



MAINTENANCE  
—  
OF MIKASA FLOORS

# CONTENTS

## MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR OF MIKASA FLOORS IN DOMESTIC ENVIRONMENTS

- Prevention
- Cleaning
- Stain removal

Maintenance using Lacquer Refresher

- Repairs
- Renovation

## MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR OF MIKASA FLOORS IN PUBLIC ENVIRONMENTS

- Prevention
- Cleaning
- Stain removal

Maintenance using Lacquer Refresher

- Repairs
- Renovation

## REPLACING MIKASA PLANKS

- Replacing boards with **PlankLOC™** joint, option 1
- Replacing boards with **PlankLOC™** joint, option 2

## WARRANTY



# MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR OF MIKASA WOOD FLOORS IN DOMESTIC ENVIRONMENTS

A simple regimen is all it takes to maintain a Mikasa wood floor's original durability and beautiful appearance.

A floor lacquer reduces the risk of micro scratches – tiny scratches that can appear in the lacquer surface when, for example, furniture with no or worn protective pads are dragged across the floor. A lacquer makes the surface easy to care for by reducing the surface tension.

Our tight and barely visible joints help in cleaning and maintenance. The elasticity of the Mikasa surface treatment is designed to follow the wood's natural movements between the seasons, whether the boards are lacquered or oiled. To put it simply, a Mikasa floor is easy to care for.

Bear in mind that stained products lose their original colour during renovation. The materials used in maintenance are uncolored. Products with a special finish need special attention.

Maintenance and repair of Mikasa wood floors in domestic environments

## REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE OF UV-LACQUERED FLOORS



### Prevention

Lacquered floors can be given supplementary surface treatment with additional lacquering. This prevents water penetrating the joints between the boards through a capillary action. Re-lacquering produces a more 'plastic' surface than a factory-lacquered floor which makes scratches more visible because the lacquer used for re-lacquering is less scratch-resistant.

Re-lacquering not being carried out in a dust-free environment adds the risk of dust particles sticking to the surface and forming visible bumps when the lacquer dries.

### Cleaning

For everyday cleaning, use dry methods like vacuuming. Damp-clean the floor when necessary with a well-wrung mop or floor cloth. Dampen the floor slightly. Water left by the floor cloth must dry within a minute.

Maintenance and repair of Mikasa wood floors in domestic environments

Spilt water should not be allowed to remain, especially on Beech and Hard Maple (Canadian Maple) floors because they are very sensitive to moisture. Use damp cleaning based on the usage and soiling

## Removing Stains

Remove stains as soon as possible using water or a spray cleaner. Follow the advice given below for removing the more difficult stains. Use strong stain removers with caution. Using too much or rubbing too hard can adversely affect the lacquer. When you damp-clean a floor using the correct amount of water, it should dry within one minute.

Spilt water should not be allowed to remain, especially on Beech and Hard Maple (Canadian Maple) floors.

## Maintenance using a lacquer refresher

A lacquer refresher gives a new finish to a lacquered floor that's become scratched and dulled. This is not a substitute for re-lacquering but is used between each re-lacquering. Using a lacquer refresher on lacquered floors increases the gloss. The more coats applied, the higher the glossiness. This shows best on matt lacquered floors.

Before use, the floor to be treated must be clean and free from polish, wax and other contaminants. Vacuum thoroughly and remove all traces of grease by damp cleaning using a spray cleaner

## Factory-lacquered finishes

STAIN	REMOVAL
Asphalt, rubber, oil, shoe polish, soot and dried residues of chocolate or grease.	Surgical spirit, petroleum ether or similar product.
Crayons, lipstick, felt tip pens.	Surgical spirit.
Candle wax, chewing gum.	Freeze-spray or put a plastic bag of ice cubes on the mark. Then scrape off carefully.



## Re-lacquered finishes

STAIN	REMOVAL
Asphalt, rubber, oil, shoe polish, soot and dried residues of chocolate or grease.	White spirit.

