



*Chapel
Parket
wooden
floors
with
a
history*





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The inception of the company

behind the Original Chapel Parket

At the very beginning, the company traded in timber on a small scale. This trade grew steadily, making the company a leader - by Dutch standards - in the timber industry. Timber was imported from all corners of Europe and until the end of the 1960s it was transported by ships to Schijndel, mainly from Russia.

At the end of the 1960s the company expanded its activities. In addition to round timber trade, it began to focus more and more on processing the purchased timber into end-products for the consumer market. It invested in woodworking machinery, climate chambers and storage facilities, as well as in a pallet factory. Up until the beginning of the 1990s, the combination of production and trade activities was successful.

However, the recession during those years coupled with very high interest rates and stiffer competition forced the company to make a drastic change in its strategy.

Trading was abandoned and in 1986 Houtindustrie Schijndel was established. With the zeal of a new owner-director, the company focuses on wood processing outsourced by third parties. The focus is mainly on drying, sawing, planing, varnishing and storing wood supplied by third parties.

The decision to specialise in outsourced production turned out to be correct and made it possible to invest innovatively in woodworking machines, drying chambers, paint-spraying installations and a unique tool-grinding shop.

At the end of the 1990s, countries that supplied raw materials began to expand their business activities. They no longer concentrated only on wood trade, but also began to undertake production, mostly oriented to simple mass production.

To stand up to the new competition, Houtindustrie Schijndel continued to invest in new production means. The company managed to specialise in treating all types of profiles and wood types by investing in a unique 5-axis CNC-driven grinding centre that comprises the base for top quality. We have the techniques for achieving all types of cutting angles in various types of steel. This enables us to carry out the most diverse profiling, thus staying ahead of our competitors and even expanding our business further.

The far-reaching specialisation in 2000 was also the foundation for starting new trade activities. Years of investments, especially in the tool-grinding shop and in modern planing machines, has qualified HIS as an unrivalled producer of planing quality.

Together with the rest of its production means, the company is in a position to fully produce its own flooring. This aspect is the base for the unique Original Chapel Parket.



Chapel Parket flooring with its own history.

Rivers meander under the influence of gravity and the type of river bed in which they flow. Trees grow in the direction of the sun, each one in its own way.

Natural differences, chance, the obvious unpredictability and what seems like imperfection give the perceptive observer the impression of 'real' nature and its warm and soothing feel. All this does not come from cold calculations nor from perfect right angles drawn by a designer.

The history of Chapel Parket is like the history of nature. The history of how the wind, rain, coldness and heat, the effects of various animals and other natural phenomena together give wood its individual, special and unique character.

The wooden floors of Chapel Parket reflect this rich kingdom that was created by history encompassing many centuries. This is why these floors are solid and easy to lay.

Old houses tell their own stories: cracks in the walls, squeaky doors and many little things that give a house its unique and special character. Chapel Parket is wood flooring that also has a rich history. These floors are created from the combination of casual superficial impairment during the ageing process and by the change of colour. All this creates an uneven and yet natural colour - just as we find in age-old wood. This is completed by handcraft, an essential part of Chapel Parket.

This is only part of the flooring process, which Chapel Parket uses to create the irregularities and colours that are so characteristic for Chapel. As Chapel Parket is being produced per individual order a not aged version is also available.

FLOOR	Antico Casette Versailles
TREATED	17th century natural
SIZE	81 x 81 cm



Sustainable Wooden Floors

Infinitely versatile, strong and durable...

A wooden floor is suited for all interiors and for every taste. From a very cool, modern design to a cozier or classical choice: a lovely wood floor always fits in and gives the room character. In addition, wood is infinitely versatile, strong, durable and easy to treat. A beautiful wood floor is an investment for life, provided you investigate its features and history in advance.

