

ENGLISH

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# INSTALLATION AND CARE INSTRUCTIONS

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## FOR ADMONTER NATURAL WOODEN FLOORS

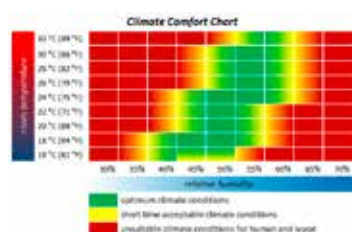




## GENERAL INFORMATION

When you opt for an Admonter natural wooden floor, you are choosing excellent quality and a genuine natural product that is intended for use as flooring in interiors. Installation requires just a little skill and standard woodworking tools. Please note the following so that you can enjoy your Admonter (ONDO) product for a long time to come.

Suitable felt pads should be attached to chairs, tables or any comparable movable items. Suitable underlays (polycarbonate mats) should be used for furniture with castors (especially for swivel chairs) and for floors in car dealerships that are directly driven on. Direct contact between the ground and metals should be avoided, so as to prevent any chemical reactions that may occur. Please also be careful when using anti-slip underlays, as these can lead to chemical reactions due to the plasticisers in them. Dirt and sand act like sandpaper, so dust control mats should be provided in the entrance area. Standing moisture is to be avoided (risk of swelling and staining).



Make sure that the room climate is correct (30 – 65% relative humidity – see „Admonter comfort diagram“ at <https://admonter.com/downloads/>) In order to minimise the formation of joints during the heating season, particular attention must be paid to ensuring compliance with the climate specifications. The natural material wood absorbs moisture and releases it again. Our products thus contribute to human health. Air humidifiers, proper ventilation (intermittent bursts of intense ventilation), green plants or even small fountains help to keep the indoor climate in the optimal range, and this needs to be controlled regularly with a hygrometer. Moisture recovery systems as part of ventilation systems are also an option. The floor should only be laid after all other handicraft work has been completed. (e.g., painting, tiling, etc.). If this is not possible, we recommend laying out Admonter Floorliner to prevent damage or soiling.

**Stair nosings** – if your stairs are subjected to heavy use, we recommend using separate tread strips for additional protection. Your dealer will be happy to advise you.

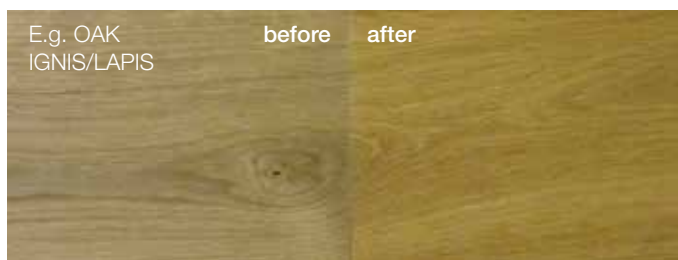
## COLOUR VARIATIONS

Natural products change depending on the intensity of sunlight.

UV radiation (a natural component of daylight) makes light woods darker and dark woods lighter, and this effect is most intensely perceptible in the first 3–6 months especially. Therefore, do not place any movable furnishing items on the floor during this time (e.g., carpets, flower pots, etc.).

The initial care treatment prescribed by the factory based on the product (e.g., Pro-Care surfaces, rhombus, chevron), as well as ongoing cleaning and care with the Admonter care products, provides the floor with additional protection against colour changes and stains. However, it is not possible to avoid changes specific to wood and colour changes entirely.

As a result of the smoking process, any colour differences that are naturally present will be additionally highlighted due to fluctuations in the tannin content of the tree. Due to changes in the pH value during the smoking process, these tannic acids react with the oxygen in the air, which causes the desired colour changes. Since the pH value does not suddenly reset at the end of the smoking process, and since atmospheric oxygen is also omnipresent, natural post-maturing processes are also seen. These maturing processes subside during the first few months until the desired colour is achieved. This play of colours can be seen on a small-scale within a particular board as well as over a large area, from one board to the other.



# UNDERFLOOR HEATING AND COOLING



Admonter FLOORS are ideally suited for use over underfloor heating systems that are designed in accordance with DIN EN 1264 (series) „Water-based surface-embedded heating and cooling systems – Part 3: Dimensioning“. Except for „nervous“ types of wood such as beech.

