DECORATIVE WALL PANELS

Engineered Hardwood Panels
Save time & avoid frustration! Please read these entire instructions before starting your installation, and A.I.M. for success!

**AIM**

**Acclimate Completely**

Acclimate your panels to your home environment. Time for acclimation will vary. Always check using a meter. Acclimation will ensure your flooring looks great for years to come.

**Install Correctly**

Take time to review Lumber Liquidators’ installation guidelines and follow the National Wood Flooring Association Guidelines to ensure that your installation goes well from beginning to end.

**Maintain Environment**

The ideal Relative Humidity (RH) range for Engineered Hardwood is 30%–70%. Fluctuations in RH must be avoided.*

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**WARNING!:** DO NOT SAND, DRY SWEEP, DRY SCRAPE, DRILL, SAW, BEADBLAST OR MECHANICALLY CHIP OR PULVERIZE EXISTING RESILIENT FLOORING, BACKING, LINING FELT, ASPHALTIC “CUTBACK” ADHESIVES OR OTHER ADHESIVES. These products may contain asbestos fibers and/or crystalline silica. Avoid creating dust. Inhalation of such dust is a cancer and respiratory tract hazard. Smoking by individuals exposed to asbestos fibers greatly increases the risk of serious bodily harm. Unless positively certain that the product to be removed is a non-asbestos containing material, you must presume it contains asbestos. Regulations may require that the material be tested to determine asbestos content. See current edition of the Resilient Floor Covering Institute (RFCI) publication, “Recommended Work Practices for Removal of Resilient Floor Coverings” for detailed information and instructions on removing all resilient covering structures. For current information, go to www.rfci.com.

**LEAD WARNING:** Some paints and finishes in homes built before 1978 may contain lead. Exposure to excessive amounts of lead dust presents a health hazard. Prior to removing or sanding, comply with all applicable federal, state, and local laws, and reference the publication “Lead-Based Paint: Guidelines for Hazard Identification and Abatement in Public and Indian Housing” available from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development regarding (1) appropriate methods for identifying lead-based paint and removing such paint; and (2) any licensing, certification, and training requirements for persons performing lead abatement work.

**MOLD AND MILDEW WARNING:** Prior to removing an existing resilient floor or when installing a new floor, if there are visible indications of mold or mildew or the presence of a strong musty odor in the installation area, the source of the problem should be identified and corrected before proceeding with the flooring work. Excessive moisture in the subfloor could promote mold, mildew, and other moisture related issues like the trapping of moisture emissions under the flooring, which may contribute to an unhealthy indoor environment. Mold has the potential to cause health problems and may produce allergens, irritants, and in some cases, potentially toxic substances. Before installing the new resilient flooring, ensure the underlayment and/or subfloor is allowed to thoroughly dry and that any residual effect of excessive moisture, mold, or structural damage has been corrected. Remediation measures may require structural repairs such as replacing the contaminated underlayment and/or subfloor, cleanup measures using appropriate protection and biocide, or hiring a professional mold and mildew remediation contractor. Consult EPA mold guidelines on EPA’s website at https://www.epa.gov/mold

**WARNING:**

Drilling, sawing, sanding or machining wood products can expose you to wood dust, a substance known to the State of California to cause cancer. Avoid inhaling wood dust or use a dust mask or other safeguards for personal protection. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov/wood

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Need Help? To obtain installation assistance or product information concerning this flooring, contact the store of original purchase, or call the Lumber Liquidators customer care at 800-366-4204.

*See Temperature and Relative Humidity for more details.*
This document covers wall applications using engineered wood decorative wood panels. Installation of your product should be in conformance with generally accepted construction methods for interior woodwork per American National Standard ANSI/AWI 0620-2018 – Finish Carpentry/Installation.

RECOMMENDED USE:
- Interior use only.
- Install in good lighting.
- Do not install in exterior or wet areas. Do not install in boats, or other moving vehicles.
- Do not install directly to concrete or block walls.
- Walls need to be clean flat and dry.
- For safety and best performance: glue and nailing is required for all wall applications. These guidelines are for installation over conventional wood-framing with wall studs spaced no more than 24 inches on center.

GRADE:
On, above and below grade.

