



# Timberwise

Quality wooden floors from Finland

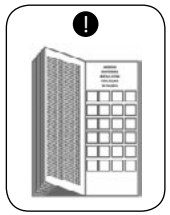


**Timberwise**  
TRADITIONAL

**WiseLoc**  
EASY FLOORING

ASENNUS- JA HOITO-OHJEET • MONTERINGS- OCH SKÖTSELANVISNINGAR  
INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS • VERLEGE- UND PFELEGEANLEITUNG  
ИНСТРУКЦИИ ПО УКЛАДКЕ И УХОДУ

# INSTALLATION INSTRUCTION FOR TIMBERWISE PARQUET



**Congratulations on your excellent choice of parquet.** Timberwise plank parquet is a Finnish, high quality and environmentally friendly product. Our plank parquet floors belong to the best building material categories (M1, JAS F\*\*\*\* and JAS2) for emissions and adhesive joints and meet all the requirements of the EU directives. The glue that is used in our products is entirely free of formaldehyde, which means that you will have better and cleaner air to breathe in your home. In accordance with the principles of sustainable development, Timberwise has discontinued the use of tropical wood species and uses wood that comes from certified forests. Quality, environmental values and product safety are matters of honour to us. General information on wood flooring, their properties and optimal conditions both during installation and use, is available at [www.timberwiseparquet.com](http://www.timberwiseparquet.com) and Frequently asked questions.

**PLEASE READ THIS INSTRUCTION CAREFULLY BEFORE INSTALLING THE PARQUET. THE TIMBERWISE LIABILITY FOR DEFECTS DOES NOT APPLY TO PRODUCTS THAT HAVE BEEN INSTALLED OR MAINTAINED AGAINST THE INSTRUCTIONS.**

## BEFORE INSTALLATION

### Product quality assurance and liability for defects

Prior to installation, inspect the floorboards in sufficient lighting or daylight for potential visible defects. Also inspect the colour and structure. The characteristics of a range, such as knots, natural grain pattern and colour variation are not defects. In order to ensure even grain pattern and colour tone distribution, we recommend that the floorboards being used are taken from different packages simultaneously. Damaged and faulty floorboards must not be used at all or they must be installed in as suitable place as possible, such as the beginning or end of a row. **Each installed floorboard is considered to have been approved by the installer and/or owner. The manufacturer does not accept post-installation claims.** The owner is responsible for checking for deviations in moisture and evenness and must ensure that all the requirements regarding the conditions listed in these instructions are met according to the below definitions before installation. The liability for defects only covers Timberwise floors that have been installed and maintained according to the instructions.

### Installation timing and planning

The wooden floor should be installed after all other construction work is completed. In addition, you must ensure that damp materials (such as filler material) have dried sufficiently and that the conditions in the room are optimal for installing the parquet (**relative humidity of air 35% - 60% and temperature +18°C - 24°C**). We recommend measuring the moisture of concrete surfaces before the installation of the parquet.

A wooden floor expands or shrinks less longitudinally than widthwise, **thus we recommend installing the floor along the direction of the longest wall.** Complete installations in narrow spaces and corridors always longitudinally. When the installation must be completed crossways, always glue the floorboards to the subfloor. In other cases, it is recommended to lay the parquet in the line of light. If the sub-floor is an old boarded floor, the parquet floorboards are to be installed crosswise to it. When installing flooring equipped with the WiseLoc lock system, it is easiest to start near the wall that has the most doorways in the room. If one of the room's gable walls contains door(s), start the installation near that wall. Start from the corner and install the floorboards sequentially, moving from left to right.

