Timberwise

FLOOR FOR LIFE

Timberwise

TRADITIONAL

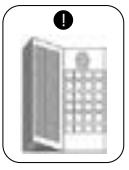
WiseLoc

EASY FLOORING

ASENNUS- JA HOITO-OHJEET • MONTERINGS- OCH SKÖTSELANVISNINGAR

INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR TIMBERWISE WOODEN FLOORS



We wish to congratulate you on your excellent choice to purchase a Timberwise wooden floor. The Timberwise single plank wooden floor is an environmentally friendly Finnish high-quality product. Our single plank wooden floors have been classified in the best building material classes for emissions and adhesive joints (M1, JAS F****, and JAS2), and they meet all the requirements set by EU directives. The adhesive that is used in our products is completely formaldehyde free, which means that the indoor air in your home will also be better and cleaner. In accordance with the principles of sustainability, Timberwise has given up the use of tropical wood species and utilises timber that is acquired from certified forests. Quality, environmental friendliness, and product safety are a matter of honour for us.

General information on wooden floors and their properties and the optimal conditions of use and installation is available at www.timberwise.fi/en/faq.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY BEFORE THE INSTALLATION OF THE WOODEN FLOOR. TIMBERWISE'S LIABILITY FOR DEFECTS DOES NOT APPLY TO PRODUCTS THAT HAVE BEEN INSTALLED OR MAINTAINED IN A MANNER THAT DOES NOT COMPLY WITH THESE INSTRUCTIONS.

In order to achieve the best possible installation result, pay particular attention to the following:

1. LEVELNESS AND HUMIDITY OF THE SUBFLOOR – THE SUBFLOOR MUST ALWAYS BE CHECKED CAREFULLY TO ENSURE THAT IT MEETS THE REQUIREMENTS OF THESE INSTRUCTIONS. THE WOODEN FLOOR MUST NOT BE USED FOR COMPENSATING FOR THE DEFECTS OF THE SUBFLOOR. THE PROPERTIES OF YOUR FLOOR MAY BE SIGNIFICANTLY IMPAIRED IF A DEFECTIVE SUBFLOOR IS USED.

2. APPEARANCE OF THE FLOOR – THE BEST AND MOST BALANCED RESULT CAN BE ACHIEVED BY INSTALLING THE BOARDS, WHICH ARE MADE OF REAL WOOD, SO THAT THE NATURAL COLOUR VARIATION AND THE CHARACTERISTICS OF WOOD ARE DISPLAYED IN THE COMPLETED FLOOR IN A WAY WHERE THE SINGLE BOARD IS A SUITABLE CHOICE TO THE NEXT BOARD.

3. LIABILITY FOR DEFECTS – PLEASE BEAR IN MIND THAT WHEN THE FLOORBOARDS HAVE BEEN INSTALLED, YOU HAVE APPROVED THEM. DO NOT INSTALL ANY BOARDS IN A PLACE WHERE THEY DO NOT APPEAR TO BE A SEAMLESS PART OF THE WHOLE. SUCH BOARDS CAN BE USED ELSEWHERE IN THE FLOOR OR THE POSSIBLE UNSUITABLE PART CAN BE CUT OFF AND THE REMAINING PIECE CAN USED EITHER AS THE FIRST OR THE LAST BOARD IN THE ROW.

4. EXPANSION JOINTS – CAREFULLY FOLLOW THE INSTRUCTIONS THAT ARE GIVEN ON EXPANSION JOINTS BELOW. FLOOR SIZE, INSTALLATION DIRECTION, FIXTURE PLACEMENT, AND SUITABLE SKIRTING BOARDS – ALL OF THESE BEAR GREAT SIGNIFICANCE WHEN YOU ARE PLANNING THE FLOOR FOR LIFE.

5. CORRECT MAINTENANCE AND USE EXTEND THE LIFECYCLE OF THE FLOOR – SO FAMILIARISE YOURSELF WITH THE INSTRUCTIONS CONCERNING THE MAINTENANCE AND COVERING OF THE FLOOR AND THE IMPLEMENTATION OF UNDERFLOOR HEATING. YOUR WOODEN FLOOR WILL BE DURABLE AND STAY BEAUTIFUL WHEN YOU FOLLOW THE INSTRUCTIONS.

NOTE! THE FLOOR MUST NOT REMAIN COVERED FOR LONGER THAN A WEEK. PERIODS LONGER THAN THAT MAY EXPOSE THE FLOOR TO POSSIBLE CHANGES IN COLOUR PARTICULARLY IN CONNECTION WITH LIGHT TONES. ANY TAPE THAT IS USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE PROTECTION MUST NOT BE FASTENED TO THE WOODEN FLOOR. REMOVING THE TAPE MAY DAMAGE THE SURFACE TREATMENT. THE UNDERFLOOR HEATING OR COOLING MUST BE SWITCHED OFF WHILE THE FLOOR IS COVERED.

