

Needed Floor coverings | Installation Instructions for Modules and removable Rolls FINETT **DIMENSION** | FINETT **SOLID** modular | FINETT **VARIO** | FINETT **CONTRACT**

1.0 General Notes

The technical regulations of VOB Part C DIN 18365 "Floor Covering Work" including the latest explanations in this connection, as well as the latest technical rules, DIN documents and directives are authoritative for the installation of modular and removable FINDEISEN floor coverings.

Especially

The technical rules: "Assessment and Preparation of Substrates, Installation of Elastic and textile floor coverings, Laminated Material, Parquet, and Wood-Block Paving; Heated and Unheated Flooring Constructions" published by the Bundesverband Estrich und Belag e. V. (Federal Screed and Floor Covering Association).

as well as

the TKB-8 Technical Rules: "Assessment and Preparation of Substrates for Floor Coverings and Parquets" issued by the Technische Kommission Bauklebstoffe (TKB) im Industrieverband Klebstoffe e. V. Düsseldorf (Technical Commission for Constructions Adhesives of the Industrial Adhesives Association, Düsseldorf). Klebstoffe e. V. Düsseldorf.

Please note:

The TKB-11 Technical Rule "Installation of self-lying SL Carpet Tiles" issued by the Technical Commission for Construction Adhesives of the Industrial Adhesives Association Düsseldorf are expressly NOT authoritative for the installation of FINDEISEN floor coverings.

This recommendation is a supplement from the product-specific point of view which has been compiled to the best of our knowledge based on experience and testing.

No guarantee can be given for its completeness, Correctness and applicability in individual cases. If in doubt, carrying out one's own gluing tests is advisable.

Our recommendations are in line with the latest developments in installation technology to the extent that we were aware of such at the time of publication.

We have no influence at all on the proper installation, for which reason no guarantee can be given for the results of installation. The directives for installation provided by the producers and suppliers of installation materials should be considered.

2.0 Substrates

2.1 Screeds according to DIN 18560

In its Sections 2, 3, 4, and 7, DIN 18560 "Screeds in the Building Trade" distinguishes between the following constructions and types of screeds:

- Screeds and heated screeds on an insulating layer (floating screeds), Section 2
- Compound screeds, Section 3
- Screeds on a separation layer, Section 4
- Highly wear-resistant screeds (industrial screeds) Section 7

Other substrate constructions may be: Cavity floors | Raised floors | Concrete substrates

Types of Screeds

According to DIN 18560 - Section 1, one distinguishes between:

- CA calcium sulphate screed
- AS poured-asphalt screed
- MA magnesium-/stonewood creed
- SR synthetic-resin screed
- CT cement screed

2.2 Dry Constructions

Wooden floors | Chip boards | Plaster boards

2.3 Floor Heating Systems

A distinction must be made between electric storage-type floor heating systems and hot-water-type floor heating systems.

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For this purpose, refer to the latest FBH-D1 Technical Rule/Documentation "Work Sequence for Heated Flooring Constructions" published by the Zentralverband Sanitär Heizung Klima (Central Association of the Sanitation Heating Air-Conditioning Trades).

3.0 The Installers duties to take care and to give information in relation to substrates and materials

Before carrying out his/her work, the installer is obligated to check and ensure that the construction of the substrate is in accordance with the rules.

If the requirements for the substrate are not met, then the foorer is obligated to give written notification of objection to the client and, if necessary, to notify the obstruction.

The respective substrate for installation has to meet the requirements of VOB, Part C DIN 18365 "Floor Covering Work" and of the explanations in this connection in their latest version, as well as those of the applicable DIN documents, technical rules and directives.

In general, level substrates are suitable, if they are lastingly dry, free of cracks, clean, resistant to tensile stress, and compression-proof. Attention must be paid in particular to good surface hardness and strength of the top peripheral area of the substrate. According to § 4 Para. 3 VOB/B, the installer, in particular, raise concerns in his inspection of the subfloor in the case of ...

... major unevenness

With regard to evenness, the substrate has to meet the requirements of DIN 18202 "Tolerances in Structural Engineering", Table 3, Line 3.

... cracks in a substrate

Cracks and crack markings must be closed with a force-fit using suitable synthetic resin materials once the floor covering is ready for covering (force-fit bonding).