### Expansion gaps

To account for the expansion or shrinkage of the flooring with respect to fluctuations in air humidity, **the parquet must be separated from the solid parts of the building by an expansion gap of approx. 10mm in width.** Solid structures include, among others, the surrounding and penetrating walls as well as the heating ducts. An expansion gap should also be left around other obstacles, such as pillars, stairs, kitchen islands, fireplaces, tile floors and thresholds as well as under doorframes. For large continuous floor areas (over 10m long or over 6m wide), the expansion gaps must be larger than mentioned above. In a room of over 6 meters in width, the expansion gap must be increased by 1.5mm per each meter exceeding 6m. The maximum size of a uniform parquet floor area without an expansion gap crosswise is 8 metres and 10 metres lengthways. Expansion gaps are covered using appropriate skirting boards. **NOTE! Skirting boards should always be chosen based on the width of the expansion gap – not the other way around.**

In addition, the following points concerning expansion gaps **must** be taken into account during installation:

- The stairs must be installed on the **sub-floor** so that the parquet flooring will have 10mm expansion gaps from the mounting points. Load-bearing structures of stairs (e.g. stringers or handrail supports) must never be mounted directly on the parquet!
- **Fixtures or load-bearing structures**, such as partitions, **must never be installed on the parquet floor!** They lock the floor so that the floor cannot expand or shrink freely. Due to this, all fixtures (e.g. kitchen islands and cabinetry) must be fitted before the installation of the parquet. If you want to install the parquet under fixtures, the part that is left under the fixtures must be separated from the rest of the floor with an expansion gap. Under furniture legs, holes that are 20mm wider than the leg diameter must be drilled, so that the weight of the furniture is directed at the parquet's sub-floor.
- Gluable split-level boards may only be fixed to the other surface of the floor and can be maximum of 1.2 meter long. If an uneven skirting board is fixed between two rooms on both floor surfaces, it locks the floors together and prevents the normal expansion and shrinkage of the parquet floor. The liability for defects does not cover these cases. The T board should also always be mounted on the sub-floor, not the parquet.
- Skirting boards and thresholds must always be fixed in a way that **does not prevent the parquet from expanding and shrinking normally.** Do not fix the boards too tightly against the floor or a threshold through the parquet. Moulding, rails, thresholds etc. should not be screwed through the parquet so that it locks the parquet. When you are installing the parquet under doorframes, you must also ensure that it does not prevent the parquet from natural expansion and shrinkage.
- For sliding-door cabinets, the expansion gap must be made under the cabinets' runner (10 mm) and the runner must be fixed to the parquet with short screws (12mm) from the cabinet side.
- **Install each room as a separate area.** Cut the floor at each doorway with an expansion gap and install thresholds or threshold skirting boards to the doorways. The floor should be installed in a square or rectangular shape. Unconventionally shaped rooms (e.g. L, T, and U shaped rooms) are installed as two or more separate floor areas separated by expansion gaps. If the parquet is installed as a floating floor, gluing the parquet to the sub-floor at doorways, in front of the fireplace or elsewhere is not allowed. In a situation where an unconventionally shaped room is combined into one flooring area, we recommend the use of traditional glue-joint products and gluing the floor to the sub-floor.
- Do not leave any pointed objects or brackets that prevent movement on the floor. The expansion gap may not be filled with cables, for example.

### Sub-floor and moisture barrier

The sub-floor must be even – **the allowable deviation is ±2mm per (2) metres with WiseLoc lock system products.** The traditional glue groove system allows a slightly larger deviation. The levelness of the sub-floor can be checked by placing a floorboard tongue against the sub-floor and measuring the gap remaining between the sub-floor and the floorboard. Differences that exceed the allowable limit must be levelled out by grinding or applying appropriate filler material. The sub-floor must be **immovable, strong, solid, straight, dry and clean.** Note that even small loose dirt can cause unevenness that can wear the flooring.

All fitted carpeting and other similar soft coatings must be removed. The sub-floor material must be as inelastic as possible. Suitable sub-floors include: plywood or chipboard flooring, concrete surfaces, flagged and marble floors, linoleum and PVC. **Note that an underlay material with a moisture barrier or a similar moisture barrier must always be installed on a concrete sub-floor** (e.g. 0.2mm thick PE plastic, seams overlapped approx. 20cm or taped.)

