



feeling wood

Wood floor

Wood floor has become a main component of the contemporary living.

Always more widespread thanks to the variety of wood species on the market and to the over-refined finishings, the supply is always wider.

The choice, as always, depends on preferences but on a little of competence also.

Each wood specie shows its own colour and fibre, each lot has its own aesthetic features that may vary due to the area of origin.

Parquet is a kind of wood floor with a solid wood component of at least 2,5 mm thickness. This definition is in accordance with European regulation that establishes technical features, limits, allowances and selections, according to the kind of product and in detail:

UNI EN 13489 - Multilayer prefinished wood floor

UNI EN 13227 - Solid wood without T/G wood floor

UNI EN 13226 - Solid wood with T/G wood floor



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Quality classing

Features	Face of the element		
	○	△	□
Health sapwood	Not allowed	Allowed	Light marks allowed
Knots (healthy, adherent, bad)	Allowed only if: diam. mm if not assembled; diam. 1 mm if not assembled	Allowed only if: diam. if not assembled; diam. if not assembled	All the features are allowed without limits of dimension or quantity if they do not compromise the resistance or the quality of resistance to wear of wood floors
Checks	Not allowed	Rotten knots. Allowed only if: diam. diam 1 mm if not assembled	
Bark pockets	Not allowed	Not allowed	
Lighting shaker	Not allowed	Not allowed	
Curvature of fibres	Allowed, no limits	Allowed, no limits	
Colour change	Allowed Allowed light traces of discolouring (mineral lines)	Allowed	
Flakes	Allowed	Allowed	
Biologic alteration	Not allowed	Not allowed	Not allowed, except of insect



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Our grades

STILNOVO S / STILNOVO M / STILNOVO ML



SELECT

Mixed texture, mainly straight, selected to assure the colour uniformity..



TREND

Mixed texture, straight and flamed, with colour even contrasting.



CLASSIC

Mixed texture, mainly flamed, with colour even contrasting. Possible presence of small healthy knots in some strips



CASUAL

Mixed texture, wavy grain with colour even contrasting. Possible presence of small healthy knots. Without defects.

STILNOVO L / STILNOVO XL / STILNOVO MULTIPLO / LEGEND



TREND

Mixed texture, straight and flamed, with colour even contrasting. Possible presence of small healthy knots in some planks



CASUAL

Mixed texture, wavy grain with colour even contrasting. Presence of knots of different dimensions however filled.



COUNTRY

Mixed texture wavy grain with frequent even big knots. Sapwood traces may be present.



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FREE GRADE

The grade for Stilnovo L casual and Country and Stilnovo XL Casual and Country, Legend Country and Stilart according to the regulations UNI EN 13226 - 13489 (appendix B for the definition of Free Category) is to be considered a free category with the following features:

	STILNOVO XL CASUAL / LEGEND CASUAL	STILNOVO L e XL COUNTRY / STILART
Aubier sain	A Light marks	A
Noeuds sains, adhérents, mastiqués	A diam. max 30 mm	A
Alteration de couleur jaune	A	A
Fentes	A	A
Présence d'écaille	NA	NA
Coup de foudre	NA	NA
Veinage irrégulier	A	A
Contrefilière fréquente	A	A
Bois de cœur	NA	A
Variation de la couleur	A	A
Traces de barre de bois	NA	NA
Moelles de tige	A	A
Alteration biologique	NA	NA except of insects holes (spotted)
Non visible parts	All mentioned features are allowed without limits in quantity if they don't compromise the performance of the woodfloor or the structure of the floor itself (ungluing, strong warps, etc.)	