In addition to floating installation, full-surface gluing with Admonter Elastic Parquet Adhesive has proven to be an ideal installation system due to the improved heat transfer and less formation of joints.

When laying above unheated rooms or rooms without a basement, a permanent damp-proofing seal and vapour barrier, e.g., based on **epoxy resin coating or a suitable PE film**, must be provided and implemented in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions in order to avoid possible damage from returning moisture from the subfloor.

Any films in the area of the skirting boards must be raised to half their height without tension.

Both properly manufactured wet and dry screed systems can be used. The screed curing must be carried out in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. The **residual moisture** at the time of laying according to the CM method must not exceed **1.8% for cement screeds and 0.3% for anhydrite screeds**. In the case of other screed systems or when using chemical additives such as accelerators, the manufacturer's instructions must be observed. In any case, the corresponding relative humidity of the screed should be below 60% RH. The corresponding relative air humidity is understood as the measured value, in equilibrium state, under a sufficiently large, sealed, test area on the screed surface.

In principle, warm-water, low-temperature underfloor heating is recommended, for which the limit value of **29°C** for the surface temperature according to DIN EN 1264 (series) and ÖNORM B 2242 must not be exceeded, **even in the edge zones**. The same applies to electrical surface heating with gentle heating characteristics; here, any form of trapped heat as a result of objects with flush surfaces (such as shelves, futon beds...) must be avoided.

The relevant thermal resistances of Admonter FLOORS can be found in the technical table ([www.admonter.com](http://www.admonter.com)).

Unless approval to the contrary is given, a screed and room temperature of 18–23°C and a relative humidity of max. 65% must be observed.

EN 15251:2012 „Indoor environmental input parameters for design and assessment of energy performance of buildings addressing indoor air quality, thermal environment, lighting and acoustics“ recommends a **seasonal relative air humidity of approx. 30% to approx. 65%** for a healthy room climate. Within this range, natural phenomena that are typical of wood, such as joints, cracks or cupping, will occur to a moderate extent. Deviations over the long term can lead to health problems. In such cases, wooden floors tend to change their appearance excessively, e.g., due to major deformations, the formation of joints or cracks. In order to maintain a relative humidity of 30 – 65% all year round, it may be necessary to use mechanical humidifiers or a moisture recovery system within ventilation systems during the heating season.

Please also note the **Admonter comfort chart** at [www.admonter.com](http://www.admonter.com). We would like to point that the Fidbox® can be used in this context, which enables the climate to be recorded over several years and which you can conveniently read yourself.

**Floor cooling** – in terms of building physics, it is not ideal to install room cooling in the floor level, and so it should preferably be installed in the wall and ceiling area. Admonter FLOORS are generally suitable for installation above floor cooling systems if it is ensured and can be proven via control technology that a daily mean of 65% relative humidity is not exceeded on the parquet directly and that the dew point is not even come close to at any time. Just as when in heating mode, the natural phenomena that are typical of wood, such as joints, cracks or cupping, are then also to be expected to just a moderate extent. **In any case, it is not sufficient to merely measure the dew point at the flow pipe!** Full-surface bonding with Admonter elastic adhesive is required.

*For installation in privately used humid rooms see data sheet „Admonter in the bathroom“: <https://admonter.com/wp-content/uploads/Admonter-im-Bad-2017-engl.pdf>*

# INSTALLATION - PREPARATION 6 PRE-SORTING



A prerequisite for professional installation is a subfloor that is ready for laying (is level, permanently dry, clean, free of cracks, tension-proof and pressure-resistant...) according to the applicable standard (DIN18356). In the case of uneven floors according to DIN 18202 „increased requirements“ these must be prepared using suitable primers and filler compounds.



Group	Applicable to	Position deviations (limit values), in mm, for distances between measuring points, in m, up to:		
		0,1 m	1 m	4 m
3	Finished floors (e.g., screed as wearing courses or screed to receive a flooring, tiled, trowelled or bonded floorings)	2 mm	4 mm	10 mm
4	As group 3, but subject to more stringent requirements	1 mm	3 mm	9 mm

