



| Product      |                  |
|--------------|------------------|
| Supplier     | Flooring2        |
| Product Type | Wood Flooring    |
| Number       | CS               |
| Name         | Coast Collection |

# Engineered Hardwood Care and Maintenance Guide

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## Important Notice

### READ BEFORE USE

This guide provides comprehensive care and maintenance information for engineered hardwood flooring. Following these guidelines will help preserve your floor's appearance, extend its lifespan, and maintain warranty coverage. Always refer to your specific product's care instructions, as requirements may vary by manufacturer, wood species, and finish type.

**Understanding Engineered Hardwood:** Engineered hardwood consists of a real wood veneer (wear layer) bonded to multiple layers of plywood or high-density fiberboard. The wear layer thickness determines how many times the floor can be refinished (if at all).

**Disclaimer:** This guide contains general recommendations based on National Wood Flooring Association (NWFA) standards. We are not responsible for damage resulting from improper care, use of unapproved products, or failure to follow manufacturer-specific guidelines.

## Quick Reference Card

### Daily Care

| Task                    | Frequency | Tools/Products                          |
|-------------------------|-----------|---|
| Dust mop or sweep       | Daily     | Microfiber dust mop, soft-bristle broom |
| Wipe spills immediately | As needed | Dry or slightly damp cloth              |
| Entry mat maintenance   | Daily     | Shake out mats                          |

### Weekly Care

| Task                        | Frequency        | Tools/Products                |
|-----------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|
| Vacuum (hard-floor setting) | 2-3 times weekly | Vacuum with no beater bar     |
| Spot clean as needed        | As needed        | pH-neutral wood floor cleaner |
| Inspect for damage          | Weekly           | Visual inspection             |

### Periodic Care

| Task                      | Frequency       | Tools/Products                |
|---------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| Deep clean (dry method)   | Monthly         | Manufacturer-approved cleaner |
| Check humidity levels     | Monthly         | Hygrometer                    |
| Recoat/screen (if needed) | Every 3-7 years | Professional service          |

## Routine Maintenance

# Daily Care

## Dust Mopping - The Foundation of Wood Floor Care:

Daily dust removal is the single most important maintenance task for engineered hardwood. Grit, dirt, and debris act like sandpaper, wearing down the finish with every footstep.

### Proper Technique:

- Use a microfiber dust mop (electrostatically attracts dust)
- Work in overlapping strokes with the grain
- Shake out mop head outdoors or vacuum clean it
- Clean mop heads regularly (wash weekly)

### Why Daily Dust Mopping is Critical:

- Prevents finish wear from abrasive particles
- Maintains the floor's luster
- Reduces need for wet cleaning
- Protects your investment

### Frequency Guidelines by Traffic Level:

| Traffic Level  | Examples                      | Recommended Frequency |
|----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| High Traffic   | Entryways, kitchens, hallways | Daily                 |
| Medium Traffic | Living rooms, family rooms    | Every 2-3 days        |
| Low Traffic    | Bedrooms, guest rooms         | 2-3 times weekly      |

# Weekly Care

## Dry Cleaning Method:

Engineered hardwood should be cleaned using minimal moisture. Water is the enemy of wood flooring.

### Vacuuming:

- Use vacuum with hard-floor setting (beater bar OFF)
- Or use soft brush attachment
- Pay special attention to edges and corners
- Vacuum along the grain direction
- Clean under furniture edges

### Spot Cleaning:

- Use pH-neutral wood floor cleaner
- Apply to cloth, not directly on floor
- Wipe affected area
- Dry immediately with clean cloth

### Recommended Cleaning Equipment:

- Microfiber dust mop
- Vacuum with hard-floor setting
- pH-neutral wood floor cleaner (spray bottle)
- Clean, dry microfiber cloths

# Monthly Care

## Deep Cleaning (Still Minimal Moisture!):

Even "deep cleaning" on hardwood means using very little moisture.

