CATALOGUE

HY TEK FLOORING



Parklex®





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Hy Tek is an ultra-low maintenance wood floor, conceived for internal applications. Specifically designed for high-traffic environments such as hotels, offices, museums, airports, shops etc., it is also perfect for residential schemes and ideally suited for installation over UFH systems.

Our new wood species combine the natural integrity, feel and warmth of timber with outstanding technical advantages, for perfect installation to residential or commercial spaces.

The water-resistant surface applied to all finishes and woods, enables Hy Tek floors to be installed to areas in frequent contact with water, along with an option of high specification slip resistance.





Resistant to use

Hy Tek is not just another timber floor. It offers incredible wear resistance and durability, optimised for high use and heavy traffic environments. A wood floor with similar characteristics to alternative high resistance materials (such as ceramics) without compromising the unique beauty of wood, the true character is clear in all our products.

Resistant to wear and abrasion. AC6

Parklex® is designed for high traffic areas (where material specifications are stringent) where performance, durability and long-term beauty are key. Our floors can be used in any building, whether commercial, residential or where specific environmental conditions are very demanding. Parklex® stands out as one of the few natural wooden floors (available worldwide) with an AC6 (EN 438-2 Section 11) classification, therefore suitable for installation in any interior space.

Scratch resistant

Parklex® floors were developed to prevent marks to the surface, caused by sharp or pointed objects. Office chairs (fitted with correct castors, designed for use on hard floors) or furniture (with appropriate protection to the legs/feet) do not harm the surface, maintaining its natural beauty for many years.

Impact resistant

The dense nature of the Bakelite behind the natural wood veneer ensures Parklex® floors can withstand most impacts from falling objects, depressions from stiletto shoes or other influences, without significant altering of the appearance.

Resistance to cigarette burns

During the Hy Tek development phase, all necessary eigarette burn tests were passed, with outstanding results.

Reaction to fire

Hy Tek floors achieve the highest possible (organic) material classification for reaction to fire: B-fl s1 (according to standard FN 13501-1).

Light fastness

One of the greatest concerns when using natural timber is how the original tone evolves over time, especially in areas exposed to sunlight. Our technology allows us to add specific components, ensuring the wood evolve subtly and consistently.

Hy Tek floors include a UV radiation protective film impregnated during the manufacturing process which are specifically designed to protect the wood throughout its life cycle, without any need for future protective applications.

10-year guarantee

Our continuing commitment to R & D and the ultimate quality of our products allows us to offer a 10-year guarantee for Hy Tek floors.





Ultra-low maintenance wood

Parklex® uses proprietary resin-based technology to protect the wood from Day 1, making it appropriate for continued use. No ongoing maintenance such as sanding, lacquering, oiling etc. is ever required. Just a wash with a damp mop, with a PH neutral cleaning solution if necessary.

Resistance to damp

Our own technology protects the surface wood with resins and other components that provide outstanding moisture resistance. This, along with the Bakelite balancing layer, make a correctly installed Hy Tek floor a leak-tight floor, highly resistant to water and damp.

Slip resistant

Hy Tek is perfect for public-use projects, or in zones where safety regulations demand flooring with a strict slip-risk classification. Areas such as emergency exits, ramps, stairs, damp areas, etc. can be safely covered. Parklex® floors can meet (and often exceed) essential requirements in slip resistance, ensuring guaranteed maximum user safety.

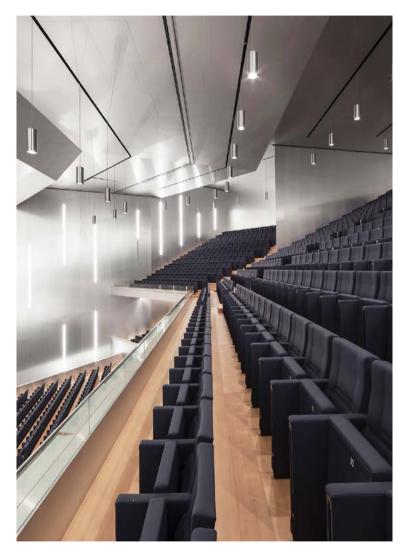
Resistant to stains

The natural wood surface of Hy Tek floors is totally protected from external influences which would stain a conventional wood floor. According to standard EN 438-2, section 26, contact with substances such as bleach, ammonia, fingernail polish, coffee, red wine and other aggressive elements do not compromise the appearance. Cleaning with PH neutral soap and water eliminates regular dirt with ease, leaving no visible marks or stains.





