

# EUROPEAN

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## COMPANY

### WOOD

Initial maintenance of hardwax oil and UV oil finished floor (Right after installation /before use)

To ensure maximum protection and saturation of the oil finished floor, especially when the floor is used for heavy traffic or in a commercial environment, it is recommend to clean the surface with WOCA natural soap for medium and dark coloured floors, or with WOCA white soap for light and pale coloured floors, in order to add extra white pigments to preserve the light nuance.

#### **WOCA - Natural Soap Natural/White**

A purpose-made, quality soap, which due to its nourishing properties quickly closes the pores of the wood and protects against dirt and penetration of liquids. 'Natural Soap' cleans and nourishes the floor in one step. Ideal for all oiled, waxed or soaped surfaces.

#### **Tools**

Two plastic buckets, 'WOCA Sweep Mop', floor cloth or similar. After application, clean tools with water and soap.

## **Applying Natural Soap**

1) 'Natural Soap' is shaken carefully before use.

2) 125ml 'Natural Soap' is mixed into 5litres of lukewarm water. It is recommended always to work with 2 buckets: one with soap water, and one with rinse water. Clean the floor with minimum quantity of water - leave soap water on floor briefly in order to dissolve dirt. Remove dirty soap water with a well wrung out mop or cloth, and rinse out in bucket with clean water.

3) Always wipe the floor with soap water with well wrung out mop or cloth in order to re-establish the protective Natural Soap film.

**Tip:** Very dirty floors may be cleaned with 'Wood Cleaner', and subsequently with 'Natural Soap'. Areas of oxidative oiled floor with heavy wear may be maintained with 'Maintenance Oil' after cleaning with 'Wood Cleaner'. Particularly difficult stains may be removed with 'Spot Removal'.

## **After Installation**

- Our French Oak flooring is pre-finished by hard wax oil, UV oil or a matte lacquered.
- To give a better protection to your French Oak floor, it is advisable to do the cleaning and maintenance to the floor after installation, especially in commercial environments with high traffic areas on the floor.

## **There are three different types of floor finishes in our French Oak Collection**

1) **Woca Industrial Hardwax Oil**, is a new environmentally friendly product based on vegetable oils and natural waxes made from purified renewable natural

raw resources. **Oil** based finishes soak in, lightly color the wood and form a protective film on the surface of the wood. It has natural wood finish while also adding some protective layer on the surface. In essence, the wax is bonded to the wood via the oil. By finishing the wood with Hard-Wax Oil the ultimate color of the floor will flourish and continue to enhance with time. It does not contain volatile organic components (VOC free)

2) **UV oil**, combines the benefits of floors with a natural oil finish and UV-hardened floors. They are based on natural oils which become UV-curable due to chemical modification. This gives them much better chemical properties and an improved scratch resistance compared with natural oils. UV oil is made of 100% solids and contains no solvents or after cure products.

3) **UV lacquered** floors, coated in a matt finish, use a treatment that is cured by ultraviolet radiation, normally with several layers of coating to produce a hard and durable floor surface. It's durable and easy to clean and maintain, compared to a UV oil finished floor, and it does not absorb water or other stains instantly. With proper maintenance using WOCA Oil or lacquer finish products, your floor will last a lifetime and will always maintain its genuine natural beauty and even enhance with time. Here are maintenance frequencies for domestic use.

#### **Oxidative oiled UV oiled Lacquered floor**

**Natural soap Fortnightly Fortnightly**

**Oil Refresher** Every 6 months Every 6 months

**Maintenance**

**oil**

**Maintenance paste** Every 24-36 months

**Lacquer soap Fortnightly**

**Lacquer care Annually**

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### Regular cleaning and maintenance for oil finished floor

Maintain with "WOCA Maintenance Oil" or, " WOCA Maintenance Paste" in regular intervals.

#### **WOCA Maintenance Paste Natural/White**

A gelatinous form of the 'WOCA Maintenance Oil' designed specifically for UV oiled and waxed surfaces. This is used to remedy scratches in the floor, and rejuvenate the UV oiled surface, as needed. Produced in a 400ml tube, coverage is 600 square feet tube. 'WOCA Maintenance Paste' can be applied manually or mechanically.

## **Application**

- 1) Clean the floor with 125ml 'Wood Cleaner' mixed into 5 litres of water. Leave the floor to dry for at least 8 hours. The floor must be completely dry.
- 2) Apply the 'Maintenance Paste' onto the white polishing pad or cotton cloth. Use floor machine to correctly distribute the 'Maintenance Paste' for large areas.
- 3) Ensure the Maintenance Paste is distributed uniformly. Buffing continuously until the wood is saturated and appears silky and matt. Apply more Maintenance Paste if necessary.
- 4) If a very mat finish is required, buff with cotton cloths under a polishing pad. Let the surface rest for 4 hours. Do not expose the floor to water for 48 hours after finishing. Alternatively, you can apply "WOCA Maintenance oil" instead of the paste.

