



SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST-TS CEN/TS 15717:2008

01-september-2008

Parketne talne obloge - Splošne smernice za polaganje

Parquet flooring - General guideline for installation

Parkett - Allgemeine Verlegeanleitung

Parquet en bois - Guide général de mise en oeuvre

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: CEN/TS 15717:2008

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ICS:

97.150 Talne obloge Floor coverings

SIST-TS CEN/TS 15717:2008 **en,fr,de**

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TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION
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CEN/TS 15717

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ICS 97.150

English Version

Parquet flooring - General guideline for installation

Parquet en bois - Guide général de mise en oeuvre

Parkett - Allgemeine Verlegenanleitung

This Technical Specification (CEN/TS) was approved by CEN on 28 February 2008 for provisional application.

The period of validity of this CEN/TS is limited initially to three years. After two years the members of CEN will be requested to submit their comments, particularly on the question whether the CEN/TS can be converted into a European Standard.

CEN members are required to announce the existence of this CEN/TS in the same way as for an EN and to make the CEN/TS available promptly at national level in an appropriate form. It is permissible to keep conflicting national standards in force (in parallel to the CEN/TS) until the final decision about the possible conversion of the CEN/TS into an EN is reached.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

Management Centre: rue de Stassart, 36 B-1050 Brussels

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Foreword

This document (CEN/TS 15717:2008) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 175 "Round and sawn timber", the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

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According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to announce this Technical Specification: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

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CEN/TS 15717:2008 (E)**Introduction**

The aim of this Technical Specification is to give some principles and rules for good installation of parquet.

This Technical Specification is not intended to replace the existing national guides or standards on installation or manufacturer guidelines. Its purpose is to identify a framework of good practice common to the existing national standards and not to attribute responsibility for each stage of the work.

NOTE specific national terms and definitions are included in national vocabulary.

1 Scope

This Technical specification gives guidelines for installation of parquet flooring. Products which are defined in EN 13226, EN 13227, EN 13228, EN 13488, EN 13489, EN 13629, and EN 14761 are concerned.

This Technical specification applies for installations indoors, and does not apply to the installation of joists and sub floors.

This Technical specification does not cover installations in service class 3 (see 3.4).

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 13489, *Wood flooring – Multi-layer parquet elements*

EN 13629, *Wood flooring – Wood flooring - Solid pre-assembled hardwood board*

EN 13756: 2002, *Wood flooring - Terminology*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in EN 13756:2002 and the following apply.

3.1

installation

aspects of the assembly of parquet (i.e laying method, materials, requirements, etc.)

3.2

service class 1

characterized by a moisture content in the product corresponding to a temperature of 20 °C and the relative humidity of the surrounding air only exceeding 65 % for a few weeks of the year.

3.3

service class 2

characterized by a moisture content in the product corresponding to a temperature of 20 °C and the relative humidity of the surrounding air only exceeding 85 % for a few weeks of the year.

3.4

service class 3

climatic conditions leading to a higher moisture content than in Service class 2.

4 Exchange of information

In order to install parquet in appropriate conditions, at the right time in the building process, it is essential that all parties have a clear understanding of the requirements of the project and of the implications for all concerned. To ensure that this is achieved, it is essential to have a wide consultation between all parties involved in the project, including subcontractors and material suppliers. This consultation should start early in the design stage. The consultation should go throughout the project from the design stage to the end of the building construction.

5 General

National specifications and installation guides from the producer shall be applied, if they exist.

6 Control before installation

6.1 Storage and handling

The parquet should be handled and stored according to the producers' recommendation in order to maintain the technical characteristics.

Parquet should be stored in a dry place (with a certain temperature). The elements should be stored and conditioned in their unopened packaging in the room in which installation is to take place (or in a room with similar climate conditions) long enough to achieve the same temperature as the room of installation.

Do not open the bundle's packaging until installation commences. Open the bundles as the installation progresses.

Glue and other materials shall be stored according to the producer's recommendations. If no recommendation exists, glue should be stored at a minimum temperature of 15 °C.

CEN/TS 15717:2008 (E)**6.2 Materials and components used for installation****6.2.1 General**

Materials and components used for installation include parquet products, supporting components (joist, battens, wood-based panels etc.), fixation components (glue, screws, nails etc.), underlays, vapour barriers, filling materials and false floors.

The materials and components should comply with the technical specifications needed for the design (i.e. thickness of sub floor and parquet).

6.2.2 Parquet

The properties of the wood products are defined in the product standards respectively.

The wood product should have a moisture content suitable for the climate in use. In the event of persistent, prolonged extreme climatic conditions, dimensional changes and distortion may occur.

The installer should check the received packages of parquet prior to installation with regard to:

- type, colour and pattern of the product, compared to the order;
- delivered quantity, compared to the order;
- dimensions, appearance, visible defects and possible damage;
- if in doubt, the moisture content of the elements, in accordance with the methods specified in the product standards.

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In case of dispute about the conformity of the product quality and without agreement to the contrary between the parties, the customer and the supplier should perform an evaluation of conformity to EN 14762.

6.2.3 Fixation components (glue, screw, nails, etc.)

Joints, such as expansion joints and joints between the parquet and walls, pillars etc., should be in line with the size and geometry of the floor surface.

6.2.4 Under floor layers

The appropriate underlay should be chosen according to the intended uses. Under floor layers should cover the following issues:

- vapour barrier – A thin flexible sheet, thick enough to protect the parquet from residual damp from below ;
- mass distribution;
- sound insulation – When sound insulation is required, the underlay should be chosen in order to reach the level of insulation required for the parquet system and to maintain of this property with time. The underlay should have the appropriate compressive strength.

6.3 Site conditions

Parquet should be installed when all other trades have completed their work, i.e. when painting, wallpapering and tiling ..., are finished and the installation location has the correct relative humidity and temperature. This is a way to avoid dirt and moisture damage to the floor.

The site environmental conditions should be maintained as close to end use conditions as possible during the installation and final inspection period (see clause 9).

6.4 Sub floor

6.4.1 General principles

6.4.1.1 Introduction

Sub floors should be constructed in accordance with the recommendations given in the relevant standards or national regulations. Those responsible for the design and construction of the sub floor should ensure that it meets the requirements i.e. should ensure that it has the appropriate characteristics, to allow the parquet to be installed successfully before the installer is asked to commence work.

These characteristics include:

— Regularity (vertical deviation);

— Moisture content;

— Integrity of screeds;

— Cleaning.

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The information on moisture content of the sub floor together with guidance on damp proofing and eliminating construction moisture is particularly important.

Some examples of sub floors are:

— Anhydride;

— Wood-based panels;

— Joist;

— Concrete screed.

6.4.1.2 Regularity of sub floors

Regularity covers vertical deviations

The vertical deviation of the installation surface should be determined by resting a straightedge on surface elevations and measuring the extent of the largest depression in the surface. The result of this measurement is expressed with respect to the distance between the elevations on which the straightedge rests (reference points).

The tolerances for the sub floor are depending on the type of parquet and the installation method.