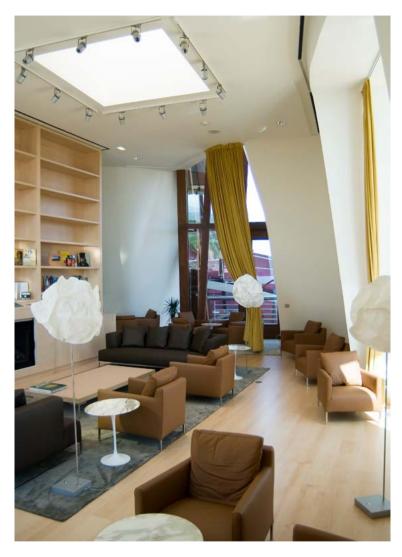




Product: Hy Tek / Wood: Natural Beech 188 mm no bevel Palma Convention Centre, by Francisco Mangado (Palma de Mallorca, Spain)







Product: Hy Tek / Wood: Maple 188 mm no bevel Hotel Marqués de Riscal, by Frank Gehry and César Caicoya (Elciego, Spain)



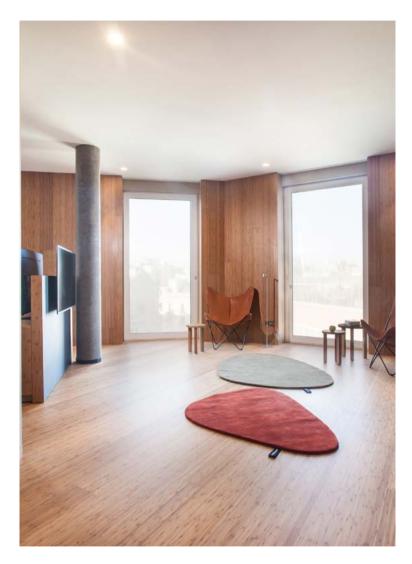








There are options for skirtings, details for stairs and door lining/architraves that may be customised with the same wood species as used on the floors.



Floor product: Hy Tek / Wood: Caramel Bamboo Satin 188 mm no bevel Wall product: Dry Internal F / Wood: Caramel Bamboo Woodskin Hotel OD Barcelona, by Víctor Rahola Aguadé (Barcelona, Spain)









Product: Hy Tek / Wood: Walnut 590 mm bevelled Jung Space (Casa Decor 2017), by Ignacio Alegría and Manuel Such (Madrid, Spain)



Hy Tek interior floors are available in 15 different types of wood* and two types of surface finish:

Satin

With a smooth surface, slightly satin, reflecting light less significantly than a gloss finish.

Woodskin Matt

Finished with an 'open pore' texture, where one can feel the grain and knots from the original wood. Light refraction is minimal, similar in appearance to an oiled finish, so matt in nature. It has the best result in slip resistance tests.

Wood is a natural product; therefore, each veneer must be considered as unique. Slight differences in colour, grain and structure is completely normal. Peculiarities such as knots or resin inclusions are not defects and should always be considered as part of the decoration. Depending on the species and origin of the wood, there are differences in light fastness behaviour. For this reason, no claims will be accepted based on differences/changes in tone between the sample and the final product. / *At Parklex® we constantly update and renew our wood species, so there is often the possibility of working with other wood varieties additional to those shown in this catalogue. For more information, see our updated wood supply at parklex.com or send us an email at parklex@parklex.com.



AMERICAN OAK



COUNTRY OAK



RUSTIC OAK



SAND OAK



SMOKED GREY OAK



CARAMEL BAMBOO



NATURAL BAMBOO



EUCALYPTUS



GRAPHITE





NATURAL BEECH



OLIVIER ASH



RECONSTITUTED GREY OAK



TEAK



WALNUT

Parklex® offers different applications and installation systems, depending on the selected panel width:

	Panel widths			
	107 mm	188 mm	290 mm	590 mm
Installation as floating floor	_	/	_	_
Installation as glued floor	/ *	1	/	/
Installation over a radiant floor	_	/	_	_
Installation with slats of different widths	/	/	/	_
Installation in damp environments	/	/	/	/

For installation and assembly, it is essential to follow the specific instructions in the Hy Tek technical guide or contact the technical department at Parklex® for additional advice. / * The 107-mm slat must be installed as a glued floor.



