



PARKLAND

Engineered Wood Flooring

Maintenance

1. Regular Maintenance Dust Removal:

Since hardwood flooring has a hard, non-porous, finished surface, dust and household allergens can be easily removed. However, grit and dust left on the floor long term can be abrasive to the finish. Maintenance should include regular vacuuming with a canister vacuum and a soft brush attachment. The brush must be replaced periodically when the brush wears out. *NOTE: Do not use treated commercial dust-mop or Swiffer™-type products because they can contain petroleum-based solvents that can leave a chemical residue.*

2. Clean Up All Spills:

All spills must be cleaned up immediately to prevent damage to the floor. Spills can be cleaned up with a moistened, well-wrung-out soft cloth or sponge. Once the spill is removed, spray Bona Kemi Hardwood Floor cleaner on a clean, moist, towel to remove all remaining residue. **3. Regular Cleaning:** Follow the instructions on the bottle Bona Cleaner. The cleaner can be sprayed on the head of the Bona Mop System or directly to the floor in a fine mist. This mop system consists of a terry cloth boot that covers an applicator head. The terry boot must be moistened with water and well wrung out before applying the cleaner.

4. No Wet Mopping/Steam Cleaners:

Do not use string mops, sponge mops, or steam cleaners to clean floor.

5. Dent Prevention:

Wood flooring is susceptible to dents and scratches. Cloth glides must be applied to chair and furniture legs. Double-barrel coaster wheels should replace hard rubber or metal wheels. Kitchen appliances should be carefully moved on air sleds, well padded dolly's, or padded glides designed to protect hardwood flooring from damage. *High-heel shoes can damage a hardwood floor. It is important to keep the tips in good repair.*

6. High-Traffic Areas:

To minimize scuffing and scratching, some additional precautions can be taken. Place area rugs in high-traffic areas. Place walk-off mats both outside and inside exterior doors. Place mats at the kitchen sink and, if you prefer, in front of the stove as well. *NOTE: Do not use rugs with rubber backs. The rubber does not breathe and can make your floor slippery or damage the finish. Vinyl mesh pads, which are designed to keep rugs from moving, should be used. Do not lay jute-back or sisal-type rugs on the hardwood floor without a protective backer on the rugs to prevent damage to the finish.*

Characteristics of your Wood Floor

Expansion and Contraction: As a product of nature, wood reacts to changes in temperature and humidity. Small gaps between planks are a normal occurrence with changes in relative humidity. These gaps are seasonal and show up primarily in the winter when cold temperatures lower the relative humidity in the air. Hardwood flooring performs best at relative humidity rates between 30 and 50% and temperatures between 50° and 80°F. *NOTE: Leaving a building/structure unoccupied without climate control for extended periods of time can lead to damage to the floor from excessive humidity build-up or extremely dry conditions. Both scenarios can damage the floor, cabinets, and furniture.*

Ultraviolet Light & Color Changes in Floor:

Wood reacts photo chemically to UV rays from the sun and indoor lighting sources. In furniture, this effect is referred to as "patina." Solar UV film and, in some areas where heavy sunlight is experienced, solar screens can minimize the speed and degree of change but cannot stop it entirely.

Natural Visual Characteristics:

Our wood floors are created to showcase the natural beauty of wood. As such, the planks will contain natural mineral deposits/streaking and both closed and filled knots. Boards include an array of light and dark portions depending if the wood comes from the inner (heartwood) or outer (sapwood) section of the tree.