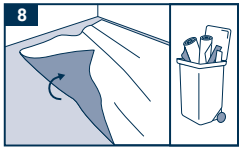
- Tarkoflex II
- Tarkofoam II
- Tarkett rag felt underlay

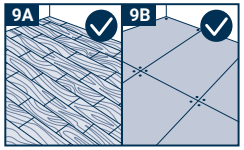
If another underlayment is used, the compressive strength (CS) must be > 20 kPa.

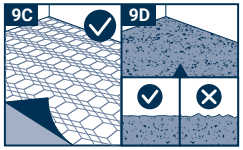


EXISTING FLOORING MATERIAL

- **Fixed wooden floor:** Check that the subflooring is firm, flat, free of rot, and is not creaking (screw together creaking surfaces). Larger irregularities should be sanded away. Small isolated irregularities can be filled with rag felt underlay (max. 3 layers). A recommended underlay is then used before installing the floor. The new floor boards are laid perpendicular to the old ones.
- **Chipboard:** As above (fixed wooden floor). Screw the chipboard in place to avoid future creaking. Board alignment should be as described in the Planning the installation section.
- **Floating wooden floor, laminate floor or similar:** Existing material should be removed.
- **Linoleum floor:** Removal of existing flooring is the best option. Do not install a vapour barrier on linoleum. Use a recommended underlay without a vapour barrier.
- **Plastic floor:** Wooden floors can be laid directly on compact plastic (PVC) material if it has welded or sealed joints. Do not install a vapour barrier on plastic floors. Use a recommended underlay without a vapour barrier. Consult your floor retailer.
- **Textile:** Existing material shall be removed.
- **Ceramic tiles:** Requirements for flatness must be respected.







UNDERFLOOR HEATING

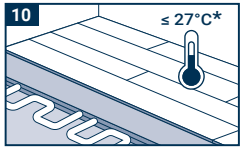
As a general rule, vapour barriers must always be used when installing wooden floors above underfloor heating. With organic floor structures (e.g. wood), there should never be more than one vapour barrier, as moisture can then be trapped between the layers. For these structures, it is therefore important to check that there is no vapour protection further down in the structure.

Beech has particularly large moisture movements, which is why Tarkett advise against using this type of wood in combination with underfloor heating.

UNDERFLOOR HEATING WITH HEAT DISTRIBUTION PLATES

When installing underfloor heating in grooved subflooring, e.g. chipboard or EPS (min 150 kPa) with heat distribution plates, the wooden floor must be laid perpendicular to the heated floor's coils. If this is not possible, it is necessary to first cover the subflooring with a board material of min. 6 mm. If the heating coils are cast into the substrate, no extra consideration needs to be given to the direction in which the floor is laid.

When heat passes through the wooden floor, it dries more than normal, which can cause gaps during the heating period. The heating system shall be designed to provide even heat across the entire floor surface and never exceed 27 °C on any part of the floor. This also applies under carpets, cabinets, etc. Achieving this requires a self-limiting electric or properly designed hydronic floor heating system. Avoid large and quick temperature adjustments to the floor heating, as this will put strain on the floor. Adjust the temperature by a maximum of 5 °C per 24 hours.



COMFORT HEATING FOIL

If the compressive strength of the insulation material is <150 kPa, it might be necessary to install a ≥ 6 mm board material on top of the heating foil before installing the wooden floor. Check with the supplier of the heating system/insulation material.

EPS, CELLULAR PLASTIC/WOODEN FLOOR 13-16 MM

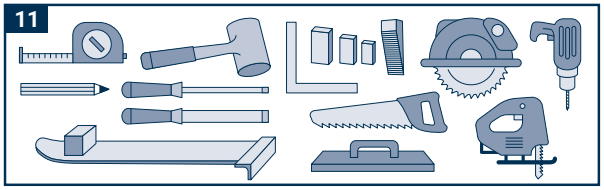
Can be laid on cellular plastic insulation, which has a compressive strength of min 150 kPa.
The EPS- or cellular plastic boards are laid in a brick pattern perpendicular to the wooden floor.
Any vapour barrier must be placed under EPS panels or cellular plastic. Rag felt underlay is used as an intermediate material on EPS board/cellular plastic.

