

## Parquet means wood – wood lives and breathes

### Parquet – the most natural flooring

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Parquet stood the test of time for hundreds of years, being used in the most various fields, starting from living quarters down to objects. Parquet has never been as popular as it is today. Its unique beauty, its warmth and esthetic features fascinate more and more people. Real parquet becomes even more beautiful in time and it can be easily renovated. There is no other flooring that offers so many advantages related to design factors, hygiene, construction physics, as well as environmental physiology.

#### Room Air

The natural material wood breathes. That means nothing other than the fact that the wood, depending on the indoor climate, absorbs or emits humidity from the air, thus adjusting the wood humidity to the prevailing air humidity (equilibrium moisture content). This results in a swelling and shrinkage of the floor, which in turn may lead to caulking due to shrinkage and cuppings. This process is also called the "working" of the wood. Fundamentally, it shouldn't be seen as something negative but as a natural attribute of a natural material! To minimize the unavoidable changes in dimensions as far as possible, we recommend maintaining an ideal indoor climate of 20°C and a relative air humidity of 50%. The wood humidity of our parquet at delivery is meant for a humidity of around 50%. Moreover, selection of types of wood with a swell and shrink behavior and with a speed of acclimation of the wood humidity that are both as low as possible are of great advantage (see table 2, page 2). The proper indoor climate is particularly important in the heating period, since the drying of the parquet by overly dry air leads to caulking. Here is where a humidifier being put into action at the onset of the heating period can be of invaluable service. Please pay heed to the fact that in doing so, you can also save precious heating energy, since with higher air humidity, a lower room temperature is felt as comfortable.

#### Colour Behaviour

Color variations are likewise a typical feature of the natural material wood, which may vary from one tree to the next or according to the growing area. For that reason, differences in color may turn up between different production batches as well as within one batch. That is especially true for color surfaces, since staining and pigments can result in different shades due to the wood structure. After the laying, there will be typical color changes of the wood due to solar radiation, depending on the intensity of the exposure to light and various ingredients. Different woods react in different ways in terms of the extent, speed and type of change (yellowing, darkening or fading).

#### Choice of material

For the manufacture of its parquet, the Company Weitzer Parkett guarantees only the use of wood cut in winter time. The raw material used by Weitzer Parkett is air dried for several months. By using the most recent computer aided drying systems Weitzer Parkett guarantees the adequate wood humidity. Three independent control mechanisms of wood humidity observance, proved by a simultaneous minutes drawn up for each checkup, offers our clients the assurance required.

### Important Information

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#### Bevor installation

Reduce high humidity by heating and airing (possibly by using an air dehumidifier).  
Examine subground for dryness (possibly by inserting moisture barrier, humidity retarder).  
Open foil package immediately before installation.

#### For installation

Please use the adhesives recommended by Weitzer Parkett for adhesion. Holehedral adhesion will considerably reduce the swell and shrink behavior by dint of the fixation to the subground. For floating installation, starting from a laying width of 8m upward, an additional expansion joint has to be fitted in. Expansion joints have to be left at 10mm to 15mm to the wall on all four sides.

Laying patterns like herringbone, twin herringbone, plait or dice minimize the appearance of the joints with shrinkage by as much as 50%. The swell and shrink behavior is distributed evenly over all parquet elements with these laying patterns.

## Parquet means wood – wood lives and breathes

The timing of installation should be planned so that the room is moved into as soon as possible upon completion. This way a regulated indoor climate can be ensured.

### After installation

Avoid extreme variations of the indoor climate. The ideal room temperature is approx. 20 °C, with a relative air humidity of approx. 50 %. During the heating period, the room must be often ventilated for short periods. Ventilation for longer periods during winter drastically reduces air humidity. Provide as many moisture sources as possible in the room during the heating period, e.g., by using a humidifier (vaporizer), by growing plants etc. During the summer periods, avoid any unnecessary sources of humidity.

### Closing instructions

The effectiveness of any cleaning/maintenance process must be closely monitored in the early stages and adjustments made to the frequency and type of cleaning to ensure that the floor is being maintained properly.

This data sheet is based on extensive experience and has been published to give best advice. Limiting information and warnings are also included to minimize the risk of errors. Naturally, instruction guidelines do not contain any possible present and future application cases and peculiarities, which is also due to the versatile material of „wood“. Thus, it does not release the expert from making a query when in doubt, from testing in his own authority on location as well as from his critical attention during processing. These guidelines also spare information which is regarded as known by experts. The information given in these guidelines is supplied without liability, therefore no claims of warranty or liability can be deduced from them.

The WEITZER PARKETT team would be glad to give any further information.

Table 1: Absorption humidity at an indoor temperature at 20°C.

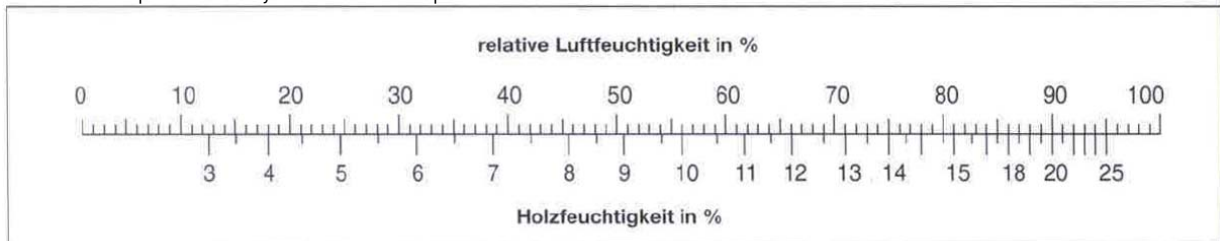


Table 2 Species – reference numbers

Species	Hardness	Volume density at normal humidity kg/m <sup>3</sup>	Average shrinkage degree upon humidity modification by 1%	Assimilation speed of wood humidity
Oak	Strong	690	0,22%	Low
Beech	Strong	720	0,31%	High
Maple (European)	Medium	630	0,25%	Medium
Maple (Canadian)	Strong	710	0,23%	Medium
Ash	Strong	690	0,27%	Medium
Birch	Medium	650	0,25%	Medium
Acacia	Very strong	770	0,30%	Low
Pear	Strong	740	0,24%	Very low
Cherry	Strong	630	0,23%	Medium
Nut	Strong	680	0,24%	Low
Afzelia (Doussie)	Very strong	830	0,18%	Very low
Merbau	Very strong	840	0,21%	Very low
Kambala (Iroko)	Strong	680	0,23%	Low
Spruce	Soft	430	0,24%	Medium
Larch	Medium	590	0,22%	Medium