JOBSITE CONDITIONS:
- The building should be enclosed with all doors and windows in place.
- Prior to delivery and install: All wet works (e.g. drywall taping, texture, painting, stucco etc.) should be complete and allowed to dry. The rooms should be at normal “lived-in” conditions with HVAC operational for at least one week prior to the installation when home is so equipped.
- When installing in rooms over basements and garages, ensure they are dry and well ventilated.
- Crawlspaces must be dry with a minimum 18” from the bottom of the floor joist to the ground. Crawl space earth (or thin concrete slab) should be covered 100 percent by a vapor retarder of black polyethylene (minimum 6 mil) or any recommended puncture-resistant membrane, such as Class C, meeting ASTM D1745. Ventilation shall be per local building codes.
- All gutters should be in place and functioning properly. Yard grading should be sloped to run water away from the home foundation.
- The installer – not the manufacturer or retailer – is responsible for making sure that the site conditions are appropriate prior to installation of this floor.

ACCLIMATION:
- Stack boxes no more than eight cartons high in areas to receive new flooring (remove plastic from outside of boxes if present). Ensure each layer is evenly supported to prevent distortion. Elevate stack using 2 x 4’s as illustrated in Fig. 1 above. On concrete; place a layer of 6 mil poly down first during the acclimation process.
- Extended acclimation time should be anticipated and may be required. Time is not the determining factor; moisture testing is required to confirm that product is acclimated. Use a meter that is species adjustable, e.g. Ligno-scanner SDM or mini-Ligno DX/C moisture meter. If using alternate meter check with manufacturer that meter can be used with the wood species that you are installing.
- Check the moisture content of multiple panels. It’s recommended to randomly test 40 planks for every 1000 square feet of wall, the panel’s average moisture content must be within plus or minus 2% of the anticipated seasonally varying moisture content range for your geographical location (see Summer / Winter Moisture Map shown below) of wood-based products in the home (e.g. Base Board or Door Jambs) which must be dry and already within the anticipated equilibrium moisture content range for your geographical location...
- Keep a permanent record of all readings.

TEMPERATURE:
For best product performance, ensure the temperature in the home is between 60° and 80° F before, during, and after installation and for the life of the flooring.

RELATIVE HUMIDITY:
For best performance, panels should be ideally conditioned, installed and maintained to consistent indoor temperatures of 60° - 80° F and relative humidity of 30% - 70% (not to exceed a 30% fluctuation in relative humidity, before, during and after the installation and for the life of the flooring. Ideal interior environmental conditions will vary from region to region and jobsite to jobsite, the relative humidity figures on your project maybe higher or lower. The key is to ensure that the change in relative humidity stays within a 30% range (e.g.30% to 60% or 35% to 65% etc…) and does not fluctuate beyond 30% for sustained periods, enough to affect the flooring. Home environments where the relative humidity drops below 30% or exceeding 70% are not recommended. Not following the written recommendations can negatively impact board performance and may result in excessive movement, squeaks, board gapping, board-edge cupping, cracks, twists, finish splits, flaking, chipping, fading and other related issues.

Any home that may have a sustained change in relative humidity greater than 30% fluctuation needs an HVAC system equipped with a humidifier or dehumidifier to regulate the interior environment within a 30% range of fluctuation. Installing hardwood in an environment that is not maintained can be detrimental.

The map below can be used to calculate what the optimum baseline or average moisture content of interior wood products should be prior to installation for each state and region. The first number indicates the average moisture content of wood during the wintertime (months having lower humidity), and the second number indicates the average moisture content during the summer time or (months having higher humidity).

To calculate the optimal baseline or average wood moisture content in your state or region, add the high season number and low season number together then divide by two. Example: If your state or region has an expected low of 6% to a high of 12% moisture content, the average baseline moisture content of the wood before installation would be 9%. The goal is to acclimate the flooring to this average figure and then the installation can begin. Very dry or humid regions of the country usually require extended conditioning to balance the wall panels to the environment where they will be installed.
The effects of Temperatures and Humidity on wood flooring

Wood products are sensitive to moisture, temperature and humidity. Refer to the chart below to better understand the best in-home environmental relationship between relative humidity (RH) and temperature and its effects on wood moisture content. Determine the current temperature and RH within your home with a hygrometer. Find the combination of temperature and RH in your area on the chart (temperature variations are listed on the left side of the chart, humidity variations are listed along the bottom).

