



Wood Flooring Production

Stemau S.r.l.

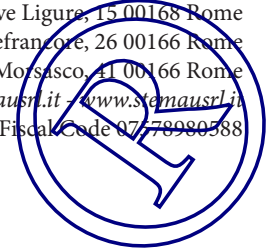
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VAT 01814361000 - Fiscal Code 0778980388



ARTISTIC PARQUET

ANCIENT ROME COLLECTION

INFORMATION SHEET In compliance with the provisions of the law Legislative Decree no. 206/2005 "Regulations for consumer information"



Tiles



Borders

EUROPEAN STANDARDS: UNI EN 13227

MARKING: CE

PRODUCTION: 100% MADE IN ITALY

Artistic Parquet is produced entirely in solid wood, sold and laid raw and completed on site, sanded and polished (with varnish or oil or wax) after installation and absolutely before being walked on.

Artistic Parquet is made of squares of pure noble wood in many valuable wood species which, due to the vast range of colours, finishes, grains and typical shades of wood, are able to satisfy all aesthetic, personal and functional needs.

The tiles, with thicknesses from 14 mm, have two standard dimensions (600x600 mm or 1000x1000 mm), but can be made on request, with relative variation in price, also in other formats and in any available wood species.

Artistic Parquet can be further enhanced with the combination of frames or borders or handcrafted geometric borders, in various sizes and combinations of wood species, in order to enrich the contours, perimeters and edges.

The borders have two standard dimensions: 14x140 mm or 14x210 mm (thickness, height) and can be made of any available wood species.

Artistic Parquet is recommended for flooring any type of spacious, luxurious and prestigious environment, such as homes, villas, hotels, theatres, representative environments.

- SELECT ● UNIFORM TONES, HOMOGENEOUS VEININGS, RANDOM SMALL KNURLS
- NATURE △ SLIGHT CHROMATIC CONES, ACCENTUATED VEININGS, CONTAINED KNURLS
- RUSTIC ■ MARKED VARIATION TONES, INTENSE VEININGS, CLEAR KNURLS AND CRACKS



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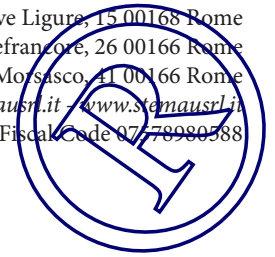
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Storage

The product must absolutely be stored with intact and closed packaging in covered and dry environments with a controlled temperature between 16°C and 23°C or at an average temperature of 20°C. If the product is stored outside this interval before installation, it is recommended to acclimatise the material for the previous 48 hours in the same environments where it will be installed.

Laying

It is advisable to let the material, in intact and closed packaging, settle for at least 24 hours in the environment in which it will be installed. Inspect all planks for damage before installation. If you have any doubts regarding the fit or finish of the product or if there is damage due to impacts, tears or abrasions, contact the Company. We do not accept complaints for floors that have been cut and/or laid.

To minimize the variation in shade, open several boxes at the same time, mix and lay the boards, taking care to mix them.

The installation substrate must be consistent, stable, dry, clean and well levelled.

For new or pre-existing screeds, refer to the UNI EN 11371 standard, which defines in detail the properties and performance characteristics of cementitious screeds or screeds based on special binders or based on anhydride (calcium sulphate), intended for installation by gluing parquet and wooden floors.

Cement screeds must be smooth, dry, clean and free from any foreign material such as dust, wax, solvents, paint, grease, oils and old adhesive residues. The surface must be hard and compact and free of dust or flaking.

New concrete must be dry. The maximum humidity level allowed during installation is 65%.

Therefore, avoid subjecting the floor to an environmental climate that is too dry or too humid, in order to avoid deformations, which are absolutely not due to production defects.

It can also be installed on radiant floors, if the system conditions allow for it and comply with the regulations.

Wood species

Wood is a natural material, therefore differences in color and fiber between the different elements are to be considered typical of the product. Samples or photographic reproductions are intended as indicative and non-binding. The color of wood, once exposed to sunlight, generally tends to darken and become uniform. Some types of wood react clearly to changes in temperature, humidity and sunlight and can undergo the process of oxidation (color change).

