

Junckers Glue Down System

C 1.0 General Information

C 1.3 Glue Down System Information

C 2.3 - C 3.3 - C 5.3
Specifier's Information

C 2.3.1 - C 3.3.1 - C 5.3.1
Laying Instruction

Before and during laying the floor

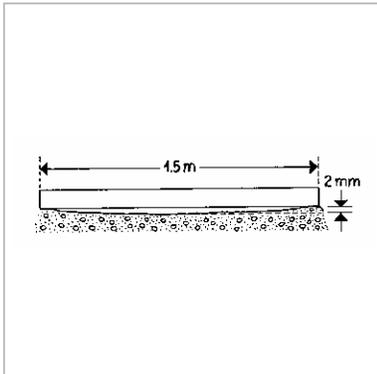
The building must be weather tight. The heating system must be installed and tested and during the heating season should be in operation. Cast concrete elements, screeding and other wet trades, which contribute moisture to the building, e.g. tiling, plastering and priming of paintwork, must also be completed.

The relative humidity in the building must be between 35 - 65% RH and the temperature approx. 20° C. The subfloor must have a uniform, firm and clean surface and be sufficiently dry, i.e. the residual moisture in the concrete must not exceed 75% RH, which is documented by control measurement. In the case of under floor heating the residual moisture must not exceed 65% RH.

In wooden based subfloors the moisture content should not exceed 12%.

Solid boards should always be laid immediately on their arrival at the building. The packing on the bundles must not be removed until just prior to laying the floor, i.e. no acclimatising of the boards on site must take place. Note that only boards without plastic backing are suitable for gluing.

NB: Read these laying instructions carefully before laying begins. In case of doubt please contact your Junckers distributor before installing the floor.

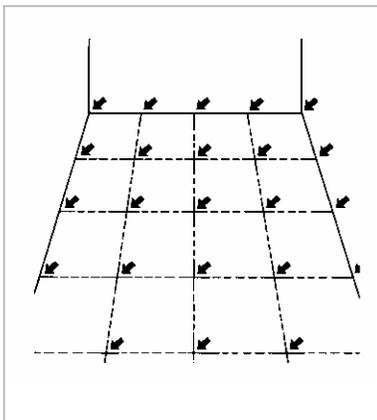


1. Laying with Glue Down System

The sub-floor must be levelled to a tolerance of no more than 2 mm gap showing under a 1.5 m straight edge (UK: No more than a 3 mm gap showing under a 3 m straight edge). The surface must be smooth with no roughness. Local irregularities, e.g. above day joints, must be levelled.

To ensure a sufficiently firm and clean surface for optimum adhesion the subfloor should be filled or sanded prior to laying.

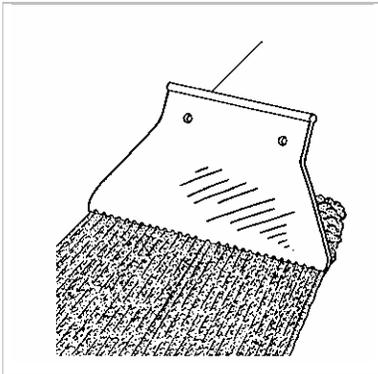
NB: For alternative measurement method, → **C 1.3 - Flatness of subfloor**



2. Before laying begins it must be ensured that the residual moisture in the concrete does not exceed 75% RH. In the case of underfloor heating the residual moisture must not exceed 65% RH, however, and the underfloor heating system must be switched off while the floor is being laid. The floor surface is divided into a grid of modules of approx. 5-10 m² each.

The measurements are then taken at each intersection in the grid, using e.g. a capacitive moisture gauge to find the areas with the highest RH. The residual moisture in the areas with the highest RH is then measured using a destructive measuring method. → **C 1.3 - Measurement of moisture in subfloors.**

NB: Some knowledge and experience of moisture measurement is required for the interpretation and evaluation of the moisture content of a structure. Such measurements should therefore be carried out by an expert.

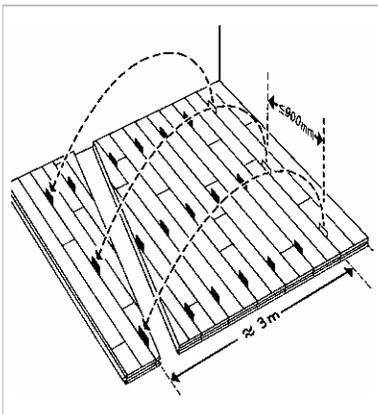


- Use Junckers Parquet Glue for the glue down system. The glue is applied using the Junckers spatula, leaving a thin glue coat on the floor between the glue tracks. Hold the spatula at an angle of under 45° and with the side marked ② turned downwards. Use approx. 0.5 lit per m², depending on the absorption capacity, structure and flatness of the subfloor.

