

Installation and care instructions – compact version

Alpine flame planks with Maxiclic technology



Preparatory measures, substrates and general instructions

Preparation

The packages must be acclimatised before you open them. Store them for approx. 48 hours (3–4 days in winter) (Fig. 1) unopened and flat on the floor in the centre of the room you want to work in. Do not store the packages in front of damp or freshly wallpapered walls. Before you install the flooring, outer doors and windows must be installed and all painting and decorating work must be finished. The room temperature must be approx. 20°C (at least 15°C), and the relative humidity must be approx. 30–65 per cent.

The substrates must be considered as ready-to-lay in accordance with the generally accepted rules of the trade, taking into account VOB (German Construction Contract Procedures), Part C, DIN 18 356 »Parquetry« or DIN 18 365 »Floor covering work« respectively. Therefore, they must be dry, even, solid and clean. Any substrate unevenness of three or more millimetres for each initial metre and two or more millimetres for each subsequent continuous metre must be evened out according to DIN 18 202, table 3, line 4 (Fig. 2). We recommend consulting technical information sheet 02 from the Zentralverband für Parkett und Fußbodentechnik (Central Association for Parquet Flooring and Flooring Technology) and the BEB (German Federal Association of Screed and Floor Covering).

The residual humidity, measured using the CM method, of mineral substrates must be no more than 2 per cent (1.8 per cent for underfloor heating) and that of anhydrite screeds must be a maximum of 0.5 per cent (0.3 per cent for underfloor heating) (Fig. 3). For installation over underfloor heating systems or underfloor heating systems with cooling function, separate information sheets are available.

0.2 mm thick PE film (SD value ≥ 75 m) must be laid out on all mineral substrates (except poured asphalt screed) as a vapour barrier (Fig. 4). The strip edges must overlap by at least 20 cm and the overlapping edges must be masked off at the sides. Alternatively, you can use MEISTER insulating underlay with an

integrated moisture-resistant barrier. In rooms that are not above a cellar and foundations, the currently valid building conditions require that the owner of the building provide a barrier against damage to the base plate due to moisture from the ground, in accordance with the DIN 18 195 directive.

Textile flooring such as carpet or needle fleece must be removed not only for technical reasons, but for hygiene reasons, too (Fig. 5).

Alpine flame planks can be laid on existing surfaces, such as ceramic tiles and boards or stone floors, so long as the old flooring is firmly bonded and there are no loose areas. You should also spread out a PE film (SD value ≥ 75 m) on these subfloors as a separating layer (Fig. 6).

On existing PVC, wooden planks, wood-based boards, OSB boards, drywall elements, etc., no vapour barrier must be used (Fig. 7 + 8).

If the floor area is longer or wider than 10 m (Fig. 9), you must provide an expansion joint. Cover this with a transition profile. It is also important to provide these joints between two adjacent rooms, in doorways (Fig. 10), passageways and rooms with a lot of angles. Always use a jointing profile for clean transitions to adjacent, lower areas or floor coverings and an end profile next to higher adjacent thresholds, tiles or the like. Give stairs a clean finish with the stair edge profile.

Alpine flame planks are not suitable for installation in humid rooms/wet rooms (bathrooms, saunas, swimming pools, etc.).

Alpine flame planks are suitable for installation in home conservatories (Fig. 11). Shading and ventilation systems must be used to avoid strong sunlight and prevent the flooring from heating up. It is important to maintain a suitably consistent temperature for the living space all year round. The surface temperature of the floor must not permanently exceed 29°C – see separate briefing note.

Alpine flame planks are natural products. Therefore, possible differences in colour and structure are an expression of its authenticity. Bleaching may occur with all flooring with direct sunlight or intense, artificial lighting. As a natural product, wood has hygroscopic properties. Dry cracks can appear as the wood expands/contracts, and are not due to faulty quality.

Before installation, check all planks in daylight for recognisable faults and damages, as well as colour and structure (Fig. 12).

Arrange the planks before laying so that you achieve the floor pattern and colour you want (Fig. 13). You cannot make a claim for any products you have already installed.

