HAIN PARQUET FLOORING ON HOT-WATER UNDERFLOOR HEATING STRUCTURES

The entire HAIN parquet range, except for CASTELLO planks, is suitable for installation on hot-water underfloor heating. We recommend a full-surface bonding of the parquet flooring.

Please follow the instructions below:
The VIALE, AMBIENTE and PRIMUS collections have a thermal resistance of 0.11 m²K/W with a product thickness of 15 mm (0.09 m²K/W with 12 mm, including FINO). Due to the natural warmth of the flooring, the underfloor heating can be switched off more often during moderately cold weather compared to heating under tiled floors. HAIN flooring on underfloor heating reaches an even surface temperature all over. All types of wood are suitable for installation on hot-water underfloor heating. Due to the natural swelling and shrinking properties of natural woods, open joints may appear.The floors must not be covered with any coverings, e.g. carpets, runners, mats or any other overlays as this may cause an accumulation of heat. These types of flooring react with deformations and warping.

Preparatory measures:
Any room heated over a large area requires planning and coordination of the heating system, the screed and the various coverings, taking into account the type of use, in order to ensure optimum and fault-free functioning over the long term. When these special floor constructions are installed, professional standards are correspondingly important. Supplies and processing steps must correspond with the latest technology, the available information sheets from the central association of the German construction trade and the assembly and installation guidelines of the relevant system suppliers and manufacturers.

Screed – Checking moisture – Readiness for laying:
After completion and a corresponding lying time, the screed can be heated. A sufficient drying out (readiness for laying) is an absolute prerequisite for the preparation and installation steps for HAIN parquet flooring and is therefore essential.

This means that heated screed must be dried out by means of heating up and cooling down with a heating break before installation of any type of covering. The residual humidity, measured using the CM method, of mineral subfloors/construction site screed 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). 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 17 668)

Special measures:
(heating up and cooling down)
The client must observe the following instructions and/or have them performed by the persons responsible:

- The screed with underfloor heating must be heated up after its respective holding time in accordance with its specific data sheet.
- During heating up, the initial temperature should be increased daily up to the full (maximum) heating power.
- The pattern of the heating measure and the heating break must be carried out in accordance with the measure protocol.
- The time plan indicates the minimum period of heating up–each additional day is of further benefit and provides extra security.
- The HAIN parquet must be installed in accordance with DIN 18 356, 18 365 and 18 367 at a screed surface temperature of at least 15°C and a relative humidity of 30–65 % (max.).
- After installation of the flooring (completion), this climate must be maintained for one week (adhering and hardening time of adhesives and other material layers used).
- After installation of HAIN parquet, the maximum surface temperature of 29°C must not be exceeded.

Important note: The above points must be carried out according to the relevant rules and/or confirmed by specialists (architect, heating specialist etc.)

fidbox®
Humidity and fluctuations in temperature can influence how long a floor lasts and retains its value. We therefore recommend using a fidbox® (a measuring device from floorprotector), which can take long-term data recordings for temperature (°C) and relative humidity (%) in the immediate vicinity of the floor, which can be read using a reading device. In the event of a claim for damage, this can be clarified quickly using the results to prevent any protracted research into the causes.

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