Example: The target or ideal moisture content for wood products is shown in the shaded area to be within 6.1% to 9.4% Wood flooring will perform best when the interior environment is controlled to stay within a relative humidity range of 30% to 50% and a temperature range of 60° to 80° Fahrenheit. (In some geographical areas, the ideal humidity range might be higher or lower, 30% to 60% or 35% to 65% for example.) It is critical to maintain the relative humidity in your home to not fluctuate more than 30% at any given time of the year. Eng’ Hardwood panels installed in areas with a wider variation in RH (fluctuation in RH of more than 30%) can negatively impact board performance and may result in excessive movement (expansion / contraction, squeaks, board gapping, board-edge cupping, finish splits and other related issues).

Moisture Content of Wood at Various Temperatures and Relative Humidity Readings

| °F | 5  | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 35 | 40 | 45 | 50 | 55 | 60 | 65 | 70 | 75 | 80 | 85 | 90 | 95 | 98 |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 30 | 1.4 | 2.6 | 3.7 | 4.6 | 5.5 | 6.3 | 7.1 | 7.9 | 8.7 | 9.5 | 10.4 | 11.3 | 12.4 | 13.5 | 14.9 | 16.5 | 18.5 | 21.0 | 24.3 | 26.0 |
| 40 | 1.4 | 2.6 | 3.7 | 4.6 | 5.5 | 6.3 | 7.1 | 7.9 | 8.7 | 9.5 | 10.4 | 11.3 | 12.4 | 13.5 | 14.9 | 16.5 | 18.5 | 21.0 | 24.3 | 26.0 |
| 50 | 1.4 | 2.6 | 3.7 | 4.6 | 5.5 | 6.3 | 7.1 | 7.9 | 8.7 | 9.5 | 10.4 | 11.3 | 12.4 | 13.5 | 14.9 | 16.5 | 18.5 | 21.0 | 24.3 | 26.0 |
| 60 | 1.3 | 2.5 | 3.6 | 4.6 | 5.4 | **6.2** | **7.0** | **7.8** | **8.6** | **9.4** | **10.2** | **11.1** | **12.1** | **13.3** | **14.6** | **16.2** | **18.2** | **21.7** | **24.1** | **26.8** |
| 70 | 1.3 | 2.5 | 3.6 | 4.5 | 5.4 | **6.2** | **7.0** | **7.7** | **8.5** | **9.2** | **10.1** | **11.0** | **12.0** | **13.1** | **14.4** | **16.0** | **17.9** | **20.5** | **23.9** | **26.6** |
| 80 | 1.3 | 2.4 | 3.5 | 4.4 | 5.3 | **6.1** | **6.8** | **7.6** | **8.3** | **9.1** | **9.9** | **10.8** | **11.7** | **12.0** | **14.2** | **15.7** | **17.7** | **20.2** | **23.6** | **26.3** |
| 90 | 1.2 | 2.3 | 3.4 | 4.3 | 5.1 | 5.9 | 6.7 | 7.4 | 8.1 | 8.9 | 9.7 | 10.5 | 11.5 | 12.6 | 13.9 | 15.4 | 17.3 | 19.8 | 23.3 | 26.0 |
| 100| 1.2 | 2.3 | 3.3 | 4.2 | 5.0 | 5.8 | 6.5 | 7.2 | 7.9 | 8.7 | 9.5 | 10.3 | 11.2 | 12.3 | 13.6 | 15.1 | 17.0 | 19.5 | 22.9 | 25.6 |

Relative Humidity (RH percent)

The most reliable moisture-content numbers will be obtained using a species-specific moisture meter to determine the moisture content of the wood flooring.
The USDA moisture map is a helpful guide for installations. Without proper temperature, humidity and ventilation controls, actual moisture content in any location may differ significantly from these numbers. In all cases it is the installer or homeowner's responsibility to determine if the indoor environment, moisture content and jobsite conditions are suitable for wood floor installations.
**SURFACE PREPARATION:**
- All substrates must be structurally sound, dry, solid and stable.
- The substrate should be clean and free of dust, dirt, oil, grease, wax, soap, existing adhesives and adhesive residues, and any other substance that may prevent, reduce adhesion or affect product performance. Sponge wash with TSP (tri-sodium phosphate), to remove residues of greasy grime, mildew, chalked paint or anything that might affect the adhesive bond.
- Walls must be plumb and flat to 3/16” in 6’.
- All surfaces must be smooth and free of defects, voids, deviations, imperfections and irregularities. If the wall has a heavy drywall texture, it will need to be block sanded or skim coated and primed.
- Countersink any protruding screws. Use an appropriate patching compound to cover screw heads and correct any holes, bumps, cracks, depressions, etc.
- Prime or paint as needed.

