TECHNICAL MANUAL

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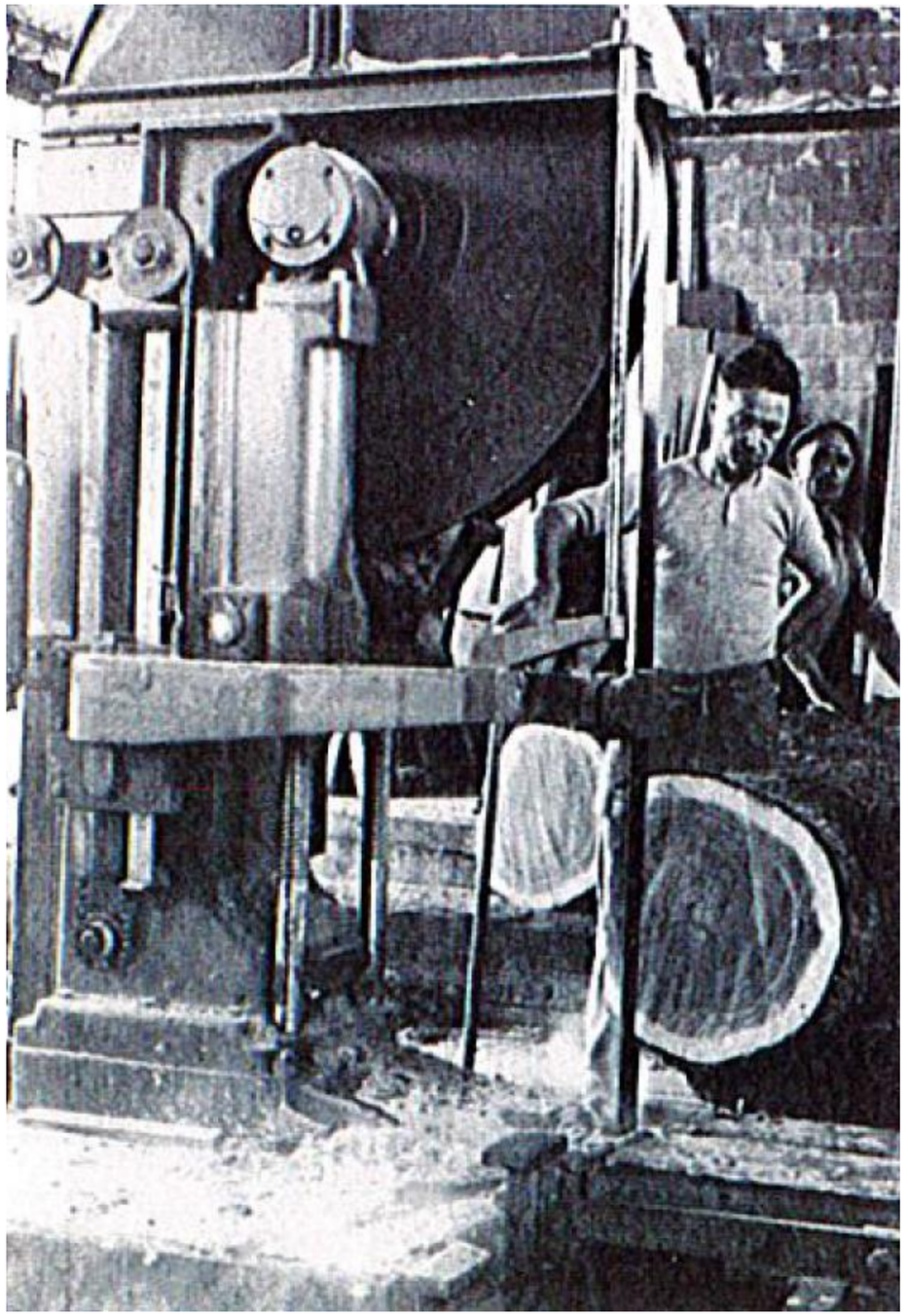
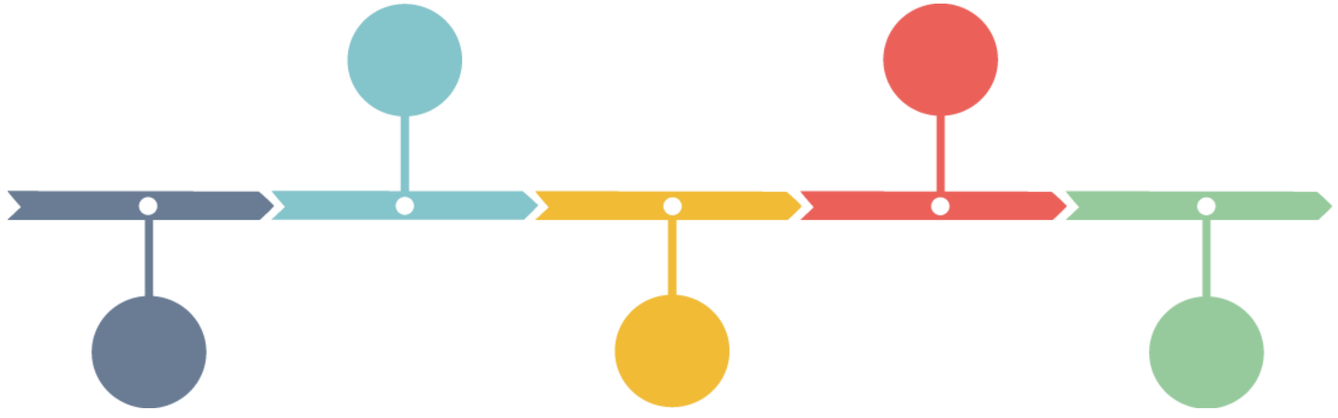
PICCARDI LIVING

Italy is rich in traditions and wonderful places, colourful lifestyles and rich in beauty. Combining these roots with the awareness of Italian quality and new ideas, we create a variety of inspirational parquets for people who like to design their own living space with a natural style and independence.

Piccardi Living boasts a story that began in the distant 1960 and passed down through generations to the present day. Craftsmanship that lives through time, through wood, the spontaneous fruit of nature that has always accompanied the eclectic and innovative spirit of our creations.



OUR HISTORY



1960 In the 1960s, Modesto Piccardi began its Segheria business and transformed into solid wood flooring in Cuneo with some members.

1970 In the 1970s, our company quickly became synonymous with high quality and played an important role in the domestic market.

1980 In the 1980s, Piccardi Living thanks to numerous investments in quality research, offers exclusive, tailored products, directly selecting raw materials from all over the world.

1990 In the years 1991-92, Piccardi Living realized the project for the supply of wooden floors in one of the most important Italian theatres: Genoa Opera House - Carlo Felice and later the Auditorium of the Teatro Regio in Turin.

2000 In the year 2000, with the help of skilled craftsmen, Piccardi Living started to produce parquet flooring with special finishes, using recycled wood or large-format boards up to 50 cm in width.

2010 In 2010, a new Showroom was inaugurated in Cuneo, where the wood material is exalted, through the walls of Boiserie and the use of another natural material: leather.

2016 In 2016 Piccardi Living opens its Showroom in London Chelsea.

Piccardi’s quality derives from a constant commitment to the refinement of wood working since the early 60’s. Innovation and technology combined with an important knowledge of traditional manual carpentry allow us to guarantee the highest levels of wood flooring. The relationship we establish with our clients starts from a careful initial consultancy to understand the exact characteristics of the flooring required.

To guarantee total quality, Piccardi Living uses only specialist installers to install their parquet. The installation of a parquet has various typologies and techniques, for this reason it is essential to use qualified installers able to carry out the perfect flooring in line with the customer’s needs.

1 – PARQUET TYPES

The definition PARQUET can be attributed only and exclusively to solid wood elements or elements in which the thickness of noble wood is greater than or equal to 2.5 mm, all made of wood or its derivatives:

1.1 PREFINISHED PARQUET

Prefinished parquet floors are very advantageous from a practical point of view as they have the characteristic of being already painted or oiled and immediately ready to be laid and used.

