

## planeo Parquet Flooring - Noble Wood Herringbone with UniZip technology

### Preparatory measures, substrates and general instructions

#### Preparation

**Before opening the packages, leave them to acclimatise until they have adjusted to room temperature. Store them unopened and lying flat on the ground for approx. 48 hours (in winter 3–4 days) (Fig. 1).** Do not store the packages in front of damp or freshly wallpapered walls. Before you install the flooring, outer doors and windows must be installed and all painting and decorating work must be finished. The room temperature must be approx. 20°C (at least 15°C), and the relative humidity must be approx. 30–65 per cent.

planeo Parquet Flooring - Noble Wood Herringbone are primarily made of wood. Their special product structure and click connection technology allow planeo Parquet Flooring - Noble Wood Herringbone to be laid floating and without glue. As a natural raw material, wood has properties that continue to be present when used in wood flooring. Sunlight and even intense artificial light can cause it to change in colour. Wood also has hygroscopic properties, which means it can absorb (and release) moisture and reacts with swelling (and shrinkage). If the relative humidity in the room is very low, for example, and the planeo Parquet Flooring - Noble Wood Herringbone shrinks, this can lead to slight cracks in the top layer, joint formation, deformation, creaking noises, or similar. This is all considered normal within the scope of typical wood properties and therefore does not represent a defect in the product.

The subfloors must be considered ready-to-lay in accordance with the generally accepted rules of technology taking into account VOB (German Construction Contract Procedures), Part C, DIN 18 356 »Parquetry work« or DIN 18 365 »Floor covering work« respectively. Therefore, they must be dry, even, solid and clean. Any substrate unevenness of three or more millimetres for each initial metre and two or more millimetres for each subsequent continuous metre must be evened out according to DIN 18 202, table 3, line 4 (Fig. 2). We recommend consulting technical information sheet 02 from the Zentralverband für Parkett und Fußboden-technik (Central Association for Parquet Flooring and Flooring Technology) and the BEB (German Federal Association of Screed and Floor Covering).

The residual humidity, measured using the CM method, of mineral substrates must be no more than 2 per cent (1.8 per cent for underfloor heating) and that of anhydrite screeds must be a maximum of 0.5 per cent (0.3 per cent for underfloor heating) (Fig. 3). The limit values when carrying out the CRH method are 80 per cent relative humidity for unheated screeds and 75 per cent relative humidity for heated screeds (TKB briefing sheet 18; DIN EN 17668). For installation over underfloor heating systems or underfloor heating systems with cooling function, separate information sheets are available.

0.2 mm thick PE film (SD value  $\geq 75$  m) must be laid out on all mineral substrates (except poured asphalt screed) as a vapour barrier (Fig. 4). The strip edges must overlap by at least 20 cm and the overlapping edges must be masked off at the sides. Alternatively, you can use planeo insulating underlay with an integrated moisture-resistant barrier. In rooms that are not above a cellar and foundations, the currently valid building conditions require that the owner of the building provide a barrier against damage to the base plate due to moisture from the ground, in accordance with the DIN 18 195 directive. Textile flooring such as carpet or needle fleece must be removed not only for technical reasons, but for hygiene reasons, too (Fig. 5).

planeo flooring can be laid on existing surfaces, such as ceramic tiles and boards or stone floors, so long as the old flooring is firmly bonded and there are no loose areas. You should also spread out a PE film (SD value  $\geq 75$  m) on these subfloors as a separating layer (Fig. 6).

On existing PVC, wooden planks, wood-based boards, OSB boards, prefabricated screed, etc., no vapour barrier must be used (Fig. 7 + 8).

If the floor area is longer or wider than 10 m (Fig. 9), you must provide an expansion joint. Cover this with a transition profile. It is also important to provide these joints between two adjacent rooms, in doorways (Fig. 10), passageways and rooms with a lot of angles. Always use a jointing profile for clean transitions to adjacent, lower areas or floor coverings and an end profile next to higher adjacent thresholds, tiles or the like. Give stairs a clean finish with the stair edge profile.

