ciot
LEGNO

ENGINEERED FLOORING

IMPORTANT NOTE: The warranties and installation guidelines are **not applicable for solid wood**.

Link to
Warranty 15 years Residential

Link to
Warranty 5 years Commercial

Link to
Installation requirements for Tongue & Groove Engineered hardwood flooring

Enlace a los
Requisitos para la instalación de suelos de madera machihembrados

CIOT ENGINEERED FLOORING
15-year Residential Warranty

STRUCTURAL WARRANTY

Ciot provides a 15-year Residential Structural Warranty. Ciot warrants that – under normal residential conditions and with proper maintenance – our engineered hardwood flooring will be free from structural defects such as delamination, twisting, and deformation for a period of 15 years. This warranty does not cover surface wear or products which have been modified.

UV URETHANE WEAR LAYER WARRANTY

Ciot provides a 15-year Residential Wear Layer Warranty when you purchase our UV Urethane finished products.

We warrant that, for 15 years, under normal residential conditions and with proper maintenance, our UV Urethane finished products will not wear through. Gloss reduction and scratches are not considered wear through and are therefore not covered by this warranty. Our Oil Finished products are not covered under this wear layer warranty.

WARRANTY CONDITIONS

Installation
Ciot Engineered Flooring is suitable for indoor residential settings with light to normal traffic conditions. Our flooring must be installed in strict accordance with the installation instructions provided in each pack.

Improper installation will void all warranties. It is the sole responsibility of the installer to not install any material thought to be defective. No claim shall be entertained for any installed material which had visible defects or damage prior to installation. The manufacturer will not be responsible for damages due to poor installation, transportation, or storage. All products must be stored indoors at room temperature and be protected from the elements, as outlined in the installation instructions.

All planks should be inspected for colour and grading accuracy prior to installation. It is recommended to check with your retailer for appropriate photos and samples to confirm product accuracy. Should any plank not conform, it should be set aside and communicated immediately to your retailer for further action before proceeding with installation.

If floorboards are damaged, please notify Ciot or your dealer immediately. Claims must be filed prior to installation. All claims must be made in writing, and must include evidence of the purchase date, the identity of the original purchaser, and the installaton location. Without this information, no warranty coverage will not apply.

Heavy Objects
Heavy furniture and objects (e.g., bookcases, billiards tables, statues, or fixed units) should not be immediately placed on any floating installation for a period of at least two weeks to allow for natural movement and acclimation. Engineered flooring installed using the floating method must be allowed to expand and contract in response to fluctuating temperatures and humidity. Blocking this natural movement may cause squeaking and possible structural damage to the floor.

Wet Areas
Ciot Engineered Flooring is not to be installed in bathrooms, saunas, laundries, or any other area in which high levels of steam and/or moisture is present.

Underfloor Heating
When installing Ciot Engineered Flooring over underfloor heating all the conditions stipulated below in Underfloor Heating Requirements must be observed and implemented. Failure to follow these requirements will void any warranty claims.

The following timber species are NOT warrantied for use with underfloor heating: Jatoba, Iroko and Australian timbers: Jarrah, Sydney Bluegum, Blackbutt,and Spotted Gum. Any warranty claims arising from using these species on underfloor heating will not be accepted. We STRONGLY ADVISE that you DO NOT USE these timber species with underfloor heating systems.

Maintenance
Ciot Engineered Flooring should be maintained in strict accordance with our written maintenance instructions. Use of cleaning agents such as oils, ammonia-based cleaning liquids, steam mops, etc. will void your warranty.

Limited Warranty – Original Purchaser
The structural and wear warranties above are limited to the original purchaser and the original installation location. This warranty cannot be assigned or transferred to a new owner or new location. Where a builder is the purchaser, Ciot will warrant the installed floor for a period of one year after practical completion of works.

Colour Variation
Timber is a natural product hence variations in colour will occur. Samples, images, and written descriptions are indicative only and may not match the installed floor. Other variations will also occur such as small knots, grain variations, gum/sap marks, and mineral marks. All variations are normal and are not considered defects and, therefore, do not form part of these warranties.

Extreme Condition
The humidity level in the home should be maintained in the 35-55% range throughout the year using humidifiers or de-humidifiers when required. Floors subjected to humidity levels outside the recommended range can experience checking (small cracks in the surface of the tiber and or finish). Checking occurs naturally as the wood releases moisture in response to lower moisture levels in its environment. Checking is confined to the surface of the wood and hence usually includes the applied UV urethane finish. Checking is not considered a product defect and is not covered by the warranty. Fading or damage due to excessive heat or sunlight is not covered by our warranty.

Abuse or Misuse
This warranty does not cover indentations, scratches, or damage caused by negligence.

Damage by Water/Liquid
Damage caused by moisture or water is not covered by this warranty. This includes – but is not limited to – moisture penetration through the subfloor, floods, leaks, hydrostatic pressure, mould, and/or damage due to evaporative or refrigerated cooling. Damage caused by regular liquid spills, or the use of waterlogged mops will not be covered by this warranty.

Insect Infestation
This warranty does not cover insect infestation once the product has left the factory. The product leaves the factory free of insect infestation.

Alterations or Repairs
Alterations to the flooring will void this warranty. No warranty is provided to cover repairs. Resurfacing, repairs, or replacements shall not extend the warranty period.

Replacement
If Ciot chooses to replace or reinstall planks due to a warranty claim, the following applies:
Ciot is not obligated to provide for – or to incur the cost of – repairing, resurfacing, refinishing, or reinstalling the defective flooring or the replacement/repair of any surrounding flooring. An obligation to replace or repair does not extend to any sub-flooring material, adhesives, or other items consumed in the course of during removal, installation, or refinishing.

UNDERFLOOR HEATING REQUIREMENTS

Engineered flooring can be used with underfloor heating only under specific and specialised conditions. Both electrical and hydronic heating systems can be used. However, certain parameters must be established prior to installation and when running the heating system. We do not warrant the following wood species when used with underfloor heating: Jatoba, Iroko, and Australian timbers: Jarrah, Sydney Bluegum, Blackbutt and Spotted Gum. Any warranty claims arising from using the above species on underfloor heating will not be honoured.

Specific requirements:

- The heating system must have its pre-establishing set-up completed 14 days prior to installing the floor. This allows for any excess moisture to evaporate before engineered floor installation. Please read and strictly follow the instructions of the heating manufacturer in conjunction with our engineered flooring installation instructions.
- The floor heating system must be switched off 48 hours prior to floor installation and switched on again one week after completion, with a gradual increase in temperature.
- The heating system should not exceed 80W/m^2.
- The heating system MUST have the heat distributed evenly throughout the whole floor. Spot heating, or specific area heating within a larger floor is not permitted. Excessive heat concentration in one area may cause deformation or movement in the engineered floor.
- The heating temperature must be lower than 27°C (81°F). Additionally, the surface temperature of the engineered floor must not exceed 27°C (81°F.) The heating system must be able to accurately control the surface temperature.
- No heavy textile floor covering should be placed over the heated floor. If light carpets or rugs are used, the temperature under the textile floor covering must not exceed 27°C (81°F).
- When using underfloor heating a vapour barrier must be installed between the engineered floor and the underlying floor containing the heating. To prevent easy exchange of moisture there should not be any space between the vapour barrier and the engineered floor.
- The engineered flooring must be installed as tightly as possible to the substrate. Any gaps or separation from the substrate resulting in air spaces may lead to drying out of the timber.
- To assist in maintaining even heating throughout the room, draught proofing around windows and entrances is recommended.