Deviating from this, other methods for closing cracks (such as crack reinforcement scrim or fibreglass reinforcement mats) may also be suitable, whereby the relevant manufacturer's instructions must be observed.

... insufficiently dry substrates

All mineral substrates, with the exception of poured-asphalt screeds, have an equilibrium moisture content determined by the material of the various types of screed, which also corresponds to the point when a floor covering is ready to be installed and which must not be exceeded.

Before carrying out the subfloor preparation work, the floor layer must carry out moisture measurements in an appropriate form. For mineral subfloors, for example, this can be done according to the calcium carbide method (CM method) with a so-called CM moisture meter. In the case of wooden subfloors, for example, suitable, special electronic moisture meters are suitable.

In principle, other methods for measuring and assessing moisture in screeds (such as the KRL method) may also be suitable.

For floor heating constructions, the FBH-D4 documentations "Making Screed Ready for Surfacing by Heating" published by the Zentralverband Sanitär Heizung Klima (Central Association of the Sanitation Heating Air-Conditioning Trades) as well as the FBH-M 2 Technical Rules "Preparatory Measures for the Installation of Floor Coverings on Cement and Calcium-Sulphate Heated Screeds" published by the Zentralverband Sanitär Heizung Klima are all authoritative.

In the course of a record of measures, the property developer/client (and also the architect) as well as the heating installer have to accept by their dated signatures a confirmation of the heating-up and cooling-down phases.

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The maximum permissible moisture content of screed constructions and other mineral substrates, when FINDEISEN needed floor coverings are glued, are known as follows (Measurement according to the CM method):

Cement screed (not heated)	≤ 2,0 CM-%
Cement screed (heated)	≤ 1,8 CM-%
Calcium sulphate screed (not heated)	≤ 0,5 CM-%
Calcium sulphate screed (heated)	≤ 0,3 CM-%
Magnesium-oxide screed (not heated)	1,0-3,5 CM-%

(Depending on the proportion of organic component fractions; ask manufacturers for empirical values).

Notes

In rooms without basements or on ceilings above rooms with high relative humidity and high temperature drops, clients have to provide for and produce appropriate sealing measures and/or damp barriers.

In cases of concrete slabs with and without compound screed, one must bear in mind that the figures determined using measuring instruments usual in the trade might not be sound.

The values measured in the upper zone of the substrate do not allow any conclusions about the moisture content all the way through the concrete slab.

Through suitable measures, the installer is obliged to provide solutions that moisture from the substrate is being kept away from installation materials as well as from the adhesive and the floor covering.

... insufficiently solid surface of a substrate

The installer can test the surface strength of a substrate by means of "grid-type scratch tests" or wire-brush treatment and hammer-blow tests.

If in doubt, it is a good idea to make test areas (guarantee areas) where you glue the flooring temporarily acc. to chapter 8.1 of these instructions and tear it off again later on.

... too porous and too coarse a substrate surface

This is tested through visual inspection.

... required closing actuated by gravity of movement joints in the substrate

The functioning of movement joints in the substrate must not be impaired in any manner, i. e. nor should they be covered by flooring.

... soiled surface of a substrate, e.g. by oil, wax, enamels or paint residues

The cleaning of the substrate by scraping and vacuuming is part of the usual preparatory work, whereby the removal of contamination of the aforementioned type is an additional service to be remunerated.

... unsuitable temperature of the substrate

The surface temperature of the substrate has to be at least 15 °C, with a floor heating system it should be between 18 and 22 °C.

Higher temperatures of the substrate may lead to changed reaction times while the installation materials are applied. It is advisable not to exceed a temperature of 22 °C even in case of substrates without floor-heating system. A temperature of 22 °C should also not be exceeded in case of substrates without floor-heating.

... unsuitable temperature and humidity conditions in a room

According to the VOB, Part C of the DIN 18365 "Floor Covering Work" and the explanations /comments in this connection, as well as more far-reaching technical rules and directives, it is prescribed that the room temperature has to be at least 18 °C and that the relative humidity shall amount to between 40 and 65 %.

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These are the climatic conditions, under which installation materials and floor covering have to be brought to a moderate temperature/acclimatized.

High temperatures of the room air change the reaction times and the drying process of the installation materials, which may change the dimensions of the floor covering.

