

Volo Luxury Vinyl Plank

Installation, Care, & Maintenance Manual



VOLO[®]
FLOORS

V O L O

Installation
Care &
Maintenance
Manual

LVP
FLOORING


volofloors.com

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Introduction



We greatly appreciate your purchase of Volo Dura Luxury Vinyl Plank Flooring. You have selected a product designed to exceed industry expectations and provide long-lasting beauty and convenience.

For the best outcomes, take the time to thoroughly review the enclosed installation guide. Following these instructions is critical to prevent potential complications and ensure your flooring performs as intended.

Post Installation



IMPORTANT

- **Do not install this floor in a floating installation method under fixed items;** such as but not limited to cabinets and or waterfalled countertops.
- Before installation, a flooring installer must check it for appropriate color, grade, gloss, damage, or an unacceptable appearance. Installing material that is defective or subpar is not a good idea. Before the planks are put in, their look needs to be approved. Any subpar material should be fixed by Volo Floors, your neighborhood merchant, or distributor before INSTALLATION.
- Cartons need to be acclimated 48-72 hours in climate-controlled indoor environment with temperatures maintained between 65°F to 85°F and 40-55% humidity. Installation and indoor climate should follow these parameters during and after installation.

Post Installation



IMPORTANT

VOLO LVP flooring is typically waterproof for 72 hours. **But it shall not be installed over a wet subfloor or substrate. Moisture must be dried and mitigated prior to installation.** We suggest ample moisture permeability testing. And to understand that some concrete slabs may not show moisture if it is in the dry season of the climate. **Therefore, a 6mil underlayment and or roll on moisture barriers are a required for all installations.**

- Cut door casings to meet thickness of flooring, remove all baseboard or shoe molding necessary prior to installation of flooring.
- Store cartons on a smooth flat ground surface. Do not lean on walls as this may damage the click and lock functions.
- Vinyl click flooring is not advised for areas with runs exceeding 100 feet, particularly in environments exposed to higher temperatures. For installations in larger spaces, it is recommended to incorporate T-moldings to divide the flooring and ensure optimal performance.
- Clean and vacuum sub flooring prior installation. Particulate or debris lodged between subfloor and flooring will cause damage.
- A subfloor needs to be leveled to within 3/16" over a radius of 6 and 10 feet.
- When installing, open 2–3 boxes simultaneously and blend planks from each box to reduce the repetition of colors and patterns.
- Protect your vinyl floors from constant exposure to direct sunlight.
- Leave 0.25" to 0.50" expansion space between the flooring and all perimeter walls, trim, and neighboring floors.
- Adequately protect flooring with moisture proof thin flooring protection after installation to limit paint and water damage during construction. Use dense protection for major walkways and areas of scaffolding, such as 1/8" to 1.5" plywood/OSB/Masonite.

Post Installation



- Flooring issues often arise due to inadequate subfloor preparation. Subfloors that are uneven or rough can lead to imperfections that affect the flooring above. Before starting any flooring installation, it is essential for the installer to verify that the job site and subfloor meet the outlined requirements. VOLO cannot be held liable for failures caused by improper subfloor or job site conditions. Be sure to follow the detailed preparation guidelines for your subfloor type.

MUDROOMS / LAUNDRY ROOMS / BATHROOMS

- Volo Floors Luxury Vinyl Plank Flooring is fully waterproof on the surface, making it a great choice for areas like bathrooms and mudrooms. When properly installed, the click-lock system can prevent standing water from reaching the subfloor for up to 72 hours, typically allowing enough time for evaporation. In most cases, minor water exposure to the subfloor isn't a major concern, as it will dry over time. However, to provide additional protection, it is recommended to apply caulking around edges, particularly where the flooring meets fixtures such as bathtubs, toilets, or sinks. This precaution helps minimize the risk of excessive water soaking into the subfloor in the event of flooding.

RADIANT HEATING

- Radiant heating should not exceed 85°F. Before and after installation, the floor temperature should not exceed 70°F for 24 hours and 48 hours, respectively. Special care is needed when installing flooring over radiant heat. Gradually increase the temperature by 1-3 degrees per week, ensuring proper humidity levels are maintained. To prevent overheating, it is advised to use an in-floor temperature sensor.

