

Regular maintenance of your engineered hardwood floors should encompass not only sweeping but also vacuuming and dust mopping.

Vacuuming is highly recommended on wood floors to eliminate solid particles like sand grits, which have the potential to scratch and damage the wood. It's essential to utilize a well-maintained vacuum that is specifically designed for hardwood floors. Such vacuums typically feature a soft-brush attachment on their head. Please review the packaging and features of your vacuum to ensure its compatibility with your floors.

Dry mopping is advisable since hardwood flooring is not waterproof. Using a wet mop on hardwood floors is strongly discouraged, as excess water can cause harm and premature wear, consequently voiding your warranty. Instead, if mopping is necessary, opt for a dry mop, which is essentially a slightly damp mop (typically sprayed lightly to dampen it). You can enhance your cleaning routine by incorporating a non-wax floor cleaner into your spray solution. We recommend using the Bona® Hardwood Floor Cleaner and applying it to a five square foot section of your floor at a time. Avoid pouring liquid cleaner directly onto the floor. Instead, gently wipe the surface of the floor area with a mop, without scrubbing.

It's important to steer clear of harsh chemicals like ammonia, vinegar, or other abrasive cleaners on your hardwood floors, as they can accelerate the wearing out of the finishing coat. Ammonia may even cause discoloration, while vinegar can etch the surface and leave a dull appearance. Avoid using oil-based soap, as it tends to leave behind a sticky residue that attracts dirt. Similarly, refrain from using silicone or wax products, as well as pre-treated dust mops containing silicone, wax, or other solutions, as these can damage your wood floor finish.

Your hardwood floors do not require the use of wax or polish for maintenance.

When placing rugs or mats on your floors, ensure they are positioned at all entrances where your floors are accessible. Before laying down a rug or mat, thoroughly clean the area to remove any dirt and grit. Rugs and mats should be placed on a clean surface, and it's recommended to shake them out and wash them regularly. When moving heavy furniture, such as fridges or pianos, place a thick rug underneath your path to minimize floor damage. Additionally, use felt protectors under furniture that remains stationary on your hardwood floors.

To preserve your hardwood floors from sun and light exposure, be aware that wood is sensitive to light and may lighten or darken over time when exposed to certain types of light. While your floors have a manufacturer-grade UV finish to delay this process, discoloration cannot be entirely prevented. To safeguard your floors from the sun and intense light exposure within your home, it's advisable to take measures such as placing rugs near windows or keeping curtains closed when feasible. Additionally, installing awnings or window films can assist in mitigating this issue.

Maintaining optimal humidity levels is crucial for the care of hardwood floors, as they are naturally hygroscopic, meaning they absorb moisture from the air. As seasons change, there will be natural fluctuations in humidity levels, leading to expansion and contraction of the wood. Preventative care aims to minimize these fluctuations to an acceptable level.

During non-heating seasons, such as late spring and early fall, when heating systems are typically turned off, it is strongly recommended to use a dehumidifier to control high humidity levels. Excessive humidity can cause expansion in wood floors.

Conversely, during heating seasons, which typically span late fall, winter, and early spring when central heating systems are in operation, it is advisable to use a central humidifier to combat the shrinkage that occurs under low humidity conditions.

Ideal environmental conditions for hardwood floors at all times include:

Average temperature:

20°C (68°F) to 22°C (72°F)

Average relative humidity:

40% – 50%