## Parquet for use with hot water under floor heating systems

### General Informations

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The parquet designed for use with hot water under floor heating systems has established itself as a successful product over the decades, providing satisfaction to customers. The flooring specialist guarantees proper assistance and installation of the parquet floor. A schedule of operations must be drawn up and strictly observed and implemented.

### Technical Information about the product

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Wood is a 100% natural material with specific technical features and characteristics. By selecting the proper material and grading for the installation on subfloor heating, the parquet's lifespan is prolonged and thus joy in the floor is heightened. Moreover, a wooden floor is a flooring that is warm for your feet, even when the subfloor heating is not in operation.

#### Product

2-layer constructions like WIP 5100, WIP 4100, WIP 550, WIP 450, WP Trend 25 or WP Strip have more favorable features than solid floors due to their layer construction. For our 3-layer product, we recommend complete adhesion to optimize the heat conductivity.

#### Species

Selecting a wood with a favorable swell and shrink behavior (like oak) is beneficial. Types of woods like beech, sycamore or Canadian maple are suitable only to a limited extent.

#### Grade

Simple gradings with a predominant portion of vertical grain also reduce the swell and shrink behavior.

#### Laying pattern

Laying patterns as herringbone, twin herringbone, plait or dice have certain advantages compared to the lamella pattern.

#### Room Air

In the context of subfloor heating, what is crucial is the proper indoor climate during the heating period, yet at any other time of the year as well, since the natural material wood breathes. Unavoidable changes in dimensions can be reduced to a minimum by the user of the dwelling. We recommend maintaining an ideal indoor climate of 20°C and a relative humidity of 50% throughout the year and avoid extreme fluctuations of the indoor climate (for more detailed information, see **Data sheet DS 010 – Parquet is Wood**).

### Demands on the screed

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Max. CM residual moisture for cement screeds: standard 1.8%; for anhydrite (flowing) screeds or calcium sulfate (flowing) screeds, max. 0.3% CM.

Attention has to be paid that a reasonable ratio exists between the heat conductivity resistances, the layers above the heating component (screed or flooring) and the heating screed (heat insulation). The heat emission downward should not exceed 20 W/m<sup>2</sup> or 25% of the heating output. This necessitates that the thickness of solid wood flooring should not be more than 21mm. Before the heating is started up, the cement screed has to harden for at least 21 days; for the anhydrite screed, at least 7 days.

The protocol of measures for heating screeds according to the sample draft has to be presented to and approved by the client. The protocol of measures has to be comprehended as a heating protocol for readiness for laying. Heating for readiness for laying is carried out by the layer so as to achieve the requisite readiness for laying of the screed.

A protocol of the functional heating on the part of the heating installer only serves as confirmation that the heating system is in good working order. It does not confirm, however, that the screed's readiness for laying has been achieved!

A copy of the protocol of measures should always be enclosed with the order documents. Should such a heating protocol be missing or there be reasons to doubt its correctness subsequent to a more detailed examination, concerns have to be raised with the client in written form.

## Parquet for use with hot water under floor heating systems

Within the framework of due diligence, a moisture test will be conducted at certain test points determined by the screed layer. Should such test points not exist, concerns in written form have to be raised immediately. An exemption from liability for possible damages being given, such test points should be determined after the fact; or at least it should be determined that the significance of the heating protocol in such a case is solely decisive.

### **Important requirements regarding the screed**

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Only low-temperature under floor heating is recommended. In hot-water under floor heating systems, the flow temperature should not exceed 55° C. The heating pipes will be placed under the screed of at least 40 mm.

In A3 type heated screeds (according to DIN 18560) the heating pipes are mounted approximately in the middle of the screed.

Therefore, it will be assumed that humidity is not immediately eliminated from the lower parts of the floor on the first heating operation. This is why a two-step heating / cooling process is required, with an intermediate cooling phase (see the schedule of operations). For an electrical subfloor heating system, the manufacturer in each case has to confirm that the installation of a parquet floor is feasible without drawbacks. The clearance in this regard and the assumption of liability on the part of the heating system manufacturer has to be effected in written form.

### **Demands on the parquet and installation**

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Maintaining the proper wood humidity is decisive for reducing to as great an extent as possible general changes in dimensions and caulking (especially in the heating period; see demands on the user of the dwelling). The surface temperature of the parquet floor should not exceed 26°C.

#### **Heat conductivity resistance**

The critical value for the heat conductivity resistance of the entire flooring construction may not exceed 0.15m<sup>2</sup> K/W (heat conductivity resistances of Weitzer Parkett products, see Data sheet DS 021 – Heat Conductivity Resistance).

#### **Floating installation**

A floating installation of parquet is suitable only within certain limits, since this laying technique results in an increased heat conductivity resistance. This is caused by the resistance of the leveling underlay and an almost unavoidable thin layer of air formed by slight local bulging of the floor (by heavy furniture, swell and shrink behavior and so on).

#### **Adhesion**

Please use the adhesives recommended by Weitzer Parkett. Pay heed to the proper amount of adhesive while laying the floor and press the parquet strips carefully into the adhesive bed. Holehedral adhesion presents the ideal solution in terms of heat conductivity.

