



Care and Maintenance of Wood Floors Ciranova Hardwax Oil, Hardwax Oil Magic, Titan, and UN1CO Finishes

Wood floors allow the warmth and beauty of nature to be part of your interior environment. With proper care and maintenance, your floor will continue to radiate beauty for generations. Wood flooring will perform best when the interior environment is controlled to stay within a relative humidity range of 30% to 55% and a temperature range of 60° to 80° Fahrenheit. Unless previously arranged otherwise, with different negotiated circumstances, this humidity and temperature range should be maintained.

Below are a few guidelines to help you care for your floor.

Abrasives

Floor wear refers to the protective finish and not to the wood itself. BoardHouse Swedish finishes, waterborne finishes, and oil-modified polyurethane finishes are carefully applied in multiple coats to create one of the most beautiful but durable wood finishes in the industry. Even so, our finishes are still vulnerable to abrasives. Tracked-in sand, dirt, fine gravel, other grit, and also hard surfaces (chair and furniture legs, etc.) that rub against the floor will eventually wear down even the most resistant protective finish. The following tips will help you protect your floor against premature wear:

- Always use appropriate felt pads or other approved protectors under chair and furniture legs. Ensure that the pads are securely attached to a flat surface (may require removal of factory furniture glides), kept clean, and in good condition.
 - o Be sure that eating areas are clear of any crumbs. These can cause abrasive rubbing between the floor and the felt pads, which will lead to scratching.

- Dust mop and vacuum the floor regularly to remove above-discussed abrasives. Ensure vacuum has urethane wheels/casters. Grit and grime tend to build on hard plastic wheels causing the soiled vacuum wheels to scratch the finish.
- Place indoor and outdoor walk-off mats at each entrance with exterior access to keep dirt, grit, and other abrasives as well as moisture from being tracked onto the floor.

Liquid and Moisture

Wood interacts naturally with humidity, expanding, as it grows more humid and contracting as it dries. The engineered structure of our wood floors allows the floorboards to resist some of the resulting movement. However, liquid spills or wide variations in atmospheric humidity can have a visible impact on the floor finish and structural integrity. To reduce the risks of finish stains and floorboard movement:

- Keep relative humidity levels of the interior environment between 30% to 55% and the temperature range between 60° to 80° Fahrenheit. Unless previously arranged otherwise, with different negotiated circumstances, this humidity and temperature range should be maintained.
- In summer, when the air is more humid, keep rooms well ventilated and use a dehumidifier if necessary. In winter when the air is drier and heating elements further dry out the air, use a humidifier.
- Promptly wipe up spills on the floor with a damp or well-rung cloth.
- Avoid indoor area rugs or pads with undersides made of rubber or any other material that prevents air from circulating properly beneath the rug.
- Use mats or area rugs near sinks and dishwashers to avoid excess moisture.
- Do not allow excess water or other liquids to stand on the floor at any time, including when cleaning. Excessive water will damage the wood floor.
- Ensure proper drainage of all downspouts and/or any ground moisture near the foundation of the building.

Pressure

Marks on the floor surface occur when the wood fibers are crushed. When this happens, most of the time the protective finish remains intact, simply molding to the shape of the indentation. Marking can be caused by heavy objects striking the floor or being moved across the floor, as well as by repeated rubbing or small impacts. To avoid marks on the floor:

- Protect the floor when moving heavy furniture such as a refrigerator. Use specially designed glides or slide the furniture on a new clean piece of upside-down carpet or Masonite sheathing.
- Support heavy furniture and appliances with wide weight bearing, non-staining glides or rubber casters.
- Check that high heel shoes are in good repair, a dangerous enemy for any type of floor covering. Stiletto heels or the exposed metal post of any high heel will exert between 2,000-8,000 lbs. per square inch and can even damage a cement floor!
- If you have larger pets, keep their claws well-trimmed.