Benefits table:

- *Pre-finished parquet laying: rapid laying, normally 20 sq.m / day according to environment and type of parquet*
- *Quick use: you can reposition the furniture as you continue with the installation. Also the pedestrian access is almost or completely immediate*
- *Repairability: you can replace portions of the floor (even a single slat) without the need to smooth the entire environment*

- **Restoration:** pre-finished parquet, when the protective layer was generally damaged, can be restored by smoothing or brushing and subsequent reprocessing. The restoration in residential use can be carried out on average every 15-40 years according to the state of wear of the floor.
- **Dimensional stability:** thanks to the multi-layer construction method, the dimensional stability of the pre-finished parquet is higher than that of solid parquet. For example, the three layers are counterbalanced with the same essence or with an essence with a similar specific weight.
- **Prices for pre-finished parquet:** variable prices that depend on the essence, the noble layer, the construction method, the type of grain, the color and the laying environment; these elements combine to make the wood more or less precious together with the size of the planks.
- **Pre-finished parquet cleaning:** a soft and damp cloth, for example a good microfibre, and a specific detergent product are sufficient to clean the parquet from stains or marks. The most frequent cleaning is done using special dust-removing cloths (see details in section 6.1).
- **Pre-finished parquet maintenance:** in addition to normal floor cleaning, it is necessary to use one-off specific protective products to give shine and protect the floor from environmental agents (see details in section 6.2).

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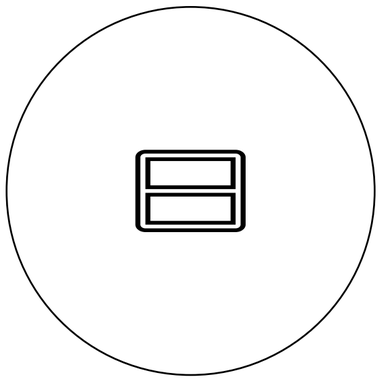
THE THICKNESS

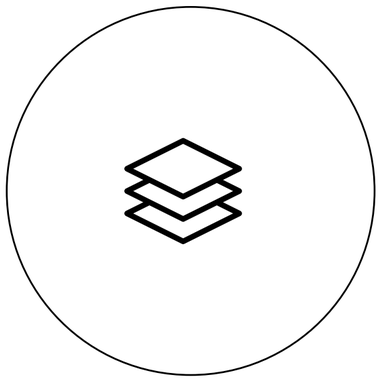
Piccardi Living uses certified raw material, directly from European countries of origin, this guarantees the maximum control over the quality and provenance of the wood.



TWO LAYERS PLANKS

Product made up of two layers with dimensions from 120mm to 200mm in width and from 800mm to 2400mm in length with a thickness of about 14/15mm.

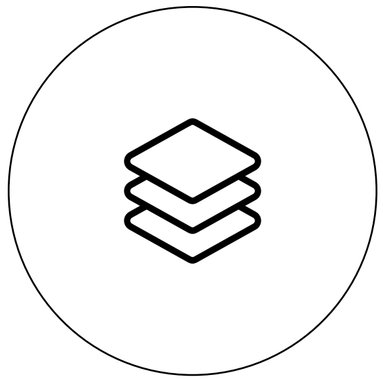
The noble wood layer is about 4mm with a support in birch plywood.



THREE LAYERS PLANKS

Product made up of three layers with dimensions from 120mm to 260mm in width and from 1000mm to 2400mm in length with a thickness of about 16mm.

The noble wood layer is between 4mm and 6mm; The intermediate layer is in birch plywood and the counterbalance in oak.



LARGE THREE LAYERS PLANKS

Product made up of three layers with dimensions up to 500mm in width and 3500 mm in length with a thickness of 20/22mm.

The noble wood layer is between 4mm and 6mm; The intermediate layer is birch plywood and the counterbalance in oak.

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1.2 – MULTILAYER PARQUET

Piccardi Living proposes the pre-finished plywood floor in the 2 and 3 layer variant.
The multilayer parquet is able to combine all the aesthetic quality of a solid wood floor with superior technical performance and a competitive cost.

The plywood floor is made up of several layers of wood glued together. Generally the wood layers are glued in such a way that two successive layers have the fibers arranged perpendicularly between them.

This solution has a huge technical advantage as regards stability to variations in humidity: in fact, if in the solid wood the forces due to the reaction of the fibers to the sudden changes in humidity spread throughout the thickness of the strip, leading to deformations of the same, in this case these forces are interrupted in the layer (much thinner) where they are generated and are even offset by the upper layer which has the fibers arranged perpendicularly. This results in the almost total cancellation of the forces that trigger due to humidity. This feature has also led to another important possibility: to make boards larger than solid wood.

The pros of a multilayer pre-finished wood floor are:

- Quick assembly: just a few days and it is immediately practicable.
- Aesthetically identical to a solid wood floor
- More economical (especially when assembling) a solid wood floor
- Suitable for laying on underfloor heating, kitchens and bathrooms

Piccardi Living uses a multilayer birch support and proposes the solution with 2 and 3 layers. The thickness range for this type of parquet is between 10 and 22 mm.

- 2 layers. The solution that turns out to be more economical and has a noble wood thickness of 4 mm. The maximum indicative length of the 2-layer table is 2000 mm.
- 3 layers. The three layers usually have an oak counterbalance but, on request, it is also possible to achieve a counterbalance with the same essence. This type of parquet is characterized by a noble wood surface that can vary from 4 mm to 6 mm based on the customer's requests. The thickness of the 3 layers boards is 15 mm for the 4 mm of noble while of 17 mm for the 6 mm of noble. Widths approximately between 120 mm and 260 mm. Lengths approximately between 1200 mm and 2400 mm. The 3 layers provides the possibility of making maxi-tables with approximate dimensions of 200/500 mm in width by 1200/3500 mm in length.

1.3 – TRADITIONAL PARQUET IN SOLID WOOD

This category includes all wooden floors made entirely of the same wood, without supporting layers. The laying of the parquet occurs through the jointing of the planks or gluing in the heads of the strips in the absence of interlocking, or by nailing in the joints.

It is also called "traditional wooden floor" because until a few decades ago it was the only type of wooden floor used. It is certainly the most valuable and has a very important feature: it can be sanded over and over again maintaining its aesthetic characteristics unaltered.
The solid wood planks have a thickness ranging from 10 millimeters to 22 millimeters (from 1 cm to 2.2 cm). Approximate lengths range from 900mm to 1800mm. The widths are generally 900/1200/1400/1600 mm. It can be made in all wood essences although some are clearly more suitable than others for this purpose
Usually we avoid using "soft" wood essences as they easily deform and ruin (such as fir).
The most used is oak with its infinite variations and finishes.
If on the one hand the solid is the king of the wooden floor this type has some points that must be carefully evaluated before choosing:

- *It requires fairly long laying times: in fact, the boards that come to the building site once they are laid must be sanded and finished, greatly extending the time required to lay this wooden floor*

- *Installation is more expensive for longer times*

- It must be carefully dried: each element being formed from a single piece, the characteristics of the wood are fully maintained. In fact we are talking about a natural fiber that reacts to humidity, so if it is not pre-dried in a prefect way it risks moving after laying.

- It is not (always) suitable for underfloor heating and wet rooms (kitchen and bathrooms): the reason is the same, humidity. In particular, the bathroom can reach up to 70% humidity, a value often much higher than that which a solid wood floor can withstand without "moving". You can of course make up for it by choosing suitably dried woods in "hard" essences (such as iroko or teak)

1.3.1 Parquet with planks to be glued

It is a type of floor designed for installation by continuous gluing over the entire surface. It can be glued on cement screeds, on wood panels, on pre-existing ceramic or marble floors or anyway that have a good compactness and tensile strength. Environmental adaptation times are required after laying ranging from 15 days upwards, according to the wood species (for example a beech requires more time than a teak) and the type (normally large sizes with low thickness are not recommended). Use on underfloor heating is not recommended.