LIABILITY LIMITATIONS

Ciot Engineered Flooring is intended for use in residential settings with light to normal traffic conditions. Except as stated herein, no other warranty – expressed or implied – is provided, including any warranty of fitness for a particular purpose. No retailer, installer, dealer, distributor, agent, or employee has authority to increase the scope or alter the terms or coverage of this warranty. No agreement to repair or replace shall in any event act to extend the period of coverage of any warranty period.

Under no circumstances will Ciot be liable – or in any way responsible – for any claim, loss, or damage arising from the purchase, use, or inability to use its products – or from indirect, incidental, or consequential damages, including without limitation: lost profits, emotional, punitive or exemplary damages, or attorney's fees – even if Ciot or its representatives have been advised of the possibility of such damages before the sale.

In no event will Ciot be obliged to cover the cost of old or new materials other than Ciot Engineered Flooring's branded product – and any warranty thereto is limited to the warranty, if any, provided by us. In no event will the liability exceed the amount of defective materials issued by the distributor, sales representative, builder, installer, and/or retailer.

All claims must be made in writing, include photographs, and must show evidence of the purchase date, the identity of the original purchaser, and the installation location. Without such proof, no warranty coverage will apply.

This warranty gives you specific legal rights. However, you may have other rights depending on your country of installation. Some countries do not allow the exclusion or limitation of implied warranties or incidental, consequential, emotional distress or punitive damages. In such events, the exclusion or limitations set forth above shall be deemed altered to the least extent possible to be enforceable. Accordingly, some of the above limitations may not apply to you. To obtain services under these warranties, please contact the original purchase location.

CIOT ENGINEERED FLOORING
5-year Commercial Warranty

STRUCTURAL WARRANTY

Ciot Engineered Flooring provides a 5-year Commercial Structural Warranty. Ciot warrants that our engineered hardwood flooring will be free from structural defects such as delamination, twisting, and deformation for a period of five years. Please refer to the warranty conditions as stated below; taking particular notice of the conditions that relate to heavy objects.

UV URETHANE WEAR LAYER WARRANTY

Ciot Engineered Flooring provides a 5-year Commercial Wear Layer Warranty when you purchase our UV Urethane finished products. Our Oil Finished products are not covered under this wear layer warranty.

Depending on the commercial site usage requirements of the flooring, commercial installations that will have heavy foot and movement traffic will need extra layers of protective coating upon completion of installation. This extra layer must be applied by a qualified and certified flooring contractor. This will assist in minimising potential damage and wear throughout the floor's lifespan within the commercial application. This by no means extends the warranty period but serves to protect the timber flooring. It is necessary to discuss this with your retail consultant or salesperson prior to installation.

In light commercial applications, we warrant that our UV Urethane finished products will not wear through to raw wood for five years providing our maintenance guidelines are followed. Gloss reduction and scratches are not considered wear through and are therefore not covered by this warranty. Floors damaged by furniture being frequently moved, or items regularly dragged or rolled on the floor, are not covered by our warranty. Our UV Urethane finish is not designated for heavy duty applications, such as commercial kitchens where liquids and food are regularly spilled.

This warranty is limited to light commercial applications where the floor is not subject to frequent liquid and food spills, heavy traffic or repetitive damage. Should you wish to install our floor in this type of environment we recommend applying an additional wear resistant topcoat to increase the lifespan of the product. Please refer to your installer for suitable products.

This warranty becomes effective on the invoice purchase date.

The retailer will consider claims under this warranty only if and when all the following conditions are met:

WARRANTY CONDITIONS

Installation

Ciot Engineered Flooring must be installed in strict accordance with the provided written installation instructions. Improper installation will void all warranties. It is the sole responsibility of the installer not to install any material thought to be defective. No claim shall be entertained for any installed material which had visible defects or damage prior to installation. The manufacturer will not be responsible for damages due to poor installation, transportation, or storage. All products must be stored indoors, at room temperature and be protected from the elements, as outlined in the installation intructions.

All planks should be inspected for colour and grading accuracy prior to installation. It is recommended to check with your retailer for appropriate photos and samples to confirm product accuracy. Should any plank not conform, it should be set aside and communicated immediately to your retailer for further action before proceeding with installation.

Ciot Engineered Flooring must be laid indoors. It must not be laid outdoors in al fresco areas, in humid spaces such as bathrooms, commercial laundries or saunas, or in commercial kitchens or food preparation aeas.

Heavy Objects
Heavy furniture and objects (e.g., bookcases, billiards tables, statues, or fixed units) should not be immediately placed on any floating installation for a period of at least two weeks to allow for natural movement and acclimation. Engineered flooring installed using the floating method must be allowed to expand and contract in response to fluctuating temperatures and humidity. Blocking this natural movement may cause squeaking and possible structural damage to the floor.

Underfloor Heating
Ciot Engineered Flooring is not warrantied for installation over underfloor heating in commercial premises.

Maintenance
Ciot Engineered Flooring should be maintained in strict accordance with our written maintenance instructions. The use of steam mops and cleaning products containing oils or ammonia will void your warranty.

Original Purchaser
The structural and wear warranties above are limited to the original purchaser and the original installation location. This warranty cannot be assigned or transferred to a new owner or new location. Where a builder is the purchaser, Ciot will warrant the installed floor for a period of one year after practical completion of works.

Colour Variation
Timber is a natural product hence variations in colour will occur. Samples, images, and written descriptions are indicative only and may not match the installed floor. Other variations will also occur such as small knots, grain variations, gum/sap marks, and mineral marks. All variations are normal and are not considered defects and, therefore, do not form part of these warranties.

Extreme Condition
The humidity level in the installed location should be maintained in the 35-55% range throughout the year using humidifiers or de-humidifiers when required. Floors subjected to humidity levels outside the recommended range can experience checking (small cracks in the surface of the tiber and or finish). Checking occurs naturally as the wood releases moisture in response to lower moisture levels in its environment. Checking is confined to the surface of the wood and hence usually includes the applied UV urethane finish. Checking is not considered a product defect and is not covered by the warranty. Fading or damage due to excessive heat or sunlight is not covered by our warranty.

Abuse or Misuse
This warranty does not cover damage due to fire, indentations, scratches, or negligence.

Damage by Water/Liquid
Damage caused by moisture or water is not covered by this warranty. This includes – but is not limited to – moisture penetration through the subfloor, floods, leaks, hydrostatic pressure, mould, and/or damage due to evaporative or refrigerated cooling. Damage caused by regular liquid spills, or the use of waterlogged mops will not be covered by this warranty.

Insect Infestation
This warranty does not cover insect infestation once the product has left the factory. The product leaves the factory free of insect infestation.

Alterations or Repairs
Alterations to the flooring will void this warranty. No warranty is provided to cover repairs. Resurfacing, repairs, or replacements shall not extend the warranty period.

Replacement
If Ciot chooses to replace or reinstall planks due to a warranty claim, the following applies:
Ciot is not obligated to provide for – or to incur the cost of – repairing, resurfacing, refinishing, or reinstalling the defective flooring or the replacement/repair of any surrounding flooring. An obligation to replace or repair does not extend to any sub-flooring material, adhesives, or other items consumed during removal, installation, or refinishing.