Maintenance and repair of Mikasa wood floors in domestic environments

## Repair

### Partial repairs to Mikasa Real Wood Floors

- Treat small surface scratches and scrape-marks with a lacquer refresher. On deeper scratches, use a touch-up lacquer first.
- Fill small indentations that have cracked the surface with a Touch-up Lacquer. Dirt can collect in the hollows formed on brushed products. Remove dirt from individual areas using a small brush and a spray cleaner. Look after floors with brushed boards just like other lacquered products. Re-lacquer these floors regularly. The brushed parts have more lacquer and retain their brushed appearance even after re-lacquering. Lacquer refresher can be used for maintenance, but the gloss gradually increases.
- Fill deep dents, scratches and cracks with Woodfiller or Hot-melt Wax in a matching colour from the Mikasa Repair Kit (available separately) before lacquering with Touch-up Lacquer. Consider replacing strips or boards with major damage.

## Renovation

### Renovating surface treatment

**Micro scratches:** If small areas of the lacquer have been scratched, the floor can be treated with a lacquer refresher. This covers the micro scratches. Damp cleaning gradually removes the lacquer refresher.

## Partial repairs to Mikasa Real Wood Floors

If a small area needs to be repaired for any reason, it is best to replace the damaged boards. This is easy with Mikasa's joints. Especially so for stained boards or boards with a special finish.

It is important to regularly maintain stained products. Otherwise the stained finish will become worn.

## Renovation with re-lacquering

The main reason for re-lacquering is to freshen up the floor after many years of use. Before lacquering, the surface must be cleaned thoroughly



with a spray cleaner. For a very soiled surface, use a rotary floor scrubber and a remover to ensure that the floor is free from grease and dirt. Remove all of the lacquer refresher using a remover. Then rub down any residues of the refresher using fine (150 grit) sandpaper or a sanding disc (150 grit) before the re-lacquering.

While re-lacquering, the temperature of the room and the lacquer must not be lower than 15°C. The entire floor area must be re-lacquered to prevent the formation of ridges. Use a roller or lacquer brush while applying the lacquer. One coat of lacquer is enough to cover joints and provide



protection from water. The surface to be re-lacquered must not have been treated with wax, polish, etc. This prevents adhesion, which entails the floor being sanded down to bare wood.

Before you start, apply lacquer onto a sample area to test adhesion. If the floor has been re-lacquered previously, it is advisable to follow the lacquer manufacturer's instructions. If the floor is likely to be subjected to heavy usage, use several coats of lacquer.

The floor can be walked on only 8 hours after lacquering. Rugs can be laid after a week. Spilt water on the newly lacquered surface during the first week can cause permanent stains. Clean the tools in water. Do not dispose of surplus lacquer down the drain. Dry and dispose it in accordance with local regulations. Dried lacquer can be removed with acetone. One litre of lacquer works for 8–10 m<sup>2</sup>.

Re-lacquering produces a more "plastic" surface than a factorylacquered floor which makes scratches more visible because the lacquer used for re-lacquering is less scratchresistant. Re-lacquering not being carried out in a dust-free environment adds the risk of dust particles sticking to the surface and forming visible bumps when the lacquer dries.

### Total renovation of a wood floor

If the floor needs renovation for any reason, it can be machine-sanded to bare wood and have a new surface treatment applied.

Note: Mikasa Atmos (10mm) cannot be sanded.

Stained products or products with special finishes need special attention. Follow the lacquer manufacturer's instructions.

- Underfloor heating needs to be switched off during re-lacquering.
- When re-lacquering a factory-finished floor that has been glued down using an MS polymer, the bond between the new coat of lacquer and the factory-finished lacquer cannot be guaranteed.



# MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR OF MIKASA WOOD FLOORS IN PUBLIC ENVIRONMENTS

Public spaces refer to all environments that are not similar to domestic environments in terms of usage and wear. A well-planned maintenance schedule gives wood floors in public spaces a longer life. Light-stained and light colored species are more subject to wear than dark ones.

## Prevention

- It might help to have:
  1. An appropriate entrance and an effective heavy-duty scraper for the outdoors.
  2. Barrier or rubber mats in the area between the external and internal entries.
  3. Cloth mats to absorb moisture.

The scale of the dirt barrier system should be improvised considering the volume of traffic through the entrance and the conditions outside. The dirtier it is outside, the longer the dirt barrier should be. A minimum of 3 steps should be taken on each of these surfaces.

## MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR OF UV-LACQUERED FLOORS IN PUBLIC SPACES

### Prevention

The factory-lacquered surface should be reinforced with additional coats of lacquer (unless the area of application is comparable with a domestic environment). Use any available lacquer designed for re-lacquering factory-treated wood floors that doesn't need sanding down first. Follow the manufacturer's instructions.

### Cleaning

Use dry methods for everyday cleaning. If necessary, damp-clean the floor using a spray cleaner with a well-wrung mop or floor cloth. If a combined machine is used, use minimal water. Any residual moisture must be made to dry within one minute. The machine must not leave any water marks during usage or after.



### Removing Stains

Stains on the floor can be removed with a mild ammonia-free cleaning agent. If this does not help, follow the advice given below for removing the more difficult stains. Strong stain-removers should be used with care. Using too much of it or rubbing too hard can adversely affect the lacquer.

## Maintenance

It is important to maintain the surface treatment as per schedule. Do not let the lacquer get worn. This avoids dirt stains and water penetration. The floor will retain its easily cleanable and beautiful surface.

## Maintenance using a Lacquer Refresher

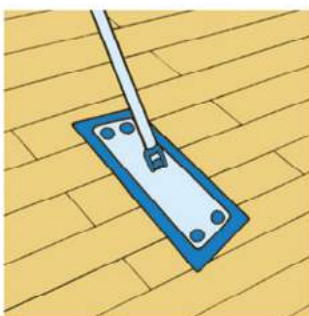
Use a Lacquer Refresher to give a new finish to a lacquered floor whose surface has become scratched and dulled. This is not a substitute for re-lacquering. It is used between each re-lacquering process. The floor must be cleaned and freed from polish, wax and other contaminants.



Clean the floor thoroughly and remove all traces of grease by damp cleaning using a spray cleaner.



Shake the bottle. Administer Lacquer Refresher straight onto the floor. Avoid splashing previously maintained areas.



Apply the Lacquer Refresher using a mop, sponge or polish spreader. If the floor is much worn, apply another coat when the first has dried. Allow at least 30 minutes for the floor to dry before putting the furniture back. Damp cleaning will gradually remove the Lacquer Refresher. The bottle contains a litre, sufficient for approx. 70 m<sup>2</sup>. For instructions, refer to the packaging.

## Maintaining a lacquered dance floor

A lacquered dance floor requires additional treatment with wax or polish. Refer to the wax or polish manufacturer's instructions.



## Repair

### Partial repairs to Mikasa Real Wood Floors

- Treat small surface scratches and scrape-marks with a Lacquer Refresher. On deeper scratches, use a Touch-up Lacquer first.
- Fill small indentations that have cracked the surface with a Touch-up Lacquer.
- Fill deep dents, scratches and cracks with Woodfiller or Hot-melt Wax in a matching colour, then lacquer with a Touch-up Lacquer. Strips or boards with major damage should be replaced. Especially so for stained products or products with a special finish.

If the floor has been subjected to heavy wear, it should be renovated by machine sanding and re-treating.

Note: Mikasa Atmos (10mm) cannot be sanded.

Maintenance and repair of Mikasa wood floors in public environments

## Renovation

It is important to remove all dirt, dust and grease from the lacquered surface. Factory-lacquered parquet doesn't have to be sanded down before re-lacquering. Vacuum and damp-clean the floor thoroughly using a spray cleaner to remove all traces of grease. If the floor surface is very soiled, use a rotary floor scrubber and a Remover to ensure that the floor is free from grease and dirt. Use minimal water. Previously relacquered surfaces should be sanded down to ensure a sufficient quantity of adhesion.

## Renovating surface treatment on wood floors

**Microscratches:** It can be treated with a Lacquer Refresher. This hides the microscratches. Damp cleaning will gradually remove the lacquer refresher.

### Partial repairs to a Mikasa Real Wood Floors

If a small area is damaged or worn through or needs to be repaired, it is best to replace the damaged boards. This is easy with Mikasa's a glue free joint made using patented joint system developed by Unilin. Especially so for stained Products or products with a special finish.

STAIN	REMOVAL
Asphalt, rubber, oil, shoe polish, soot and dried residues of chocolate or grease.	Surgical spirit, petroleum ether or similar product.