It is advisable not to exceed a room air temperature of 26 °C.

4.0 Preparatory Work for Substrates

Unless there are other instructions by the client, to guarantee that substrates are suitable for castor chairs, the installer is obliged to finish substrates with a min. 2 mm layer of suitable filler and levelling material.

Continue by levelling out the substrate to the necessary thickness of the layer to create a suitable, evenly absorbent and level surface for gluing the covering.

Depending on the type of substrate, carry out the cleaning measures necessary, it being especially pointed out that the surface of calcium-sulphate screeds always has to be roughened by sanding with a conventional sanding machine in one working operation, using a suitable abrasive paper, and vacuumed with an industrial-type vacuum cleaner, unless there are different and binding instructions by the manufacturer for preparing the surface.

5.0 Auxiliary Installation Materials

Precoats (Priming Coats)

On substrates to which the filler compound does not sufficiently adhere, e. g. magnesium-oxide and calcium-sulphate screeds, a priming coat must be applied.

On cement screed surfaces and on calcium-sulphate/calcium sulphate floating screeds, magnesium-oxide screeds, and poured-asphalt screeds, it always is advisable to apply a priming coat as a bonding course for the subsequent filler.

For this, one normally uses dispersion priming coats; on non-absorbent substrates such as magnesium-oxide screed, chip board panels, terrazzo/stone floors, however, it is absolutely necessary to use suitable film-forming priming coats.

In case of old substrates, it is absolutely necessary, before installation, to remove old separation layers and residues of installation materials. The relevant stipulations of the suppliers/manufacturers of the installation materials have to be considered as binding.

Fillers

The most common filling and levelling compounds are mineral-based (mineral fillers). A distinction is made between cementitious (cement-bound) and calcium sulphate-bound fillers (gypsum fillers). Dispersion fillers and reactive resin fillers (usually two-component plastic fillers for special applications) are also available on the market.

Bear in mind that poured-asphalt screed constructions must always be levelled out to a minimum layer thickness of 2 mm so that there is a migration barrier towards the bituminous parts of the substrate.

Wooden substrates can be levelled with special elastic wooden floor levelling material that is suitable for the system.

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Substrates made of type “V 100 E 1” chip boards (glued in the groove- and tongue area) are usually levelled with dispersion fillers as migration barriers. The relevant stipulations of the suppliers of the filler material have to be considered as binding.

Underlays (e. g. according to DIN EN 14499)

As a general rule, the combination of needlefelt floor covering/underlay has different technical properties than needlefelt floor covering on its own. This applies, among other things, to the indentation behaviour, the suitability for chair castors, the thermal resistance and the fire behaviour of FINDEISEN needlefelt floor coverings.

Therefore, we do not recommend installing FINDEISEN needled carpets on underlays of any kind and in each individual case, they must only be realized where this has been explicitly authorized by us.

6.0 Storing FINDEISEN Modules | Rolls

The modules have to be stored flat in their original packings. The rolls must be stored upright in their original packings. All floor coverings have to be protected against soiling, humidity, and direct insolation.

7.0 Checking and Acclimatizing Floor covering

Check lot numbers. Install only material of identical lots. The uniformity of the colour of the modules or rolls is only guaranteed with identical lot numbers (manufacture).

The packings of floor coverings of one and the same lot are marked by identical lot numbers. Minor commercial colour variations may occur in every lot.

The floor coverings must always be installed in the same direction and in ascending order of their numbers in the delivery note, even if the sequence of numbers is not continuous.

Observing these instructions does not free the installer from the duty to check the modules or rolls for colour uniformity and freedom from other defects (visible faults) before they are laid or cut. The regulations of § 377 HGB (Commercial Code) are authoritative.

Minor or unavoidable colour variations due to production have to be accepted. It is expressly referred to the latest explanation/comment in this connection of the Technical Rules DIN 18 365 “Floor Covering Work” (version 09-2016, point 2.8, pages 38 thru 40).

Faults given notice of properly may only relate to floor coverings which have not yet been cut or laid; any more far-reaching claims regarding visible faults in laid floor coverings shall be excluded.

Floor coverings have either to be rolled out (rolls) or laid horizontally on a flat surface (modules) in the room where they shall be installed and must be left in that room for at least 24 hours for them to acclimatize.