**planeo Parquet Flooring - Noble Wood Herringbone with UniZip technology are not suitable for installation in humid/wet rooms (bathrooms, saunas, swimming pools, etc.).**

All planeo floorings are suitable for installation in home conservatories (Fig. 11). Shading and ventilation systems must be used to avoid strong sunlight and prevent the flooring from heating up. It is important to maintain a suitably consistent temperature for the living space all year round. The surface temperature of the floor must not permanently exceed 29°C – see separate briefing note.

With all floating planeo flooring, we recommend installing any heavy objects or fitted furniture (such as kitchens or kitchen islands) prior to laying the flooring and only laying it up to just below the skirting (Fig. 12).

Before installation, check all planks in daylight for recognisable faults and damages, as well as colour and structure (Fig. 13).

Arrange the planks before laying so that you achieve the floor pattern and colour you want (Fig. 14). You cannot make a claim for any products you have already installed.

The planeo flooring is generally installed floating, without glue. If you want to glue down your floating planeo Parquet Flooring - Noble Wood Herringbone, particularly to minimise the possible creaking noises and joint formation described above, please refer to the separate briefing sheet on this (Fig. 16). planeo Parquet Flooring - Noble Wood Herringbone can also be installed with full-surface bonding using an approved adhesive as an alternative to floating installation (Fig. 15) – separate briefing sheet.

## planeo Parquet Flooring - Noble Wood Herringbone with UniZip technology

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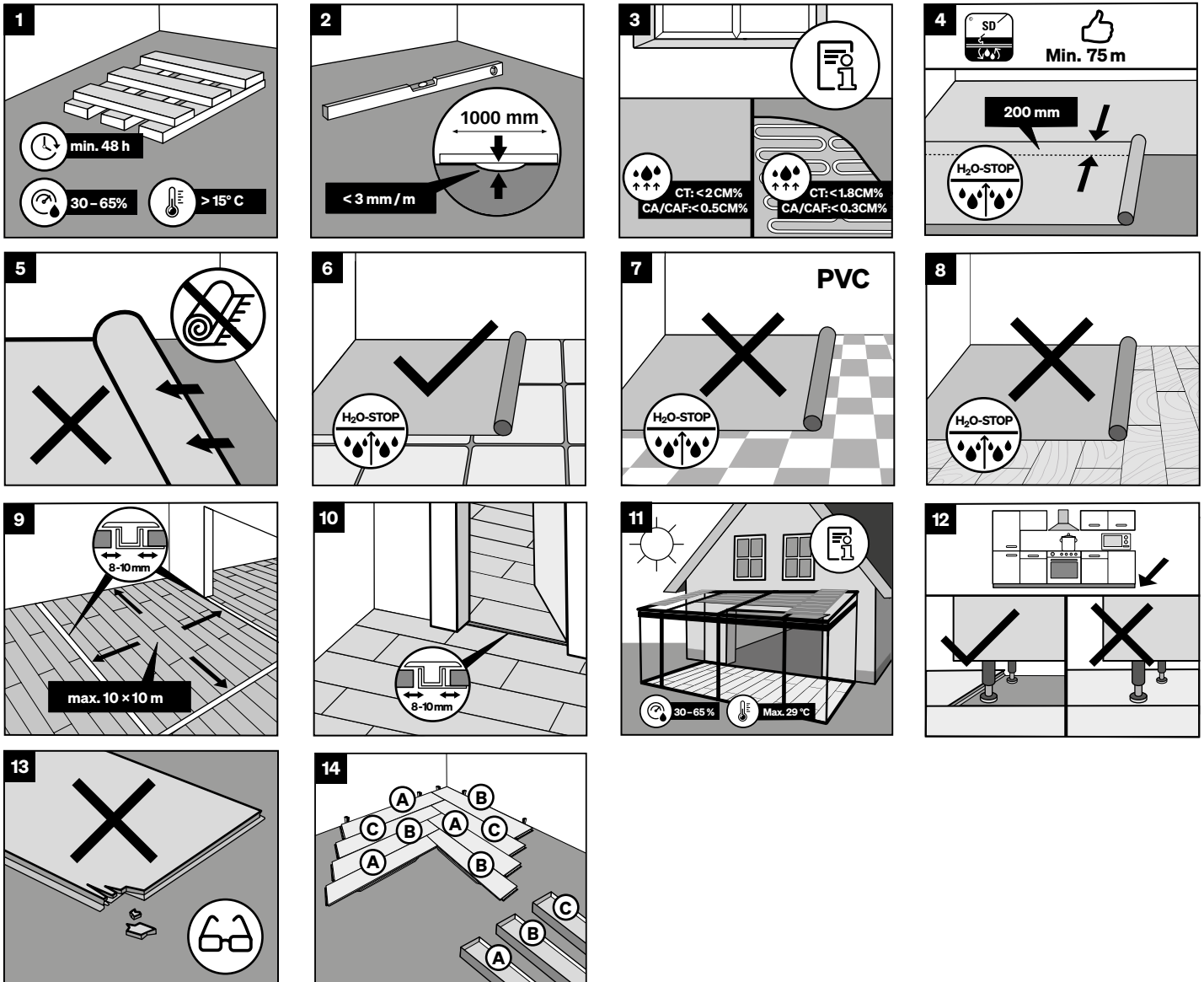
### Preparatory measures, substrates and general instructions