BEFORE INSTALLATION

Quality check and liability for defects

Before you begin the installation, check the boards in sufficient lighting or daylight for possible visible defects. Also check the colour and structure of the boards. The characteristics of grades, such as knots, natural grain pattern, and colour variation, are not defects. In order to evenly distribute the boards that contain grain patterns and colour variation, we recommend selecting the boards that are to be installed at the same from different packages. Possible defective boards are to be left unused or installed at other suitable locations, such as the ends or beginnings of rows. Each installed floorboard is considered to have been approved by the installer and/or the owner. The manufacturer does not accept product complaints after the installation. The owner is responsible for checking the subfloor for possible moisture and level deviations and ensuring that all the condition requirements stipulated in these installation instructions are met in accordance with the specifications defined below before the installation of the floor. Liability for defects only covers the Timberwise floors that have been installed and maintained according to the instructions.

Timing and planning of the installation

The wooden floor is to be installed when all other possible construction work has been completed. In addition, you must also make sure that damp materials (e.g., floor screed) have dried sufficiently and that the conditions in the room are optimal for installing the wooden floor (relative humidity 35–60% and temperature +18–24°C).

Check the humidity of the subfloor before installing the wooden floor.

Since wooden floors expand and shrink less in the longitudinal than the lateral direction, we recommend installing the floor parallel to the longest wall in the room. In long and narrow spaces, the installation should always be carried out in the longitudinal direction. If the installation must, however, be carried out in the transverse direction, the floor must be glued to the underlay material. Generally, it is advisable to install the wooden floor in the direction of the light. If the subfloor is an old plank floor, the wooden floor boards are to be installed transversely in relation to it. When installing floors that are equipped with the WiseLoc system, it is easiest to start the installation by the wall that has the largest number of doorways. If either end wall has doors, start the installation of the floor by such a wall. Start at the corner and install the boards from left to right.

Expansion joints

In order to enable the expansion or shrinkage of the floor due to fluctuations in air humidity, the wooden floor must be separated from any fixed structural elements with an approximately 10mm-wide expansion joint. Expansion joints must also be used when the wooden floor is installed by gluing. Fixed structural elements include surrounding and separating walls as well as heating pipes. Expansion joints should also be left under doorframes and around other obstacles, such as pillars, stairs, kitchen islands, fireplaces, tile floors, and thresholds. Extensive continuous floor surfaces (max 10 m long and 6 m wide) also require larger expansion joints. In rooms that are over 6 metres wide, the expansion joints must be increased by 1.5 mm per each metre that exceeds 6 m. The maximum size of a continuous wooden floor surface is, without the expansion joint, 8 m in the lateral and 10 m in the longitudinal direction of the board. The expansion joints are to be covered with suitable skirting boards. NOTE! The skirting boards must always be selected according to the width of the expansion joint – not the other way around.

In addition, the following matters concerning expansion joints must also be taken into account in the installation:

- Stairs are to be installed on the subfloor so that the wooden floor is equipped with 10 mm expansion joints around the fixing point. Any load-bearing structures of stairs (e.g., stringers or handrail supports) must never be mounted directly to the wooden floor!
- Fixtures or load-bearing structures, such as partitions, must never be installed directly to the wooden floor, either. They lock the floor in place so that it cannot expand or shrink freely. For this reason, all fixtures (e.g., kitchen islands and cabinets) must be installed before the installation of the wooden floor. If it is desirable to install the wooden floor under fixtures, the section that is to be covered with furniture must be separated from the rest of the floor with an expansion joint. Alternatively, holes with a diameter that is 20 mm larger than the diameter of the furniture feet can be drilled to the locations where the furniture feet are to be placed, so that the weight of the furniture will be put on the subfloor instead of the wooden floor.
- Edge trims need to be installed permanently to the adjacent floor surface, never to the wooden floor. Cover strips need to be installed permanently to the subloor. If the edge trims or cover strips that are installed between the floor surfaces of two different rooms are fixed to both surfaces, the surfaces are locked in place and the natural expansion and shrinkage of the wooden floor is prevented. In such cases,

the product-related liability for defects ceases to exist. T-lists must also always be fastened to the subfloor, not the wooden floor, with adhesive or screws.

