

## WOOD LAYING INSTRUCTIONS

### PACKAGING AND SUPPLY

#### PACKAGES

Bisazza Wood is supplied in cardboard boxes sealed with shrink-wrap polyethylene. Each box contains 12, 6 or 2 elements of the same shape and colour, separated by a protective film.

All packages are stacked onto pallets and wrapped with shrink-wrap cover.

#### ANNEXED DOCUMENTS

The **Product data sheet**, these **Laying and Maintenance Instructions** and the Declaration of Performance (**DoP**) - as required by Regulation (EU) no. 305/2011 (CTR) - are provided in an envelope attached onto the side of the pallet.

In the case of composite decorations consisting in more than one size and/or colours, the **Laying plan** will be provided in the same envelope.

### TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND PRESERVATION OF THE MATERIAL

During transport the packages must be protected from atmospheric agents, therefore the use of transport vehicles without adequate protection (open body lorries) is not recommended.

Packages should be stored in a covered, dry place, in horizontal position. They should not be in direct contact with the ground nor exposed to direct sunlight. Packages should be kept at a temperature between 16 and 23°C and the relative humidity of the air should be between 45 and 65%.

Storing the material in warehouses in which the substrate or plaster is still drying is absolutely not recommended.

Before laying, the packaged product should be left in the room it is to be laid in for 2/3 days, so that it becomes conditioned to the room's humidity and is more stable when laid. The material must be stored horizontally in a dry place and not in direct contact with the ground. The packages must be opened only when it is time to lay the contents and gradually as laying proceeds. If the goods are inspected before laying, the packages must be sealed again.

Before opening the packages and laying, please check that:

- the external window fittings are perfectly installed and have glass panes and frames;
- the walls are finished and dried and their moisture content is below 2% (which must be measured with a suitable hygrometer);
- the temperature of the rooms is between 16 and 23°C and the Relative Environmental Humidity is between 45 and 65%;
- the electrical and hydraulic systems are completely finished and tested.

### PREPARATION OF THE SUBSTRATE

The two-layer Wood elements must be laid on dry, clean, compact, flat screed that is not crumbling and is free from fissures. The screed may be made of cement (traditional, self-levelling, quick-drying or with suitable reinforcing fibres). A suitable **vapour barrier** must be present under the screed. Wood can also be laid on screeds with embedded heating - in this case the vapour barrier must be under the system's thermoinsulating panels. The thickness of the substrate must be between 5 and 7 cm for traditional screed and between 3 and 4 cm above the pipes for screeds with floor heating.

Wood flooring can also be laid on dry embedded heating, on wood substrates or on existing floors. Laying on anhydrite screed is not recommended. To proceed with laying on this kind of substrate please contact our technical office.

The substrate must be prepared correctly, with suitable cuts or **contraction joints** near thresholds, between pillars and every 20-25 m<sup>2</sup> in the case of large surfaces. The joints must be obtained by cutting into the screed to a depth of about 1/3 of the total thickness, taking care not to cut the underlying welded mesh (if there is one). If there are no contraction joints, the superficial tensions of the underlying substrate may cause the parquet to bend and/or rise. If there are any **structural joints** they should be reproduced on the screed and the floor.

N.B.: THE HUMIDITY OF THE SUBSTRATE MUST BE MEASURED WITH A SUITABLE CARBIDE METHOD HYGROMETER and must comply with the values below.

Humidity percentage	Type of substrate
< 1.5%	cement screed with floor heating
< 2.0%	cement screed without floor heating
< 0.2%	anhydrite screed with floor heating
< 0.5%	anhydrite screed without floor heating
< 4%	wooden substrate

Before laying, if there is a floor heating and/or cooling system, the **system must be tested** and the "thermal shock" achieved. This must be documented in a report to be requested from the installing technician. In the case of floor cooling systems ensure there are no "dew points". Floor installers must check the conditions above are met before proceeding with laying operations.