Stemau S.r.l. operates and produces with the utmost respect for nature and the environment, using the raw material exclusively from areas and companies authorized for deforestation, in order to maintain and protect, correctly and responsibly, natural communities and forests, according to rigorous environmental standards, social and economic.

The main wood species used by Stemau S.r.l. for Artistic Parquet are: Afzelia, Maple, Oak, Teak, Wenge.



AFZELIA

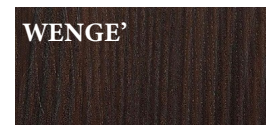


MAPLE

OAK



TEAK



WENGE'

Maintenance

For good maintenance of a wooden floor, observe the following precautions: provide a doormat at the entrance to the home, kept clean to remove dust and abrasive particles from the soles of the shoes; ordinarily remove dust with a mop or vacuum cleaner; regularly clean the floor with a cloth moistened with water and a neutral, non-foamy floor detergent; never wash with boiling water and/or steam producing appliances. For extraordinary maintenance it is recommended to contact expert and qualified personnel.

Disposal

The flooring can't be dispersed in the environment, but entrusted to public waste disposal systems.

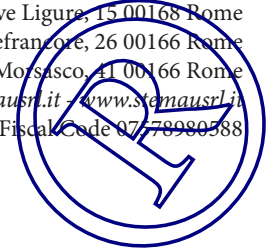
Warnings

It is absolutely forbidden to use the product as a structural component or in environments different from the ones indicated, change the product, use different ways of lay down respect to the ones indicated, use glues for fixing, use different clean product respect to the ones indicated. The Firm is not responsible for accident or damages as a result of inappropriate use of the products, as well as the even partial non-compliance with safety standards and intervention procedures.



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ARTISTIC PARQUET ANCIENT ROME COLLECTION

■ Laying environment

Before installing the parquet and even before depositing the pallets of the elements to be installed, it is necessary to carry out a series of preliminary checks and checks aimed at ascertaining the suitability of the place and the conditions of the rooms in which to install the elements. wood:

- existence of the entrance door
- the windows and doors must have already been installed and the relevant glass mounted
- check that the painting of the walls has been completed and that the paint has dried, with the exception of the last coat, which will be followed after the installation of the parquet before sanding the bases and applying the last finishing coat
- check that all other building and finishing works, such as masonry, sanitary installation, etc., have been completed
- check with an adequate measuring instrument (hygrometer) that the relative humidity of the environment is between 45% – 65%, also because this could be negatively influenced by recent painting of the walls, by an external climate that is too damp, from poor thermal insulation
- check that the internal temperature of the installation environments is as uniform as possible and between 15°C and 24°C. Higher or lower temperatures facilitate the generation of alterations during the installation of the wooden elements, the drying and drying of the glues and any finishing paints
- check that the temperature of the rooms in which to install can be considered as similar as possible, throughout the year, and especially in the winter period, to that of the rooms below. In the absence of these conditions, it is essential to adequately protect ourselves from the possible onset of condensation phenomena on the substrate. Typical high risk situations from this point of view are represented by heated rooms overlooking porches, or unheated garages or in any case environments in direct communication with the outside and finally rooms, especially if poorly heated or even refrigerated, overlying particularly hot environments and humid (e.g. saunas, indoor swimming pools, gyms, etc.). Therefore, particular attention must be paid to placing the vapor barrier or thermal screen.

■ The screed (substrate)

Even before installing the wooden elements, the parquet installer must always make sure that the installation surface, the screed, also called subfloor, has the necessary and appropriate characteristics that indicate its suitability to receive the elements to be installed. The checks to be carried out are often simple, but they must be carried out with great care and attention, because they are fundamental to the success of the wooden flooring.

