

Parquet floor maintenance manual



Wooden parquets Narowood Dream are and remain representative flooring in every interior. To maintain your Narowood Dream wooden parquets always „as good as new“, please read the following maintenance manual.

Parquets and surface treatment

in case the investor agrees or requires repainting of the Narowood Dream parquets, it is prohibited to walk on the parquets earlier than the next day and we recommend full loading only after 8-14 days. I.e. in the first week use only dry cleaning and don't lay carpets. Supply the furniture and other heavy items of the home equipment with felt pads. Only after around 14 days, you can start with maintenance using mop, broom or vacuum cleaner. Light footprints and dirt are removed using lightly dampened and thoroughly wrought rag. The use of steel wool is prohibited, because it will damage the lacquer and moisture, dirt and dust could then get into the floor.

Lacquering protects the surface of the parquets against wear and tear using the protective layer of lacquer, so the wood thus couldn't take up any dirt and thus allows easy and economical maintenance. But this layer after some time suffers from wear depending on the loading. Dirt and dust particles under heels scratch the lacquer. Regular care and usage of protective products greatly reduces this preliminary wear.

Because parquet lacquering is done by hand, and not as for example with furniture in painting cabins, some small unevenness could happen. During planned and real use these phenomena disappear.

Narowood Dream and care

1. Preventive measures

Significant part of all dragged in dirt could be minimized using cleaning mats in front of the entrance and cleaning zones in entrance areas of the buildings. These cleaning zones must be incorporated into the common cleaning system.

2. Protection against expanding: prevention of response to moist

Treatment by **CC-preparation for joints impregnation** minimizes the danger of surface expansion because of moist and it is recommended especially for newly laid three layer wooden floors, flexible constructions (sport surfaces) and for the tree species, which very quickly react to changes in humidity. (e.g. beech), but it is not suitable for floors with bevelled edges or V-joint. Thoroughly remove dust and dirt from the whole area using vacuum cleaner or mop. Shake the **CC-preparation for joints impregnation** well before use, or even before that also heat to room temperature. Spread a thin layer of the preparation on dry floor using a smooth plastic or stainless steel spatula with rounded corners or using a spatula with light rubber lamella and work it well into both transverse and longitudinal joints and then spread over the whole area. Immediately get the spread material to you using the spatula (you will continue to work with the surplus material) and remove the residues from the area thoroughly using blotting rags or paper (e.g. from CC-paper rolls). Progress in sections, the work is best made in two persons, when the first one spreads the impregnation and removes it using a spatula and the second one immediately removes (wipes) residues from the area. After some drying evenly polish the whole area to get optically uniform appearance. In object areas use the one disc rotational machine CC-SRP, at home CC-Padmeister, always together with a soft rag, which doesn't loose fibres, under it. Take care to change the polishing rag in time, depending on the volume of preparation residues trapped. To get the application smooth

work in small sections (around 10 m²). After 3 – 4 hours, or after overnight drying at most, polish the whole area once again using a gentle white pad. Prevent using the area before it is completely dry. Wait with the treatment using polymerous dispersion according to the article 4 at least 6 months after the impregnation.

3. General cleaning

Use the **CC – Parquet care** preparation for regular removing of dirt. Dilute it 1 : 200 with lukewarm water. At first thoroughly wipe the floor using this dilution. Use well wrought rags or mops, so that no „puddles“ are forming on the floor. Grease stains, heel scratches and other firmly holding smuts remove using undiluted **CC – Parquet care** with the help of gentle white pad. In this case later clean the floor using damp (well wrought) rag until all residues of dirt and cleaning preparation are removed.

4. Treatment

Also the surface treatment (lacquering) on wooden floors is naturally abraded according to the level of loading. We thus recommend treating the floors regularly using the **CC- Shine for parquets** or **CC- Matt for parquets** preparation. These polymerous dispersions reduce the lacquer abrasion, make normal daily cleaning easier, revive old, worn surfaces and give the floors nice matt or silky shining appearance.

