

◆ Maintenance ◆

1. CLEANING

- Clean your floor regularly.
- Start by removing all dirt and dust with a soft broom or a vacuum cleaner with the correct hard surface attachment - never a rotating brush, floor scrubbers, buffers 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 a cloth.
- The use of residential steam mops and jet 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 minutes). Refer to the mop's manufacturer instructions for proper usage.
- After washing allow your floor the time to dry.

2. STAINS

- Remove stains as soon as possible, with 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-lasting contact with the rubber can cause permanent stains.
- Do not allow cigarettes, matches or other very hot items to get in 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 always wise to lay a plywood panel, or similar, on your floor and "walk" the item across it. This protects your floor from scuffing, gouging and tears.
- Apply appropriate protection to the legs of the furniture. Do not use colored floor protectors.
- Apply freely rotating, non-rubber wheels to chairs with castors and/or use protective matting.
- Please bear in mind that pets with sharp nails can leave deep scratches on the floor.

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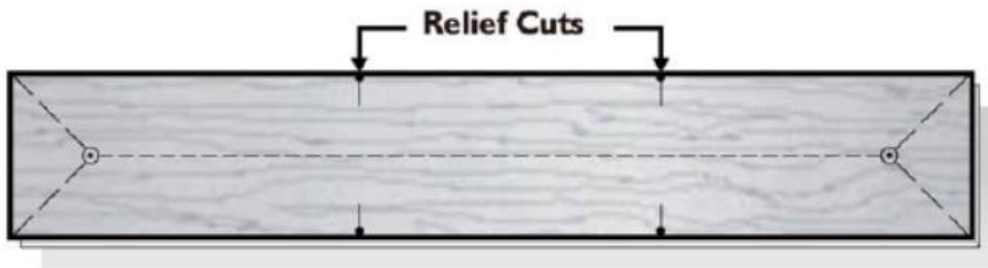
4. FLOORING REPAIR INSTRUCTIONS

A damaged board in the middle of the floor doesn't require disassembling the whole floor. You can fix it by cutting that single damaged board out and replacing it with a new one.

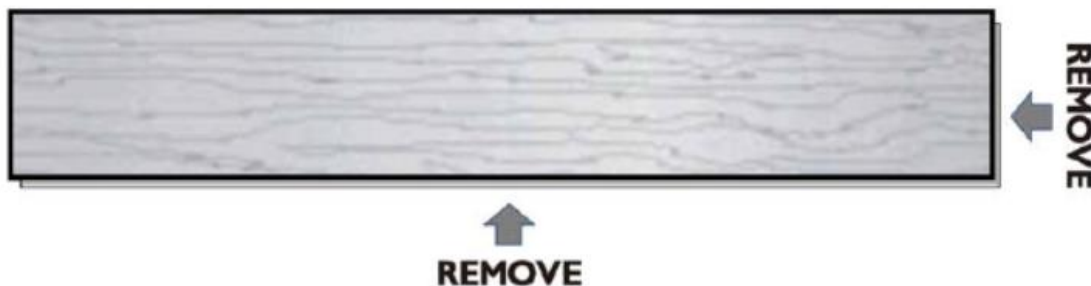
Things you'll need: pencil, straightedge, plunge saw, cutting blade for soft surfaces, chisel, utility blade/concave knife, premium vinyl adhesive, weights (approximately 90lbs / 40kg).

Instructions:

1. Mark damaged board 1-1/2" / 3.81cm from ends and sides. Drill 3/16" / 4.76mm holes in corners and at relief cuts.



2. Using a concave knife / a utility blade knife / a saw (set saw depth to board thickness) cut along lines and remove center section. Make relief cuts using drilled holes as visible stop.
3. Carefully lift and pull center length cut first, then work into corners to remove end pieces last.
4. Vacuum the area from any debris and dust.
5. Using a concave knife / a utility blade knife / a saw, prepare replacement board by removing bottom of groove on both the short and long sides (see drawing below).



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