



**MAINTENANCE, CARE
AND CLEANING INSTRUCTIONS
FOR WOOD FLOORING OILED WITH
OSMO® OIL-WAX**



RESPECT FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

CHAIN OF CUSTODY

We are a company that takes our future and that of the planet very seriously. That is why we work towards guaranteeing reforestation and environmental care, safeguarding the future of the forests and their wood. **WE ADHERE TO THE CHAIN OF CUSTODY STANDARD** in line with EUTR regulations.

EUROPEAN REGULATIONS

Our wood is purchased under the permits required by the official competent agencies in each country of origin and adhering to Due Diligence System of AEIM (Spanish Timber Trade Federation's), thus complying with the European Union Timber Regulation (EUTR).

FSC CERTIFICATE

Our activity is subjected to regular evaluations, certifying our adherence to the Forest Stewardship Council's chain of custody system. Licence Code: *FSC-C015217*.



1 WOOD PROPERTIES

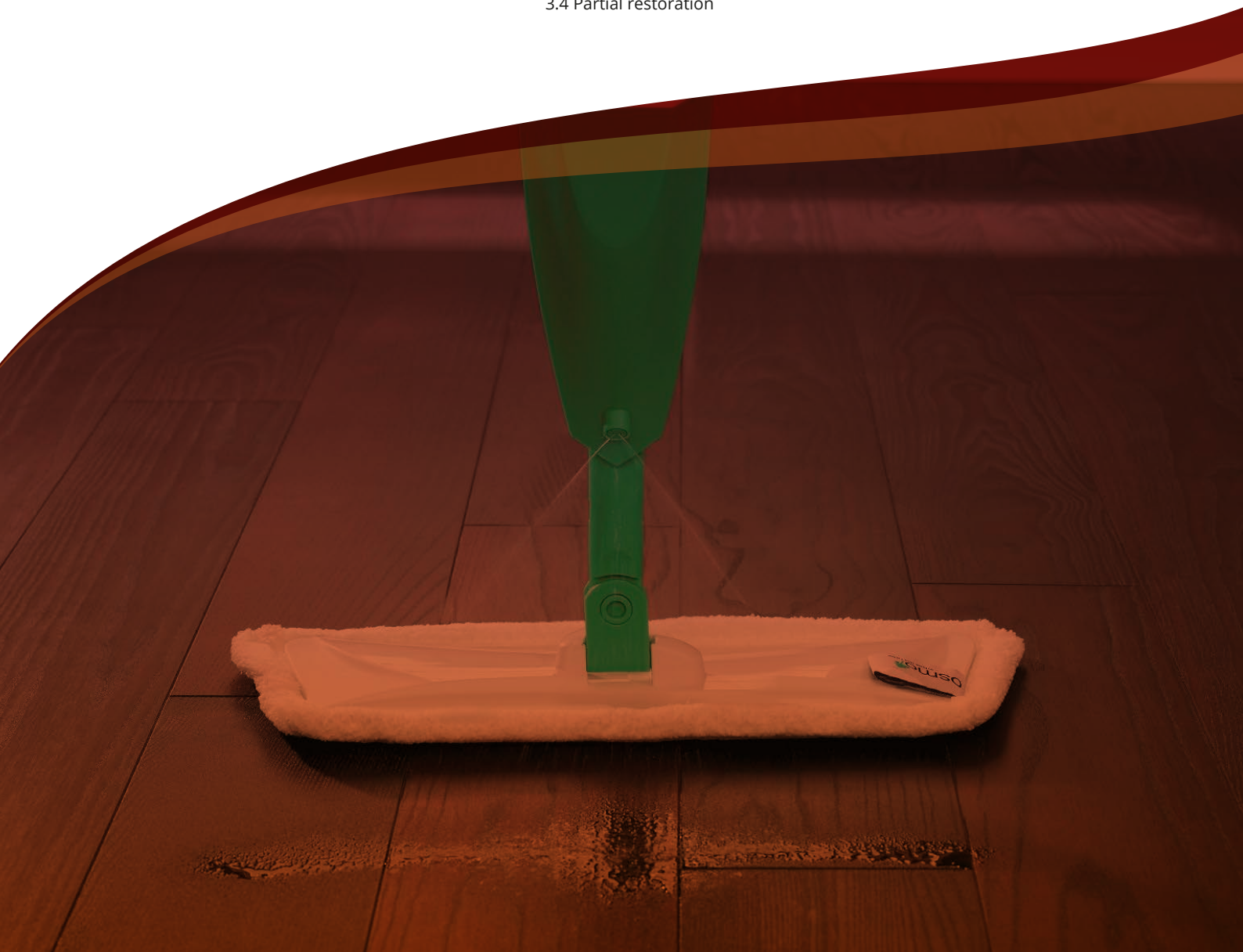
- 1.1 Hygroscopic
- 1.2 Colour and grain
- 1.3 Photo-degradation or oxidation

2 MAINTAINING FLOORS IN PRIVATE RESIDENCES

- 2.1 Dry cleaning
- 2.2 Dump cleaning
- 2.3 Intensive cleaning and refreshing
- 2.4 Maintenance and re-oiling
- 2.5 Partial restoration

3 MAINTAINING FLOORS IN PUBLIC SPACES

- 3.1 Regular mop cleaning
- 3.2 Intensive cleaning and refreshing
- 3.3 Maintenance and re-oiling
- 3.4 Partial restoration



1.1 HYGROSCOPIC PROPERTIES OF THE WOOD

As a consequence of the hygroscopic nature of wood, variations in its dimensions caused by the surrounding ambient conditions are considered normal. Low humidity conditions may generate

small gaps between the boards due to width reduction. In any case, these gaps must not exceed 3mm or 2% of the board width (whichever is smallest).