LIABILITY LIMITATIONS

Except as stated herein, no other warranty, expressed or implied is provided, including any warranty of fitness for a particular purpose. No retailer, installer, dealer, distributor, agent, or employee has authority to increase the scope or alter the terms or coverage of this warranty. No agreement to repair or replace shall in any event act to extend the period of coverage of any warranty period.

Under no circumstances will Ciot be liable – or in any way responsible – for any claim, loss, or damage arising from the purchase, use, or inability to use its products – or from indirect, incidental, or consequential damages, including without limitation: lost profits, emotional, punitive or exemplary damages, or attorney's fees – even if Ciot or its representatives have been advised of the possibility of such damages before the sale.

In no event will Ciot be obliged to cover the cost of old or new materials other than Ciot Engineered Flooring's branded product – and any warranty thereto is limited to the warranty, if any, provided by us. In no event will the liability exceed the amount of defective materials issued by the distributor, sales representative, builder, installer, and/or retailer. Any warranty claim must be made within one year of the date upon which the defect fist became known, or first should have been discovered.

All claims must be made in writing, include photographs, and must show evidence of the purchase date, the identity of the original purchaser, and the installation location. Without such proof, no warranty coverage will apply.

This warranty gives you specific legal rights. However, you may have other rights depending on your country of installation. Some countries do not allow the exclusion or limitation of implied warranties or incidental, consequential, emotional distress or punitive damages. In such events, the exclusion or limitations set forth above shall be deemed altered to the least extent possible to be enforceable. Accordingly, some of the above limitations may not apply to you. To obtain services under these warranties, please contact the original purchase location.

Installation requirements for Tongue & Groove Engineered hardwood flooring

Our engineered hardwood floors are environmentally friendly. Our wood is responsibly sourced and certified. It may surprise you to know that we use timber more efficiently, and with less impact on the environment than a traditional timber floor.

***Please ensure packaging remains sealed until installation.** Engineered hardwood flooring should be the last work completed in any renovation or build.
All exterior walls, windows, and doors must be installed.
All wet work such as painting, drywall, masonry, and concrete must be completed and allowed ample time to dry.

***Do NOT start installing floor until other works are completed**, painting and tiling can affect moisture levels. Freshly plastered rooms will require a dehumidifier to draw excess moisture out prior to storing flooring in the room.

Pre-installation

Storage and care: The packs of engineered hardwood flooring must be stored indoors out of direct sunlight in a dry, cool environment at least 20cm/8" off the ground.
Packs must be kept completely flat and well supported with an ambient room temperature of 18°–25°C/64°-75°F.

Acclimatisation: the floorboards will need at least 48 hours to acclimatise to the temperature of the room where they will be installed. Do NOT open the packs until the day of installation to avoid moisture affecting the floorboards.

Subfloor preparation: Ensure the subfloor is dry, level and clean prior to installation.
Any uneven areas exceeding 3mm over 1m/3' in any direction needs to be levelled prior to installation.
Self levelling compound can be used but must be allowed to completely dry-out prior to installing the flooring.
The surface temperature of the subfloor, should be a least 15°C/59°F but does not exceed 27°C/81°F.
Check moisture levels prior to installing floor. Most new builds have high relative humidity. Ideal conditions are less than 35-55% relative humidity, but never below 30% or above 60%.
Ensure room temperature is a minimum of 15°C/59°F and maximum of 27°C/81°F.

Basements or crawl spaces must be dry and well ventilated.
Crawl spaces must be a minimum of 45cm/18" from the ground to the bottom of the joist. Dirt floors in crawl spaces should be covered with a 0.2mm/6-10mil black plastic lining to reduce moisture migration. Seams should overlap and sealed with waterproof tape.
Perimeter crawl space cross ventilation should equal 1.5% of total area, vents must remain open year-round.

Underlay: Age resistant polythene membrane plastic sheets (0.2mm thickness) are vapour barriers and are necessary for a floating floor installation, as well as sound insulation. Ensure vapour barrier has sufficient overlap of at least 20cm/8" and use a suitable vapour barrier adhesive tape to seal overlap.

Acoustic underlay such as a natural rubber underlay may also be used if noise from footsteps is an issue (sometimes in high rise buildings) but this should never exceed 4mm in thickness (foam or natural rubber) and should still be applied over a suitable vapour barrier.

A moisture barrier is required on subfloors:
Concrete ground-supported slab
Subfloors located in areas of humidity i.e. above heating systems or laundry rooms
Structural floors above ventilated crawl-spaces
Lightweight subfloor structures of concrete
Underfloor heating

Opening packs: Open 3 to 5 packs at a time, and loose lay the floorboards to ensure colour and wood characteristics are suitably mixed prior to fitting. Each floorboard should be carefully checked prior to installation. Never install a damaged or unsuitable floorboard. **Installation is considered acceptance of each floorboard.**

N.B. If floorboards are damaged, please notify your distributer immediately - claims must be raised prior to installation. All claims must be made in writing, and must include evidence of the purchase date, the identity of the original purchaser and the installation location. Without this information, no warranty coverage will apply.

Wood is a natural product with natural variations of colour, grains and characteristics these attributes are NOT defects.

Engineered Floor installation with underfloor heating

Prior to installation, ensure the underfloor heating system has been thoroughly tested. For new heating systems, they should be tested for 2 weeks prior to the floor installation, this allows for any excess moisture to evaporate before installation of engineered floor.

Engineered flooring can be used with underfloor heating only under specific and specialised conditions. Both electrical and Hydronic underfloor heating systems can be used. However, certain parameters must be established prior to installation and while running the heating system.

The floor heating system must be switched off 48 hours prior to installation and switched on one week after completion, with a gradual increase in temperature.

The heating system MUST have the heat evenly distributed throughout the whole floor. Spot heating, or specific area heating within a larger floor is not permitted. Excessive heat concentration in one area may cause deformation or movement in the engineered floor.

N.B Hydronic underfloor heating systems offer a more evenly distribution of heat whereas electrical systems can have "hot spots". The maximum surface temperature of an engineered floor with a Hydronic underfloor heating system is 29°C / 84°F.

The heating system must have sensors with memory capabilities, set in at least 2 locations. An in-floor direct contact temperature sensor and an outside temperature sensor.

Electric radiant heating system the surface temperature must NOT exceed 27°C / 81°F.

No heavy textile floor covering should be placed over the heated floor. If light carpets or rugs are used, the temperature under the textile floor covering must not exceed 27°C /81°F or 29°C / 84°F with a Hydronic underfloor heating system.

Caution:
Electric radiant heating system should not exceed 80 watts/m^2 or 3sq ft

The following wood species are NOT warrantied for use with underfloor heating - **Jatoba, Iroko,** and Australian timbers - **Jarrah, Sydney Bluegum, Blackbutt, and Spotted Gum**. Any claims arising from using these species on underfloor heating will NOT be honoured.

Planning installation

All engineered floors expand and contract with humidity. Expansions gaps are required on all sides of the room.
Failure to provide adequate expansion space in any single location can cause damage to the entire floor.

