



PANMAR WOOD B R O C H U R E

PANMAR WOOD BROCHURE



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ABOUT COMPANY



PANMAR WOOD is a part of Panmar Group, founded in 1990.

The goal of Panmar is to continually develop the company's product and services in more environmentally friendly manner.

Solid hardwood flooring has been used for centuries to provide our homes with a warm and durable floor. Modern technology has allowed us to develop this traditional material in terms of its aesthetic appeal and its stability. These benefits allow our flooring to last for many years in both a domestic and commercial environment, whilst retaining a natural beauty.

As a raw material, timber is today more significant than it ever has been. It has many benefits compared to concrete, plastic and steel, and its importance is likely to increase as the years pass by. Wood is one of the most valuable renewable natural resources.

The majority of our raw material is sourced from Central Europe; in this region less timber is harvested than the forest naturally produces each year, meaning that Panmar Wood's flooring is harvested from a truly naturally sustainable source. Therefore we pay a big attention to buy raw materials from FSC certified sources.



SW-COC-1323

© 1996 Forest Stewardship Council A.C.

By buying products with the FSC label you are supporting the growth of responsible forest management worldwide



Panmar
Wood

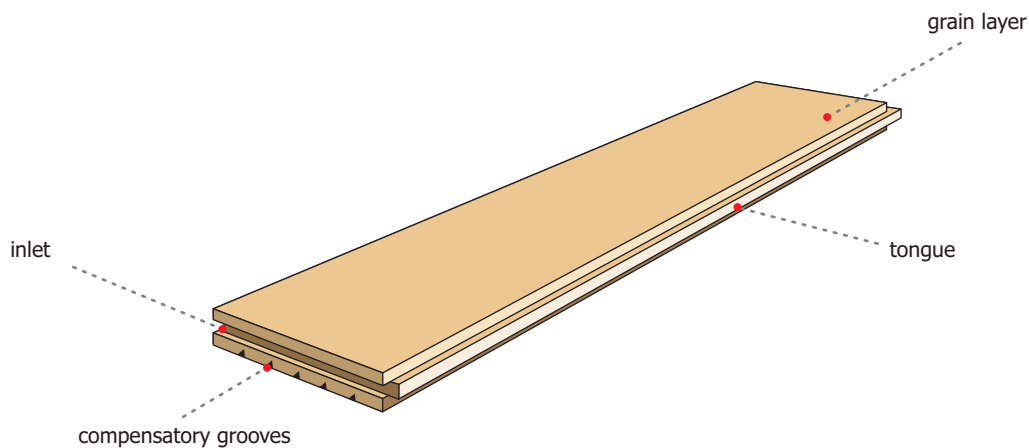
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General information.

Construction of Panmar planks

The basic material used in our floor planks is English oak (*quercus rabur*). We offer our clients a wide selection of products depending on the construction of the plank, the type of finishing (unfinished, oiled) as well as the type of wood and the way of its processing.

The solid floor plank is a very exclusive product made of solid wood in its whole cut. The production process already starts in the forest during the selection of appropriate logs. The obtained raw material has to come from a well managed forests, taking reforestation under special consideration; according to the principles of FSC certification. Then, wood is resawn and seasoned. In the process of drying it is of uniform humidity which is optimal for size stability of wood. The maintenance of the appropriate regime of humidity is vital for the appropriate course of other technological operations and also for the appropriate behaviour of a plank during its use. The wood prepared in this way undergoes the very detailed system of quality control and later it is planed and cut with modern woodworking machines. The applied solutions always make a PANMAR plank fulfil the same highest quality criteria. The way of finishing of grain layer makes the final appearance and character of the plank.