The humidity of the sub-floor should be measured before installation. We recommend having the humidity of the concrete measured by a professional. Ensure that the sub-floor is dry along the whole installation area (also under any stored construction materials). To measure the sub-floor humidity yourself, attach a PE sheet of approx. 1m<sup>2</sup> tightly to the floor by taping the edges for 24 hours. Any humidity that accumulates underneath the plastic sheet and on the surface of the sub-floor (concrete) indicates excess evaporating humidity; this means that the installation should not yet be started. Precise sub-floor humidity measurements can be obtained by using the appropriate moisture meters. If the relative humidity of the subfloor is higher than 80% (max. weight percentage 3.0), **DO NOT begin installing the flooring!**

### Underfloor heating

The Timberwise parquet can be installed over an underfloor heating system. Larch and pine are not recommended to be installed with underfloor heating if you are not able to guarantee a permanent condition of relative humidity between 40 - 60Rh. In drier conditions cracks may appear.

Underfloor heating must be distributed evenly to the entire floor area. Before installation, the sub-floor must be dried for approx. 2 weeks. Proceed as follows:

- Raise the under-floor heating temperature daily by about 5°C until at least half of the full heating capacity is utilised. Do this in the summer, too.
- After this, increase the heating to the maximum temperature for 3 days.
- Lower the heating power so that the sub-floor surface temperature decreases to 18°C. Ensure good ventilation during heating and cooling.
- Install the flooring according to the instructions.
- During the next five days, raise the temperature but **make sure that the temperature of the wooden flooring never exceeds +27°C.** At this stage, do not cover the floor, even partially. The relative humidity of air must be maintained between **35% and 60%**. The recommended room temperature is 18°C to 24°C. Hydroscopic changes in the flooring may be exaggerated by exceptional conditions. **The manufacturer, seller or installer cannot accept liability for these changes.**

### When installing the flooring over an underfloor heating system, the following points must be followed:

- The floor's surface temperature must not rise above +27°C. Note that regular loose carpets raise the floor's surface temperature by about +2°C.
- Floor temperature must not fluctuate regularly by more than 2°C per day (night-time electricity).
- Irrespective of the sub-floor material, a moisture barrier must ALWAYS be installed with underfloor heating (e.g. 0.2mm PE plastic, seams overlapped approx. 200mm or taped) or underlay material with a moisture barrier.
- Use an expansion gap to separate floor areas that do not have underfloor heating from the heated areas.
- We recommend installing under-floor heating cables or ducts at no less than a 30mm distance from the underlay material of the Timberwise parquet.
  - In wooden flooring, an air space
  - In concrete floors, a filling layer
- If the under-floor heating cables or ducts are installed at a distance of less than 30 mm from the parquet underlay material, the surface temperature of the flooring must not exceed 25°C.
- Cork grain underlays are not recommended.

### Preparation

Store the parquet in **unopened** packages (the room must be dry, relative humidity of air 35% to 60% and temperature +18°C- to 24 °C). For 2 to 3 days before installation, the flooring material must be kept in conditions (air humidity and temperature) that are similar to those in the room where the flooring will be installed. The packages should be stacked on a flat surface in a way that allows air circulation between them and they must be kept away from a direct source of heat (such as radiators or strong sunlight). Do not open the packages until you begin the installation. Only open as many as you need on the same day.

Ensure that the underlay material (moisture barrier and impact sound insulation material) and the tools required for the installation are ready. Always check the suitability of the moisture barrier and sound insulation material for the Timberwise parquet with your dealer.

- The underlay material cannot be too thick (<3.0mm) or made of too flexible of a material! Compression cannot exceed 25 % of the thickness of the material with a 2.4 tn/m<sup>2</sup> load (DIN53577).
- Required tools include: Metric measuring tape/ruler, marker pen, try square, fitting wedges for expansion joints, circular or crosscut saw, clamping device, wooden knocking block (for knocking floorboards into place), chisel, hammer, knife and wood glue (PVAC glue).

