



## Installation instructions for REAL FLOOR solid floor boards from 20 mm thick

Important instructions must be followed without fail!

Please observe the following installation and maintenance instructions to enjoy your solid floor decking for a long time. If you find any deficiencies before installation, please only proceed with the installation but check with your dealer. The processing of defective slats closes the possibility of later claims.

The installation of wooden floors should only follow the completion of rough work (e.g. bricklaying, tiling, etc.). The air humidity should be approximately 55% at 18°C.

The ties must only be opened from the reinforcing strips immediately before laying.

### BASE

Suitable substrates are OSB boards (min. 22 mm), chipboards (min. 22 mm) on a solid cement screed, wooden grating or old wooden floors. Solid floors must not be laid on underfloor heating.

The maximum grid spacing depends on the thickness of the wooden floor:

From 20 mm max. 50 cm, from 26 mm max. 60 cm. The grates (depending on the load in the thickness of 40-60 mm) must be carefully aligned and firmly bonded to the subfloor.

The moisture content of the grating is 8-10%.

If the moisture content of the concrete or cement screed is higher (more than 1.5%) or if the building is expected to be more humid (new construction or up to 5 years old), a foil is laid under the wooden grid in a "bathtub" manner, with an overlap of at least 20 cm. Insulation can be used between the slats, leaving a minimum of 5 mm clearance between the insulation and the boards.

Insulation is automatically placed in rooms that are not under the basement.

When laying on old wooden floors, the orientation of the new slats is laid crosswise. The old floor must be level, and significant irregularities must be smoothed or sanded. Moving surfaces must be reinforced.

### DILATATION

To reduce the formation of joints, REAL FLOOR floors are dried very carefully to about 10%.

To move floors in increased humidity, an expansion gap of 12-15 cm between the wall and the floor must be created. The expansion gap must be created around any solid obstacles (heating pipes, columns, etc.). Transition profiles cover expansion gaps at doorways, stair treads, and landings.

In large rooms, the expansion gaps are created as follows: in the longitudinal direction of the slats over 15 m and in the transverse direction over 8 m.

## INSTALLATION

Tools and accessories

For laying solid floors, you need the following:

- a spirit level
- saw
- hammer (min. 500 g)
- tape measure
- stop ruler
- clamping iron
- drill
- angle
- pencil
- nails or screws
- suitable glue
- wedges

Eventually, other accessories:

Foil, transition profiles, heater rings, skirting boards, silicone. REAL FLOOR solid floors can be joined with screws.

## PROCEDURE

The deck is attached with the groove towards the wall. Wedges are placed between the planks in the first row and the wall on all 3 sides to ensure a 12-15 mm expansion.

The first row is first laid dry and levelled with string. Eventually, the course of the curved wall is marked on the slats and cut off in this way. Make sure that the slats lie at right angles. Glue the transverse sides together with glue. Apply glue to the bottom of the transverse groove, do not put it in the groove of the longitudinal joint. If glue appears on the surface, wipe it off immediately with a damp cloth. Then firmly join the slats of the first row with screws (12-15 mm from the edge). The head of the fastener must be countersunk and sealed with hard wax (choose a colour slightly darker than the wood). The last slat of each row is tightened with mounting iron. The cut-off piece is used at the start of each subsequent row, with a minimum overlap of 50 cm between rows. Make sure that each cross joint lies firmly on the grid. The pieces are joined with a stopping ruler and hammer and screwed at an angle of 45° from the top of the tongue into the pre-drilled holes (3,5 mm). Before joining, each slat must be tightened firmly by wedging or 'third hand'. The last row is cut to the required width. Here, too, an expansion of 12-15 mm is maintained.

## HEATING PIPES

In the case of heating pipes, a hole must be pre-drilled, which must be at least 20 mm larger.

## BORING

Wooden door frames are easily cut. The floor pieces are then inserted under the door frame. U metal frames, the expansion gap is filled with acrylic sealant.

## **SKIRTING BOARDS**

Floor mouldings cover expansion joints and are mounted on the wall, not the floor. For each REAL FLOOR floor, original solid wood skirting boards are also produced.

## **SURFACE FINISH**

REAL FLOOR solid floorboards are supplied without a finish.

## **CLEANING, MAINTENANCE AND ROOM CLIMATE**

If you have decided to treat your floors with products from the OSMO range - natural oils and waxes, you have obtained a visually perfect and, in terms of use, the best possible surface.

