INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

1. INFORMATION TO TAKE INTO ACCOUNT BEFORE YOU BEGIN

It is EXTREMELY IMPORTANT that you correctly read and understand the information given in these instructions before starting with the installation. As an incorrect installation, use, or maintenance of the installation may result in the cancellation of the manufacturer’s warranty.

The points listed below are part of the installer/owner’s liability:
- Carefully inspect all material prior to installation, in order to verify that it has no defects. Materials installed with visible defects are not covered by the warranty.
- Wood is a natural product that can vary in tone and fiber distribution, and has natural features that make it normal for variations to appear from one board to another. The repeatability of these variations or the consistency of the samples is not guaranteed.
- Exposure to direct sunlight or to intense artificial light: all floor coverings change over time, with an oxidation and a darkening of the wood, the floor, and the walls.

2. CONDITIONS FOR THE RECEPTION AND STORAGE OF MATERIALS

2.1. Parquet reception

All floors arrive from factory ready to be directly installed on site, not requiring any treatment before or after their installation. If not, it would be necessary to take into account the warnings below.

Upon reception on site, the parquet batches shall be checked, taking into account the following aspects: type, color, and design; quantity supplied; state (moisture content); and quality (class or appearance; moisture content of the elements; general condition and physical integrity of the elements (e.g. absence of dents on tongue-and-groove pieces). In case any observation is detected from the inspection, it shall be indicated in the documents.

This record shall be signed by the supplier and the Site Management/Client representative, confirming that the batch is satisfactory.

2.2. Moisture content of the parquet

European standards for different parquet products, establish manufacturing moisture content ranges; standard EN 13489 (multiplar parquet), section 4.5, establishes a range between 5% and 8% for different types of parquet. Wood must take into account that in practice, these moisture content ranges are not suitable for all climates and climate control conditions of the premises. We recommend that the parquet moisture content (at the premises temperature or air conditioning) be between 7% and 9%. When installing parquet over radiant floor heating, the floor shall be kept during the necessary time in order to guarantee the installation conditions. The moisture content of these materials shall be between 4% and 6% to avoid possible problems of condensation, mold, or stain of the parquet. This moisture content must not be lower than 9%.

3. PRECONDITIONS OF PREMISES

3.1. General conditions

3.1.1. Enclosure

The parquet shall be installed when the premises have outer glass enclosures, in order to prevent the entry of rainwater, frost, excessive variations in relative humidity and temperature, etc.

3.1.2. Walls and ceilings work site moisture

Walls and ceiling materials shall have a moisture content under 2.5%, except for plasters and paints, which can have up to 5%.

3.1.3. Relative humidity and temperature of the premises

Hygrothermal conditions of the premises, listed below, shall be maintained throughout the whole parquet installation process. Installation work shall not start until relative humidity conditions of the premises reach between 40-60%, and are maintained for at least 7 days. Temperature is important in the parquet bonding and finishing works.

Follow the manufacturer’s product use instructions in relation to this point. In the absence of manufacturer’s instructions, we recommend not carrying out bonding or finishing works below 50°F or above 81°F.

3.1.4. Maintenance of premises conditions

If it were necessary to use auxiliary means for the climate control of the premises, such as fans, humidifiers or dehumidifiers, space heating or air conditioning systems shall be sufficient to maintain constant the needed environmental conditions described in this document are guaranteed at all times. The manufacturer shall not be liable for faults or defects in the wood pieces originated or related to the slab, the subfloor, or the work environment.

3.2. Vapour barriers

3.2.1. Moisture content and estimation of drying time

The slab moisture content, prior to the installation of any type of wood flooring, shall be between 5% and 8%. When auxiliary means are used for forced drying of the slab (e.g. heaters), a more intense drying takes place in the upper layers and moisture remains at lower depths. Afterwards, this moisture rises through capillary action and increases again at lower depths. For heating installations or radiant floor heating, the system manufacturer recommendations shall be followed regarding this point.