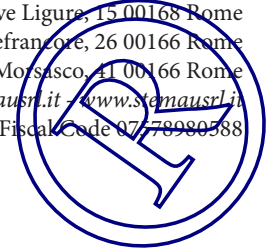
- **Flatness and Height** It will be necessary to check that on the installation surface there are no unevennesses, depressions and/or reliefs such as to prevent the adhesive spread on the substrate from adequately anchoring to the wood. The verification method is simple: you need a metric rod (straightedge) 2 meters long to place on the surface of the screed and check that there are no depressions greater than 2 mm. The check must be repeated several times depending on the surface to be floored with parquet.
- **Compactness and Scratching** These checks are necessary because we need to be sure that there is sufficient surface cohesion and adequate resistance to the possible stressing actions of the future parquet. For scratching, the verification method is very simple, you will have to try to score the surface of the screed with a nail, generating an orthogonal grid, observing whether or not, after cleaning the grid, any grooves or crumbling have appeared. A good screed must not show any crumbling. To evaluate the compactness of the subfloor, you will need a 500 g mallet, striking the surface of the screed with the hammer, observing whether cracks, fissures or imprints of the hammer have been generated. A screed is considered suitable if there are no imprints, cracks and/or cracks on the surface. If one or more of the aforementioned anomalies is observed, or if dust has escaped during beating, the installation of the parquet must not be started unless the installation plan has first been consolidated.
- **Cracks** There must be no obvious cracks on the entire laying surface because these can trigger localized phenomena of poor consistency and/or depressions in the substrate. Only cracks, fissures and capillaries deriving from the physiological and natural shrinkage of the screed are permitted. In case of obvious cracks, they must be consolidated with suitable products before installation.
- **Residual humidity** You must always check and control the % humidity content of the screed, because many of the properties that the parquet will have depend on this fundamental value. The % humidity content must be measured in different areas of the overall surface to be laid, choosing the most critical areas and the number of checks depends on the vastness of the surface to be floored with parquet. The instrument to be used is the calcium carbide hygrometer. The number of checks to be carried out and the % humidity content value that the screed must not exceed are indicated in the following diagram.





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Moisture content % and number of checks to be performed (UNI EN 11371 AND UNI EN 10329 EUROPEAN STANDARDS)

Type of substrate	Humidity content % average %	N. of checks to be carried out	
		Surface sqm	N. of checks
Cement mortar screed	1,7 - 2,0%	Surface sqm	N. of checks
Anhydride screed	0,2%	Until 50	1
Wood-based panels	10%	From 51 to 100	2
Pre-existing ceramic or concrete floor	1,7 - 2,0%	From 101 to 200	3
Subfloor with incorporated heating and cooling system	1,7%	From 201 to 500	5
Heating and cooling anhydride base	0,2%	Over 500	One every 100 sqm

- **Thickness** The thickness of the screed is a fundamental characteristic to ensure that the parquet always remains stable, does not absorb excessive heat coming from the heating system incorporated into it and for the best cohesion and consistency of the entire system. For this purpose, the thickness of the screed above the pipes must never be less than 30 mm and, in the case of radiant systems, in order to limit the formation of cracks, it is advisable to embed an electro-welded mesh of mesh and diameter in the screed, suitable for the final destination of the flooring. It is also possible to lay on a screed with a thickness of no less than 20 mm, if this has been carried out in accordance with point 4.2.1.4 of the UNI EN 11371 standard.

Thickness for the various types of screed

Type of screed	Average minimum nominal thickness (mm)	
	Domestic use	Commercial use
Non-adherent screed	40	60
Floating screeds	40	60
Screeds with underfloor heating system	30 (Above heating elements)	50 (Above heating elements)
Adherent screeds	1,7 - 2,0% As manufacturer's instructions	From 101 to 200 As manufacturer's instructions

- **Cleaning** must be carried out scrupulously and meticulously, so that the installation surface is free from oils, waxes, greases, release substances, dust, color or paint stains, remains of other inconsistent substances or those which may compromise the adhesive capacity of the materials used.
- **Mechanical resistance** The verification is the responsibility of the company that created the screed and has the aim of evaluating whether the screed is cohesive throughout its thickness, whether it is compact and whether it has sufficient resistance to compression.
- If the humidity and/or other characteristics are not considered suitable or do not fall within the values established by the UNI EN 11371 standard, it is best to consult with manufacturers of finishes, primers, consolidants, levelers, smoothers, adhesion promoters, waterproofing insulators, degreasers or wax removers to decide which ones and how to use them to restore the screed.

For all other information, we recommend consulting the UNI EN 11371 standard which, among other things, establishes that, to ensure the conformity of the substrate, the installer is responsible for carrying out checks on flatness, height and moisture content. %, cracks, compactness, scratching and cleaning, while the company that prepared the screed is responsible for checking the thickness, height, flatness, compactness and mechanical resistance, all issuing the "declaration of conformity" of the properties of the screed.