The floor temperature must be min. 15 °C, the air temperature between 18 and 22 °C (max. 26 °C), and the relative air humidity between 40 and 65 %.

The contractor for floor covering work has a duty to inform the client that the room climate must be maintained even after the floor covering installation measures have been carried out and completed, whereby the contractor (floor layer) cannot be held responsible for ensuring that the climate is maintained.

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8.0 Removable Installation of Modules or Rolls

General Notes

When laying the modules or lines, observe the markings on the back installation always takes places in the same direction.

In the case of sheet material, the floor layer is free to choose the direction of installation of the needlefelt floor covering sheets within a room unit, taking into account the aforementioned technical rules, unless otherwise agreed with the client. Irrespective of this, however, the sheets (as well as the modules) must always be laid in the same direction of production.

However, it must be pointed out that all textile flooring sheets, in relation to the width of the sheet and the direction of installation, can show shades of colour due to the effect of light/reflection and the direction of view of the observer, which can stand out brightly or darkly.

These hues of colour are especially perceptible, when the floor covering rolls are installed crosswise to the main window front/light source.

For this reason, we recommend always to lay the needled floor covering rolls in the same direction and lengthwise per room unit to the main window front/light source. When you install modules or rolls, be sure to moisten their whole surfaces with a suitable adhesive system so that they can be removed again.

For removable installation in Germany, FINDEISEN floor coverings must be glued by adhesives that have a general approval (abZ) of "the Deutsches Institut für Bautechnik" (DIBt/ German Site Supervision Authority).

8.1 Fixing the Modules and Rolls

We recommend "tackifiers" of the lowest emission class that are free of low-, medium- and high-boiling solvents.

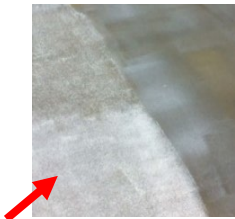
Below a list of recommended products (without claiming to be exhaustive):

Product (All below products must be applied undiluted.)	Application Technology
ARDEX AF 185	Always use only coarse-pore foam roller! (e. g. Storch-Rolle - Art.-No. 170825 or UZIN-foam roller coarse Art. -No. 61983)
BOSTIK FIX A995 VLIES	
EUROCOL Eurofix Tiles 542	
KIESEL Oktamos ER 15 (Before application, absorbent substrates must always be precoated with a suitable KIESEL primer!)	
KLEBAMUL HF super	
MAPEI Ultrabond Eco Tack TX+ (Before application, absorbent substrates must always be precoated with a suitable MAPEI primer!)	
MUREXIN WL 730	
SCHÖNOX Multifix	
STAUF CT fix	
THOMSIT K 145	
UZIN U 2500 (Before application, absorbent substrates must always be precoated with a suitable UZIN primer!)	Neither use „fleece rollers“ nor fine-pored foam rollers! Do not use any wipe-off roller! After installation, the flooring must be evenly run over with min. 50 kg heavy pressing roller within the working time.
WAKOL D 3110 (Always prime the substrate with a suitable WAKOL primer before application!)	
WAKOL D 3330	
weber.floor 4870	
WULFF Fixiergel	

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Example of a coarse-pored foam roller - to be used for all the above tackifiers.



Structured surface (coarse „orange skin“) after the tackifier has been applied with a coarse-pored foam roller and dried off completely.

The tackifier to be used must always be **undiluted** and never be applied with a “fleece roller”; never use a wipe-off grid. The directives given in the product data sheet of the installation material supplier, in particular with regard to the preparation of the substrate and the flash-off and setting times, are always authoritative.

When other than the above products are used, the suitability will have to be clarified in advance by carrying out your own convincing installation tests, i. e. by realizing test and trial surfaces.

The modules to be installed must be laid with closed and tension-free joints. The optimum working time is achieved when the flashed off tackifier shows a textured surface (coarse “orange skin” after application with a coarse-pored foam roller).

The tackifier must have produced a transparent, strongly tacky film ensuring a horizontal and vertical adherence of the needled floor coverings.

The time to start installation work stipulated by the supplier of the installation material is always authoritative.

Only under this condition is it guaranteed that the floor covering will safely adhere to the substrate at the same allowing the floor covering to be easily removed again. After the installation, the floor covering has to be evenly run over with a min. 50 kg heavy pressing roller within the working time stipulated by the supplier of the installation material.