Post Installation



Make sure you have carefully read all of the instructions before starting the installation.

Additionally, the installer needs to adhere to all installation rules that the National Wood Flooring Association (www.nwfa.org) recommends. When this document deviates from the NWFA guidelines, it is the one that takes priority. To get ready for the installation before installation, the installer bears the responsibility of verifying that all of the General Conditions are fulfilled and that all of the specific installation instructions (Glue Down, Nail Down, or Floating Floor, plus, where applicable, Radiant Heat Systems) are followed. Volo Floors Engineered Hardwood Flooring is authorized for use above, on, and below grade by specified guidelines. When building below grade, the Floating Floor installation technique ought to be employed.

Before installation, a flooring installer must check it for appropriate color, grade, gloss, damage, or an unacceptable appearance. Installing material that is defective or subpar is not a good idea. Before the planks are put in, their look needs to be approved. Any subpar material should be fixed by Volo Floors, your neighborhood merchant, or distributor before INSTALLATION. Read the section on radiant heating systems below before deciding on a final product or starting the installation process. Carefully following these instructions is necessary for a successful installation that is guaranteed. It is not always the case that wood species installed over radiant heat will function adequately.

The only systems that can get approval are hydronic (water) systems. When wood flooring is laid over radiant heat, it is normal to expect some degree of surface checking, shrinkage, cupping, and cracking (particularly at the ends of boards and around knots).NOTE: It is advised that wide-plank floors be nailed as well as bonded to a wood subfloor to eliminate any possible squeaks. The only suggested installation method for any planks wider than 5" is glue and nail or complete trowel glue down. Procedures - General GuidelinesEvaluation of the Environmental SituationWhen moisture is absorbed by wood, it expands, and when it is released, it contracts. To reduce expansion and contraction caused by moisture, the following conditions need to be examined before installation: During acclimation and transition, the external walls, windows, and doors must be in place. During the building envelope's acclimation and installation, the external walls, windows, and doors must be in place. Before beginning any other wet operation, such as painting, drywall, masonry, or concrete, all wet work must be finished and dried. The cross-ventilation along the outside of a crawl space should be 1.5 percent of its total area. It is necessary to always keep vents open. To guarantee drainage away from the building structure, the external grading must have a minimum drop of 3 inches every 10 feet. Crawl spaces and basements should be sufficiently dry and ventilated. Dirt floors should be coated with 6–10 mil black plastic, with the seams overlapped and sealed with waterproof tape, to minimize moisture migration into crawl spaces. The minimum height of crawl spaces from the ground to the bottom of the joists must be 18".

Post Installation



ACCLIMATION

The flooring needs to be delivered on-site 5 days before installation, and the flooring has to properly be acclimated to site conditions before installation. Final HVAC needs to be presently running before material arrival, during installation, and after installation. Correct atmospheric conditions inside of the space need to be as follows 60-70F and 35-55% humidity. Lower than 35% moisture will result in gapping, dry cupping, and cracking of the flooring material. To maintain proper humidity supplementary humidification and dehumidification may be needed. See the Radiant Heat section for further details. Radiant heating is not to exceed 85 degrees. The initial floor temperature should not exceed 70°F for 24 hours before and 48 hours after installation. Additional precautions need to be used when installing over radiant heat. Such as incrementally increasing heat by 1-3 degrees per week with proper humidity. The use of an in-floor temperature sensor is recommended to avoid overheating.

Further Prep and Considerations

You will need to cut the casings, jambs, and trim to the same thickness as the flooring if you intend to use adhesives or underlayment. Installing flooring to wood subfloors that are fastened to joists or trusses should be done perpendicularly or at a 45° angle. An exterior wall is the ideal choice for the starting wall. When installing, open 2-3 boxes simultaneously and blend planks from each box to reduce the repetition of colors and patterns.