Do not install over substrates that have water damage, visible water stains or leaking windows. Remove protruding nails.

**USER / OWNER / INSTALLER RESPONSIBILITIES:**
- These recommendations do not pertain to the suitability of products used as interior finishes on walls with regards to fire, flame spread, smoke, or any other related flammability characteristics. Care should be taken to ensure that any installation of products on walls meets all applicable federal, state/ provincial and local codes as well as other requirements.
- Product installation constitutes acceptance. Visually inspect the product and determine acceptability before installation. Claims will not be accepted regarding visual defects after the product has been installed. If any panels are unacceptable due to color, finish, milling or any other reason, it is your responsibility to determine to use them, hide them in areas like closets, trim off the imperfection, or not install them at all.
- A reasonable amount of installed product (up to 25% or 100 sq. ft. whichever is less) is enough to determine acceptance of quality.
- Retain a box label and keep on file with your receipt for future reference.
- If quality issues are suspected stop the installation and call your local store or CUSTOMER CARE at 800-366-4204.

**HELPFUL TOOLS:** (as needed)
- Tape Measure • Pencil • Chalk line • Stud Finder • 6’ level • Miter saw • Table saw • 60 tooth carbide tip saw blade • Drill + Drill bits • 18 Gauge Brad Nailer • 1 1/2” - 1 3/4” Brad Nails • Compressor with regulator • Hammer • Flat Pry Bar • Rubber Mallet • Hygrometer (to monitor in-home humidity) • Species adjustable Moisture meter (wood) • Caulk Gun • Urethane Construction Adhesive • Step Ladder • Screw Drivers • Eye protection • Ear protection • Niosh Dust Mask • Gloves • Color Putty • Cloth rags • Color Putty • Touch up markers

**ADDITIONAL NOTES:**
- When moving furniture and heavy equipment, use luan board, plywood, or other similar covering to protect the floor.

Each project is unique and different. Installation advice or recommendations are given as a courtesy and not intended to take the place of an installer’s visual inspection, expertise or informed judgment, which will override any advice or recommendations given in these Installation Guidelines. The end user / contractor on-site is ultimately responsible for ensuring that selected products are appropriate for state or local building codes, ensuring a safe distance from heat sources such as wood stoves, fireplaces, space heaters and the final use of the product.

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**CUTTING ALLOWANCE and MANUFACTURER TOLERANCE (waste factor):**

A 8’ x 10’ wall has net 80 square feet (Sq. Ft.) – the actual area that will have flooring – but more product is required to allow for cutting which generates unusable pieces. Carefully measure the net square feet required, adding up multiple areas. The table gives an approximate recommendation for cutting allowance: Quantities are always rounded up to the nearest box.

**Note:** Engineered Natural products generally have a 5% manufacturer tolerance which should be added to the Cutting allowance. If defects are greater than the waste factor indicated for your flooring, please contact your local store or call Customer Care at 1-800-366-4204.

**Tip:** If more than half a box is not available for spares we recommend ordering an extra box.

**Please note:** Actual cutting waste may be lower or higher based on layout. E.g. multiple rooms vs. one large area and “pattern” being installed.

Consider carefully before returning boxes. Keeping extra boxes is a great idea and inexpensive insurance against damage, if a repair if needed the product and batch will be the same, and you have options even if the product has been discontinued.

Diagonal installations may require 5% extra material over and above the cutting and manufacturer tolerance allowance.

**EXPANSION SPACE:**
- 1/2” is required top and bottom of the wall and both inside corners (sides).

**RUN WIDTH AND HEIGHT:**
- Height - 10’ maximum.
- Width - No maximum

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**SUNLIGHT:**
Depending on the species, your flooring may change color “patina” with prolonged exposure to sunlight. Use of window coverings, shades, or tinting your windows is recommended to slow this natural process.