A priming of screeds with subfloor heating depends on the adhesive system deployed and other factors (such as increased residual humidity). As a rule, however, treatment with an undercoat is to be recommended (see ÖNORM B2242-7). You can find more detailed information in the relevant technical product information. During installation, the surface temperature of the screed should be from 15°C to 18°C until the hardening of the adhesive has been completed (around 48 hours). Three days after polishing and treating the surface of raw parquet at the earliest, the outgoing temperature may be slowly increased by about 5°C a day.

### **Demands on the user of the dwelling**

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Avoid long stretches of airing in winter, since it will lead to a further decrease in air humidity. Create as many sources of humidity in the room as possible during the heating period, for instance by deploying a humidifier (vaporizer), indoor plants and so on at the onset of the heating period. Thus an overly extensive drying-out of the parquet floor is averted. All unnecessary sources of humidity should be avoided in the summer months.

Should carpets be used during the heating period, caulking has to be anticipated in the carpeted areas (heat accumulation).

The surface temperature should be lowered prior to each basic cleaning of the parquet floor.

## Parquet for use with hot water under floor heating systems

### **Closing instructions**

This technical datasheet is based on an extensive experience and is meant to offer you comprehensive information. It also includes various restrictions and warnings to minimize the risk of mistakes. By their nature, these datasheets cannot consider complete all the possible uses and all the current and future characteristics, partly due to the great diversity of wood as a material. Therefore, the floor specialist must request information whenever in doubt, perform on-site tests on his own responsibility and perform all operations with extreme care. Obviously, the datasheet does not provide information assumed to be known by specialists. The content of the datasheet is not legally binding and therefore cannot be taken as a basis for warranty and liability claims.

Please, feel free to contact the Team of WEITZER PARKETT for any additional questions.

## Care instruction for wooden floors with ProStrong or ProActive+ surface in areas of commercial use



### General Instructions

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#### ProStrong

Pre-finished lacquered sealing, consisting of 7 matched eco friendly layers in a satin gloss optical appearance.

#### ProActive+

Combines the advantages of the ProStrong surface finish (maintenance-free) with the appearance of the natural oiled finish ProVital.

#### Characteristics of the surface finish

The ProStrong and ProActive+ surface finishes protect your floor by covering them with a seamless film in order to prevent the wood from absorbing in dirt.

In heavily frequented rooms, this layer is subject in the course of time to a natural and unavoidable wear (by dint of dirt, dust particles, mechanical stress ...). By applying care on a regular basis premature wear can be reduced.

We cannot accept responsibility for floors which are not maintained according to Weitzer Parkett's instructions.

Carpets (slide stoppers) are suitable for sealed wooden floors. Care should be taken when moving furniture and other heavy objects. Ensure suitable felt pads (e.g. with a plastic support) are added to the legs of tables and chairs. Caster chairs are to be equipped with soft rollers (type S). For an office environment we recommend using suitable pads.

#### Colour Behavior

Sunlight can change the color of the wood, depending on the light's intensity. Different kinds of wood react differently in terms of degree (e.g. yellowing, darkening or bleaching).

#### Room Air

Wood is a natural product. This means that wood absorbs or emits moisture, depending on the surrounding atmospheric conditions. This results in a swelling or a shrinking of the floor.

Generally, this should not be seen as something negative, but rather as a natural behavior of a natural material! In order to minimize the change in dimension, we recommend to keep an ideal temperature of 20°C and relative humidity of 50% throughout the year.

This is particularly important during the heating period, since the drying process can result in cracks within the parquet. A humidifier at the beginning of the heating period can be very useful here. Please also be aware of the fact that you can save heating energy because lower temperatures are not conceived as uncomfortable if humidity is high.

### Impregnation of abutting edges

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#### ProStrong / ProActive+ Finish

A professional initial care of solid strip parquet and 2-layer parquet with a ProStrong or ProActive+ surface is recommended for impregnation of the abutting edges in the area of commercial use. The ProStrong or ProActive+ Finish is used for it (see DS 035). By dint of its specially developed finish, the abutting edges are protected against water permeation.

### Cleaning and Care

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#### ProStrong / ProActive+ Cleaner

Ph-adjusted for ProStrong or ProActive+, respectively, is a highly concentrated cleaning product which can be used either for regular cleaning or for a thorough cleaning.

## Care instruction for wooden floors with ProStrong or ProActive+ surface in areas of commercial use



- **Regular cleaning:** approx. 100 ml with 10 l of water

The regular cleaning procedure removes slight dirt stains which cannot be removed with a vacuum cleaner or a broom. This should be carried out using a well wrung out mop, the area should not be flooded. Heavy dirt stains can be reworked manually with a cotton cloth or a soft sponge. The frequency of the regular cleaning procedure depends on the level of wear and the contamination of the floor: in a public area or in generally heavily used rooms weekly or possibly daily.

- **Thorough cleaning:** 1-2 l with 10 l of water

A thorough cleaning is to be carried out when the floor is covered with unsightly cleaning coats or adhered dirt.

We recommend the thorough cleaning procedure to be carried out by an expert using a cleaning machine and a white pad. A rough sponge or a scrub may also be used. The surface should then be wiped with clear water to remove residues from the detergent, then left to dry completely.

The frequency of the thorough cleaning procedure depends on the level of wear and the contamination of the floor: in a public area or in generally heavily used rooms once every six months or even more frequently!

### WP Cleaning Soap

For regular cleaning with a well wrung out mop, the biodegradable WP cleaning soap can be used. This is a high-quality, highly-concentrated soap combination made of natural vegetable oils. However, a thorough cleaning with WP cleaning soap is not possible.

- **Dosage:** approx. 25-30 ml with 10 l of water

Generally, it is crucial not to flood the floor, since water can get into the joints resulting in unsightly water marks. Other cleaning products should not be used because these may harm the lacquered surface too much and may lead to premature signs of wear

### Care – ProStrong / ProActive+ Polish

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The water-based care products have excellent adhesive characteristics on ProStrong or ProMatt Surfaces.