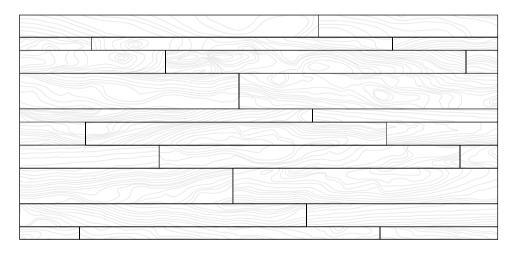




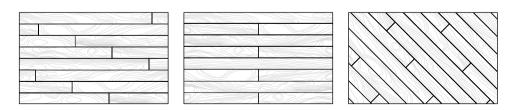
Hy Tek interior flooring is offered with the option of a flush or bevelled joint. The bevelled boards create a more rustic, warm and traditional look.

The 107-mm width is only supplied with a bevelled edge.

It is possible to combine boards of different widths, for installations with a blended-slat pattern.



Blended-slat pattern



Classic installation patterns





Tests	Standard	Unit of measurement	Result
1. Inspection			Parklex® HY TEK Ref: FTP Hy Tek
Colour, pattern and surface finish	EN 438-8 Sect. 5.2.2.3	Due to the fact that wood is a natural product, each veneer must be considered as unique. The presence of slight differences in colour and structure is normal Peculiarities such as knots or resin inclusions are not considered to be defects but as part of the decoration. Depending on the species and the source of the wood, differences in performance may be observed, as regards the colour's light fastness. For this reason, no claims will be admitted on the basis of changes in tone between the sample and the end product.	
2. Classification requirements UNE EN 1	13.329		
Abrasion strength	EN 438.2 Sect. 11	Class	AC6
Resistance to impact	EN 438-2 Sect. 20 and 22	-	IC 2 ^(A)
Resistance to staining	EN 438-2 Sect. 26	Rating (Groups 1 and 2) Rating (Group 3)	5 5
Resistance to cigarette burns	EN 438-2 Sect. 30	Rating	5
Effect of furniture leg	EN 424	-	No damage after testing with type-0
Effect of a chair with revolving wheels	EN 425	-	No change in appearance or physic: damage after 25,000 cycles with type-W wheels
Swelling thickness	UNE EN 13.329 Annex G	%	< 10
Use class	UNE EN 13.329	domestic	
USE CIASS	UNE EN 15.525	commercial	(A)
3. Dimensional tolerances			
Joints between pieces	UNE EN 13.329	mm	≤ 0.2
Spaces between pieces	UNE EN 13.329	mm	≤ 0.15
4. EC Safety requirements			
	EN 13.501-1	Classification	Bfl-s1
Reaction to fire	EN 13.501-1 EN 438-8 Sect. 4.10	Classification ppm	Bfl-s1 ≤ 5
Reaction to fire PCP content			
Reaction to fire PCP content Formaldehyde emission	EN 438-8 Sect. 4.10	ppm	≤5
Reaction to fire PCP content Formaldehyde emission Waterproof degree	EN 438-8 Sect. 4.10 EN 717-2	ppm Class	≤ 5 E1
Reaction to fire PCP content Formaldehyde emission Waterproof degree Resistant to slippage	EN 438-8 Sect. 4.10 EN 717-2 EN 13.553	ppm Class Classification	≤ 5 E1 Leak-tightness
Reaction to fire PCP content Formaldehyde emission Waterproof degree Resistant to slippage Electrical resistance	EN 438-8 Sect. 4.10 EN 717-2 EN 13.553 EN 13.893	ppm Class Classification μ	≤ 5 E1 Leak-tightness 0.73 (DS)
Reaction to fire PCP content Formaldehyde emission Waterproof degree Resistant to slippage Electrical resistance Anti-static properties	EN 438-8 Sect. 4.10 EN 717-2 EN 13.553 EN 13.893 EN 1.081	ppm Class Classification μ ΜΩ	≤ 5 E1 Leak-tightness 0.73 (DS) 825 (anti-static)
Reaction to fire PCP content Formaldehyde emission Waterproof degree Resistant to slippage Electrical resistance Anti-static properties Thermal conductivity	EN 438-8 Sect. 4.10 EN 717-2 EN 13.553 EN 13.893 EN 1.081 EN 1.815	ppm Class Classification µ MQ KV	≤ 5 E1 Leak-tightness 0.73 (DS) 825 (anti-static) < 2