Layout of Floorboards lay your floorboards lengthwise against the longest wall of the room, starting at the furthest corner from the entrance.
Measure and plan the floor prior to installation, calculate the first and last floorboard width.
Plan carefully to allow for expansion gaps of a minimum of 15mm/ 5/8"
To ensure a completely level floor throughout its lifetime, a minimum of 50 cm/20" distance between one head joint and the head joint of the next row should be allocated when preparing the installation layout.
Always randomly stagger end joints.
The width of the floorboard in the last row should not be less than 50mm/2".
Ensure the first row is completely straight using a laser line as most walls rarely run straight

Expansion allowance of 2mm for every 1 metre/3' is required with a minimum of 15mm/ 5/8". The floor needs to be able to expand at all thresholds, pillars, door frames and transitions to other tiled or parquet surfaces. For all fixtures and fittings, ensure that they are fitted prior to installing the floor. We recommend movement joints around fixtures e.g. kitchen islands or wall partitions. Use spacing wedges during the installation to assist in maintaining consistent expansion gaps.

Larger rooms (e.g. halls, assembly rooms, dance floors) will require greater allowance for expansion, we recommend an expansion joint in the middle of the room. For floating installations, exceeding 9m/30' across the width of the floorboards or 15m/50' along the length of the floorboards, you will need an expansion joint midway through and cover with T-molding.

Installation of Floorboards with Tongue & Groove profile

Tongue & Groove allows the parquet to be joined together either as a Floating floor, glue or nailed down to the sub-floor. When installing a floating floor, always apply glue to the upper end of the groove, this includes the groove at the head joint (short end). Apply glue in a continuous line, never dots. Any excess glue which comes to the surface should be immediately wiped off with a damp cloth, to avoid damaging the surface of the floorboard.

Moisture barrier and possibly Acoustic sound barrier (if needed) as detailed above.

Underfloor heating, the vapour barrier is laid as close as possible to the engineered floor. There should be NO space between the vapour barrier and the flooring to prevent easy exchange of moisture.

Flooring must be installed as tightly as possible to the subfloor. There should be NO gaps or separation from the subfloor, air spaces may lead to the floor drying out (see note above re subfloor deviation/tolerance)

First floorboard, first row the groove side of the floorboard faces the wall.

Spacers are required between the wall and the first row to help achieve the required expansion gap. Use laser or string line level to check the wall for deviations and adjust/trim flooring as required to achieve a perfectly straight first row.

Floorboards are joined together with the tongue & groove profile which will engage with the short end of floorboard:
Hold second floorboard against the first at approximately a 20°- 30°angle
Once in place, tap firmly down until the floorboard is flat. This will ensure the floorboards are locked together.

A **wooden tapping block** must be used against the tongue side to knock the floorboards together, do not use force to join the boards or hit directly with a hammer.

Allow a minimum distance of 50cm/20” between one head joint and the head joint of the next row .

After installation remove spacing-wedges and fill visible joints with a sealant or apply a profile above and secured only to the wall such as quarter round or skirting board. Never fix to the flooring, as the floor must be allowed to move under the profile when expanding or contracting.

Skirting boards must be fixed directly to the wall, and NOT onto the floorboards. The skirting boards should not press down on the flooring as it may impede natural movement. (Climate variations are easily concealed with skirting boards).

GLUE & NAIL DOWN INSTALLATIONS - Instructions

<table>
<tr><th>GLUING</th><th>NAILING</th></tr>
<tr><td>Adhesive
The adhesive used has to be a urethane or non water-based, such as Bostik Best urethane wood flooring adhesive or equivalent. It is critical that the adhesive has a degree of elasticity to allow the floor to expand and contract during seasonal changes of humidity. Under no circumstances use non flexible adhesives such as liquid nails.</td><td>Special Tools Needed
Nail Set
Tack Stapler for roof felting
Edge or Blind Stapler/Nailer either manual or pneumatic</td></tr>
<tr><td>Spread the glue according to the manufacturers' instructions using an appropriate glue trowel. Ensure the glue is between the marked chalk lines.</td><td rowspan="3">The thickness of our floorboards with corresponding fastners:
<table><tr><th>Metric</th><th>Imperial</th><th>Fastners</th></tr><tr><td>14.2mm</td><td>9/16”</td><td>11/4”- 1 1/2”</td></tr><tr><td>18mm</td><td>3/4”</td><td rowspan="3">11/2” - 2”</td></tr><tr><td>20mm</td><td>13/16”</td></tr><tr><td>22mm</td><td>7/8”</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Towards the end of the installation, leave the last 3 boards uninstalled to allow for a walkway out of the room. Most adhesives require 24 hours to cure adequately.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Dry lay the first row of flooring to replace the backer board including cutting the appropriate length for the starter piece keeping in mind the 50cm/20” distance to the next end joint and the last piece of the row.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Trowel spread the adhesive on the back of the floorboards (not on the subfloor) and install the flooring, sliding the groove onto the tongue of the already installed starter row. Doorways and other openings may require installation of the flooring the same way (glue on the back of board). Slide the floorboards under the previously cut door trims and casings.</td><td>The nails should be approximately 18mm/ 3/4” from the wall side (Groove side) of the floorboard. Nail every 100mm/4” to 150mm/6”. Proceed to blind nail the first row every 100mm/4” to 150mm/6” along the long ends tongue and every 50mm/2” to 75mm/3” along the short end tongue.</td></tr>
</table>

Draw a chalk line along the full length of the wall to delineate starting installation line.

Install backer boards (cut up small pieces of unused flooring) as guides. Align the **guide blocks** along the starting wall of the chalk line, temporarily nail the guide blocks to the subfloor.

Proceed to **measure and mark with chalk** line the width of 2 floorboards. Do this for the full floor surface area. This will act as a guide to the sectionalise glue trowelling and ease installation.

For the first row, align the tongue side and push the floorboards flush against the guide blocks. Place the first floorboard down, keeping the appropriate expansion gap between the short end of the floorboard against the wall. Place second floorboard by sliding the groove into the tongue, again ensure the short ends are flush against the guide blocks. For the final piece in the row, measure the length taking into account the required expansion gap and trim it. Install the floorboard.

Use the off cut from the previous row, as a starter piece for the second row. Ensure that the short end of the start piece is at least 50cm/20” away from short end of the previous row. Continue the installation of the next floorboard by sliding the tongue into the groove of the long side of the floorboard in the previous row. Ensure the floorboards are flush against one another with no gaps in the joints. Use a tapping block or a pull bar to close the gap. When the row is installed, continue with installation of the next row as above.

The **following day** complete the installation, trimming the width of the last row not forgetting the expansion gap. Once the last row is installed, remove the guide boards at the starter row.

Complete the installation by reinstalling or installing new base mouldings thick enough to cover the expansion gaps.

Do not allow foot traffic on the floor for 24 hours after installation is complete.

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR NAIL DOWN INSTALLATIONS

Align the floorboards in the first row with the groove side towards the starting wall and tongue side is aligned along the chalk line. Face nail the first row and ensure the nail is well hidden. The nails should be approximately 18mm/ 3/4" from the wall side (groove side) of the floorboard.

Proceed to blind nail the first row every 100mm/4" to 150mm/6" along the long ends tongue and every 50mm/2" to 75mm/3" along the short end tongue. Repeat until the end. For the final piece in the row, measure the length taking into account the required expansion gap and trim it. Install the floorboard.

Ensure the floorboards are flush against one another with no gaps in the joints. Use a tapping block or a pull bar to close the gap. Use the off cut on the last piece as the starting piece of the next row. Always remember to measure the starting piece to have at least 50cm/20" distance from the end joint of the previous piece.

For the last row, trim the floorboards not forgetting to add the expansion joints into the measurement.

At the finishing end wall, it may be necessary to face nail the last 2 or 3 rows.