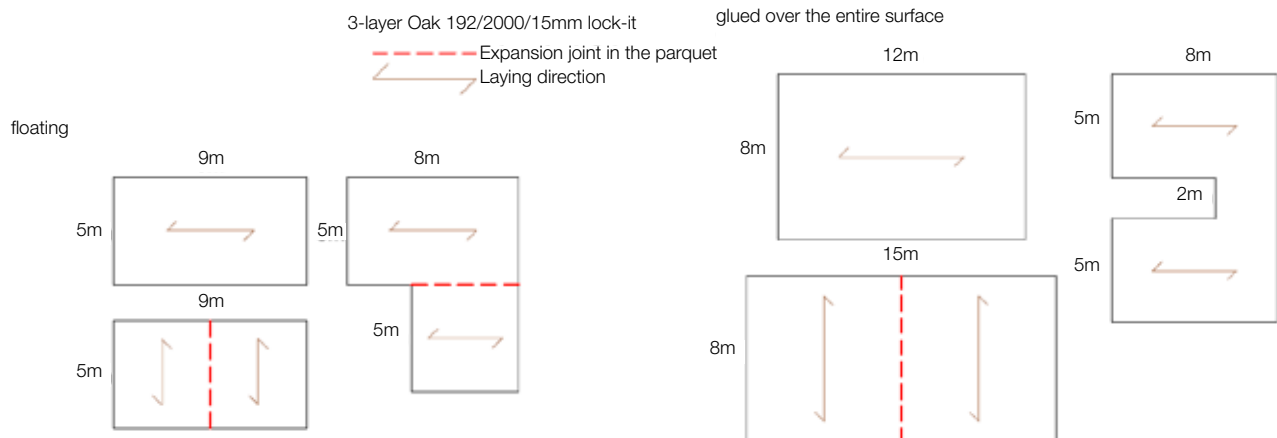
Quelle: Auszug aus der DIN 18202, Tabelle 3

Before laying, it must be ensured that the residual moisture in cement screeds does not exceed 1.8% and that in calcium sulphate screeds does not exceed 0.3% according to CM; in any case, the corresponding relative humidity of the screed should be below 60% RH. The corresponding relative humidity is understood as the measured value, in equilibrium state, under a sufficiently large, sealed, test area on the screed surface.

Functional joints of the substructure (screed and building joints) are to be carried over. Expansion joints between rooms are also to be provided on principle. Additional expansion joints may be required depending on the room geometry and size. In the case of installation across different rooms, an expansion joint must be in principle provided in the transition area of the room connections.

## Example of required, or not required, expansion joints:

### Expert advice must be obtained in the event of deviating room geometries



### The requirements for installation without expansion joints are:

No functional joints in the screed, dummy joints in the screed are resin-bound, edge distances and distances to fixed components are complied with, Admonter Elastic parquet adhesive is used, compliance with the Admonter comfort chart.

Before installation, the floor must be acclimatised until it has reached room temperature (min. 24h), but the individual packets must only be opened immediately prior to installation.

When using the mallet, particular care must be taken to ensure that the cover lamination does not get struck. Before starting installation, determine the width of the room. If the calculated board width of the last row is less than 4 cm, even the first row of boards should be cut to size.

Before installation, it is particularly important to sort the boards by colour. You can then purposefully influence the appearance of the room through the manner of installation; if the boards are laid in a way that flows from one to the next, they give the floor a homogeneous character; if light and dark boards are deliberately mixed, a lively, rustic look is achieved. The same boards can look completely different in one and the same room, depending on how they are laid.

PLEASE NOTE: Sedate or lively assortments each result in a different appearance.

The quality of the boards must also be checked. If applicable select boards for frieze edgings, stair nosings, etc., that match the elements before starting installation.



**English/regular bond pattern:** Here the strips are laid in individual rows, but always offset by half a parquet strip. This makes the English bond pattern appear much calmer than floors that are laid using an irregular bond pattern.

**Irregular bond pattern:** The boards are always laid in individual rows. In each row, the strips are offset a little. How far the strips are offset is arbitrary, although the edge joints must have the required minimum spacing (small 30 cm/classic 50 cm).

Depending on the desired laying pattern – and especially for SELECTION products – it may be necessary to determine the centre of the room or the intersection point of the room diagonals and to start laying from this point.