Full surface bonding

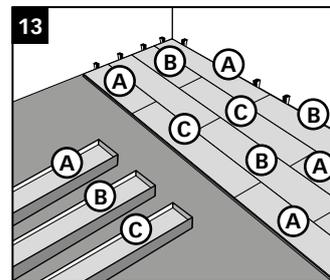
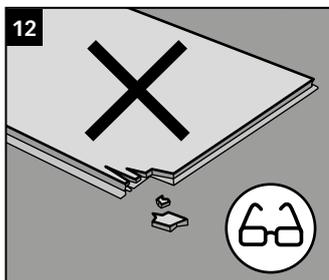
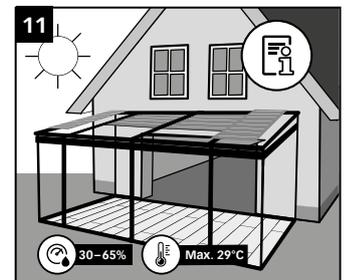
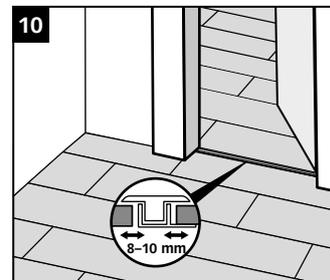
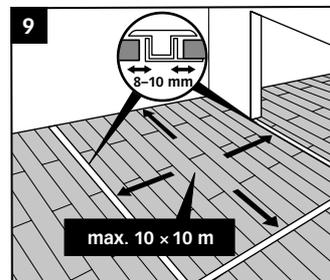
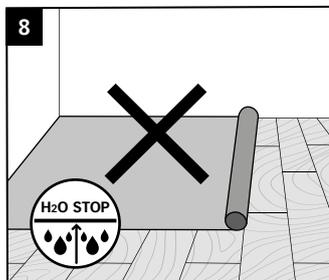
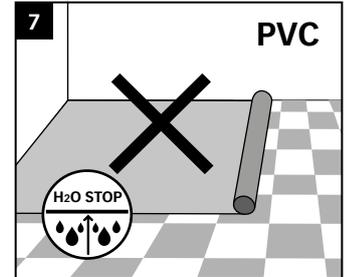
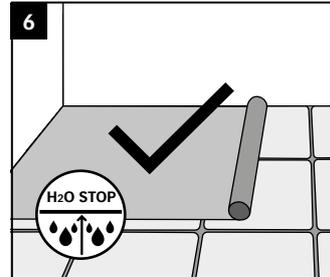
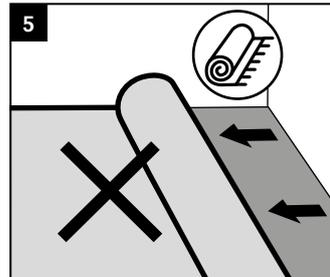
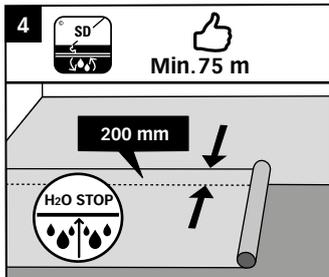
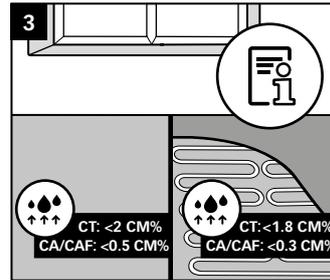
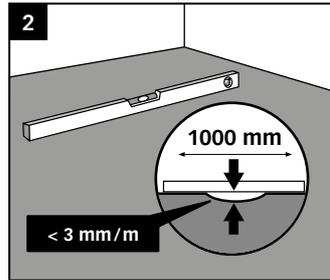
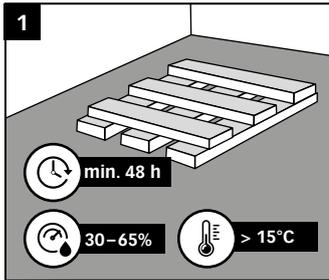
Alpine flame planks are installed as a floating structure without glue and can also be installed with full surface bonding using an approved adhesive as an alternative to floating installation (Fig. 14) – see separate briefing note.