Please note:

Never use anti-slip products (such as UZIN U 1000 or THOMSIT T 425/T 435).

Dry Adhesives

In particular for temporary applications (e. g. in fair and shop installations), the floor covering may also be glued to the entire surface with dry adhesives.

The installed flooring has to be intensely and evenly run over with a heavy pressing roller (min. 50 kg). Furthermore, the installation instructions of the suppliers of the dry adhesives are authoritative.

8.2 Installation of Modules

Marginal Tiles

Near the walls or in the area of other stationary parts of the building a functional circumferential expansion gap has to be provided for.

Press-fit cutting of the flooring may cause deformations producing arching in the border areas. Therefore, press-fit cutting must be avoided.

In principle, the floor covering should be laid in such a way that, in the border areas or in the area of other stationary parts (e. g. roundings), it is not necessary to insert small strips or other small pieces.

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Otherwise, these have to be firmly glued to the substrate in order to avoid that they will possibly be sucked in during maintenance cleanings.

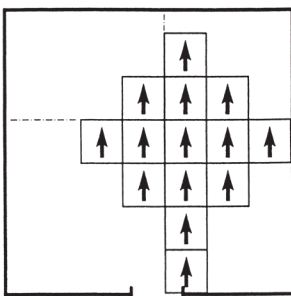
Tiles (50 x 50 cm)

At our own discretion respectively in coordination with the client, the following laying types are permissible:

- a) Parallel laying
- b) Bandage laying
- c) Diagonal laying

a) Parallel laying

Mark out with a line a parallel to the main front of the room. The distance to the wall should be identical to the dimension of 2 to 3 tiles, i. e. 100 to 150 cm.



Mark the chosen starting point on the line determined. The arrangement in the room should be chosen in such a way that, in the entrance area and in places which are especially eye-catching (such as door reveal areas), you can, to a large extent, lay entire tiles but at least half elements and are not forced to insert too small residual or marginal tiles (which have to be firmly glued).

Then, install one row of tiles from the starting point along the lining-out. Make sure that all tiles are laid in the same direction (note the marking on the back of the tiles).

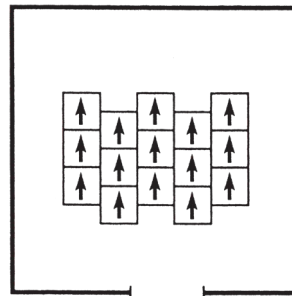
Continue installing the tiles from the starting point into the respective directions.

Make sure that the tiles are tightly butted together, but not pressed to one another. The cross-shaped joints produced have to match without pressing the tiles.

After installation, the floor covering must be rolled evenly with a heavy pressing roller (min. 50 kg) within the installation time specified by the supplier of the installation material.

b) Bandage laying

With this laying method, the tiles are arranged offset (e.g., half or third offset) to the adjacent/adjacent row of tiles.



This installation method achieves maximum surface stability, as the two corners of two adjacent tiles meet the centre of the long side of an adjacent tile (When choosing a half offset).

In addition, this laying method can be used to create interesting effects when laying tiles in multiple colours within a unit area.

The tiles are tightly abutted to the touch, but free of tension, i. e. not press together to laying.

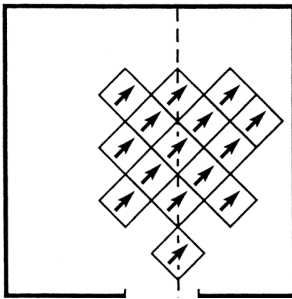
After installation, the floor covering must be rolled evenly with a heavy pressing roller (min. 50 kg) within the installation time specified by the supplier of the installation material.

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c) Diagonal laying

Diagonal installation uses the same room layout as parallel installation.

However, instead of laying the tiles parallel to the long side on the line marked by the string, the tiles are laid on the mark in a medium diagonal (the diagonally opposite tile corners are on the marking) according to sketch below on the marker placed on the mark.



The tiles are tightly abutted to the touch, but free of tension, i. e. not pressed together to laying

After installation, the floor covering must be rolled evenly with a heavy pressing roller (min. 50 kg) within the installation time specified by the supplier of the installation material.