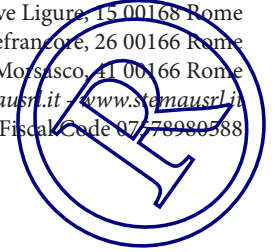
For the screed with heating/cooling system the necessary checks to be carried out are:

- pay the utmost attention to detecting the possible presence of open-cell insulating or lightening materials such as expanded clay, expanded vermiculite, etc., because they are characterized by their high water retention power.
- verify that the correct preheating cycle (thermal shock) has been carried out, according to the specific indications of the system manufacturer and that a duly declaration is issued for this
- check that the distance between the surface of the installation surface and the underlying heating elements is never less than 30 mm
- in the case of a cement screed, the residual % humidity content must not exceed 1.7%
- the temperature of the laying surface must not be higher than 25°C - 26°C, so that the parquet surface has a temperature no higher than 22°C - 23°C
- verify the suitability of the technical characteristics previously analyzed for the screed



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■ Pre-existing installation plans

Before proceeding with the installation of the wooden elements with glue, roughen the walking surface with muriatic acid or with water and soda and then carry out the scratching to facilitate anchoring and gripping of the wooden element with the glue.

Before proceeding with the installation of wooden elements on ceramic or stone floors, check:

- % humidity content which must be the same as that expected for cement screeds (1.7% - 2%)
- solidity of the existing floor, that there are no crumbled, cracked or broken tiles or tiles
- attachment of the individual elements to the substrate
- adhesion capacity of the pre-existing installation surface, ensure the congruence between the material of the pre-existing floor and the adhesive that will be used to glue the wooden elements

Before proceeding with the installation of the wooden elements, on PVC, linoleum or carpet floors, in addition to what is written above, great care must be taken to mechanically remove all traces of the old adhesives. In the event that some traces cannot be removed, an adhesive compatible with the residues must be used to avoid the risk of chemical reactions, which could negatively affect the hold of the adhesive itself.

Before proceeding with the installation of wooden elements on wooden floors, in addition to what is written above, it must be ascertained and verified that:

- the old parquet is well attached to the substrate
- there are no elements that are excessively worm-eaten or have traces of humidity. If this is the case, they will have to be removed and the laying surface restored before laying the new parquet
- the installation of the new elements should be done in an orthogonal direction or oriented at 45° with respect to the direction of the existing wooden flooring
- do not use wooden panels as a substrate in the presence of underfloor heating, because they would significantly increase thermal insulation, reducing the system's performance
- spread a double polyethylene sheet on the surface of the screed. It is best that the sheets are overlapped by approximately 100 mm and turned up on the walls by at least 100 mm and in any case not less than the height of the skirting board
- the thickness of the panels to be installed must be 20 mm and they must be installed staggered in a regular formwork
- the panels can be anchored to the substrate, taking care to pour a resin with waterproofing capacity (e.g. polyurethane) into the hole where they will be fixed
- adopt an installation design for the elements that is oblique or transversal to that of the panels, so as to avoid overlapping the junction points of the elements with those of the junction between the panels
- leave a perimeter joint so that the panels do not touch the walls

TAKE NOTE

BEFORE INSTALLING ANY TYPE OF PARQUET (SOLID OR PREFINISHED), IT IS ADVISABLE TO CHECK THE BUILDING REGULATIONS IN FORCE FOR ANY SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS OR RESTRICTIONS.

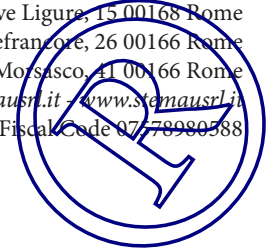
THE INDICATIONS IN THIS GUIDE ARE FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY AND IT IS IMPLIED THAT THEY DO NOT IN ANY WAY REPLACE AN AUTHORIZED PROFESSIONAL.

