Wood is a hygroscopic material.
Its moisture compensation adapts to the air humidity of its environment. This means that the wood humidity continuously adapts to its surrounding climatic conditions (relative room temperature and especially the room humidity).
An inhabited space normally has a room temperature between 15 °C and 30 °C and a relative humidity between 30% and 70%.
Translated into practical terms, this means that at a relative air humidity of 30% the self-regulated moisture of wood will set itself to approximately 5–6%, whereas a humidity level of 70% corresponds to a compensation humidity of 12–13%.
In the various seasons, the moisture of the wood may vary from 5–6% to approximately 12–13%. The parquet may be subject to warping, as with every other product made from wood.
When ventilating the room in winter, cold and usually very dry air will enter the room from the outdoors that, by warming up to the room temperature, will diminish the humidity level.
The wood adapts to the lower air humidity and dries out. Parquet deformation in the form of gaps or joints may occur between the floor boards. Since wood is a natural product, it swells in summer when the relative humidity rises. Most gaps will close and some parquet elements may even show bevels.
During these climatic changes, multi-layer parquet has a greater dimensional stability compared to solid wood parquet. Bonded multi-layer parquet maintains its shape very well.
In high-quality parquet, the moisture level of the individual layers and their adhesive hold is only changed by natural causes. The only way to guarantee a long-lasting parquet floor is to comply with the manufacturer's parameters.
The meticulous adherence to these criteria and a close attention to these standards are what distinguishes Bauwerk's high quality parquet from more economic alternatives.

EXPERT PARCHET SRL. STR. CAMPINA 51-53,CLUJ-NAPOCA, ROMANIA TEL. +40.735.879.551
Web: www.woodfloor-experts.co.uk Email: robert@parquet-versailles.co.uk