3.3. Parquet auxiliary products documents

3.3.1. Sublayers

3.3.1.2. Noise reduction sheet

Depending on the needs and the project, an acoustic sheet can be used in order to achieve an improvement of reverberation and noise reduction. The sheet is made of coupled sheets that, to reduce the noise transmitted, the acoustic sheet against its back and side edges shall be coupled and also against the slabs. The noise reduction sheet is advisable in premises with high noise levels, such as commercial premises.

3.3.2. General conditions of the substrate

Substrates shall be compact, solid, flat, not too rough and absorbent. They shall also be dimensionally stable, non-compressible, dry, free of capillarity moisture; crack-free, be clean, and free from loose substances and dust.

3.2.1. Cement slabs

Cement slabs shall comply with what is indicated below.

3.2.1.1. Dosage and application

The recommended standard dosage is made up of CEM-II 32.5 UNE EN 197-1, 32.5 R UNE EN 197-2 cement and washed river sand with 4 mm maximum grain size, in a 1 to 3 proportion respectively. The mortar shall be extended with the equipment or pro cedures that guarantee a suitable resistance and porosity, especially if bonded floorings are to be installed. Specifically, smoothing procedures that generate surface accumulation of binder “fines” shall be avoided. The mortar shall have a minimum compressive strength of N 20 N/mm².

3.2.1.2. Thickness

When the cement slab is not constructed under the prescriptions for anhydrite slabs, and does not have the fibrous and other types of reinforcements in its composition, its minimum thickness shall be 2". The possibility of using other cement-based products that can significantly reduce the base thickness is considered, provided they do not undermine its mechanical properties.

In the event that the slab includes water pipes, they shall be insulated, and the recommended minimum thickness of the slab is 1 3/8” over the insulation.

3.2.2. Anhydrite slabs

Parquet flooring (in any of the systems) can also be installed on anhydrite slabs. However, for the installation of anhydrite slabs, a compressive strength of 20 N/mm² (CA-C20-F4 designation as per UNE-EN 13813:2003). Anhydrous mortar shall contain at most 0.5 per cent of moisture (for underfloor heating, 0.3%)

3.2.2.1. Cleaning the substrate

The substrate, regardless of its nature and the installation system of
the parquet that will cover it, shall be clean and free from elements that can complicate bonding, the laying of battens, or the correct board settling in floating installation systems.

3.2.2. Flatness and horizontality
The surface shall be flat and horizontal before starting the parquet installation. As a general criterion a local flatness is adopted measured with a 8” ruler, and deflections bigger than 1 mm shall not exist whatever the location and direction of the ruler. Horizontality is achieved with a 6” ruler and the level, and horizontality deviations shall not exist which are greater than 0.5% whatever the location and direction of the ruler. In parquets on battens, the slab shrinkage can compensate local flatness deviations, general flatness deviations, and horizontality deviations larger than those specified in general.

3.2.4. Substrates with lightening products (expanded clay, vermiculite, perlite)
Substrates based on lightening products absorb a great amount of moisture which is later transferred slowly and constantly, affecting wood floors. These devices shall not be used in sand-laid parquet substrates, as its low density can lead to a substantial reduction in the thickness of the parquet. As an alternative, it is recommended to use a 1” thick wet insulating sheet. Sometimes it can act as a vapor barrier and other as well as improve the overall comfort of the parquet system plus the underfloor heating. We recommend the use of insulation sheet with cement slabs, and as addition to the thickness, the use of wood substrates perpendicular to the smaller dimension. The use of light-colored narrow rooms the installation direction shall be adapted to the larger dimension of the room.

3.3.2.3. Perimeter joint
In floating installations, a perimeter joint with a minimum width of 1.5% of the larger room dimension, and of at least 10 mm if they are multilayer products and 1/2” and they are solid products. The maximum standard thickness of baseboards is 5/8”, so that for unstruck room dimensions equal or larger than 39’ 2”, the use of special baseboards shall be provided for, or expansion joints shall be carried out in contact with the floor. This joint shall also be carried in all that the elements that cross the parquet (pipes, frameworks, rigging) and in the areas of contact with carpetry elements (door frames).