### Proper Monthly Cleaning:

- Dust mop or vacuum thoroughly first
- Use manufacturer-approved wood floor cleaner
- Spray cleaner onto microfiber mop pad (NOT on floor)
- Clean in sections, working with the grain
- Wipe dry immediately after cleaning
- Never leave any standing moisture

**Important:** Do not wet mop, damp mop excessively, or use steam cleaners

# Spill and Stain Management

## Immediate Response Protocol

**Golden Rule:** Water and liquids are the greatest threat to wood floors. Wipe up ANY liquid immediately—seconds matter.

### Step 1: Wipe Up Immediately

- Use a clean, dry, absorbent cloth
- Blot up all liquid—don't wipe it around
- Work quickly to prevent moisture penetration

### Step 2: Dry the Area

- Wipe dry with clean cloth
- Use fan if needed to accelerate drying
- Ensure no moisture remains between boards

### Step 3: Assess and Clean

- Check for any residue or staining
- Clean with appropriate product if needed
- Apply to cloth, not floor

### Step 4: Monitor

- Check area after 24 hours
- Watch for any warping, cupping, or discoloration
- Address any issues promptly

## Common Stain Removal Guide

| Stain Type    | Treatment Method               | Products to Use                   | Notes                     |
|---------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Water spots   | Buff gently, may need refinish | Soft cloth, may need professional | Act fast to prevent       |
| Food spills   | Wipe immediately               | pH-neutral cleaner                | Don't let food dry        |
| Pet accidents | Wipe immediately, clean        | Enzyme cleaner then pH-neutral    | Can damage finish if left |
| Grease/Oil    | Wipe, clean carefully          | pH-neutral cleaner, may need TSP  | Multiple applications     |
| Ink           | Blot carefully                 | pH-neutral cleaner, test area     | May need professional     |
| Wine/Juice    | Wipe immediately               | pH-neutral cleaner                | Can stain if left         |
| Candle wax    | Freeze, scrape gently          | Ice to harden, plastic scraper    | Don't scratch finish      |
| Heel marks    | Rub gently                     | Wood floor cleaner                | Usually come off          |
| Nail polish   | Use remover carefully          | Acetone-free remover              | Test first, work fast     |
| Gum           | Freeze, remove                 | Ice, plastic scraper              | Be careful of finish      |

## Stain Removal Best Practices

### DO:

- Act IMMEDIATELY—seconds count
- Blot, don't wipe (prevents spreading)
- Use pH-neutral products only
- Test cleaners in hidden area first
- Dry thoroughly after any cleaning
- Work with the wood grain

### DON'T:

- Never let water or liquids sit
- Never use abrasive cleaners or pads
- Never use harsh chemicals
- Never use vinegar, ammonia, or oil soaps
- Never use "mop and shine" products
- Never use steam cleaners or wet mops

# Deep Cleaning

## DIY Deep Cleaning

**Frequency:** Monthly or as needed—but NEVER wet

**Critical Understanding:**

"Deep cleaning" for hardwood means thorough dry cleaning, NOT wet mopping. Excessive moisture damages wood floors.

**Materials Needed:**

- Microfiber dust mop
- Vacuum with hard-floor setting
- Manufacturer-approved wood floor cleaner
- Microfiber mop pads
- Clean, dry cloths

**Procedure:**

**1. Preparation**

- Remove furniture and rugs from area
- Dust mop entire floor thoroughly
- Vacuum edges, corners, and between boards

**2. Cleaning Process**

- Spray cleaner onto mop pad (NOT floor)
- Clean in sections, working with grain
- Use overlapping strokes
- Wipe dry section immediately after cleaning
- Never leave moisture on floor

**3. Drying**

- Floor should be dry within minutes
- If any moisture remains, wipe immediately
- Allow full dry time before replacing furniture

## Professional Deep Cleaning

**When to Call a Professional:**

- Floor has dulled despite proper maintenance
- Buildup from previous wrong products
- Before recoating or refinishing
- For thorough cleaning preparation
- When DIY cleaning isn't producing results

**Professional Services for Engineered Hardwood:**

| Service               | Description                           | Typical Frequency                     |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Professional cleaning | Deep clean with proper methods        | Annually if needed                    |
| Screen and recoat     | Abrade surface, apply new finish coat | Every 3-7 years                       |
| Refinishing           | Sand and apply new finish             | Depends on wear layer (if sufficient) |