First calculate the number of floorboards you require. Use a metric measuring tape/ruler to measure the total width of the room; divide it by the width of a floorboard, and check how many complete rows of floorboards will be used for the room. Ensure the last row of boards is sufficiently wide (see Second floorboard, second row) **Remember the expansion gaps.** In order to get a floor that meets the qualities of the range, alternate the floorboards from different packages during installation.

## INSTALLING LOCKING SYSTEM PRODUCTS

When installing, the WiseLoc end-tongues must never be hit. The tongue must be put in place by pressing. If the end-tongue is hit, it can break. If the tongue is damaged during installation, the floorboard must be replaced. The side tongue and groove mechanism requires a light tap on the long side of the board.

WiseLoc flooring can be installed either by using an auxiliary floorboard (**figure 1**) or traditionally by starting the installation directly against the wall (**figure 2**). Ensure during installation that the parquet floorboards are fitted into place properly, the surface of the floor is level and that there are no height differences or notches between the seams.

### Installation directly against a wall

Install the first row of floorboards at a distance of approx. 10mm from the gable wall. Remember to saw off the protrusion of the floorboard tongues of the first row to ensure sufficient room for expansion. Start from the corner and place the floorboards from left to right, with floorboard tongues facing the room. Insert fitting wedges between the gable wall and the floorboard and press the floorboard against the wall. Later on, after three rows, you may insert fitting wedges between the long wall and the floor using an expansion gap of about 10mm (Figure 10). Note: If the wall is not straight, draw its outline on the first-row floorboards as illustrated in Figure 11 or 12.

### Second floorboard, first row

Place the floorboard tightly against the end of the first floorboard at an approximate longitudinal **45° angle (Figure 3)**. Press the floorboard down with a single movement (**Figure 4**).

At the end of each row, measure the required distance from the wall, ensuring that the required approx. 10mm expansion gap has been accounted for (**Figure 5**). Or, turn the last floorboard around so that the lock system is facing the wall (remember to insert a fitting wedge between the floorboard and the wall), and write down the length on the board.

Use a circular / crosscut saw to cut the floorboard to an appropriate length (**Figure 6**); turn the floorboard back to its correct orientation (with the sawed end facing the wall), and install it.

### Starting the second row

Use a sawn floorboard for starting the second row (**Figure 7**). Insert a fitting wedge between the wall and floorboard. **Note that the distance between the end seams in the adjacent rows of floorboards must not be less than 400mm (Figure 8).**

### Second floorboard, second row

Place the floorboard tightly against the end of the first floorboard at an approximate longitudinal **45 ° angle**. Start pressing the board down **little by little** along its long side beginning from the right end (**NOT** from the attaching end joint). When the board is almost down and tightly attached to previous row from its long side, press the end joint down (**Figure 9**). **Remember the light tap on the long side of the floorboard.**

The gap between the wall and the flooring can be adjusted after the first three rows have been installed (**Figure 10**). Insert fitting wedges between the floor and the wall. At the same time, the wall has to be checked to ensure it is straight. At this stage, you must measure the total width of the room and check whether the first row should be narrowed off more than required for straightening the line of the wall (the minimum width of the first and last row is 50mm): Use a metric measuring tape/ruler to measure the total width of the room; divide it by the width of a floorboard, and check how many complete rows of floorboards will be used for the room. Also narrow off the first row of floorboards if the calculations show that the width of the last row of floorboards will be less than 50mm.

If the wall is not straight, the first row of floorboards must be sawn to conform to the shape of the wall. The outline of the wall can be drawn on the first row of floorboards, either by using a metric measuring tape/ruler to measure the distance from the wall along even distances (**Figure 11**) or by using a piece of floorboard with hole drilled for a marker pen. Place the other end of the piece of floorboard against the wall and draw the wall outline (**Figure 12**).

Then separate the first-row floorboards from each other by pressing the seam gently with the other hand, simultaneously using your other hand to lift up the long side (**Figure 13**). Use a circular, crosscut or lock saw to cut the floorboards along the line you have drawn, so that the floorboards conform to the shape of the wall. Insert the floorboards back into place (**Figure 14**).

