



Timberwise

Quality wooden floors from Finland

MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS

LACQUERET FLOORS



MAINTENANCE OF LACQUERED SURFACES

Timberwise lacquered flooring is surface treated at the factory with an ultraviolet-solidified acrylate lacquer. The lacquer does not release health-threatening substances or formaldehyde into the air.

Caring for your Timberwise floor is easy. Follow these simple instructions, and your floor will always retain its splendour:

- Use doormats.
- Vacuum clean or swipe all sand or dust off the floor.
- Regularly wipe the floor with a damp mop. Add a small amount of neutral cleaning detergent to the water. Do not use alkaline cleaning agents!
- Always wipe off excessive water or other liquids from the floor.
- Use felt pads under furniture legs, and avoid using stiletto heels when walking on the floor.

To minimise moisture-induced expansion / shrinkage of the wood, room air relative humidity should remain between 40% and 60%, and the room temperature should be 18-24 °C. If conditions deviate substantially from the above, the manufacturer, seller or installer cannot accept liability for any swelling or embrittlement of the parquet's wood. Structural changes can be reduced by using an air humidifier during dry periods and with sufficient ventilation during wet periods.

- Remove all stains as quickly as possible.

Stain removal instructions:

- Synthetic cleaning detergents are the most efficient substances for removing stains created by fruits, berries, dairy products, juices, beverages, wine, coffee and urine.
- Mineral turpentine is used for removing stains such as grease, oil, shoe prints, shoe polish, tar, pitch and chocolate.
- Denaturised alcohol is used to remove stains caused by ballpoint pens, ink, lipstick and office chemicals.
- Cold water can be used to clean blood stains.

Re-sanding and re-lacquering of Timberwise plank parquets

If the lacquered surface has dimmed or worn out after years of use, Timberwise flooring can be sanded and surface treated again. It is recommended that this work is completed by a professional, so that the floor surface remains in good condition and as flawless as possible.

- An appropriate band sander should be used to remove the old lacquer. The coarseness of the sanding paper (or net) should be 50.
- The sanding is performed perpendicular to the floorboards. Corners and edges are sanded with a corner sander (sanding paper coarseness 50).
- During the sanding, it is also possible to perform repair puttying on any gaps and cracks. The putty can consist either of wood putty or of a mixture of lacquer primer and the wood dust created during sanding.
- A finishing sanding is performed after puttying. At this stage, the sandpaper coarseness must be 80-100.
- After the finishing sanding is done, the parquet surface should be cleaned thoroughly and all loose wood dust removed.
- Any common parquet lacquers can be used for re-lacquering.
- Use a steel trowel to spread out three layers of lacquer primer. On average, use 100-150g lacquer/m².
- If an intermediate sanding is required, a sandpaper/net coarseness of 120-160 should be used.
- All dust should be very carefully removed using a damp cloth. After this, two layers of surface lacquer should be spread out on the surface using a steel or mohair trowel or a lacquer roller and a brush. On average, 250-300g/m² of lacquer is used.
- After surface lacquering, the floor should be left to dry thoroughly.