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TOOLS

The following tools are required:

- Hammer/rubber mallet (that will not leave marks on the surface)
- Hand saw or pad saw
- Jigsaw or circular saw
- Drill
- Measuring tape
- L-square
- Chisel
- Pencil
- Spacer wedges
- Tapping block
- Pull bar



When using a jigsaw or circular saw, you must cut the board from the back. If you use a regular pad saw, cut the board from the top. The tapping block is used to protect the boards' edges during joining. Never use a cut-off piece of board as a tapping block, as this can cause impact damage that may become visible over time. Tarkett's pull bar (Tarktool) simplify the work of laying the last row of boards.

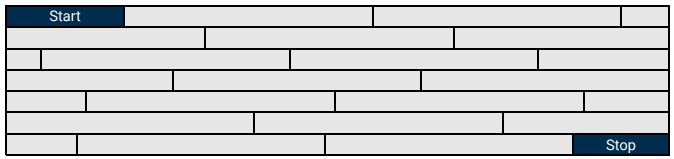
PLANNING THE INSTALLATION

If the room is relatively square, the length of the boards should be parallel to incoming light. In rectangular spaces, it is best to lay the boards in the longitudinal direction of the room, due to the expansion of the wood (see below under the section Expansion joint).

NB: In corridors and/or narrow spaces, boards should be placed in the corridor's longitudinal direction. If this is not possible, there must be end joints in each row of boards. For example, if the corridor is < 1.25 m, the distance between end joints must be at least 300 mm.

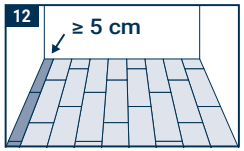
START & STOP BOARD

The packages may include a half board, which should be used as a start or stop board. See the picture below (approx. one bundle per 15 m² which is specially marked with a label).



MEASURE THE ROOM

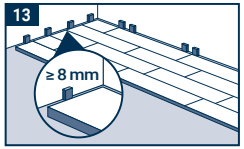
Check that the last row of boards is not narrower than 5 cm. If the wall is crooked, the first row of boards should be split lengthwise.

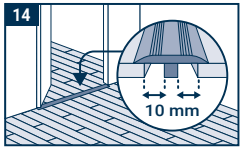


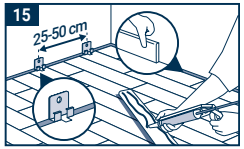
EXPANSION JOINT

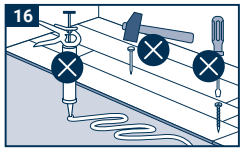
Wood is a living material, which means that a wooden floor that has been laid floating, despite the lamella construction, will move slightly (swell or shrink) depending on how the indoor climate changes during the year.

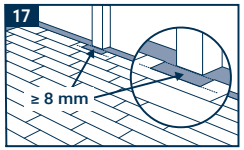
The floor should be installed room by room, and must be able to move freely in all directions. Therefore, a gap (a so-called expansion joint) of at least 1.5 mm per width metre of floor, minimum 8-10 mm, must be kept between the floor and the wall around the entire room. The same also applies to all permanent fixtures, such as kitchen fittings, kitchen islands, stairs, pillars, thresholds, pipes, connections to cooktops, stone floors, etc. The expansion joint (= the gap) is concealed with skirtings or mouldings. Spacers must be removed before skirtings or mouldings are installed.

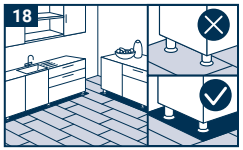












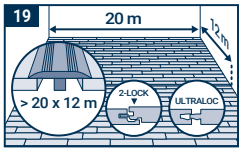
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MAXIMUM INSTALLATION AREA

Simple (rectangular) areas can normally be installed in an uninterrupted area up to 250 m² (applies to 13-16 mm wooden floors). However, the floor width should not exceed 12 m.

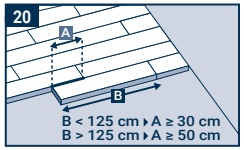
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In general: For more complicated areas, e.g. rooms in a row with door openings or vaults, layouts in which several rooms are connected, or corridors with rooms on both sides, the floor can "become suspended" in considerably smaller areas than stated above. In such cases, it is recommended to lay the floors in several independent squares/rectangles with expansion joints between them. If it is required that all surfaces are laid together without joints, the wooden floor must be glued down onto the subflooring (see separate instructions). This is a method that minimises movement in the wooden floor, and should also be used when laying patterns (where boards are laid in different directions), or when there are other causes that result in differently shaped movements in the floor.