Post installation

Should further works continue, a moisture impermeable cover is recommended to protect the floor such as polythene sheeting (do not use waxed products).

Direct sunlight can alter the colour of the wood floor and care should be taken to cover the entire floor.

Ensure the room is adequately ventilated to maintain an **ideal humidity which should be between 35% to 55% but never below 30% or exceed 60%.** Humidity levels below 30% or above 60% may cause movement in the floor, gapping between floorboards, cupping or cracking. Use of a humidifier or dehumidifier may be required to maintain constant humidity levels, particularly over radiant heat.

If dust is present, vacuum immediately, do not mop. Moisture can set plaster dust into the low grain of the wood making it very difficult to remove.

The floor needs to acclimatise for one week prior to switching on the underfloor heating or air conditioner, with a gradual increase or decrease in temperature.

To assist in maintaining even heating throughout the room, draught proofing around windows and entrances is recommended.

Floorboards which crack or cup due to excessive or rapid heating, or failure to maintain the recommended humidity levels will NOT be covered by warranty.

Care and maintenance

Your premium quality flooring has been coated with a **formaldehyde-free, UV lacquered or UV Oiled finish,** which is ready for installation and does not require any special treatment directly after installation. However, you should be aware that engineered hardwood flooring will naturally get worn; therefore some regular maintenance is recommended to protect and to preserve your floor's beautiful surface:

Please ensure that a healthy **room climate with 35%-55%** air humidity and 20°-25°C/68°-77°F in temperature. These attributes in a climate is good for both your health as well as for the well being of the engineered hardwood flooring.

Ensure that any **moisture spillage is immediately cleaned** and dried up. Do not allow any moisture to pool on the surface, as this will cause damage to the floor.

Regular cleaning should be done with a gentle vacuum cleaner (with felt pads fitted to avoid scratching as well as NO rotating brushes), a static mop or a smooth floor-broom. Any sand or dirt should be immediately removed because they may scratch and damage the floor surface.

Any **cleaning** should be done using only well wrung mop. Never use a wet cloth. When mopping with a damp mop, ensure that the residual water evaporates within one minute. If it takes longer, then there is too much moisture on the mop.

If required, the floor surface can also be cleaned with a damp mop or a special liquid soap to remove stains, grease, shoe tracks etc. Never use traditional wax or steel-wool on your lacquer-finished engineered hardwood floor.
TIP: Always test a small hidden area when using a new cleaning product prior to committing to the whole floor.

Wood is also affected by UV light and will change colour when exposed for long durations. Floor coverings such as rugs and mats should not be placed immediately after laying. **The floor should be allowed to stabilise for a few weeks.**

It is highly recommended that you place felt pieces under any furniture bases or chair legs etc. to protect the floor surface. For high traffic entrance areas of halls or corridors a good floor mat is also recommended and will help preserve your floor.

Additional lacquering is not recommended.

In case of any damage to the lacquer-surface (e.g. by furniture movement), seek the advice and assistance of a qualified installer or tradesman who is knowledgeable about engineered hardwood flooring.

If the installed floor is UV Oiled finished, we recommend that the floor is recoated with an oil refresher product (e.g. Bona) every **12** months depending on the condition of the floor. Please follow the product manufacturers instructions prior to applying to the floor. Testing should be done on a hidden area first (for example in walk-in wardrobe or cabinet) to ensure suitability and adhesion of the product. TIP: Always test a small hidden area when using a new refinishing product prior to committing to the whole floor.

Wood is a natural material, which swells when moisture or humidity levels rise and shrinks when moisture or humidity levels fall. These not only show that your floor is a natural product but can also lead to some irreversible deformation of the floor if the room climate and humidity is left too high or too low for an extended period of time. This can particularly happen if, for example during winter, the relative humidity in a heated room falls below the specified 35%. In this case you should install an air humidifier in order to prevent damage to your floor. The same may also be necessary with an air conditioned room.

APPENDIX – Types of Subfloors

Plywood and composite subfloors

Use a moisture metre to check the moisture content, of a specific wood types. Moisture readings should not exceed 10%.
CDX plywood should be at least 15mm/ 5/8” thick for joist spacing up to 40cm/16” on center, minimum 18mm/ 3/4” thick for joist spacing greater than 40cm/16” on center (50cm/19” maximum).
Oriented Strand Board - OSB at least 18mm/ 3/4” thick, PS 2-92 rated or PS 1-95 rated.
Grade particleboard with a minimum density of 18kg/40lbs can be used for Floating Floors.

Concrete subfloors

Must be fully cured, poured at least 2 months prior to installation, and should have minimum 0.2mm/6-10mil poly-film between the concrete and ground.
Lightweight concrete can hold more moisture and may take longer to dry out to an acceptable moisture content.

Wood, ceramic, vinyl or tile subfloors

Should be well installed. Failure of the subfloor is not warrantied. Wooden Subfloors should be fixed using screws every 150mm/6” - replace subfloor panels/floorboards as necessary to eliminate movement and squeaking.
Ceramic tile must be well-adhered with a tolerance less than 5mm/ 3/16” over $3m^2$/10sq ft.
Vinyl and tile must be non-urethane-coated, and well-adhered to the subfloor.

Requisitos para la instalación de suelos de madera machihembrados

Todos nuestros suelos son ecológicos. La madera que utilizamos se obtiene de forma responsable y está certificada. Es posible que le sorprenda el hecho de que utilizamos la madera de forma más eficiente y con menos repercusiones en el medio ambiente que un suelo de madera tradicional.

* **Por favor, compruebe que el embalaje esté sellado hasta el momento de la instalación.** En cualquier renovación o construcción, se debería colocar el suelo de madera laminada al final de la obra.
Hay que instalar todas las paredes, ventanas y puertas exteriores.
Se deben concluir todos los trabajos en húmedo, como pintura, paneles de yeso, albañilería y hormigón, y esperar el tiempo suficiente para que se sequen.

* **NO se debe comenzar a instalar el suelo hasta que no estén terminados los demás trabajos**, la pintura y la colocación de azulejos pueden influir en los niveles de humedad. En el caso de las habitaciones recién revestidas, hay que utilizar un deshumidificador para eliminar el exceso de humedad antes de instalar el suelo en la habitación.

Antes de la instalación

Almacenamiento y cuidado: Se debe almacenar los paquetes en interiores, sin que les dé la luz directa del sol, en un ambiente seco y fresco, a una distancia mínima de 20 cm del suelo. Se deben almacenar los paquetes en una posición completamente plana y equilibrada, con una temperatura ambiente de 18°-25°C/64°-75°F.

Aclimatación: es necesario aclimatar las tablas al menos 48 horas a la temperatura del espacio donde se van a instalar. NO se deben abrir los paquetes hasta el día de la instalación para evitar que la humedad afecte a los suelos.

Preparación del contrapiso: Antes de la instalación, asegúrese de que el contrapiso esté seco, nivelado y limpio.
Es necesario nivelar cualquier zona con desniveles que superen los 3mm en 1m/3' en cualquier dirección antes de la instalación. Se puede utilizar un compuesto de autonivelación, pero hay que dejar que se seque completamente antes de instalar el suelo. La temperatura de la superficie del contrapiso debe ser de al menos 15°C/59°F, sin superar los 27°C/81°F. Antes de instalar el suelo, compruebe los niveles de humedad. En la mayoría de las construcciones nuevas, la humedad relativa es alta. Los niveles ideales son los siguientes: menos del 35-55% de humedad relativa, pero nunca por debajo del 30% ni por encima del 60%. Asegúrese de que la temperatura de la habitación tenga un mínimo de 15°C/59°F y un máximo de 27°C/81°F.