## **Floor Cleaning**

Clean the floor with 125 ml Wood Cleaner mixed into 5 litres water. Leave the floor to dry for at least 8 hours. The floor must be completely dry. In case of extreme dirt, scrub the floor manually using a pad, or by machine. Wipe clean with a mop or cloth. Always wipe a second time in order that as little water as possible remains on the surface. Repeat cleaning procedure if necessary.

**Tip:** Always work with two buckets – one with Wood Cleaner mixed with water and one with rinse water

## **Application**

- 1) Leave the floor to dry for at least 8 hours. The floor must be completely dry.

2) Shake the container carefully. Apply approx. 100 ml oil per 4 m<sup>2</sup> with a pad, paint roller or cotton cloth, or use a polishing machine for large surfaces.

3) It is important that the Maintenance Oil is carefully polished into the wood. Continue polishing until the wood appears saturated and the surface looks uniform.

4) Wipe the floor with clean, dry cotton cloths before proceeding with the next section of floor to be finished. The floor should not appear wet and there should not be any excess oil on the surface after polishing. Continue in sections until the floor has been finished. When polished with polishing machine, the floor will be pre-hardened after approx. 4 hours at 20°C and may cautiously be used. Manually polished floors may be used after 24 hours. The surface is fully hardened after 24 hours. Do not expose the floor to water during the hardening time.

### **WOCA Spot Remover**

'Spot Remover' effectively dissolves grease, blood, coffee, tea etc. It is an aerosol solution used as a "last ditch attempt", and it is usually very successful in restoring the floors appearance and re-establishing its protective layer. 'Spot Remover' is based on soap and developed for indoor use, to remove spots from oiled wood surfaces. It is produced in 250 ml spray cans.

### **Repair Instructions with 'Spot Remover'**

***Note:*** Before using 'Spot Remover' it is advisable to use a small amount to test in a non-visible area of the floor ensuring that there will be no undesired reaction.

1) Spray 'Spot Remover' evenly on the stain directly from the canister.

2) Leave the 'Spot Remover' to dissolve the stain for 10-20min. Now scrub with a brush until the stain has been dissolved.

3) Wipe with cloth wrung out in lukewarm water.

4) When the floor is completely dry, apply the original surface finish, e.g. oil, wax or soap to re-establish the protection of the surface.

5) Repeat the process if necessary.

**Tip:** After removal of the spot, UV oiled floors should be treated with 'WOCA Maintenance Paste' and soaped floors with soap. It is always recommended to wipe the area around the spot with 'WOCA Natural Soap' after cleaning.

### UV lacquered finished-Cleaning and Maintenance

**WOCA lacquer soap** is suitable for the cleaning of all vinyl, laminated, lacquered or painted surfaces. Vinyl- and Lacquer Soap does not build up soap film, and therefore it is very suitable for surfaces requiring frequent cleaning.

### **Application**

1) Mix 125 ml WOCA Vinyl- and Lacquer Soap with 5 litres of water for regular cleaning.

2) Clean the floor with a well wrung mop/cloth. We recommend working with two



buckets, one with clean water in which you wring the mop and one with soap solution.

3) It is important not to leave any water on the surface after cleaning.

4) Extremely dirty floors/difficult spots can be removed with Wood Cleaner or Spot Remover.

### Lacquer Care for ongoing maintenance of Lacquered finished floor

**WOCA Vinyl- and Lacquer Care** is suitable for PVC, laminated and lacquered surfaces. WOCA Vinyl- and Lacquer Care strengthens the surface as it protects against wear and tear and scratches and in that way, it prolongs the life of the lacquered surface. WOCA Vinyl- and Lacquer Care is self-removable by next application and therefore, it does not build up a thick layer on the surface. Apply as needed.

### Application

1) It is recommend to have cleaned the floor with Wood Cleaner prior to the application of Lacquer Care. The floor must be absolutely dry before application of Lacquer Care.

2) Shake bottle well before use and have two buckets ready.

3) In one bucket pour the Lacquer Care in straight (do not dilute with water).

4) Fill the second bucket with clean rinsing water.

