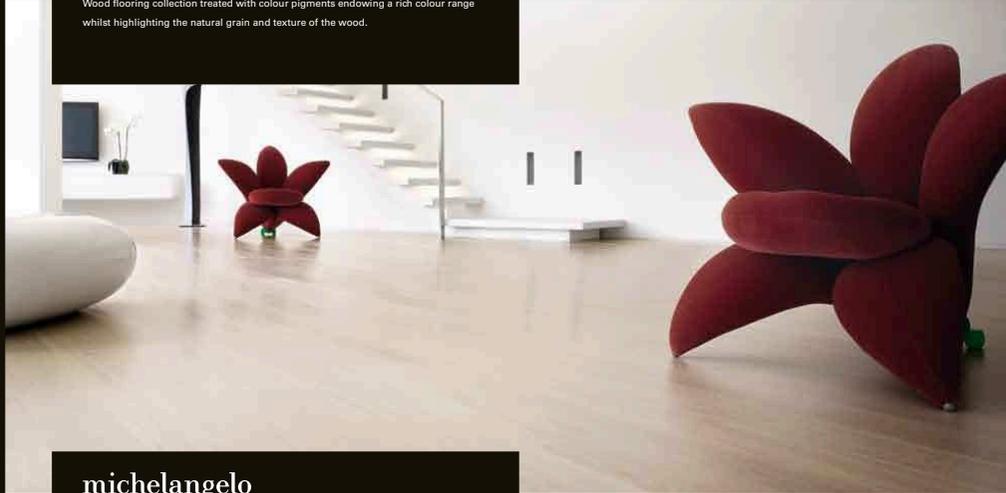


Technical Information

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Wood flooring collection treated with colour pigments endowing a rich colour range whilst highlighting the natural grain and texture of the wood.



michelangelo



140

Width: 140 mm
 Random lengths: from 1000 until 2000 mm
 Total thickness: 14 mm
 Hardwood top layer: 5 mm
 Birch multilayer plywood support: 9 mm

WOOD SPECIES	FEATURE	FINISH	
OAK FROM FONTAINES	Bianco Antico	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Montblanc	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Biancospino	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Grigio Lava	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Carvi	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Tamarindo	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Pepe Nero	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

The natural oil finished wood flooring features the outline of each strip by a chamfered edge of about 0,5 mm depth x 45°. On the other hand the varnished products are not chamfered.



190

Width: 190 mm
 Random lengths: from 1500 until 2000 mm
 Total thickness: 16 mm
 Hardwood top layer: 5 mm
 Birch multilayer plywood support: 11 mm



Bianco Antico
 Montblanc
 Biancospino
 Grigio Lava



Carvi
 Tamarindo
 Pepe Nero

Reserve offers distinctive hand-planes finishes with a range of craftworks of the surface. Oak undergoes first a special heating treatment to intensify the original colour of the wood. The flooring collection is characterized by a natural non-homogenous colour tone of the surface and a marked presence of filled or open cracks, along with firm, consolidated or partially open knots.



r serve



190



Width: 190 mm
 Length: 1900 mm
 Total thickness: 18 mm
 Hardwood top layer: 3,5 mm
 Counter-balanced Oak batten cross: 14,5 mm

WOOD SPECIES	FEATURE	FINISH
OAK	Firenze 1299	■ Natural oil hand-planed
	Venezia 1748	■
	Taormina 1410	■
	Siena 1348	■
	Mantova 1525	■