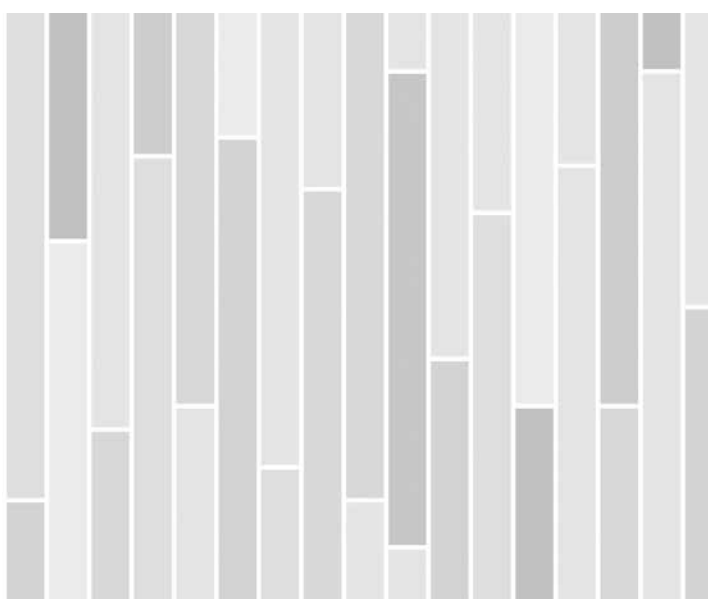
You can contact us at any time if you need additional laying patterns or assistance in calculating quantities. You can find our contact details on our homepage: [www.admonter.com](http://www.admonter.com)

Please also note how to install Admonter products in the bathroom – you can find detailed information on this in our data sheet: „Admonter in the bathroom“ at <https://admonter.com/downloads/>

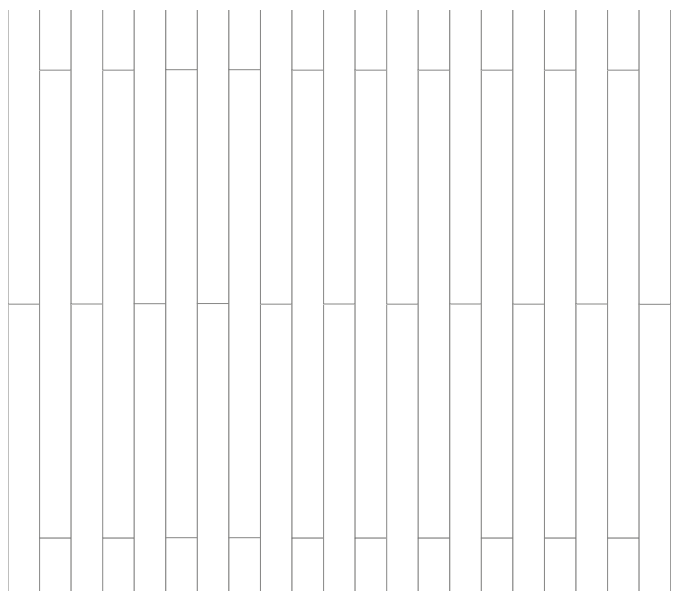
► *UNIFORM LAYING*



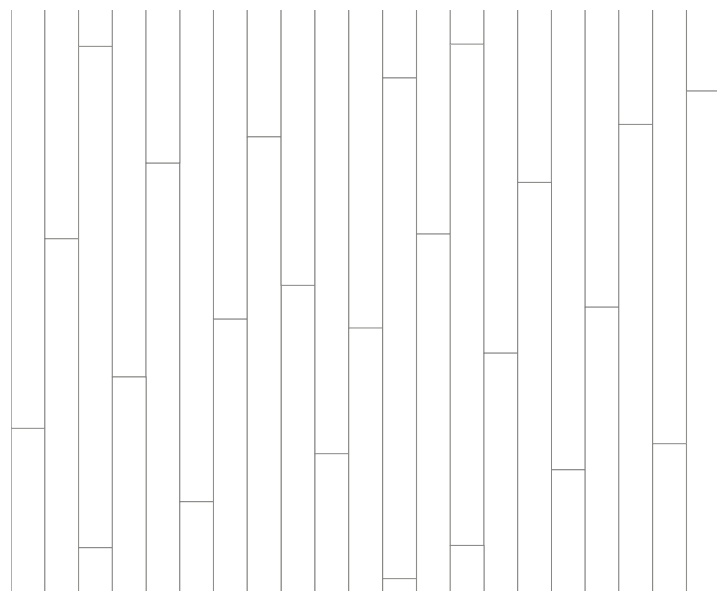
► *MIXED LAYING*



► *REGULAR BOND PATTERN*



► *IRREGULAR BOND PATTERN*



# ONLY FOR THE „FLOATING“ INSTALLATION



Roll out the Admonter subfloor with the lettering facing up, have it abut closely, and do not overlap. Then fix the abutting edges using adhesive tape. If necessary (e.g., in the event of returning moisture, rooms without a basement beneath them, etc.), a vapour barrier must also be provided and applied according to the manufacturer's instructions.