### LAYING

Wood is suitable exclusively for laying with glue. Laying must be carried out by professional tile layers and in compliance with the responsibility criteria listed in the UNI 11265:2007 standard and the evaluation criteria contained in the UNI CEN/TS 15717 standard.

The point from which to start laying must be carefully chosen depending on the size of the elements, the shape of the room and the geometry of the decorations. You should consider the pattern the parquet is to form in aesthetic and in functional terms. Entrances, the direction that rooms are crossed in and natural light sources affect the overall appearance of the floor, which is why a **laying project** for the various rooms (prepared with technically skilled professionals) is always necessary. The quantities of supplied material are calculated according to the **fixing plan** prepared with the **Bisazza App**. This means that, in order to have enough material, it is necessary to follow the laying pattern established in the order phase and delivered with the pallet.

Having checked the conditions of the substrate and of the environment as described above, the surface of the screed must be pre-treated with a suitable **primer** (a specific product is necessary if floor heating is present).

Spread the glue on the substrate with a wide-toothed spatula and proceed with laying the Wood elements, locking them with the supplied joining slats. The joining slats must be cut on the building site and **should not be glued**. A 8/10 mm gap along the outer walls and around any internal pillars or walls should be left. This gap will be covered when the skirting board is attached. The recommended products to use are **one component polyurethane glues** suitable for laying wooden floors, in compliance with the manufacturer's instructions. The product must not be plastered.

Wood elements may have slight differences in size within the range of manufacturing tolerance. This is not a valid reason for filing a complaint. A natural product such as Wood is characterised by various kinds of growth, different fibre patterns, knots, colour shades, etc., so we recommend combining elements from different packages, in order mix the various tones, fibre patterns and colours. In this way the achieved overall effect is even and balanced.

Use wipes suitable for painted wooden floors to promptly clean any **glue patches** before they dry, to prevent damage to the floor's finish. After laying, wait until the glue has attached fully before walking on the surface, then use a vacuum cleaner with parquet brush head to clean the floor.

## LAYING SUGGESTIONS

### HEXAGONAL ELEMENTS

#### 1 - STARTING FROM THE WALL

After identifying the wall most suitable to start laying operations, cut some elements in half and lay the cut side against the wall, leaving an 8/10 mm gap as described above (fig. 1.1). Proceed with laying the whole elements, locking them using the specific slats (fig. 1.2).

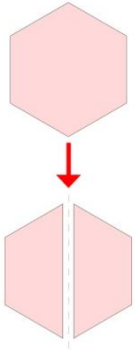


fig. 1.1

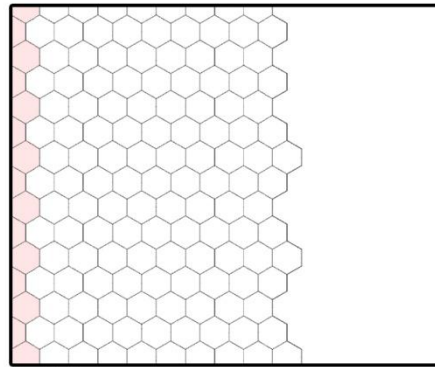


fig. 1.2

#### 2 - STARTING FROM THE MIDDLE OF THE ROOM

Find the centre of the room by tracing the diagonals and the medians with the aid of a laser tracer.

Use a metal straight edge as a base to glue the first line of elements along the median, checking they are as close as needed and that there are no fissures in the joints (figure 2.1). Wait until the first line of elements is stable and continue, laying the rest of the floor according to the instructions above (fig. 2.2).