Patterns and sizes of Panmar planks

Solid plank

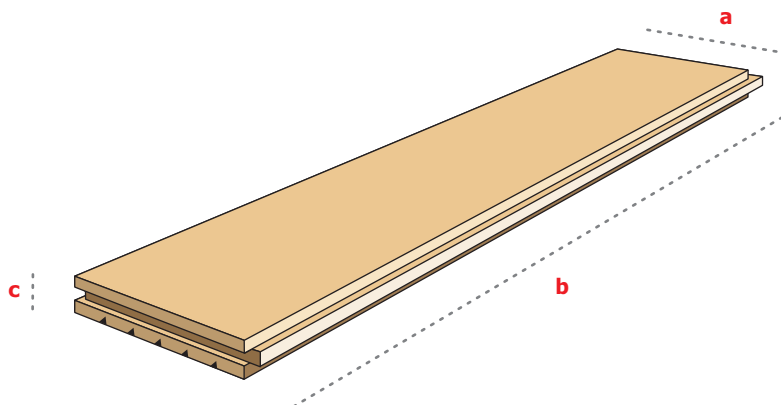
The floor plank made from one element in the whole section

Mechanical properties

The plank is a massive and very resistant floor layer. With regard to the thickness of the usable surface, a 10-mm plank can be sanded and processed many times. Each time an effect of a newly placed plank is produced.

Aesthetic and operational properties

It is a very exclusive board, fully natural. It can be used both in houses and building used very intensively. The plank is of very high hardness, good insulating, acoustic and hypoallergic properties making a unique microclimate in the rooms adapting to the conditions of the surrounding.



Width **a** - 100 - 120 - 150 - 195 mm
Length **b** - 600 - 900 - 1200 - 1500 - 1800 - 2400 mm
Thickness **c** - 21 mm

Finishing types of PANMAR plank surfaces

Specification of PANMAR product versions.

The planks of PANMAR company are offered in several versions of surface finishing: unfinished floors, oiled floors.



The applied types of finishing of PANMAR planks guarantee the highest quality of our products owing to the use of high quality finishing materials such as oils by Osmo company. The technology of surface finishing is based on the mechanical overlap of next oil layers (apart from the products which are finished by hand), which allows to keep the high quality of placed layers.

Unfinished floors

The PANMAR company, with a view to the clients who want to finish the surface of the floor in the traditional way, offers the so called unfinished plank, which allows the client to finish the surface of the plank after fixing it on the floor in any way chosen by them. This floor after being installed and before placing the finishing layer requires sanding with the machines especially intended for this usage.

The PANMAR company recommends ordering this service for the specialised wood flooring companies.

Oiled floors

In the offer of the PANMAR company you will find the floors finished with colourless and transparent oils.

We use two technologies of floor finishing with oils. The first one like in case of lacquered floors involves putting next oil layers with the use of putting-on rollers and then oil is spread with brushing devices and hardened in the process of oxidation.

The second technology used involves thoroughly manual finishing of the plank surface. This method will give unique and surprisingly original kinds of finishing. The specially chosen kind of material where a distinguishing mark is a drawing of grain, a colour of wood and an emphasis of knot beauty distinguishes our plank from those currently on sale. Therefore, each plank finished manually is unique and special (the surface of the plank can differ from another one), however it keeps its uniform character of the natural floor plank.

Oils used by the PANMAR company are the products of the Osmo company which is a leader in this field.

The composition of finishing oils is 100% natural, the oils contain among others linseed oil, sunflower oil, soybean oil, thistle oil. The PANMAR floors finished with these oils have an outstanding ability to breath freely, which allows easy evaporation of water from wood.

European oak (*Quercus robur*)

Description of the species

The oak which is the main raw material to produce the Panmar planks comes from Central Europe. In this particular region of the world one especially cares that the increase of forests is bigger than the amount of received raw material. Oak wood has very universal usage properties which make the floor produced from this species the most popular. The clearly marked wood structure and the colour of yellow and brown are the characteristic distinguishing mark of this kind of wood.

Wood hardness

Oak wood belongs to materials of high hardness. In practice it means that the oak floor endures very intensive usage conditions very well.

Change of linear dimensions

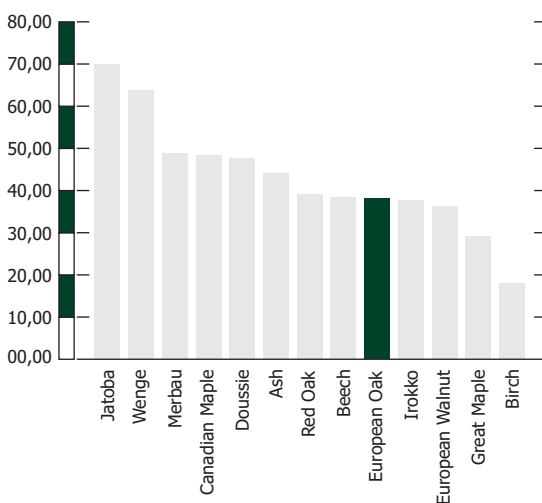
The oak floor endures humidity and temperature changes relatively well in rooms in which it is used. Because of that there is moderate density and high flexibility of this type of wood.