Radiant Heating

- Radiant heating systems must always be equipped with an in-floor temperature sensor. These can be obtained and installed by your radiant heat professional. These temperature sensors are installed to set an 80° maximum limit to the thermostat. Hardwood floors will stress, dry out, and fracture due to thermal expansion.
- Do not use rugs with non-breathable rug pads. This will trap heat.
- Do not cover the floor with any non-breathable material (e.g.: Masonite) while the radiant heat is running.
- Radiant Heat thermostats must be gradually increased over a 48-hour time period. Increasing the temperature too quickly will shock and fracture the wood.
- A radiant heating professional should be contacted to discuss how to regulate and control the proper radiant heat temperatures

Other Considerations

- Please avoid using blue painters tape or other types of finishing tapes on your floor. The tapes may pull off the finish when removed and/or will leave behind a residue that will collect dirt. Ensure to tape flooring protection to itself and to the baseboard and not to the floor.
- The sun can have a lightening or darkening effect on wood flooring. Areas, where furniture and rugs block the sun, will be a different shade until the sun has the opportunity to reach those areas.
- If necessary, install UV protectant coatings and draperies over any windows and doors that allow direct sunlight on the wood flooring.
- Radiant Heat suggestions must be followed.

IMPORTANT: If Applying Final Oil Coat On-Site

BoardHouse floors finished with Hardwax Oils can be final coated in the field. An on-site final coat application is not required, and material will be delivered with all necessary coats of oil for the floor to perform accordingly, **BUT** if the floor is ordered with instructions “final coat applied on-site” then contractor will need to apply the final oil coat.

- Final oil coat the floor towards the very end of the project.
- Please reach out to your BoardHouse representative for instructions relating to applying the final coat of oil.
- If applying final hardwax oil coat on-site, DO NOT clean the floor with water or maintenance products for +/-10 days after application or the liquids could damage finish.
- Do not walk on a freshly oiled floor for 24-48 hours. Floor is fully cured after +/-10 days.

Ordinary Periodic Cleaning Method

We recommend to only sweep or vacuum the floor, (Miele vacuums are recommended) using a soft brush attachment, and **damp** mopping with the Ciranova Flooring Soap Concentrate CLEAR (SKU 630-006723) (with the proper dilution). The frequency of damp mop cleaning is dependent upon the amount of traffic a floor is exposed to. The Ciranova Soap Concentrate is made with 100% natural ingredients that preserves and enhance the natural beauty of your hardwax oil floor. Please be sure to only use the Ciranova Soap Natural on wood surfaces that are finished with Ciranova hardwax oil. The flooring soap is designed to clean and nourish the floor. If your floor is coated with white Ciranova oil, use Ciranova WHITE Flooring Soap (SKU 630-006724) which contains a pigment to refresh the color of the finish.

Ciranova Flooring Soap is available for purchase through BoardHouse. It is also available at www.ciranovastore.com.

For the damp cleaning, we recommend using a microfiber mop kit. It is best practice to keep microfiber pads specifically for dry/dust cleaning and pads specifically for damp cleaning.

The following is the proper method in which to periodically clean your floor:

1. Dilute the Ciranova Flooring Soap with two caps of soap for every gallon of warm water. This is about a half a cap per spray bottle.