#### Precautionary measures

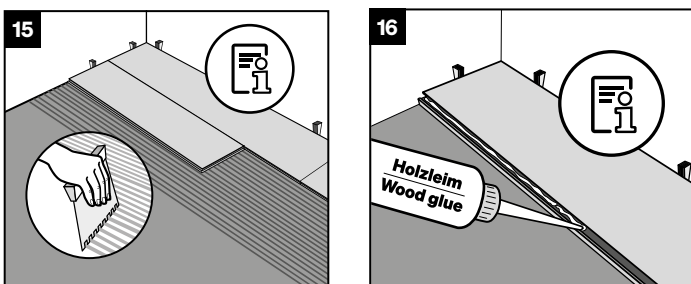
To protect the wood from dirt, a sufficiently large entrance covering must always be laid (such as a doormat or carpet) **(Fig. 17)**. Do not use any rubber-coated mats, since prolonged contact can lead to permanent discolouration.

In addition, you should also fit chair and furniture feet with felt sliders; office chairs, mobile containers, etc., on castors must be equipped with soft, standard running surfaces (type W). We recommend protecting planeo Parquet Flooring - Noble Wood Herringbone in these heavy-wear areas with appropriate floor protection mats (e.g. polycarbonate mats) **(Fig. 18)**.

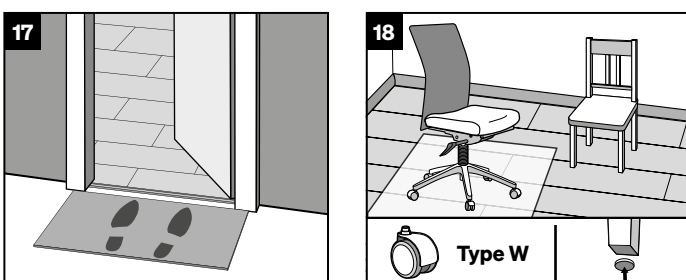
## Preparation



## Full surface bonding and gluing



## Precautionary measures



## Installation

### Fig. 1

You need the following tools and aids to install planeo Parquet Flooring - Noble Wood Herringbone with UniZip technology: hammer, keyhole or electric saw (**hard metal saw blades or diamond tipped saw blades**), possibly power drill, folding metre rule, pencil, planeo tapping block, wedges (spacer wedges), heel bar, angle or adjustable bevel, possibly PE film (0.2 mm). Furthermore, if you are using products without a sound-absorbing Silence cushion, use the system-bound planeo insulating underlay. Any other insulating underlay must have a suitable pressure stability (CS value  $\geq 15$  kPa).

