

## FLOOR LAYING

### INFORMATION NOTE

Do not store the wooden floor outside waiting for installation. Storage environments must be suitable.

### CHECKS BEFORE INSTALLATION:

#### ➤ DO NOT INSTALL THE WOODEN FLOOR IF FIXTURES ARE NOT INSTALLED

➤ Before installation make sure that the rooms are suitable, closed and the plaster is perfectly dry.

The room temperature has to be not less than 16° C (ideal 18/22° C), the relative humidity between 45% and 60% during and after the installation to ensure the good maintenance of the parquet over time. It is advisable to always contact specialized personnel for installation, especially on floors with radiant panel heating.

Before installing the wooden floor it is important to check that a vapor barrier between the regularization layer and the thermal insulation layer has been installed and to verify that the screed minimum thickness is 6 cm, at least 3 cm of which above the pipes.

➤ It is essential that the screed is well leveled (maximum tolerance of flatness 5 mm measured with a 2 meter long ruler), humidity must not exceed 2% by weight and humidity spots must not be present.

➤ Before starting the installation there are minimum drying times to be observed according to the different types of screed:

21 days for concrete screeds;

7 days for the anhydride screeds;

3-4 days for fast drying screeds (always follow the instructions of the respective manufacturers).

### GLUE-DOWN INSTALLATION

It will be the installer's responsibility to identify the most suitable adhesive after identifying the characteristics and conditions examined in the points above. In order to avoid compromising the finish paint DO NOT use alcohol or aggressive solvents to remove glue stains from the parquet.

We recommend testing before using any product on it. Perform the removal when the adhesive is fresh.

Leave adequate perimeter expansion space.

### FLOATING INSTALLATION

Leave adequate space for perimeter expansion and avoid loading with heavy weights. The harmonious and definitive appearance of the flooring also depends on the experience of the installer in mixing the boards before installation. Conditions of the substrate and the laying processes affect the stability and aesthetics of the parquet.

## MAINTENANCE AND PARQUET CLEANING

- The surface finishing is an important protection for the wooden floor. Continuous treading, if combined with a poor and incorrect periodic maintenance, can negatively affect the appearance of the wood which over time could appear opaque and impoverished.

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- To keep the wooden floor in good condition it is advisable to: remove the dust periodically, regularly clean the floor with a well wrung out cloth previously dampened with water and neutral detergent for wooden floors, treat the floor periodically with protective resins in aqueous dispersion, self-shining emulsions or repolishable products according to the type of finishing.

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- The periodicity of the protective treatment depends on the intensity of use of the floor. Our floors are painted with water-based products free from harmful substances emissions. These wooden floors are perfectly compatible with heavy treading.

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- On pre-finished water-based painted floors the use of alcohol, solvents, acids, ammonia can irreparably damage the painting. Daily/weekly maintenance must be carried out with a simple well wrung out cloth dampened with water or with suitable neutral detergents.

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- It is advisable to purchase an appropriate kit for routine maintenance, depending on the type of finishing of the parquet installed. The kit can be supplied upon specific request. We also recommend applying special felt pads to tables and chairs. If heavy objects are to be moved, remember to slide them on a felt or on heavy woolen rags.

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- **REGULATION COMPLIANT:** All the products we use for painting or for specific treatments comply with the regulations in force and are accompanied by the relevant safety data sheets (available on request).

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- **SAMPLES:** The painted and/or treated planks may differ from the samples. Being a natural product, in addition to the effect of oxidation, wood has chromatic and/or fiber differences that make the floor elements unique although the product applied is the same. At the time of supply the floor may clearly differ from that of the samples that are exposed to light and generally tend to darken and to level out.

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- Parquet treated with pigmented paints on the surface, when exposed to light, activates photo-chromatic processes that, over time, combined with wood extractives (eg: tannin in durmast oak) lead to color variations that tend to clear and honey coloured shades. The duration of this process is obviously related to the amount of light received by the parquet therefore greater color stability is achieved after a minimum of 6/8 months up to a maximum of a couple of years. Please note that for any completions orders we do not guarantee uniformity with respect to the first delivery.

### DISCLAIMER

Check the suitability of the product before installation (degree of humidity, manufacturing, finishing).  
Claims raised after the installation has begun will not be accepted by **alpa snc**.