- a. It is important to use warm water because the refreshing wax particles in the soap will not effectively dissolve and the cleaner won't work effectively.
 2. Vacuum and dust mop with microfiber cloth pad before to remove any loose dirt.
 3. Spray cleaning solution onto floor, making sure to mist not heavily coat.
 - a. Alternative is to use a mop bucket and immerse microfiber cleaning pad into bucket to coat with cleaner. Insure to thoroughly wring out the pad before attaching to your mop.
 4. Damp mop surface thoroughly with a microfiber pad. Don't soak the floor.
 5. Do not overly scrub the floor.
 6. When your pad becomes soiled, detach from the mop, rinse with water, thoroughly wring out the pad, reattach to mop, and continue cleaning with it. When the mop pad becomes excessively soiled, detach the pad from the mop and launder.
 7. Allow the floor to air dry. No rinsing required.
 8. Repeat as necessary for stubborn spots. If required, apply more liberally to local spots for treatment.
 9. Be sure and never soak the floor with water.
 10. Pigment from the oil finish may appear on the microfiber cloth after cleaning. This is normal.
- **Please do not use any Bona cleaner, paste wax, silicone-based polishes, ammonia, chlorine bleach, other oil soaps, or abrasive cleaners or scrubbers that may scratch or react with the floor finish.**
 - **Please do not allow water to stand on your floor for anytime, including while cleaning. Excessive water will damage your floor.**

Intensive Cleaning

Ciranova Intensive Cleaner is designed to thoroughly clean your Ciranova hardwax oil floor. It can also be used to remove spots and dirt that cannot be removed with Ciranova floor soap alone. It is necessary to apply Ciranova Maintenance Oil after using the Intensive cleaning. Please consult your flooring professional or BoardHouse directly to procure Intensive Cleaner and for further information about the application.

Recoating

Please do not wait until the finish is worn off and dirt and spills penetrate the wood. A professional should perform complete re-coating when the floor looks dry and is showing signs of wear. Never let a floor get down to the stain or the raw wood.

Most residences will require a re-coating of hardwax oil finish between 3–5 years and most commercial projects between 1-2 years. The time frame varies greatly based on abrasion, wear, climate and esthetics. In very dry climates it may be necessary to recoat your hardwax oil floor every 12 months to realize the protective benefits of the wood flooring finish.

**Please contact us at 310-400-5569 if you have further questions.
Thank you.**

Care and Maintenance of Wood Floors Ciranova Fortico, Ecofix, and Oculto Finishes

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Below are a few guidelines to help you care for your floor.

Abrasives

Floor wear refers to the protective finish and not to the wood itself. BoardHouse Hardwax Oils, waterborne finishes, and oil-modified polyurethane finishes are carefully applied in multiple coats to create one of the most beautiful but durable wood finishes in the industry. Even so, our finishes are still vulnerable to abrasives. Tracked-in sand, dirt, fine gravel, other grit, and also hard surfaces (chair and furniture legs, etc.) that rub against the floor will eventually wear down even the most resistant protective finish. The following tips will help you protect your floor against premature wear:

- Always use appropriate felt pads or other approved protectors under chair and furniture legs. Ensure that the pads are securely attached to a flat surface (may require removal of factory furniture glides), kept clean, and in good condition.
 - o Be sure that eating areas are clear of any crumbs. These can cause abrasive rubbing between the floor and the felt pads, which will lead to scratching.
- Dust mop and vacuum the floor regularly to remove above-discussed abrasives. Ensure vacuum has urethane wheels/casters. Grit and grime tend to build on hard plastic wheels causing the soiled vacuum wheels to scratch the finish.
- Place indoor and outdoor walk-off mats at each entrance with exterior access to keep dirt, grit, and other abrasives as well as moisture from being tracked onto the floor.

Liquid and Moisture

Wood interacts naturally with humidity, expanding, as it grows more humid and contracting as it dries. The engineered structure of our wood floors allows the floorboards to resist some of the resulting movement. However, liquid spills or wide variations in atmospheric humidity can have a visible impact on the floor finish and structural integrity. To reduce the risks of finish stains and floorboard movement:

- Keep relative humidity levels of the interior environment between 30% to 55% and the temperature range between 60° to 80° Fahrenheit. Unless previously arranged otherwise, with different negotiated circumstances, this humidity and temperature range should be maintained.
- In summer, when the air is more humid, keep rooms well ventilated and use a dehumidifier if necessary. In winter when the air is drier and heating elements further dry out the air, use a humidifier.
- Promptly wipe up spills on the floor with a damp or well-rung cloth.
- Avoid indoor area rugs or pads with undersides made of rubber or any other material that prevents air from circulating properly beneath the rug.
- Use mats or area rugs near sinks and dishwashers to avoid excess moisture.
- Do not allow excess water or other liquids to stand on the floor at any time, including when cleaning. Excessive water will damage the wood floor.
- Ensure proper drainage of all downspouts and/or any ground moisture near the foundation of the building.