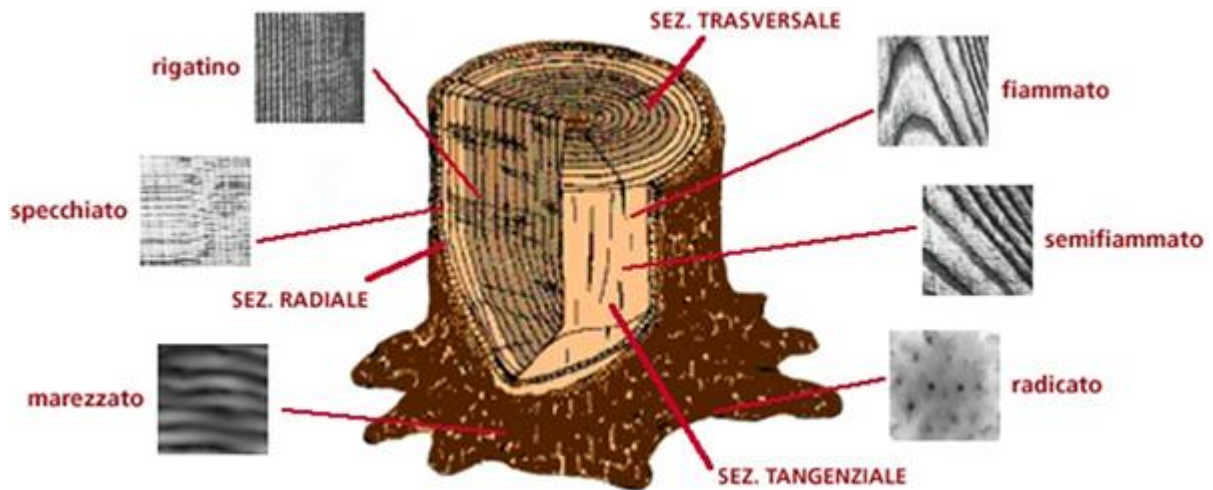
A = allowed

NA = not allowed

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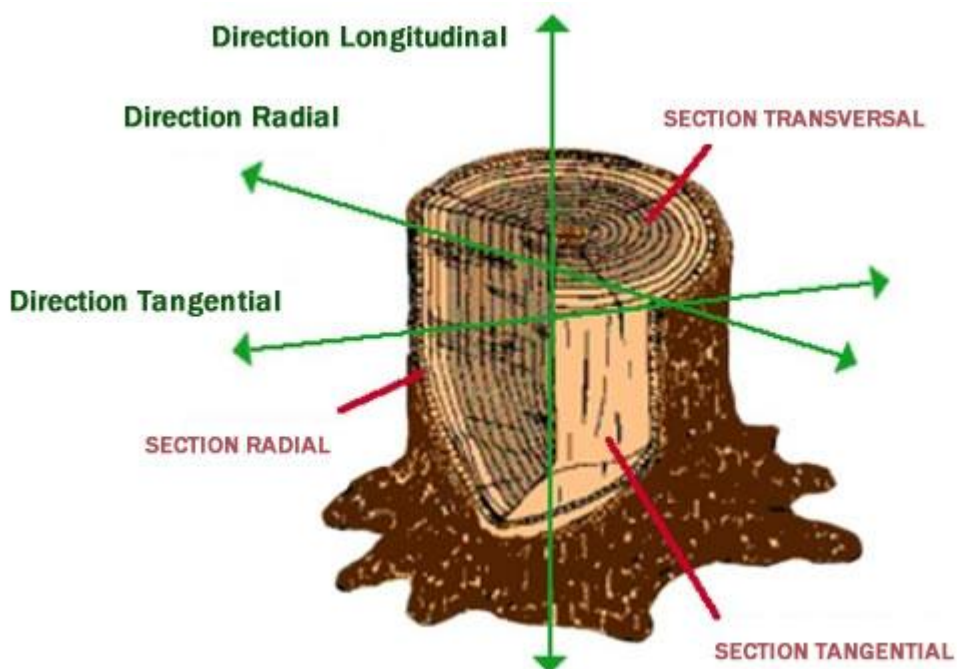
Shape

It is determined by the splitting of the trunks into element.
 It depends on the direction of the cut of the trunk and on the present sections.
 The disposition of the constitutive elements of the wood is manifest.
 They do not affect wood quality.



Anatomic sections

Transversal (Head): Area obtained by a radial cut on a radial plane.
 Radial: Area obtained by a longitudinal cut on a radial plane.
 Tangential: Area obtained by longitudinal cut on a tangential plane.





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Seasoning and drying

The seasoning can also occur outdoor

They lower their moisture content

The drying process takes place in the hot blast kilns

They tend to eliminate the deformations (shrinking bulges)

They allow to tend to the hygroscopic balance

Outdoor seasoning duration depends on the wood type and thickness:

Hard Woods: Approximately 12 months per cm thickness

Soft Woods: Approximately 6 months per cm thickness.



