CHEVRON

Installaton guide

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1. General Information

This document has been prepared to ensure the quality of handling and installation of CHEVRON's products.

For warranties, returns of damaged flooring, etc. to remain valid, all requirements and recommendations set out in this document must be fulfilled. Any deviations from this document must be approved by CHEVRON on a case-by-case basis.

Any installation not carried out in accordance with these instructions is performed at the installer's and purchaser's own risk and will result in the forfeiture of all warranties, rights to claims, and any liability on the part of CHEVRON.

Wood is a living natural material

Wood is a living natural material that continuously adapts to the surrounding temperature and relative humidity. Minor gaps, cupping and dimensional changes are natural characteristics of wood flooring and do not normally constitute material defects.

Relative Humidity (RH)

This document frequently refers to relative humidity (RH), which is one of the most important factors to consider when handling, installing and maintaining wood flooring. Most damage to wood flooring can be traced back to improper environmental conditions and handling.

Relative humidity (RH) is the ratio between the amount of water vapour present in the air and the maximum amount of water vapour the air can hold at a specific temperature, expressed as a percentage (%).

Imagine that a volume of air can hold 100 drops of water before becoming fully saturated.

- If the air contains 50 drops = 50% RH
- If the air contains 80 drops = 80% RH
- If the air contains 100 drops = 100% RH

At 100% RH, the air is fully saturated and water may begin to condense, for example as moisture on a window.

Warm air can hold more water vapour than cold air. This means that relative humidity can change simply as a result of a change in temperature, even if the actual amount of water vapour in the air remains the same.

During the winter months, indoor air often becomes very dry when cold outdoor air is brought inside and heated. Additional moisture may therefore be required, for example by using a humidifier, to maintain RH within the recommended range of 30–60%.

Use of CHEVRON Flooring

CHEVRON flooring is intended for indoor use only.

To ensure that warranties remain valid, CHEVRON products must not be installed in bathrooms, below ground level or in any other areas where there is a risk of elevated moisture levels.

2. Pre-Installation Checklist – Before Installation Begins

This is a comprehensive checklist of the requirements that must be checked before CHEVRON flooring can be stored and installed.

All climate and moisture measurements must be documented and retained as part of the project's quality control records to ensure that warranties and the right to make claims remain valid.

1. Relative Humidity (RH)	Verify that the building's relative humidity (RH) is within the limits specified in this document.
2. Climate	The building must be fully enclosed (weather-tight), dry and free from construction moisture. All wet trades must be completed. The temperature must be maintained between +16°C and +25°C.
3. Underfloor Heating	If underfloor heating is installed, it must be switched off.
4. Moisture in the Subfloor	Ensure that moisture levels in the subfloor do not exceed the limits specified in this document or the adhesive manufacturer's instructions. Apply a vapour barrier if required.
5. Subfloor	Verify that the subfloor meets the requirements for the selected flooring product and installation method.
6. Moisture Content of the Flooring	Verify that the moisture content of the flooring is within 8% ± 1%.
7. Installation Method	Ensure that the intended installation method is compatible with the selected flooring product and subfloor.

3. Delivery, Storage and Quality Control

3.1 Delivery Inspection

It is the joint responsibility of the installer and the purchaser to carry out a quality inspection of the flooring before installation or storage.

All floorboards must be inspected for manufacturing quality, surface finish and colour. If the product quality is deemed unsatisfactory, the flooring must not be installed.

Any flooring that has been installed is considered to have been inspected and approved by both the installer and the purchaser, even if the purchaser is not present at the time of installation.

3.2 Storage

The packages must be stored unopened indoors at a relative humidity (RH) of 30–60% and a temperature between 15°C and 22°C. Deviations from these conditions may cause movement in the wood.

3.3 Accepted Product

It is the joint responsibility of the installer and the purchaser to carry out a quality inspection of the flooring before installation or storage. All floorboards must be inspected for manufacturing quality, surface finish, colour and the total quantity ordered.