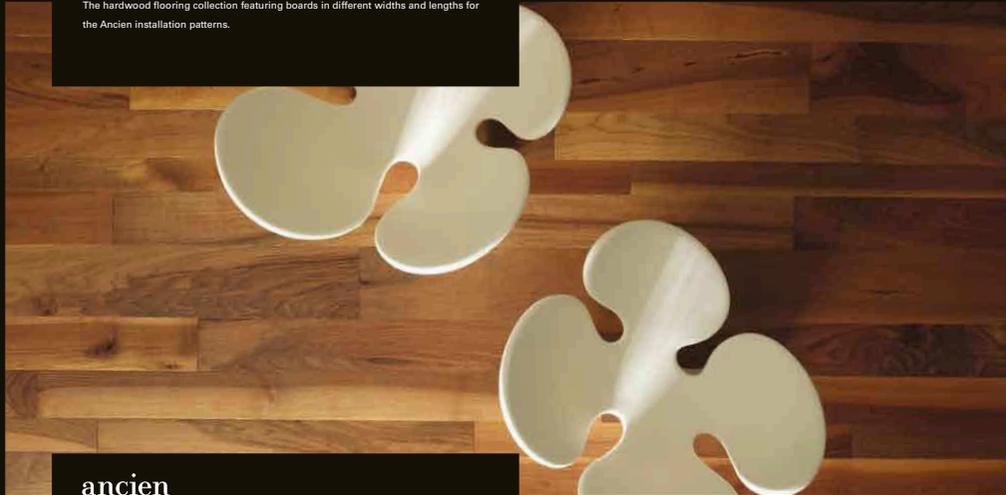


The outline of each strip is characterized by a chamfered edge of about 0,7 mm depth x 45°.

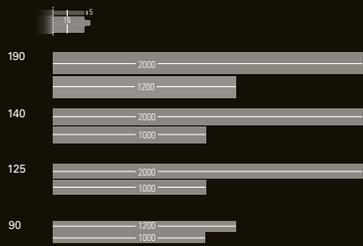
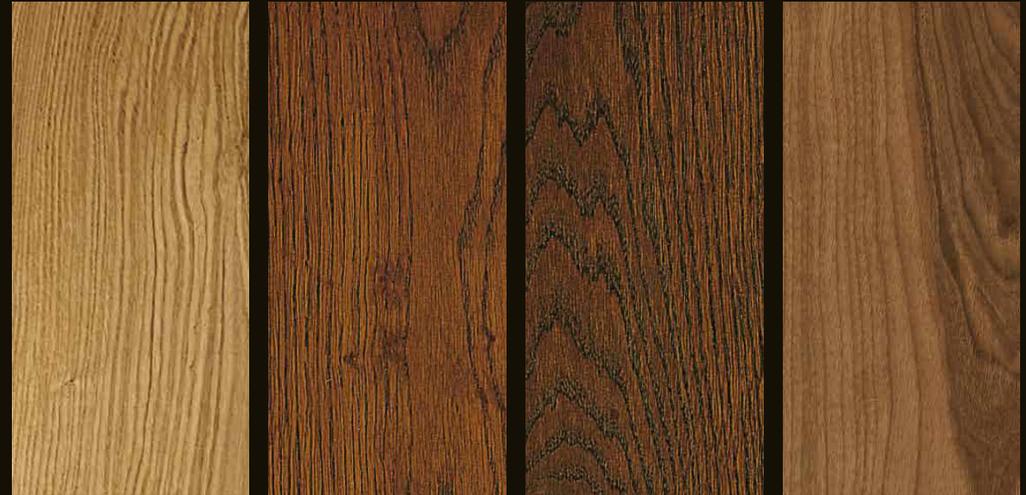
Firenze 1299
 Venezia 1748
 Taormina 1410
 Siena 1348
 Mantova 1525



The hardwood flooring collection featuring boards in different widths and lengths for the Ancien installation patterns.



ancien



WOOD SPECIES	FEATURE	FINISH
OAK FROM FONTAINES	Puro (not pigmented)	■ Natural oil open pore
	Carvi	■
	Tamarindo	■
EUROPEAN WALNUT	Puro (not pigmented)	■

Widths: 90 / 125 / 140 / 190 mm
 Random lengths: from 1000 until 2000 mm
 Total thickness: 16 mm
 Hardwood top layer: 5 mm
 Birch multilayer plywood support: 11 mm

The outline of each strip is characterized by a chamfered edge of about 0,5 mm depth x 45°.
 Walnut is a rare and prized wood species. Each wood board in this collection is to be regarded as a unique piece of its own featuring heavy and sometimes very dark grains.