Benefits table:

- ❖ Characteristics of wood: strength and durability depend on the wood species, thickness and the ratio between width and thickness. It is suitable for drawing, plug and other types of poses.
- ❖ Repairability: you can replace portions of the floor (even a strip), but it is necessary to sand and retract a wider area to hide the difference in treatment.
- ❖ Restoration: solid wood flooring, when the protective layer is generally deteriorated, can be restored by smoothing or brushing and subsequent reprocessing. The restoration in residential use can be carried out on average every 15-40 years according to the treatment.
- ❖ Dimensional stability: the dimensional stability of solid parquet is not very high, except for some wood species which, thanks to their stability, compensate for their limitations.
- ❖ Prices solid wood parquet: the quality / price ratio of solid wood flooring is interesting on average. What characterizes these types of floors is the low average cost of the material (the smaller the strip, the less it costs) and the effect linked to the manual nature of the laying and finishing.
- ❖ Solid parquet cleaning: a soft and damp cloth, for example a good microfibre, and a specific detergent product are sufficient to clean the parquet from stains or marks. The most frequent cleaning is done using special dust-removing cloths (see details in section 6.1).
- ❖ Maintenance of solid parquet: in addition to normal floor cleaning, it is necessary to use one-off specific protective products to give shine and protect the floor from environmental agents (see details in section 6.2).

1.3.2 Parquet with planks to be nailed or screwed

It is a type of floor designed for installation by screwing or riveting on continuous wooden surfaces, on frames or on slats embedded in concrete.
A peculiarity consists in the creaking of the parquet itself, if solicited by the walkway, in particular if nailed. The wood then, thanks to its elasticity, creates slight fissures and randomly arranged imperfections that give a taste and a sense of naturalness to the place. Antique wooden floors are mostly made with this type.

Benefits table:

- Characteristics of wood: strength and durability depend on the wood species, thickness and the ratio between width and thickness. It is suitable for drawing, plug and other types of poses
- Repairability: you can replace portions of the floor (even a dashboard), but you need to sand and retract a wider area to hide the difference in treatment. Competent labor is required.
- Restoration: the parquet planks to be riveted or screwed, when the protective layer was generally damaged, can be restored by smoothing or brushing and subsequent reprocessing. The restoration in residential use can be carried out on average every 15-40 years according to the treatment.
- Dimensional stability: the dimensional stability of nailed parquet is discreet, considering its ability to settle if solicited. Much depends on the direction of installation in order to allocate the movements Prices nailed or screwed parquet: the price of the parquet is on average high, if considered the underlying structure and the costs of good labor.

- **Cleaning parquet nailed or screwed:** a soft and damp cloth, for example a good microfibre, and a specific detergent product are sufficient to clean the parquet from stains or marks. The most frequent cleaning is done using special dust-removing cloths (see details in section 6.1).
- **Maintenance of nailed or screwed parquet:** in addition to normal floor cleaning, it is necessary to use one-off specific protective products to give shine and protect the floor from environmental agents (see details in section 6.2).

1.4.1 Parquet with recovered wood, old or antique

The material is obtained by recovering existing material (wooden beams, old parquet, dismantled houses, etc.). The delicate work of the craftsman in the process of transformation allows to recover all the energy and positivity of the wood that never ceases to offer unparalleled comfort. It is essential to continue the same methodology and the same respect for the subject even in the assembly phase.

1.4.2 Parquet with squares or drawings

Checkered or drawing parquet can be considered an artistic parquet. The combinations (of wood species and designs) are truly endless, a lot of aesthetic taste is needed for the correct insertion of the design parquet inside the environment itself.
Usually we work closely with the design in order to overcome conventional limits and obtain a unique and personal result.

1.5 – OUTDOOR PARQUET

These are wooden floors suitable for outdoor use and subjected to extreme stress (rain, sun, wind, etc.). These solutions allow the use of wood in outdoor locations, extending the size and usability of the houses themselves.

We find two main categories that possess very different characteristics: the maxigriglie are ventilated and laid horizontally, the water flows through them, reaching then the drains; nautical parquet is instead made up of a continuous surface with a slight slope, above which water flows in the direction of the drains.

Benefits table:

- **Characteristics of wood**: we use special performance woods for use with high stress (Teak, Accoya, heat-treated Ash, heat-treated Pine, Mahogany, etc.)
- **Repairability:** portions of the floor can be replaced, skilled and skilled labor is required.
- **Restoration:** outdoor parquet, when the protective layer was generally damaged, can be restored by brushing and subsequent reprocessing. A skilled workforce is required.
- **Dimensional stability:** the dimensional stability of outdoor parquet is good, thanks to the correct construction method, which correctly compensates for the stresses to which it is subjected. Despite this, the exterior floor should not be compared in terms of behavior and detail with the interior floor.
- **Prices for outdoor parquet:** the price of well-built outdoor parquet varies according to the construction method and the type of wood used. Each work has a different price and is personalized according to the many variables that are always present.
- **Outdoor parquet cleaning:** a mop with a mop or a mop, and a specific detergent product are sufficient to clean the parquet from dust and dirt.

3 – TREATMENTS FOR PARQUET

3.1 Varnished parquet

Varnished parquet has a high-strength elastic protective surface film, consisting of acrylic, polyurethane or acryl-polyurethane copolymers. It has the characteristic of protecting the floor from mechanical and chemical stresses. The level of VOC emissions of a good paint must be well below the legal limits. The paints are classified as Super-opaque, Opaque, Semi-gloss or Satin, Glossy or Extra-glossy: the reflectance is measured in Gloss. For its products, Piccardi Living also uses water-based paints, High Traffic certified paints with high abrasion resistance and, upon request, paints with fireproof certification. All the paints used are water repellent.

3.2 Oiled or impregnated parquet

Protective oils for parquet floors are normally of the drying type and consist of mixtures of oils, resins and waxes. The peculiarity of the impregnation system is its extreme naturalness, great mechanical resistance (the signs of wear are less noticeable), respect for ecology and the environment (very low emissions), good protection and great ease of restoration.

3.3 Waxed parquet

The waxes are normally made of paste with the characteristic viscosity, or liquid. The former are usually used for initial treatment, the latter for maintenance. The aesthetic appearance of the wax is extremely natural as it is for antique floors, they do not make films like in the case of impregnation treatment, water protection is limited, but the floor can be easily restored by subsequent treatments.

3.4 Parquet treated with nanotechnologies

The protective surface treatment with nanotechnology has an unparalleled naturalness. The wood does not seem to have undergone any kind of treatment, even if for example it maintains an excellent protection against splashes of water, where the drops bounce and flow to the surface. Since nanotechnologies are not very tied to the material and do not impregnate in depth, a frequent application of the product is necessary as a function of wear and frequency of washing.

3.5 Pickled parquet

Pickling is a technique that produces white veins on the wood on a darker background. It is usually made on oak or flamed wood and this, combined with the special type of treatment, makes the pickled oak parquet a more valuable material than the norm.

3.6 Colored parquet

All types of parquet which can be painted or finished to customize the natural color of the wood can be considered part of the dyed parquet category. The wooden floors can be treated easily and quickly and therefore you can get a colored parquet more suited to the surrounding environment.

Bleached parquet: bleached parquet is defined as natural parquet to which a white tint is applied. The color and shades of white vary according to the density to the quantity and quality of treatment used. It is a light parquet and therefore needs some more precautions once it has been laid in the place of destination. Bleached oak parquet is mainly used for floors inside homes.

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FINISHES AND SURFACE TREATMENTS

PAINTED	Using certified anti-scratch, top quality varnishes, free from formaldehyde or other harmful substances. Excellent resistance to stains and wear.
OLIED	Treatment with vegetable oil, which gives the wood a natural effect.
BRUSHED	The most tender part of the wood is removed using brusges, leaving on the surface the tougher part.
PLANED	The process, performed by expert craftsmen with a planer ensures a wavy appearance and resembles antique flooring.
SAWN EFFECT	The wood is left with a slightly raised effect from the saw.
HAND BEVELLED	With great care the edges of the boards are «worn» by hand.
ROUNDED BEVELLED	The sides of boards are rounded at the edges.

3.7 Brushed parquet

Brushing is a treatment used to finish the surface of the wooden floor with the help of special rotary brushes. The technique allows for a rougher floor to the touch because the brush activity highlights the wood grain. The brushed oak parquet has good resistance to wear and compression as the softer part of the wood is removed. It is recommended for environments where a rustic or sturdy parquet is indicated.

