



MAINTENANCE GUIDE

1. CLEANING

- Clean your floor regularly.
- Start by removing all dirt and dust with a soft broom or vacuum cleaner with the correct hard surface attachment- Never use a rotating brush, floor scrubber, jet mop, buffer or similar products.
- Then, clean with water and a neutral and appropriate cleaning agent. Do not use aggressive cleaning products, soap, abrasive cleaners or cleaning agents that contain wax or oil. We recommend using a well-rung wet mop or cloth.
- The use of residential steam mops on this product is allowed. Use at lowest power with a suitable soft pad, and do not hold a steam mop on one spot for an extended period of time (longer than 5 min). Refer to the steam mop's manufacturer instructions for proper usage.
- After washing, allow your floor time to dry.

2. STAINS

- Remove stains as soon as possible, using a well-wrung, slightly damp cloth. Worn-in stains are difficult to remove.
- For chocolate, grease, juice and wine stains, use lukewarm water and a non-abrasive cleaner.
- Nail polish, tar, markers, crayon, lipstick, ink and cigarette burns can be removed using nail polish remover or denatured alcohol.
- For candle wax and chewing gum, scrape carefully with a blunt plastic scraper.
- Pet stains (including urine, feces, and vomit from domestic cats or dogs) need to be cleaned within 24 hours.

3. PROTECTING

- Avoid bringing dirt, sand, grit and substances such as oil or asphalt indoors by placing non-rubber-backed carpets and doormats at all entrances.
- Do not use rubber-backed mats as long-term contact with the rubber backing can cause permanent stains.
- Do not allow cigarettes, matches or other very hot items to come into contact with the floor as this may cause permanent damage.
- Do not drag or slide heavy objects across the floor. When moving appliances or heavy furniture it is a good idea to lay down a plywood, or similar panel on your floor and 'walk' the item across it. This will protect your floor from scuffing, gouging and tears.
- Apply appropriate protection to the legs of furniture. Do not use colored floor protectors.
- Apply freely rotating, non-rubber wheels to chairs with casters and/or use protective matting.
- Please bear in mind that pets with sharp nails can leave deep scratches in the floor.

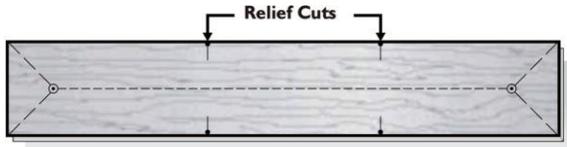
4. FLOORING REPAIR INSTRUCTIONS

If a plank is damaged in the middle of the floor, it does not require disassembling the whole floor. You can fix it by cutting the single damaged board out and replacing it with a new one.

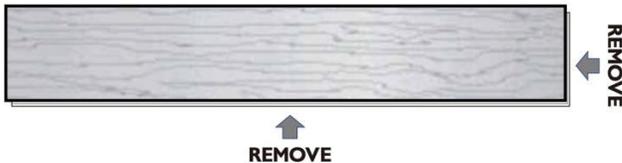
Things you'll need: Pencil, straightedge, plunge saw, cutting blade for soft surfaces, chisel, utility knife/blade, premium vinyl adhesive, weights (approximately 90lbs/40kg)

Instructions:

- Mark the damaged board at 1-1/2" (3.81cm) from each end and sides. Drill a 3/16" (4.76mm) hole at each point and at relief cut points (see drawing below).



- Set saw depth to board thickness. Cut along lines and remove center section. Make relief cuts using drilled holes as visible stop points.
- Carefully lift and pull center length cut first, then work into corners to remove end pieces last.
- Vacuum the area so it's free from debris and dust.
- Using a saw, prepare the replacement board by removing bottom groove on both the short and long sides (see drawing below).



- Apply a thin bead of glue to the edges of the remaining planks on the floor surrounding the plank being replaced.
- Hold the board at a 45-degree angle. Slip the tongue that is still present into the groove at end of the hole. Gently lower the board into place in the hole.
- Use a rubber mallet and a tapping block to tap the replacement plank into place.
- Be sure to not get any excess glue on the surface of the planks. If some glue does get on the surface, wipe it off and clean immediately following the glue manufacturer's instructions.
- Weigh the board down and allow the glue to dry for at least 48 hours.