### Fig. 2

Remove any dirt, small stones, etc. from the surface prior to installation.

### Fig. 3

PE film 0.2 mm thick must be laid out to form a "bath" on all mineral substrates (except poured asphalt screed) as a vapour barrier. The strip edges must overlap by at least 20 cm and the overlapping edges must be masked off. Alternatively, the option is available to use planeo insulating underlay with integrated vapour barrier.

### Fig. 4

Lay the corresponding planeo insulating underlay with a pressure resistance of  $> 15$  kPa.

### Fig. 5

Before installation, check all planks in daylight for recognisable faults in colour and structure. Goods already installed cannot be claimed for later.

### Fig. 6

Install a mixture of planks from different packages.

### Diagonal herringbone pattern (option 1)

### Fig. 14

In order to obtain a uniform distance to all walls, draw a guide line using a chalk line.

### Fig. 7

Start the laying process in a corner of the room. Saw the tongues off the first plank, both on the short and the long side.

### Fig. 8

Using wedges, you can easily keep a gap of 10–15 mm from the wall. On the second plank, only the tongue on the long side has to be cut off.

### Fig. 9

Now angle the head end of the second plank into the long side of the first plank.

### Fig. 10 + Fig. 11

Then angle the long side of the third plank into the first plank. Now interlock the short side of the third plank into the second plank using the planeo tapping block.

### Fig. 12 – Fig. 14

Follow this process to continue laying. Make sure that the long sides of the planks are angled in first before interlocking the planks on their short sides.

### Fig. 15

Lay the first braid as far as the wall/corner of the room. The left over pieces of planks there can possibly be used at the start of the next row. The first braid has to be fixed with wedges so that the braid does not slide during the subsequent laying process.

### Fig. 16 + Fig. 17

Before starting with the next row, check if there are any leftover pieces that could be used. While continuing with the laying, ensure that the long sides of the planks are angled in first and only then interlock the head ends.

In certain situations, it is not possible to angle in the long side first before interlocking the head end. The special connection technique allows the plank to be interlocked in any conceivable direction, meaning the head end can be angled in first and the element can be interlocked via the long side, for example.

Following this sequence, lay the surface up to the end of the room. The planks that end at the wall are cut to size so that a gap of 10–15 mm to the wall is taken into account.

### Parallel herringbone pattern (option 2)

### Fig. 18

Draw a guide line using chalk to ensure a uniform distance to opposite walls. Start the installation in the middle of the room facing a wall. To ensure the installation is symmetrical, the installation line must be shifted by  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the mitre width (PS 500: 50.2 mm; HS 500: 49.5 mm) from the centre of the room.

### Fig. 9

Angle the head end of the second plank into the long side of the first plank.

### Fig. 10 + Fig. 11

Then angle the long side of the third plank into the first plank. Now interlock the short end of the third plank into the second plank using the planeo tapping block.

### Fig. 18

Follow this process to continue the installation as far as the sixth plank. Align the planks with the installation line and cut them parallel to the wall. You can now align the short, head end (in the shape of a triangle) at an even distance of 10–15 mm from the wall along the installation line and fix it in place with wedges. Make sure that the long sides of the planks are angled in first before interlocking the short ends.

### Fig. 19

Lay the first zigzag as far as the opposite wall. The leftover pieces of planks there can possibly be used at the start of the next row. The first zigzag has to be fixed with wedges so that the braid does not slide during the rest of the installation.

### Fig. 20 + Fig. 21

Before starting the next row, check if there are any leftover pieces that could be used. Over the course of the installation, make sure that the long sides of the planks are angled in first before interlocking the head ends.

In certain situations, it is not possible to angle in the long side first before interlocking the head end. The special connection technique allows the plank to be interlocked in any conceivable direction, meaning the head end can be angled in first and the element can be interlocked via the long side, for example.

Install the entire area up to the end of the room in this sequence. The planks that end at the wall are cut to size so that a gap of 10–15 mm to the wall is taken into account.