Precautionary measures

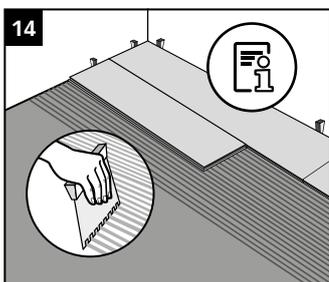
To protect the wood from dirt, a sufficiently large entrance covering must always be laid (such as a doormat or carpet) (Fig. 15). Do not use any rubber-coated mats, since prolonged contact can lead to permanent discolouration.

In addition, you should also fit chair and furniture feet with felt sliders; office chairs, mobile containers, etc., on castors must be equipped with soft, standard running surfaces (type W). We recommend protecting Alpine flame planks in these heavy-wear areas with appropriate floor protection mats (e.g. polycarbonate mats) (Fig. 16).

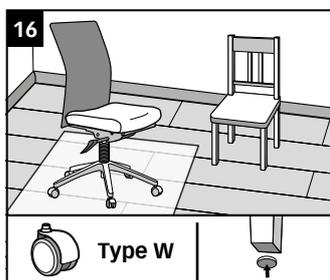
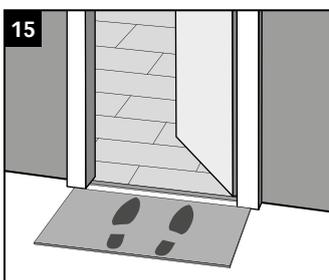
Preparation



Full surface bonding



Precautionary measures



Installation



Fig. A1 + A2

The flooring is installed as a floating structure without glue. The specially designed click connection Maxiclic (fold-down system) allows quick and easy installation. The long side of the plank is angled with the tongue side into the groove of the previous row and lowered into the previous plank at the end. The Maxiclic connection at the end is then locked by tapping it into place with a white rubber hammer or a hammer in combination with a tapping block.

Fig. 1

You need the following tools and aids to install alpine flame planks with Maxiclic technology: Rubber hammer with a white head or hammer with tapping block, keyhole or electric saw, possibly power drill, folding metre rule, pencil, wedges, angle or adjustable bevel, possibly PE film (0.2 mm).

Furthermore, if you are using products without a sound-absorbing Silence cushion, use the system-bound MEISTER insulating underlay. Any other insulating underlay used must have a suitable pressure stability (CS value ≥ 15 kPa).

Fig. 2

Remove any dirt, small stones, etc. from the surface prior to installation.

Fig. 3

PE film 0.2 mm thick must be laid out to form a "bath" on all mineral substrates (except poured asphalt screed) as a vapour barrier. The strip edges must overlap by at least 20 cm and the overlapping edges must be masked off. Alternatively, the option is available to use MEISTER insulating underlay with integrated vapour barrier.

Fig. 4

Lay the corresponding MEISTER insulating underlay with a pressure resistance of > 15 kPa.

Fig. 5

Before installation, check all planks in daylight for recognisable faults in colour and structure. Goods already installed cannot be claimed for later.

Fig. 6

Install a mixture of planks from different packages.

Fig. 7

When sawing the elements, make sure you work from the correct side: if you use a bench saw, keep the wear layer side facing up; if you use a keyhole or portable circular saw, keep the wear layer side down. Start by laying the first complete plank in the left-hand corner of the room with the tongue sides facing the wall. Remove only the tongues on the long sides of all the other planks you want to lay in the first row. Using wedges, you can easily keep a gap of approx. 15 mm to the wall.

Fig. 8

Insert the next complete plank into the head end of plank 1 and lock them in place by tapping them in with a white rubber hammer. Install the other planks in this row in exactly the same way across the entire width of the room.

Fig. 9

The last planks in each row are cut to size so that a gap of at least 15 mm to the wall is taken into account. You can use cut-off pieces of planks to start subsequent rows.

