

MeisterParquet. longlife PC 200

Characteristics as per EN 1310

Woods	Beech	Beech	Oak	Oak	Ash	American walnut		
Grading	lively	harm- nious	lively	harm- nious	lively	harm- nious		
Botanical name	Fagus sylvatica L.	Fagus sylvatica L.	Quercus petraea (Matt.) Liebl.; Quer- cus robur L.	Quercus petraea (Matt.) Liebl.; Quer- cus robur L.	Fraxinus excelsior	Juglans nigra		
Origin	Europe	Europe	Europe	Europe	Europe	North America		
Sound sap	-	-	✓	✗	-	✗		
Knots (live)	≤ 35 mm Ø	≤ 10 mm Ø	≤ 35 mm Ø	≤ 10 mm Ø	≤ 35 mm Ø	≤ 10 mm Ø		
Knothole / dead knots	≤ 35 mm Ø	≤ 5 mm Ø	≤ 35 mm Ø	≤ 5 mm Ø	≤ 35 mm Ø	≤ 5 mm Ø		
Pin knots	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Filler	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Cracks, hairline cracks	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Timber type typical bark inclusions	-	-	-	-	✓	-		
Bark pockets	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗		
Slope of grain	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Sound brown / red heart	✓	✗	-	-	✓	-		
Medulla rays / rays	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Colour variations	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
White streaks	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-		
Stick marks	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗		
Infestation (EN 1311)	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗		

Explanations: Timber typical inclusions are, for example: resin pockets in larch, sugar pockets in maple; mineral inclusions. Wood is a natural product. Variations in colour and structure can occur and indicate a solid wood product. All samples, brochures and photographs are therefore only approximations and not definitive. The wood's tannins react to smoking; the colour of the wood therefore changes permanently to brown or a blackish dark brown. The varying tannic acid content results in colour variations on each plank, and from plank to plank. Exposure to sunlight also has an impact on the naturally occurring changes in timber shade. When it is delivered, wooden flooring can therefore look quite different to the sample supplied, which again indicates that this is a natural product. Cracks that cannot be filled and knots may appear.

✓ = present ✗ = not present - = not relevant