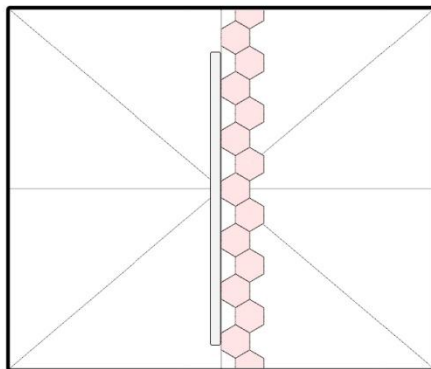


fig. 2.1

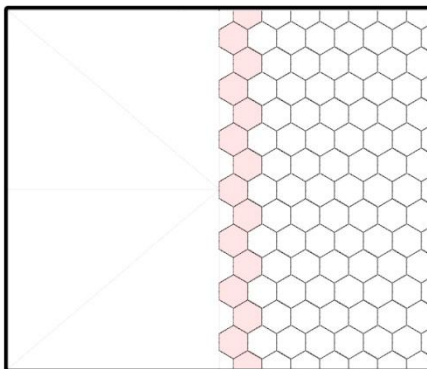


fig. 2.2

### SQUARE ELEMENTS

#### 3 - STARTING FROM THE WALL

After identifying the wall most suitable to start laying operations, lay the elements against the wall, leaving an 8/10 mm gap as described above (fig. 3.1). Proceed with laying the rest of the floor, locking the elements with the specific slats and with an eye on joint alignment and on the position of the veining - the tiles must have veining directions at right angles to obtain the "diamond" effect (figures 3.2 and 3.3).



fig. 3.1

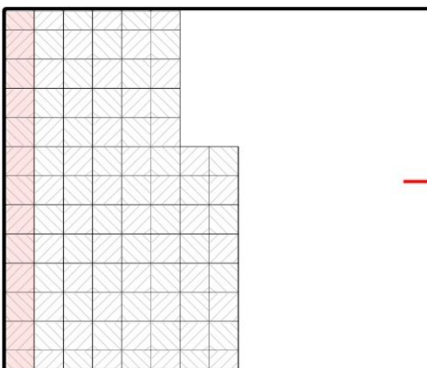


fig. 3.2

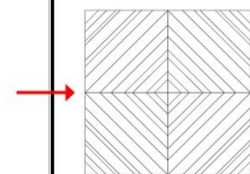


fig. 3.3

#### 4 - STARTING FROM THE MIDDLE OF THE ROOM

Find the centre of the room by tracing the diagonals and the medians with the aid of a laser tracer. Start from the identified centre, glueing a line of squares along one of the medians with a metal straight edge and locking the elements with the specific slats (look at figure 4.1). Wait until the line is fully stable before laying the rest of the floor. To obtain the "diamond" effect, the elements must be laid with the veining directions at right angles (figures 4.2 and 4.3).

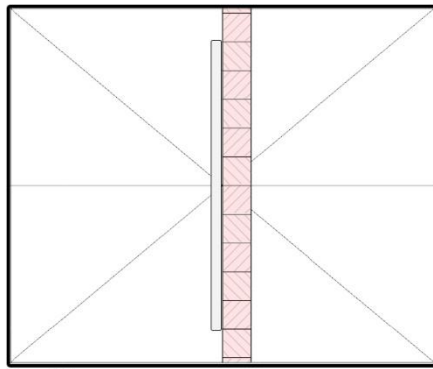


fig. 4.1

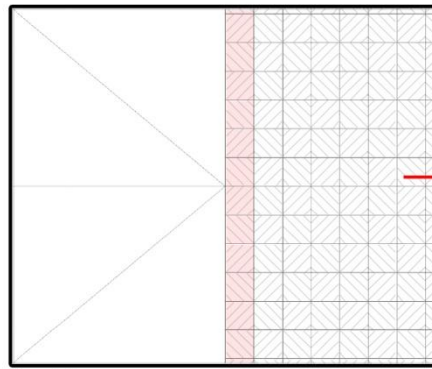


fig. 4.2

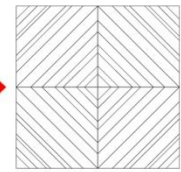


fig. 4.3

## BLOCKS, PLANKS AND MIXED COMPOSITIONS

For all compositions that are the result of patterns made with different alternating sizes or made from joining multiple sizes, we recommend to always start from the middle of the main room, as in the examples described above, tracing the diagonals and the medians and using a metal straight edge to lay the elements along the centre line. Wait for the first lines of elements to be fully glued before laying the rest of the floor.