There must be end joints in each row of boards. Note that there must be at least 500 mm between end joints over the entire floor (at least 300 mm for < 1250 mm long boards). This does not apply to start & stop boards.

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INSTALLING PLANKS

The wear layer on planks consists of solid wood. Colour differences can occur between the boards, and even minor differences can be noticeable between the colour shades of adjacent boards. Therefore, plank floors should be "sorted" during installation. Open several packages and sort by soft colour transitions. This prevents the floor's lightest boards ending up next to the floor's darkest boards.

NOBLE COLLECTION — INSTALLING PATTERNED BLOCKS

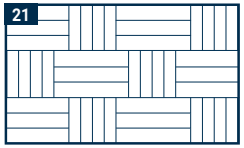
Due to the handmade manufacturing method of the floor, there may be some variations in the pattern. Precise patterns are therefore difficult to achieve. Consideration must be given to the fact that minor displacements may occur in the pattern.

Tip: Install a full row of boards in the short ends, leaving the long sides not connected to the previous row and slide the row sideways to get the best possible visual impression.

INSTALLING A PATTERNED GRID BOARD

The Basket Weave pattern is intended to be laid in what is often described as the "Dutch basket weave" style. Other design patterns can be installed according to your preferences, with a recommendation to be consistent throughout. Ensure that the other rules are followed as well.

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PROTECTION COVER

Cover the floor with Tarkett protective covering paper or similar. The protective material must be able to absorb moisture and must not discolour or damage the finished floor surface.

Tip: Cover the entire floor during the building period to avoid colour changes due to UV light.

If the floor is to be loaded with construction material or have palletisers, etc. driven on it during the construction period, the floor must be protected with board material (at least 12 mm thick) depending on the weight of the load.

NB: Never put tape directly on the floor.

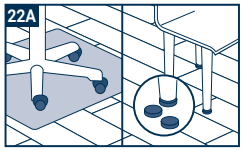
CARE AND MAINTENANCE

Always follow the latest updated care and maintenance instructions at **www.tarkett.com**

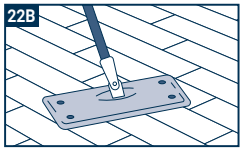
Matt surfaces, such as the applied matt Proteco Natura surface protection, highlight the wood's natural and characteristic variations in colour, structure and surface. The surface may appear with slight variations in gloss. This is not a defect in the product but is completely natural for matt finishes, as light is refracted differently on the surface and can be most noticeable in raking light.

To ease the maintenance of Hardwax oiled floors a tip is to apply a coat of Refresher after installation and repeat this when needed in the future, especially for commercial areas.

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22B



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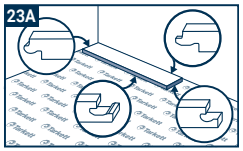
INSTALLATION OF BOARDS

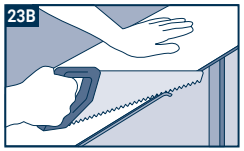
2-lock: A so-called folding system, where the boards are joined by being pushed in and down into the profile of the previous board.



2-LOCK

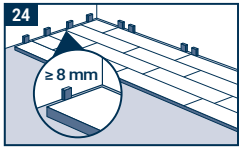
Before laying the first row, you must cut off the protrusion on the tongue side.



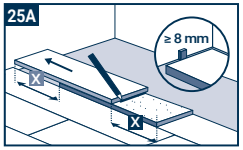


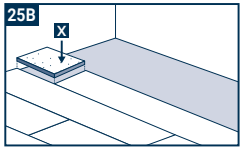
First row. Remember that the floor boards should preferably be laid in the longitudinal direction of the room. Start in a left corner with the tongue side against the wall and work to the right. Add wedges between the floor and the wall to create an expansion joint of at least 8-10 mm. Wedges must be removed before skirtings or mouldings are installed.

Second board, first row. Carefully place this board close to the short end of the first board. Then press or tap lightly on the short end that has just been laid.

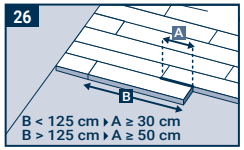


At the end of the row, turn the last board around and place it next to the previously laid board so that the groove side is against the groove side. Push the short end tight against the wall. Mark the cut with a pencil where the two boards meet subtracting at least 8-10 mm from the short end of the previous board, so that you have an expansion joint when the board is put in place.