ANY INSTALLATION OR USE OF PARQUET MUST COMPLY WITH ALL LOCAL REGULATIONS IN FORCE. THE CONSUMER ASSUMES ALL RISKS AND LIABILITIES ASSOCIATED WITH THE INSTALLATION AND USE OF THIS PRODUCT. THE COMPANY CANNOT BE HELD RESPONSIBLE IN ANY CASE FOR ACCIDENTS OR DAMAGES RESULTING FROM INAPPROPRIATE USE OF THE PRODUCT, AS WELL AS FROM EVEN PARTIAL FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THE SAFETY REGULATIONS AND INTERVENTION PROCEDURES.



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■ Laying parquet with adhesive (glue)

Before proceeding with the installation of the wooden elements using the gluing technique, take the utmost care of:

- keep the packages indoors, in rooms protected from the weather
- isolate the packages from the ground and stack them in such a way that they are not deformed
- transport the packages of the elements to the environments where they are to be installed
- make sure that the environmental humidity and the temperature of the rooms have reached the appropriate levels, relative air humidity 45%-65% and temperature 16-24°C



You remember that the evaluation of a wooden floor is carried out at eye level and with the light behind it. The technical checks to be carried out once the parquet has been laid are:

- **Gluing** The test is carried out with the help of a mallet weighing 500 g having a rigid plastic striker to identify areas with vacuum sounds which highlight the possible absence of adhesion and/or grip between the wooden element and the underlying screed. The percussion must be carried out over the entire surface of the parquet. Gluing is considered suitable if none of the tested elements produce dull sounds for a length greater than 20% of the length of the element and none of the installed elements has traces of adhesive on the sides and heads.
- **Flatness** The check is carried out with a 2 meter long rigid rod (straightedge) placed on different positions of the parquet flooring surface and with wedges with millimeter scales to be inserted into any gaps between the parquet surface and the rigid rod. The flatness is considered suitable if no measurement in any position of the parquet exceeds the 2 mm deflection.
- **Alignment of the elements** The check is carried out with a two meter long rigid rod (straightedge) placed on the surface of the parquet in the direction of the installation geometry and a 1/20 mm gauge. The alignment is considered regular if the maximum deviation between the rigid rod and the sides or the edge of the elements is less than 1 mm, if the installation is irregular or regular formwork, and 0.5 mm, if the installation is herringbone or fish. In the case of elements longer than 150 mm, the deviation is considered regular if it is less than or equal to 0.2% of the width of the single element installed.
- **Coplanarity between adjacent floors** In the event that there is a parquet with an adjacent flooring of another material, the coplanarity between the two floors must be verified with a comparator equipped with a support and a rectified rigid surface and the coplanarity is considered adequate if the offset between the two floor levels is less than or equal to 2 mm.
- **Expansion joints** The check is carried out with the help of a flexible or rigid tape measure (1 mm precision) and both the perimeter joints and the intermediate ones and those in correspondence with communication areas between adjacent rooms (for example the thresholds) must be checked. The perimeter joints are considered adequate if they are at least 8 mm wide and never greater than the thickness of the skirting board (if the elements are less than or equal to 10 mm thick, the width of the perimeter joints can be reduced to 6 mm). Intermediate joints are considered suitable if they are 8 mm wide and not larger than what is foreseen in the design, while expansion joints in correspondence with communication areas between adjacent rooms are considered suitable if they are between 5 and 8 mm wide.
- **Checking the finish** The check is visual and the finish is considered suitable if there are no overlaps of paint or if there are only sporadic elements containing traces of impurities (atmospheric dust, fibers and brush bristles) and there are no are chippings caused by silicone residues present on the surface of the flooring before the finishing phase.

For further information we recommend consulting the UNI EN 11368-1 standard, which, among other things, establishes that, to ensure the conformity of the substrate, the installer is responsible for carrying out checks on flatness, height, content of humidity %, cracks, compactness, scratching and cleaning while the company that prepared the screed is responsible for checking the thickness, height, flatness, compactness and mechanical resistance, all issuing the "declaration of conformity" of the properties of the screed.