3.8 Saw floor parquet

The saw table is a mechanical treatment usually perpendicular to the wood fiber, consisting of a groove obtained by a band saw. If the wood is pigmented, the flat saw treatment is emphasized.

3.9 Deconstructed parquet

The surface of the wood is subjected to mechanical stress in several directions. The result is similar to a canvas because the wood material, while showing its true nature in transparency, seems to be composed of many microelements.

3.10 Planed parquet

Planing can be done by hand or machine, achieving different results. Hand planing is often recognizable due to the greater randomness of planing and the presence of planer stops. The mechanical planing can be longitudinal to the wood fiber or perpendicular, normally the mechanical planing has a more regular effect.

3.11 Heat-treated parquet

The wood is actually "cooked", ie treated at temperatures ranging from 140 ° C upwards, transforming the material. Therefore, wood changes its characteristics: it is darker with various shades, more dimensionally stable, slightly more fragile but more resistant to compression.
The heat-treated wood is considered as such when the heat treatment is carried out throughout the thickness of the noble wood. In case of scratches, if compared to colored parquet, the color of the scratch is not noticed.

3.12 Evaporated parquet

The evaporation treatment consists of jets of steam introduced into the dryer during the drying of the wood itself. A chemical reaction takes place proportional to the tannin content of the wood, which gives it a warmer and more pleasant hue.
The evaporated wood is considered as such when the evaporation is carried out throughout the thickness of the noble wood. In case of scratches, if compared with colored parquet, the color under the scratch is not noticed.

3.13 Smoked or heated parquet with plates

Smoked, smoked or heated parquet floors can be treated with the aforementioned evaporation or heat-treating techniques, even in combination. The surface treatment with plates, on the other hand, presents irregular burning effects due to repeated contact of very hot metal surfaces.
Note: sometimes it is indicated commercially as a Parquet Smoked or Parquet Smoked a treatment with ammonia vapor. Said treatment, in addition to showing obvious differences in color between the tables, does not respect the basic criteria of eco-sustainability.

3.14 Parquet manually or aged antiqued

Unlike the previous ones, the antiqued parquet assumes a particularly irregular coloring and appearance. The antique wood floor should not be confused with that obtained through the antiquing treatment. The "antiqued" effect is done by our craftsmen who work on the surface of the single plank to make it live. The antiqued oak parquet is among the most requested and lends itself to environments that must appear elegant with a retro touch.
Note: different types of treatment can be combined with each other, for example "hand-planed, pickled and treated by impregnation"

4 - CHOICES AND CLASSES OF ASPECT

Compared to the past, where companies that produced parquet could give a fancy name to the choice of parquet, the most recent European legislation has put order among the various denominations, introducing the classes of aspect.

The current classifications are:
● (dot) ▲ (triangle) ■ (square)
From the pallino to the small square the choices of the parquet pass respectively from fibers more ordered to fibers more "moved" up to the rustic. The legislation is adapted to the different wood species. This is not necessarily a qualitative classification, since a material with knots can have a more suitable and natural effect in your home environment than a wood with very regular fibers.
This classification does not exclude the possibility of accompanying the class of appearance with the previous name: for example ● Standard striped-flamed oak.
Even special, artistic or one-of-a-kind parquet can present descriptions of their appearance with particular wordings: in this case, the sampling and not the appearance class are authentic.

RULES OF CLASSIFICATION FOR PARQUET

FEATURES	SPECIAL/SELECT CIRCLE	NATUR TRIANGLE	RUSTIK SQUARED
Healtly sapwood	Not allowed	Allowed up to 50% for the front face, if distributed	
Knots (a) Healtly and adherent Rotten Knots	Allowed if: diameter ≤ 3mm diameter ≤ 1mm if not regrouped (b)	Allowed if: diameter ≤ 8mm diameter ≤ 2mm	
Cracks (brushing)	Not allowed	Allowed up to 20mm of lenght per list	All features are allowed whitout limits of dimensions or quantities if they do not compromise the resistance or the wear resistance quality of parquet flooring.
Bark inclusions	Not allowed	Not allowed	
Lightning strike	Not allowed	Not allowed	
Deviaton from the fiber	Allowed, no limits	Allowed, no limits	
Variation of colour	Allowed slight variation	Allowed	
Parenchimatic rays (mirroring)	Allowed	Allowed	
Biological alteration	Not allowed	Not allowed	Not allowed, whit the exception of bluing and insect black holes (speckling)

NON-VISIBILES PARTS

All features are allowed whitout limits of dimensions or quantities if they do not compromise the resistance quality or wear resistane of parquet flooring.

a) Knot cracking or holes caused by the knots must to be filled

b)The knots are considered to be regrouped if the distance which separates them, measured from edge, is not greater than 30 mm.

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THE FIBRES

SPECIAL

Special fibres straight, oblique and flamed, presence of knots, possible differences in colour.

NATUR

Fibres Straight, flamed with chromatic variety, healthy filled knots, with a maximum diameter of 30mm; Slight grouted splits; No fallen knots, no sapwood.

RUSTIK

Fibres streaked, flamed, with chromatic variety; knots with no limit of quantity and size; accepted splits and fissuring; fallen knot maximum diameter 10mm; no sapwood.

5 – LAYING MODELS

Model or laying geometry refers to the design that comes from the combination of the individual elements that make up a wooden floor. The design depends on many factors such as, for example: the dimensions of the wooden elements, the use of both geometric and non-geometric designs and the fantasy of combinations.

5.1 Irregular Cassero Laying

The individual elements, even of different lengths, are arranged along their length, so that the butt joints occur in completely irregular positions. To achieve this laying geometry, proceed by placing the elements parallel to the walls or diagonally. In the first case it is preferable that the elements are arranged perpendicularly to the main light source, in order to reduce the view of the coast joints between the individual elements. Before starting the installation it is important to check any out of square walls. In the second case the elements are generally laid at an angle of 45 ° or 30 ° to the walls, starting from the entrance door going towards the main light point, or following the walkway of the environment. Unlike the straight installation, this allows you to hide any walls with obvious out of square.

5.2 Regular Cassero Laying

This laying system, widely used in the past, differs from the previous one only because the individual elements are arranged along their length, so that the butt joints occur in the same center line or in any case in a constant position with respect to each element making up the row previous one. Unlike the irregular formwork, the wooden elements that make up the geometry must have the same length.

5.3 Band and bindello

This is the finish of the perimeter area of the pavement, formed by wooden elements with varied laying geometry (strip) compared to the predominant one and by wooden elements placed as a connection (bindello) between different laying geometries. The wooden elements can also be of different wood species in order to create particular effects.

5.4 Mosaic or design laying

The elements are assembled so as to form a square that constitutes the laying unit. The mosaic or drawing installation does not allow to hide any out-of-square walls. The same paintings can be laid inside a system with band and bindella. The result is a strongly decorative flooring that adapts to spacious and representative environments.

5.5 Herringbone

The geometry of laying a wooden flooring, or the design formed by the combination of the individual planks that compose it, are what contribute decisively to connoting the harmony and style of the house. The herringbone solution is an elegant weave that dates back to the first wooden floors. Piccardi Living proposes this solution in different formats and with the possibility to personalize colours, finishes and styles according to the characteristics of the rooms.

Rectangular planks laid at 90° or with a shorter side cut at 45° for the classic herringbone or the French style. A variant suitable for larger spaces is the Hungarian herringbone characterized by planks with short sides cut at 60°. All these solutions are usually found in distinct environments:
In fact the palace of Versailles is famous for its herringbone parquet.