Appropriate Subfloor Types

For joist spacing up to 16", the thickness of CDX plywood should be 5/8" or less, and for joist spacing larger than 16", it should be 3/4" or less (19.2" minimum). It is necessary to adhere to NWFA (www.nwfa.org) rules while putting plywood over concrete subfloors. An OSB that is at least 3/4" thick and rated either PS2-92 or PS1-95 is necessary. The present hardwood flooring is laid over a suitable subfloor, as mentioned above. For Glue Down installations, the current floor must be smooth, unfinished, and securely affixed. For concrete slabs, there are only two options: glue down and floating floors. For glue-down installations, a minimum of three thousand pounds of concrete is needed. Gypcrete is a thin concrete specifically designed for floating flooring. There is no warranty on a concrete foundation weighing less than three thousand pounds. Volo Floors makes no assurances about the structural soundness of lightweight concrete or gypcrete over time. The flooring coming loose from the subfloor due to degradation or fracture is not considered a product failure.

General Subfloor Requirements



Scrape the subfloor to make sure it's clear and clear of debris. Vacuumed or swept, any debris on the subfloor should be removed. Debris on the subfloor may result in uneven surfaces on the finished floor, as well as poor fit and adhesion between the planks and adhesive during glue-down installation. In addition to mitigate any squeaks or loose subfloor parts before installation.

A subfloor needs to be leveled to within 1/8" and 3/16" over a radius of 6 and 10 feet, respectively. Using a string line, laser line, or straight edge, determine the flatness. Spots that are high or low should be sanded, sparkled, scraped, or ground. After grinding all of the high portions, fill in the low areas of the concrete subfloors with high-quality cementitious leveling compound. Flush-set fasteners must be used to firmly fasten the subfloor.

Test and document all moisture and temperature conditions before installation. Visually inspect the job site for signs of moisture issues. It is advisable to check for water incursion near doors and windows. Verify that no mold or fungus is growing on any walls or other surfaces. If there has been water infiltration, it might be required to make structural repairs or impossible to lay flooring. Using a calibrated moisture meter to examine plywood and composite subfloors is crucial. Make sure that the moisture meter is set for the species that is being examined. Always use the moisture meter according to the manufacturer's instructions. Plywood Moisture readings should never be higher than 10% at any point during installation, and there should never be more than 2% of moisture difference between the subfloor and the flooring.

The concrete subfloor and the ground must have a minimum 6-mil polyfilm between them and be fully cured, meaning they must be at least 60 days old. Concrete subfloors must be hard, dense, and free from powder or flaking. Because lightweight concrete can retain more moisture, it might take longer for it to dry out to a suitable moisture content. Concrete subfloors need to be cured for at least 60 days and have a minimum of 6 mils of poly-film between the concrete and the earth. It may take longer for lightweight concrete to dry out to an acceptable moisture content since it can retain more moisture. The real moisture level of the substrate is not reflected in testing, which occurs at a set period of year. Holes, grooves, expansion joints, and other depressions must be filled, troweled smooth, and feathered evenly with the surrounding surface. A minimum of 6 mil 0.15 mm plastic poly sheeting should be used as a moisture barrier between the concrete subfloor and the flooring.

Glue Down on concrete that is on or below grade requires a concrete sealant specified by the glue manufacturer, even if you think the concrete is dry. A below-grade concrete slab that is dry now may eventually get wet, leading to floor failure. Moisture problems at the location are not Volo Floors' fault. There are stricter criteria for the subfloor's dryness when installing over radiant heat. Please refer to the 'Radiant Heat Systems' section below for more details. Installing screws every six inches and replacing subfloor panels and boards as necessary will ensure that any movement and squeaking in the subfloor are eradicated.

When installing over existing wood or laminate flooring, it's important to note that these materials can expand and contract when exposed to moisture, potentially affecting the new floor's performance. To avoid such issues, it is recommended to remove any existing wood or laminate flooring, particularly in areas where moisture may be present.

Additional Requirements



Lightweight Concrete

The performance and suitability of lightweight concrete for use under resilient flooring is the responsibility of the manufacturer of the lightweight concrete. The installer may need to hold authorization or certification from the manufacturer to carry out installation. It is crucial to ensure proper mixing ratios on-site and use well-maintained equipment for proper application. It is highly recommended to perform slump testing to verify the mixture's quality.