**Important Notes:**

- Engineered hardwood can only be refinished based on wear layer thickness
- Some products cannot be refinished
- Screen and recoat is often better than full refinishing
- Always consult professional before refinishing

## Approved and Prohibited Products

### Approved Products

| Category      | Approved Products                      | Notes                           |
|---------------|--|---------------------------------|
| Daily Cleaner | pH-neutral (pH 6-8) wood floor cleaner | Manufacturer-approved preferred |

| Category         | Approved Products                               | Notes                        |
|------------------|---|------------------------------|
| Spray Cleaner    | Wood floor-specific spray cleaner               | Apply to cloth, not floor    |
| Deep Cleaner     | Manufacturer-approved intensive cleaner         | Still use minimally          |
| Finish Refresher | Manufacturer-approved refresher (if applicable) | For compatible finishes only |

## Prohibited Products

**WARNING:** Using prohibited products WILL damage your floor and void your warranty.

| Product Type               | Why It's Prohibited                   | Potential Damage                          |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| Water/wet mops             | Water damages wood                    | Swelling, cupping, warping, finish damage |
| Steam cleaners             | Heat and moisture destroy wood        | Severe warping, finish failure            |
| Vinegar                    | Acidic—dulls and damages finish       | Finish breakdown, dulling                 |
| Ammonia                    | Damages finish, discolors wood        | Finish damage, discoloration              |
| Oil soaps (Murphy's, etc.) | Leave residue buildup                 | Cloudy appearance, difficult to refinish  |
| Wax (on urethane finish)   | Creates buildup, prevents refinishing | Prevents adhesion, must be stripped       |
| "Mop and shine" products   | Buildup, wrong chemistry              | Cloudy finish, difficult to refinish      |
| Bleach                     | Damages wood and finish               | Discoloration, finish damage              |
| Abrasive cleaners          | Scratch finish                        | Permanent scratching                      |
| All-purpose cleaners       | Wrong pH, leave residue               | Finish damage, buildup                    |

## Cleaning Equipment Guidelines

### Approved Equipment:

- Microfiber dust mops
- Soft-bristle brooms
- Vacuums with hard-floor setting (no beater bar)
- Flat mops with microfiber pads (minimal moisture)
- Soft, clean cloths

### Prohibited Equipment:

- **Steam mops** - Destroys wood flooring
- **Wet mops** - Excessive moisture damages wood
- **String mops** - Hold too much water
- **Beater bar vacuums** - Can scratch finish
- **Abrasive scrub pads** - Scratches finish
- **Sponge mops** - Hold too much water

## Climate and Environmental Control

### Temperature Requirements

| Condition        | Recommended Range         | Acceptable Range          | Risk if Exceeded           |
|------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| Room Temperature | 60°F - 80°F (15°C - 27°C) | 55°F - 85°F (13°C - 29°C) | Gapping, cracking, cupping |

### Humidity Requirements

**CRITICAL:** Humidity control is essential for wood flooring

| Condition         | Recommended Range | Acceptable Range | Risk if Exceeded  |
|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|---|
| Relative Humidity | 35% - 55% RH      | 30% - 60% RH     | Too low: gapping, cracking; Too high: cupping, swelling |

### Why Humidity Matters:

Wood is hygroscopic—it absorbs and releases moisture from the air. As humidity changes:

- **High humidity (>55%):** Wood absorbs moisture, expands, can cup or buckle
- **Low humidity (<30%):** Wood releases moisture, contracts, gaps appear

#### **Humidity Management Tips:**

- Monitor humidity with a hygrometer (inexpensive, essential tool)
- Use humidifier in dry winter months
- Use dehumidifier in humid summer months or damp areas
- Maintain consistent humidity year-round
- React to humidity changes before damage occurs

## **Seasonal Considerations**

#### **Winter:**

- Indoor heating dries air dramatically
- Use humidifier to maintain 35-55% RH
- Monitor for gaps between boards (indicates low humidity)
- Normal for small gaps to appear—should close in summer
- Keep entry mats clean of salt and snow

#### **Summer:**

- High humidity can cause swelling
- Use air conditioning and/or dehumidifier
- Monitor for cupping (edges higher than center)
- Ensure adequate ventilation

