



# Care & Maintenance

## Preparation Guide for Home Owners

- If climate controllers such as air conditioners or gas heater are to be used during the “in service period”, then these climate controllers should be in operation a minimum of four weeks prior to your timber being installed.
- The building should be constructed to at least lock-up stage, sealed with the roof on and all doors and windows in placed.
- All wet trades (such as rendering, plastering, concreting or tiling) should be finished prior to the delivery of flooring.
- If the building features glassed area’s that will allow direct sunlight onto the floor, ensure that measures are taken to block the sunlight such as window coverings or black plastic.
- Landscaping work should be completed prior to the installation of the timber flooring. This will minimize contaminants in the final coating.
- All preparation requirements are very specific and are directly related to the type of floor to be installed. If you are unsure, please discuss this aspect with your sales advisor or installer.

## Preventative Maintenance Tips

- Clean the floor at least once a week to prevent the buildup of grit & dirt on the surface. Clean more frequently in high traffic areas or as required.
- Have mats both inside & outside external doors to trap grit & remove moisture from shoes.
- Remove spills immediately and spot clean the area using the Bona cleaner & a soft cloth.
- Consider having rugs in high traffic areas. These can add to the look of a room and also reduce localised wear on the floor. Rugs should allow the floor to breathe.
- Install Timber Floor Guards on the base of furniture legs, particularly frequently moved items such as dining room chairs.

- Avoid creating indentations in the floor. Common causes include stiletto heels and pet claws. Shoe heels should be kept in good repair & pet claws trimmed.
- Never drag items across your floor. Sand or grit may scratch the coating or a sharp edge may gouge the timber.

## Living with Timber Floors

- All timber, as a natural product, is prone to some movement and this is to be expected in a hand crafted timber floor. During the life of a timber floor, it will to some extent exhibit movement such as contraction / shrinkage and or expansion. Extreme climatic variation may result in excessive movement that can ultimately end in failure. Therefore the following is recommended.
  1. Your timber floor should be protected from excessive heat sources such as direct sunlight, gas or wood fires.
  2. Take steps to reduce extreme variations in climatic conditions such as installing effective window treatments, air-conditioning, humidifiers and / or dehumidifiers.
  3. If climate controllers such as air conditioners are to be used, the timber should be acclimatised to that climate controlled environment.
  4. Homes that are uninhabited for prolonged periods are more prone to extreme climatic conditions, therefore, please ensure that the above steps are taken.
- Rugs are a fine asset for any timber floor, but can slow down the oxidation process or colour maturation of the floor under the rug; it is prudent to move the rug on a regular basis to graduate the colour differential that will appear around the edge of the rug. Rugs strategically placed in high traffic areas such as entries, will reduce premature wear.
- Sunlight and UV light, both direct and indirect, may change the colour of the timber and some coatings. Window tinting and light filters may help to reduce this effect.

## Cleaning

- Cleaning your floor is an essential part of prolonging the life of the finish. Remove all loose dirt, grit & dust before cleaning using a Bona Microfibre Mop or similar. Lightly mist a 1 – 2m<sup>2</sup> area of the floor. Clean the floor using a Bona Microfibre Mop, completing the area before moving onto the next.

- Steam cleaners are not generally recommended by most coating manufacturers to clean floors.
- If vacuums cleaners are used to clean floors then a specific vacuum head designed for timber floors must be used.

## What Not to Do

1. Never “wet mop” your floor. Too much water will cause your floor to swell, lifting the board edges and leaving the surface uneven.
  2. Do not use household cleaners or polishes on polyurethane floors. These materials may damage the finish and make over-coating difficult in the future.
- **Other maintenance requirements are very specific and are directly related to the type of finish applied to your floor. Please discuss this aspect with your sales advisor or site supervisor. For more timber flooring information please visit the Australian Timber Flooring Association at [www.atfa.com.au](http://www.atfa.com.au)**

## Caring for your timber floor

Timber floors vary in ease of maintenance depending on the type of coating used and the severity of use and always greatly benefit from regular care. In doing so, the life of the floor finish and floor are greatly enhanced. However at some stage the floor will need to be rejuvenated and this usually requires buffing back and re-coating. Some of the softer floor finishes can also benefit from application of metalised polish which provides an additional wear surface. It is important that maintenance aspects are passed on to customers as it assists in ensuring ongoing customer satisfaction.

