

INSTALLING WIDE PLANKS (PK 6)

WHAT ARE PLANKS?

In general, industrially prefabricated, multi-layered floorboard elements are defined as planks. As this definition is not universally recognised in the industry, a distinction should be made between multi-layer and solid plank elements. Multi-layer plank elements are equivalent to conventional multi-layer parquet types and are listed in EN 13489. Solid wood planks are not mentioned in any independent standard and fall under the wide-ranging DIN 4072 standard as "planed planks". Solid wood planks can therefore have high manufacturing tolerances, and not all solid wood planks on the market are suitable for bonding. (See also PK 08, "Bonding of solid planks")

TIPS FOR BONDING WIDE WOOD PLANKS

Due to the length and the rather tight tongue-and-groove connection of the planks, residual stress can build up in the ready installed surface with the consequence that any unevenness of the substrate is bridged, the planks are partially lifted out of the adhesive bed and there is limited or no adhesion at all in these areas. These areas later sound "hollow".

Full-surface bonding of multi-layer planks is done according to similar criteria to those for bonding multi-layer parquet. Solvent-free and water-free reactive resin adhesives (STAUF SPU, SMP and PUK types) have proven effective for bonding.

The full-surface bonding of solid planks can generally and universally be carried out with solvent-free polymer adhesives (see also technical data sheet PK 08, "Bonding of solid planks" and PK 09, "Adhesives for solid planks").

There are certain points that should be observed when bonding planks:

- ✓ As already described above, the problem of cavities should not be underestimated. The inspection of the substrate to ensure it is even is therefore of decisive importance. The use of levelling compounds such as STAUF XP 40 is helpful here. In addition, it can make sense to weigh down the area that has been installed.

When bonding with polymer adhesives, care should be taken to ensure that the top surface of the plank is not soiled with adhesive. Fresh adhesive residues can be removed with STAUF

Special Cleaner (see technical data sheet). Hardened adhesive residues, particularly PUK types can only be removed mechanically.

The formation of gaps is typical for this type of installation (especially with underfloor heating) and characteristic for plank floors and does not constitute a defect.

In order to keep any tension in the surface caused by seasonal changes in the wood moisture content to a minimum in the long term, we recommend a slightly higher wood moisture content (approximately 10%) rather than a too low one, especially for solid planks.

TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

SUITABLE ADHESIVES FOR FULL-SURFACE BONDING OF PLANKS

	All types of subfloors suitable for installation of a wooden floor, e.g: ✓ Cement screed ✓ Calcium sulphate (self-levelling) screed ✓ Parquet levelling compounds ✓ Chipboard ✓ OSB panels ✓ Mastic asphalt	
Multi-layer parquet element: three- or multi-layer Thickness: 14 to 15 mm Width: up to 200 mm Length: up to 2400 mm	STAUF WEP 180** STAUF VPU 155 S** STAUF VEP 195**	STAUF PUK 446/455, STAUF SMP 930*/950 STAUF SPU 460/555/570
Multi-layer parquet element: three- or multi-layer <u>all</u> dimensions	STAUF WEP 180** STAUF VPU 155 S** STAUF VEP 195**	STAUF PUK 446/455, STAUF SMP 930*/950 STAUF SPU 460/555/570
Solid planks: all dimensions	STAUF WEP 180** STAUF VPU 155 S** STAUF VEP 195**	STAUF PUK 446/455, SPU 570

* When using STAUF SMP 930 on sanded mastic asphalt, prime this with STAUF VEP 195.

** Generally not necessary (see technical data sheet)

SUITABLE GLUE FOR FLOATING INSTALLATION OF PLANKS

Alternative, if recommended by the plank manufacturer

all dimensions	all types of substrate
	Cold Glue L dispersion glue D3

The information provided above corresponds to the current state of the art. The information is purely indicative and non-binding, since we have no control over the installation process and because the actual installation conditions on site vary. Thus no claims can be made based on this information. The same is true for the commercial and technical advisory services that are provided without obligation and free of charge. We therefore recommend carrying out sufficient testing of your own in order to determine whether the result is suitable for the intended purpose.