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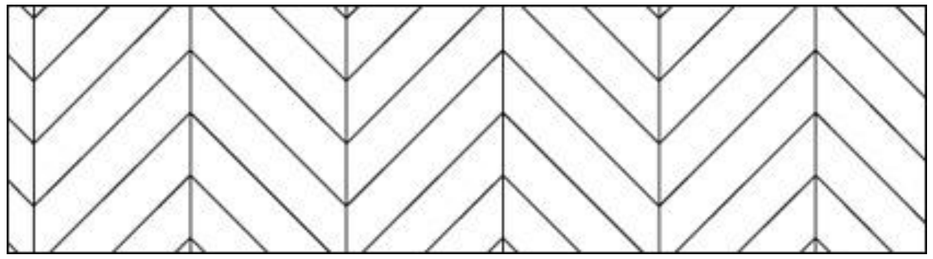
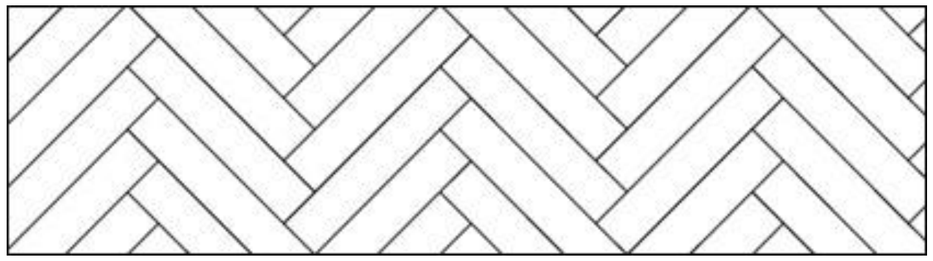
GEOMETRY OF LAYING

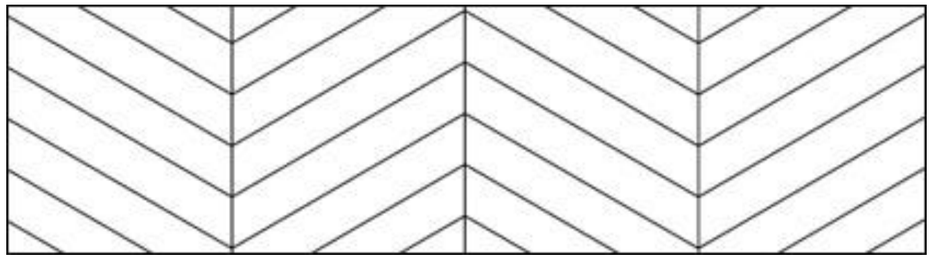
CHEVRON 45°



HERRINGBONE



CHEVRON 60°



6 – TYPES OF LAYING

Once the conditions relating to the laying model to be carried out have been met, it is possible to proceed with the specific laying operations.

6.1 Glued laying

A suitable adhesive is spread on the laying surface using a spatula with triangular teeth, working it several times with a large semicircle movement, so as to promote good contact between the adhesive itself and the support and obtain the so-called “spatulate lines” of adhesive.

The height of the "rows" of adhesive must be proportionate according to the dimensions of the parquet elements and the conditions of the laying surface, so as to ensure complete contact of the wooden elements with the adhesive layer itself. The substrate must be checked in accordance with current regulations.

6.2 Floating laying

Floating parquet is a single wooden surface simply resting on the laying surface and is made with elements fitted with interlocking and generally of significant dimensions. Floating parquet must always be installed on a vapor barrier and on a layer of acoustic insulation, which can be made up of various materials such as foams, pressed cork, wood fiber panels, geotextiles, rubber, rubbers and others. In the case of underfloor heating systems, the insulating layer must have low thermal resistance, to allow for proper heat radiation. The substrate must be checked in accordance with current regulations.

6.3 Floating-glued mixed laying

It is a type of installation for which special pre-drilled mats with small oblong slots are used. These slots must be positioned transversely to the direction in which the parquet is laid. A special elastic glue must be inserted in the buttonholes that will act as a "bridge" between the substrate and the parquet. The advantages of this system consist of a good thermo-acoustic insulation, good elasticity and the expansion joints normally used with the floating installation are not necessary. The substrate must be checked in accordance with current regulations.

6.4 Installation by nailing or screwing

For laying by nailing, solid elements (commonly known as the dashboard) are used with perimeter joints having a thickness of 20 or 22 mm. The fixing is done with nails to be obliquely inserted at 45 °, generally in correspondence of the upper part of the male and up to penetrate the support for at least 20 mm. The nails must not be visible on the surface except in special cases or where requested. If you want to leave less “play” to the planks, obtaining a quieter floor when stepping on it (crease reduction), the planks can be screwed (fine screws instead of nails) or alternatively screwed from above with subsequent plugs to hide the head of the screw. The support for laying by nailing or screwing must therefore be suitable to allow such operations. The main types of support are represented by: - slats embedded in the screed - wooden planks - joists supported or integral with the substrate.

7 – ECO-SUSTAINABLE PARQUET

Adopting sustainable construction types appears today as a real guarantee for a healthy environment. The main requirements for a material to be classified as sustainable are:

1. Active and controlled selection of the best places of origin and replanting methods
2. Production through energy-efficient production processes with low polluting emissions
3. Consistent methodology of laying with techniques and materials in line with environmental compliance No existence of harmful emissions in domestic environments after installation
4. Long life and high recyclability at the time of disposal

Choosing the wooden floor is an important moment for the infinite variety of types of wood and extensive finishing options. It is therefore necessary to show oneself as experienced, capable, available and professional. The right mix of passion and experience in the sector will help to lead the customer to the most suitable and aware choice. The assembly, the installation of the parquet, the spot-facing represent the phases of conclusion of the project that must be managed with attention and care of every detail, typical of the artisan excellence.

8 – SUSTAINABILITY

Piccardi Living buys the certified raw material directly in the European countries of origin, this guarantees the maximum control of the quality and origin of the wood. Piccardi Living floors are made of only wood from controlled forests and subject to periodic repopulation actions.

Our deep commitment to progressively raise ecological standards is full of important tricks, for example the planks use a multilayer birch support, which ensures better efficiency in terms of environmental sustainability and regeneration of the forest flora.

To guarantee a pleasant living environment and to contribute to personal well-being, we are committed to using certified processing materials that do not contain any problematic or harmful substances for the body.

9 - LE NOSTRE ESSENZE

Doussiè Africa

Botanical name: Afzelia spp.
Provenance: Africa
Typical color: from golden brown to reddish
Mechanical resistance: high
Oxidation: high
Texture: coarse
Laying on floor heating: suitable
Grain: irregular and intertwined
Withdrawal: low
Stability: high
Specific weight: 0.70 - 1.00 gr / cm3
Brinell hardness: 4.00 kg / mm2
Durability (resistance to fungi and insects): good for the heartwood, poor for the sapwood

Ash

Botanical name: FRAXINUS SPP.
Origin: Central and Western Europe
Typical color: from brown yellow to golden yellow
Oxidation: medium, subject to graying
Texture: coarse
Laying on floor heating: not suitable
Fibrous: straight
Withdrawal: medium
Stability: average
Specific weight: 0.55 - 0.97 gr / cm3
Brinell hardness: 3.40 kg / mm2
Durability (resistance to fungi and insects): good for heartwood, poor for sapwood

Ipè

Botanical name: Tabebuia spp.
Provenance: Central and South America
Typical color: from brown to dark brown variegated
Mechanical resistance: high
Oxidation: medium subject to graying
Texture: fine
Fibrous: varied, often intertwined
Withdrawal: medium
Stability: average
Specific weight: 0.80 - 1.25 gr / cm3
Brinell hardness: 6.05 kg / mm2
Durability (resistance to fungi and insects): good for the heartwood, poor for the sapwood

Iroko

Botanical name: Milicia excelsa - Milicia regia
Provenance: Africa
Typical color: brown-yellow sometimes variegated with darker streaks
Mechanical resistance: good-high
Oxidation: high
Texture: coarse
Laying on floor heating: suitable
Grain: irregular and intertwined
Withdrawal: low
Stability: high
Specific weight: 0.56 - 0.75 gr / cm3
Brinell hardness: 3.50 kg / mm2
Durability (resistance to fungi and insects): good for heartwood, poor for sapwood

Teak

Botanical name: Tectona grandis
Provenance: Asia
Typical color: from golden brown to tobacco brown, dark veining
Oxidation: high
Weaving: medium fine
Laying on floor heating: not suitable
Grain: not always straight
Withdrawal: low
Stability: high
Specific weight: 0.58 - 0.75 gr / cm3
Brinell hardness: 3.50 kg / mm2
Durability (resistance to fungi and insects): good for heartwood, poor for the sapwood

