

Technical specification

for production, storing, use, maintenance and care of solid wood panels

Product description:

The solid wood panels are made of hardwood elements kiln dried to a moisture content between 8% -+ 2%. The elements are connected by the finger-joint method (also known as comb joint) by length and parallel to each other using a single-component dispersion PVAc adhesive of D3, resp. D4 stress group meeting the DIN - EN 204 standards. The finger-joint panels are produced as one-layer semi-finished wood products intended for further processing and placing into interiors. The boards are manufactured to the required width, length and thickness (see the basic technical information), without surface treatment and wrapped in a protective foil.

Basic technical information:

Size of boards and tolerances:

thickness	19 to 55 mm	+0,5 / -0,5 mm
width	250 to 1 250 mm	+2 mm / - 2 mm
length	1 000 mm to 6 000 mm	+5 mm / -5 mm

Design:

lamella width	finger-joint panels:	34 - 45 mm
	continuous panels:	93 mm, resp. 83mm
lamella length	finger-joint panels:	170 - 600 mm

Sanding: on both sides, grain 120

Quality grades: A/A, A/B, B/B, A/C, B/C, C/C, C/D

Packaging:

The board package is laid on supporting slats, the package bottom surface is protected by thin particleboard against the undesirable effects of moisture. The top surface is covered by paperboard. The bottom panel of the package is specially manually packed in stretch foil. The whole package is then wrapped with stretch foil and tied up using PET strapping and edge protection.

Single packed boards are packed into non-perforated shrink foil by machine.

Storage:

The absolute moisture of the wood and wood based panels change depending on the moisture conditions of the surrounding environment and is dependant on the temperature and relative moisture of the outer air. The moisture content in the wood is changing constantly in an effort to reach balanced state.

The Finger-joint panels must be stored wrapped in protective foil in closed and dry conditions. It is also necessary to protect them from direct sunlight (change of colour). The recommended conditions for storage are temperature of 20°C and a relative air humidity of 55%. The panels must not be stored near any heat sources (heating devices), near cold, wet walls, doors or windows.

The panel package but also individual boards have to be stored flat lying and supported sufficiently by at least two pieces of equal slats per running meter, laid perpendicular to the panel length. Mechanical damage should be avoided by not throwing or pushing the panels against each other.

Further processing, maintenance and care:

Visual inspection must be carried out before any processing. Claims regarding quality or technical defects with regards to technical specification and processing costs can not be accepted after processing.

The panels must be unwrapped and laid flat before processing. They should be kept free from both panel sides and supported by slats.

The panel must not come into contact with water or be placed in damp or too dry environment - e.g. newly built buildings.

Do not place any hot, chemically reactive, heavy or unsuitable objects on the surface of the panel.

All sides of the panels must be treated using the same protection agents (lacquer, oil, wax). High quality surface treatments should be used, in order to avoid changes of the material surface. Use of water-based stains is not recommended.

Semi-processed goods (res. components) not treated with surface-protective agents within 12 hours after unpacking from original packaging must be protected against the effect of air humidity which can spoil the goods and should therefore at least be packed in a non-perforated stretch foil.

The dimensions of solid wood panels can change further after processing. The wood may shrink or swell depending on environmental conditions.

For this reason it is important to leave a gap or space for possible movement after mounting. In correct climatic conditions using a high quality surface finish the changes can be kept to the minimum. Nevertheless, small differences of dimensions and fine cracks on the surface may occur. This is to be expected in living, natural materials and is not a production error.