„Floating“ installation type / tongue & groove: 3-layer classic, long; xxlong / Lock-it: 3-layer small and classic

## TONGUE & GROOVE



Admonter recommends the Admonter installation set for tongue & groove installation. The groove of the first row of planks faces the wall and must be aligned so as to be absolutely straight. The necessary distance from the wall (which depends on the room dimensions – usually 10–15 mm) must be adhered to using wedges so that the floor can expand. Apply the glue in the upper groove part on the front side and on the long side. Using a hammer, tap the boards together, first at the front and then on the long side. You should avoid hitting the cover lamination at all costs (consequential damage). If glue comes out of the joints when you knock the pieces together, remove it immediately with a clean, damp cloth. Wedges must be removed again after completion.

## LOCK-IT (3-LAYER, SMALL)

Start in one corner of the room and go from left to right, with the tongue facing the wall. The necessary distance from the wall (which depends on the room dimensions – usually 10–15 mm) must be adhered to using wedges so that the floor can expand.

The second board of the first row is placed with its front end in the groove of the first board and precisely aligned in a straight line. To fix the front connection between the boards in the first row, apply a little glue to the groove side of the previous board and weigh this connection down until it hardens. Sections of the previous row can be used as the first board of the next row, provided they are at least 30 cm long.

From the second row onwards, the boards are laid lengthways at an angle of 30° in the groove of the previous row and then folded downwards. The offset between the edge joints of adjacent rows must be at least 30 cm.

Make sure that they are locked correctly. Follow the same method to complete the laying of the room. The last row should be fixed on the front side using glue, like the first row, and, if necessary, should be weighed down during the hardening process.

**Attention:** When laying over underfloor heating, full-surface bonding with permanently elastic adhesive (e.g., Admonter Elastic parquet adhesive) is strongly recommended.

## LOCK-IT (3-LAYER, SMALL)



## LOCK-IT (3-LAYER, CLASSIC)



Start in one corner of the room and go from left to right, with the tongue facing the wall. The necessary distance from the wall (which depends on the room dimensions – usually 10–15 mm) must be adhered to using wedges so that the floor can expand. The second board of the first row is precisely aligned in a straight line, placed with its front side in the groove of the first plank, and then pressed down until the plank audibly and visibly clicks into place.



The sections of the previous row can be used as the first board of the next row, provided they are at least 30 cm long. From the second row onwards, the boards are laid lengthways at an angle of 30° in the groove of the previous row and then folded downwards. The offset between the edge joints of adjacent rows must be at least 50 cm. Make sure that they are locked correctly.

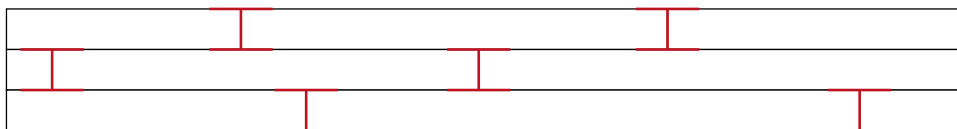
Follow the same method to complete the laying of the room. If it is not possible to lock the last row, there is the option of removing the foreign tongue on the front and fixing the front connection with a little glue and, if necessary, weighing it down while it hardens.

# „GLUED“ INSTALLATION TYPE



Full-surface bonding has advantages in terms of improved footfall sound and better efficiency of underfloor heating. A permanently elastic adhesive must be used for the gluing; we recommend Admonter Elastic parquet adhesive. In the case of tongue & groove 3-layer boards, „H-gluing“ (additional gluing in the edge joints in the shape of an „H“) is prescribed at the factory. The glue is applied in the front-end connection of the board, and also in the longitudinal direction on both boards, for a distance equal to the width of the board (see markings in red in the graphic below).

For all other systems, the profile does not get any additional gluing.