#### **Transition Seasons:**

- Gradually adjust humidity control
- Monitor floor for any changes
- Spring and fall humidity swings can stress wood

## **Sunlight and UV Protection**

- **Use window treatments** - UV rays fade and damage wood
- **Rotate area rugs** - Prevent uneven fading/color change
- **Move furniture periodically** - Avoid tan lines
- **Consider UV-filtering window film** - Significant protection
- **Expect natural aging** - Wood develops character over time

#### **Color Change is Normal:**

- Most wood species darken or change color with light exposure
- Cherry and walnut change significantly
- Oak changes more subtly
- This is natural patina, not damage

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## **Preventive Care Strategies**

### **Furniture Protection**

#### **Felt Pads - Essential for Every Furniture Piece:**

- Use felt pads under ALL furniture legs and bases
- Choose thick, quality felt (not thin stick-on pads)
- Replace felt pads regularly—worn pads scratch
- Clean pads of debris that can scratch
- Check monthly and replace as needed

#### **Heavy Furniture:**

- Use furniture cups or wide coasters under heavy items
- Distribute weight with larger pads
- Never drag furniture—ALWAYS lift
- Use furniture sliders when moving heavy pieces
- Get help for heavy items

#### **Rolling Furniture:**

- Use chair mats under rolling office chairs (essential!)

- Choose hard-surface chair mats
- Ensure casters are soft rubber (not hard plastic)
- Check casters for debris regularly
- Keep chair mat clean

## Entry Point Protection

### Walk-Off Mat Strategy:

- Exterior scraper mat to remove debris
- Interior absorbent mat (non-rubber backing)
- 4-6 feet of walk-off coverage minimum
- Clean mats frequently
- Replace when worn

**IMPORTANT:** Use only non-rubber-backed mats. Rubber and latex can trap moisture and damage finish.

### Entrance Protocols:

- Remove shoes when possible (best protection)
- Wipe feet thoroughly
- Keep mats effective and clean

## Pet Care

### Nail Maintenance - Critical for Wood Floors:

- Keep pet nails trimmed and smooth
- Use nail grinders for smoothest edges
- Consider nail caps for heavy scratchers
- Regular nail maintenance prevents scratches

### Accident Management:

- Clean up immediately—wood is vulnerable to moisture
- Blot thoroughly with dry cloth
- Clean with enzyme cleaner, then pH-neutral cleaner
- Dry completely
- Monitor for any finish damage

### Food and Water:

- Use waterproof mats under bowls
- Clean up splashes daily
- Consider raised bowl stands
- Keep water bowls away from wood if possible

## Damage Prevention

### High-Risk Activities:

- Use cutting boards in kitchen
- Don't walk with damaged or sharp heels
- Protect floor during home projects
- Use drop cloths during painting
- Don't place hot items directly on floor

### Heavy Impact:

- Avoid dropping heavy or sharp objects
- Use area rugs in play areas
- Protect during furniture delivery
- Be careful with hand tools

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## Room-Specific Guidelines

### Kitchens

**Note:** Kitchens require extra vigilance for wood floors

- Clean spills immediately (water is common)

- Use mats at sink and work areas
- Consider waterproof mats at high-risk spots
- Protect floor when moving appliances
- Monitor humidity from cooking

## Bathrooms

**Generally not recommended:** Bathroom moisture is challenging for wood

If installed in bathroom:

- Ensure excellent ventilation
- Wipe up water immediately after every use
- Use bath mats (non-rubber backing)
- Monitor for any signs of moisture damage
- Consider alternative flooring for high-moisture bathrooms

## Basements

**Caution:** Below-grade installation has risks

- Ensure moisture testing was done before installation
- Monitor humidity continuously (target: below 50% RH)
- Use dehumidifier as needed
- Watch for any moisture intrusion
- May not be warranted for below-grade installation

## High-Traffic Areas

- Dust mop daily
- Use area rugs (with proper backing)
- Rotate rugs to even wear
- Monitor for finish wear
- May need recoating sooner

## Entryways

- Highest risk area—use comprehensive mat system
- Clean tracked-in debris immediately
- Inspect regularly for wear
- Consider area rug for additional protection