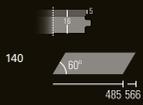
Oak from Fontaines - Puro (not pigmented)
 Oak from Fontaines - Carvi
 Oak from Fontaines - Tamarindo
 European Walnut - Puro (not pigmented)



The Asburgo Collection reinterprets the Hungarian style of laying wood floors from a contemporary point of view.



asburgo



Width: 140 mm
 Length: 485 - 566 mm
 Total thickness: 16 mm
 Hardwood top layer: 5 mm
 Birch multilayer plywood support: 11 mm

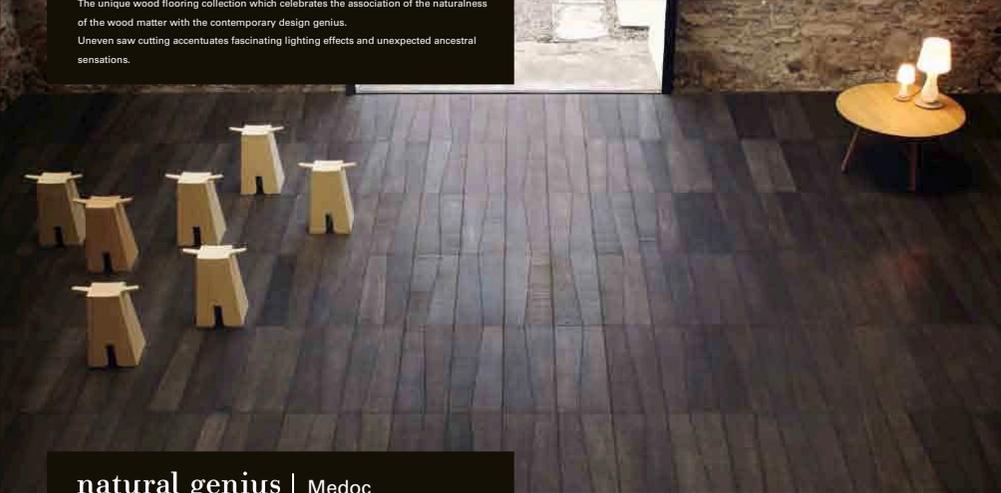
WOOD SPECIES	FEATURE	FINISH
OAK FROM FONTAINES	Puro	■ Natural oil open pore
	Carvi	■
	Tamarindo	■

The outline of each strip is characterized by a chamfered edge of about 0,5 mm depth x 45°.

Puro
 Carvi
 Tamarindo



The unique wood flooring collection which celebrates the association of the naturalness of the wood matter with the contemporary design genius. Uneven saw cutting accentuates fascinating lighting effects and unexpected ancestral sensations.



natural genius | Medoc

design Michele De Lucchi + Philippe Nigro



Width: 130 - 190 mm
 Length: 944 mm
 Total thickness: 18 mm
 Hardwood top layer: 3,5 mm
 Counter-balanced Oak batten cross: 14,5 mm

WOOD SPECIES	FEATURE	FINISH
OAK	Medoc#01	Natural oil cut-sawn effect
	Medoc#02	

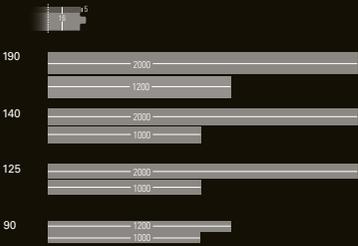
The boards are specially 'groove-groove' milled on the support base and interlock on all four sides by means of special beech wood "inner core".
 The outline of each strip is characterized by chamfered edges about 1 mm depth x 45°.
 Due to the particular geometry of the head alignment, this floor can only be installed by fully adhering it to a suitable subfloor.
 It's not suitable for floating or not homogenous glued-down installation.