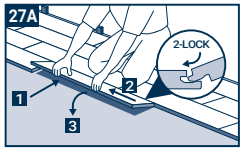




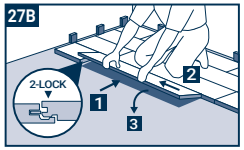
First board, second row. Start with the cutoff board from the the first row. Note that there must be at least 500 mm between end joints over the entire floor (at least 300 mm for < 1250 mm long boards). This does not apply to start & stop boards.



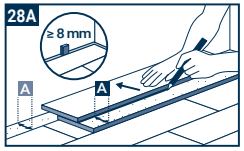
Second board, second row. Carefully place the board close to the short end of the previous board.

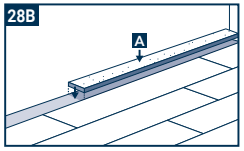


Fold the board down in a continuous motion while applying light pressure on the short end of the board. Make sure that the boards are close together when folding down and fully locked. Continue to install the floor as described previously.



Last row: When you reach the last row, the width of the boards may not fit. In this case, place the last board with the groove side facing the wall, on top and edge to edge with the penultimate board. Place an extra board on top so that it is against the wall. Draw on the middle board by dragging a pencil along the edge of the top board. This marks where the middle board will need to be cut. If the last row of boards does not need to be, the protruding lip must be sawn off to maintain an expansion joint. Cut boards narrower than 100 mm must be glued at the short end.

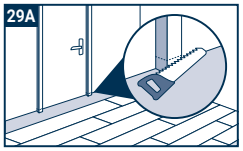


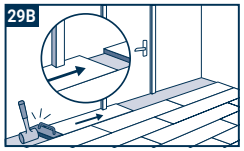


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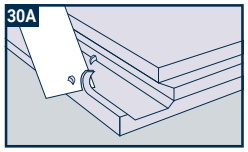
INSTALLATION UNDER AND AROUND OBJECTS

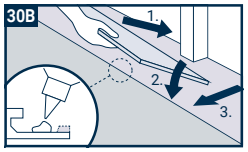
To install under door frames, the door frames can either be removed and moved up, or the bottom can be sawn off. To get an accurate measurement, use a loose floor board as a height template and saw off the necessary amount. Make sure there is a gap between the floor and the frame to allow for natural movement.



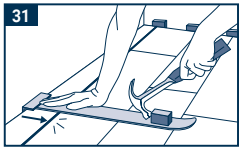


If there is not enough space to fold down the last board (e.g. door frame, radiator), it can be pushed in from the side instead. To make this possible, the protruding lip of the previous row of boards must be flattened. Use a chisel to cut off the part of the lip that is raised by the outer edge. Apply a thin string of Tarkett Wood Glue D3 or similar to the top of the modified lip.



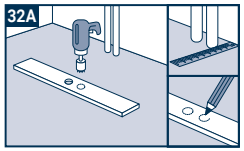


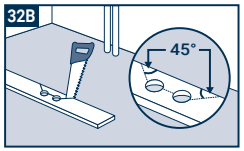
Install the last board from the side with a pull bar. Finish by placing wedges in the expansion joint between the floor and the wall, so that the floor has tension until the glue has dried. Now that the floor is installed, mouldings and skirting boards can be fitted; however, do not forget to remove all the wedges.

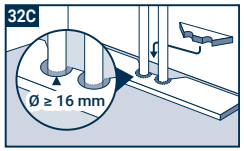


If the long side of the board meets a pipe, drill a hole with a diameter of at least 16 mm larger than the pipe's diameter, so that there is an expansion joint around the pipe. Use a pencil to mark where you want to saw. Saw off the piece to be placed behind the pipes, closest to the wall. Cut at an angle as shown in the picture. If the pipes are located at the short side of the floor, cut the board at a 90° angle straight through the holes.

Install the board, glue the loose piece in place, place a wedge against the wall while the glue dries, and cover with pipe collars.

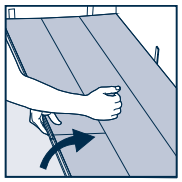






REMOVING THE FLOOR (WITHOUT TOOLS)

Separate the whole row by carefully lifting it up and tapping lightly just above the joint. Fold up and loosen the entire long side.



Pull apart / slide out the short end of the board sideways. Do not separate boards by lifting up at the short end joint.