Different types of wood can have considerable different characteristics. The characteristics are affected by the soil, climate, the growth and structure of the tree that produces the wood. If you want to lay down wood flooring, it is important to take these characteristics into account. Don't just look at what you like, but also inquire into the strength, labour-intensiveness and durability of the material. Wood can be divided into hard and soft wood. In general, we can state that hard wood comes from leaf trees and soft wood comes from pine trees.

RESPONSIBLE WOOD USE

Wood is an easy product to work with and it can be used for many applications. It can be re-used easily and it is biodegradable. To make an environment-friendly decision, it is important to find out where the wood comes from.

Forest management of production forests can be done in a responsible and sustainable way allowing local flora and fauna to remain intact.

Does it come from a sustainably managed forest or not? Production forests are managed by people. Wood that comes from trees grown in a production forest is more environment-friendly than wood that comes from virgin rain forests. Forest management of production forests is responsible and sustainable, allowing the local flora and fauna to remain intact. Sustainable forest management means selective felling; only trees that can actually be used are felled. A new tree is planted or seedlings get a chance to take root instead of the felled tree. When this is done properly, the forest's riches are maintained. HIS is against illegal felling of trees and supports a global approach to the problem and legal import bans at a European level. HIS uses wood that originates from demonstrable sustainably managed forests in Europe.

Houtindustrie Schijndel is FSC and PEFC Certified



SUSTAINABILITY IS THE CORE GOAL AT HIS.

Since the establishment of the company, wood residue release during production have always been converted in an environment-friendly process into heat for the drying and varnishing processes and for heating the building. Fossil fuel is never used.

In 1997 the Bio Power Station became the first combined heat and power station in the Netherlands in which, in addition to heating, Green Current is generated for around 3500 households.





Chapel wooden floors a real natural product.

SOURCE

By the time a tree reaches the production process, it has already come a long way. From gusts of wind and pouring rains to ice cold winters and summer heat. As a tree, it has left an entire lifetime behind. Free in nature it has had the chance to develop character. That is why the different parts of a floor have no resemblance to each other. The examples that you see are only an indication of what you can ultimately expect to have delivered to you. Chapel Parket adds another dimension to this so that the rough wood is transformed into a stable plank. A plank that will come alive once more.

TREATMENT

Chapel Parket planks have a special aged radiance. A new floor does not radiate coldness, but has its own style. The ageing process, a special patented production technique, causes intended damage to the wood. Afterwards the tongues and grooves in the plank are scraped by hand. This way the planks fit smoothly into each other.