Lightweight concrete aggregates with a dry density above 90 lbs. per cubic foot may be appropriate for resilient flooring applications. In cases where concrete slabs will experience substantial static or dynamic loads, higher strength and density should be used to ensure adequate support.

The surface must be entirely dry, free from debris, smooth, and stable. It is essential to perform bond tests to check compatibility with the adhesive, and a 9050 primer can be used if additional adhesion is necessary. For spaces up to 1000 square feet, conduct three internal relative humidity tests. For each additional 1000 square feet, an extra test should be done.

Radiant Heating

Radiant heat subfloor systems can include concrete, wood, or both in combination. A gap of at least 1/2 inch between heating system components and the flooring material must be maintained. The heating system must be operational for a minimum of two weeks before flooring installation to dry out any residual moisture. Three days prior to installation, lower the temperature to 65°F, and then after installation, gradually raise the temperature in 5°F increments to avoid overheating. The floor should never exceed an operating temperature of 85°F, and using an in-floor temperature sensor is highly recommended. For more specific guidance, consult the radiant heating system's manufacturer.

Additional Requirements



Electric Radiant Floors

Electric radiant floor systems typically consist of cables or conductive mats embedded in mesh, installed under the floor covering. When embedding the system's components, use cement-based patching and leveling compounds that meet moisture and pH requirements. The patching compounds must contain Portland cement or high alumina cement, achieving a compressive strength of at least 3,000 psi.

Hydronic Radiant Floors

This type of heating system involves circulating hot water from a boiler through tubing placed below the floor, usually under wooden subfloors or within concrete slabs.

Existing Floor Coverings

Resilient flooring can be installed over most existing hard floor surfaces, as long as the existing floor is clean, level, dry, fully adhered, and free from deflection. Sheet vinyl floors that are overly cushioned or exceed one layer in thickness should be avoided, as they can negatively affect the flooring's ability to lock and resist indentation.

It is not permitted to install this product over carpet or wood floors adhered directly to concrete.

Ceramic or porcelain tiles with grout joints up to 1/4 inch in width can be installed over. For wider grout joints, use a cement-based patching compound to fill the joints and ensure a smooth surface for the new flooring.

Raised Access Panel Subfloors

Raised access panel subfloors must be level, stable, and free of adhesives. Panels should be 24" x 24", and lippage between the panels should not exceed 0.295" (0.75 mm). Gaps between panels should be no more than 0.039" (1 mm). The panels must have no deflection; concave measurements should not exceed 0.0295" (0.75 mm). The flatness must be within 1/8" over 10 feet.

When installing flooring, stagger the planks or tiles to overlap the access panels. Any telegraphing of panel seams may be visible after installation, but this is not considered a defect or covered under the manufacturer's warranty.

Installation



Tools Needed

Tape measure, utility knife, jigsaw, tapping block or rubber mallet, pull bar, 1/4" spacers, T-square, safety glasses, broom or vacuum, and, if needed, tools for subfloor repair.

Floating Installations

For floating installations over concrete substrates, a 6 mil poly film underlayment is required. If moisture tests indicate that the existing concrete substrates exceed product limits, moisture mitigation must be performed before installation.

It is the responsibility of the flooring contractor (installer) to determine if the subfloor is cured and if moisture has been properly mitigated. Failure to address moisture concerns can result in flooring failure and void the warranty.

For use over concrete substrates, seams should be taped; however, for wood substrates, seam taping is optional.

Start the installation by unrolling the underlayment parallel to the starting wall, allowing the poly film to extend 2 inches up the wall. After the flooring is installed, trim the poly film back from the wall. Unroll the next section of poly film parallel to the first, overlapping a minimum of 4 inches, and smooth out any wrinkles or creases. When installing over concrete substrates, tape the seams together using clear tape.

Proceed with installing the flooring over the poly film, ensuring you avoid damaging the underlayment. Note: Do not cover the entire substrate area with poly film at once to prevent damage or slipping. Instead, roll out the poly film one row at a time.