- Thresholds must always be fixed in a way that does not prevent the natural expansion and shrinkage of the wooden floor. For instance, skirting boards, rails, and thresholds must not be screwed through the wooden floor so that they lock the floor in place. The natural expansion and shrinkage of the wooden floor must also be allowed when installing the floor under doorframes.
- In the case of sliding-door cabinets, an expansion gap (approx. 10 mm) must be created under the runner, and the runner is to be fastened to the wooden floor with short screws (12 mm) on the side of the cabinet.
- Install the wooden floor so that each room contains a separate floor surface. Each separate floor surface is to be equipped with an expansion joint at the doorway, at which a threshold or a threshold trim is to be installed. An effort is to be made to install the floor in the shape of a square or rectangle. In the case of unconventionally shaped rooms (e.g., L, T, and U-shaped rooms), particular attention must be paid to ensure that the maximum dimensions are not exceeded and sufficient expansion joints are provided. In a situation where it is desirable to create a continuous floor surface in an unconventionally shaped room or to combine the floors or various rooms into a continuous floor surface, we recommend that the entire floor surface be glued to the underlay.
- No protrusions or objects that prevent the expansion or shrinkage of the floor surface may be left in the floor. Expansion joints must not be filled with, e.g., cables.

Subfloor and moisture barrier

The subfloor must be even. In the case of products equipped with the WiseLoc system, the allowed level deviation is ±2 mm/2 metres. In the case of products that are equipped with the traditional tongue and groove, the allowed level deviation is slightly larger. The levelness is checked by placing a floorboard tongue against the subfloor and measuring the gap between the subfloor and the floorboard. Level differences that exceed the allowed level deviation must be levelled out by sanding or applying a suitable screed. The subfloor must be stable, solid, fixed, straight, dry, and clean. Please note that even small debris can make the floor uneven, which puts a strain on the floor.

Any fitted carpets and other similar soft surface materials must be removed. The underlay material must be as rigid as possible. Suitable subfloor materials include plywood, chipboard, concrete, tiles, marble, linoleum, PVC, and hardwood. Please note that an underlay that is equipped with a moisture barrier or a similar moisture seal (e.g., 0.2mm-thick PE plastic, seams overlapping for approx 20 cm or taped) must always be installed on concrete subfloors.

The humidity of the subfloor must be measured before the installation. We recommend that the humidity of the concrete subfloor be measured by a professional. Make sure that the entire subfloor area is dry (also under any stored construction materials). A DIY method for measuring the humidity of the subfloor is to cover it with an approximately 1m^2 piece of PE plastic film (that is tightly taped at the edges) for 24 hours. If moisture accumulates on the subfloor surface under the plastic film, the subfloor is too wet and the installation work must not be started. The precise moisture content of the subfloor can be determined with the aid of appropriate moisture meters. If the humidity is 85% Rh or more, DO NOT begin the installation!

Underfloor heating

Timberwise floors can safely be installed on an underfloor heating system. Larch is not recommended for installation with underfloor heating, unless a relative humidity between 35–60 RH can be constantly guaranteed. In drier conditions, cracks may appear in larch. The underfloor heating should be evenly distributed over the whole floor area. The subfloor must be allowed to dry for approximately two (2) weeks before installing the floor. Please follow the instructions below:

- Increase the temperature daily by approximately +5°C until the heating effect is approximately 50% of the maximum. Do this in the summertime, as well.
- Then, raise the underfloor heating temperature to the maximum for a period of 3 days.
- Reduce the heating so that the surface temperature of the subfloor drops to +18°C. Make sure that sufficient ventilation is provided during the heating and cooling phases.
- Install the floor in accordance with the instructions.
- Increase the temperature gradually over a period of 5 days, and make sure that the surface temperature of the wooden floor never exceeds +27°C. Do not cover the floor even partially at this stage. Relative humidity must be kept at 35–60%. The recommended room temperature is +18–24°C.

In circumstances that deviate from this, the floor may expand or shrink to an exceptional degree. The manufacturer, seller, or installer cannot be held responsible for these kinds of changes.

The following matters must be taken into account when installing the floor on an underfloor heating system:

- The surface temperature of the floor must not exceed +27°C. Please note that regular rugs increase the surface temperature of the floor by approximately +2°C.
- Floor temperature may not regularly fluctuate more than 2°C (night electricity).
- Regardless of the subfloor material, a moisture barrier must be used with the underfloor heating in connection with base floor solutions.
- Use an expansion joint to separate the floor areas that are not equipped with underfloor heating from the areas that are.
- We recommend that an at least 30 mm gap be left between the underfloor heating cables or pipes and the underlay material of the Timberwise wooden floor.
    - In the case of wooden floor structures, this gap contains air.
    - In the case of concrete floor structures, this gap contains a layer of screed.
- If the underfloor heating cables or pipes are installed less than 30 mm away from the underlay material of the wooden floor, the surface temperature of the floor must not exceed +25°C.