### Fig. 22

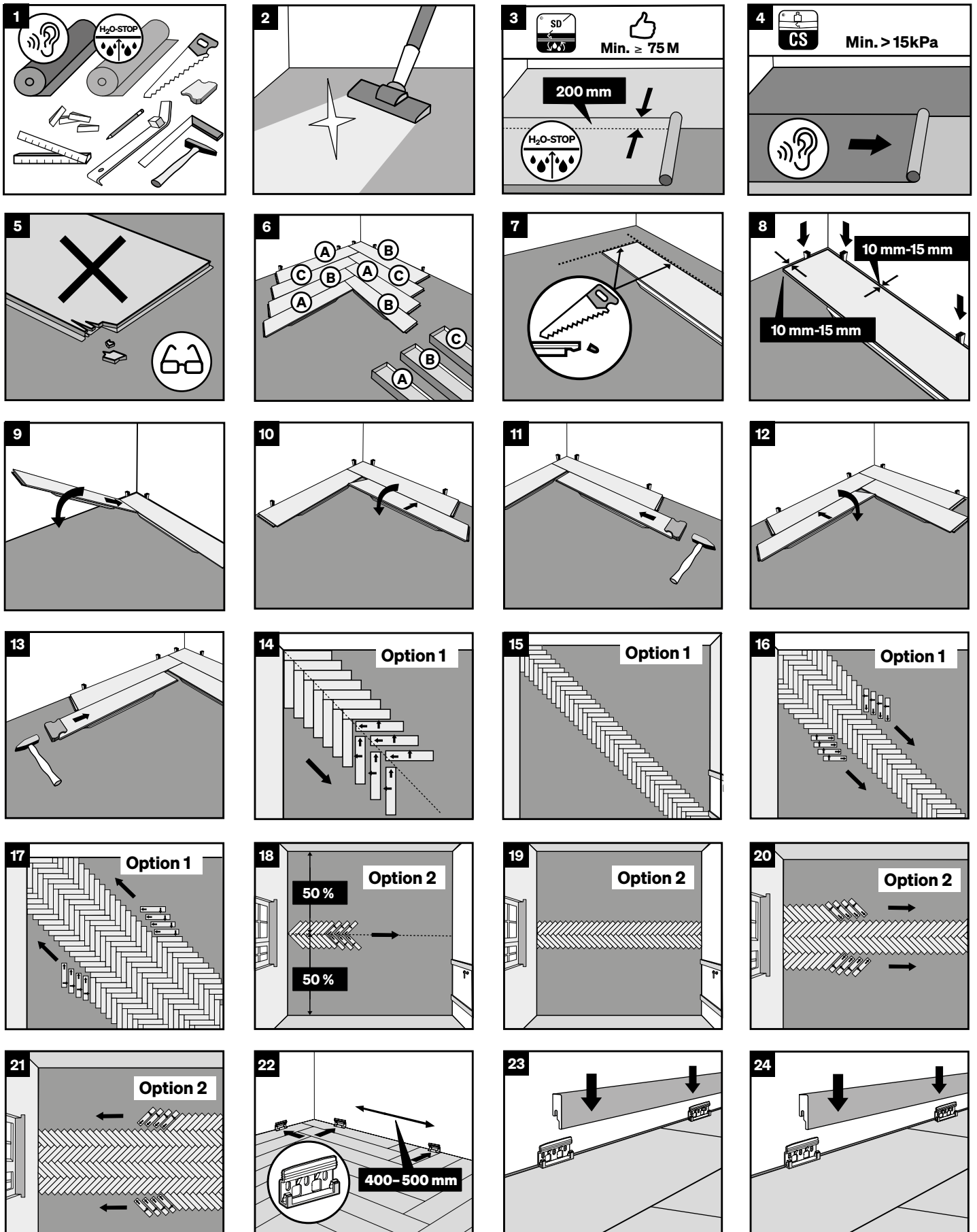
Next, remove the wooden wedges from around the walls.

### Fig. 23

Screw the skirting board clips to the wall at intervals of 40–50 cm. To ensure that the skirting board fits tightly, do not position it on an uneven wall.