Floating Installation

WPC plank flooring is designed for floating installation. Ensure there is a 1/4"-1/2" expansion gap around the perimeter of the floor and undercut all doorjamb. Wall moldings and transition strips should not be fastened to the planks.

Installation



Glue Down - Full Trowel

VOLO wood flooring products are suitable for glue-down installations over approved wood and concrete substrates. Follow the adhesive manufacturer's application instructions for proper use. Install flooring into the wet adhesive for a permanent bond, ensuring a 1/4" (6.35 mm) perimeter expansion gap. Refer to adhesive guidelines for moisture limits. Use a 100 lb. 3-section roller to press the flooring into the adhesive immediately after installation.

Recommended Adhesives: LASTIK 1 Glue. If alternative adhesives are used, conduct a bond test to check for compatibility.

Tiles must be installed in a staggered pattern, with joints being no closer than 7".

Completion

Protect exposed edges of the flooring by installing wall moldings and transition strips, ensuring no planks are secured directly to the subfloor.

For wet areas (e.g., bathrooms), use flexible silicone caulk around the perimeter of the floor. To protect the floor from direct sunlight, which can cause fading and thermal expansion, take measures such as closing blinds or using UV-resistant window coverings.

Cutting resilient products into fine points may cause delamination; if needed, use an ethyl cyanoacrylate-based glue to bond the point together. Immediately clean any glue from the top surface. Avoid alcohol-based glues, which can cause swelling.

Do not adhere tape directly to the resilient flooring surface during construction or renovation, as it could damage the floor. Instead, place tape on the protective material (such as plywood/osb/masonite and or Lastik floor protection) used for floor protection, securing it along the base molding.

Floor Maintenance



Overview

VOLO Floors are only to be cleaned with VOLO cleaning solution.

Formulated with natural components, this is an ideal product to clean the toughest grit and grime yet be safe for a living environment.

Understanding realistic expectations of wood floor maintenance up front is important. Hardwood floor owners who realize that their floors aren't impervious to an onslaught of spills, grit, and water will be happier with their floors. As Preventative maintenance and clean practices will significantly reduce future damage. You can prevent most problems before they occur by following the below care and maintenance, keeping a hardwood floor looking its best and lasting longer.

All wood/vinyl flooring products sold by VOLO Floors are to use the correct cleaning products & procedures. Using PH-neutral cleanings such as VOLO cleaning systems is the best for wood/vinyl flooring care. These mentioned cleaning products are well-known and acceptable for all hard and soft finish wood floors (Natural Oil, Polyurethane, and Water-based finishes) and also all LVP floors. Using any non-listed floor cleaners may result in major issues.



IMPORTANT

**READ PAGES 12 - 13
carefully and
attentively**

Floor Maintenance



DO THE FOLLOWING PREVENTATIVE MAINTENANCE

- Use clean & dirty tank mop buckets. If you do not use a dual system, you will just continually move existing dirt around the floor, and it will not be cleaned off the floor surface.
- Using chair felts and protective pads when sliding anything is imperative. This is the most common wear/damage to wood floors.
- Bi-annually check for felts and replace them immediately.
- Placemats in high-traffic/wet areas inside and outside entrances.
- Placemats in kitchen areas to protect against dropped utensils, water spills, and other accidents.
- Make sure wet rugs are taken off the floor to fully dry.
- It is important to shake out rugs or door mats, clean them periodically, and make sure they are removed from the floor and completely dried if become wet.
- Wipe and clean liquid spills immediately when they happen.
- Make sure to vacuum often. Pebbles and dirt will scratch the floor.
- Make sure the vacuum head/wheels are not sharp and can scratch the floor.
- Clean as needed. Do not overdo it.
- Considering another coat of finish every 3-5 years can remedy scratches and cause floors to have maximum longevity.
- Replace plastic casters with wide rubber wheels.
- Avoid exposing the floor to sunlight and intense artificial light constantly which can change the wood color. This is completely natural; proper windows, shades, and exposure can help this effect to be minimized.
- Use proper moving blankets & protection before moving furniture.
- Keep pet claws trimmed to prevent scratching and indentation.
- UV rays and the sun accelerate the aging of wood, paint, and fabrics. Window UV treatments can greatly help with such patina. This natural occurrence can be minimized by periodically moving rugs and furniture.
- Dull marks and wear in high-traffic areas are normal.