Before the Polish can be applied, a regular cleaning must be carried out and dried completely. After that ProMatt Polish must be applied in a very thin coating, not more than 30-40 ml Polish per m<sup>2</sup>. The Polish should be spread and then polished with a suitable implement (e.g. cotton cloth...). Streaks will occur if too much Polish has been used! Too much Polish must be avoided. Please ensure, that you do not work in areas that are already drying because this will cause streaks. Excessive Polish must be removed. The surface should be dry after 30 minutes, an ideal air temperature of 20°C and relative humidity of 50% is recommended. We also recommend sufficient ventilation.

A care with ProStrong Polish should be carried out after each basic cleaning. In the public area or heavily frequented rooms, a polish application is done two to four times a year, according to requirements.

**Drying Times:** All drying times are calculated at 20°C with a relative humidity of 50% as well as sufficient ventilation. Low temperatures, air moisture, that is too high or excessive Polish will result in longer drying times!

- **ProStrong / Pro Active+ Finish:** approx. 2 hours

- **ProStrong / Pro Active+ Cleaner:** depends on cleaning, 1-3 hours

- **ProStrong / Pro Active+ Polish:** 30 Minutes

### Safety Instructions

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- **ProStrong / Pro Active+ Finish:** S 1/2

- **ProStrong / Pro Active+ Cleaner:** R 36, S 1/2, S 25, S 26, S 46

- **ProStrong / Pro Active+ Polish:** S 1/2

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## Care instruction for wooden floors with ProStrong or ProActive+ surface in areas of commercial use



### Closing Instructions

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The effectiveness of any cleaning/maintenance process must be closely monitored in the early stages and adjustments made to the frequency and type of cleaning to ensure that the floor is being maintained properly.

This data sheet is based on extensive experience and has been published to give best advice. Limiting information and warnings are also included to minimize the risk of errors. Naturally, instruction guidelines do not contain any possible present and future application cases and peculiarities, which is also due to the versatile material of „wood“. Thus, it does not release the expert from making a query when in doubt, from testing in his own authority on location as well as from his critical attention during processing. These guidelines also spare information which is regarded as known by experts. The information given in these guidelines is supplied without liability, therefore no claims of warranty or liability can be deduced from them.

**- All ProStrong and ProActive+ care and cleaning products must be shaken well before use!**

The WEITZER PARKETT team would be glad to give any further information.

## Maintenance instructions for wooden floors and stairs with ProVital Surface for the system ProVital Oil & ProVital Color Oil



**ProVital is a natural oiled surface finish. ProVital consists entirely of natural materials such as linseed oil and beeswax with an open-poured, semi-gloss finish. It is a two-stage system consisting of ProVital Oil (factory finished or site applied) and ProVital Finish. In order to maintain the appearance of your parquet floors and stairs for as long as possible, the following maintenance instructions are extremely important.**

### General Instructions

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#### ProVital Oil

Transparent ProVital Oil is a pure, solvent-free natural product.

#### ProVitalColor Oil

ProVitalColor Oil is also an environmentally friendly and solvent-free product. It has the same composition and characteristics as ProVital Oil, but contains pollutant-free mineral pigments to enable different colours to be achieved.

#### Surface Characteristics

ProVital surface protects your parquet or stairs from intruding water to a great extent with components such as beeswax. Depending on the degree of wear and tear, this coating is subject to natural and inevitable wear (dirt, specks of dust, mechanical strain ...). Applying initial care using ProVital Finish and through regular polishing premature wear can be reduced.

We cannot accept responsibility for floors which are not maintained according to Weitzer Parkett's instructions.

Oxidation gives ProVital surface its final hardness after about 4 weeks, the more the floor is left alone during the first few days and weeks, the longer the coating will last.

Dry cleaning should be carried out carefully and using a broom or a vacuum cleaner. Care should be taken when moving furniture and other heavy objects.

Ensure suitable felt pads (e.g. with a plastic support) are attached to the legs of tables and chairs. Caster chairs are to be equipped with soft rollers (type W). For an office environment we recommend using suitable pads.

#### Colour Behaviour

Sunlight can change the colour of the wood, depending on the light's intensity. Different kinds of wood react differently in terms of degree (e.g. yellowing, darkening or bleaching).

#### Room Air

Wood is a natural product. This means that wood absorbs or emits moisture, depending on the surrounding atmospheric conditions. This results in a swelling or a shrinking of the floor.

Generally, this should not be seen as something negative, but rather as a natural behaviour of a natural material! In order to minimize the change in dimension, we recommend to keep an ideal temperature of 20°C and relative humidity of 50% throughout the year.

This is particularly important during the heating period, since the drying process can result in cracks within the parquet. A humidifier at the beginning of the heating period can be very useful here. Please also be aware of the fact that you can save heating energy because lower temperatures are not conceived as uncomfortable if humidity is high.

## Maintenance instructions for wooden floors and stairs with ProVital Surface for the system ProVital Oil & ProVital Color Oil



### Cleaning and Care

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#### Initial Care - ProVital Finish

The finish constitutes the second phase of the ProVital system. Either the finish is applied immediately after the installation for factory-provided waterproofed surfaces; or after the drying-out of the applied ProVital oil for raw floors by means of a rounded metal or plastic palette knife. The polishing is done by a professional by means of one-disc machine and felt pads, while paying heed to the instructions on the labels.

**In the area of private living, a one-time application of ProVital Finish is considered mandatory by the manufacturer; a double application is for heavy stress areas and the public area.**

#### Cleaning - ProVital Cleaner

Water-based, solvent-free ProVital Cleaner is a highly-concentrated, biodegradable neutral detergent. It is made of natural raw materials such as Indian soapnuts and sugar tensides. Depending on the dosage ProVital Cleaner can be used for regular cleaning as well as for a thorough cleaning.

**Regular Cleaning:** max. 10 ml with 10 l of water

The regular cleaning procedure removes slight dirt stains which cannot be removed with a vacuum cleaner or a broom. This should be carried out using a well wrung out mop, the area should not be flooded. Heavy dirt stains can be reworked manually with a cotton cloth or a soft sponge. The frequency of the regular cleaning procedure depends on the level of wear and the contamination of the floor: In a private environment it should be done 2 - 4 times a month, in a public area or in generally heavily used rooms weekly or possibly daily.