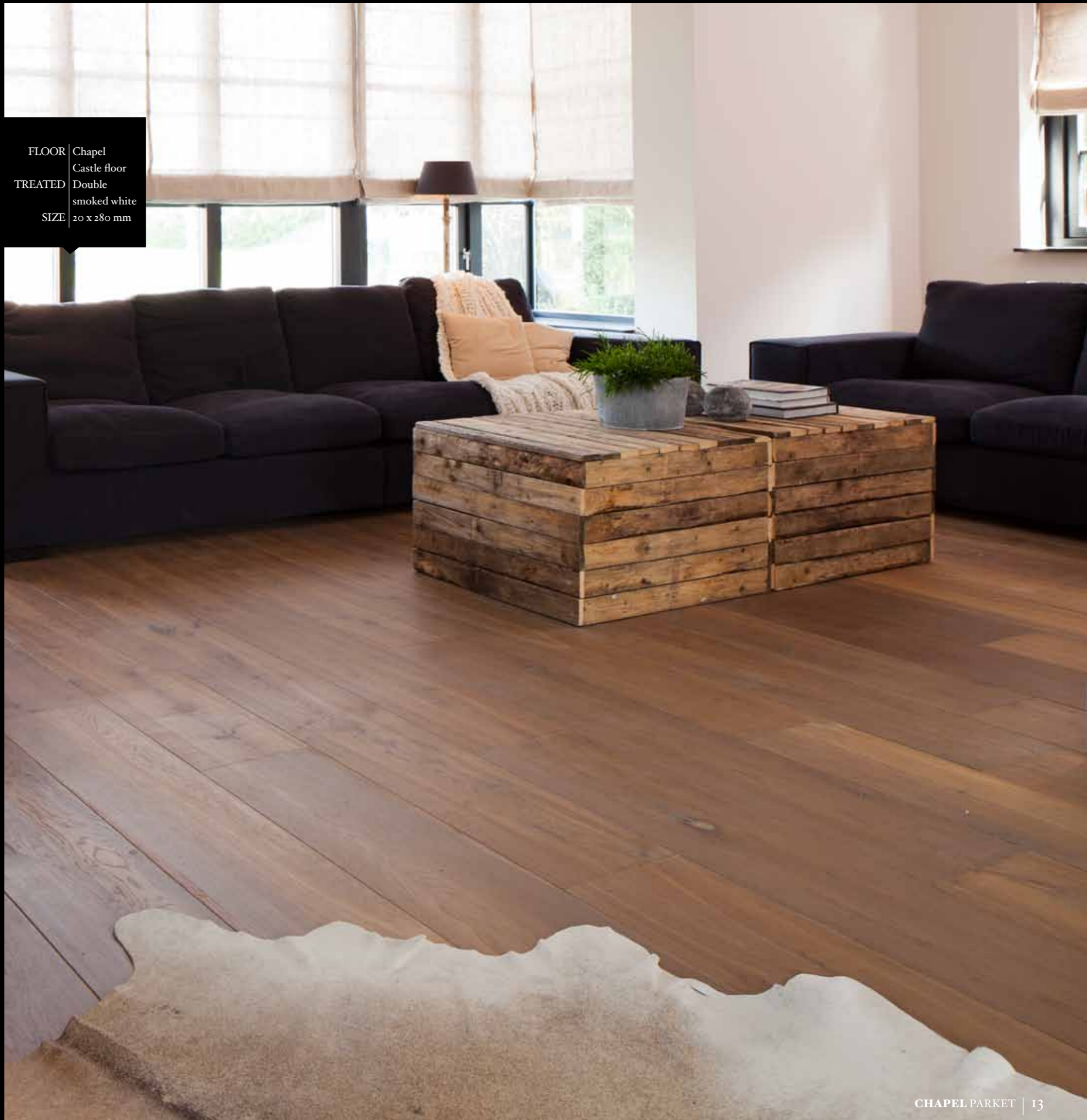
FINISH

The beautiful colour is achieved by allowing a natural colouring process, by using tannic acid or by colour impregnation. During the first 3-6 months the tint is approximately 30% lighter in smoked or tanned floors.

*The details that you see are not details.
The details that you see is the product.*

A hard wax oil provides the finishing touch. The oil penetrates deep into the wood and protects it against external conditions. It also gives an extra gleam to the aged look. Finally the plank is polished with various brush applications. After around 30 days the top layer is resistant to normal household use, moisture and even lactic acid.





FLOOR | Chapel
Castle floor
TREATED | Double
smoked white
SIZE | 20 x 280 mm

Meeting everyone's taste

Choose from 24 different processes



02 | Natural



03 | Natural White



04 | Natural Brown



14 | Café Black



15 | Café Mix



16 | Antique



05 | 17th Century Smoked



06 | 17th Century Smoked White



07 | 17th Century Black



17 | Calco White



18 | Danish Blue



19 | Red Lye



08 | 17th Century Red



09 | Double Smoked



10 | Double Smoked White



20 | Red Lye White



21 | Red Lye Black



22 | Red Lye Grey



11 | Double Smoked Black



12 | Gothic



13 | Café



23 | Grey Lye



24 | Grey Lye Mix

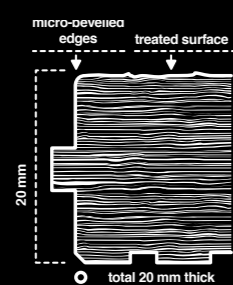


25 | Black

Original Chapel Parket

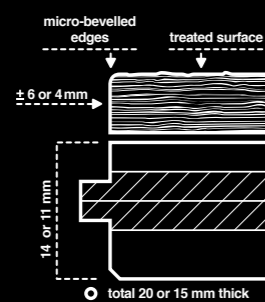
The planks with an aged look that give any interior an extra dimension. The floor emphasises the unique character of a living room. As Chapel Parket is being produced per individual order a not aged version is also available.

