



# CARING FOR YOUR CONNOR WOOD COURT SYSTEMS



## IMPORTANT

### NEVER

shut down the ventilating system in your facility for a prolonged period of time.

### NEVER

use household cleaning products or procedures. They can be harmful to the floor finish and to the wood and may also leave floors sticky or slippery, and potentially harmful to athletes.

### NEVER

clean your floor using scrubbing machinery or power scrubbers that use water under pressure. Water is your floor's worst enemy!

### NEVER

attempt to modify or repair your sports floor without first consulting with your flooring contractor. Do not block or obstruct expansion spaces around the floors perimeter or adjacent to columns and inserts. Make adequate expansion provisions in flooring and subfloor before lagging fixtures, equipment or bleachers through the floor system into the concrete.

## Please post in office of superintendent, maintenance engineer, or custodian.

The Connor warranty is solely based on strict compliance with the care and maintenance outlined on this card and the general specifications provided at [connorfloor.com](http://connorfloor.com). Should you require further clarification, please call Connor Customer Service at 1-800-833-7144.

## GENERAL CARE

### HUMIDITY AND VENTILATION

Since all wood flooring will expand and contract as relative humidity varies, it is important to minimize extremes between low and high. Hardwood flooring is manufactured at moisture content most compatible with a 35%–50% relative humidity range.

Geographical regions and available mechanicals determine the typical range of temperature and humidity for each facility. Maintaining a 15% fluctuation between highest and lowest average indoor relative humidity provides limited shrinkage and growth.

### EXCESSIVE SEPARATION AND TIGHTENING

Separation between flooring boards commonly develops during winter low humidity, and flooring typically aligns generally tight during peak summer humidity conditions. While moderate shrinkage and expansion is normal, make use of available HVAC systems to prevent excessive tightening and shrinkage of flooring.

### KEEP WATER AND GRIT OFF THE FLOOR SURFACE

Protect your floors from tracking moisture and grit at exterior doorways by providing suitable floor mats, and check mats frequently to assure no moisture is trapped underneath. Correct all leaks immediately and protect your floor from excessive condensation moisture by properly insulating ductwork, interior drains, and downspouts. Any dampness within your building should be brought to the attention of your architect and engineers.

## DAILY CARE

### SWEEPING THE FLOOR

Sweep your floor daily with a dry dust mop. Floors with heavy use should be dust mopped up to three times a day.

For more thorough daily cleaning, an untreated dust mop may be sprayed with approved diluted (warm water) floor cleaner\* especially compatible with gym floor finishes. Apply cleaning solution to dust mop and not directly to floor, and replace soiled dust mop covers as necessary. Do not allow cleaning residue to build up on the floor surface from excess treatment of dust mop.

## SPILLAGE/SPOTS/STAINS

Wipe liquid spills and water from the floor immediately with a thoroughly wrung soft cloth or thoroughly wrung mop dampened with approved floor cleaner.

Remove chewing gum by applying crushed ice in a plastic bag until the gum becomes brittle enough to crumble off the floor surface. Clean remaining residue with cloth dampened with floor cleaner.

Remove aggressive marks (black marks, rubber burns) with cloth dampened with cleaner. Apply cleaners using a soft cloth, never a rough or textured cloth.

## FLOOR LOADS

Significant point and/or area loads can affect the integrity of the wood floor surface and athletic subfloor components.

## POINT LOADS

Point loads refers to concentration of weight on a small area of the floor surface. Examples of high point loads include wheels that are crowned or tapered rather than those making full and flat contact, and wheels that include center ridges remaining from the molding process. Other examples of destructive point loads include shoe cleats, and table or chair legs with small contact points.

## AREA LOADS

Area loads refers to broad based loads that are less likely to compress wood fibers, but if significant are likely to damage flooring and/or subfloor components. Examples of excessive area loads include maintenance equipment such as hoists and lift vehicles.

## APPROPRIATE PROTECTION

Application of particular loads such as portable basketball goals and equipment storage carts can require additional wheels. Maintenance equipment such as hoists, lifts and outriggers can require acceptable protective material on the floor such as a layer(s) of sheeting and floor finish protection such as red rosin paper.

\* Approved floor cleaner, such as "Poloplaz Hardwood Floor Cleaner", may be sourced through Poloplaz (800-421-7319) [www.poloplaz.com](http://www.poloplaz.com).

\* Your installing contractor or maintenance supplier may offer an alternate cleaning concentrate that can be diluted and used in the manner described, however it must be compatible with the gym finish and contain no oils, silicones or waxes.