Maintenance and repair of Mikasa wood floors in public environments

## Re-lacquering UV-lacquered floors

When re-lacquering, the temperature of the room and the lacquer should not be lower than 15°C. The entire floor area must be re-lacquered uniformly to prevent the formation of ridges of lacquer.

The surface to be lacquered must be thoroughly cleaned using a Remover. Use a rotary floor scrubber (150 rpm, red pad) with a Remover diluted in water (to a measure of 1/5) to ensure the surface is free from dirt and grease. Follow that up by damp-cleaning the surface with clean water.

Apply a lacquer using a roller or lacquer brush. When re-lacquering, one coat is sufficient to cover the joints and provide protection from water. The surface to be re-lacquered must not have been treated previously with wax, polish, etc. This prevents adhesion, which entails the floor being sanded down to bare wood.

Before re-lacquering, apply lacquer onto a small area to test adhesion. If the floor has been re-lacquered before, follow the lacquer manufacturer's instructions. If the floor is likely to be subject to heavy wear and usage, apply several coats of lacquer. The floor can be walked on after at least 8 hours. Rugs can be laid on the floor one week after lacquering. Spilt water on the newly lacquered surface during the first week can cause permanent stains.

Rinse tools in water. Don't pour surplus lacquer down the drain. Let it dry. Then dispose of it in accordance with local regulations. Use acetone to remove dried lacquer. For Instructions, refer to the packaging. A litre of lacquer is sufficient for 8–10 m<sup>2</sup>.



Note: Re-lacquering produces a more plastic looking surface than a factory-lacquered floor. Scratches are more visible because the lacquer used for re-lacquering isn't as scratch-resistant. Re-lacquering not being carried out in a dust-free environment risks dust particles adhering to the surface - forming little bumps that are visible when the lacquer dries.

## Total renovation

If the floor is much worn, it can be machine-sanded to bare wood. It can then have a new surface treatment applied.

If the floor has been sanded down to bare wood, it must be lacquered at least 3 times. Rub the first coat of lacquer down on the floor (120 grit or finer).

Note: Mikasa Atmos (10mm) cannot be sanded.

Special attention must be given to stained products or products with special finishes. Refer to the lacquer manufacturer's instructions. When a factory-finished floor that has been glued down using a MS polymer is re-lacquered, there is no guarantee on the bond between the new coat of lacquer and the factory-finished lacquer. Switch off underfloor heating during re-lacquering.

# REPLACING MIKASA PLANKS

## Replacing Board

MIKASATM real wood floors install quickly and easily using the a patented joint system developed by Unilin. This system allows individual planks to be clicked together without gluing them and allows for a much quicker installation than traditional glued floating floors.

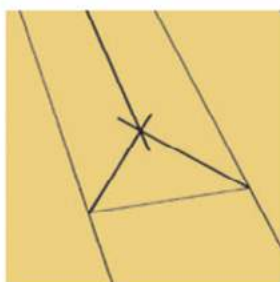
### Method 1:

Replacing boards with **PlankLOC™** joints.

The best method is to lift the boards up to the damaged board, replace the damaged board and then reinstall the lifted boards. For best results, reuse a board that was laid near the damaged one, because it will be a similar colour and will have comparable wear. Install the new board where its “brand new” colour is less obvious. With Mikasa’s **PlankLOC™** you can lay from the front or the back, and from left to right or vice versa.

### Method 2:

Replacing boards with joints.



Saw through the damaged board along its central line.

Saw a “V” at each short end.



Pick out the older boards.



Cut away the locking moulding on the underlip on both the long and short sides after checking that the new board fits.



Cut off the tongue on the long and short sides. Lightly sand (0.5 mm) the tongue to allow room for the adhesive.



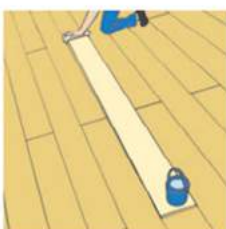
Cut the corner on the short side at an angle.



Apply adhesive to the underlips of the surrounding boards and the replacement board.



Tap the new board in place using a Tapping Block, beginning on the long side.



Then push the board in sideways. Then tap in the whole of the long side. Place the old board on top of the new one – on the tongue side – and apply pressure while the adhesive dries. The wide contact area for the adhesive makes the joint sufficiently strong.