First thoroughly clean the floor using the CC – Care for parquets and water, as described in chapter 3 and let dry completely. For long time protection, spread the undiluted **CC – Shine for parquets** or **CC – Matt for parquets** in thin and even layer on the floor. Use the CC – Weasel with special cover or flat mop, which doesn't release fibres. The treatment cycle depends on the level of loading and you can take the following table as guideline:

- a) low loaded floors (e.g. in residential space, offices without public access, etc.) according to need every three months,
- b) middle loaded floors (e.g. in corridors, on stairs, in offices with public access) according to need around every 2-3 weeks, heavily loaded spaces also more frequently,
- c) strongly loaded floors (e.g. in restaurants, shops, department stores, schools and dance floors) every week, especially strongly loaded floors also more frequently.

5. Basic cleaning

Sweep or vacuum rough dirt. Spread the undiluted **CC-Basic cleaner for parquets and cork** using wide mop or using CC-Padmeister with white pad on the floor so as not to create „puddles“. After about 10 minutes remove the dissolved protective film using CC-Padmeister with white pad; for larger areas use the CC-SRP one disc rotational machine with white pad instead of CC-Padmeister. Immediately and thoroughly remove the dissolved dirt from the area using vacuum cleaner for water. It is possible to use blotting dry mops in exceptional cases. Than clean the area several times using a rag soaked in clean water and well wrought (neutralize), to remove all residues of the cleaning preparation.

Attention: Always clean the area in segments. Two persons should do the cleaning if possible, while the first person should remove the protective film and the second one immediately vacuums the dissolved dirt. Delicate surfaces (e.g. lacquered or natural furniture and doors) mustn't get in touch with the cleaning preparation. Cover and tape up the metal surfaces, transitional profiles etc. which are part of the area before the basic cleaning starts. Also check the area for groove in the lacquer or open joints before starting the basic cleaning. Longer time of activity onto paintings made by water based lacquers could lead to temporary milky stains. In here absolutely shorten the exposure time minimum and never leave the floor wet for longer time.

6. General remarks

Wood as a natural material should never be for longer time damp or wet, because it receives moisture and it could lead to changes of its shape (expansion) or to greying. This is especially true for the wood species which react very fast to the changes in humidity (e.g. beech). During cleaning it is thus necessary to bear in mind, that it should be done dry way

mop, broom, or vacuum cleaner), if possible, or only with damp mop or well wrought rag, so as not to make „puddles“ on the floor. Clean newly laid parquets during the first two weeks only by dry cleaning, i.e. sweep or vacuum. If possible, provide the furniture legs with felt pads and take great care when moving heavy pieces of furniture. Wooden floor same as all the wooden parts of the building reacts to the surrounding climate (especially to the relative humidity of air) by corresponding change. Change of the wood moisture content leads to shrinking (low moisture content) or expanding (high moisture content) which brings corresponding results (e.g. occurrence of cracks). To prevent these extraordinary changes, it is necessary to keep in mind that the air humidity in rooms with wooden floor has to be all the year between 55 and 65 % at 20°C. In case of necessity, the room has to be provided with ventilation, heating or humidifying device. These climate conditions doesn't have positive effect only on the wooden floor, but also to all wooden furniture, musical instruments, paintings and last but not least also to you personally.

If the use wears the surface of your floor, the surface has to be abraded and lacquered again. Surface treatment is an specialists work, where it is never possible to eliminate dust and unevenness in the surface. But this has no effect on the resistance of the floor.

Even if the required relative humidity of the air is kept, in some cases cracks could occur during the heating season. Don't assess this negatively, but take it as a proof that the wood used is natural.

Parquets and moisture content in the base layer

If the parquets deformed (forming gutters or getting concave) despite of keeping the correct relative humidity of the air, the cause is high moisture content of the base layer.

Thorough measurement of the base moisture content before starting laying the parquets hasn't proven any moisture and it suddenly appeared? The experience tell, that the most common cause is bad insulation of the house, broken water pipe, etc.