Alternatively use Junckers gluing machine, GlueButler, for applying the glue
 → H 6.2 – Product Information / GlueButler.

Subfloors with a high absorption capacity should be primed with Junckers Floor Primer to ensure optimum adhesion.

The glue is usually applied to an area equivalent to 3-4 rows of boards at a time, and never exceeding an area in which the boards can be fitted within 20 minutes, equivalent to the maximum time that the glue can stand open.

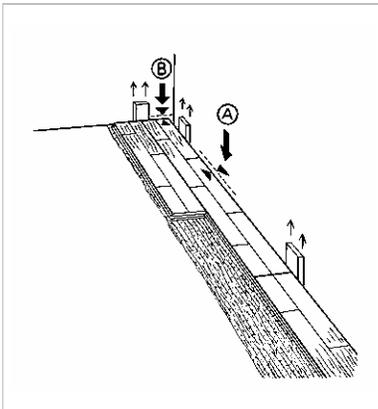


- Press the boards firmly into the wet glue and place the boards with spacers at max. 900 mm in order to achieve the required 10-board measure.

For buildings where the maximum relative humidity of the air will be 65% RH, on gluing to a concrete ground floor use 0.4mm spacers (10 BM = 1294mm (DK)). On gluing to a wooden based subfloor or concrete upper floor, use 0.2mm spacers (10BM = 1292, (DK)). For buildings with a relative humidity of the air exceeding 65% RH consult C2.3 – C3.3 – C5.3

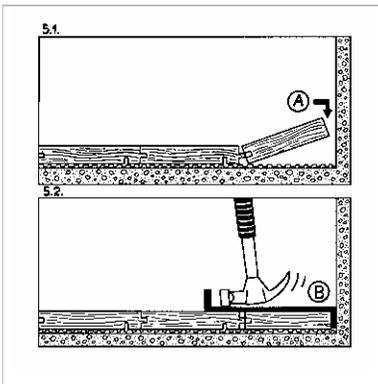
While laying the floor be sure to use spacers equivalent to 3 m back in the laying direction, after which the glue will have dried/hardened sufficiently, and the spacers first laid can be taken up and re-used.

For ship's decking always use a 10-board measure of 1298-9 mm, equivalent to slight tightening of the neoprene strip while laying. Spacers are not used in this case.



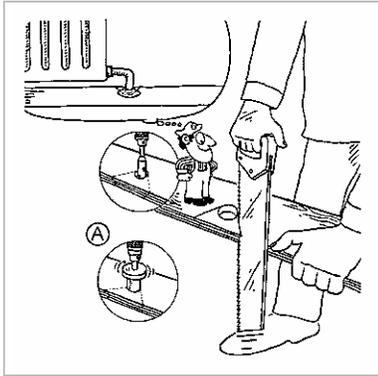
- Apply the glue to a surface corresponding to 3 or 4 rows of boards at a time. Always ensure that the glued area can be completely covered with boards within the 20 minutes before the glue starts to cure.

Press the boards down on the wet glue and join them loosely, so that 10 boards cover 1292-3 mm or as shown in section 4. Expansion gaps to walls and fixed installations must be 1.5 mm per running metre of floor width on each side (A), and 1 mm per running metre of floor length at each end (B), all with a minimum size of 15 mm. Use temporary spacers or wedges between the wall and the boards to form the expansion gap.



- Lay the parquet boards to a random pattern. Distribute the board joints as far apart as possible. Stave joints in one row of boards should not be in line with stave joints in a neighbouring row, but shall be spread as far as possible. Cut the last row of boards to form the correct size of expansion gap at the wall.

Use a joint puller (B) to slot the last board into place (Fig. 5.2). Remove temporary spacers or wedges before installing skirtings.



7. Around pipes, drill a hole in the board to accommodate the pipe. The space around the pipe must be the same as the expansion gap at the pipe. A tapered wedge is cut out, so that it can be glued in place.

This gap is covered using a Junckers radiator pipe cover.

At door frames and architrave's, cut the base of the frame and architrave to allow the floor to fit underneath.

At the threshold the expansion gap can be covered by a Junckers threshold strip or if levels reduce, fit a Junckers ramp.