### Fig. 24

The skirting board is placed on the clip from above and pressed down. For the length joints of the skirting boards, the clip is placed on the joint with a half overlap to ensure a good hold. Please avoid bringing any silicone products into contact with the skirting boards.



## Cleaning and care

### The quality does not stop with the installation.

You have bought a quality product “made in Germany”. These cleaning and care instructions will provide you with all the information important to ensuring a long period of value preservation and a beautiful appearance of your flooring. With a bit of time and effort, you can contribute to ensuring that you are able to enjoy your new planeo flooring for a long time to come. planeo products are based on selected materials, which are processed by experienced experts with state-of-the-art technology to create a quality product “made in Germany”.

The premium quality includes substantiated consultation and excellent service. For this reason, you will only find planeo products in selected specialist shops.

### 1. The right care

Your dream floor also needs the right care. planeo complements its product range with a high-quality series of care products. Cleaners and care products, tailored for the floorings, ensure that your floor looks good in the long term. Even if you only need to run the vacuum round for day-to-day care (to remove loose dust), the surfaces should be cleaned and cared for regularly care products to preserve the value of your floor. When cleaning, please be aware that the floor must only ever be slightly moistened. In the ideal case, the film of water should be a thin mist, so that it dries out after about a minute. Some types of wood, such as beech or maple, are particularly sensitive to moisture. You should not use any abrasive cleaners, even in case of more severe stains. Even for stubborn stains and dirt, Stain Remover will help. Scratches on the floor not only affect the overall appearance. They will also make the floor more prone to dirt and moisture. The care products are designed to ensure that the floor is considerably more resistant to signs of wear and tear in heavy wear areas. Your qualified specialist shops will also be able to provide you with more tips on how to care for your planeo floor in the best possible way.

### 2. Preservation of value / Precautionary measures

A room temperature of approx. 18–22°C and a relative air humidity of approx. 30–65 per cent will contribute to your personal well-being and are the basis for a healthy room climate. With such a room climate, you will also help your planeo floor obtain the optimal conditions, as it reacts to its climatic surroundings like any other wooden material.

Low air humidity with a high temperature will lead to a contracting process in the wood, which dries the floor out. If you determine an air humidity which is considerably lower than 30 percent in the long term, we recommend the use of air humidifiers (vaporizers). This will prevent your planeo floor drying out excessively. As with all wooden products, very high air humidity will cause absorption of humidity, which can lead to the length and thickness increasing. Cracks, open joints, creaking noises, cupping, etc. can be caused by strong fluctuations in room temperature and humidity as well as too low or too high humidity and are not a quality defect.

#### The introduction of dirt onto the floor:

Most dirt is brought into your home from the outside and transferred onto the flooring. For this reason, we recommend installing a sufficiently large entrance covering (such as a doormat) in the entrance. Do not use any rubber-coated mats, since prolonged contact can lead to permanent discolouration. Please consider that dirt, such as sand or small stones, will act like sandpaper on all floorings and can lead to unsightly scratches. To protect the wood from scratches, you should also fit chair and furniture feet with felt sliders; office chairs, mobile containers and similar on castors must be equipped with soft, standard running surfaces (type w). We recommend protecting the floor in these heavy wear areas with appropriate floor protection mats (e.g. polycarbonate mats). Terracotta or clay flower pots/planters can also cause discolouration. Please use suitable, non-migrating mats.

### 3. Cleaning after completion of construction work

Newly laid planeo floors must be cleaned after completion of construction work and before first use in order to completely remove any dirt that has collected during the course of the installation.

You should clean **ultra matt lacquered planeo Parquet Flooring - Noble Wood Herringbone** after completion of construction work with Wood Floor Cleaner, diluted with water in a ratio of 1:200.

You should clean **naturally oiled planeo Parquet Flooring - Noble Wood Herringbone** after completion of construction work with Wood Care, diluted with water in a ratio of 1:200. The flooring has been treated ready for residential use.

