

Combining different product thicknesses

e.g. edge friezes

In the context of parquet elements, **protrusions** or height differences are slight differences in the height of the edges of two adjoining planks and strips.

Definition and tolerances in the standard

These height differences arise whenever the upper edges of individual parquet elements do not align exactly flush with each other.

Pre-finished parquet: For parquet that was treated or lacquered at the factory, small height differences of **no more than 0.2 mm** after installation are normally permissible or acceptable (i.e. up to no more than 0.2 mm between the elements, also on the lower side).

Element dimension tolerances

Slight thickness or profile differences in individual planks provided for in the standards. According to the state of the art and rules of the trade, local differences between parquet elements may not exceed 0.2 mm. For multi-layer parquet, EN 13489 states that the maximum tolerance of 0.2 mm is only occasionally permissible.

When installing parquet by Bauwerk Parkett with different product thicknesses, please observe the following rules:

Edge frieze and complex laying patterns

Normally, products of the same thickness should be used for laying patterns in different formats.

When different two-layer products by Bauwerk Parkett with a total thickness difference of no more than 0.2 mm are used in residential spaces, for example as a variation for the edge frieze, protrusions can arise, and the following considerations must be taken into account: The two-layer products fit together at the tongue-and-groove joint; however, this creates a difference in level relative to the sublayer. This practice is not allowed in commercial spaces.

This must be taken into account accordingly during the preparation of the sublayer

Level differences must be addressed in advance: either by filling or by evening out using tiles. Adhesive should not be used to correct level differences, height differences or unevenness. The type of adhesive and its amount applied must be determined appropriate to the laying pattern and the sublayer. We recommend using hard or hard-elastic adhesives, as per EN 17178.

There must be no combinations of different material thicknesses in the main surface, as depending on the intensity of use, differential loads (static and rolling) can cause protrusions, creaking sounds or breaks in the wood.

Combining different products can cause additional costs, because the positioning of the tongue element is not identical relative to the lower side. Note: Such installation demands top specialist knowledge and skill.

Later use: Elastic recovery of the sublayer in edge areas (especially in the areas of the sublayer most prone to it) can lead to more tension and voids. Even the smallest voids (whether longitudinal or transversal, depending on the laying pattern) can cause tension and lead to crackling/creaking.