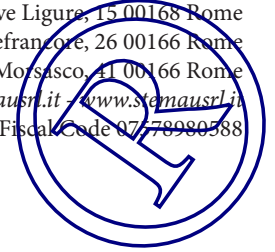
Below are other simple and common tips and warnings for checking the quality of installation of a parquet:

- avoid installing parquet with strong contrasts in the dark and light shades of the wood, very often caused by the lack of or incorrect chromatic mixing and/or the design of the wooden elements installed. To minimize the variation in shade, open several boxes at the same time, mix and lay the boards, taking care to mix them
- avoid as much as possible the use of stucco and adhesive on the sides and heads of the installed elements
- if you need to protect the parquet, do not cover it with plastic or cardboard sheets but use breathable non-woven fabric sheets
- if you need to finish the surface, take care not to generate scratches and grooves
- if it is to be installed in large environments, provide an intermediate expansion joint at least every 10 meters in the parallel direction of the wood grain and every 30 meters in the longitudinal direction
- if possible, the installation of the elements should take place along the length of the room so as to minimize the butt joints between the elements
- the first cleaning of parquet finished on site must be carried out no earlier than seven days after installation, while the first cleaning of pre-finished parquet can be carried out two days after installation



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■ Advice after laying

The period that passes between the end of the parquet installation and the entry of those who will live in the residence is very important because, in this phase, the parquet begins to stabilize to the environmental hydro-thermal conditions and, if these are not perfectly suitable, can facilitate the appearance of anomalies such as fissures, capillaries and cracks due to wood shrinkage phenomena, lifting, depressions and/or distortions due to anomalous swelling of the wood. These defects can be avoided if some simple practical rules are respected, such as:

- provide a doormat at the entrance to the home, kept clean, to remove dust and abrasive particles from the soles of the shoes
- clean the soles of your shoes well on the doormat
- clean the parquet surface well with detergent products recommended by the manufacturer of the elements, or using a cloth moistened with warm water
- the temperature should never be lower than 15°C and not higher than 24°C-25°C
- the relative humidity of the air should never be lower than 40% and never higher than 65%
- if the rooms must remain empty and unused for a longer period of time, do not cover the parquet
- always facilitate the exchange and ventilation of air, so that the parquet can breathe
- do not apply weights, packs or anything else on the parquet that may not allow the wood to breathe and which facilitates the color change with the inevitable appearance of the chromatic difference
- do not cover the parquet with carpets for the first few months
- place felt pads under the feet of chairs and furniture
- the fall of sharp or otherwise pointed objects causes scratches and gouges
- the stay of animals could cause the formation of furrows, scratches, stains and marks
- for objects and furniture on wheels, make sure they are equipped with rubber wheels
- falling embers and open flames cause the formation of burns
- over time, ultraviolet rays change the color and shade of the wood of the noble layer and the finishing layer (oxidation effect)
- too low wood humidity causes shrinkage, too high humidity causes swelling
- in the event of water or liquids in general falling/spilling onto the parquet, immediately remove the liquid with an absorbent cloth and then proceed to clean the stained area with a cloth slightly dampened with water
- in summer, avoid letting the sun shine directly on the parquet for several hours, because it would cause both micro cracks and the color change or alteration of the wood species
- if the parquet is laid in the kitchen and bathroom, wash the flooring immediately after use with a cloth dampened in water and well wrung out
- the parquet should be the last work before the finishing coat for the walls. Otherwise, temporarily protect the parquet flooring with breathable sheets only for the time necessary to paint the walls.

■ Cleaning and maintenance

For good maintenance of a wooden floor, observe the following precautions and precautions.

ORDINARY MAINTENANCE

- provide a doormat at the entrance to the home, kept clean, to remove dust and abrasive particles from the soles of the shoes
- clean the soles of your shoes well on the doormat
- ordinarily remove dust with a mop or electrostatic dust-catching cloth or by vacuum cleaner with parquet brushes
- habitually wash the floor with a cloth dampened with water and a neutral or specific floor detergent for the type of finish and not foamy or aggressive
- never wash with boiling water and/or steam producing appliances and never use solvents, bleach or ammonia
- avoid contact with any foamy product or substances, both chemical and natural, that are abrasive, acidic and corrosive

EXTRAORDINARY MAINTENANCE

After years and years of daily use, the parquet may appear worn, damaged with color changes, both due to exposure to light and the natural phenomenon of oxidation of the wood. To revive the flooring and bring the wood back to its original state, you can proceed with extraordinary maintenance of the walking surface by contacting expert and qualified personnel, who respects the general safety regulations and who carries out the typical phases of:

- replacement of damaged elements
- sanding of the walking surface
- possible grouting
- new painting-finishing cycle