**Thorough Cleaning:** 1-2 l with 10 l of water

A thorough cleaning is to be carried out when the floor is covered with unsightly cleaning coats or adhered dirt. We recommend the thorough cleaning procedure to be carried out by an expert using a cleaning machine and a white pad. A rough sponge or a scrub may also be used. The surface should then be wiped with clear water to remove residues from the detergent, then left to dry completely.

The frequency of the thorough cleaning procedure depends on level of wear and the contamination of the floor: In a private environment it should be done once or twice a year, in a public area or in generally heavily used rooms once every six months or even more frequently!

A renewed initial care with ProVital Finish is required after the basic cleaning!

#### WP Cleaning Soap

For regular cleaning with a well wrung out mop, the biodegradable WP cleaning soap can be used. This is a high-quality, highly-concentrated soap combination made of natural vegetable oils. However, a thorough cleaning with WP cleaning soap is not possible.

**Dosage:** approx. 25-30 ml with 10 l of water.

Generally, it is crucial not to flood the floor, since water can get into the joints resulting in unsightly water marks. Other cleaning products should not be used because these may harm the oil surface too much and may lead to premature signs of wear!

## Maintenance instructions for wooden floors and stairs with ProVital Surface for the system ProVital Oil & ProVital Color Oil



### Care – ProVital Polish

Transparent ProVital Polish is used for regular care of ProVital surfaces. Crucial ingredients such as orange oil and several different kinds of natural resins and waxes re-fresh damaged floors. Before the Polish can be applied, a regular cleaning with ProVital must be carried out and dried completely.

After that ProVital Polish must be applied in a very thin coating, not more than 6 ml Polish per m<sup>2</sup> (this is about a teaspoon). The Polish must then be spread and polished with a cotton cloth or other suitable implements (polishing using a cleaning machine and a felt pad is also suitable). Streaks occur if too much Polish is used!

### Drying Times

All drying times are calculated at 20°C with a relative humidity of 50% as well as sufficient ventilation. Low temperatures, air moisture that is too high or excessive Polish will result in longer drying times!

**ProVital Finish:** approx. 12 hours

**ProVital Cleaner:** regular cleaning ~ 30-60 minutes. Let the floor dry for 24 hours after a thorough cleaning procedure!

**ProVital Polish:** approx. 5 hours

### Safety Instructions

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**ProVital Finish:** S 1/2, S 62

**ProStrong Cleaner:** S 1/2

**ProVital Polish:** S 1/2, S 62

### !!! ATTENTION !!!

**Oil, Finish or any implements with Polish applied (such as cleaning cloths, polishing pads, sponges, dust etc.) can self-ignite!  
Please dispose of them in a sealed metal container or in soaked water!**

### Closing Instructions

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**All ProVital care and cleaning products must be shaken well before use!**

The WEITZER PARKETT team would be glad to give any further information.

## Use ProStrong or ProActive+ Finish for the impregnation of abutting edges of 2-layer parquet and solid block parquet with ProStrong or ProActive+ surface



### Brief Description

ProStrong or ProActive+ Finish were specially developed for the impregnation of abutting edges of ready-made parquet single strips with ProStrong or ProActive+ surfaces.

### Application

#### Requirements

The floor to be treated must be dry and dustless. We recommend that the floor is treated portion by portion.

#### Application

ProStrong Finish / ProActive+ Finish should be applied by a metallic spatula with rounded angles, or by a plastic spatula. It is necessary to see that the finish penetrates in the joints as well. The deeper it penetrates the joints, the better the impermeability you achieve. It should be applied in the thinnest coat possible. The more attentive you are when doing this operation, the more the surface can be polished easier and faster.

#### Polishing

Immediately after application, the treated surface must be polished. The polishing process must be finalized before initiation of the drying process. For this reason, the sizes of surfaces to be treated should be chosen in a way that these requirements are granted. In case of large surfaces, we recommend that you use a single-disc tool with fiber pad. If you do not have a fiber pad at your disposal, under the white pad you can put a piece of cloth that is fit for polishing. High speed single-disc tools have also proven to be useful. Smaller surfaces can be polished with pieces of lint-free cloth. The polishing process is concluded when the aspect of the treated surface complies with the initial one (the one before applying ProStrong / ProActive+ Finish). Do not walk on the floor during the drying time. Do not apply any water-based maintenance solutions before the 24-hour drying time has elapsed.

### Drying

The better the floor is polished, the sooner you can walk on it. In case of an optimal processing operation, at a temperature of 20 °C and a relative humidity of 50%, you can walk on the floor after approximately two hours. If the room has not been sufficiently ventilated or the temperature is too low and humidity is too high, then the drying process is prolonged.

### Consumption

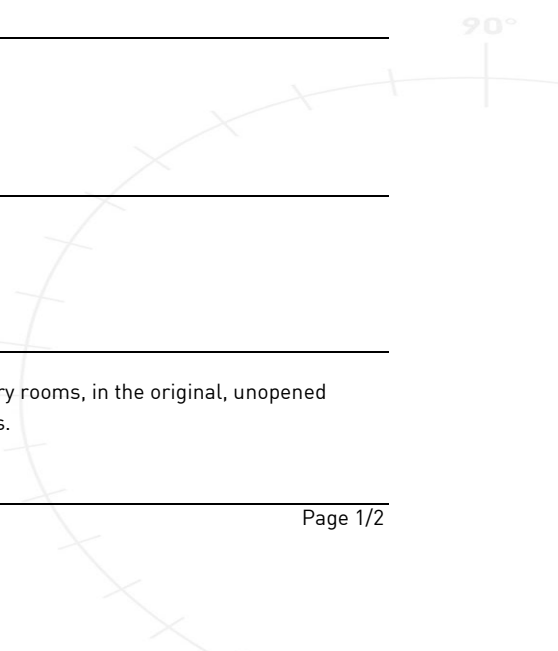
In accordance with the parquet type and operation method: 10-15 g/m<sup>2</sup>.