Reaction to fire PCP content Formaldehyde emission Waterproof degree Resistant to slippage Electrical resistance Anti-static properties Thermal conductivity 5. Additional testing results	EN 438-8 Sect. 4.10 EN 717-2 EN 13.553 EN 13.893 EN 1.081 EN 1.815	ppm Class Classification µ MQ KV	≤ 5 E1 Leak-tightness 0.73 (DS) 825 (anti-static) < 2
Reaction to fire PCP content Formaldehyde emission Waterproof degree Resistant to slippage Electrical resistance Anti-static properties Thermal conductivity 5. Additional testing results Brinell	EN 438-8 Sect. 4.10 EN 717-2 EN 13.553 EN 13.893 EN 1.081 EN 1.815	ppm Class Classification μ ΜΩ KV W/(m*K)	≤ 5 E1 Leak-tightness 0.73 (DS) 825 (anti-static) < 2 0.17
Reaction to fire PCP content Formaldehyde emission Waterproof degree Resistant to slippage Electrical resistance Anti-static properties Thermal conductivity 5. Additional testing results Brinell Density	EN 438-8 Sect. 4.10 EN 717-2 EN 13.563 EN 13.893 EN 1.081 EN 1.815 EN 12.524	ppm Class Classification μ ΜΩ KV W/(m*K)	≤ 5 E1 Leak-tightness 0.73 (DS) 825 (anti-static) < 2 0.17
Reaction to fire PCP content Formaldehyde emission Waterproof degree Resistant to slippage Electrical resistance Anti-static properties Thermal conductivity 5. Additional testing results Brinell Density Resistance to scratching	EN 438-8 Sect. 4.10 EN 717-2 EN 13.563 EN 13.893 EN 1.081 EN 1.815 EN 12.524	ppm Class Classification µ MΩ KV W/(m*K) N/mm2 g/cm3	≤ 5 E1 Leak-tightness 0.73 (DS) 825 (anti-static) < 2 0.17 ≥ 40 ≥ 0.75
Reaction to fire PCP content Formaldehyde emission Waterproof degree Resistant to slippage Electrical resistance Anti-static properties Thermal conductivity 5. Additional testing results Brinell Density Resistance to scratching Resistance to immersion in boiling water	EN 438-8 Sect. 4.10 EN 717-2 EN 13.553 EN 13.893 EN 1.081 EN 1.815 EN 12.524 EN 438-2 Sect. 25 EN 438-2 Sect. 12	ppm Class Classification µ MΩ KV W/(m*K) N/mm2 g/cm3 Rating Rating	≤ 5 E1 Leak-tightness 0.73 (DS) 825 (anti-static) < 2 0.17 ≥ 40 ≥ 0.75 4 ^{®0}
Reaction to fire PCP content Formaldehyde emission Waterproof degree Resistant to slippage Electrical resistance Anti-static properties Thermal conductivity 5. Additional testing results Brinell Density Resistance to scratching Resistance to immersion in boiling water	EN 438-8 Sect. 4.10 EN 717-2 EN 13.553 EN 13.893 EN 1.081 EN 1.815 EN 12.524	ppm Class Classification µ M2 KV W/(m*K) N/mm2 g/m3 Rating	≤ 5 E1 Leak-tightness 0.73 (DS) 825 (anti-static) < 2 0.17 ≥ 40 ≥ 0.75 4 ⁽⁶⁾ ≥ 4
Reaction to fire PCP content Formaldehyde emission Waterproof degree Resistant to slippage Electrical resistance Anti-static properties Thermal conductivity 5. Additional testing results Brinell Density Resistance to scratching Resistance to scratching Resistance to immersion in boiling water	EN 438-8 Sect. 4.10 EN 717-2 EN 13.553 EN 13.893 EN 1.081 EN 1.815 EN 12.524 EN 438-2 Sect. 25 EN 438-2 Sect. 12	ppm Class Classification µ MΩ KV W/(m*K) N/mm2 g/cm3 Rating Rating	≤ 5 E1 Leak-tightness 0.73 (DS) 825 (anti-static) < 2 0.17 ≥ 40 ≥ 0.75 4 ⁶⁰ ≥ 4 ≥ 70 (longitudinal)