Floor Maintenance



DO NOT DO THE FOLLOWING

- Do not use or slide furniture without felt pads. This is the most common wear to floors.
- Pick up and move heavy furniture. DO NOT slide heavy items on floors.
- Do not use a steam mop. This puts excessive moisture in the floor.
- Do not use chemical cleaning agents, other than advised cleaning products. This includes soap, harsh disinfectants, or other household detergents.
- Do not use vinegar, alcohol, or any ammonia-based cleaners. Repetitive use of these will result in the acidic chemicals degrading the floor finish.
- Do not walk on the floor with heels. Heels can have concentrated pressure and easily reach 3,500 pounds per square inch.
- Do not allow the house climate to be at improper climate ranges. The house should have 40-50% humidity, and 60-80 degrees.
- Do not use rugs or rug pads which may potentially leech oils or residue. Ask your rug supplier about the proper options.
- Do not use steel wool, abrasive pads, cleaners, or detergents on a lacquer finish.
- Do not apply any tape or adhesive to the wood surface.

Floor Maintenance



Daily cleaning

The first step in maintaining your floor is sweeping or vacuuming it regularly. To avoid damaging a floor, turn off the beater brush if your vacuum does not have a suction-only floor attachment. Less water is ideal. Daily, using a spray mop kit is the best way to clean flooring. As needed, using a well-wrung-out mop is a viable option as well. The mop must be damp and only lightly wet. A wood floor should never be steam cleaned.

Weekly/Bi-weekly Cleaning

The ideal floor cleaner is Volo Floor Cleaner or another similar no-rinse hardwood floor cleaner. A PH-neutral cleaning product with ample evaporation properties is necessary. Your floor will be dulled, damaged, and void your warranty if you use oil soaps, liquid or paste wax products, or other household cleaners that contain lemon oil, tung oil, silicone, or ammonia. Mopping is a practice commonly seen; it is acceptable; but spin mops and less damp applications are suggested. Excessive mopping/moisture on the floor is not recommended.

Annual/Bi-annual Maintenance

Regularly check chairs for felts and replace them as needed, this is the most common damage to wood floors that can be avoided.

The best Annual/Bi-Annual cleaning procedure is a wood floor scrubber. Recommended scrubbers use a very soft wire brush wheel, solution, and two vacuum heads to fully remove debris from flooring. Depending on the environmental conditions and amount of traffic, if wear is showing we recommend having a flooring contractor evaluate the floor if areas wearing to potentially conduct touch ups or apply an additional coat of finish applied to limit further damage. Consult with your local flooring company for such service.

Floor Maintenance



Standard cleaning procedure

1. Before cleaning the floor, vacuum or sweep it thoroughly.
 2. Make sure the cleaner bottle is well shaken.
 3. Add 1 cup (240ml) of floor cleaner to a lukewarm warm gallon of water and mix well.
 4. Administer the soap mixture to the floor using a moderately damp mop in a 15' X 15' area or smaller. Water should not be soaked on the floor, as this can damage it or cause dimensional changes.
 5. Spread the solution on the floor for 30-60 seconds to dissolve any foreign substances, and to bring dirt to the surface.
 6. Wipe the floor with a second well-wrung mop or cloth and clear warm water to remove the dirty soapy solution. Using this method, dirt is removed with the cleaner evenly, resulting in a streak-free finish. Make sure the solution does not dry before cleaning with a dry mop.
- It is imperative to remove contaminated water, and if not, dirt is just pushed around. After cleaning with the mop, rinse it thoroughly with warm, clear water. For each bucket of cleaner solution used, the rinse bucket should be changed four to five times.
7. Continue to the next area and repeat steps 4 through 6.
 8. Allow one hour for the floor to dry after it has been thoroughly cleaned.