Los sótanos o espacios reducidos deben estar secos y bien ventilados. Los espacios reducidos deben tener un mínimo de 45cm/18" desde el suelo hasta la parte inferior del soporte. En los espacios reducidos, hay que cubrir los suelos de tierra con una capa de plástico negro de 0,2mm/6-10mil para reducir los movimientos de la humedad. Las juntas deben solaparse y sellarse con cinta impermeable. Se debe mantener una ventilación perimetral cruzada del 1,5% de la superficie total, y los conductos de ventilación deben permanecer abiertos durante todo el año.

Capa base: Las láminas de polietileno resistente al deterioro (0,2 mm de grosor) son barreras contra el vapor y se necesitan para instalar un suelo flotante y para el aislamiento acústico. Hay que comprobar que la barrera de vapor se solapa lo suficiente, como mínimo 20 cm, y utilizar una cinta adhesiva de barrera de vapor adecuada para sellar el solapamiento. También se puede utilizar una capa inferior acústica, como las de caucho natural, en caso de que el ruido de las pisadas sea un problema (a veces en edificios de gran altura), pero nunca debe ser superior a 4 mm de grosor (espuma o caucho natural) y se debe aplicar sobre una barrera de vapor adecuada.

Es necesario aplicar una **barrera contra la humedad** en los siguientes contrapisos:
Contrapisos de placas de hormigón
Contrapisos en áreas húmedas, como sistemas de calefacción o habitaciones para lavandería
Suelos estructurales en espacios reducidos con ventilación
Contrapisos de hormigón ligero
Suelo radiante

Cómo abrir los empaques: Abra entre 3 y 5 paquetes cada vez, y extienda las tablas para garantizar que se mezclen bien los colores y las características de la madera antes de la instalación. Antes de la instalación, se deben revisar cuidadosamente todos los tablones. En ningún caso se deben instalar tablas dañadas o inadecuadas. **Se considera que se ha aprobado cada uno de los tablones instalados.**

Nota: Es necesario presentar las reclamaciones antes de proceder a la instalación, por lo que le rogamos que se ponga en contacto inmediatamente con su distribuidor si los tablones están dañados. Todas las reclamaciones deben hacerse por escrito y deben incluir constancia de la fecha de compra, la identidad del comprador original y el lugar de instalación. No se aplicará ninguna garantía sin esta información.

La madera es un producto natural con variaciones naturales en cuanto al color, las vetas y las características: estos aspectos NO son defectos.

Instalación con suelo radiante

Se debe comprobar el sistema de calefacción por suelo radiante antes de la instalación. Si se trata de un sistema de calefacción nuevo, se deberá probar durante dos semanas antes de la instalación, para que el exceso de humedad se evapore antes.

Se pueden utilizar **suelos de machihembrado** con sistemas de calefacción por suelo radiante en condiciones específicas y especializadas. Los sistemas de calefacción por suelo radiante pueden ser eléctricos o hidrónicos. En cualquier caso, deben establecerse ciertos parámetros antes de la instalación y durante el funcionamiento del sistema de calefacción.

Hay que apagar el **sistema de calefacción** del suelo 48 horas antes de la instalación y encenderlo una semana después de terminarlo, aumentando la temperatura paulatinamente.

El sistema de calefacción DEBE distribuir el calor uniformemente por todo el suelo. No es posible utilizar la calefacción por puntos o por zonas específicas de una planta más grande. Si se concentra demasiado calor en una zona, es posible que se deforme o se mueva el suelo técnico.

Nota: Los sistemas de calefacción por suelo radiante hidrónicos distribuyen el calor de forma más uniforme, mientras que en los sistemas eléctricos puede haber "puntos calientes". La temperatura máxima de la superficie de un suelo técnico con un sistema de calefacción por suelo radiante hidrónico es de 29°C / 84°F.

Es necesario que **el sistema de calefacción** disponga de sensores con capacidad de memoria en al menos 2 lugares. Uno de ellos debe colocarse dentro del suelo, en contacto directo con la temperatura, y otro en el exterior.

La temperatura de la superficie del **sistema de calefacción radiante eléctrico** NO debe ser superior a 27°C / 81°F.

No debe colocarse ningún revestimiento textil pesado sobre el suelo radiante. En caso de utilizar moquetas o alfombras ligeras, la temperatura bajo el revestimiento textil del suelo no debe ser superior a 27°C /81°F o a 29°C / 84°F en sistemas de calefacción hidrónica por suelo radiante.

Precaución: Los sistemas de calefacción eléctrica radiante no deben tener más de 80 vatios/m2 o 3 pies cuadrados.

NO se garantiza el uso de las siguientes especies de madera en la calefacción por suelo radiante: **Jatoba, Iroko** y maderas australianas: **Jarrah, Sydney Bluegum, Blackbutt y Spotted Gum**. NO se admitirán reclamaciones derivadas del uso de estas especies en la calefacción por suelo radiante.

Planificación de la instalación

Todos los suelos prefabricados se expanden y contraen con la humedad. Es necesario dejar espacios para la expansión en todos los lados de la habitación. **No dejar un espacio de expansión adecuado en cualquier lugar puede provocar daños en todo el suelo**.

Distribución de los tablones: coloque los tablones longitudinalmente contra la pared más larga de la habitación, empezando por la esquina que esté a mayor distancia de la entrada. Antes de la instalación, mida y planifique el suelo y calcule la anchura de la primera y la última tabla. Planifique la instalación cuidadosamente de modo que haya espacios de dilatación de al menos 15 mm. Se debe prever una distancia mínima de 50 cm entre las juntas de los extremos y las juntas de los extremos de la fila siguiente al diseñar la instalación, para garantizar que el suelo esté completamente nivelado durante toda su vida útil. Es necesario escalonar siempre las juntas de los extremos de forma aleatoria. Es importante que la anchura de los tablones de la última fila no sea de menos de 50mm/2". Se debe comprobar que la primera fila está completamente recta con un láser, ya que no es habitual que las paredes sean rectas.

Es necesario que haya un **margen de expansión** de 2mm por cada 1 metro/3', con un mínimo de 15mm/ 5/8". Es necesario que el suelo pueda expandirse en todos los umbrales, pilares, marcos de puertas y transiciones a otras superficies de baldosas o parquet. En cuanto a todos los componentes y accesorios, asegúrese de colocarlos antes de la instalación del suelo. Se recomienda colocar juntas de movimiento alrededor de los accesorios, por ejemplo, isletas de cocina o tabiques. Durante la instalación, coloque cuñas espaciadoras para que las juntas de dilatación sean uniformes.

En los **espacios más amplios** (p. ej., vestíbulos, salones de actos, pistas de baile) hay que dejar un espacio de expansión mayor, por lo que se recomienda colocar una junta de dilatación en el centro de la habitación. En el caso de las instalaciones flotantes de más de 9 m/30' de anchura o 15 m/50' de longitud, es necesario colocar una junta de dilatación a medio camino y revestirla con una moldura en forma de T.

Cómo instalar los tablones de machihembrado

El machihembrado permite unir el parquet de forma flotante, encolado o clavado al contrapiso. Si instala un suelo flotante, aplique siempre cola en el extremo superior de la ranura, incluyendo la ranura de la junta principal (extremo corto). Aplique la cola en línea continua, nunca en puntos. Si sale un exceso de cola a la superficie, se debe limpiar inmediatamente con un paño húmedo para no dañar la superficie de la tabla.