If you must narrow off a floorboard's width, the WiseLoc end tongue spring system cannot lock the joint anymore, and the seams must in that case be glued together. Spread glue on the groove, press it against the previous floorboard's end-tongue and place a weight in the end seam to ensure that the gluing holds (**Figure 15**).

### The last row (possibly also the first row)

The minimum width of the last row is 50mm! If somehow the last board's width is less than the 50 mm, the board has to be glued from all the joints. Remember to account for the expansion gap, approx. 10mm. Measure the correct width from the wall using a measuring tape/ruler (**Figure 16**). Mark down the sawing outline in the following manner: Lay the floorboard to be narrowed on top of the last installed row of floorboards. Find a 30cm extra piece and remove the groove. Put the piece on top of the board to be narrowed, tongue against the wall. Draw the saw line on a scrap piece (**Figure 17**) and saw the floorboard from the room's side of the line. Insert the sawn floorboard into place (as in Figure 14). Repeat the procedure with the next floorboard. Install the skirting boards. Skirting boards are attached to the wall, not to the floor. Thresholds, uneven skirting boards or threshold skirting boards are used at doorways.

**NOTE! In order to achieve the best possible result, ensure during installation that the tongues are locked properly and that there is no scaling on the floor surface. This way you will get functional and even flooring for your home.**

### Corridors

Complete installations in narrow spaces and corridors always longitudinally. When the installation must be completed crossways, always glue the floorboards to the subfloor. We recommend to install floorboards according direction of light.

## Ducts and doorframes

If required, drill radiator duct holes into the floorboard. The holes must be at least 20mm larger than the diameter of the ducts. Mark down on the floorboard the area through which the duct passes; drill the appropriate holes for the ducts, and saw the floorboard between the holes (**Figure 18**). When you have fitted the floorboard into place, install the sawn part on the other side of the ducts (**Figure 19**) and cover the holes with duct cuffs or double duct cuffs. WiseLoc floorboards can be installed from all directions, if necessary. This facilitates their insertion around floorboards, for example. WiseLoc slides into place longitudinally, which facilitates installation in difficult places, where floorboards need to be pushed into place. When installing under doorframes, place the board as close to the doorframe as possible, carefully tap the board with a hammer and slide it into place (Note! Protect the tongue and groove mechanism if you have to tap it with a hammer). If the doorframe must be sawn, you can obtain the correct height by using a piece of floorboard as a model. Do not forget to leave an expansion gap.

If you are not successful in sliding a floorboard underneath a doorframe or a low-height radiator, for example, do as follows:

1. Remove 2/3 of the floorboard's tongue nodule (**Figure 20**).
2. Glue (**Figure 21**) and tap the floorboard into place.

## DISMANTLING

### Alternative 1:

Detach the entire row of floorboards by using your fist and gently pressing behind the seam, as illustrated in the figure. Only lift the long side of the row (**Figure 22**). Separate the floorboards from each other by sliding them crossways, as illustrated in the picture (**Figure 23**). **DO NOT LIFT THE FLOORBOARDS OR BEND THE SEAM**, the lock system will break!

### Alternative 2:

Press the special pin made for opening the lock system into the seam until the pin stops (**Figure 24**). Open the floorboards by carefully lifting the floorboard up (**Figure 25**). **NOTE!** Only the special pin designed for WiseLoc systems can be used to open the lock system using a pin.

## INSTALLATION OF TRADITIONAL GLUE GROOVE SYSTEM PRODUCT

Open 3 – 4 packages simultaneously, so that you can install the floorboards in the desired sequence. Each floorboard is unique.

Place the grooves of the first floorboards against the walls and glue the floorboards of the first row to each other from the end groove and tongue mechanisms only. Leave expansion gaps of approx. 10mm longitudinally from the wall.

