

LUXIONNAIRE

■ Abrasion

The booklets of the manufacturers indicate under the title of design features the aptitude of the laminated flooring to resist wear, by mentioning the number of revolutions obtained with the Taber test. This test of resistance of the roadbase belongs to the criteria used to determine the fields of application of the laminated flooring.

■ Noises Impacts

By interposing an underlayer made up for example of a polyethylene foil, corrugated paperboard, from felt-foam, cork, or very other under layer adapted between the support and the laminated flooring, one will obtain a greater effectiveness against the noises of impact.

■ Chair with casters

It is a standardized test practiced according to the standards INTO 425 or German standard DIN 54324. During this test, rotation continues (25-50-100.000 turns) of a chair with casters with binding given and charged, the resistance of the laminated flooring determines. The possible modifications of the surface of the laminated flooring are observed visually 1,5 meter from de top. With your floor Luxfloor use office chairs with flexible casters (DIN 68131).

■ Against facing

Term defining the impregnated layer applied to the back of the panel-support. This counterbalancing protects the panel-support against moisture and possible deformations, and stabilizes the elements of the laminated flooring.

■ Thermal dissipation

The indication of a low coefficient of thermal dissipation indicates the compatibility of the floor covering laminated with a heating floor, at low temperature except contrary opinion of the manufacturer.

■ Brinell hardness

Indication of hardness and resistance to the static punching exerted by the feet of pieces of furniture or the concentrated loadings

■ Waste disposal

The remainders of laminated floor covering are to be eliminated like remainders from pieces of furniture out of wooden.

■ Category of emission

As soon as the indication “E 1” appears in the technical data of a product, that means that this product respects the formaldehyde in accordance with the standard EN 120, and with the class of emission E1.

■ **Height of reservation**

Defined the total thickness of the elements of laminated flooring (in millimetres). With a thickness of approximately 8,5 mm, it is probably useless to plane the doors. It is an unquestionable advantage during work of restoration, when one wants to pose the laminated flooring on an existing flooring.

■ **HDF**

Technical term (High Density Fiberboard) used to name the densified fiberboards. It constitutes the support of the majority of the elements of laminated flooring. Its principal qualities are its density, solidity, stability and its homogeneity.

■ **Peripheral play of dilation**

Open space ($\pm 15\text{mm}$) left in periphery of the part (walls, pillars, thresholds of doors, piping, etc.) during the installation. One thus avoids attaching the elements of laminated flooring in their movements of dilation-withdrawal, to avoid possible tensions or hard points. In fact the components out of natural wooden, during great climatic variations, can start this phenomenon of dilation-withdrawal.

■ **Light resistance**

The indication "Degree 6 on the scale of Blue" defines the resistance of the decoration of the laminated flooring in the intensive radiations such as UV, according to a test of the Européenne standard INTO 438.2-16.

■ **Melamine**

Special resin of impregnation of the surfacings which confer a great abrasion resistance on the laminated flooring and which ensure the protection of the printed decoration.

■ **MDF**

Technical term (Medium Density Fiberboard) to indicate the fiberboards of average density. These panels are lighter than the densified fiberboards MDF (HDF).

■ **Overlay**

Term defining the wear protection against layer on the surface of the laminated flooring.

■ **Particles**

The particle boards are made of chips or fragments of wood, are compressed at high temperature and pressure and are been dependent on thanks to adhesive and synthetic resins.

■ **Panel-support**

Constitute the heart of the elements of laminated flooring. It is made up, according to the type of manufacture, particle or fibre board a 6 mm thickness and more. These panels are composed of untreated and sorted wood falls, coming from the industry of wood.



■ Heat flooring

The laminated flooring are compatible, unless otherwise specified of the manufacturer, on heating on the ground. Thanks to its low coefficient of thermal resistance, the laminated flooring is adapted on floor heating low temperature to hot water.

■ Profiles

To equip the various junctions with the laminated flooring with the adjacent parts, of the adapted sections are available:

1. end profile
2. transition profile
3. reducer profile

■ Porosity

The surface of the elements of laminated flooring is hermetic. For esthetics reasons, certain manufacturers include on the surface of the laminated flooring a light structure (wood pores, granularity, glossed).

■ Grooves and strips

Device of assembly of the elements of laminated flooring whose maintenance is ensured by joining or clicage. The tightening and the fitting of the elements of the laminated flooring make it possible to obtain a great stability.

■ Resistance to the spots

The surface of the laminated flooring is resisting the current spots. The tough spots such as ink, the lipstick, etc, are to be eliminated with an adapted product (acetone for example). The manufacturers of the laminated flooring offer specific products of cleaning (the test of resistance to the spots is defined by the European standard EN 13329).

■ Fire performance

The flooring are classified according to their degree of fire performance. These classifications are different according to countries. The laminated flooring owe satisfaires with the lawful requirements of each country. If the indication m3 appears, that means that the product is not easily flammable

■ Repair

The elements of laminated flooring very damaged can be replaced with the unit by a professional without leaving of visible trace of the intervention. In the case of surface deteriorations, there are kits of repair.

■ Test-Taber

Name of a test practised according to the European standard (IN 438-2.6). It defines the behavior in the abrasion of the laminated flooring of which samples are fixed on a turning base, laid out under 2 wheels provided with abrasive bands in rotation. The number of revolutions, the type and the change of the abrasive bands are defined with precision. The number of revolutions of rotation obtained before the appearance of the first points of wear determines the initial point IP (Initial Points) which is decisive. Final point FP (Final Points) is reached when the surface of the decoration is worn to 95 %. This level of wear, the coating is unusable. According to German

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standards DIN, it is possible to indicate the average point of wear by making the average of the sum of points IP and FP.

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