3.3.2.3.3. Gluing the pieces
For glued flooring, the perimeter joint is to prevent wall surface openings, other vertical elements. This joint can be filled with flexible materials. Leave a joint perimeter of between 4 and 10 mm to the walls or any other vertical element. The use of light-colored floorboards and blind nail the first row in the locking strip in 90° angle. 8-10” distance between the nails.

3.3.3.3.3. Gluing the pieces
When using products to be tongued and grooved, apply glue all along the groove. The glue should always be applied on the top of the groove. Wood adhesives for the installation of floating laminated floors should be minimum of D3 class, according to UNE 240. Other conventional floor adhesives are not to be used here.

3.3.3.7. Installation steps
3.3.3.7.1. Tongue & groove system
1-Lay the floating sheets and the foam board. The 1st row is aligned on the right side with the female part of the groove.
2-The 1st row is aligned on the right side with the female part of the groove.
3-In order to cut the last board to the right measure it needs to be turned 180 ° and be set next to the last inserted row, so that the tabs and slots are facing the wall. The short ends will be joined together with a short piece of parquet, to be installed using a specialized tool in order to avoid damaging the panels.
4-Align the row with full precision (controlled by the ruler), then the tabs and slots correctly and check that the row goes straight.
5-Install the long row next to the wall. The right board shall be installed in the longitudinal direction. The left board shall be placed one with a slight blow until the end, and the short ends will be joined/molded together.
6-Continue using the same installation method with the following rows until the desired finish is reached. Do not forget to make sure to keep the distance in all rows between the boards, and the wall.
7-Cut the last board to the right measure it needs to be turned 180 ° and be set next to the last inserted row, so that the tabs and slots are facing the wall. The short ends will be joined together with a short piece of parquet, to be installed using a specialized tool in order to avoid damaging the panels. The last board shall be placed one with a slight blow until the end, and the short ends will be joined/molded together.
8-Continue using the same installation method with the following rows until the desired finish is reached. Do not forget to make sure to keep the distance in all rows between the boards, and the wall.
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3.3.2.2. Gluing the boards
To trim the end of each row, pieces of any length can be used, however, in intermediate segments, measures shorter than the minimum provision of the floorboard.
3.3.2.6. Existing textile floors
Similar situations.

3.3.3.3.1. Perimeter joints
For glued flooring, the perimeter joint is to prevent Wall surface openings, other vertical elements. This joint can be filled with flexible materials. Leave a joint perimeter of between 4 and 10 mm to the walls or any other vertical element. It is thus necessary that the above points have been checked and taken well into account.

3.3.2.3. Perimeter joint
In floating installations, a perimeter joint with a minimum width of 1.5% of the larger room dimension, and of at least 10 mm if they are multilayer products and 1/2” and they are solid products. The maximum standard thickness of baseboards is 5/8”, so that for unstruck room dimensions equal or larger than 39’ 2”, the use of special baseboards shall be provided for, or expansion joints shall be carried out in contact with the floor. This joint shall also be carried in all that the elements that cross the parquet (pipes, frameworks, rigging) and in the areas of contact with carpetry elements (door frames).

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% For anhydrite-bound screed moisture content must be less than 0.5
parquet surface never exceeds 81ºF.

The system power must be regulated so that the temperature of the
3.3.4.5. Working temperature
underfloor heating, should be at least of 0.17 m².ºC/W (square
metres centigrade degree / Wattio).