Reaction to fire PCP content Formaldehyde emission Waterproof degree Resistant to slippage Electrical resistance Anti-static properties Thermal conductivity 5. Additional testing results Brinell Density Resistance to scratching Resistance to scratching Resistance to immersion in boiling water	EN 438-8 Sect. 4.10 EN 717-2 EN 13.5653 EN 13.6563 EN 13.893 EN 1.081 EN 1.816 EN 12.524 EN 438-2 Sect. 25 EN 438-2 Sect. 12 EN 310	ppm Class Classification μ MΩ KV W/(m*K) N/mm2 g/cm3 Rating Rating	≤ 5 E1 Leak-tightness 0.73 (DS) 825 (anti-static) < 2 0.17 ≥ 40 ≥ 0.75 4 ⁽⁶⁾ ≥ 4 ≥ 70 (longitudinal) ≥ 60 (transversal) ≥ 7000 (longitudinal)
Reaction to fire PCP content Formaldehyde emission Waterproof degree Resistant to slippage Electrical resistance Anti-static properties Thermal conductivity 5. Additional testing results Brinell Density Resistance to scratching Resistance to immersion in boiling water Flexural strength Flexural elastic modulus Resistance to slippage	EN 438-8 Sect. 4.10 EN 717-2 EN 13.553 EN 13.893 EN 1.081 EN 1.815 EN 12.524 EN 438-2 Sect. 25 EN 438-2 Sect. 12 EN 310 EN 310 UNE-ENV 12.633	ppm Class Classification µ MQ KV W/(m*K) N/mm2 g/cm3 Rating Rating MPa MPa USRV(Rd) Classification according to CTE (Spain)	≤ 5 E1 Leak-tightness 0.73 (DS) 825 (anti-static) < 2 0.17 ≥ 40 ≥ 0.75 4 ^{®0} ≥ 4 ≥ 70 (longitudinal) ≥ 60 (transversal) ≥ 7000 (longitudinal) ≥ 6000 (transversal) > 15 Class 1
Reaction to fire PCP content Formaldehyde emission Waterproof degree Resistant to slippage Electrical resistance Anti-static properties Thermal conductivity 5. Additional testing results Brinell Density Resistance to scratching Resistance to immersion in boiling water Flexural strength Flexural elastic modulus Resistance to slippage Blow noise reduction	EN 438-8 Sect. 4.10 EN 717-2 EN 13.563 EN 13.563 EN 13.893 EN 1.081 EN 1.815 EN 12.524 EN 438-2 Sect. 25 EN 438-2 Sect. 12 EN 310 UNE-ENV 12.633 UNE-EN ISO 140-8	ppm Class Classification μ ΜΩ KV W/(m*K) N/mm2 g/cm3 Rating Rating MPa MPa USRV(Rd) Classification according to CTE (Spain) ΔLw	≤ 5 E1 Leak-tightness 0.73 (DS) 825 (anti-static) < 2 0.17 ≥ 40 ≥ 0.75 4 ® ≥ 4 ≥ 70 (longitudinal) ≥ 60 (transversal) ≥ 7000 (longitudinal) ≥ 6000 (transversal) > 15 Class 1
Reaction to fire PCP content Formaldehyde emission Waterproof degree Resistant to slippage Electrical resistance Anti-static properties Thermal conductivity 5. Additional testing results Brinell Density Resistance to scratching Resistance to immersion in boiling water Flexural strength Flexural elastic modulus Resistance to slippage Blow noise reduction	EN 438-8 Sect. 4.10 EN 717-2 EN 13.553 EN 13.893 EN 1.081 EN 1.815 EN 12.524 EN 438-2 Sect. 25 EN 438-2 Sect. 12 EN 310 EN 310 UNE-ENV 12.633	ppm Class Classification µ MQ KV W/(m*K) N/mm2 g/cm3 Rating Rating MPa MPa USRV(Rd) Classification according to CTE (Spain)	≤ 5 E1 Leak-tightness 0.73 (DS) 825 (anti-static) < 2 0.17 ≥ 40 ≥ 0.75 4 ^{®0} ≥ 4 ≥ 70 (longitudinal) ≥ 60 (transversal) ≥ 7000 (longitudinal) ≥ 6000 (transversal) > 15 Class 1