Relative ambient humidity must be maintained between 45% and 65%.

1.2 VARIATIONS IN COLOUR AND GRAIN

Each species of wood offers a unique range of colours, grains and textures depending on its inherent properties. The differences in grain that may exist from board to board are random variations resulting from a live and 100% natural product.



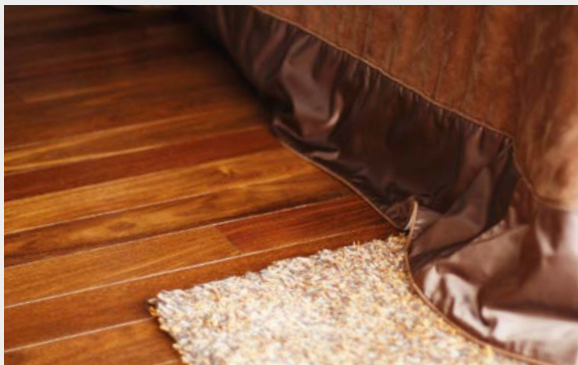
Example of Oak wood flooring



Example of Ipe wood flooring

1.3 PHOTO-DEGRADATION OR OXIDATION

Natural wood acquires character over the passage of time. Furthermore, prolonged exposure to solar radiation triggers a photo-degradation or oxidation process that translates to hue changes with respect to its original colour.



Example of the effect of sunlight on Sucupira wood flooring



>>>

Wood floors transmit warmth, are hard-wearing and should preferably be low-maintenance. In order to maintain the exceptional qualities of natural wood in the long term, wood should be treated with Osmo oil-wax. Osmo oil-wax repels dirt and provides permanent protection for wood while at the same time allowing it to breathe. With an added advantage: it is extremely easy to maintain. With a minimal amount of effort it is possible to maintain a wood floor for generations. When necessary, the wood can be re-oiled and restored without sanding.

2.1 DRY CLEANING

An oiled wood floor repels dirt. Unlike many other types of floor, a wood floor does not build up electrostatic charge and does not encourage the appearance of microbes and allergens.

Dust and lint can quickly and easily be removed from any oiled wood floor using the green Dust-Mop from the Opti-Set Cleaning Kit. This Kit contains a telescopic handle, a Dust-Mop, a Micro-Mop Plush and an Active Fibre Cloth.



2.2 DAMP CLEANING

A wood floor should be mopped frequently, depending on usage. In the home, mopping once a week is normally sufficient.

The Spray-Mop mop with applicator makes damp cleaning extremely easy. The Spray-Fix cleaner is sprayed from a cartridge in the handle directly onto the floor. Alternatively, you can clean the floor with the Micro-Mop Plush mop and the Wash&Care cleaner. Spray-Fix and Wash&Care cleaners contain a mixture of substances designed to maintain the beautiful appearance of floors in the long term.

The mop should be damp but not wet. If necessary, dry the floor after application. Avoid using general cleaning products.



2.3 INTENSIVE CLEANING AND REFRESHING

After a certain amount of time has passed, wood floors need to be restored. The need for this depends on usage after the first few months. Before the intensity of the floor fades, it should be deep-cleaned using Liquid Wax Cleaner. This will help to maintain the beautiful appearance of the floor.

Liquid Wax Cleaner



2.4 MAINTENANCE AND RE-OILING

It is inevitable that marks will appear on the floor over time. This is not a huge problem given that an oiled surface can be easily restored at any time without requiring sanding. This represents a significant advantage over varnished surfaces.

After deep-cleaning the floor, apply a thin layer of Polyx-Oil by hand using a Floor Brush or the microfibre roller from the Floor Roller Set. For machine application, use the FloorXcenter.

Polyx®- Oil Original



Floor Brush



Floor Roller Set



2.5 PARTIAL RESTORATION

Oiled floors can be partially treated. This can be necessary in certain high-traffic areas. The process is as follows:



1 Sand the damaged area thoroughly and clean the surface carefully.



2 Apply a thin layer of Polyx-Oil, using the microfibre roller to spread this evenly.



3 Leave to dry for 8-10 hours. After drying, apply an additional, extremely thin layer of Polyx-Oil using a lint-free cotton cloth.