Se debe aplicar **protección contra la humedad** y, en su caso, protección acústica (si es necesario), según lo indicado anteriormente.

En los **suelos radiantes**, la barrera de vapor se debe instalar lo más cerca posible del parquet. No debe haber ningún espacio entre la barrera de vapor y el suelo para evitar que la humedad se disperse con facilidad.

Se debe instalar **el suelo** lo más cerca posible del contrapiso. NO debe haber espacios ni separación del contrapiso, ya que estos espacios pueden hacer que el suelo se seque (véase la nota anterior sobre las desviaciones y tolerancias del contrapiso).

En la primera tabla de la primera fila, el lado de la ranura da a la pared.

Hay que poner **espaciadores** entre la pared y la primera fila para lograr el espacio de expansión necesario. Utilice un láser o un nivel de cuerda para comprobar si hay desviaciones en la pared y ajuste/recorte el suelo según sea necesario para que la primera fila quede perfectamente recta.

Los **tablones** se unen con el perfil machihembrado que encaja con el extremo corto del tablón: Coloque la segunda tabla del suelo contra la primera en un ángulo de 20° a 30° aproximadamente. Cuando esté colocada, golpee firmemente hacia abajo hasta que se aplane. De este modo, se garantiza que los tablones queden unidos.

Para unir los tablones debe utilizarse un **taco de madera** para encajar la lengüeta; no se debe forzar ni golpear directamente con un martillo para unir los tablones.

Hay que dejar una distancia mínima de 50cm/20" entre las uniones principales de las tablas con la siguiente fila.

Luego de la instalación, retire los separadores y rellene las juntas visibles con un sellador o aplique un perfil por encima asegurado únicamente a la pared, como un rodapié o zócalo. No se debe fijar nunca al suelo, puesto que el suelo debe poder moverse al expandirse o contraerse bajo el perfil.

Hay que fijar los **rodapiés** directamente a la pared, y NO a las tablas del suelo. Los rodapiés no deben hacer presión sobre el suelo, ya que podría impedir el movimiento natural. (Las variaciones climáticas se disimulan fácilmente con los rodapiés).

INSTALACIONES CON ENCOLADO O CLAVADO - Instrucciones

ENCOLADO

Adhesivo

El adhesivo utilizado tiene que ser de uretano o sin base de agua, como el adhesivo de uretano para suelos de madera Bostik Best o equivalente. Es fundamental que el adhesivo sea lo suficientemente elástico como para que el suelo pueda expandirse y contraerse en función de los cambios estacionales de humedad. En ningún caso se deben utilizar adhesivos no flexibles, como clavos líquidos.

Hay que aplicar el adhesivo siguiendo las instrucciones del fabricante y utilizando una paleta de encolado adecuada. Hay que asegurarse de que la cola esté colocada entre las líneas trazadas.

Cuando esté por terminar la instalación, hay que dejar los últimos 3 tablones desmontados para poder salir de la habitación. En la mayoría de los casos, es necesario esperar 24 horas para que los adhesivos se solidifiquen.

Coloque en seco la primera hilera de suelo para reemplazar el tablero de soporte, incluyendo cortar la pieza inicial a la longitud adecuada, teniendo en cuenta la distancia de 50 cm/20" hasta la siguiente junta final y la última parte de la hilera.

Extienda el adhesivo en la parte posterior de los tablones (no en el contrapiso) e instale el piso, deslizando las ranuras sobre las lengüetas de la primera hilera que ya está instalada. Es posible que sea necesario instalar el suelo de la misma manera (pegamento en la parte posterior de la tabla) en puertas y otras aberturas. Deslice los tablones por debajo de los marcos y revestimientos de las puertas.

CLAVADO

Herramientas especiales que se necesitan

Juego de clavos
Grapadora de tachuelas para enfieltrar
Grapadora/clavadora de bordes, manual o neumática

El grosor de nuestros tablones y los elementos de fijación correspondientes:

Métrico	Imperial	Fijación
14.2mm	9/16”	11/4”- 1 1/2”
18mm	3/4”	11/2” - 2”
20mm	13/16”	
22mm	7/8”	

Es necesario que los clavos estén a aproximadamente 18mm/ 3/4" del lado de la pared (lado de la ranura) del tablón. Coloque los clavos a una distancia de entre 100mm/4" y 150mm/6". Clave la primera fila a cada 100 mm/4" o 150 mm/6" en los extremos de las lengüetas largas y a cada 50 mm/2" o 75 mm/3" en los extremos de las lengüetas cortas.

Trace una línea de tiza a lo largo de toda la pared para delimitar la línea de instalación inicial.

Instale los bloques de apoyo (trozos pequeños de suelo no utilizado) como guías. Alinee los **bloques guía** por la pared inicial sobre la línea de tiza, clavando temporalmente los bloques guía en el contrapiso.

A continuación, **mida y trace una línea de tiza** del ancho de 2 tablones. Repita el proceso para toda la superficie del suelo. Esto le servirá de guía para dividir la cola en secciones y facilitar la instalación.

Para la primera fila, alinee el lado de la lengüeta y empuje los tablones a ras de los bloques guía. Coloque el primer tablón hacia abajo, respetando el espacio de expansión adecuado entre el extremo corto del tablón y la pared. Coloque la segunda tabla deslizando la ranura en la lengüeta, y vuelva a comprobar que los extremos cortos están a ras de los bloques guía. Para la última pieza de la fila, mida la longitud teniendo en cuenta el espacio de expansión necesario y recórtela. Instale los tablones.

Utilice el sobrante de la fila anterior como primera parte de la segunda fila. Verifique que el extremo corto de la primera pieza esté al menos a 50 cm/20" del extremo corto de la fila anterior. Continúe la instalación de la siguiente tabla deslizando la lengüeta en la ranura del lado largo de la tabla de la fila anterior. Compruebe que los tablones están alineados entre sí y que no quedan espacios en las juntas. Para cerrar los espacios, utilice un taco o una barra de tracción. Una vez que se haya instalado la fila, siga con la instalación de la siguiente como se ha indicado anteriormente.

Termine la instalación **al día siguiente**, recortando la anchura de la última hilera y no olvide el espacio de expansión. Cuando se haya instalado la última hilera, retire las tablas guía de la primera hilera.

Termine la instalación volviendo a colocar o montando nuevos zócalos de un grosor suficiente para cubrir los espacios de expansión.

No deje que nadie pise el suelo hasta que hayan transcurrido 24 horas desde que se haya terminado la instalación.

INSTRUCCIONES ADICIONALES PARA INSTALACIONES CLAVADAS

Alinee los tablones de la primera fila con el lado de la ranura hacia la pared inicial y el lado de la lengüeta hacia la línea de tiza. Clave la primera fila y asegúrese de que el clavo quede bien oculto. La distancia entre los clavos y el lado de la pared (lado de la ranura) del tablero debe ser de aproximadamente 18 mm.

A continuación, clave la primera fila cada 100mm/4" a 150mm/6" en los extremos largos de la lengüeta y cada 50mm/2" a 75mm/3" en los extremos cortos de la lengüeta. Repita el procedimiento hasta el final. En la última parte de la hilera, mida la longitud teniendo en cuenta el espacio de expansión correspondiente y recórtela. Fije el tablero.