5) At first, dip the mop into the Lacquer Care and wring it out completely. Work the mop along the length of the boards applying a thin coat. Work in small manageable sections. Do not continue application of Lacquer Care when the floor has started to dry. Note: Rinse mop in clean water and wring out well. If the mop head is looking dirty, continue step 5 until the entire floor is coated.

6) Leave surface to dry for approximately 30 minutes or until fully dry.

### Protection after installation and maintenance.

Every French Oak floor is an investment that can last a lifetime; it's always worth making the effort to:

1) Place a good rug at the entrance and near any bifold or sliding doors.

2) Immediately remove any type of sand or gravel.

3) Use protective pads under furniture legs.

4) Avoid walking with sharp heels.

5) Dry any liquid splashes immediately.

6) Protect from extreme sun and intensive UV light.

## **LVP**

### **CARE GUIDE FOR LVP & LVT FLOORING**

Luxury vinyl flooring is a breeze to care for. To keep your floor clean & beautiful, take the following steps:

- Sweep or vacuum as often as is needed to remove loose dirt.
- Wash the floor with a non-abrasive, “no-rinse” floor cleaner
- When damp mopping, use warm water & don’t flood the floor

Do not use soap-based detergents, abrasive, “mop-and-shine” products, wax, or bleaches (except to sanitize septic backup).

Never push, pull or drag heavy furniture or furnishings across the floor. Always lift & carry the items if possible or use furniture sliders. Note that latex or rubber mats may cause yellowing or discolorations. Do not use any resurfacing coating such as polyurethane or acrylics, as these may void the warranty or cause peaking.

### **REMOVING STAINS & SPILLS FROM LVT & LVP**

Utilize the following tips to removing stains or spills & minimize permanent damage:

- For acids, alkalis, blood, ketchup, mustard, cleaners, strong soaps, dye & dye markings, food, candy, grass, iodine, mercurochrome, rust, urine, or

excrement, scrub the area with a full-strength vinyl cleaner, a 10-to-1 dilution of water to bleach, or isopropyl alcohol in that order. Rust may respond better to lemon juice.

- For paints & solvents such as dry cleaning fluids, lacquer, latex paint, nail polish, oil paints, wood stains or varnish, gently peel the dry substance from the floor. If needed, scrub the area with a heavy duty stripper and cleaner approved by your floor's manufacturer. You can also rub lightly with mineral spirits, paint thinner or nail polish remover.
- For substances that won't wipe up, such as adhesives, asphalt, chewing gum, oil, grease, candle wax or tar, follow the steps for paints & solvents if you're unable to remove the excess with a dull kitchen knife.
- For scuffs & smudges from rubber heels or shoe polish, rub with your fingertip to create friction. If this does not remove the substance, follow the steps for paints & solvents.

Please take caution when using isopropyl alcohol, lighter fluid, odorless mineral spirits or paint thinner, as these are flammable solvents. Always rinse the affected area with clean water, no matter the treatment you use.

## **CARE GUIDE FOR LVP & LVT FLOORING**

Residential vinyl of the "no-wax" variety requires only damp mopping and no abrasive cleaners that could damage the finish.

Vinyl is susceptible to tears or dents from heavy objects, so exercise extreme caution when moving appliances & furniture. Plastic glides or double-wheel casters on chairs & tables will protect your floor.

Unbacked doormats outside each entrance to your home prevent dirt, sand, grit, oil, asphalt, or driveway sealer from being tracked onto your floor. Avoid rubber-backed, latex-backed, vinyl-backed, or cocoa fiber mats that can stain or damage your floor's surface.

Close curtains or blinds where extreme sunlight hits the floor, as heat & sunlight cause most home furnishings (including vinyl floors) to fade or discolor.

Immediately after installation, don't replace furniture or allow heavy traffic for 24 hours. You can remove factory printing on the surface with mild detergent & water.

Heavy furniture should rest on glass or hard plastic caps, while frequently-moved furniture like chairs should have easy ball-bearing swiveling action.

Sweep or vacuum regularly to remove dirt & grit that can scratch the floor and wipe up all spills promptly and thoroughly with a damp cloth or mop, washing with a mild detergent when needed. You can restore your floor's original gloss by vacuuming, washing & applying 2-3 coats of floor restoring polish.

High-heeled shoes can cause damage that may not be covered by your warranty. Keep shoe tips in good repair to combat this problem.

Appliances & heating ducts emit a direct flow of hot air that can cause discoloration over time. Keep motors & exhaust areas free of dust build-up to help reduce heat, while heating system dampers can be adjusted to control outlet temperatures & airflow direction. Keep in mind that cigarettes, matches & other hot objects can also cause damage.