**CABINETS AND FIXTURES:**
Wall Cladding is not a structural material. Do not fasten cabinets or fixtures to the flooring used as decorative wall covering.

**HELPFUL TOOLS:**

- Drilling + Drilling bits • 18 Gauge Brad Nailer • 1 1/2” - 1 3/4” Brad Nails • Compressor with regulator • Hammer • Flat Pry Bar • Rubber Mallet • Hygrometer (to monitor in-home humidity) • Species adjustable Moisture meter (wood) • Caulk Gun • Urethane Construction Adhesive • Step Ladder • Screw Drivers • Eye protection • Ear protection • Niosh Dust Mask • Gloves • Color Putty • Cloth rags • Color Putty • Touch up markers

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**PRODUCT INSTALLATION:**

Each product may require additional tools and methods beyond those listed above. Carefully inspect your product and determine which additional tools and methods may be required before cutting and installing your product.
GETTING STARTED:

Step 1: Preparation

- Turn off power while working around wall outlets and light switches
- Remove existing wall base, trim, electrical cover plates, HVAC vent/return covers thermostats, etc., prior to installation.

Installation over drywall

- Use a 6’ level or straight edge to insure the wall is flat in both directions.
- Walls need to be flat to within 3/16” in 6’.
- Correct any unevenness using a drywall joint compound.

- Make repairs and remove any loose paint, wallpaper and all other contaminates that may affect adhesive bond (prime & paint repaired areas).
  You can also cover the drywall in 3/8th thick exterior grade plywood if the wall is in bad shape.

Step 2: Identify and Mark Stud location

- Use a stud finder to identify studs, mark top and bottom of studs using a pencil.
- Use a chalk line stretched between bottom and top mark, snap a line. Use painter’s tape at top & bottom of each stud on floor and ceiling to identify nailing points.
Step 3: Establishing your starting line

Establish a working line on your feature wall by measuring up from the floor and at equal distances (approx. 12”) from each corner of the wall. The distance from the floor to the line will be the width of the first row of planks used plus the minimum 1/2” expansion space.

- Mark these points on wall and snap a chalk line (as shown) parallel to the floor.
- Check that line is level in case of uneven floors.

[Diagram of chalk line and floor]

Preparation of panels for the starting row:
To avoid very narrow pieces at the ceiling; measure the distance between the floor and the ceiling, then divide this number by the width of the flooring planks. The fraction is the width of the last plank. Eg. for standard 8’ wall:

Floor – Ceiling = 96” – 1” (1/2” expansion x 2) = 95”
Width of Plank = 9 and 3/16
95 ÷ 9 3/16 = 10.33
Ten full panels are required and last will be fraction x plank width
9 3/6” x 0.33 = 3” (approx)

If width of last plank is less than 2.5”, balance by cutting (Rip) bottom row of planks accordingly.

[Diagram of cutting off uneven end]

Board orientation
- Begin the first row with the tongue facing up. Install Left to Right.

[Image of board orientation]

Step 4. FIRST ROW:
Glue and Fasten: Use 1-3/4” 18 Gauge finish nails to secure to wall studs
- Use wedged spacers for a 1/2” minimum expansion gap between the subflooring and the first row.
  Place spacers adjacent to each plank joint.
  IMPORTANT: adjust to keep line perfectly straight to your starting line!
  Apply a 1/4” bead of Bostik Tread-Lock adhesive in a serpentine pattern on the back of each plank as installed.
- Place the plank on top of the spacers making sure top of plank is on the chalk line, leaving a minimum 1/2” expansion space at starting end wall.
- Be sure that there is an adequate transfer of adhesive transfer to the wall using a slight back and forth motion and firmly pressing the entire plank against the wall.

[Diagram of adhesive application]

Use a level to double-check the levelness of the line between the two marks. Adjust line as needed with spacers.
Secure this first row fully using adhesive and finish nails or wood screws into pre-marked wall studs, placed approximately 2” above subfloor (these will be covered by your baseboard trim).
The last board in each row must be cut to fit, while still maintaining a 1/2” expansion gap at the walls.

Here’s how:
1. Measure distance from last installed plank to end of wall.
2. Transfer this measurement (less 1/2”) to plank you will cutting and mark it on the face.
3. Cut the plank at the mark.
4. Install as normal.
   Using a finish nailer, nail at an angle into the tongue of the plank to secure the plank to the wall studs. All nails should be counter-sunk so it does not interfere with the next plank. Continue with this method until you have completed the row.