For **commercial areas** and **areas which are particularly highly frequented** (such as hallways, kitchens, dining rooms and open living areas with direct exit), subsequent treatment with Care Oil is necessary. Apply the care oil in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. After drying (at least 12 hours), the floor can be used again and damp mopped after allowing it to completely harden for 7 days.

The floor is damp mopped using the relevant cleaning solution and a **lint free** mop or cloth.



## Cleaning and care

### 4. Day-to-day cleaning

#### Ultra matt lacquered planeo Parquet Flooring - Noble Wood Herringbone

To remove daily dirt, vacuuming or sweeping is sufficient. Depending on the frequency and level of dirt, dilute Wood Floor Cleaner with water in a ratio of 1:200. The floor should be damp mopped using a lint-free cloth, which has been dipped in this solution and wrung out well. Remove fatty stains and other bonded dirt with undiluted Wood Floor Cleaner and a non-scratch, white pad. Then damp mop with clear water until the dirt and cleaning agent residue is completely removed. Problem stains can be removed with Deep Clean.

We recommend refreshing the floor with Wood Floor Polish Matt to preserve its quality and at the first sign of wear. In areas subject to heavier levels of dirt or to build up resistance to wear, first carry out a deep clean with undiluted Deep Clean and a white pad. After the floor has dried completely, apply undiluted Wood Floor Polish Matt very thinly and evenly with a non-lint mop. Leave the floor to dry for at least 12 hours before use.

For the aforementioned deep clean, use the Deep Clean undiluted. Distribute the cleaning solution over the floor in sections using a cloth and then immediately remove any residue of the care product by scrubbing. Make sure that no puddles form. For larger surfaces, use a disk buffing machine with a green pad. Immediately absorb any dirty water completely with absorbent, dry cloths. Then damp mop with clear water. If possible, carry out the cleaning in pairs so that one person removes the dirt and the other person immediately absorbs any dirty water.

#### Naturally oiled planeo Parquet Flooring - Noble Wood Herringbone

To remove daily dirt, vacuuming or sweeping is sufficient. For regular cleaning and care, use Wood Care diluted with water in a ratio of 1:200. The floor should be damp mopped using a lint-free cloth, which has been dipped in this solution and wrung out well. The flooring is cleaned and cared for in one step.

We recommend refreshing the floor with Care Oil to preserve its quality and at the first sign of wear. With normal levels of dirt, clean the floor first using Wood Care diluted with water in a ratio of 1:200 and a green pad.

In cases of heavy soiling or care product build-up, carry out intensive cleaning first using Deep Clean diluted with water in a ratio of 1:1 to 1:3 and a green pad. Distribute the cleaning solution over the floor in sections using a cloth and then immediately remove any residue of the care product by scrubbing. Make sure that no puddles form. For larger surfaces, use a disk buffing machine with a green pad. Immediately absorb any dirty water completely with absorbent, dry cloths. Then damp mop with clear water. If possible, carry out the cleaning in pairs so that one person removes the dirt and the other person immediately absorbs any dirty water.

**Subsequently, the flooring must always be re-oiled using Care Oil in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.** After drying (at least 12 hours), the floor can be used again and damp mopped after allowing it to completely harden for 7 days.

### 5. General information about cleaning and care

Never leave planeo flooring moist or wet over a long period of time. When cleaning, always try to use a dry method if possible (using a mop, hair broom, vacuum cleaner), or only damp mop (using a wrung-out lint-free cloth) and do not leave any 'puddles' on the floor. Steam cleaners are not suitable for the flooring. Do not use any cream cleaners or scouring powders as these agents can attack the surface of the floor. Please only use suitable cleaners. Problem stains on lacquered parquet and wood flooring can be removed with Stain Remover.

All kinds of chemicals, such as solvents, antiseptics and disinfectants, hair dye, fats, nail varnish remover, acetone, felt pen or ballpoint ink, many cause permanent stains.

*\* Water-based care products (e.g. polymer dispersions) or Stain Remover can penetrate the seams of the planks in the case of improper adhesion or incomplete jointing, leading to swelling of the base material.*