American walnut

Botanical name: Juglans Nigra
Provenance: North America
Typical color: from dark brown to purplish black
Oxidation: modest
Weaving: medium
Laying on floor heating: suitable
Fibrous: varies
Withdrawal: medium
Stability: average
Specific weight: 0.62-0.70 gr / cm3
Brinell hardness: 2.50 kg / mm2
Durability (resistance to fungi and insects): good for heartwood, poor for the sapwood

European walnut

Botanical name: Juglans regia L.
Provenance: Europe
Typical color: light brown to dark brown
Mechanical resistance: good
Oxidation: modest
Weaving: medium
Laying on floor heating: suitable
Fibrous: varies
Withdrawal: medium
Stability: medium-high
Specific weight: 0.63-0.75 gr / cm3
Brinell hardness: 2.50 kg / mm2
Durability (resistance to fungi and insects): low

Olive

Botanical name: Olea europaea L.
Provenance: Europe
Typical color: multicolored, variegated from yellow to dark brown
Mechanical resistance: good
Oxidation: modest
Texture: very fine
Laying on floor heating: unsuitable
Fibrous: irregular and tormented
Withdrawal: high
Stability: average
Specific weight: 0.82-1.02 gr / cm3
Brinell hardness: 6.08 kg / mm2
Durability (resistance to fungi and insects): good

European Oak

Botanical name: Quercus petraea - Quercus robur L.
Provenance: Europe
Typical color: from brown yellow to golden yellow
Mechanical resistance: excellent
Oxidation: modest
Texture: coarse
Laying on floor heating: suitable
Fibrous: straight, sometimes deviated
Withdrawal: medium - high
Stability: medium - high
Specific weight: 0.55 - 0.97 gr / cm3
Brinell hardness: 3.40 kg / mm2
Durability (resistance to fungi and insects): good for the heartwood, poor for the sapwood

Burmese teak

Botanical name: Tectona grandis
Provenance: Asia
Typical color: from golden brown to tobacco brown, dark veining
Oxidation: high
Weaving: medium fine
Laying on floor heating: not suitable
Grain: not always straight
Withdrawal: low
Stability: high
Specific weight: 0.58 - 0.75 gr / cm3
Brinell hardness: 3.50 kg / mm2
Durability (resistance to fungi and insects): good for heartwood, poor for sapwood

Indonesian Teak

Botanical name: Tectona grandis L.F.
Origin: Indonesia
Typical color: from golden brown to tobacco brown, dark veining
Mechanical resistance: medium
Oxidation: high
Weaving: medium fine
Laying on floor heating: suitable
Fibrous: straight
Withdrawal: medium
Stability: medium - high
Specific weight: 0.58 - 0.75 gr / cm3
Brinell hardness: 3.50 kg / mm2
Durability (resistance to fungi and insects): excellent

Elm

Botanical name: Ulmus Carpinifolia.
Provenance: Europe
Typical color: reddish brown sometimes with darker shades
Mechanical resistance: medium
Oxidation: high
Texture: coarse
Laying on floor heating: suitable
Fibrous: straight
Withdrawal: medium
Stability: medium - high
Specific weight: 580 kg / m3

European Maple

Botanical name: Acer Campestre.
Provenance: Europe, Russia.
Typical color: creamy white to brown clear after aging
Mechanical resistance: medium
Texture: fine
Laying on floor heating: unsuitable
Fibrous: straight
Withdrawal: medium
Stability: average
Specific weight: 670 kg / m3

Cherry tree

Botanical name: Prunus Avium.
Origin: Europe, UK, Scandinavia
Typical color: light rosy brown heartwood, sapwood tending to yellowish
Mechanical resistance: medium
Texture: fine and uniform
Laying on floor heating: unsuitable
Grain: straight
Withdrawal: medium
Stability: average
Specific weight: 610 kg / m3

10 - Installation and maintenance

A wood-based flooring, also called parquet, is made with unitary laying elements of natural solid wood (called traditional) or, increasingly, with two or three-layer multilayer elements (improperly called "pre-finished" which, if manufactured with care, expertise and professionalism, possess better constructional, technical and qualitative characteristics than the "traditional" elements, raising the innate qualities and typical and always unique properties of natural solid wood.

Piccardi Living leaves nothing to chance; everything is studied, deepened, meditated and considered to produce stable, performing, durable and quality tested and proven installation elements. Actions and activities, which find their plus value with the enhancement of manufacturing, revealing it and distinguishing it by bringing out the highest levels of creativity, design, design, style ... in short, the quality of "Made in Italy".

All the multilayer structure laying elements consist of a top layer of noble solid wood and one or more additional layers of wood-based materials glued together in compliance with the strictest European technical standards in force.

What distinguishes them and makes them special is the careful selection of raw materials, the meticulousness of the treatment and the precision of the manufacturing process and painting-finishing phases. Spasmodic artisan care that makes sure that every element manufactured always guarantees excellent performance in total compliance with the strictest performance requirements established by European standards.

Piccardi Living, strengthened by its own technique and experience, accumulated over several decades of activity, and to highlight the "Made in Italy" culture and style, has always been committed to producing installation elements for every possible use, only after having performed and carried out checks and checks to demonstrate the quality, the accuracy of the manufacturing-finishing phases and nevertheless the correct information to its customers.

Everything is followed step by step with careful and continuous checks before the meticulous packaging and packaging for the shipment and not neglecting the documentation established by Laws, Directives, National and European Community Regulations to objectivize and demonstrate univocally and clearly the real quality of their products.

A continuous and daily check-up step by step to demonstrate more and more in a unique and independent way the will of continuous improvement of the company and the quality of the proposed products.

10.1 - Preliminary checks for the laying environment

Before laying the parquet and before depositing the pallets of elements to be laid, it is necessary to carry out a series of preliminary checks and checks to ascertain the suitability of the site and the environmental conditions of the rooms in which to place the elements wooden.

- ❖ Existence of the entrance door and that the fixtures have been installed and that the relative panes have been assembled.
- ❖ Check that all other construction and finishing works such as masonry, sanitary fittings and so on have been completed.
- ❖ Check with a suitable measuring instrument (hygrometer) that the relative humidity of the environment is between the range 45% - 65%, also because this could be negatively affected by a recent painting of the walls, by a too humid outdoor climate , from bad thermal insulation.

- Check that the internal temperature of the installation areas is as uniform as possible and between 15 ° C-24 ° C; because higher or lower temperatures facilitate the generation of alterations during the laying of wooden elements, drying and drying of adhesives and any finishing paints.

- Check that the temperature of the rooms to be laid can be considered as similar as possible, throughout the year, and especially during the winter, to that of the rooms below. In the absence of these conditions, it is essential to protect oneself adequately from the possible onset of condensation at the level of the substrate. Typical situations at high risk from this point of view are represented by heated rooms that overlook the arcades, or unheated garages or in any case environments in direct communication with the outside and finally rooms, especially if poorly heated or even refrigerated, above particularly hot environments and damp (eg saunas, indoor pools, gyms, etc.). Therefore, particular attention should be paid to placing the vapor barrier or heat shield.

10.2 - Checks for the screed

Even before laying the wooden elements, the parking attendant must always make sure that the laying surface, ie the screed (also known as the substrate) has the necessary and appropriate characteristics that indicate its suitability for receiving the elements to be laid. The checks to be performed are often simple but it is necessary that they be performed with great care and attention because they are basic for the success of the wooden flooring.

- **Flatness and altitude.** It will be necessary to check that there are no differences in level, hollows and / or reliefs on the laying surface that do not allow the adhesive laid on the substrate to adequately anchor to the wood. The verification method is simple: you need a 2 meter long metric rod (straight edge) to rest on the surface of the screed and check that there are no dips greater than 2 mm. The verification must be repeated several times depending on the surface to be paved with parquet.
- **Compactness and Scuffing.** These checks are necessary because it is necessary to be certain that there is sufficient surface cohesion and adequate resistance to the possible solicitations of future parquet. For scratching, the verification method is very simple, it will be necessary to try to incise the surface of the screed with a nail generating an orthogonal lattice observing whether after cleaning the lattice, there are no furrows or crumbling extras. A good screed must not have crumbling. To assess the compactness of the subfloor, a 500 gram mallet will be necessary, beating the surface of the screed with the mallet leaf, observing whether cracks, fissures or impressions have been generated. A screed is to be considered suitable if there are no fingerprints, cracks and / or cracks on the surface, if one or more of the aforementioned anomalies are observed, or there is dust escaping during beating, the installation of the parquet must not be started if the installation plan has not been consolidated before.