If the wall is straight, you can place wedges between the wall and row of floorboards, once you have installed 3 rows of floorboards (**Figure 2**). If the wall is crooked (e.g. old homes), work the shape of the first row of floorboards, so that the installation is aligned as desired. Apply a sufficient amount of PVAC glue to the edge of the groove that is below the surface (**Figure 3**) and press the floorboards together. All side and end connections must be pressed tightly together. Immediately wipe the glue squeezed to the surface off using a wet cloth.

Tighten the last floorboard of the row (end connection) using a pull bar, when the glue is still elastic (**Figure 4**). Always start a new row of boards using the sawed off piece of the previous row. This allows you to minimise scrap waste during installation. Install the floorboards so that the connection seams of adjacent floorboards are at least 50cm apart. Using a tapping block, tap the floorboards into place with solid taps on the tongue side of the board starting from the free end of the floorboard and proceeding toward the end connection of the floorboard. This prevents gaps at the end connections of the floorboards (**Figure 5**). Exercise caution not to damage the surface of the floorboard when using the tapping block.

Allow the glue of the three first rows to dry for approx. 2 hours, in order to create an even start for the following rows (**Figure 6**). After this, install the rest of the floorboards. Saw the final row of floorboards to the required width (**Figure 7**). Keep in mind that the distance from the wall must be approx. 10mm. Use the pull bar to tighten the floorboards into place (**Figure 8**). Allow the glue to dry for 12 hours (**Figure 9**) prior to removing the wedges (no later than 24 hours after installation) and then install the skirting boards.

### Ducts

If ducts have been installed in front of the wall, a hole must be drilled into the floorboard in question. The hole should be 20mm larger in diameter than the duct, so that the floor has sufficient room for movement. First mark the point where the duct is to go through the floorboard. Then drill appropriate holes for the ducts and saw the pieces off (**Figure 10**). Reattach the pieces when the floorboard is in place.

### Door openings and doorframes

Saw the doorframes shorter so that the parquet board to be installed can barely fit underneath it (**Figure 11**). Do not forget to leave an expansion gap.

### Corridors

Complete installations in narrow spaces and corridors always longitudinally. When the installation must be completed crossways, always glue the floorboards to the subfloor. We recommend to install floorboards according direction of light.

### Skirting boards

Install the skirting boards into place to cover the expansion gaps. Skirting boards are attached to the wall only, not to the floor.

**CONGRATULATIONS! BY FOLLOWING THESE INSTRUCTIONS, YOU HAVE SUCCESSFULLY INSTALLED A GREAT TIMBERWISE PARQUET FLOOR. TO KEEP THE VALUABLE WOODEN FLOOR BEAUTIFUL FOR YEARS TO COME, FOLLOW THESE IMPORTANT MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS FOR WOODEN FLOORS!**

## AFTER THE INSTALLATION

If construction work or finishing of other surfaces are still to take place after the floor has been installed, the floor has to be cleaned by using a vacuum cleaner and then protected by using a material that lets humidity through (for example card board). When using a waved card board the smooth surface of the card board has to be mounted against the flooring surface! When decorating a room a card board is not always enough to protect the floor; if moving heavy furniture around in the room, the floor has to be protected by using for example a smooth carpet. Before moving the furniture it is recommended that one checks that the carpet material does not give any colour to the floor. If the floor has been installed upon a floor heating system and the floor is protected by using card board, the surface temperature of the floor should never exceed +18°C. When protecting the floor, **DO NOT ATTACH an adhesive tape into the floor!** The surface can be damaged when removing the tape.

To keep the just installed parquet in good condition, the relative humidity of the room should be between 35% and 60% (RH) and the temperature between +18°C and 24°C. The temperature and relative humidity of the room air must be measured after installation with appropriate and sufficiently accurate probes. **During the heating season, air humidity must be regulated with, for example, an air humidifier, and in the summer, by ensuring that there is adequate ventilation.**

If the room's relative humidity falls under the allowed limit, small cracks and fissures may develop on the flooring due to the natural properties of the wood; in dry air, floorboards may even become concave; (in excessively humid air, floorboards may become convex). If the air humidity falls below 30 % (RH), it must be increased by using air humidifiers. If the optimal conditions for the parquet cannot be maintained, the floor may make sounds and its shape may change permanently. We recommend monitoring the room temperature and relative humidity of the air with a digital combination probe during all seasons.