Underfloor cooling

Timberwise floors can also be installed on an underfloor cooling system, but in that case it is advisable to glue the wooden floor by the tongues and grooves regardless of the type of tongue and groove.

Preparations

Store the wooden floorboards in unopened packages (the storage facility must be dry, the relative humidity must be 35–60%, and the indoor temperature must be +18–24°C). Before the installation, the floor material must be stored for 2–3 days in conditions that are similar to the conditions (relative humidity and temperature) in the room in which it is to be installed. The packages are to be stacked on a flat surface in a way that lets air circulate between the packages. The packages must also be kept away from direct heat sources (such as radiators or direct sunlight). Do not open the packages until you begin the installation, and only open as many packages as are needed per day.

Make sure that the underlay materials (moisture barrier and impact sound insulation) and tools required in the installation are ready for use. Always check the suitability of the moisture barrier and sound insulation material for the Timberwise wooden floor from your retailer.

The underlay material must not be too thick (< 3.0 mm) or too flexible. The compression must not exceed 25% of the thickness of the material with a load of 2.4 tn/m^2 (DIN53577).

Required tools: metric measuring tape, marking pen, try square, installation wedges for the expansion joints, circular or crosscut saw, clamping device, tapping block, chisel, hammer, knife, and wood glue (PVA glue).

First, calculate the required number of floorboards. Measure the total width of the room with the metric measuring tape. Then, divide it by the width of a floorboard to determine how many complete rows of floorboards are to be laid in the room. Ensure that the last row of floorboards is wide enough (see section 'Second floorboard, first row'). Do not forget to leave expansion joints. Use boards from different packages during the installation in order to create a floor that corresponds with the grade.

INSTALLING WiseLoc EASY FLOORING 5G LOCKING SYSTEM PRODUCTS

When installing a floor that is equipped with the WiseLoc system, never hit the end tongue and groove. Instead, join the tongue and groove by pressing. If you hit the end tongue and groove, it may break. If the tongue and groove is damaged during installation, the floorboard in question must be replaced.

The WiseLoc floor can be installed either by utilising an auxiliary board (Figure 1) or starting the installation directly against the wall (Figure 2). As the installation proceeds, remember to make sure that the wooden floorboards set properly, that the floor surface is even, and that no steps or level differences are left between the joints.

Installation directly against the wall

Install the first row of floorboards approximately 10 mm away from the end wall. Start at the corner, and install the floorboards from left to right so that the long bottom tongue of the tongue and groove points towards centre of the room. Place installation wedges between the end wall and the floorboard and push the floorboard against the wall. Later, (after installing three rows) you can place the installation wedges between the long wall and the floorboards with an approximately 10mm expansion joint (Figure 10). Note: If the wall is not straight, draw the outlines of the wall on the floorboards of the first row in the manner indicated in Figure 11/12.

Second floorboard, first row

Place the end of the second floorboard tightly against the end of the first floorboard at an approximately 45° angle in the longitudinal direction (Figure 3). Push the floorboard down in a single move (Figure 4). For products over 230 mm wide, we recommend gluing the end joint. At the end of each row, measure the required length from the wall and make sure that a sufficient expansion joint (approx. 10 mm) is included (Figure 5). Tip: you can also turn the last floorboard over so that the locking end points towards the wall (remember to place an installation wedge between the floorboard and the wall) and mark the length on the floorboard.

Cut the floorboard to the required length with a circular/crosscut saw (Figure 6), turn the floorboard the right way round (the cut end towards the wall), and install it in its place.

Starting the second row

Start the second row with a cut floorboard (Figure 7). Place an installation wedge between the wall and the floorboard. Please note that the distance between the end joints in parallel board rows is, according to traditional visual recommendation, min. 2 x board width (e.g. 2 x 185 mm = 370 mm) (Figure 8). NOTE! Technically, the product tolerates even smaller overlaps, such as 200 to 300 mm.

Second floorboard, second row

Place the second floorboard tightly against the end of the first floorboard at an approximately 45° angle in the longitudinal direction. Gradually press the long-side tongue and groove of the floorboard down. Start the pressing from the right-hand end (NOT from the end tongue and groove that is to be joined). When the floorboard is almost in place and tightly pressed against the side tongue and groove of the previous row, press the end tongue and groove all the way down (Figure 9). If necessary, a light tap on the long side of the board.

The gap between the wall and the floorboard can be adjusted when the first three rows have been installed (Figure 10). Place wedges between the floorboards and the wall. Also remember to check that the wall is straight. At this point, measure the total width of the room and check whether the first row needs to be narrowed more than just in order to straighten the line of the wall (the recommended minimum width for the first and last row is 50 mm). Measure the total width of the room with the metric measuring tape. Then, divide it by the width of a floorboard to determine how many complete rows of floorboards are to be laid in the room. Also narrow the first row of floorboards if the width of the last row of floorboards is, according to your calculations, less than 50 mm.