- **Cracks.** On the whole laying surface there must be no obvious cracks because these can trigger localized phenomena of little consistency and / or subsidence of the substrate. Only cracks, fissures and capillaries resulting from the physiological and natural narrowing of the screed are permitted. It goes without saying that if there are obvious cracks, they must be consolidated with suitable products before laying.
- **Residual moisture.** The moisture content of the screed must always be checked and controlled because it is from this fundamental value that many of the properties that the parquet will have depend. The% moisture content must be measured in different areas of the overall surface by choosing the most critical areas and, the number of checks depends on the vastness of the surface to be paved with parquet. The instrument to be used is the calcium carbide hygrometer. The number of checks to be performed and the value of the moisture content% that the screed must not exceed are indicated in the following diagram.

Tipo di sottofondo	**Contenuto umidità% medio %**	**N° Verifiche da eseguire**	
Massetto in malta di cemento	1.7 - 2.0%	Superficie m^2	N° Verifiche
Massetto di anidride	0,2%	Fino a 50	1
Pannelli a base di legno	10%	Da 51 a 100	2
Pavimento preesistente di ceramica o cemento	1,7 – 2,0%	Da 101 a 200	3
Sottofondo con impianto di riscaldamento e raffrescamento inglobato	1,7%	Da 201 a 500	5
Sottofondo riscaldante e raffrescante di anidride	0,2%	Oltre 500	Una ogni 100 m^2

- **Thickness**. The thickness of the screed is a fundamental characteristic to make sure that the parquet remains always stable, does not absorb excessive heat coming from the heating system incorporated in it and for the best cohesion and consistency of the entire system. For this purpose, the thickness of the screed above the pipes must never be less than 30 mm and, in the case of radiant systems, in order to limit the formation of cracks, it is advisable to embed an electro-welded mesh of mesh and diameter in the screed suitable for the final destination of the flooring.

It is also possible to lay on a screed with a thickness of no less than 20 mm if this has been carried out according to point 4.2.1.4 of the UNI 11371 standard.

For completeness of information there is an example of the thicknesses of the screed envisaged for the various types of cementitious screeds or based on special timbers.

Tipologia del massetto	**Spessore nominale minimo medio (mm)**	
	Uso civile	**Uso commerciale**
Massetto non aderente (desolarizzato)	40	60
Massetti galleggianti	40	60
Massetti con impianto di riscaldamento a pavimento	30 (Sopra gli elementi riscaldanti)	50 (Sopra gli elementi riscaldanti)
Massetti aderenti	Come da indicazioni del fabbricante	Come da indicazioni del fabbricante

10.3 – Directions for laying on floor heating

The minimum thickness of the screed must be 6 cm, of which at least 3 cm above the pipes. Before starting the installation it is necessary to start up the installation by gradually increasing the temperature of the fluid by about 10 ° C per day, until reaching the maximum temperature.
This temperature must be maintained for 10 consecutive days by adequately ventilating the premises. Then start the cooling process, gradually reducing the fluid temperature by 10 ° C per day up to the condition of 20 ° C.

The heating system must be switched off 5 days before laying the parquet, and in any case the surface temperature of the screed at the time of laying must be about 15-20 ° C with a maximum relative environmental humidity of 60%.

Volume mass	Kg / cubic meter 700 ca.
Thickness	Mm 15/16
Thermal conductivity	W/mK 0,15 ca.

10.4 - Warnings after installation

The period that elapses between the end of the laying of the parquet and the entrance of those who live in the residence is very important because, in this phase, the parquet starts to stabilize at the environmental hydro-thermal conditions and, if these are not perfectly congruous , can facilitate the appearance of anomalies such as: cracks, capillaries and cracks due to wood shrinkage phenomena; lifts, depressions and / or distortions due to anomalous wood swelling. Defects that can be avoided if some simple practical rules are respected, such as:

- Place a clean doormat at the entrance to the residence.
- Thoroughly clean the soles of the shoes on the doormat.
- Clean the surface of the parquet thoroughly with detergent products recommended by the manufacturer of the elements or using a cloth dampened with warm water.
- The temperature is good that it is never lower than 15 ° C and not higher than 24 ° C-25 ° C.
- The relative humidity of the air is good that it is never less than 40% and not more than 65%.
- If the rooms must remain empty and not lived for longer, do not cover the parquet.
- Always facilitate the replacement and the ventilation of the air so that the parquet (and not only) can breathe.
- Do not apply weights, packs or other items on the parquet floor that may prevent the wood from transpiring and which will facilitate the color change with the inevitable manifestation of the color difference.
- The parquet should be the last work before the finishing coat for the walls. If this is not the case, temporarily protect the floor surface of the parquet with breathable sheets only for the time necessary to paint the walls.

10.5 - Tips for using parquet

To ensure the maintenance of parquet performance for years and years, it is advisable to put into practice some simple precautions dictated by common sense, such as:

- Thoroughly clean the soles of the shoes on the doormat.
- Maintain temperature between 16 ° C-22 ° C and relative humidity of the air between 45% – 65%. Environmental hydrometric variations with respect to the aforementioned intervals, and / or temperatures of any non-congregating floor heating / cooling system (above 24 ° C), may favor the formation of withdrawals, leaks, releases, depressions and / or lack of flatness of the floor, partial detachments and / or delaminations between the layers of the wood element.
- Ventilate rooms frequently.
- Do not place heavy weights concentrated on small portions on the parquet.
- Place the felt pads under the feet of the chairs and furniture.
- The fall of sharp or differently pointed objects causes scratches and furrows.
- The stay of animals causes the formation of furrows, scratches, stains and halos.
- For objects and furniture with castors, make sure they are fitted with rubber wheels for wooden floors finished with painting or oiling or waxing.
- The falling of the embers and open flames causes the formation of burns.
- Over time, ultraviolet rays vary the color and tone of the wood of the noble layer and of the finishing layer (oxidation effect).
- Too low wood humidity causes shrinkage, excessively high humidity causes swelling.
- If water or liquids generally fall on the parquet, immediately remove the liquid with an absorbent cloth and then proceed with cleaning the stained area with a cloth slightly dampened with water.
- In summer make sure that the sun does not beat directly on the parquet for several hours because it would cause both micro cracks and the color change or alteration of the wood species.
- If the parquet is laid in the kitchen and in the bathroom, wash the flooring immediately after use with a cloth dampened with water and well wrung.

11 - PARQUET MAINTENANCE

To keep the properties and performance of the parquet unchanged for longer, it is advisable to use the following simple precautions:

ORDINARY MAINTENANCE

Place a clean doormat at the entrance to the residence.

- ❖ Thoroughly clean the soles of the shoes on the doormat.
- ❖ Remove the dust and periodically pass the vacuum cleaner fitted with the parquet brushes.
- ❖ To wash and clean the parquet, use a cloth dampened with water and well wrung.
- ❖ To wash and clean the parquet you can also use a neutral detergent product for wooden floors, recommended by the manufacturer of the wooden elements laid.
- ❖ If considered necessary, the parquet can be treated periodically with protective products based on resins in water dispersion, indicated by the manufacturer of the elements. Do not use foamy or aggressive products.
- ❖ Example indications for maintenance intervals for varnished, oiled and waxed parquet floors:

Operazioni	Verniciati			Oliati			Cerati		
	Poco uso	Medio uso	Alto uso	Poco Uso	Medio uso	Alto Uso	Poco Uso	Medio uso	Alto Uso
Spolveratura	Quotidiana			Quotidiana			Quotidiana		
Pulizia	Settimanale	Settimanale	Quotidiana	Settimanale	Settimanale	Quotidiana	Settimanale	Settimanale	Quotidiana
Manutenzione con prodotti consigliati	Semestrale	Mensile	Settimanale	Semestrale	Mensile	Settimanale	Mensile	Settimanale	Quotidiana

11.1 - Extraordinary maintenance

After years and years of daily use, the parquet may appear worn, damaged with a change in color due to exposure to light and to the natural phenomenon of wood oxidation. To revive the flooring and restore the wood to its original state, you can proceed with the extraordinary maintenance of the walking surface by performing the typical phases of:

- Replacing damaged items.
- Sanding of the walking surface.
- Possible grouting.
- New painting-finishing cycle.
- Thanks to the advantage of the parquet being renewed, restored and recovered, we ensure the maintenance of the parquet performance for many more years.