## Areas with Radiant Heat

- Verify floor is rated for radiant heat
- Maximum floor surface temperature: 85°F (29°C)
- Gradual temperature changes only
- Monitor humidity closely (radiant heat can dry air)
- Engineered hardwood handles radiant heat better than solid

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## Troubleshooting Common Issues

### Gapping Between Boards

**Symptoms:**

- Visible gaps between boards
- Usually appears in winter/dry season

**Possible Causes:**

- Low humidity (most common)
- Normal wood movement
- Improper acclimation at installation
- HVAC issues

**Solutions:**

- Check and maintain humidity (35-55% RH)

- Small gaps may close naturally when humidity rises
- Large, permanent gaps may need filler or board replacement
- Consult professional for significant gapping

**Prevention:**

- Maintain consistent humidity year-round
- Use humidifier in dry seasons
- Proper acclimation before installation

## Cupping

**Symptoms:**

- Board edges higher than center
- Floor feels uneven
- Boards appear concave

**Possible Causes:**

- Excessive moisture from below or above
- High humidity
- Water damage
- Subfloor moisture

**Solutions:**

- Identify and eliminate moisture source
- Allow floor to acclimate—may flatten naturally
- May require professional assessment
- Severe cases may need replacement

**Prevention:**

- Maintain proper humidity
- Wipe up moisture immediately
- Ensure proper moisture barrier at installation
- Control humidity in basements

## Scratches

**Symptoms:**

- Surface scratches in finish
- Deep scratches showing wood
- Concentrated scratches in traffic areas

**Possible Causes:**

- Grit and debris (most common)
- Furniture without proper pads
- Pet nails
- Dropped objects
- High heels

**Solutions:**

- Light scratches: Touch-up markers or crayons
- Moderate scratches: May blend with screen and recoat
- Deep scratches: Board replacement or full refinishing

**Prevention:**

- Dust mop daily
- Use felt pads on all furniture
- Keep pet nails trimmed
- Use area rugs in high-traffic areas

## Finish Wear

**Symptoms:**

- Dull areas in traffic paths
- Finish wearing through
- Different sheen levels across floor

**Possible Causes:**

- Normal wear over time
- Inadequate maintenance
- Wrong cleaning products
- Heavy traffic

**Solutions:**

- Screen and recoat (for surface wear)
- Refinishing (if wear layer permits)
- Board replacement (for severe localized damage)

**Prevention:**

- Proper daily maintenance
- Use only approved cleaning products
- Area rugs in high-traffic zones
- Recoat before finish wears through

## Discoloration

**Symptoms:**

- Color change in certain areas
- Unevenness compared to covered areas
- Darkening or lightening

**Possible Causes:**

- UV exposure (natural aging)
- Water damage
- Chemical damage
- Rubber mat staining

**Solutions:**

- UV change is normal patina—not typically fixable
- Water stains may need sanding/refinishing
- Chemical damage may require board replacement

**Prevention:**

- Use window treatments
- Rotate rugs and furniture
- Use only approved products
- Non-rubber mat backings only

## When to Seek Professional Help

Contact a flooring professional for:

- Widespread cupping or buckling
- Significant gapping that doesn't resolve
- Need for screen and recoat
- Refinishing evaluation
- Water damage assessment
- Warranty claims
- Subfloor moisture concerns

## Common Mistakes to Avoid

### Cleaning Mistakes

| Mistake           | Why It's Harmful               | Correct Approach           |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Wet mopping       | Water damages wood             | Use dry or barely damp mop |
| Steam cleaning    | Heat and moisture destroy wood | Never use steam            |
| Using vinegar     | Acidic, damages finish         | pH-neutral cleaner only    |
| Oil soap products | Leaves residue buildup         | Approved cleaner only      |

| Mistake                  | Why It's Harmful              | Correct Approach        |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| "Mop and shine" products | Buildup, prevents refinishing | Approved products only  |
| Excessive moisture       | Swelling, cupping, damage     | Minimal moisture always |