## LAYING NEXT TO CEMENTILES - BISAZZA CEMENT TILES

### surfaces in contact on one side – square elements (figure 5.1a)

When dealing with square elements, the Cementiles should be laid first, using 2mm tile spacers and flanking a line of dry laid Wood elements against the perimeter in order to guarantee joint alignment. Wait for the cement tiles to have fully dried after washing, until the recommended humidity conditions are reached (please read PREPARATION OF THE SUBSTRATE). A portable dehumidifier is recommended in the rooms (to speed up drying). Before laying the wooden elements, check the thickness of the floor with Cementiles and make sure the wooden elements are at the same height. If they are not, apply a skim coat to level the surface and wait for it to dry. Ensure the conditions of the substrate and the environment are suitable before treating the screed with primer. Make sure the cement tiles are not stained in the process.

Next, glue the wood elements, starting against the cement tiles and leaving a 2 mm gap (use a spacer of even thickness to achieve this).

Lay the rest of the floor on the area of interest and leave an 8/10 mm gap along the side walls.

Finish off the gap between the wood and the cement tiles with cement plaster, a specific coloured acrylic sealant or suitably shaped profiles. In case of cement plaster, before applying, protect the wooden surface to avoid damage.

### surfaces in contact on one side – exagonal elements (figure 5.1b)

When dealing with exagonal elements, Wood elements should be laid before the Cementiles. Check the thickness of both products and make sure the wooden elements are the same height as the Cementiles. If they are not, apply a skim coat to level the surface. Make sure the conditions of the substrate as well as of the environment are suitable before treating the screed with primer and before laying the wooden elements. Wait for the glue to dry and the floor to be fully stable before starting to lay the cementiles. Protect the wooden surface, before carrying out the final treatments on the Cementiles.

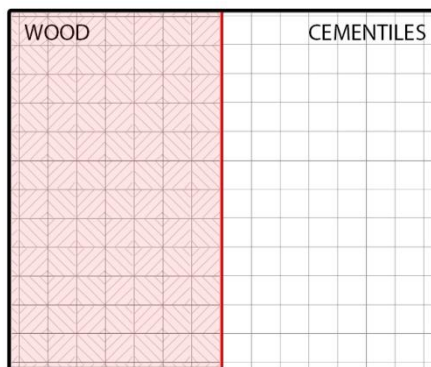


fig. 5.1a

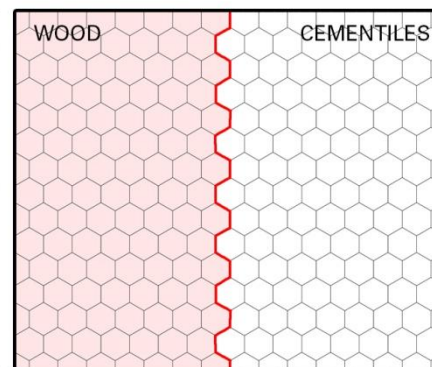


fig. 5.1b

## carpets (figure 5.2)

We do not recommend laying Wood carpets inside Cementile floors or floors with other rigid materials because the wood's natural dilation may damage the floor. Cementile carpets may be laid inside Wood floors following the instructions below.

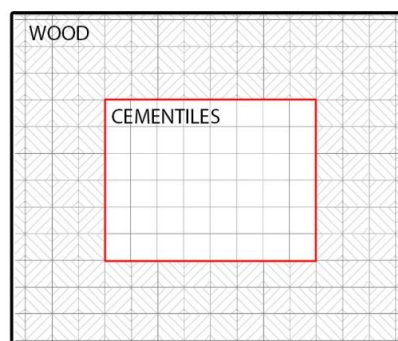


figura 5.2

## Laying Wood after Cementiles

Establish the position of the carpet inside the room.