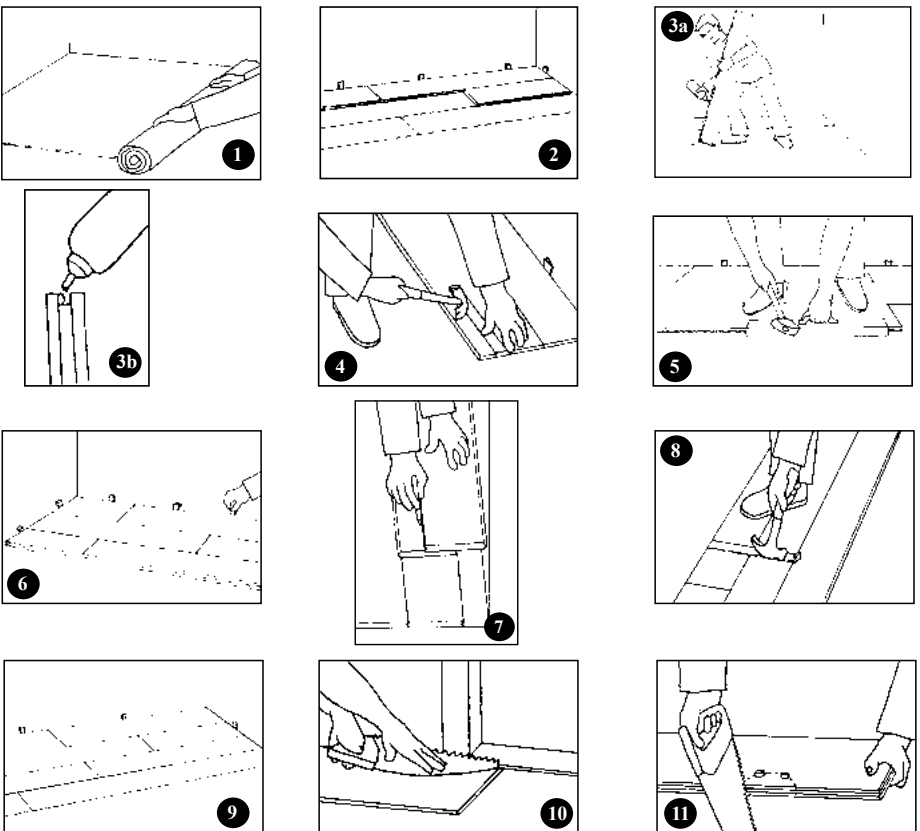
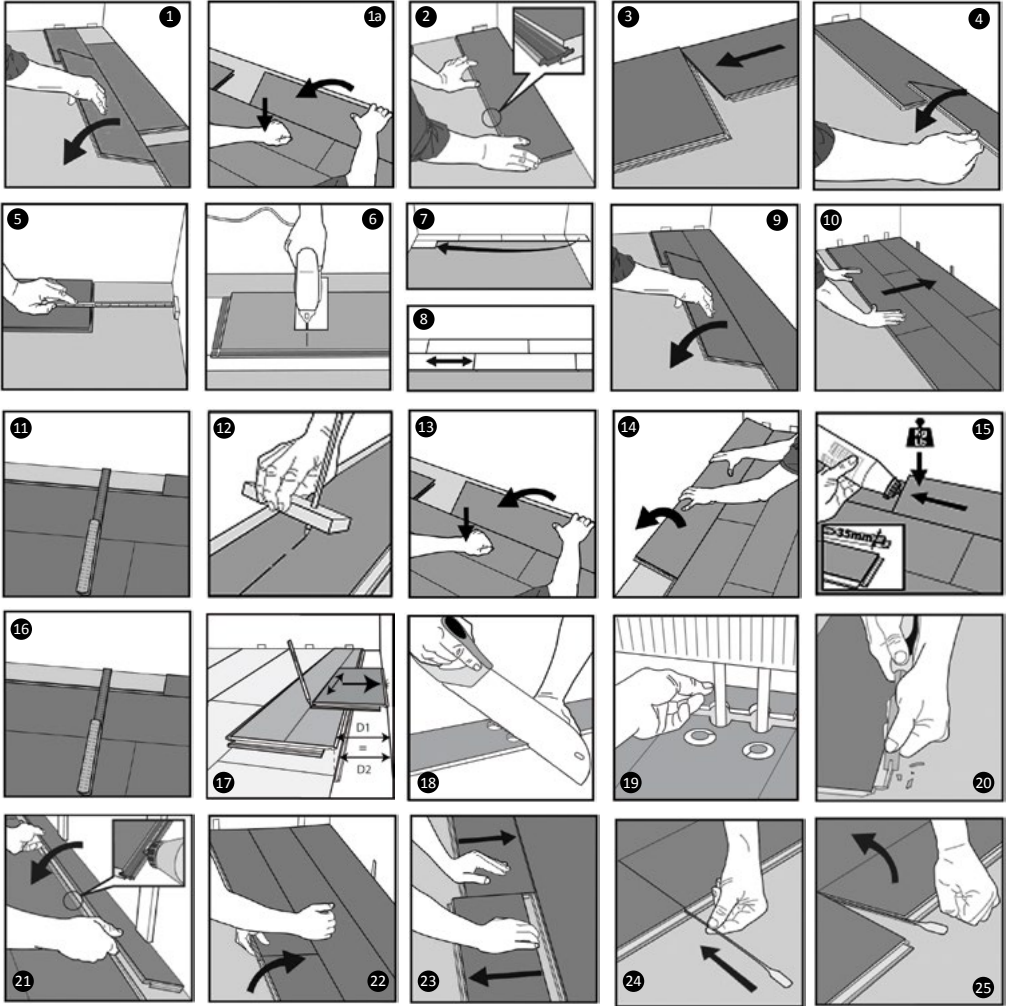
**The sun's UV radiation changes and deepens the wood's own colour shade.** As a result, the uneven exposure to light can leave a mark on wooden floor. Because of this, we recommend rearranging the furniture and carpets regularly, so that the parquet will be exposed to daylight evenly. Mechanic imprints can also be possible if, for example, the uneven base of a piece of furniture stays in the same place on the parquet for a long time.