When the restoration uses coloured oil, it is important to keep the colour reference to avoid differences in colour in later applications. The restoration of coloured oiled floors should be conducted by an expert. In this case the process is as follows:

- Sand the damaged area thoroughly and clean the surface carefully.
- Apply a thin layer of coloured Polyx-Oil Tints oil and leave to dry for 24 hours.
- Apply a thin layer of Polyx-Oil and leave to dry.

A well-maintained wood floor creates a pleasant environment and can potentially last for a long time. Oiled floors repel dirt and are highly suitable for public spaces. However, the intervals between cleaning should be adapted to the use of these floors.

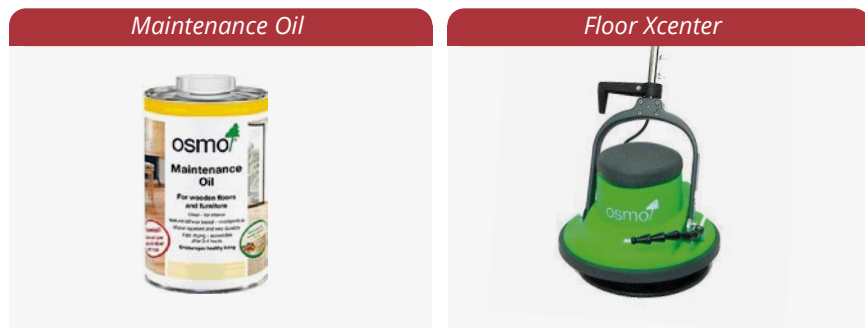
3.1 REGULAR MOP CLEANING

Clean high-traffic areas once a day using the Spray-Mop damp mop. Use only the Wash&Care cleaner. This cleaner removes dirt and its natural oils nourish the wood, preventing it from drying out. Avoid using aggressive multi-purpose cleaners.



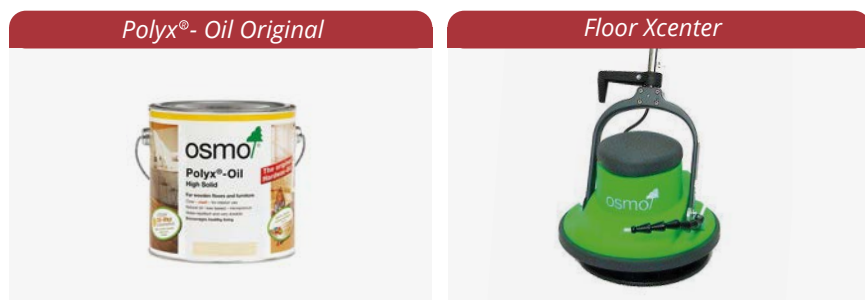
3.2 INTENSIVE CLEANING AND REFRESHING

Use Maintenance Oil to intensively clean and refresh wood floors when necessary, depending on how frequently the floor is used. In public spaces, this should be done frequently to maintain the appearance of the floor. Use the FloorXcenter cleaning machine to clean large areas.



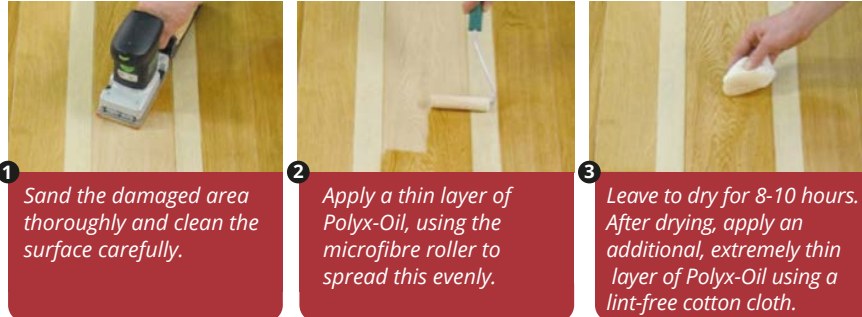
3.3 MAINTENANCE AND RE-OILING

To preserve the appearance and value of the floor for years, worn areas should be re-treated with Osmo Polyx-Oil. First, clean the floor thoroughly. Next, apply a thin layer of Polyx-Oil. For large areas, it is best that the FloorXcenter machine is used by a qualified professional.



3.4 PARTIAL RESTORATION

Oiled floors can be partially treated. This can be necessary in certain high-traffic areas. The process is as follows:



1 Sand the damaged area thoroughly and clean the surface carefully.

2 Apply a thin layer of Polyx-Oil, using the microfibre roller to spread this evenly.

3 Leave to dry for 8-10 hours. After drying, apply an additional, extremely thin layer of Polyx-Oil using a lint-free cotton cloth.

When the restoration is carried out using coloured oil, it is important to keep the colour reference to avoid differences in colour in later applications. The restoration of coloured oil floors should be undertaken by an expert. In this case the process is as follows:

- Sand the damaged area thoroughly and clean the surface carefully.
- Apply a thin layer of coloured Polyx-Oil Tints and leave to dry for 24 hours.
- Apply a thin layer of Polyx-Oil and leave to dry.



QUALITY



COMMITMENT



ENVIRONMENT