Hay que asegurarse de que los tablones estén alineados entre sí y que no queden huecos en las juntas. Para cerrar los espacios, utilice un taco o una barra de tracción. Utilice el sobrante de la última parte para comenzar la siguiente fila. Recuerde siempre medir la distancia de la primera pieza para que esté al menos a 50 cm/20" de la junta final de la pieza anterior.

Para la última hilera, recorte las tablas y no olvide calcular la distancia de expansión.

Es posible que sea necesario fijar con clavos las dos o tres últimas hileras en la pared final.

Después de la instalación

En caso de continuar con las obras, se recomienda cubrir el suelo con un material impermeable a la humedad, como láminas de polietileno (no utilice productos encerados).

Se debe tener en cuenta que la luz solar directa puede cambiar el color de la madera, por lo que se debe tener cuidado de cubrir todo el suelo.

Asegúrese de que la habitación está suficientemente ventilada para mantener una **humedad ideal, que debería estar entre el 35% y el 55%, pero nunca por debajo del 30% ni por encima del 60%.** Si la humedad es inferior al 30% o superior al 60%, puede que el suelo se mueva, que se abran espacios entre las tablas, que se ahuequen o que se agrieten. Para mantener los niveles de humedad constantes es posible que sea necesario utilizar un humidificador o un deshumidificador, sobre todo si hay calefacción radiante.

En caso de que haya polvo, se debe aspirar inmediatamente, no se debe pasar la fregona. Es posible que la humedad fije el polvo de yeso en las vetas de la madera, por lo que es muy difícil de limpiar.

Antes de encender la calefacción por suelo radiante o el aire acondicionado, se debe aclimatar el suelo durante una semana, aumentando o disminuyendo la temperatura paulatinamente.

Se recomienda instalar un sistema de protección contra las corrientes de aire en las ventanas y las entradas para que la calefacción de la habitación sea uniforme.

La garantía NO cubre los tablones agrietados o deteriorados por un calentamiento excesivo o rápido, o por no mantener los niveles de humedad recomendados.

Cuidado y mantenimiento

Este suelo de primera calidad está recubierto con un acabado **sin formaldehído, con barniz UV o con aceite UV**, y está listo para la instalación sin necesidad de ningún tratamiento especial posterior. En cualquier caso, debe tener en cuenta que los suelos de madera se desgastan progresivamente, por lo que se recomienda hacer un mantenimiento regular para proteger y preservar la superficie del suelo:

Es necesario que el ambiente de la habitación sea adecuado, con una **humedad entre el 35% y el 55%** y una temperatura de 20°-25°C/68°-77°F. Estas características en un ambiente son beneficiosas tanto para su salud como para el bienestar del parquet.

En caso de que se derrame algún líquido, se debe limpiar y secar inmediatamente. No deje que se acumule humedad en la superficie, ya que esto dañará el suelo.

Se debe realizar una **limpieza regular** con una aspiradora suave (con almohadillas de fieltro para evitar arañazos y sin cepillos giratorios), una mopa estática o una escoba suave. Se debe eliminar inmediatamente cualquier tipo de arena o suciedad, ya que pueden rayar y dañar la superficie del suelo.

Hay que **limpiar** únicamente con una fregona bien escurrida. No se debe utilizar nunca un paño húmedo. Al pasar la fregona húmeda, se debe procurar que el agua residual se evapore en un minuto. Si tarda más, la fregona tiene demasiada humedad.

También puede limpiar la superficie del suelo con una fregona húmeda o con un jabón líquido especial para eliminar manchas, grasa, huellas de zapatos, etc. No utilice nunca cera tradicional o lana de acero en el parquet barnizado. **CONSEJO: Pruebe siempre una pequeña zona oculta si utiliza por primera vez un producto de limpieza antes de utilizarlo en todo el suelo.**

La luz ultravioleta también afecta a la madera, y cambia de color si está expuesta durante mucho tiempo. No deben colocarse revestimientos para el suelo, como alfombras y felpudos, inmediatamente después de colocarlos. **Es necesario dejar que el suelo se estabilice durante unas semanas.**

Le recomendamos especialmente que ponga fieltros bajo las bases de los muebles o las patas de las sillas, etc., para proteger la superficie del suelo. También se recomienda poner una buena alfombrilla en las zonas de entrada más transitadas de los vestíbulos o pasillos para ayudar a conservar el suelo.

No se recomienda aplicar un barniz adicional.

Si la superficie lacada sufre algún daño (por ejemplo, por mover los muebles), consulte a un instalador calificado o a un comerciante que se especialice en parquet.

Si se ha instalado un suelo con acabado de aceite UV, le recomendamos que lo recubra con un producto refrescante de aceite (por ejemplo, Bona) cada 12 meses, dependiendo del estado del suelo. Siga las instrucciones del fabricante del producto antes de aplicarlo sobre el suelo. Se recomienda realizar una prueba en una zona oculta (por ejemplo, en un armario o vitrina) para comprobar que el producto es adecuado y se adhiere. CONSEJO: Al utilizar un nuevo producto de revestimiento, haga siempre una prueba en una pequeña zona oculta antes de aplicar el producto en todo el suelo.

La madera es un material natural que se expande cuando aumentan los niveles de humedad y se contrae cuando disminuyen. Este fenómeno demuestra que el suelo es un producto natural, pero también que puede sufrir deformaciones irreversibles si la temperatura y la humedad de la habitación son demasiado altas o demasiado bajas durante mucho tiempo. En particular, esto puede ocurrir si, por ejemplo, durante el invierno, la humedad relativa en una habitación con calefacción es inferior al 35% especificado. En este caso, debe instalar un humidificador de aire para evitar dañar su suelo. Puede ser necesario hacer lo mismo si la habitación tiene aire acondicionado.

ANEXO – Tipos de contrapiso

Contrapisos de madera contrachapada y compuestos

Compruebe con un medidor de humedad el contenido de humedad de un determinado tipo de madera. Las lecturas de humedad no deben ser mayores del 10%. La madera contrachapada CDX debe tener un grosor mínimo de 15mm/ 5/8" para distancias entre juntas de hasta 40cm/16" al centro, y un grosor mínimo de 18mm/ 3/4" para distancias entre juntas superiores a 40cm/16" al centro (50cm/19" como máximo). Madera OSB con un grosor mínimo de 18mm/ 3/4", con clasificación PS 2-92 o PS 1-95. Para los suelos flotantes se pueden utilizar tableros aglomerados con una densidad mínima de 18kg/40lbs.

Contrapisos de hormigón

Debe estar completamente curado, vertido al menos 2 meses antes de la instalación, y debe tener un mínimo de 0,2mm/6-10mil de polifilm entre el hormigón y el suelo. El hormigón ligero puede retener más humedad y puede tardar más en secarse hasta alcanzar un contenido de humedad aceptable.

Wood, ceramic, vinyl or tile subfloors

Debe estar bien instalado. En caso de que el contrapiso no funcione, la garantía no se aplica. Los contrapisos de madera se deben fijar con tornillos cada 150mm/6" - reemplace los paneles/tablas del contrapiso según sea necesario para evitar movimientos y crujidos.
En el caso de las baldosas cerámicas, éstas deben estar bien fijadas con una tolerancia inferior a 5mm/ 3/16" en 3m2/10 pies cuadrados. Los vinilos y las baldosas no deben tener revestimiento de uretano y deben estar bien fijados al contrapiso.