## A Newly Finished Floor

Although a floor may be walked on after initial curing, some precautions are necessary with a newly finished floor until the coating system has fully hardened and this may take in the order of two weeks. Use of the floor before the full cure has been realised can result in increased tendency for scuffing and scratching. It is recommended that rugs are not laid until after the floor finish has fully hardened. Additionally rugs with rubber backings should never be used as these may tend to stain the applied coatings. While light furniture can be replaced and used during this period, it should be ensured that furniture protection felt pads are attached to the feet of tables and chairs etc and furniture such as chairs should be lifted. Similarly, it should also be ensured that heavy items such as fridges are moved carefully into position and at no time should they be dragged over either newly finished or fully cured floors. Consideration should also be given to chairs with castors as they can indent softer timbers and also cause premature wear of the coatings they are in contact with. Again these should not be used until the finish has hardened and barrel type castors are less likely to damage a floor than ball castors.



Timber floors are generally easy to maintain and greatly benefit from regular care.

## Ongoing Care and Maintenance

### *Ingress of Grit and Direct Sunlight*

There are some things that are enemies to timber floor finishes and one of these is sand or grit that can be brought into the house with footwear. These small particles act like sandpaper resulting in scratches in the floor. Mats placed both outside and inside external doors provide a simple and effective means of significantly reducing grit from entering the house. Similarly, in high wear areas, runners and rugs can be effective and can also add to the décor of the house. The kitchen floor generally experiences high wear and therefore a floor rug in this area can be particularly beneficial.



Floor mats at doorways provide a simple means to limit the amount of grit entering the home.

Another aspect that should be considered is the amount of direct sunlight that is reaching the floors. Direct intense sunlight can contribute to gapping and possible cupping of boards. It will also cause the colour of both boards and finish to change with time. Some floor finishes are more prone to darken with age and direct sunlight accelerates this process. Filtered sunlight through sheer curtains or blinds provides an effective means of slowing the colour change processes and is also effective in controlling gap size and possible cupping. In some instances it may be decided that window coverings will not be used, and if the sunlight has not been controlled by patio roofs or awnings then floors rugs can be used.

### *Maintenance Plan*

Establishing a regular cleaning program will greatly assist in keeping floors in pristine condition. There are many aspects that affect how often the floor requires cleaning and these include the degree of grit present (particularly from children and pets), type of exterior and interior matting used, the level of traffic, type of footwear and general conditions of the area outside the house. Spills should be mopped up when they occur and any leaks must be attended to immediately. Failure to attend to leaking pipe work can result in severe problems with a floor particularly when laid over sheet flooring or directly adhered to a slab. Scuff marks or stubborn stains may be removed with light rubbing using a wood floor cleaner. As some cleaners can attack certain types of coating, use where possible the cleaning regime specified by the coatings manufacturer – alternatively always test rub an isolated area of floor to verify compatibility of the cleaner used to the coating.

For regular cleaning of domestic floors an antistatic mop provides an effective means of collecting dust and grit. Continual walking on a dirty floor will quickly damage the finish. If a vacuum cleaner is used then the condition of the brushes should be regularly checked. If they have worn thin, contact of the metal head on the floor can result in scratching. Also, do not use hard head vacuum cleaners as they will invariably cause fine scratches on the floor. Steam mops are not recommended on polished floors as they can cause damage to certain types of coatings. They may also cause 'lipping' on floating floors.

On a monthly basis floors can also benefit from damp mopping. Providing the mop is only damp and the finish is in good condition, mopping carried out correctly will not affect either the finish or the timber. Damp mopping provides an effective deep clean and should be undertaken with a neutral pH wood floor cleaner or product recommended by the finish manufacturer. Harsh detergents or abrasive cleaners are to be avoided as are use of methylated spirits and vinegar as they can chemically attack some types of coatings e.g. waterborne polyurethanes and penetrating oils. After wetting the mop it should be wrung out until it is moist and the floor can be mopped in this condition. Using clean water, a final mopping with a mop wrung out till it is 'dry' may be used to further remove excess moisture on the boards. Periodically the protective pads on furniture legs should also be check to ensure that they are clean of grit or in need of replacement.



Antistatic mop and floor cleaning products.

## **Re-coating**

Timber floors are subject to different wear patterns and it is in areas of higher wear that there will initially be signs that the floor requires re-coating. It is important to ensure that excessive wear has not occurred if a total re-sand and re-finish is to be avoided. The finish should be inspected in the high wear areas and if a few drops of water bead on the surface then the finish is still intact and may require cleaning rather than re-coating. If however, after a few minutes the water begins to soak in and the timber colour darkens, then the finish is partially worn and re-coating should be undertaken. It is important that the details of the original coating system can be made available to the sander and finisher to ensure compatibility between coats.