4. EC Safety requirements Reaction to fire PCP content Formaldehyde emission Waterproof degree Resistant to slippage Electrical resistance Anti-static properties Thermal conductivity 5. Additional testing results Brinell Density Resistance to scratching Resistance to immersion in boiling water Flexural strength Flexural elastic modulus Resistance to slippage Blow noise reduction Light fastness 6. Optional features upon request	EN 438-8 Sect. 4.10 EN 717-2 EN 13.563 EN 13.563 EN 13.893 EN 1.081 EN 1.815 EN 12.524 EN 438-2 Sect. 25 EN 438-2 Sect. 12 EN 310 UNE-ENV 12.633 UNE-EN ISO 140-8	ppm Class Classification μ ΜΩ KV W/(m*K) N/mm2 g/cm3 Rating Rating MPa MPa USRV(Rd) Classification according to CTE (Spain) ΔLw	≤ 5 E1 Leak-tightness 0.73 (DS) 825 (anti-static) < 2 0.17 ≥ 40 ≥ 0.75 4 ^{®0} ≥ 4 ≥ 70 (longitudinal) ≥ 60 (transversal) ≥ 7000 (longitudinal) ≥ 6000 (transversal) > 15 Class 1
Reaction to fire PCP content Formaldehyde emission Waterproof degree Resistant to slippage Electrical resistance Anti-static properties Thermal conductivity 5. Additional testing results Brinell Density Resistance to scratching Resistance to immersion in boiling water Flexural strength Flexural elastic modulus Resistance to slippage Blow noise reduction Light fastness 6. Optional features upon request	EN 438-8 Sect. 4.10 EN 717-2 EN 13.553 EN 13.553 EN 13.893 EN 1.081 EN 1.815 EN 12.524 EN 438-2 Sect. 25 EN 438-2 Sect. 12 EN 310 EN 310 UNE-ENV 12.633 UNE-EN ISO 140-8 EN 438.2 Sect. 27	ppm Class Classification μ ΜΩ KV W/(m*K) N/mm2 g/om3 Rating Rating MPa MPa USRV(Rd) Classification according to CTE (Spain) ΔLw Greyscale degree	≤ 5 E1 Leak-tightness 0.73 (DS) 825 (anti-static) < 2 0.17 ≥ 40 ≥ 0.75 4 ® ≥ 4 ≥ 70 (longitudinal) ≥ 60 (transversal) ≥ 7000 (longitudinal) ≥ 6000 (transversal) > 15 Class 1
Reaction to fire PCP content Formaldehyde emission Waterproof degree Resistant to slippage Electrical resistance Anti-static properties Thermal conductivity 5. Additional testing results Brinell Density Resistance to scratching Resistance to immersion in boiling water Flexural strength Flexural elastic modulus Resistance to slippage Blow noise reduction Light fastness	EN 438-8 Sect. 4.10 EN 717-2 EN 13.563 EN 13.563 EN 13.893 EN 1.081 EN 1.815 EN 12.524 EN 438-2 Sect. 25 EN 438-2 Sect. 12 EN 310 UNE-ENV 12.633 UNE-EN ISO 140-8	ppm Class Classification µ MQ KV W/(m*K) N/mm2 g/cm3 Rating Rating MPa MPa USRV(Rd) Classification according to CTE (Spain) ΔLw Greyscale degree	≤ 5 E1 Leak-tightness 0.73 (DS) 825 (anti-static) < 2 0.17 ≥ 40 ≥ 0.75 4 ⁽⁶⁾ ≥ 4 ≥ 70 (longitudinal) ≥ 600 (transversal) ≥ 7000 (longitudinal) ≥ 6000 (transversal) 3 15 Class 1 17 ≥ 2 ⁽⁶⁾

[[]AL Except Wengue, Walnut, Teak, Maple, Sandy Oak, Smoked Grey Oak, Olivier Ash, Natural Zebrano, Reconstructed Zebrano, Caramel Bamboo, Golden Ayous woods, which are classified IC1 and Use Class 31.

⁽B) Except for Walnut, Teak, Wengue, Smoked Grey Oak and Sapeli woods, which are rating 3.

 $^{^{\}text{\tiny{(C)}}}$ Except Maple wood, which is rated <2.

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