Chapel parquets are available in various types or models:



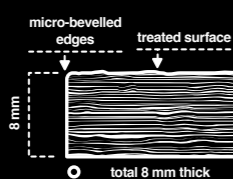
Castle floors

These are solid, aged oak floor planks with micro-bevelled edges.



In-Between floors,

These are engineered aged oak floor planks with micro-bevelled edges.



Colonial floors

These are aged oak tapis floor planks with micro-bevelled edges.

Chapel Parket is available in a wide variety of color shades, aged or not aged.



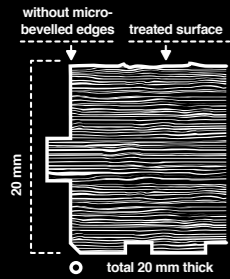
FLOOR	Castle floor Hungarian point
TREATED	Double smoked natural
SIZE	20 x 160 mm



Chapel Antico

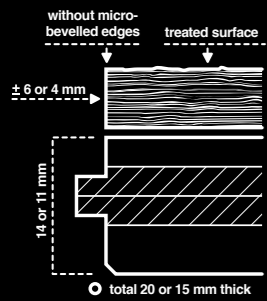
An antique interior goes back in time with an Antico floor. The planks don't have a bevelled edge (what is known as a U-joint), which means that they can be joined almost seamlessly. The floor looks like a whole unit, nearly without any lines.

Chapel parquets are available in various types or models:



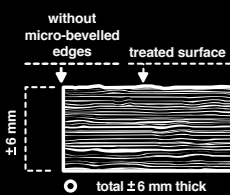
Antico Castle Floors

These are solid, aged flooring planks without micro-bevelled edges.



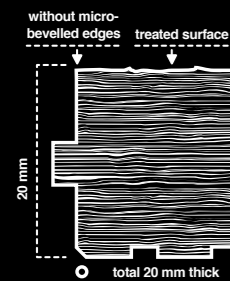
Antico In-Between

These are engineered aged oak flooring planks without micro-bevelled edges.



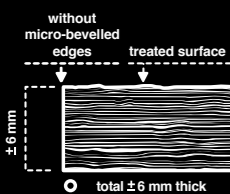
Antico Colonial floors

These are aged, tapis floors without micro-bevelled edges.



Antico Cassette floors

These are solid, aged oak cassette floors without micro-bevelled edges (icon for KrUIS Cassette, Empire Variance, Etoile, Albert, Versailles, Renaissance, Chantilly, Castel and Chateau)



Antico tapis herringbone

These are aged oak tapis flooring planks without micro-bevelled edges.



Chateau
(81 x 81 cm)



Albert
(81 x 81 cm)



Versailles
(81 x 81 cm)



Empire
(66 x 66 cm)



Etoile
(66 x 66 cm)



Renaissance
(81 x 81 cm)



KrUIS Cassette
(57 x 57 cm)



Castel
(81 x 81 cm)



Chantilly
(84 x 84 cm)



Variance
(66 x 66 cm)



Hungarian point
(20 x 140 cm)



Herringbone
(20 x 140 cm)

FLOOR Castle herringbone floor
TREATED 17th century smoked
SIZE 20 x 140 mm

Chapel Parquet Antico is available in a wide variety of color shades, aged or not aged.