The heat resistance of the parquet and sub layers altogether, that
counted as the conduction pipes of the system
3.3.6. Specifications for the installation in areas with
underfloor heating system pipes
For installations with this kind of heating system, 5 mm expansion joint between Wood and Pipes are necessary. Please follow these
instructions:

4.1. Provisional parquet protection
Placement must be planned in advance, so it should start with the
4.2. Conditioning rooms
Wood and its derive materials are hygroscopic, that is, they
absorb or release humidity from or to the environment according to
hygroscopic conditions (humidity and temperature) in the
environment.
The parquets finishing (varnish, oil, dye, stain, etc.) is only
a relative protection from hygroscopic imbalance. High relative
environmental humidity (above 60% for more than 15 days), may
cause the pavement to absorb and excess of moisture. Low relative
environmental humidity in rooms (less than 40%) for the same period of
time, may cause an excessive loss of moisture in pavement.

It is necessary to plan in advance the conditions of the rooms
(ventilation, heating, protection against direct sunlight, etc.) so the
parquet is not exposed to temperature and moisture imbalances, and their
subsequent changes in dimension.

4.3. Inspection with the customer
Once the installation is completed, inspection with the customer
will be carried out. The parquet will be given a general inspection and
Care Instructions Manual. Inspect the parquet by standing up with
natural light behind the observer. Do not use corner lamps nor
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4.4. Maintenance and Care Instructions
Upon completion of the installation, the company in charge of it
will provide the contractor or customer a manual or instructions for
flooring use and maintenance.

4.5. Before its First Use
We recommend applying AQUAOIL before its first use following the manufacturer’s instructions for floors with NATURE or NATURE PLUS
finish.

5. CLEANING AND MAINTENANCE
Manual for the flooring production, made by AQUAOIL state-of-the-art technology in order to make the most of this wood exclusive product
special features. Parquet is the flooring par excellence. Parquet flooring improves with time but requires constant but easy care in order to keep looking new and scratch-free. Parquet is always a good investment because of its resistance over time. Indeed, it is always
trendy, admits a wide range of finishes and makes your house look
mainly if it is a heavy furniture. Be careful when choosing the place of a furniture: lift it, do not drag it over the floor.

-Do not use heavy-soled shoes, especially if they are wet or have residues
such as gravel or mud. Consider placing a doormat to clean dirt and
dirt from shoes before entering the house. You may also consider using
carpet runners in any other area. Special care is recommended when using shoes (for example, high-heels may damage the floor).

-1-Avoid knocks and scraps with hard objects.
-2-Use felt pads under furniture legs to avoid scratching the floor,
maintaining it. It is a heavy furniture. Be careful when choosing the place of a furniture: lift it, do not drag it over the floor.

-3-Clean and dry liquid spills immediately to avoid moisture
damaging. As air isolates temperature and delays the spread of it
towards the joints. If moisturizing is needed, you may apply AQUAOIL following

4-Changes in environmental humidity can cause contraction (when
diminishing humidity) and expansion (when increasing humidity).
These changes may damage the floor if some precautions are not taken. Keep humidity at a constant level to avoid them, as these
changes may cause black stains, cracks, thickness swelling, and
warping. To prolong the beauty of the flooring, we recommend to keep environmental humidity conditions a uniform level.

5- In rooms where the parquet is laid, keep temperature at 68ºF.
6- To ensure healthy atmospheric conditions, make sure that relative
humidity is kept between 40% and 60%, as recommended by
the World Health Organization.

6. For doing so, keep rooms ventilated, control abrupt changes in the
heating, and protect the parquet from direct sunlight exposure.

6.1. Cleaning
Dry cleaning: Laminated flooring can be cleaned using a soft broom, dust mop or vacuum cleaner. If a wet cleaning is necessary, use a damp mop or a dust mop.

Wet cleaning: Cleaning the flooring regularly with RMA SOAP satin detergent for varnished floors, in order to clean it and preserve it.

Intensive cleaning: For major soiling, use regularly CLEAN GREEN ACTIVE for an intensive cleaning of your flooring. In areas where the flooring will be exposed to scraps and scratches more frequently, we recommend RMC UNIVERSAL MAINTENANCE OIL VOC FREE PURE, after the use of CLEAN GREEN ACTIVE.

NATUR finishing
Before its First Use we recommend applying AQUAOIL before its first use following the manufacturer’s instructions for floors with NATURE or NATURE PLUS finish.

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