If the wall is not straight, saw the first row of floorboards according to the outline of the wall. You can draw the outline of the wall on the first row of floorboards either by measuring the distance from the wall (with the metric measuring tape) with even intervals (Figure 11) or utilising a piece of board that is equipped with a drilled hole for a marking pen. Place one end of the piece of board against the wall and use it as guidance when drawing the line (Figure 12).

Then, detach the floorboards of the first row from each other by lightly pressing the joint with one hand and, at the same time, lifting the boards by the long side and pulling them upwards with the other hand (Figure 13). Saw the floorboards with a circular, hand, or keyhole saw according to the line you drew so that the floorboards follow the outline of the wall. Install the floorboards back in place (Figure 14).

If the floorboard must be narrowed, the spring of the WiseLoc end tongue and groove no longer locks the joint, which means that the end joints must be glued together. First, apply glue to the upper part of the tongue and groove and press it against the end tongue and groove of the preceding floorboard. Then, place a weight on top of the end joint to ensure that the glue sticks (Figure 15).

Last row (and possibly the first row as well)

The minimum width of the last row is 50 mm! If, however, the last board is less than 50 mm wide, it must be glued by its entire tongue and groove. Also remember to take the expansion joint (approx. 10 mm) into account. Use a measuring tape to determine the correct distance from the wall (Figure 16). Mark the sawing line as follows: Place the floorboard that is to be narrowed on top of the last installed row of floorboards. Take an approximately 30cm-long scrap piece and cut off the groove of the piece. Place the scrap piece on top of the floorboard to be narrowed so that the tongue of the floorboard points towards the wall. Draw the sawing line along the edge of the scrap piece (Figure 17), and saw the floorboard by the room side of the line. Put the sawed floorboard in its place (as instructed in Figure 14). Perform the same steps with the next floorboard. Install the skirting boards. The skirting boards are to be fastened to the wall, not the floor. Thresholds, edge trims, or threshold cover strips are to be used at doorways.

NOTE! In order to ensure the best possible result, check during the installation that the tongues and grooves interlock properly and that there are no height differences in the surface. This ensures that your new floor will be even and functional.

Corridors

In narrow corridors, avoid the transverse installation direction, but if it is necessary, relieve the «stress» of the board by sawing the bottom slat of the board across at a 45 ° angle (about 6 mm deep sawing and about 300-400 mm apart). With a product with a plywood frame, cuts are made at a 90-degree angle to a depth of about 6-7 mm and about every 150 mm. At least every third row of boards should be installed so that the boards are extended.

Pipes and doorframes

Drill holes for radiator pipes in the floorboard, if necessary. The diameter of the holes must be at least 20 mm larger than the diameter of the pipes. Mark the points where the pipes are to go through the floorboard, drill suitable holes for the pipes, and cut the floorboard by sawing it at the centre of the holes (Figure 18). When you have installed the floorboard in its place, place the sawed piece on the other side of the pipes (Figure 19) and cover the holes with single or double pipe sleeves. The WiseLoc floorboards can be installed from any direction, if necessary. This facilitates the installation at, e.g., doorways. The WiseLoc system slides in the longitudinal direction, which facilitates the installation in challenging places where the floorboards must be pushed into place.

In the case of installation under a doorframe, place the floorboard as close to the doorframe as possible and tap the board lightly with a hammer to slide it into its place. (Note: cover the end tongue and groove if you must use a hammer.) If the doorframe must be sawed, determine the correct height with the aid of a wooden floorboard. Do not forget to leave an expansion joint.

If you are not able to slide the floorboard under, e.g., a doorframe or a radiator that is installed close to the floor, proceed as follows:

1. Cut off a sufficient amount of the tongue and groove (Figure 20).
2. Glue (Figure 21) and tap the floorboard into its place.

REMOVAL

Option 1:

Removal Detach the entire row of floorboards by lightly pressing the boards right behind the joint with your fist. Only lift the long side of the row (Figure 22). Detach the floorboards from each other by sliding them in opposite directions (Figure 23). DO NOT LIFT THE BOARDS OR BEND THE END JOINT or the tongue and groove will break!

Option 2:

Detach the boards by lifting them gently (Figure 24).

INSTALLATION OF TRADITIONAL GLUE GROOVE SYSTEM PRODUCT

Open 3–4 packages at the same time, so that you can install the floorboards in the desired order. Each floorboard is unique.

Place the grooves of the first floorboards against the wall and join the floorboards of the first row by only gluing them by their end tongue and grooves. In the longitudinal direction of the board, create an approximately 10mm expansion joint along the wall.