The exclusive hardwood flooring collection offers distressed boards in different widths and lengths sourced from reclaimed and regenerated wood. The wood floor features boards with signs of the past, the characteristic amber hue typical of antique wood and natural colour variations. The flooring is characterized by a marked presence of firm, consolidated or open knots. The surface features a slight hand-planed effect, handcraft treatments and large dark colour filling.



antique



WOOD SPECIES	FEATURE	FINISH
OAK	Puro	Natural oil hand-planed

Widths: 90 / 125 / 140 / 190 mm
 Random lengths: from 1000 until 2000 mm
 Total thickness: 16 mm
 Hardwood top layer: 5 mm
 Birch multilayer plywood support: 11 mm

The outline of each strip is characterized by a chamfered edge of about 0,5 mm depth x 45°.



Information on Hardwood flooring





Finishes

Natural Oil

Vegetable oils finishing treatment which deeply permeates the wood fibre.

Varnish

Varnishing with a satin matte aspect and a brushed treatment of the wood surface.

• Colour change in hardwood flooring is a natural characteristic.

The colour of hardwood flooring depends not only on the colour of the wood fibres, but also on particular substances known as extractives which change due to exposure to light and air.

Because of the colour of these substances may change due to the exposure to light and air, wood flooring is naturally prone to chromatic changes and usually evolves into darker colour hues over time. The pigmented finished floor undergoes the same process, in proportion to the grade of the colour tone itself. On the contrary long-term exposure to UV rays, even through glass windows, may cause the wood floor to fade (UV rays also effect other materials different than wood). In order to prevent this from happening, the use of curtains, shades or the application of sun protection window films is recommended.

• Strips from a perfect radial section of a log in some wood species, in particular Oak, features straight grains and typical silver figures, the so called "Medullary ray". This type of graining emphasizes the quality and the value of the wood. In addition to the

Wood is a "living material", therefore changes in shape and colour are natural and inevitable phenomena originating from exterior elements, such as light, air, temperature, humidity and daily use (wear and tear).

Wood: living material

aesthetical appearance, regularity of the fibres is an indication of better technical performances (stability and impermeability).

• During its lifetime wood is in contact with the environment and suffers from variations in humidity and temperature and as a result is inclined to distort and adapt in form and dimension.

To achieve satisfactory installation, rooms should be maintained at an ideal temperature between 15° C - 30° C with the humidity of the atmosphere between 45% - 65%.

• Despite the improved stability attained because of the multi layer support, very dry atmospheric conditions can lead the wood to shrink and lead to tiny gaps between wood strips. This phenomenon is reversible in correct climatic conditions.

On the contrary, higher environmental moisture produces stress and alterations in the wood structure and in the worst cases this can create micro-fractures on the top hardwood layer.

To avoid this kind of problem installation should commence only after the temperature and

atmospheric moisture content has been checked. After installation the temperature of the room should be maintained at the recommended levels.

• The varnish on the hardwood surface has a protective function, but depending on traffic intensity, wear and tear on the floor can produce a certain degree of opacity of the varnish.

• The individual hardness of wood differs from species to species but all timbers processed to become hardwood floors are suitable for this application. Surface indentations may arise in even the hardest of woods if the hardwood floor is subjected to knocks, falling objects, stiletto heels etc...

As hardwood flooring is a product of nature, these indentations must not be considered as defects within the floor.

• Wood is not characterised by uniformity-regularity typical of synthetic material, two hardwood floors of the same timber will never have an identical aesthetic appearance.

Therefore a few sample strips can only represent an illustration or general idea of the final aesthetic result

and cannot fully comply with the finished hardwood floor. The phenomena above described belong to the hardwood floor nature therefore can not be considered in any way defects.

• Listone Giordano Atelier wood floor features dimensional and aesthetic characteristics of a hand-made product.

Therefore prospective tolerances (such as coplanarity of the boards, homogeneity of the colour treatment) should not be considered by any means as imperfection but on the contrary proof of the craftsmanship of the product itself.

The above described effects belong to the hardwood floor nature hence can not be claimed defects in any way.

Wood is a "living" material therefore changes in shape and colour are natural and inevitable effects originating from exterior elements such as light, air, temperature, moist and daily use (wear and tear).