### Cleaning and maintenance

Timberwise parquet flooring is easy and effortless to maintain by following the main care instructions:

- Clean the floor of all the loose dust and dirt by vacuum-cleaning regularly.
- Wipe the floor with a damp - **not wet** - mop. We recommend using cleaning detergents that contain vegetable and coconut oils or mild detergents that are suitable for wooden flooring (Ph 5.5-6.0).
- Avoid excessive use of or very strong detergents. Strong detergents can dissolve the protecting oil wax or lacquer layer on the parquet surface.
- Any water spilled on the floor must be wiped without delay.
- Remove stains from the parquet immediately with a suitable conditioning or cleaning wax.
- Use felt patches on furniture leg ends. If you need to move the furniture, cover the parquet surface. Some household appliances and furniture have very small casters with respect to their mass, which can damage the floor. In this case, using cardboard to protect the parquet surface is not enough, as the floor needs a stronger cover.
- Oil waxing is recommended immediately after installation for all oil waxed coniferous parquet flooring.
- When installing oil waxed product in public spaces, we recommend oil treatment right after installation. Follow the instructions for measurements and usage given on the packet. After the wax oil has dried, the floor can be mechanically polished by gently using a white polishing disc.

**For more detailed maintenance and reconditioning instructions, see: [www.timberwiseparquet.com](http://www.timberwiseparquet.com)**





MADE IN FINLAND

**Timberwise**

Quality wooden floors from Finland

[www.timberwise.fi](http://www.timberwise.fi)

12/2016

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