## **REMOVING STAINS & SPILLS FROM LUXURY VINYL**

Utilize these tips when removing the following types of stains:

- Rubber heel marks: Apply Fantastick & wipe with a clean, damp cloth. You may require a small amount of mineral spirits.
- Household stains such as blood, ketchup, mustard, fruit juice, rust, urine, & excrement: Treat these stubborn stains with a 1-to-1 concentration of water to liquid bleach on a saturated cloth for up to one hour.
- Paints or solvents such as hair dye, iodine, nail polish, or oil-based paint: Remove excess immediately & rub lightly with a cloth soaked in mineral spirits.

- Miscellaneous stains such as adhesives, asphalt, candle wax, grease, or tar: Scrape away residue with a dull knife, then lightly rub the area with a cloth soaked in denatured alcohol & polish if necessary.
- Rust & grass: Use a 10% solution of oxalic acid (available at most drug stores) to reduce or remove stains. Handle acid with caution.
- Cigarette burns: No resilient floor is cigarette-proof. You can usually remove the scorch with the careful use of fine steel wool or a cleaner.

## **TURF**

While artificial grass needs a lot less care and maintenance than natural grass, grooming it regularly will help extend its life and keep it looking as natural as possible. If you're ready to learn more about taking care of your artificial turf, read on for some tips.

### **Have the Right Equipment**

Just because you're installing artificial grass, doesn't mean you won't require any tools or equipment to keep your lawn looking lush. Do away with the lawn mower but retain your hose, leaf blower, and rake. Also have a stiff brush on hand.

Most of these tools and equipment can be bought cheap, so even if you don't already have these in your garden shed, you won't have to spend a lot of money.

### **Take Care Post-Installation**

Following the installation, you're bound to see excess sand on the surface of the turf. This is normal and you only need to sweep the sand across the turf lightly to help it make its way into the infill.

## **Always Keep the Turf Clean**

Debris, dirt, and dust can accumulate on the turf and make it look unappealing over time. As such, cleaning the turf on a regular basis is important. Use a lawn sweeper, garden vacuum, or leaf blower to clear the turf of fallen leaves and dirt.

## **Tend to the Turf as Needed**

Tending to fake grass once in three months is recommended, but if you have pets or kids playing on the turf, you might want to clean it more often. Additionally, if your pet has an accident on the grass or if someone spills food or drink on the grass, ensure to clean up the mess as soon as you can.

## **Brush Regularly**

Natural grass blades stand upright and that's exactly how fake grass blades should stand too. Keep in mind that even the toughest synthetic grass blades will bend over time and the only way to keep your lawn looking natural is to brush it regularly.

Use the stiff brush to keep blades aligned and upright. A brush with synthetic bristles at least 5 inches long will be perfect for the job. Refrain from using a brush with metal bristles as doing so can damage the grass. Remember to brush with just

enough force; applying less pressure won't make a difference to the blades and applying too much pressure can make the lawn appear uneven.

If you have artificial grass installed over a huge area, brushing regularly may not be possible. In such a case, just brush over high traffic areas to keep your turf looking natural. If you see grass blades bending to a side, add some infill and spread it with the help of the brush to restore the turf to its former glory!

## **Rinse Frequently**

Artificial grass can be rinsed with water as and when needed to get rid of debris and other waste. You can also use a mild detergent on especially dirty spots and then hose down the turf with water.

Heavier stains like those from sunscreen, grease, and motor oils can be removed by using mineral spirits.

## **Eliminate Stench**

Bad odors won't affect your turf in any way, but you obviously can't let your turf stink. If pet urine or excrement is making the turf smell, clean the area with an enzyme cleaner. You can also hose down the area with a mixture of water and a household deodorizer like vinegar.

## **Use Weedicides**



Weeds can grow even after installing artificial grass. So instead of waiting for weeds to sprout out and causing further damage, be proactive and treat the turf to weedicides every once in a while.

## **Don't Worry about the Heat**

If the harsh sun beating down on your turf worries you, you need to know that the quality and look of your artificial grass won't be affected by the heat. If you can't help but worry, hose down the area with water to cool off the turf. Again, doing so isn't necessary unless you're planning to take a walk in your garden barefoot!

## **Conclusion**

Installing artificial grass can be very expensive, especially if you're getting a large area covered. Nevertheless, a synthetic lawn is a practical investment as it can help you save time and money in the long run.

An artificial lawn doesn't need the high degree of care and maintenance that natural grass requires. But since you're spending a huge amount on getting an artificial lawn, caring for it becomes necessary.

With the tips given here, you now know how you can care for your synthetic lawn. Do the right things and your turf is sure to look amazing for years to come!