   Blind nail this row as shown.

**Step 5: SECOND & CONSECUTIVE ROWS:** Check levelness as installation progresses.

Continue using adhesive and blind nailing each plank as detailed in Step 4. Above.
- Working left to right, place the panels on top of previous row leaving a minimum 1/2” expansion space at starting and end walls.
- Nails, if required, should be counter-sunk so they do not interfere with the next plank. Continue with this method until you have installed the last full plank.
CUTTING AROUND FIXTURES:
Measure and mark planks to fit around any existing outlets, switches, vents, etc.

Outlet “Box Extenders”
An electrical box extension shall be used as required by local building codes, to bring the switches and receptacles flush with the laminate.

Do not cover receptacle retaining screw /surrounding fixture, to allow for bringing receptacle forward to accommodate for the thickness of new planks.

• The last row will need to be cut lengthwise (ripped down) to fit properly to the ceiling, leaving a minimum 1/2” for expansion.

• Pre-drill and finish nail last row(s) as needed.
  Trim out walls and ceiling using 3/4” round (avoid nailing into planks).
  Install baseboard to cover gap along floor.

Step 5 Finishing up — ALL METHODS:
• Install the desired moldings to hide perimeter expansion gaps.
• Install electrical switch plates.
• *An electrical box extension may be needed to bring the switches flush to the finished wood.
• All electrical connections should be performed by a licensed electrician.

Applications
Base Board – for hiding imperfections and adding a custom finish along any wall.
Quarter-Round - for covering the expansion left at walls and other fixed surfaces.
Reducer Moldings - used to transition to lower surface.
End Cap - for finishing the space at sliding glass doors, at bath tubs or transitioning to carpet.

CAUTIONS:
CABINETS AND FIXTURES:
Panels are not structural materials. Do not fasten cabinets or fixtures directly to the panels
Do not attach objects such as sconces, shelves or mount televisions directly to the wall or use nails in the wall for hanging objects. Instead, drill pilot holes and mount objects directly to wall studs with screws.

Wall Sconces (lighting):
Do not exceed the maximum recommended wattage of the light fixture.
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CAUTIONS:
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Flooring is not a structural material. Do not fasten cabinets or fixtures to the flooring used as a decorative wall covering.
Do not attach objects such as sconces, shelves or mount televisions directly to the wall or use nails in the wall for hanging objects. Instead, drill pilot holes and mount objects directly to wall studs with screws.

Wall Sconces (lighting):
Do not exceed the maximum recommended wattage of the light fixture.
These engineered Hardwood Panels are designed to bring a beautiful unique style of to your home. For day to day cleaning we recommend the panels be dusted.

Reduce the visibility of minor scratches using Bellawood Scratch Away.

Use Bellawood Floor Cleaner to deep clean and clean spots and soiled areas.

DO NOT use cleaning agents containing wax, oil or polish. Leftover residue will form a dull film.

DO NOT use steel wool or scouring pad, as they will scratch the floor.

DO NOT use steam or wet mops.

As your panels age, color change or “patina” can occur.

Whether finished or unfinished, all wood changes color over time due to oxidation and when exposed to UV light. Some species darken in color over time, while others tend to lighten. There is no known set value for “color fastness” of a species, so contractors and or customers should be aware of this normal condition. Certain species, including American cherry, Koa, Brazilian cherry, and many imported species, have this tendency to change in color. Some color change is to be expected for all species and a drastic change can be expected for some. This “Patina” process although normal, can be minimized by limiting exposure to direct sunlight or accelerated by exposure. Periodically moving furniture and rugs will help to equalize overall exposure to UV light. If possible avoid completely covering floors with rugs for the first six months.

You should always promptly remove spills using a soft cloth reducing slip hazards.

Some times accidents will happen:

• Cleaning the affected area should begin immediately upon discovery:
• Use absorbent paper tissue to collect as much of the deposited material as possible and properly dispose of it. Remove any existing residue with a suitable disinfecting cleaner.
• Repeat until all residue is removed. Buff dry. Clean, using Bellawood Floor Cleaner.
• The more time that elapses before removal, the more difficult a stain will be to remove.