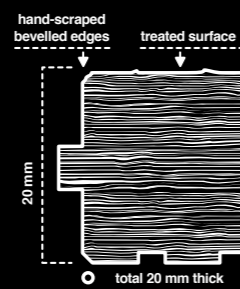
FLOOR | Chapel
castle floor
TREATED | 17th Century
White
SIZE | 20 x 280 mm



Chapel Cathedral

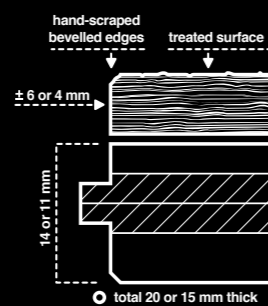
Cathedral floors take the ageing feature of Chapel parquets one step further. The effect of flaming colours on the damaged spots catch your attention. As a result of the hand-scraped edges, the planks obtain an antique look.

Chapel parquets are available in various types or models:



Cathedral Castel floors

These are scraped, massive oak floor planks with hand-scraped bevelled edges.



Cathedral In-Between

These are engineered oak flooring planks with hand-scraped bevelled edges.

Chapel Parket is available in a very wide variety of colour shades.



FLOOR	In-Between
TREATED	Brute weathered natural
SIZE	20x245mm

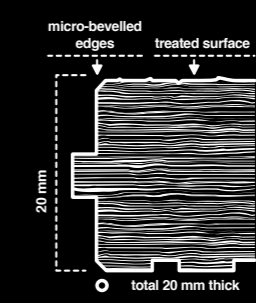
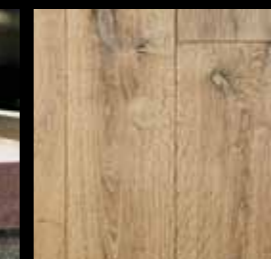




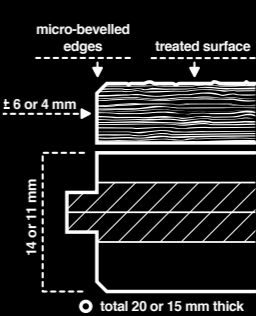
Chapel Sawn surface

A Sawn surface floor has a rough look. The rough stripes on the plank are made with a special band saw. This gives a living room a more lively radiance.

Chapel parquets are available in various types or models:



Sawn surface Castle floors
These are rough sawn, solid oak floors with micro-bevelled edges.



Sawn surface In-Between
These are rough sawn, engineered oak planks with micro-bevelled edges.

