



URBANE LIVING

WOOD FLOORING CARE & MAINTENANCE

Maintaining a suitable environment

As it is a natural material, wood reacts to changes in ambient conditions. Maintaining this environment is the key to your parquet's long life and good condition.

An RAH (relative air humidity) of 45% to 60% represents an ideal environment for timber floors. In winter, artificial room heating tends to make the flooring shrink, which can lead to splitting. Use special humidifiers to prevent the air in the rooms becoming too dry. Hygrometers and thermometers should also be used to keep an eye on room conditions.

Room temperature should be kept at 15-30°

If using under floor heating, temperature of the wood floor must not exceed 27°

Tips to caring for your wood floor

Caring for a pre-finished parquet involves just a few simple rules:

- Use entrance mats to remove grit and dirt from shoes
- Use a broom or vacuum cleaner for daily cleaning, and stains should be removed with a damp cloth.
- Only ever use the recommended cleaners, NEVER ammonia-based products.
- Wear is an inevitable characteristic of a living material such as wood but, over time, it actually contributes to the floor's beauty by creating a 'lived in' feel. Accidental damage can be avoided by sticking felt pads onto the base of chair legs and any other furniture that is often moved around.
- Areas which are most frequently walked over, such as doorways and hallways, can be protected with rugs; flower and plant pots should be provided with suitable bases to prevent water spilling out of them.

Your floor is finished with a Beeswax Finish (This is not the same as Hard Waxoil Finish)

Beeswaxed wood floors provide a beautiful lustre to a wood floor. The wax gives a glossy finish bringing out the colours and texture in the timber. Waxed floors are typically applied as a top coat to protect the underlying coats of finish such as a varnished, lacquered or oiled floors.

Routine Cleaning

- Weekly dry mop the floor with a microfiber cloth or pad, vacuum clean with the brush attachment to remove dust and grit.
- Avoid excessive wet mopping with water as water can make the wax go cloudy.
- Wipe with a well wrung out damp mop or cloth using diluted PH Neutral Cleaner. Never use a wet mop or cloth, the cloth or mop should be slightly damp. Work on one area at a time, rinsing the mop or cloth regularly. It should always be well wrung out to avoid getting the wood too wet. A buffing machine fitted with a micro fibre cleaning pad is also suitable
- Frequency: From once a week on light-traffic floors to daily cleaning in high-traffic areas
- Suggested products – Always test small area first: Fiddes Floor Surface Cleaner, Bona Cleaner, Osmo Wash and Care, Treatex Cleaner, Berger Bio-Soap, A-Lungo, Detersoap.

Maintenance

- If required deep cleaning and removal of wax build-up on floors use L94 or suitable wax remover
- Re-apply wax with lint free cloth when using a solid wax or a sponge mop if using liquid wax. Wait for each coat to dry before applying additional layers. Solid wax requires less layers. When the floor has a cloudy or hazy finish the floor is ready to buff.
- Buff the floor by hand or for extra deep lustre with a mechanical buffing machine with a white buffing pad wrapped in a mutton cloth. It is possible to use a white pad on its own, however if the finish appears patchy or with streaks the mutton cloth will provide improved results
- Frequency every 6 – 12 months, more often in high traffic areas. additional coats will provide improved patina.



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Suggested products – always test a small area first:

- Wax removers – L94, Bona wax remover, Liberon Floor Cleaner
- Wax cleaner – Fiddes Floor Surface Cleaner, Bona Cleaner, Osmo Wash & Care, Treatex cleaner
- Wax finishes – Fiddes Floor Wax, Velux