Fig. 10

Make sure that the planks in the first row are straight. Cut the first plank of the second row down to approx. 80 cm. Angle this plank with the tongue into the groove side of the previous row of planks and press the plank down slowly using a forward and downward turning motion. If appropriate, use a tapping block to help establish an optimum connection by tapping lightly along the length of the plank.

Fig. 11

Again, angle the next complete plank of the second row first on its long edge against the previously laid plank and press it tight to the head end of the previous plank before lowering it. Then press the plank down slowly using a forward and downward turning motion. If appropriate, use a tapping block to help establish an optimum connection by tapping lightly along the length of the plank.

Fig. 12

The head end connection is established by tapping it into place with a white rubber hammer.

Fig. 13

Continue installing the panels row by row in this way. Remember that the end joints must always be offset by at least 30–40 cm.

Fig. 14 – Fig. 16

Cut the last plank in each row so that you leave a gap of at least 15 millimetres to the wall. Lay the plank with the tongue side facing the wall to mark the remaining plank width.

Fig. 17

Start by laying the last row in the right-hand corner of the room and angle the long side of the plank into the second-last row. The next plank is turned in on the long side as before and lowered at the head end into the previous plank.

Fig. 18

Again, the head end is locked by hitting it with a white rubber hammer.

Fig. 22

Finally, remove the spacer wedges from around the walls.

Fig. 23

Screw the skirting board clips to the wall at intervals of 40–50 cm. To ensure that the skirting board fits tightly, do not position it on an uneven wall.

Fig. 24

The skirting board is placed on the clip from above and pressed down. For the length joints of the skirting boards, the clip is placed on the joint with a half overlap to ensure a good hold. Please avoid bringing any silicon products into contact with the mouldings.

Fig. 19 – Fig. 21

To take a plank row back out again, lift the entire row, levering it at the side out of the last row. You can then slide the planks apart at the ends. This way, the locking system remains intact and the planks can be refitted.

A1 Longitudinal interlocking:

A2 Interlocking end-to-end:

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Cleaning and care

The quality does not stop with the installation.

You have bought a quality product "made in Germany". These cleaning and care instructions will provide you with all the information important to ensuring a long period of value preservation and a beautiful appearance of your flooring. With a bit of time and effort, you can contribute to ensuring that you are able to enjoy your new flooring for a long time to come. The products are based on selected materials, which are processed by experienced experts with state-of-the-art technology to create a premium product of German quality. The premium quality includes substantiated consultation and excellent service. For this reason, you will only find MEISTER products in selected specialist shops.

1. The right care

Your dream floor also needs the right care. MEISTER complements its product range with a high-quality series of care products. Cleaners and care products, tailored for the floorings, ensure that your floor looks good in the long term. Even if you only need to run the vacuum round for day-to-day care (to remove loose dust), the surfaces should be cleaned and cared for regularly with care products to preserve the value of your floor. When cleaning, please be aware that the floor must only ever be slightly moistened. In the ideal case, the film of water should be a thin mist, so that it dries out after about a minute. Some types of wood, such as beech or maple, are particularly sensitive to moisture. You should not use any abrasive cleaners, even in case of more severe stains. Scratches on the floor not only affect the overall appearance. They will also make the floor more prone to dirt and moisture. The care products are designed to ensure that the floor is considerably more resistant to signs of wear and tear in heavy wear areas. Your qualified specialist shops will also be able to provide you with more tips on how to care for your flooring in the best possible way.

2. Preservation of value | Precautionary measures

A room temperature of approx. 18–22°C and a relative air humidity of approx. 30–65 per cent will contribute to your personal well-being and are the basis for a healthy room climate. This type of room climate helps to ensure the optimal conditions for your MEISTER floor, as it reacts to its climatic surroundings like any other wooden material. Low air humidity with a high temperature will lead to a contracting process in the wood, which dries the floor out. If you determine an air humidity which is considerably lower than 30 percent in the long term, we recommend the use of air humidifiers (vaporizers). This will prevent your flooring from drying out excessively. As with all wooden products, very high air humidity will cause absorption of humidity, which can lead to the length and thickness increasing.