### Cleaning

The working tools should be cleaned with turpentine or white spirit.

### Storage and Transport

The validity period is of at least 6 months, in case of transport and storage in cool and dry rooms, in the original, unopened packing. Do not store near foodstuffs or within the access range of children and animals.



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**Use ProStrong or ProActive+ Finish for the impregnation of abutting edges of 2-layer parquet and solid block parquet with ProStrong or ProActive+ surface**



### **Safety Instructions**

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R 53, R 66  
S 1/2, S 24, S 38, S 61, S 23

### **!!! ATTENTION !!!**

**In combination with materials such as textiles, paper, and polishing powder, and due to oxidative drying, at a given time there can occur heat accumulation, which can cause the spontaneous ignition of the product. For that reason, any polishing powder, impregnated cloths etc. should be stored outside or disposed safely.**

### **Closing instructions**

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This technical data sheet is based on an extensive experience and is meant to offer you comprehensive information. It also includes various restrictions and warnings to minimize the risk of mistakes. By their nature, these data sheets cannot consider complete all the possible uses and all the current and future characteristics, partly due to the great diversity of wood as a material. Therefore, the floor specialist must request information whenever in doubt, perform on-site tests on his own responsibility and perform all operations with extreme care. Obviously, the data sheet does not provide information assumed to be known by specialists. The content of the data sheet is not legally binding and therefore cannot be taken as a basis for warranty and liability claims.

For any additional questions please feel free to contact the WEITZER PARKETT Team.

## Cleaning instruction for wooden floors and wooden stairs with the maintenance free ProStrong surface for private living quarters



### ProStrong - LACQUERED SURFACE FINISH

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Pre-finished lacquered sealing, consisting of 7 matched edco friendly layers in a satin gloss optical appearance.

### Intelligent Characteristics

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- maintenance free for residential living
- No polish care necessary
- meets Class C of ÖNORM C 2354 (the highest standard for anti scratch and resistance against certain chemicals etc.)

### General Instructions

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Carpets (slide stoppers) are suitable for sealed wooden floors. Care should be taken when moving furniture and other heavy objects. Ensure suitable felt pads (e.g. with a plastic support) are added to the legs of tables and chairs. Caster chairs are to be equipped with soft rollers (type W).

For an office environment we recommend using suitable pads.

### Colour Behaviour

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Sunlight can change the color of the wood, depending on the light's intensity. Different kinds of wood react differently in terms of degree (e.g. yellowing, darkening or bleaching).

### Room Air

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Wood is a natural product. This means that wood absorbs or emits moisture, depending on the surrounding atmospheric conditions. This results in a swelling or a shrinking of the floor.

Generally, this should not be seen as something negative, but rather as a natural behavior of a natural material! In order to minimize the change in dimension, we recommend to keep an ideal temperature of 20°C and relative humidity of 50% throughout the year.

This is particularly important during the heating period, since the drying process can result in cracks within the parquet. A humidifier at the beginning of the heating period can be very useful here. Please also be aware of the fact that you can save heating energy because lower temperatures are not conceived as uncomfortable if humidity is high.

### Impregnation of abutting edges with ProStrong Finish

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For a professional impregnation of the abutting edges of solid strip parquet and 2-layer parquet with a ProStrong surface, we recommend a treatment with ProStrong Finish following installation. With the finish specially developed to that purpose, a comprehensive protection of the abutting edges is thus made possible, preventing the absorption of water into the abutting edge during damp mopping.

## Cleaning instruction for wooden floors and wooden stairs with the maintenance free ProStrong surface for private living quarters



### Cleaning

#### Regular Cleaning with Clever Cleaner

Dosage: approx. 100 ml with 10 l of water

The maintenance cleaning removes all soiling that adheres slightly and cannot be removed by vacuuming or sweeping. The application is carried out with a suitable tool (like a mop, cotton rag ...); do not flood the area. More persistent soiling can be manually reworked with a cotton rag or a fine sponge afterward. The frequency of maintenance cleaning depends on the wear and/or soiling of the floor: two to four times a month in private living quarters.

#### Regular Cleaning with mit WP Cleaning Soap

Dosage: approx. 25-30 ml with 10 Liter of water.

WP's bio-degradable cleaning soap may be deployed for maintenance cleaning by means of damp mopping. It is a highly concentrated soap combination of foremost quality, made from natural vegetable oils.

#### Thorough Cleaning with Clever Cleaner:

Dosage: 1000 ml with 10 l of water

A thorough cleaning is to be carried out when the floor is covered with unsightly cleaning coats or adhered dirt.

We recommend the thorough cleaning procedure to be carried out by an expert using a cleaning machine and a white pad. A rough sponge or a scrub may also be used. The surface should then be wiped with clear water to remove residues from the detergent, then left to dry completely.

The frequency of the thorough cleaning procedure depends on the level of wear and the contamination of the floor: In a private environment it should be done once or twice a year.

In general, it is important not to flood the floor while cleaning, so water does not permeate the abutting edges, resulting in unattractive water stains.

### Drying Times

All drying times are calculated at 20°C with a relative humidity of 50% as well as sufficient ventilation. Low temperatures, air moisture, that is too high or excessive Polish will result in longer drying times!

- ProStrong Finish: approx. 1 hour
- Clever Cleaner and Cleaning Soap: depends on cleaning, 1-3 hours

### Closing instructions

The effectiveness of any cleaning/maintenance process must be closely monitored in the early stages and adjustments made to the frequency and type of cleaning to ensure that the floor is being maintained properly.

This data sheet is based on extensive experience and has been published to give best advice. Limiting information and warnings are also included to minimize the risk of errors. Naturally, instruction guidelines do not contain any possible present and future application cases and peculiarities, which is also due to the versatile material of „wood“. Thus, it does not release the expert from making a query when in doubt, from testing in his own authority on location as well as from his critical attention during processing. These guidelines also spare information which is regarded as known by experts. The information given in these guidelines is supplied without liability, therefore no claims of warranty or liability can be deduced from them.