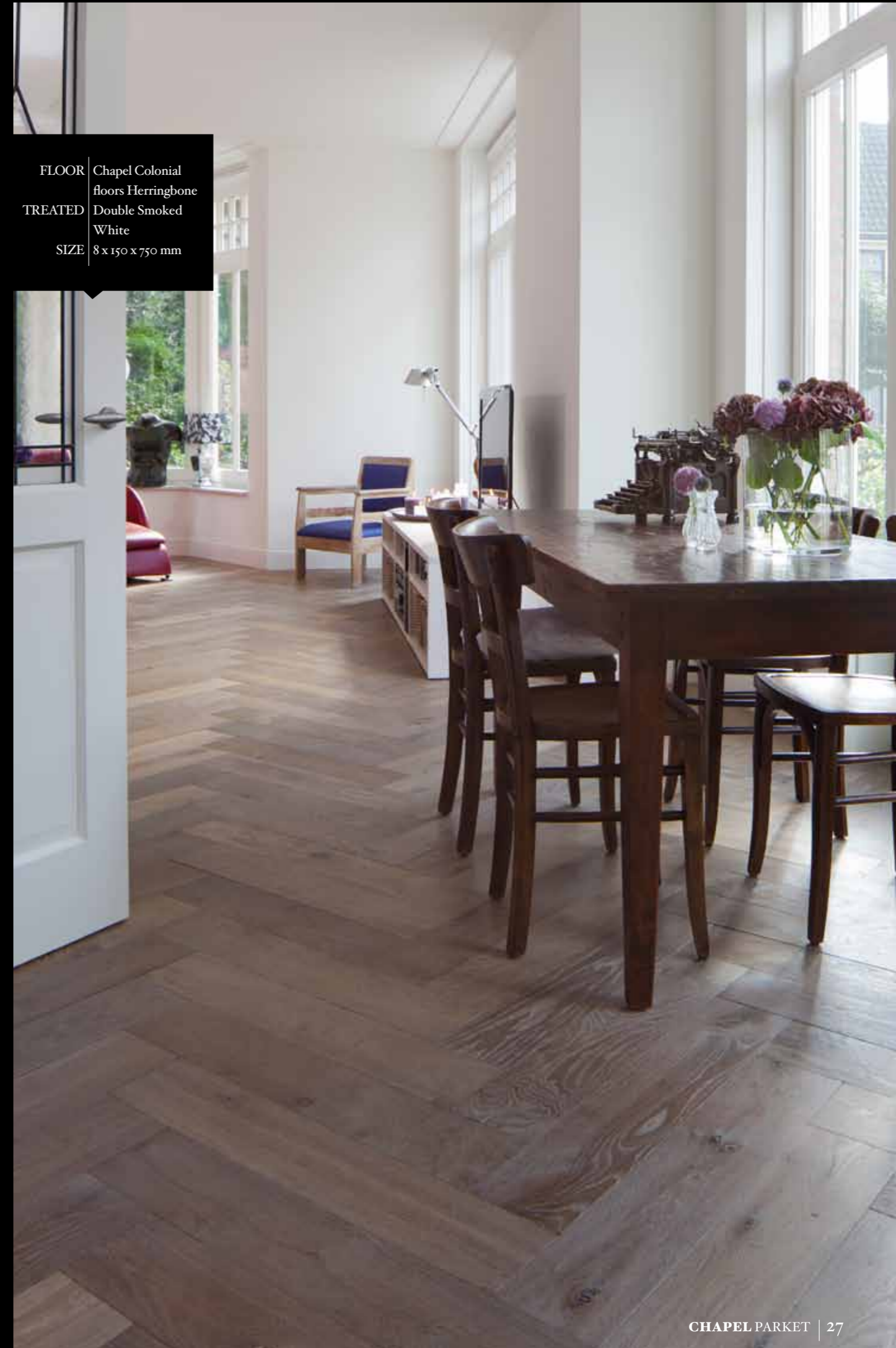
Chapel Sawn surface is available in a very wide variety of color shades.



FLOOR In-Between
TREATED Weathered naturel
SIZE 20 x 185 mm



FLOOR Chapel Colonial
floors Herringbone
TREATED Double Smoked
White
SIZE 8 x 150 x 750 mm



FLOOR Chapel Colonial
floors Herringbone
TREATED Double Smoked
White
SIZE 8 x 150 x 750 mm



FLOOR	Chapel Brute
	In Between
TREATED	Weathered
	Natural
SIZE	20 x 225 mm



Bleached red



Bleached black



Weathered red



Weathered natural



Bleached white



Bleached natural



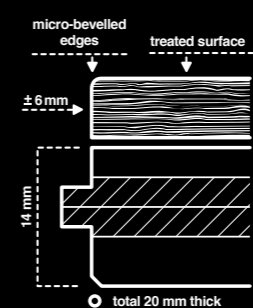
Weathered white



Deep black

Chapel Brute

Brute floors have a weathered look. The unique colour is achieved by intensive colour treatments. However, the special effect in these floors is the textural differences. The natural wood grain is clearly observable.



Chapel Brute In-Between

is the only one in this category. These are engineered aged oak floor planks with micro-bevelled edges.

These are available in eight different finishes.