If the wall is straight, you can place wedges between the wall and the row of floorboards when you have installed three rows of floorboards (Figure 2). If the wall is not straight (e.g., old buildings), produce the shape of the first row of floorboards so that the installation can be carried out along the desired line. Apply a sufficient amount of PVA glue to the edge of the groove that is on the side of the surface (Figure 3) and press the floorboards together. All side and end joints must be pressed together tightly. If glue gets onto the surface of the board, immediately wipe it off with a damp cloth. While the glue is still wet, use a pull bar to ensure that the last floorboard of the row (end joint) is tightly in place (Figure 4). Always start a new row of floorboards with the sawed board that was left over from the previous row. This reduces the amount of waste produced during the installation. Install the floorboards so that the joints of adjacent floorboards overlap for at least 50 cm. Join the floorboards by tapping them firmly on the tongue side of the board with the aid of a tapping block. Start from the free end of the board and proceed towards the end joint. This prevents the occurrence of gaps at the ends of the floorboards (Figure 5). Be careful not to damage the surface of the floorboard when using the tapping block. Let the glue of the first three rows to dry for approximately 2 hours in order to provide a good starting point for the next rows (Figure 6). Then, install the rest of the floorboards. Saw the final row of floorboards to the required width (Figure 7). Please keep in mind that the distance from the wall must be approximately 10 mm. Use a pull bar to ensure that the floorboards are tightly in place (Figure 8). Let the glue to dry for 12 hours (Figure 9) before removing the wedges (no later than 24 hours after installation) and install the skirting boards.

Pipes

If the pipes have been installed in front of the wall, a hole must be drilled in the floorboard in question. The diameter of the hole must be 20 mm larger than the diameter of the pipe, so that there will be enough room for the expansion and shrinkage of the floor. First, mark the points where the pipes are to go through the floorboard. Then, drill suitable holes for the pipes and saw the pieces off (Figure 10). Reattach the pieces when the floorboard is in place.

Doorways and doorframes

Saw the doorframes shorter so that the floorboard fits under it (Figure 11). Do not forget to leave an expansion joint.

Corridors

In narrow corridors, avoid installing floorboards in the transverse direction, if possible. If, however, such installation cannot be avoided, reduce the 'tension' of the floorboard by sawing through the bottom layer of the board at a 45° angle (the cut must not be deeper than 6 mm). At least every third row of floorboards must be installed using extended boards. With a product with a plywood frame, cuts are made at a 90-degree angle to a depth of about 6-7 mm and about every 150 mm. At least every third row of boards should be installed so that the boards are extended.

Skirting boards

Install the skirting boards in place so that they cover the expansion joints. The skirting boards are only to be fastened to the wall, not the floor.

CONGRATULATIONS! NOW YOU HAVE SUCCESSFULLY INSTALLED AN AMAZING TIMBERWISE WOODEN FLOOR BY FOLLOWING THE INSTRUCTIONS. IN ORDER TO KEEP THE VALUABLE WOODEN FLOOR BEAUTIFUL IN THE YEARS TO COME, MAINTAIN IT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FOLLOWING IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS.

AFTER THE INSTALLATION

Protecting the floor

If construction work will be carried out or if other surfaces will be finished off in the room after the installation of the floor, the floor must first be vacuum-cleaned of the installation debris and then protected with a permeable material (e.g., cardboard). When using corrugated cardboard, the smooth surface must be placed against the wooden floor! When furnishing a room, cardboard does not always provide sufficient cover for the wooden floor. Before moving any heavy pieces of furniture, the wooden floor must be protected with, e.g., a smooth rug. Before moving a piece of furniture, it must be ensured that the material of the rug does not colour or stain the floor. If the wooden floor has been installed on an underfloor heating system and been protected with, e.g., a piece of cardboard, the surface temperature of the floor must not exceed +18°C. Any tape that is used in connection with the protection MUST NOT be fastened to the wooden floor. Removing the tape may damage the surface treatment. Note! The floor must not remain covered for longer than a week. Periods longer than that may expose the floor to possible changes in colour particularly in connection with light tones. The underfloor heating or cooling must be switched off while the floor is covered.

Ideal conditions for a wooden floor

In order to ensure that the newly installed wooden floor remains in good condition, the relative humidity of the room must be kept between 35–60% and the indoor temperature between +18–24°C. After the installation, the temperature and relative humidity of the room must be measured with suitable and sufficiently accurate meters. During the heating season, the air humidity must be regulated with, e.g., a humidifier. In the summer, sufficient ventilation must be provided.