Diagonal installation, as with bonded installation, requires a certain amount of additional work, as the number of edge tiles adjacent to the Wall in the diagonal or longitudinal direction is higher compared to parallel installation.

Planks (25 x 100 cm)

As with the installation of tiles, a parallel to the main front of the room has to be marked out with a line.

Parallel shifting shows, according to width of the planks, the optimum starting point for the installation.

The arrangement in the room should be chosen in such a way that, in the entrance area and in places which are especially eye-catching (such as door reveal areas) you can, to a large

extent, lay mostly entire planks, but at least half elements and are not forced to insert too small residual or marginal parts (which have to be firmly glued).

Continue by installing one row of planks in parallel to the lining-out. All elements must be laid in the same direction (note the marking on the back of the planks).

When laying the second and subsequent rows, a sufficient joint offset of at least approx. 30 cm must be taken into account, regardless of the type of installation (regular or irregular bracing). The planks are tightly encountered on contact, but tension-free, i. e. not pressed together, to put on.

After installation, the floor covering must be rolled evenly with a heavy pressing roller (min. 50 kg) within the installation time specified by the supplier of the installation material.

8.3 Installation of Rolls

The seams must be cut with a seam cutter like those used for lino (e. g. "Linocut" or "Greencut").

For this, cut the first needled floor covering rolls at 2–3 cm from the floor covering rolls edge with the seam cutter before applying the tackifier. Then, lay the second line the edge of which has not yet been cut, on the first line, overlapping this first line by approx. 2–3 cm. Fold both floor covering rolls back and apply the tackifier on the substrate with a coarse-pored foam roller as described above.

The optimum setting time is achieved when the completely flashed off tackifier shows a structured surface (coarse "orange skin").

Fold the two floor covering rolls back on the completely flashed off tackifier. Then the seam of the second (top) line must be cut along the already cut seam of the bottom line.

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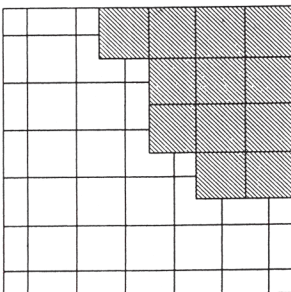
When these installation works are done, the floor covering has to be evenly run over with a heavy pressing roller (min. 50 kg) within a short period of time.

After approx. 45 to 60 minutes, it has to be finally checked whether the rolls, in particular the seam areas, are perfectly fixed all-over. We recommend running the entire surface of the floor covering over again with a pressing roller.

In order to avoid light stripes that could mark the seam, the seam edges must never be rubbed on (e. g. by means of a hammer or comparable tool).

8.4 Installation of Modules on Raised Floors

Tiles (50 x 50 cm) laid on raised floor elements are to be laid with the joints offset to the joints of the raised floor tiles (predominantly 60 x 60 cm) according to the following sketch:



With the parallel laying shown in the sketch, the ideal situation is when the cross joints of the tiles meet in the middle of the raised floor panels.

If diagonal or bonded laying is chosen, parallelism of the butt joints can and should also be avoided due to the different dimensions of tiles (50 x 50 cm) and raised access floor tiles (predominantly 60 x 60 cm).

Make sure that the (liquid) tackifier used does not get into the joints of the raised-floor panels, since this would make the raised-floor panels glue together.

In practice, it has proven useful to "mask" the joints of the access floor panels before applying the tackifier. The recommendations of the manufacturer of the tackifier must always be observed.

8.5 Dissipative Installation

In the case of resumable, dissipative installation, FINDEISEN needlefelt floor coverings, which are marked as such, are laid on a dissipative system (consisting of a cross-conductive layer and conductive fixation) and included in the additional electrical protective measure of the building via a copper strip lug to the equipotential bonding (neutral conductor).

The production of a separate transverse conducting layer is usually not necessary, as the conductive tackifier adhesive usually used have sufficient transverse conductivity.

We recommend that you always consult the adhesive manufacturer in this regard. The corresponding instructions of the adhesive manufacturer must be observed.

In the area of the intended earthing points, a copper strip flag with conductive fixation is to be glued on every 30 m² at right angles to the wall.

The copper tape flag should extend approx. 1 running metre into the room and remain sufficiently long at the earthing point (potential equalisation).

