

BAMBOO FLOOR CARE & MAINTENANCE

We DO NOT warrant floors that are not properly maintained.

Do Not:

- Do not use wax, oil, soap or any industrial strength cleaner on your bamboo floor
- Use only light cleaning products that are urethane and aluminum oxide friendly.
- Cleaners which are specifically formulated for hardwood and bamboo floors are available through your local home improvement store
- Do not use an excessive amount of water when cleaning your bamboo floor. Water and wood/grass (bamboo) are not naturally compatible - wet your mop/cloth sparingly. You may mop you bamboo floor with a very slightly damp mop but never "wet" mop.
- Do not walk on bamboo flooring with hard-soled or high-heeled shoes.

Do:

- Vacuum your bamboo floor frequently to eliminate the presence of solid particles (such as sand) which may damage and/or scratch your floor.
- Place protective felt underneath your furniture to protect your floor. Clean the felt regularly and replace it when necessary.
- When moving heavy furniture (fridge, piano, etc.), place a thick rug underneath furniture legs before moving.
- Keep your pets nails clipped to reduce scratching on the floor.
- Wipe up spills immediately with a lightly dampened cloth, then follow up with a recommended cleaning product.
- Maintain the appearance of your bamboo floor by using a "putty pen" to fill minor scratches on the finish.
- Avoid long periods of direct sunlight. Close blinds or drapes during peak sunlight hours
- If using area rugs, make sure to move them periodically, to ensure the UV rays don't unevenly fade or change the color of the bamboo flooring.
- Depending on the amount of traffic, varnish your bamboo floor every few years to help maintain its lustrous finish.
- Keep indoor temperature and humidity reasonably consistent.
- Clean as needed.

General Tips

Bamboo floors will be slightly affected by varying levels of humidity within your building. To make sure the floors are protected for as long as possible, it is necessary to keep the relative humidity levels between 40% - 55% and the indoor temperature between 65 degrees and 80 degrees Fahrenheit.

A Hygrometer, available at most electronic stores and online, can be used to provide relative humidity measurements. Wet/Humid seasons increase the indoor relative humidity. Heaters are not generally used during these months. Therefore, the floor may gain moisture and expand. Wood-burning stoves, gas and electric heating systems, and forced air heating systems are used often during winter months – creating dry conditions indoors.

Low indoor relative humidity causes the wood lose moisture and subsequently contract and change shape, cupping, resulting in gaps, misshapen boards, and permanent damage from cracking of the flooring surface, delaminating of the core.