The WEITZER PARKETT team would be glad to give any further information.

## Cleaning instruction for wooden floors and wooden stairs with the maintenance free ProActive+ surface for private living quarters



### ProActive+ - THE NATURAL MATT SURFACE FINISH

Combines the advantages of the ProStrong surface finish (maintenance free) with the appearance of the natural oiled finish ProVital.

### Intelligent Characteristics

- maintenance free for residential living
- No polish care necessary
- meets Class C of ÖNORM C 2354 (the highest standard for anti scratch and resistance against certain chemicals etc.)

### General Instructions

Carpets (slide stoppers) are suitable for sealed wooden floors. Care should be taken when moving furniture and other heavy objects. Ensure suitable felt pads (e.g. with a plastic support) are added to the legs of tables and chairs. Caster chairs are to be equipped with soft rollers (type W).

For an office environment we recommend using suitable pads.

### Colour Behaviour

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### Room Air

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This is particularly important during the heating period, since the drying process can result in cracks within the parquet. A humidifier at the beginning of the heating period can be very useful here. Please also be aware of the fact that you can save heating energy because lower temperatures are not conceived as uncomfortable if humidity is high.

### Impregnation of abutting edges with ProActive+ Finish

For a professional impregnation of the abutting edges of solid strip parquet and 2-layer parquet with a ProStrong surface, we recommend a treatment with ProStrong Finish following installation. With the finish specially developed to that purpose, a comprehensive protection of the abutting edges is thus made possible, preventing the absorption of water into the abutting edge during damp mopping.

## Cleaning instruction for wooden floors and wooden stairs with the maintenance free ProActive+ surface for private living quarters



### Cleaning

---

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### Closing instructions

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## Fumed Oak

### Generalities

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By the “fuming” process, the parquet wood gets dark shades without the natural variation of the wood colors being affected. During the fuming process, an acid-base chemical reaction takes place. The wood contains acid, and the ammoniac (sal ammoniac) is used as base. The reaction results in a natural coloration of the wood. Mainly oak wood is used in this process, in order to obtain the bog oak effect.

### The fuming process

The penetration depth of the coloration depends on the fuming process. According to the technical literature, there are two types of fuming:

- *Natural Fuming*
- *Core Fuming*

In the natural fuming process, the finished oak bars are laid in a tightly closed room, where there are located some large containers filled with ammoniac solution, which emanates ammoniac vapors needed for the fuming. A fuming process lasts for approximately 6 weeks. The wood is colored for a depth of approximately 3-6 mm. Upon polishing, there may appear some lighter colored areas, which give a stained look.

Core fuming takes place in special equipment. Under well-defined conditions, ammoniac vapors are pressed by over- and under-pressure into the wood pores. A fuming process lasts for approximately 3- 4 weeks. The wood can be colored down to its core. Especially in the case of core fuming, ammoniac traces may persist in the wood, and they volatilize from the wood in time, by diffusion (the process is accelerated by heat).

The strong smell of ammoniac can be easily felt, even in the smallest concentrations. In such case, good ventilation is needed during the parquet installation.

### Warning

The fumed oak may discolor the wood located nearby which is not fumed, such as parquet, doors etc. Make sure to adjust the application of lacquer systems (especially water-based lacquer) and oils onto the newly fumed parquet.

Fumed parquet cannot be measured with an electrical humidity measuring device.

### Closing Instructions

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## CM Measuring

### Working Instructions

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The CM measuring is used to determine the humidity level of the underfloor in order to set the proper floor laying date.

Max. permissible residual humidity, measured by the CM-meter:

Cement screed (CS): standard 2.0

Calcium sulfate or anhydrite screed: up to 0.3%

For underfloors with incorporated heating systems CM measurement samples will be taken only from the indicated places.

Cement screed (CS): standard 1.8

Calcium sulfate or anhydrite screed: up to 0.3%

#### The following measures should be considered before taking a sample:

- Check whether the CM moisture analyzer is airtight and replace the seal if necessary;
- Put 4 balls inside the moisture analyzer
- Attach the scales to the casing of the moisture analyzer;
- Prepare the mortar, the pestle and the spatula
- Draw up a certificate (indicating the site, floor, room, testing date, the person performing the test and the results of the tests)

#### The following measures should be considered when taking a sample:

- The samples must be taken and prepared as quickly as possible.
- During preparation, the samples must be kept away from sunlight and draft.
- The sample must be crumbled into sufficiently small pieces to allow the CM moisture analyzer grind it completely with its 4 balls.

#### Perform the test as follows:

1. The medium sample will be usually taken from across the entire section of the underfloor. The limit levels for parquet are determined according to the usual practice, by performing measurements from the bottom to the middle area. Therefore, before mounting, a medium sample should be taken from the bottom to the middle area of the underfloor.
2. Crush the medium sample in the mortar with a pestle to make it suitable for grinding by the balls of the CM moisture analyzer.
3. Weigh the sample using the spatula: Calcium sulfate underfloor – 100 g, fresh magnesia floor screed – 20 g, older floor – 50 g, fresh cement underfloor – 20 g, older underfloor – 50 g
4. Carefully introduce the sample to be tested in the CM moisture analyzer with balls. A funnel with a wide tube could be useful for this operation.
5. Hold the CM moisture analyzer in an inclined position and add a vial of calcium carbide.
6. Close the CM moisture analyzer and shake it strongly until the level indicated by the pressure gauge of the device rises.
7. By strong circular movements, the content will be completely ground by the balls inside the CM moisture analyzer. Time: approx. 2 minutes.
8. Five minutes after closing the CM moisture analyzer as indicated at the paragraph 7 above, shake the device for another minute.
9. Ten minutes after closing, shortly shake the device once more (10 seconds) and read the displayed value. Specify the humidity level from the chart of values in the test certificate. Note: a pressure increase may occur in case of calcium sulfate underfloors; this fact should be ignored, as it is caused by the hardened water.