In small rooms, there must be at least two diagonally opposite earthing points. For large areas, the distance between the earthing points must not exceed 7 metres.

The part of the copper strip that protrudes at least 0.5 linear metres from the wall must be connected to the equipotential bonding by an electrician. (Attention, the connection may only be made by an electrician!).

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Further installation is carried out as described in these installation instructions. For the dissipative installation of FINDEISEN floor coverings, it goes without saying that a suitable conductive fixing agent must be used in sufficient quantity with the appropriate application tool (coarse-pored foam roller).

8.6 Additional Notes regarding the Installation

The floor covering must be protected against direct insolation and/or other heat exposure until after the completion of the installation works.

Acc. to the VOB, the necessary measures are considered special services and have to be paid for separately. After completion of the installation work, the finished floor covering must be protected in a suitable manner against soiling (such as may occur as a result of construction work by subsequent trades) until the premises are handed over to the client (or the floor covering users).

We refer in this connection to the rule that the supplier is obliged to conserve a completed yet not accepted work (protection of the floor covering from damage or soiling by subsequent trades).

Acc. to the VOB, this is a special service to be paid for separately. Bear in mind that the glued floor covering rolls must not be covered until the tackifier has set.

When needed floor coverings materials are laid on the surface of floor heating screed constructions, do only use auxiliary materials suited for this application.

The entire content must be taken into consideration of the latest technical rule/documentation "Interface Coordination in case of Heated Floor Constructions" of the Bundesverband Flächenheizung e. V. (Federal Association of Radiant Heating Systems), as well

as the latest technical rules and directives including the latest TKB-8 Technical Rules "Assessment and Preparation of Substrates for Floor Coverings and Parquets".

Room Air Conditions

Installation materials and floor coverings and, hence, also needefelt floor coverings are designed for rooms in which air conditions generally re-commended for the comfort of human beings are lastingly guaranteed.

This includes an air temperature ranging from 18 °C to approx. 22 °C and a relative humidity ranging from 40 to 65 %.

The User is responsible for compliance with the aforementioned indoor climate requirements during the occupancy phase.

9.0 Cleaning and Maintenance Instructions

Our cleaning and care instructions are to be handed over to the client (floor covering user) by the contractor for floor covering work as early as possible, preferably with the quotation.

This is the only way to provide the client with the necessary information on a intended indoor climate, proper cleaning and care as well as the proper use of the laid needefelt floor covering in good time in order to be able to forward this information to the floor covering user (if applicable) in good time.

Since floor coverings are usually used promptly after completion of the installation work, it is usually too late to hand over the cleaning and maintenance instructions with the invoice or with the completion of the installation work.

An early handover enables the client or flooring user to adjust to the necessary cleaning and maintenance effort in good time.

Needed Floor coverings | Installation Instructions for Modules and removable Rolls
FINETT **DIMENSION** | FINETT **SOLID** modular | FINETT **VARIO** | FINETT **CONTRACT**

In this connection we expressly refer to the latest comments on the Technical Rules to ATV DIN 18365 "Floor Covering Work", (09-2016 version, point 3.1.5, page 66).

10.0 Concluding Remark

FINDEISEN modules in tile or plank form can present a visually homogeneous surface appearance that is almost indistinguishable from rolls.

This, however, cannot lead to the claim that the appearance of modular surfaces must always be comparable to that of rolls. This does also not apply when, from case to case, that is, under "favourable" circumstances on site, this impression may arise.

Perceptibility of individual modules is an inherent feature of the product which depends on the viewer's position, the lighting conditions (light incidence angle), the furniture, and the structure of the wear layer of the modules.

Only the explanations in these installation instructions as well as the general technical regulations of the VOB, Part C DIN 18365 "Floor Covering Work" are authoritative for the delivery, installation and durability (usefulness and utility) of the floor coverings we supply.

If any faults or damages appear on our floor coverings which are attributable to non-compliance with these directives, we shall not assume any liability or warranty. Any claims of recourse in this connection shall be excluded. In case of doubt we recommend to carrying out your own convincing installation tests, i. e. to realize test and trial surfaces.

In the course of technical development, we reserve the right to correspondingly alter the floor covering we supply and produce.

With the publishing of these technical rules, all preceding technical rules in this connection become invalid.