

Consumer information

Manufacturer: Zhejiang Yongji Wood Industry Co., Ltd.

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Product designation:Solid wood underfloor heating flooring - Wood Essence;
thickness: 18 mm, various formats and designs

Wood type: Quercus alba

Origin of the Wood:Germany

Tile dimensions (m):0.9*0.146

The area contained in one pack(m²):1.314

Thickness: 18 mm

Production date:2025.02

Product use:Decorative floor, can be used on floor heating equipment

The ingredient of Solid wood underfloor heating flooring - Wood Essence
is Quercus alba, and the coating is a layer of wax oil. The product has no
additives.



Product installation instructions:

1 Paving standards

1. General provisions:

Before paving, the paving method, paving requirements, construction period, acceptance standards, etc. should be explained to the user and approved and signed for confirmation. (2) Floor paving can only be carried out after the completion and acceptance of concealed ground works, ceiling works, wall works, water and electricity works, etc The strength and thickness of the ground foundation should comply with the building acceptance regulations.

2. Main material quality requirements:

Solid wood flooring shall comply with the provisions of DE-UZ 176.

3. User approval: The paving unit provides an inspection form, and the user inspects and signs to confirm according to the following terms:

- (1) Acceptance of floor packaging and labeling. The floor should be well packaged, and the packaging should contain a product quality inspection certificate. The product packaging should be printed or affixed with clear Chinese signs, such as the manufacturer's name, address, product name, color (tree species), specifications, and implementation standards.
- (2) Users should verify the consistency between the purchased floor markings, physical items, and quantities and the contract.
- (3) Verification of product quantity. Usually, the loss of floor paving is less than 3% of the paving area, and special rooms and special paving are determined

through negotiation between the supply and demand parties.

2. Technical requirements for laying wooden flooring for underfloor heating:

1). Before construction, the geothermal system must undergo heating and water supply testing. The water temperature must reach at least 50 ° C, and the geothermal system must operate normally. Construction can only be carried out after insulation for more than 12 hours to confirm no leakage.

Construction cannot be carried out without the above testing.

2). Due to the use of a new locking, nail free, and adhesive free environmentally friendly paving process for our company's underfloor heating wooden flooring, it is strictly prohibited to use construction methods that damage the ground surface, such as nailing or drilling, to avoid damaging the underfloor heating cooling coils.

3). Before laying the floor, the floor (not to be opened) should be stored on site for at least 24 hours in advance to adapt to temperature changes and reduce floor deformation.

4). Before installation, the ground should be thoroughly cleaned to ensure that there is no floating dust, obvious protrusions, or construction waste on the ground.

5). Check if the ground is flat, use a 2m ruler to measure the flatness of the ground. The maximum chord height between the ruler and the ground should be ≤3mm. Measure the moisture content of the ground to ensure it is dry (with a moisture content of ≤5%). Construction on damp ground is strictly prohibited.

Check if there is any leakage in related facilities and if the gap between the door and the ground is sufficient.

6). Based on the layout of the pipelines and lines already laid in the user's house, indicate the location of each pipeline and line and develop a reasonable paving plan for construction. If the paving environment is special, timely consultation with the user should be carried out to adopt a reasonable solution.

7). Use a staggered "井" pattern to neatly lay the dedicated moisture-proof floor mat on the ground. The joints or damaged areas must be sealed with 6cm wide tape, and the joints must be stacked 5-10cm. The moisture-proof floor coating on the wall or doorway must be flipped up 50mm.

Cleaning and maintenance instructions:

1. Floor cleaning

Daily cleaning

Dry wiping and dust removal: For simple dust, cotton wool, hair, dandruff and other fine dust on the floor, it is recommended to use a vacuum cleaner, dust removal paper mop, ultra-fine fiber mop or electrostatic mop for dry wiping, and avoid using a wet mop to prevent water from seeping into the gaps and causing deformation or mold on the floor.

Wet mop cleaning: If you encounter dirt that needs to be cleaned with water, such as beverages, food residues, oil stains, etc., you can first use a sponge dipped in neutral detergent to soften the stains, and then use a dry mop or cloth to wipe, avoiding direct contact with the wooden board with a large amount of water.

Special cleaning methods

Hair roller: used for effectively cleaning hair and dust on the floor.

Salt for oil removal: Sprinkle salt on the oil stains on the floor, wait for a few minutes, and then wipe with a cloth to effectively dissolve the oil stains.

Rice washing water for cleaning: Spray rice washing water on the floor, let it sit for a few minutes, and then wipe it, which has good cleaning ability.

Milk with vinegar: Using expired milk with vinegar to scrub the floor can significantly remove dirt and make the floor shiny.

Cold oil brightening: Adding a few drops of cold oil to the water used for

mopping the floor can make the floor cleaner and shinier.

2. Floor maintenance

Moisture proof treatment

When paving: It is necessary to lay moisture-proof film, apply moisture-proof oil, and avoid using damp plywood and wooden beams. Lay floor tiles or stone on the ground at the entrance of the kitchen, bathroom, etc. as a transition to reduce the introduction of moisture.

During daily use: Keep the floor dry and clean, avoid wetting the mop with water or scrubbing with alkaline or soapy water. If encountering a small amount of water stains, they should be wiped dry in a timely manner.

Regular maintenance

Waxing or oiling: It is recommended to wax solid wood flooring at least once a month or use wood essential oil to nourish the wood, help replenish the lost oil on the surface of the floor, reduce the moisture content of the wood, and prevent moisture deformation. It is recommended to clean and maintain composite flooring every three months, and apply a layer of anti slip protective agent.

Ventilation and air exchange: Regularly maintain indoor ventilation to evaporate chemicals in the floor, while reducing indoor humid air and avoiding floor moisture.

Disassembly of solid wood flooring:

Tool selection: Tools such as hammers, nails, screwdrivers, etc. are required.

Be careful and cautious when dismantling, starting from the corner of the wall and avoiding the use of cutting machines to avoid damaging the ground and solid wood flooring.

Operation: First remove the skirting board, then use a nail hammer to pry up the floor from the corner of the wall to maintain its integrity. Remove the wooden boards one by one from near to far.

If you want to find more detailed information, you can visit

<https://www.yongjiwooden.com>