## Tongue & Groove / Lock-it

First of all, apply the required adhesive for the first row using a notched trowel suitable for the adhesive and lay the first boards in it. The first row of boards are laid with the groove to the wall for tongue & groove, and with the tongue to the wall for Lock-it, and must be aligned so as to be absolutely straight. See pictures above.

The second board of the first row is precisely aligned in a straight line, placed with its front side in the groove of the first plank, and then pressed down until the plank audibly and visibly clicks into place. From the second row onwards, the boards are laid over their entire length at an angle of 30° in the groove of the previous row and are then folded downwards until the black tongue clearly clicks into place at the front.

Use wedges to maintain the necessary distances from the edges (depending on the room dimensions, this is usually 10–15 mm). In the case of tongue & groove boards in particular, it is advisable to mark the next row or, in the case of lock-it, the next two rows, on the substrate using a measuring stick or chalk line. Thanks to the precise application of adhesive, the boards can then be knocked together using a mallet (exercising caution if necessary in the event of lock-it), first on the front and then on the long side, without this having to be dipped into the adhesive bed lengthways. Avoid striking the cover lamination at all costs in order to prevent consequential damage.

Sections of the previous row can be used as the first board of the next row, provided they are still at least 30 cm long and a minimum offset of 50 cm (or, in the event of 2-layer small and 3-layer small: 30 cm) can be maintained. Follow the same method to complete the laying of the room.

Wedges must be removed after the adhesive has dried. General installation instructions for the profile in question can also be found under „Floating installation type“.

Only applies for lock-it



# INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS, SKIRTING BOARDS



Skirting boards complete the installation and create a clean connection to the wall by covering over the necessary clearance between the floor and the wall.

In principle, a wide variety of installation options can be used. Depending on the nature of the wall, glue or screws can be used for installation. Time-saving and invisible direct gluing of the skirting board is only possible on sufficiently flat and load-bearing walls using commercially available assembly adhesives. If the wall structure is not known or there is unevenness in the wall, which can cause tension in the skirting boards, screw-based installation should be carried out in case of doubt. This should also be used if appropriate damp-proof courses were used when laying the floor. The skirting boards must be measured to match the walls, cut to length accordingly using conventional woodworking tools and mitred if necessary.

At least one clean cut (exact right-angled chop cut) must be made at the ends of the skirting boards. In the case of longer room lengths, in particular, the skirting boards should not be butt-jointed but strung together at an angle of approx. 45°, for example.

## Direct bonding

A sufficient amount of the assembly adhesive must be applied to the back of the skirting board at the mid-height over its entire length. It is important to ensure that the adhesive does not ooze out in any visible areas. The pressing force/duration required for this can be found in the manufacturer's instructions for the assembly adhesive.



## Screwing

The skirting board is attached by screwing it in at 2/3 of its height. The screws are to be evenly distributed over its length at intervals of approx. 50 cm. Depending on the wall structure, suitable screws (if necessary, also matching dowels) are to be used. To avoid damage during installation, the drill holes on the visible side of the skirting board are countersunk before screwing, so that the screw head sits flush at the end.



Any damp-proof courses in the area of the skirting boards must be raised to half their height on the wall.



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## BASIC REQUIREMENTS

The durability and resilience of a wooden floor are dependent on regular and correct cleaning and, above all, care. This will extend the lifespan of your floor many times over.

Before any cleaning or maintenance activities, the floor must be cleaned of loose dust and dirt by sweeping or vacuuming. In the case of stubborn dirt, the floor must be cleaned using Admonter Clean&Care. Carry out care and cleaning processes while the floor is only slightly damp, not wet. Do not pour mopping water on the floor. Soiling (e.g., drinks) should be removed immediately. Please do not use microfibre cloths.

Clean&Care contains both cleaning and care substances, but is not sufficient as the sole means of care for oiled floors. The appropriate cleaning and care products can be found in the relevant product data sheet ([www.admonter.com](http://www.admonter.com)). Renovations and repairs should only be carried out by a specialist company!

**EasyCare surface:** ready-to-use, finished oiled surface, no initial care treatment is necessary (except for Selection small formats). In heavily used private or commercial areas, an initial care treatment with Admonter care oil (apply sparingly) can also be carried out for additional protection

**ProCare surface:** surface is pre-oiled in the factory, initial care treatments is mandatory (see care (initial care treatment + re-oiling) ProCare)



## ROUTINE CLEANING - PRO CARE & EASY CARE

Mix 10 litres of warm water with 100ml Clean&Care (shake well before use) and wipe the floor, making it slightly damp, in the direction of the grain. The dosage depends on the visual appearance; especially if the floor has lost its colour intensity and appears greyish or dull, up to 250ml (avoid streaking) can be used with 10 litres of water.