Pressure

Marks on the floor surface occur when the wood fibers are crushed. When this happens, most of the time the protective finish remains intact, simply molding to the shape of the indentation. Marking can be caused by heavy objects striking the floor or being moved across the floor, as well as by repeated rubbing or small impacts. To avoid marks on the floor:

- Protect the floor when moving heavy furniture such as a refrigerator. Use specially designed glides or slide the furniture on a new clean piece of upside-down carpet or Masonite sheathing.
- Support heavy furniture and appliances with wide weight bearing, non-staining glides or rubber casters.
- Check that high heel shoes are in good repair, a dangerous enemy for any type of floor covering. Stiletto heels or the exposed metal post of any high heel will exert between 2,000-8,000 lbs. per square inch and can even damage a cement floor!
- If you have larger pets, keep their claws well-trimmed.

Radiant Heating

- Radiant heating systems must always be equipped with an in-floor temperature sensor. These can be obtained and installed by your radiant heat professional. These temperature sensors are installed to set an 80° maximum limit to the thermostat. Hardwood floors will stress, dry out, and fracture due to thermal expansion.
- Do not use rugs with non-breathable rug pads. This will trap heat.
- Do not cover the floor with any non-breathable material (e.g.: Masonite) while the radiant heat is running.
- Radiant Heat thermostats must be gradually increased over a 48-hour time period. Increasing the temperature too quickly will shock and fracture the wood.
- A radiant heating professional should be contacted to discuss how to regulate and control the proper radiant heat temperatures

Other Considerations

- Please avoid using blue painters tape or other types of finishing tapes on your floor. The tapes may pull off the finish when removed and/or will leave behind a residue that will collect dirt. Ensure to tape flooring protection to itself and to the baseboard and not to the floor.

- The sun can have a lightening or darkening effect on wood flooring. Areas, where furniture and rugs block the sun, will be a different shade until the sun has the opportunity to reach those areas.
- If necessary, install UV protectant coatings and draperies over any windows and doors that allow direct sunlight on the wood flooring.
- Radiant Heat suggestions must be followed.

Ordinary Periodic Cleaning Method

We recommend to only sweep or vacuum the floor, (Miele vacuums are recommended) using a soft brush attachment, and **damp** mopping with the Ciranova Hard Floor Fresh Concentrate (with the proper dilution). The frequency of damp mop cleaning is dependent upon the amount of traffic a floor is exposed to. The Ciranova Hard Floor Fresh Concentrate is a water-based cleaning product that preserves and enhance the natural beauty of your hard coating floor. Please be sure to only use the Ciranova Hard Floor Fresh on wood surfaces that are finished with Ciranova water-based finishes such as Fortico, Ecofix, and Oculito. The Hard Floor Fresh Concentrate is designed to clean and nourish the floor.

Ciranova Hard Floor Fresh is available for purchase through BoardHouse. It is also available via Ciranovastore.com.

For the damp cleaning, we recommend using a microfiber mop kit. It is best practice to keep microfiber pads specifically for dry/dust cleaning and pads specifically for damp cleaning.

The following is the proper method in which to periodically clean your floor:

1. Dilute the Ciranova Hard Floor Fresh Concentrate with 3 1/2 caps of cleaner for every gallon of warm water. This is about a half a cap per spray bottle.
2. Vacuum and dust mop with microfiber cloth pad before to remove any loose dirt.
3. Spray cleaning solution onto floor, making sure to mist not heavily coat.
 - a. Alternatively, use a mop bucket and immerse microfiber cleaning pad into bucket to coat with cleaner. Insure to thoroughly wring out the pad before attaching to your mop.
4. Damp mop surface thoroughly with a microfiber pad. Don't soak the floor.
5. Do not overly scrub the floor.