If the relative humidity of the room falls below the acceptable level, small cracks may appear in the floor due to the natural characteristics of wood, and if the air is extremely dry, some floorboards may become concave (or convex, if the air is too humid). If the air humidity falls below 30% (RH), the humidity of the room must be increased with the aid of, e.g., humidifiers. If conditions that are optimal for the wooden floor cannot be maintained, creaking or permanent deformation of the floor may occur when the level of air humidity exceeds or falls below the reference values. We recommend that the temperature and relative humidity of the indoor air be monitored with a digital combination meter all year round.

The ultraviolet (UV) radiation of the sun changes and deepens the natural tone of the wood. Thus, if the floor is unevenly exposed to sunlight, this may leave a mark on the floor. For this reason, we recommend that the places of rugs and pieces of furniture be changed regularly so that the wooden floor is exposed to sunlight evenly. Mechanical dents may also appear in the floor if, for example, a piece of furniture with an uneven base remains in the same place on the wooden floor for a long period of time.

Cleaning and maintenance

The Timberwise wooden floors are easy to maintain when the following instructions are complied with:

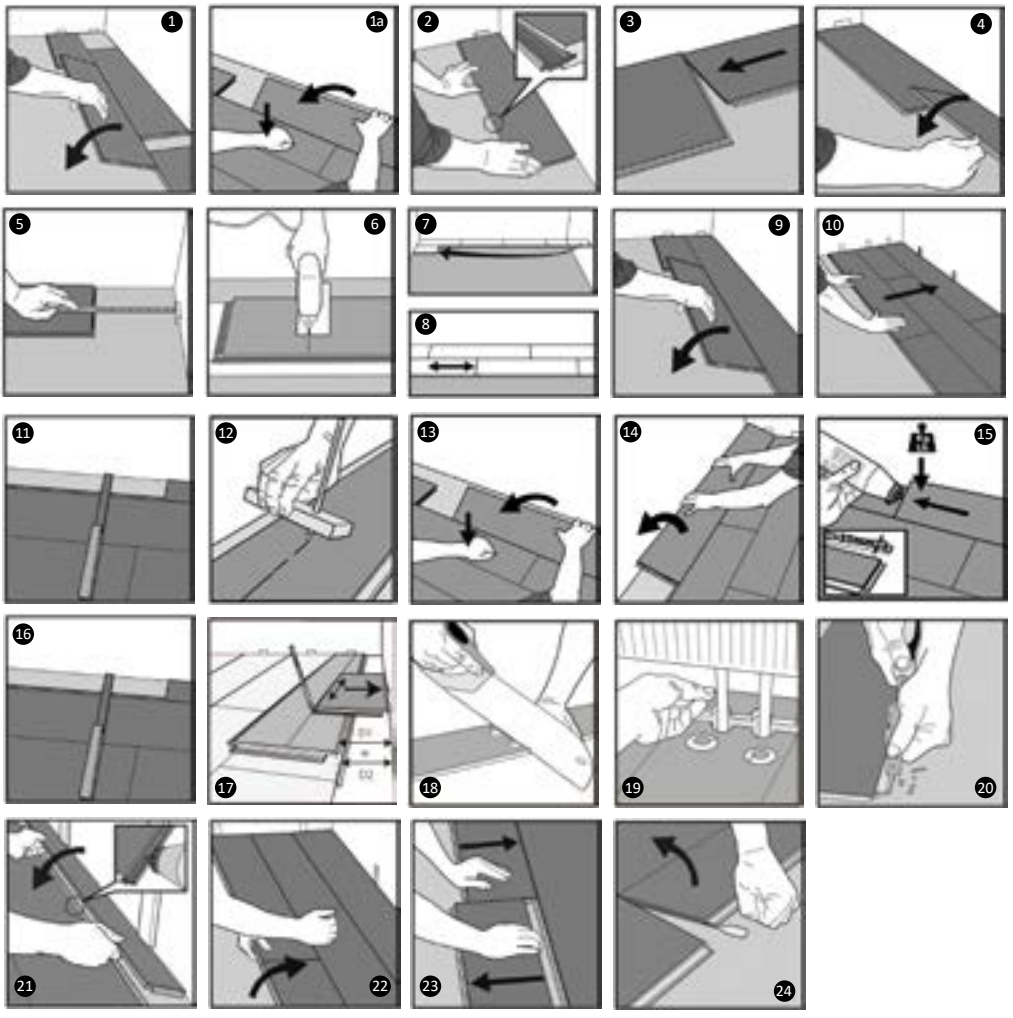
- Regularly clean the floor of loose dust and dirt with a vacuum cleaner.
- Wipe the floor with a damp (not wet!) mop. We recommend the use of detergents that contain vegetable or coconut oil or mild soap (pH 5.5–6.0) that is suitable for wooden floors.
- Avoid the excessive use of detergents or the use of strong detergents. Strong detergents may dissolve the layer of wax oil or lacquer that protects the surface of the wooden floor.
- Any excessive water must be wiped off the floor without delay.
- Immediately remove any stains from the wooden floor with a treatment and cleaning wax oil intended for wooden floors (if the surface is wax oiled).
- Attach felt pads to the ends of furniture legs. If you have to move the furniture, protect the surface of the wooden floor. Some household appliances and pieces of furniture are equipped with wheels that are very small with respect to their mass, and such wheels may damage the floor. In that case, a mere piece of cardboard does not suffice to protect the surface of the wooden floor and the floor must be protected with a thicker cover.
- On all softwood wooden floors you have to apply a maintenance wax on the surface immediately after installation.
- For additional information please contact our technical support at: +358276364220
- When a wax oiled product is installed in public spaces, we recommend the floor to be maintenance waxed immediately after installation. Follow the use and dosage instructions provided on the package. When the maintenance wax has dried, the floor can be lightly polished with a machine that is equipped with a so-called white disc.
- Maintenance wax is selected according to the color of the floor. White floors are treated with Osmo Color's tinted maintenance wax (no. 3087) and dark and colorless floors with colorless care wax (no. 3029), according to the product's instructions for use. Start the treatment by washing the floor carefully with Osmo Color's oil soap or a similar neutral detergent. When the surface is clean and dry apply the wax thinly, with 1 liter it treats at least 50 m2 of surface. Apply the maintenance wax with a natural bristle brush or lint-free cloth. Finish waxing immediately by rubbing with a floor care machine with a white disc. NOTE! If the treatment is done with anti-slip products, do not finish the application with a floor care machine. Allow to dry as directed along or at least 12 hours.