We recommend mopping using a 2-bucket system: the mop that is soiled through mopping should be washed out in clear water from bucket 2. Then immerse the mop in bucket 1 again and continue the mopping process using the Clean&Care water mixture.

Allow the floor to dry well before further maintenance. For a little more shine, the surface can be polished with a white pad or a soft cloth after it has dried.





## CARE (RE-OILING) - EASY CARE

Oiled floors should be re-oiled as required, depending on how much they are used.

Shake the Admonter EasyCare care oil well and apply sparingly to the floor using a commercially available spray bottle and distribute evenly straight away using an application pad. 1 litre is sufficient for approx. 70–100m<sup>2</sup>, although the amount applied can vary due to the varying absorption properties of the natural material wood. The Admonter EasyCare care oil must then be polished in with a suitable buffing machine, using a white\* pad, in the direction of the grain. Continue until the oil is thoroughly polished into the surface. Avoid residual liquid and untreated surfaces at all costs, otherwise differences in the degree of gloss will remain visible after drying!

Let the floor dry for approx. 24 hours; avoid getting it wet. Depending on the polishing properties, the temperature and the humidity, drying can take 2–7 days. Drying can be accelerated accordingly by means of regular air exchange (intermittent bursts of intense ventilation) in combination with the underfloor heating.

The area can be walked on with slippers during this time, but soiling and moisture must be avoided. Highly frequented areas must be covered if necessary, but the covers must be removed again after work is complete and overnight for optimal drying. Only clean floors by making them damp again after they have completely hardened. Rinse out oil-soaked cloths with water and allow them to dry out in the open (risk of spontaneous combustion!)

## CARE (INITIAL CARE TREATMENT & RE-OILING) - PRO CARE

ProCare surfaces must be re-oiled as required after installation (initial care treatment) and depending on how much they are used. Shake the Admonter ProCare care oil well and apply it sparingly to the floor using a commercially available spray bottle and distribute it evenly using an application pad. 1 litre is sufficient for approx. 40–70m<sup>2</sup>, although the amount applied may vary due to the varying absorption properties of the natural material wood. Polish in the Admonter ProCare care oil with a suitable buffing machine using a white\* pad in the direction of the grain. Continue until the oil is thoroughly polished into the surface. Avoid residual liquid and untreated surfaces at all costs, otherwise differences in the degree of gloss will remain visible after drying!

Let the floor dry for approx. 24 hours; avoid getting it wet. Depending on the polishing properties, the temperature and the humidity, drying can take 2–7 days. Drying can be accelerated accordingly by means of regular air exchange (intermittent bursts of intense ventilation) in combination with the underfloor heating. The area can be walked on with slippers during this time, but soiling and moisture must be avoided.

Highly frequented areas must be covered if necessary, but the covers must be removed again after work is complete and overnight for optimal drying. Only clean floors by making them damp again after they have completely hardened. Rinse out oil-soaked cloths with water and allow them to dry out in the open (risk of spontaneous combustion!).

In heavily used private or commercial areas, the initial care treatment can alternatively be carried out using Admonter commercial oil (apply sparingly). To do this, proceed in the same way as above, but note the following:

Due to the significantly reduced drying time, large areas can either be worked on by several people at the same time (1st person does care treatment and 2nd person polishes afterwards) or can be divided into smaller, manageable sections by masking these off. If possible, manual oiling in the edge area should be carried out by a second person at the same time as the surface. Depending on the polishing properties, the amount applied, the temperature and the relative humidity, drying normally takes 0.5 to 2 days.



## MATT-VARNISH SURFACE

After laying, wipe the dust-free floor with Admonter Clean&Care in the direction of the grain (roughly 100 ml to 10 litres of warm water). After it has dried, the shine can be optimised by repolishing using a machine with a \*white pad or manually with a cotton cloth.

\*Pad colours are based on 3M products

ENGLISH

More information can be found at:  
[www.admonter.com/de/downloads](http://www.admonter.com/de/downloads)

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NATURE'S FAVOURITE DESIGNER



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