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Hygroscopic balance

Temperature °C	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
U r a %																						
10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	
15	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	6	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	
20	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	6	6
25	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	8	
30	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	9	9	
35	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	8	8	9	9	10	10	11	
40	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	9	9	10	10	11	11	12	
45	4	5	5	5	5	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	9	9	10	10	11	12	12	13	14	
50	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	8	8	9	9	10	10	11	12	12	13	14	14	15	
55	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	9	10	10	11	11	12	13	13	14	15	16	17	
60	6	6	6	7	7	8	8	9	9	10	10	11	12	12	13	14	15	15	16	17	18	
65	6	7	7	7	8	8	9	9	10	11	11	12	13	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
70	7	7	8	8	8	9	10	10	11	11	12	13	14	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
75	7	8	8	8	9	10	10	11	11	12	13	14	15	15	16	17	18	19	20	22	23	
80	8	8	9	9	10	10	11	12	12	13	14	15	16	16	17	18	20	21	22	23	24	
85	8	9	9	10	10	11	12	12	13	14	15	16	16	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	26	
90	8	9	10	10	11	12	12	13	14	15	16	16	17	18	20	21	22	23	24	26	27	
95	9	10	10	11	11	12	13	14	15	15	16	17	18	19	21	22	23	24	26	27	29	
100	9	10	11	11	12	13	14	15	15	16	17	18	19	21	22	23	24	26	27	29	30	



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Wood species' features

	Bothanic name	Hardness	Stability	Special Installation	Origin	Oxidation
ACACIA	Robinia Pseudoacacia	**	***	Medium	Europe	Low
EUROPEAN MAPLE	Acer Nigrum, A. Saccharu,	***	**	Low	Europe	Low
GUARANI' MAPLE	Balfourodendron Riedelianum	*****	***	Medium	South America	Low
PINK MAPLE	Guibourtia Chodatiana	*****	**	Low	South America	Medium
AFRORMOSIA	Afrormosia Elata, Pericopsis Elata	****	****	Medium	Africa	High
CABREUVA	Myrcarpus Frondosus, M. Fastigiatus	*****	****	Medium	South America	Low
CABREUVA DORADA	Balfourodendron Riedelianum	*****	***	Medium	South America	Low
CABREUVA VERMELHA	Myroxilon Balsamum	****	***	Low	South America	Medium
EUROPEO CHERRY	Prunus Avium	***	***	Low	Europe	Medium
AMERICAN CHERRY	Prunus Serotina	**	***	Low	America	Medium
DOUSSIE	Azelia Africana, A. Bella, A. Bipidensis	****	****	Excellent	Africa	High
BEECH	Fagus Sylvatica	****	**	Low	Europe	Low
ASH	Fraxinus Excelsior	****	****	Medium	Europe	Medium
IBIRARO	Pterogyne Nitens	****	***	Low	South America	Medium
IROKO	Chlorophora Excelsa, C. Regia	***	*****	Excellent	Africa	High
JATOBA	Himenae Courbaril	*****	***	Bassa	South America	High
LAPACHO	Tabebuia Ipè, T. Lapacho	*****	***	Medium	South	Medium



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					America	
MERBAU	Intsia Nijuga, I. Palembangica	****	*****	Excellent	Asia	Medium
MISSANDA	Erythrophloeum Ivorense	*****	***		Africa	Medium
MUTENYE	Guibourtia Arnoldiana	****	***	Medium	Africa	Medium
AMERICAN WALNUT	Juglas Nigra	***	****	Medium	Nord America	Low
OLIVE	Olea Europea	*****	**	Low	Europe	Low
PADOUK	Pterocarpus Osun, P. Soyauxii	****	*****	Excellent	Africa	High
PANGA-PANGA	Millettia Stuhlmannii	****	****	Medium	Africa	Medium
OAK	Quercus Pedunculata, Q. Robur	****	****	Medium	Europe	Medium
SUCUPIRA AMARELA	Ferreirea Spectabilis	*****	***	Low	South America	Medium
TEAK	Tectona Grandis	***	*****	Excellent	Asia	High
WENGE	Millettia Laurentii	****	****	Medium	Africa	Medium
ZEBRANO	Microberlinia Brazzavillensis	***	***	Medium	Africa	Low

limited* low** medium*** medium/high**** high*****



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Different wood floors type's features according to the element's structure

	Solid wood	Engineered 2 layers	Engineered 3 layers
Stability	****	*****	*****
Durability	*****	****	****
Usefulness	***	****	*****
Aesthetic	*****	****	****

*low **medium/low ***medium ****medium/high *****high