6. When your pad becomes soiled, detach from the mop, rinse with water, thoroughly wring out the pad, reattach to mop, and continue cleaning with it. When the mop pad becomes excessively soiled, detach the pad from the mop and launder.
 7. Allow the floor to air dry. No rinsing required.
 8. Repeat as necessary for stubborn spots. If required, apply more liberally to local spots for treatment.
 9. Be sure and never soak the floor with water.
- **Please do not use any Ciranova Flooring Soap for oiled floors, Bona cleaner, paste wax, silicone-based polishes, ammonia, chlorine bleach, other oil soaps, or abrasive cleaners or scrubbers that may scratch or react with the floor finish.**
 - **Please do not allow water to stand on your floor for anytime, including while cleaning. Excessive water will damage your floor.**

Intensive Cleaning

Ciranova Hard Floor Cleaner is a water-based cleaner for removing old layers of polish (Hard Floor Polish & Unicare XMatt) from varnished and lacquered floors. Hard floor cleaner can also be used as a degreaser to remove stubborn stains and stripes from lacquered floors. It is necessary to apply Ciranova Hard Floor Polish & Unicare X-Matt after using the Intensive cleaning. Please consult your flooring professional or BoardHouse directly to procure Hard Floor Cleaner and for further information about the application.

Recoating

Please do not wait until the finish is worn off and dirt and spills penetrate the wood. A professional should perform complete re-coating when the floor looks dry and is showing signs of wear. Never let a floor get down to the stain or the raw wood.

Most residences will require a re-coating of water based (varnished) finished floors between 5–7 years and most commercial projects between 2-3 years. The time frame varies greatly based on abrasion, wear and esthetics.

Please contact us at 310-400-5569 if you have further questions. Thank you.

Care and Maintenance for Wood Floors Glitsa Finish

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- Always use appropriate felt pads or other approved protectors under chair and furniture legs. Ensure that the pads are securely attached to a flat surface (may require removal of factory furniture glides), kept clean, and in good condition.
 - Be sure that eating areas are clear of any crumbs. These can cause abrasive rubbing between the floor and the felt pads, which will lead to scratching.
- Dust mop and vacuum the floor regularly to remove above-discussed abrasives. Ensure vacuum has urethane wheels/casters. Grit and grime tend to build on hard plastic wheels causing the soiled vacuum wheels to scratch the finish.
- Place indoor and outdoor walk-off mats at each entrance with exterior access to keep dirt, grit, and other abrasives as well as moisture from being tracked onto the floor.

Liquid and Moisture

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variations in atmospheric humidity can have a visible impact on the floor finish and structural integrity. To reduce the risks of finish stains and floorboard movement:

- Keep relative humidity levels of the interior environment between 30% to 55% and the temperature range between 60° to 80° Fahrenheit. Unless previously arranged otherwise, with different negotiated circumstances, this humidity and temperature range should be maintained.
- In summer, when the air is more humid, keep rooms well ventilated and use a dehumidifier if necessary. In winter when the air is drier and heating elements further dry out the air, use a humidifier.
- Promptly wipe up spills on the floor with a damp or well-rung cloth.
- Avoid indoor area rugs or pads with undersides made of rubber or any other material that prevents air from circulating properly beneath the rug.
- Use mats or area rugs near sinks and dishwashers to avoid excess moisture.
- Do not allow excess water or other liquids to stand on the floor at any time, including when cleaning. Excessive water will damage the wood floor.
- Ensure proper drainage of all downspouts and/or any ground moisture near the foundation of the building.