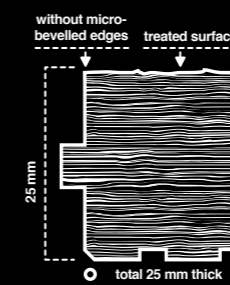




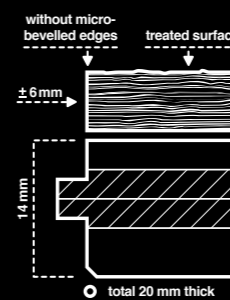
Chapel Parket Exclusive

The name says it all. A Chapel Parket Exclusive is the utmost in exclusivity. The super-wide 38-cm planks have a great effect. The length is between 3 and 5 metres. Particularly suited for an exhibition room; makes an unforgettable impression.

Chapel parquets are available in various types or models:



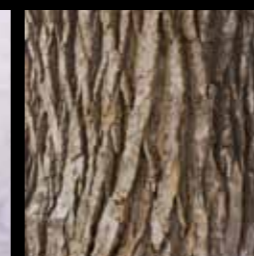
Exclusive Castle floors are very wide, solid aged oak flooring planks without micro-bevelled edges.



Exclusive In-Between are engineered aged oak flooring planks without micro-bevelled edges.

Chapel Parket Exclusive is available in ten different finished, aged or not aged.

FLOOR	Chapel Parket Exclusive
TREATED	Double smoked natural
SIZE	25 x 380 mm





FLOOR Chapel Antico
In Between
TREATED Double Smoked
White
SIZE 20 x 85 x 425 mm



FLOOR Chapel Antico
In Between
TREATED Double Smoked
White
SIZE 20 x 85 x 425 mm





FLOOR | Castle floor
 TREATED | Natural white
 SIZE | 20 x 200 mm

Applications of Wooden Floors

Wood... applicable in many ways

UNDERFLOOR HEATING

Applying underfloor heating as the 'main source of heat' beneath a layered wood floor is not a problem. Underfloor heating combined with massive wood flooring is not advised. The wood insulates and starts warping at high temperatures. The heat from the underfloor heating takes longer to heat your room. Ask your dealer for additional information about laying your wooden floor over underfloor heating without any problems.

KITCHENS AND MAINTENANCE

You can also have a wooden floor in the kitchen. Chapel Parquet floors are treated adequately enough to be installed in kitchens. Maintenance consists of mopping with the supplied mopping agent. Any wear and tear can easily be fixed locally.

DETERMINING THE SEQUENCE

Installing the kitchen unit depends on the model. If the kitchen unit has a socle, the socle needs to be installed before the wooden floor is installed. During installation, you have to install the unit at the correct 'working height', taking into account the total thickness of the floor. The thickness of the floor depends on the type you choose (total thickness can vary between 12 and 35 mm). After the wooden floor is laid, the kitchen socle can be mounted without adjustments. Installing the kitchen unit before the flooring has the advantage that your newly laid and finished floor will not get damaged. If you have a kitchen unit without a socle

(a unit that you can look underneath), it has to be placed on the floor (after the floor is laid). Make sure that no damage is done to the floor during installation of the kitchen unit.