Clean OSMO -coated floors according to the instructions in the brochure entitled "Your wooden floor - Care and cleaning". If the slats are dirty, they are easily cleaned with a damp cloth, but not with a wet one. Add OSMO Wisch-Fix No. 8016 to the water. The water must be wiped off immediately with a dry cloth. Large spots and dirt are removed with OSMO Wax Maintenance and Cleaner No. 3029. Scratches are removed with polishing cotton wool dipped in "Wax Maintenance". After drying, the area is re-polished with a microfibre mop floor cleaning kit. Large areas are machine cleaned using a white pad (1l is sufficient for approx. 100m<sup>2</sup> = 2 tablespoons per 1m<sup>2</sup>).

### **Ongoing maintenance in private housing:**

An OSMO Spray Mop, broom or vacuum cleaner is sufficient for normal maintenance. The floor can also be mopped using the Floor Cleaning Kit with a damp cloth (water with OSMO Wisch-Fix). The water is wiped off immediately so it cannot penetrate the joints. Large spots are removed with OSMO Wax Maintenance and Cleaner and then re-polished. Highly stressed spots are treated with "Wax Maintenance" only. If floor refurbishment is required, recoat the area with OSMO Hard Wax Oil. As a rule, 1 coat is sufficient. The coating is applied to a dry and clean surface. Renovation can also be done locally.

### **Continuous maintenance in public areas (offices, shops, schools, restaurants)**

Daily maintenance - or as required, is carried out by wet maintenance (not wet!). Wisch-Fix maintenance agent is added to the water, and the floor is wiped dry immediately to prevent moisture from getting into the joints.

Approximately once a week - or as required - the dry floor is maintained with "Wax Maintenance and Cleaner". It is lightly sprayed over the surface, and machine rubbed: with coarse brushes and rubbed: with a red pad. After drying, it is re-polished (by machine: with fine brushes and rubbed: with a white pad.

Approximately 1-2 times a year - or as required, the cleaned and dry surface is treated directly with "Hard Wax Oil". Only damaged areas can be treated! Furniture should be provided with pads or felt, especially tables and chairs, to prevent scratches. In the case of wheeled chairs, a pad must be used. Use a sufficiently large cleaning zone (min. 1 m long and 0.8 m wide) when entering the room from the outside.

In the case of dense woods such as Jatoba, Merbau... treatment with OSMO Pure Colourless Wax is preferred.

## ROOM CLIMATE

Please follow these instructions without fail!

The correct room climate for the wood material and for your comfort is a relative humidity of 50-65% and a temperature of 20°C. This should be especially considered during the heating season, or a humidifier should be installed.

Beechwood reacts very strongly to small or large changes in humidity compared to other woods.



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# Declaration of performance

## No 1393-CPR-0929

Product type identification code: Wood tongue and groove flooring

Type: *Wooden flooring - solid wood parquet with tongue and groove according to EN 13342:2013*

Wood species: *Merbau, Teak Jawa, TeakBarma, Rosewood, Oak, Ash.*

Intended Use: *Wood flooring - solid exotic and softwood parquet with tongue and groove with no finish for interior use.*

Distributor: *AU-MEX spol. s.r.o. Podebradska 574/40, Prague 9 – Vysocany, 190 00*

System for assessing and verifying the stability of properties: *System 3*

Notified body: *Výzkumný a vývojový ústav dřevařský, Praha, s.p., OS 1393, determined the product type based on a type test according to System 3 and issued Type Test Report 1393-CPR-0929*

Basic characteristics	Feature	Harmonised technical specification
Reaction to fire	D <sub>fl</sub> -s1	EN 13501-1
Formaldehyde emissions	≤ 0,124 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	EN 717-1
Pentachlorophenol (PCP) content	≤ 5 ppm	CEN/TR 14823
Thickness tolerance	0,2 mm	EN 13647
Deviation length	-0,6 mm	EN 13647
Width in. deviation	0 mm	EN 13647
Strength limit	NPD	EN 1533
Slip resistance	NPD	CEN/TS 15676
Thermal conductivity	NPD	EN ISO 10456 EN 12664
Biological durability	Třída 1	EN 335-1 EN 335-2

Declared properties	Declared rank	Classification or test procedure
Moisture	9,5%	EN 13183-1

NPD = no declaration

The product properties are in accordance with the properties given in the tables. This declaration of performance is issued under the sole responsibility of the importer.

Signed on behalf of the importer:

Prague 19.11.2014

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(Place and date of issue)

  
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Šárka Hanzalová - Managing Director

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Name, position and signature