## Environmental Mistakes

| Mistake                 | Why It's Harmful            | Correct Approach               |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Ignoring humidity       | Gapping, cupping, cracking  | Monitor and maintain 35-55% RH |
| No humidifier in winter | Low humidity causes gapping | Use humidifier                 |
| Excessive sun exposure  | Fading, uneven color        | Use window treatments          |
| Temperature extremes    | Stress on wood              | Maintain 60-80°F               |

## Protection Mistakes

| Mistake              | Why It's Harmful            | Correct Approach          |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| No furniture pads    | Scratches, dents            | Felt pads on everything   |
| Dragging furniture   | Deep scratches              | Always lift               |
| Rubber-backed rugs   | Traps moisture, can damage  | Non-rubber backing only   |
| No entry mats        | Tracks in grit and moisture | Comprehensive mat system  |
| Hard plastic casters | Scratches, wear patterns    | Soft rubber or chair mats |

## Maintenance Schedule Checklist

### Daily Checklist

- Dust mop all traffic areas
- Wipe up any spills immediately
- Check entry mats
- Monitor for any issues

### Weekly Checklist

- Vacuum all areas (hard-floor setting)
- Spot clean any marks or residue
- Clean along walls and edges
- Check furniture pads
- Inspect for scratches or damage

### Monthly Checklist

- Deep clean with approved cleaner
- Check humidity levels (adjust as needed)
- Move lightweight furniture to clean underneath
- Inspect felt pads, replace if worn
- Check under area rugs

### Quarterly Checklist

- Comprehensive cleaning
- Move all furniture to clean thoroughly
- Assess finish condition
- Check for any cupping, gapping, or wear
- Rotate furniture and rugs slightly

### Annual Checklist

- Professional assessment if needed
- Evaluate need for screen and recoat

- Comprehensive condition review
- Check all protective measures
- Review humidity records for patterns
- Replace worn entry mats

## Warranty Considerations

### Maintaining Warranty Coverage

To preserve your warranty:

- Follow manufacturer's care guidelines exactly
- Use only approved cleaning products
- Maintain humidity at 35-55% RH
- Maintain temperature at 60-80°F
- Use proper furniture protection
- Use non-rubber-backed mats only
- Never wet mop or steam clean
- Keep maintenance records

### Actions That May Void Warranty

- Using steam cleaners or wet mopping
- Using vinegar, oil soap, or other prohibited products
- Failure to maintain proper humidity
- Using rubber-backed mats or rugs
- Improper refinishing or repairs
- Failure to address water damage immediately
- Installation in inappropriate locations
- Pet damage (typically excluded)

### Documentation Recommendations

Keep records of:

- Purchase receipt and warranty documents
- Product specifications (species, finish, wear layer)
- Installation date and professional information
- Humidity/temperature logs
- Professional service receipts
- Photos of any issues
- Correspondence about problems

## Refinishing Considerations

### Understanding Your Wear Layer

| Wear Layer | Refinishing Potential          |
|------------|--------------------------------|
| < 1mm      | Cannot be refinished           |
| 1-2mm      | May allow 1 light sanding      |
| 2-3mm      | May allow 1-2 sandings         |
| 3mm+       | May allow multiple refinishing |

#### Important Notes:

- Screen and recoat is often better than full sanding
- Always consult professional before refinishing
- Verify wear layer thickness
- Some factory finishes may not be compatible with refinishing

### Screen and Recoat vs. Full Refinishing

| Service           | Description                           | When Needed                          |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Screen and recoat | Abrade surface, apply new finish coat | Surface wear, every 3-7 years        |
| Full refinishing  | Sand to bare wood, new stain/finish   | Deep scratches, wear through to wood |

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## Additional Resources

### Industry Associations

- **National Wood Flooring Association (NWFA)** - nwfa.org
  - Care guidelines and technical resources
  - Certified professional directory
  - Consumer information
- **Hardwood Plywood & Veneer Association**
  - Technical standards
  - Product information

### Certification Programs

- **NWFA Certified Professionals** - Installation and refinishing
- **NWFA Maintenance Certification**

### Where to Find Help

- **Product questions:** Contact manufacturer
- **Cleaning products:** Use manufacturer-approved or NWFA-recommended
- **Professional services:** NWFA certified professional directory
- **Warranty questions:** Contact retailer or manufacturer

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