Pressure

Marks on the floor surface occur when the wood fibers are crushed. When this happens, most of the time the protective finish remains intact, simply molding to the shape of the indentation. Marking can be caused by heavy objects striking the floor or being moved across the floor, as well as by repeated rubbing or small impacts. To avoid marks on the floor:

- Protect the floor when moving heavy furniture such as a refrigerator. Use specially designed glides or slide the furniture on a new clean piece of upside-down carpet or Masonite sheathing.
- Support heavy furniture and appliances with wide weight bearing, non-staining glides or rubber casters.
- Check that high heel shoes are in good repair, a dangerous enemy for any type of floor covering. Stiletto heels or the exposed metal post of any high heel will exert between 2,000-8,000 lbs. per square inch and can even damage a cement floor!
- If you have larger pets, keep their claws well-trimmed.

Radiant Heating

- Radiant heating systems must always be equipped with an in-floor temperature sensor. These can be obtained and installed by your radiant heat professional. These temperature sensors are installed to set an 80° maximum limit to the thermostat. Hardwood floors will stress, dry out, and fracture due to thermal expansion.
- Do not use rugs with non-breathable rug pads. This will trap heat.
- Do not cover the floor with any non-breathable material (e.g.: Masonite) while the radiant heat is running.
- Radiant Heat thermostats must be gradually increased over a 48-hour time period. Increasing the temperature too quickly will shock and fracture the wood.
- A radiant heating professional should be contacted to discuss how to regulate and control the proper radiant heat temperatures

Other Considerations

- Please avoid using blue painters tape or other types of finishing tapes on your floor. The tapes may pull off the finish when removed and/or will leave behind a residue that will collect dirt. Ensure to tape flooring protection to itself and to the baseboard and not to the floor.
- The sun can have a lightening or darkening effect on wood flooring. Areas, where furniture and rugs block the sun, will be a different shade until the sun has the opportunity to reach those areas.
- If necessary, install UV protectant coatings and draperies over any windows and doors that allow direct sunlight on the wood flooring.
- Radiant Heat suggestions must be followed.

Ordinary Periodic Cleaning Method

We recommend to only sweep or vacuum the floor, (Miele vacuums are recommended) using a soft brush attachment, and **damp** mopping with the Glitsa Clean Concentrate (with the proper dilution). The frequency of damp mop cleaning is dependent upon the amount of traffic a floor is exposed to.

The Glitsa Clean Concentrate is available for purchase through BoardHouse. It is also available via Amazon.com.

For the damp cleaning, we recommend using a microfiber mop kit. It is best practice to keep microfiber pads specifically for dry/dust cleaning and pads specifically for damp cleaning.

1. Dilute the Glitsa Clean Concentrate with one cup of soap for every gallon of water. This is two ounces per quart if you are using a spray bottle.
 2. Vacuum and dust mop with microfiber cloth pad first to remove any loose dirt.
 3. Spray cleaning solution onto the floor, making sure to mist and not heavily coat.
 4. Damp mop surface thoroughly with a microfiber pad. Don't soak the floor.
 5. Do not overly scrub the floor.
 6. When your pad becomes soiled, detach from the mop, rinse with water, thoroughly wring out the pad, reattach to mop, and continue cleaning with it. When the mop pad becomes excessively soiled, detach the pad from the mop and launder.
 7. Allow the floor to air dry. No rinsing required.
 8. Repeat as necessary for stubborn spots. If required, apply more liberally to local spots for treatment.
 9. Be sure and never soak the floor with water.
- **Please do not use any oil soap, paste wax, silicone-based polishes, ammonia, chlorine bleach, or abrasive cleaners or scrubbers that may scratch or react with the floor finish.**
 - **Please do not allow water to stand on your floor for anytime, including while cleaning. Excessive water will damage your floor.**

Recoating

Please do not wait until the finish is worn off and dirt and spills penetrate the wood. A professional should perform complete re-coating when the floor looks dry and is showing signs of wear. Never let a floor get down to the stain or the raw wood.

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