



## Care and installation instructions for oiled HAIN herringbone strips

### Preparation

Before opening the packages, leave them to acclimatise until they have adjusted to room temperature. Store them for approx. 48 hours (3–4 days in winter) unopened and flat on the floor in the centre of the room you want to work in. 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 percent. When installing over underfloor heating, the surface temperature may not exceed 29°C. In this case, we also recommend full-surface bonding of the floor.

HAIN parquet flooring is made primarily of wood. 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 parquet flooring shrinks, this can lead to slight cracks in the covering 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.

Before installation, check all strips in daylight for recognisable faults and damages, as well as colour and structure. Sort the strips before laying, to achieve the desired floor pattern and colour. You cannot make a claim for any products you have already installed.

The subfloors must be considered ready-to-lay in accordance with the generally accepted rules of the trade, taking into account VOB (German Construction Contract Procedures) Part C, DIN 18 356 'Laying of parquet flooring' or DIN 18 365 'Flooring works' respectively. They must therefore 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. We recommend consulting technical information sheet 02 from the Zentralverband für Parkett und Fußbodentechnik (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 cement screeds must be no more than 2 CM-% (1.8 CM-% for underfloor heating) and that of calcium sulphate screeds must be no more than 0.5 CM-% (0.3 CM-% for underfloor heating). The limit values when carrying out the KRL method are 80% relative humidity for unheated screeds and 75% relative humidity for heated screeds (TKB briefing sheet 18; EN 17 668). For installation over underfloor heating systems or underfloor heating systems with cooling function, separate briefing sheets are available.

In rooms that are not above a cellar, 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 DIN 18 195.

### Full-surface bonding

#### Required tools:

Hammer, saw, tapping block, pull bar, spacer wedges, adhesive, notched spatula, cleaning wipes HAIN Elastic schubfest: Fino 55°, Fino 90°

Open the first packages and check the strips for visible flaws. Always install a mixture of strips from different packages. In addition, ascertain that there are both left and right strips of Fino 55° and 90° present.

Use spacer wedges to ensure a distance of approx. 15 mm to all fixed structures, such as walls, radiator pipes and pillars, and adapt the strips to the shape of the wall. The classic herringbone pattern begins along the axis that divides the room down the middle. For Fino 55°, you can stretch a straightedge along this axis to guide you. For Fino 90°, shift the straightedge away from the axis by ¼ of the width of the mitre (~42 mm), to achieve a symmetrical laying pattern.

With full-surface bonding, lay each strip individually in the fresh adhesive bed. Then press them down well so that the backs of the strips are covered as thoroughly as possible. Make sure that no adhesive is pressed into the groove, otherwise tongue and groove may not fully interlock. Use the tapping block and hammer to help you achieve a tight seal along all joints. To avoid hollow spots, extra weight can also be applied to the strips using a suitable material. Please follow the instructions for the adhesive (especially regarding the appropriate notched spatula and working times). Remove fresh adhesive from the surface immediately using a suitable cleaning wipe.

First, trim the left and right strips so that you can assemble the "head" at the top of the zigzag. Use spacer wedges to keep it secured in place and maintain sufficient distance from the wall. Next, alternate the left and right strips along the guide string to the opposite wall. When laying the strips, always make sure the joints are tightly sealed to achieve satisfactory results. Once you reach the opposite wall, trim the strips to form two heads (one each side on the left and right of the zigzag). Continue the installation along the zigzag row by row, until the areas on both sides have been filled. In the edge zones, the strips must be adapted to the shape of the wall. Once the adhesive has fully set, the wedges can be removed and the skirting boards installed.

#### Value preservation

To protect the floor from dirt, a sufficiently large entrance covering must always be laid (such as a doormat). 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 the floor in these heavy-wear areas with appropriate floor protection mats (e.g. polycarbonate mats).

A room temperature of approx. 18–22°C and a relative air humidity of approx. 30–65 percent will contribute to your personal well-being and are the basis for a healthy room climate. This type of room climate helps to ensure the optimal conditions for your HAIN natural flooring, as it reacts to its climatic surroundings like any other wood flooring. If you determine an air humidity that is considerably lower than 30 percent in the long term, we recommend the use of air humidifiers (vaporisers). This will prevent your HAIN flooring from drying out excessively.

#### 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. Further information is available from HAIN.

### Cleaning and care

#### Cleaning after completion of construction work

After installation, the floor should be thoroughly cleared of dust and cleaned with HAIN special soap at a mixing ratio of 1:100. To do so, use a lint-free cloth that has been immersed in the cleaning solution and wrung out (damp cleaning).

#### Normal cleaning

To remove daily dirt, vacuuming or sweeping is sufficient. If necessary, damp cleaning can be performed with HAIN special soap at a mixing ratio of 1:100.

#### Initial care

Once the construction work is complete and the floor has been cleaned, we recommend carrying out initial care on the newly laid floor. For commercial areas and areas that are particularly highly frequented (such as hallways, kitchens, dining rooms, open living areas with a direct exit), subsequent treatment with HAIN floor care balm is necessary. The HAIN floor care balm is thinly and evenly applied to the floor with a spray bottle and distributed with a single-disc machine and white pad. Remove the excess from the surface with the pad until the surface feels dry and a consistent shine is achieved.

#### Refreshing care

Your oiled floor should be treated with HAIN floor care balm at least once a year. Proceed in the same way as for the initial care procedure. In case of heavier soiling and stubborn stains, these can first be removed using the cleaning products from the HAIN repair set.

### General information about cleaning and care

Never leave HAIN natural flooring damp or wet over a long period of time. When cleaning, always try to use a dry method if possible (using a mop, broom, vacuum cleaner) or a damp mop (using a wrung-out lint-free cloth), and do not leave any wet patches on the flooring. Steam cleaners are not suitable for the flooring. Do not use any scouring creams or powders, as these agents can damage the surface of the flooring.

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

Always observe the usage instructions for the cleaning and care products.

#### Deinstallation

The following tools/equipment are needed to remove the bonded parquet flooring: Work gloves, respiratory mask, safety glasses, hammer, pry bar/crowbar, scraper, spatula. Alternatively: Special machine for the removal of flooring and preparation of the subfloor (e.g. parquet stripper). We recommend having the flooring removed by a specialist company.

#### Disposal

Leftover pieces can be disposed of in household waste (e.g. for thermal treatment). Dispose of large quantities in accordance with municipal regulations (e.g. take them to a recycling centre). Energetic reuse in approved systems is recommended.