Lay the Cementiles cement tiles using 2 mm plus-type tile spacers. The outside should be flanked with a line of dry laid Wood elements in order to align the joints. Complete Cementile laying with the required treatments and proceed to laying the wooden floor, measuring the height achieved with the Cementile floor and, if necessary, skim coating as described above.

## Laying Wood before Cementiles

Establish the position of the carpet inside the room.

Make a prior evaluation of the different thickness of the two products, considering that the thickness of the glue for wood will be approximately 1 mm, whereas the glue for the Cementiles will be at least 3 mm thick. If required, skim coat as described above. Lay the wooden floor, using lines of dry laid tiles inside the area of the carpet in order to align the joints (figure 6.1). Wait for the glue to dry and the floor to be stable before applying the cement tiles. Protect the wooden surface before carrying out the final treatments on the Cementiles (figure 6.2).

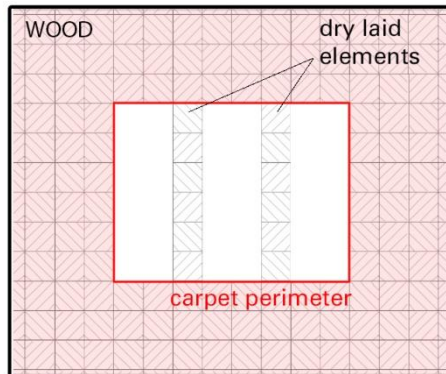


fig. 6.1

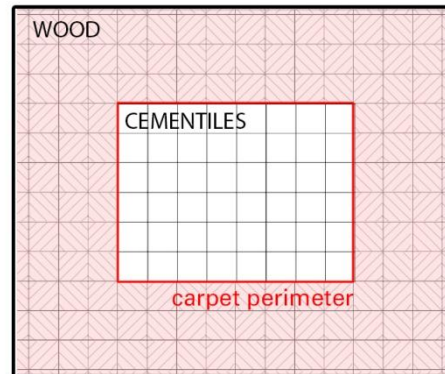


fig. 6.2

The suggestions described above are to be considered purely examples and may not be suitable for individual, specific cases.

## LAYING IN BATHROOMS

Wood can be laid in bathrooms with the exception of surfaces in direct contact with water or submerged (e.g. shower trays and bathtubs).

The shower tray must be appropriately sealed and the slope must be slanted away from the wooden floor.

Sanitaryware should be wall hung and waste pipes should go through the wall and not the floor.

## FIELDS OF APPLICATION

Floors in indoor residential environments.

Floors in indoor medium traffic commercial environments.

Floors with floor heating and cooling systems in which the temperature of the water inside the pipes must not exceed 28°C.

Floor for rooms such as kitchens and bathrooms, complying with the required values of relative environmental temperature.

NOT SUITABLE FOR EXTERIORS.

## MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS

### ROUTINE CLEANING

Vacuum clean using parquet brush.

Clean with a neutral detergent suitable for painted wooden floors, diluted in water according to the manufacturer's instructions, using a well-wrung cloth (preferably cotton).

### BATHROOMS

After using the shower and/or bath or any other devices that create a high level of humidity, air the room to restore the correct environmental conditions. Failure to do this means that over time the floor may be damaged beyond repair.

### KITCHENS

Promptly remove the most damaging kind of soiling (tomato sauce, red and white wine, coffee, oil, alcohol, aggressive detergents such as bleach, ammonia, limescale remover, vinegar) with a damp, non-abrasive cloth without rubbing. If cooking causes alterations in the temperature and humidity conditions, restore the right conditions by airing the room well.

### PERIODICAL CLEANING

Three/four times a year, after cleaning the floor as described above and waiting until completely dry, polish with wax diluted 1:10 (1 part wax and 10 parts water) using a cotton cloth.

If the floor is of the SUGAR colour, we recommend using a detergent and polish containing white pigments.

IMPORTANT: NEVER USE STEAM-CLEANING DEVICES

## RECOMMENDED PRODUCTS

Routine cleaning: Fila Cleaner

Periodical cleaning: Fila Parquet Wax