APARTMENTS

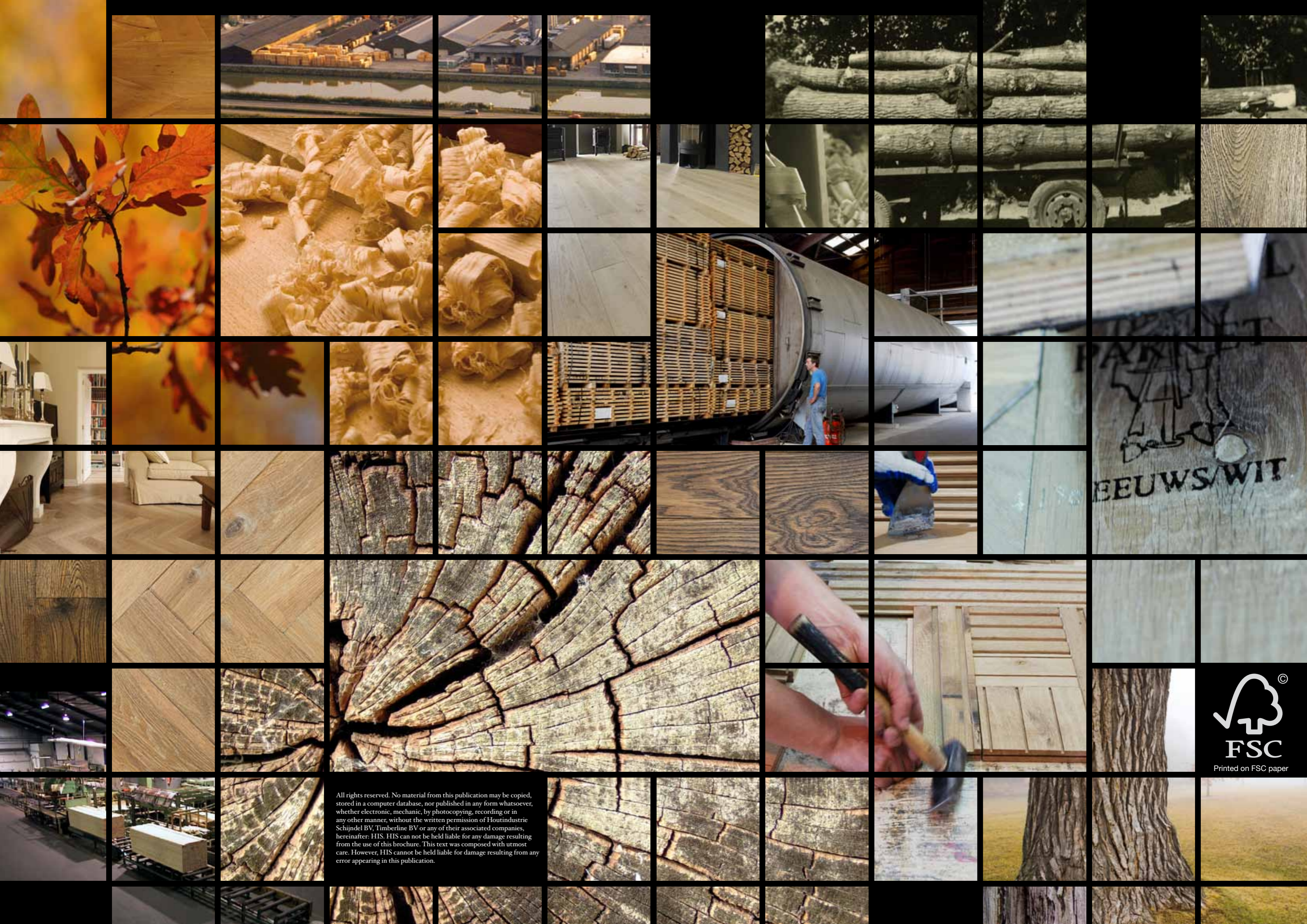
When installing wood flooring in an apartment you always have to taken into account the standard noise level set down by the House Owners Association or by the Housing Association. This is why wooden floors are always sprung in apartments. By using a sprung floor, the contact noise level is reduced to maximum 11 dB.

NEWLY-BUILT HOUSES

A common misconception is that there are problems related to construction moisture and installing wooden floors in newly-built houses and/or apartments. The important factor is that the finished floor should not contain too much moisture. In general, this is normally the case. If this is not the case, you would have to wait until the residue moisture has evaporated from the new floors. This process can be accelerated by using construction dryers. If the floor is still too damp because the floor surface was poured too close to the delivery date, you would be better off waiting a few weeks before installing wood flooring. In addition, it is important to finish all the work activities, such as installing the kitchen unit, tiling and plastering, before the floor is installed.

For more information please visit our website: www.chapelparquet.com





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