The introduction of dirt onto the floor:

Most dirt is brought into your home from the outside and transferred onto the flooring. For this reason, we recommend installing a sufficiently large entrance covering (such as a doormat) in the entrance. Do not use any rubber-coated mats since prolonged contact can lead to permanent discolouration. Please consider that dirt, such as sand or small stones, will act like sandpaper on all floorings and can lead to unsightly scratches. To protect the wood from scratches, you should also fit chair and furniture feet with felt sliders; office chairs, mobile containers and similar on castors must be equipped with soft, standard running surfaces (type w). We recommend protecting the floor in these heavy wear areas with appropriate floor protection mats (e.g. polycarbonate mats). Terracotta or clay flower pots/planters can also cause discolouration. Please use suitable, non-migrating mats.

3. Cleaning after completion of construction work

Newly laid floors must be cleaned after completion of construction work and before first use in order to completely remove any dirt that has collected during the course of the installation.

You should clean **naturally oiled HAIN Alpine flame planks** after completion of construction work with HAIN Special Soap, diluted with water in a ratio of 1:200. **Tip:** Use 2 buckets: one for the cleaning solution and one with clear water to rinse the cloth. The flooring has been treated ready for residential use. For **commercial areas and areas which are particularly highly frequented**, subsequent treatment with HAIN Parquet Care Balm is necessary.

The floor is washed using the relevant cleaning solution and a damp **non-lint** mop.

Cleaning and care

4. Day-to-day cleaning

Naturally oiled HAIN Alpine flame planks

To remove daily dirt, vacuuming or sweeping is sufficient. For regular cleaning and care, use HAIN Parquet Special Soap diluted with water in a ratio of 1:200. The floor should be washed using a damp non-lint cloth. The flooring is cleaned and cared for in one step. **Tip:** Use 2 buckets: one for the cleaning solution and one with clear water to rinse the cloth.

We recommend refreshing the floor with HAIN Parquet Care Balm to preserve its quality and at the first sign of wear. With normal levels of dirt, clean the floor first using HAIN Parquet Special Soap diluted with water in a ratio of 1:100 or 1:200 depending on the level of dirt. After the floor has dried completely, apply undiluted HAIN Parquet Care Balm very thinly and evenly using a spray bottle or a non-lint mop. Then polish with a soft cotton cloth or a disk buffing machine and a white pad. After polishing, the surface must feel dry to the touch, as residues can remain sticky and shiny. It is therefore essential for all residues to be cleaned up or polished in. After drying (approx. 12–24 hours), the floor can be used again and can be wiped using a damp cloth or mop after allowing it to completely harden for 10 days.

In cases of heavy soiling or care product build-up, carry out intensive cleaning first using Dr. Schutz Deep Clean diluted with water in a ratio of 1:1 to 1:3 and a green pad. Distribute the cleaning solution over the floor in sections using a cloth and then immediately remove any residue of the care product by scrubbing. Make sure that no puddles form.

For larger surfaces, use a disk buffing machine with a green pad. Immediately absorb any dirty water completely with absorbent, dry cloths. Then wipe with a damp cloth using clear water. If possible, carry out the cleaning in pairs so that one person removes the dirt and the other person immediately absorbs any dirty water. **Subsequently, the flooring must always be re-oiled using HAIN Parquet Care Oil.** After drying (approx. 12–24 hours), the floor can be used again and can be cleaned using a damp cloth or mop after allowing it to completely harden for 10 days.

5. General information about cleaning and care

Never leave Alpine flame planks moist or wet over a long period of time. When cleaning, always try to use a dry method if possible (using a mop, hair broom, vacuum cleaner), or only wipe with a thin mist of water (with wrung out cloths) and do not leave any “puddles” on the floor. Steam cleaners are not suitable for the flooring. Do not use any cream cleaners or scouring powders as these agents can attack the surface of the floor.

Please only use suitable cleaners.

All kinds of chemicals, such as solvents, antiseptics and disinfectants, hair dye, fats, nail varnish remover, acetone, felt pen or ballpoint ink, many cause permanent stains.



The detailed installation and care instructions can be found on <https://www.meister.com/en/service.html>