12 - WHY USE PARQUET?

The natural variable color, the anisotropy, the uniqueness and the unrepeatability of the veins, the texture and the design; they are characteristics that could appear to be limiting and negative, in reality, they are more than positive because they identify and characterize the wood which, for these specificities, is highly appreciated by architects, designers, interior designers, interior designers and consumers.

All this because with care, skill and experience everything is daily monitored, controlled, checked and executed so that we can characterize and highlight the intrinsic qualities of resistance, visual, sensorial and aesthetic.

We are able to supply installation elements for wooden flooring demonstrating the continuous application of the pillars of total quality in the spasmodic and continuous search to create wooden elements for parquet that are the result of the implementation of our 10 suggestions.

- Designed with Italian creativity, design and style.
- Designed with a design engineering study.
- Composed of selected raw materials and coming from reliable sources, respecting ethics and eco-sustainability.
- Manufactured with state-of-the-art innovative production facilities and followed throughout the production process with extreme craftsmanship.
- Monitored and subjected to the most rigorous verifications established by national and European rules and regulations.
- Strong, resistant and durable because they meet all the most stringent European performance requirements.
- Free of toxic substances, radioactivity and contaminants harmful to health.
- Packaged with skill and care and shipped in complete safety.
- CE marked with the endorsement of strict tests carried out by laboratories accredited at European level.
- Accompanied by all the documentation established by laws, decrees and directives, as well as useful advice, warnings and checks that, step by step, allow all stages to be monitored and help users to get the best of the best to satisfy every personal, private need , or public.
- This mix of passion, experience, competence and professionalism, represents the attention and care that is given to every detail typical of Italian artisan excellence.

❖

13 - WHY CHOOSE PICCARDI LIVING?

Choosing Piccardi Living means opting for a true artisan reality that has handed down the culture of wood since 1960 and is able to combine the experience of manual workmanship with a product and service of extreme excellence:

- **Manual Processing.** Thanks to the craftsmanship of our craftsmen we are able to make each floor unique, such as the hand-made antique finishes, the irregular edges and bindell, dents and inserts such as the dovetail.
- **Material mix.** We can also combine materials such as porcelain, marble, steel, carbon fiber, etc. with woodworking. to create floors with unique textures
- **Total customization.** For 60 years we have been dedicating our efforts to totally custom-made projects. The study of the installation environment and the customer's wishes are the basis for creating a unique floor created specifically for the client.
- **Cataloging.** Each of our customers / work is cataloged in our archive to be able to always respond promptly and precisely to subsequent restoration or care / maintenance of the parquet.

13.1 – Il vero Bespoke

Choosing Piccardi Living means opting for a true artisan reality able to combine the wise culture of manual workmanship with a product and a service of extreme excellence:

- **Craftsmanship.** An abused term that for us acquires the original meaning: the craftsmanship in every processing phase allows us to always present a unique and eternal product, a small work of art ready to cross the centuries.
- **History.** The important tradition of the Piccardi family has been handed down for generations and is synonymous with culture, professionalism and experience in woodworking.
- **Customer.** The customer is at the center of our attention and is followed by our team at every stage of study and implementation. The customer is accompanied on a single journey, from the choice of the most suitable material to the finish that best suits the environment.
- **Exhibition and Sampling.** We take care of the relationship with our collaborators in a completely personalized way. Together we study display systems that best fit the layout of their showrooms and study samples that are made ad hoc for the customer. The architect or designer thus has the opportunity to create a selection of essences tailored to the type of clientele or taste.

14 – WALL COVERINGS

14 – WALL COVERINGS

The meticulous research and continuous experimentation have allowed us to propose, for some years now, new and innovative solutions for wall coverings. The manual processes make all our creations unique.

- **Manual Processing.** The surface texture (lamella) will be customized based on the design you want to compose. The milling processes are totally handmade and can be seen from the texture curvature.
- **Material mix.** To create unique and sophisticated environments, different materials such as leather, fabrics, steel, etc. can be used in combination with wood
- **Padding.** In case of combination of leathers or fabrics it is possible to make upholstered wall coverings (eg bed headboards)
- **Reed.** The superficial part is composed of a lamella with a thickness of about 4mm. It is possible to use slats even of 6 mm in the case of more marked milling.
- **Mounting.** The assembly of wall coverings is very simple and follows the philosophy of the floors. The lamella is in fact glued to a multilayer support with male-female sides which is coupled according to the laying geometries required. The panel is then doweled to the wall or glued.
- **Dimensions.** Working on design, we can cover walls of any size with customized panels. For standard walls we recommend the use of panels with modular dimensions equal to 0.50 m x 1 m. This also facilitates assembly.

15 – LEATHER

15 – LEATHER

For several years leather has reached the boundaries of interior design, becoming the protagonist of fascinating and luxurious furnishing solutions. Each creation has a tailored seam to meet the most varied needs of space, style and above all to charm the eye. Our cutting-edge laboratory combines originality, functionality and a unique artisan and manual ability.

Leather upholstery is perfect for creating exclusive walls and floors capable of dressing and personalizing environments, in the name of quality and uniqueness, using natural and stylistically new materials. Our collections are characterized by different types of leather, from natural to vegan leather made of cellulose or natural fibers not derived from animals. The types of processing and coloring are not limited to those present in the catalog but thanks to our bespoke service the customer has the opportunity to design the coating that best suits his needs. These are the characteristics of our leathers:

- Real leather
- Faux Leather
- Possibility of finishing with handmade stitching
- Flush, tumbled or padded finish
- Indicative thickness panel 10 / 11mm (application on support)

15.1 – Our selection

Leather processing is a true art that has been handed down for centuries. Those worked by our artisans are the most prized and famous skins in the world, precisely because of the ability to bring out the best qualities of the natural material. But not all skins are the same. There are different types of leather, which allow a great creative variety.
Here are the types of skins used for our coverings and how to recognize them:

- **Cowhide.** Cowhide is a very soft leather to the touch and is a typically Tuscan product. The peculiarity of this skin, in addition to its variable thickness, is its changeability. A cowhide lining changes appearance and grows together with its owner. In this way, the cowhide covers become extremely customizable and unrepeatable products.
- **Fiore leather.** The full grain leather is a very high quality leather that differs from the others due to its characteristics of naturalness and softness, of sight and touch. The quality of this leather is ideal for the lover of simplicity but who at the same time knows how to appreciate a precious and resistant material.
- **Saffiano.** For those who love more complex leathers, Saffiano leather consists of an artfully created weft. The animal from which it is derived is the calf. This leather weave gives the Saffiano leather a particularly "scratched" appearance. It is a very resistant and waterproof type of leather.

- **Dollar.** Another leather that is characterized by the unevenness of the surface is the dollar. Also in this case it is a rather thick weft of cowhide that is applied to the full grain. It is a very characteristic and very soft skin, beloved for its classic and always trendy note.
- **Wrinkle.** Wrinkle leather is a very refined calf leather that is characterized by its elegance. Its main features are thin, bright and smooth. Like saffiano leather and dollar leather, it is a semi-worked leather with an unmistakable grain.
- **Leather.** Leather is the timeless classic. The tanned leather par excellence, which can be worked with either vegetable or synthetic tanning. Highly used for professional bags, for its elegant allure and for its resistance, it is characterized by the typical brown color.
- **Python and Crocodile.** The python and the crocodile are very precious and extremely elegant leathers. Recommended for wall coverings, they are recognizable by the unmistakable imagination of the surface, which consists of the scales of the animal from which it is made. Every animal is different, so each python / crocodile leather cover will be unique and unrepeatable.