Cleaning Concentrate Mixing Ratio

Mix 1 Gallon of water to 1 Cup (240ml or 8oz) of Volo Cleaning Concentrate

Touch Ups and Damaged Flooring Procedure

If the cleaning solution and rag is not cleaning the issue, please contact your hardwood flooring professional. The use of mineral spirits on damp cloths is generally effective for removing grease, tar, lipstick, and crayons. Start by testing on an inconspicuous corner or leftover piece of flooring, it is recommended a flooring professional preforms this. If further touch ups are needed, a hardwood flooring professional should be experienced with acrylic pigments or similar topical repair methods for scratches or damages, and or epoxy and hard wax fill kits for dents.

Radiant Heating Considerations

Radiant heating, when first turned on, needs to be gradually raised by a few degrees at a time per day. Wood flooring performs best with subtle changes in temperature. The floor should not fluctuate by more than 5°F per day. Items such as area rugs, mattresses, exercise mats, pet beds, bean bags, or other highly insulating products that cover the floor will trap heat and increase the temperature of the floor it is covering, which can result in irreversible damage to any type of floor. All radiant heating systems should be fully operational, regardless of season, for a minimum of 5 days. Follow the national wood flooring association's guidelines with radiant floor heating.

Floor Maintenance



Touch Ups and Damaged Flooring Procedure

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Climate

The environment of the home should be stable and maintained throughout the life of the floor. Engineered floors as a whole are less prone to moisture damage due in comparison to solid wood flooring, due to its engineered substrate, large swings in humidity and temperature ca cause floors to fail.

Although it is common for all wood floors to shrink and expand as seasonal changes occur. To minimize these changes, maintain a consistent temperature and humidity for your floor to perform as designed. These conditions should be between 60° and 80° and 40% to 50% relative humidity. Installers take many steps to make sure the flooring is installed in the correct conditions. In extreme high or low moisture conditions, a floor can start to go through unsightly and unexpected changes and in worst cases, cause irreparable damage.

Floor Maintenance



Here are a few things that can be done to help maintain the correct conditions in a home:

- Have a way to monitor temperature and humidity in the home.
- If the HVAC thermostat does not have the ability to read humidity, inexpensive tabletop units can be purchased at most big box stores. If the levels start to go outside the zone; use a humidifier or dehumidifier to control the moisture levels.
- Standard heating and air conditioning systems may not be effective at controlling humidity levels. Additional humidity controlling devices may be necessary such as atomization units for very large residences over 5,000 SF. As standard pass though humidifiers may not be enough.
- Make sure humidity control devices are maintained and always working properly.
- Expect some seasonal changes with a floor. To minimize this normal behavior, maintain the recommended range of humidity and temperature as suggested by the National Wood Flooring Association www.nfwa.org
- Do not allow the humidity level in your home to drop below 40% for an extended period, the following can occur. Your hardwood floor will lose some of its moisture, and shrinking of the planks may occur as a result. Shrinking is a natural reaction to the loss of moisture and should not be of concern if it only occurs to a minor extent. However, more severe cases indicate a serious lack of moisture which may result in splits and checks in the flooring.
- House settlement and gapping from poorly insulated ducts can cause areas of trouble in wood floors. It is best to consult with a flooring professional to fix.
- If you allow the humidity level in your home to exceed 55% for an extended period of time the follow can occur. Your floor will absorb moisture from the air, swelling and expanding may occur as a result. This expansion can create pressure between the boards, which can cause the boards to warp, cup or crack. Both cupping and crowning are natural reactions to moisture and should not be of concern if they occur only to a minor extent. However, more severe cases indicate a serious moisture problem which may result in buckling and cracking in the flooring.

Thank you for trusting Volo Floors with your new flooring!

We appreciate your business and are honored to be part of your home transformation. Our team takes great pride in delivering high-quality flooring and we hope you love your new floors for years to come.

If you have any questions about care and maintenance, don't hesitate to reach out. We're always here to help! And if you ever need additional flooring solutions in the future, we'd love the opportunity to work with you again.

Enjoy your beautiful new floors, and thank you for choosing Volo Floors!

From,
Volo Floors