## CM Measuring

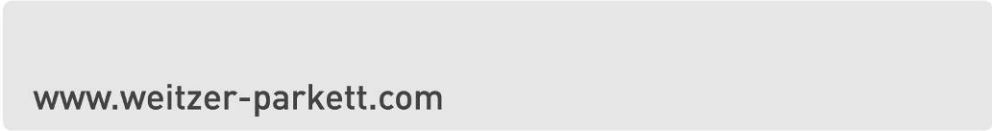
**10.** Empty and clean the humidity analyzer. Important: check the sample upon emptying. If the sample is not completely ground, repeat the test, taking a new sample and finely crushing it with the pestle.

**11.** Destroy the sample as instructed by the manufacturer.

### **Closing Instruction**

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## CM Measuring

### Certificate of humidity measurement according to the working instructions

Client: \_\_\_\_\_

Building/Site: \_\_\_\_\_

Building segment/sector: \_\_\_\_\_

floor/apartement: \_\_\_\_\_

### Requirements

see the working instructions above

### Documentation

Measurement No.	1	2 <sup>1</sup>	3 <sup>1</sup>
Room No.			
Test performed by			
Date			

<sup>1</sup> required only if the underfloor was too damp on the first measurement

### Test result

Weight [g]			
Pressure [bar]			
Humidity rate <sup>2</sup> in %			

<sup>2</sup> from the calculation chart of the CM humidity analyzer manufacturer: equivalent to „% CM“

### Confirmation

\_\_\_\_\_  
Place/Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Place/Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Place/Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Owner/Client  
seal/signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Site manager/architekt  
seal/signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Flooring contractor/specialist  
seal/signature

## Measurement of the evenness tolerances according to ÖNORM completing DIN 18202

The evenness of an underfloor is usually determined with a leveling rod and a wedge.

In order to perform the leveling rod test, determine the highest points of the underfloor under the set rod. The simplest method is to draw a sheet of paper under the rod, from the middle to the exterior until it cannot be further moved: that is the highest point of the leveling rod.

Repeat the same operation moving the paper to the other end of the rod until it stops to find the other highest point.

The distance between the two highest points is the measuring distance. Insert a wedge under the levelling rod in the point of maximum gap between the lower edge of the rod and the underfloor surface.

This distance is called gauging. During this test, the levelling rod must not lie horizontally and no measurement must be made under the rod ends (see fig.1)

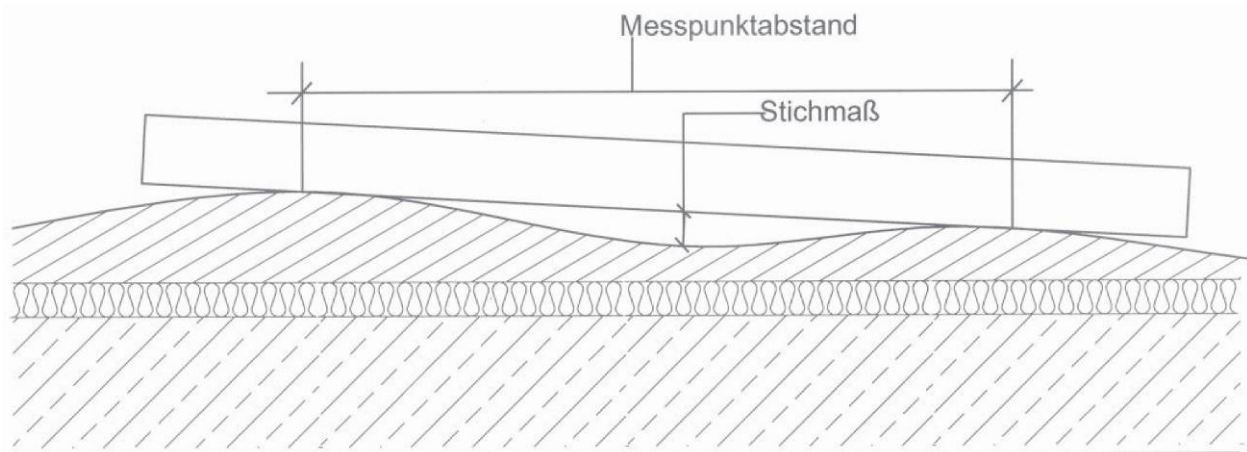


Figure 1 (Verification of the evenness tolerances)



Figure 2 (Verification of the evenness tolerances )

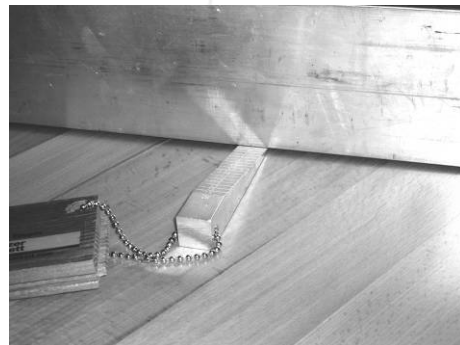


Figure 3 (Partial Detail)

For a distance of, for instance, 1 m measured between the points, 4 mm will be conceded floor. If the evenness requirements are stricter, a maximum of only 3 mm will be acceptable..

## Measurement of the evenness tolerances

according to ÖNORM completing DIN 18202

### Closing Instructions

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Gauging to determine the evenness tolerances for underfloors and floors.

Measured distance between the points in (m)	Gauge (mm)
up to 0.1	2
up to 1.0	4
up to 4.0	10
up to 10.0	12
up to 15.0	15

Gauging to determine the evenness tolerances for underfloors and floors in case of stricter requirements (e.g. in certain areas or as required by the beneficiary).

Measured distance between the points in (m)	Gauge (mm)
up to 0.1	1
up to 1.0	3
up to 4.0	9
up to 10.0	12
up to 15.0	15

Figure 4