More detailed maintenance and repair instructions are available at www.timberwise.fi/en

Downloadable installation instructions are available at www.timberwise.fi/en/wiseloc-installation-instructions

ASENNUS /MONTERING / INSTALLATION

WiseLoc EASY FLOORING 5G



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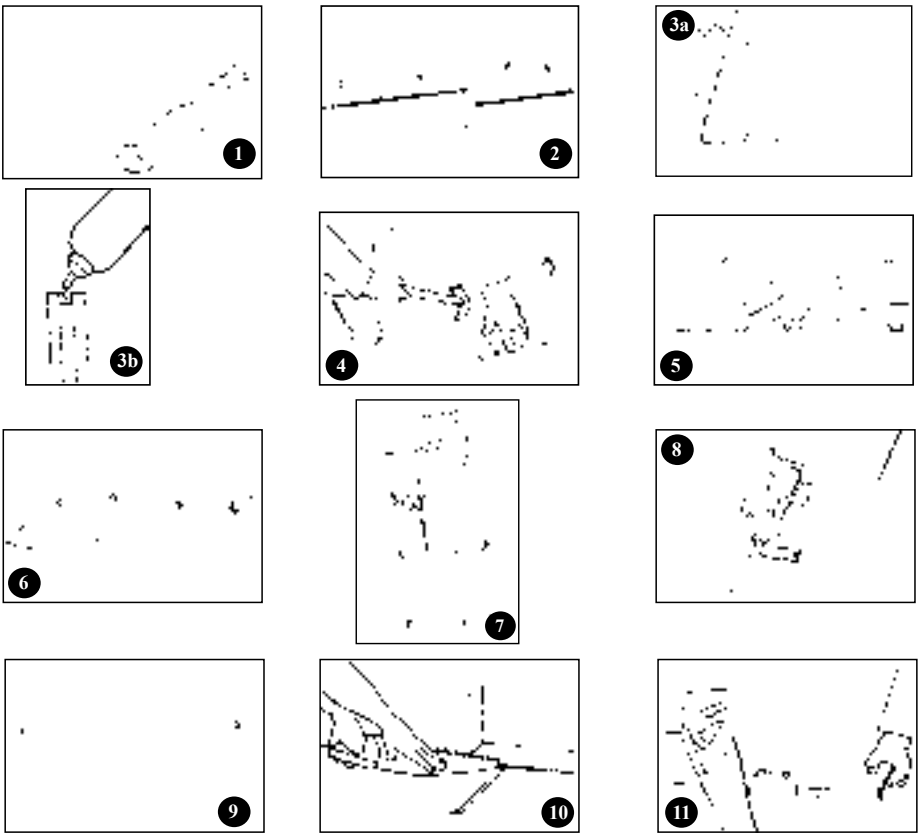
Timberwise TRADITIONAL



MADE IN FINLAND

Timberwise

FLOOR FOR LIFE

www.timberwise.fi

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08/2023

TIMBERWISE OY
P.O. BOX 99 • FIN-32201
LOIMAA • FINLAND