Colour change

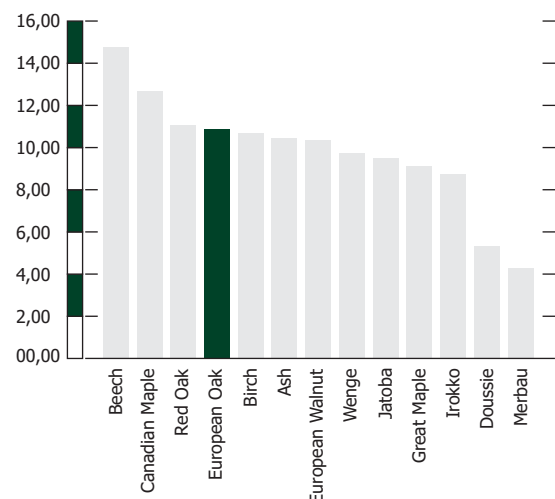
Oak wood gets darker and slowly changes into intensive colour of yellow and brown under the influence of UV rays.



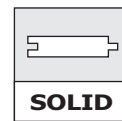
Average hardness of wood according to Brinell



Average change of linear dimensions of wood in mm per 1 m of length at the change of wood humidity by 5%

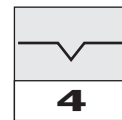


LEGEND



Solid plank

SOLID

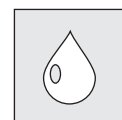


4 tongue groove

4



Puttied



Clear oil

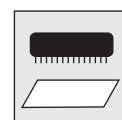


Transparent oil
Colouring oil

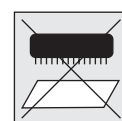
COLOUR



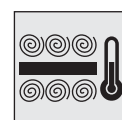
Hand planed



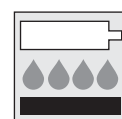
Brushed



Not brushed



Thermo



Glue assembly

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION



CLASSIC

Chosen from the finest yields of the tree, this floor has a subtle appearance with moderate variations in colour. Principally free of knots.



NATURAL

Distinguished by its varied patina, includes small fissures, knots and sapwood on the face.

Due to technical reasons the colours in the catalogue can differ from the real ones.

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

RUSTIC

A lively, striking appearance with many natural colour variations. Rustic grade features filled knots and fissures. May contain heart and sapwood.



CHARACTER

Specially selected from rustic grade, includes larger open knots, sapwood and fissures.



Due to technical reasons the colours in the catalogue can differ from the real ones.

Technical conditions

Dimensions of planks:

Thickness 21 mm (+/- 0,2 mm)
 Width 100 mm, 120 mm, 150 mm, 195 mm (+/- 0,4 mm)
 Length 600-900-1200-1500-1800-2400 mm (+/- 0,5 mm)

| Top surface | | | |
|----------------------------|--|---|--|
| Class | Classic | Natural | Rustic |
| Classification to EN 13226 | 0 | Δ | free class |
| Sound sap | Non Acceptable | Acceptable | Acceptable |
| Knots sound other | Acceptable diameter ≤ 8 mm diameter ≤ 1 mm | Acceptable diameter ≤ 10 mm diameter ≤ 5 mm | Acceptable diameter ≤ 80 mm diameter ≤ 60 mm |
| Surface cracks | Non Acceptable | Acceptable length up to 15 mm | Acceptable |
| Inbark | Non Acceptable | Non Acceptable | Acceptable |
| Any grain layout | Non Acceptable | Non Acceptable | Acceptable |
| Discolouration | Acceptable | Acceptable | Acceptable |
| Heart beam | Acceptable | Acceptable | Acceptable |
| Biological defects | Non Acceptable | Non Acceptable | Acceptable if hard |
| Non visible surfaces | | | |

All defects acceptable without limits unless the defect has an impact on durability and proof

All defects acceptable without limits unless the defect has an impact on durability and proof.
 Sound sap acceptable from the bottom to the top surface of the inset,
 without taking into account constraints as to the top surface.