If the product quality is deemed unsatisfactory, the flooring must not be installed. By proceeding with the installation, the installer and purchaser accept the product with regard to any defects or conditions that could reasonably have been identified prior to installation.

Any flooring that has been installed is considered to have been inspected and approved by both the installer and the owner, even if the owner is not present at the time of installation.

4. Prior to Installation

4.1 Site Conditions and Environmental Conditions

Before the flooring is delivered, acclimatised and installed, the building must be fully enclosed (weather-tight), dry and free from construction moisture.

All work that may affect indoor humidity levels, such as plastering, filling and painting, must be completed.

The room temperature must be stable and maintained within the limits specified below for at least 14 days prior to the start of installation.

- Room temperature between +16°C and +25°C.
- Relative humidity (RH) between 30% and 60%.

Significant fluctuations in environmental conditions can affect the flooring's dimensions and appearance, resulting in shrinkage, expansion, cupping or the formation of gaps.

The client, contractor or other responsible party must ensure that all requirements regarding drying and construction moisture have been met and documented before installation begins.

4.2 Acclimatisation of the Flooring

Wood is a living natural material that continuously adapts to its surrounding environment. To ensure a stable and durable flooring installation, it is important that the floorboards are given the correct conditions to acclimatise to the climate of the installation area before installation.

The required acclimatisation period must always be assessed based on the prevailing climatic conditions. During the winter months, an acclimatisation period of 5–7 days is normally required. During this period, the correct indoor climate must be maintained, and the relative humidity (RH) must not exceed 50%.

The packages must remain sealed throughout the entire acclimatisation period and should only be opened at the time of installation. Open the packages no more than 1 hour before installation.

To monitor climatic conditions, the use of a hygrometer is recommended for continuous monitoring of relative humidity. Installation must not begin until all specified climatic requirements have been met. Incorrect temperature or humidity conditions may cause shrinkage, expansion, cupping or cracking of the flooring.

Properly acclimatised flooring reduces the risk of future movement in the wood and contributes to a stable, durable and aesthetically pleasing result over time.

4.3 Subfloor

4.3.1 General Subfloor Requirements

The subfloor must be level, clean, dry and structurally sound before installation begins. All surfaces must be free from dust, dirt, paint residues, oil, adhesive residues and other contaminants that may affect the performance or installation of the flooring.

The installer is responsible for verifying that the subfloor is suitable in accordance with these requirements and the adhesive manufacturer's instructions prior to installation.

Any deviations or deficiencies must be rectified before work proceeds.

Always contact CHEVRON if you have any doubts or questions regarding subfloor requirements.

4.3.2 Flatness and Tolerances

The subfloor must be level and meet the applicable flatness requirements before installation begins. Unevenness may affect the performance, stability and appearance of the flooring and may cause movement, squeaking or concentrated point loads in the finished floor.

Flatness must be checked using a straightedge or other suitable measuring tool placed directly against the subfloor. The gap between the straightedge and the subfloor must be measured at the point where the deviation is greatest. Measurements must be taken in several directions across the entire floor area to identify any local high or low spots.

The maximum permitted deviation from flatness must not exceed 2 mm over a 2-metre measuring length or 1.2 mm over a 0.25-metre measuring length. High spots must be sanded down, and low spots must be filled or levelled before installation begins.

The installer is responsible for verifying and documenting that the subfloor meets the above tolerances before the flooring is installed.

4.3.3 Subfloor Moisture and Moisture Protection

Moisture is one of the most important factors to assess before installing flooring. Excessive moisture levels in the subfloor may cause swelling, deformation, gap formation, discolouration, reduced adhesive bonding and other permanent damage to the flooring structure.

Before installation begins, the moisture conditions of the subfloor must always be checked through documented moisture measurements in accordance with applicable industry standards and recognised measurement methods. Flooring installation must not commence until the subfloor meets the moisture requirements applicable to the specific construction.

To protect the flooring against moisture migration from the substrate, appropriate moisture or vapour protection must be used wherever required by the construction. The type of moisture protection must be selected based on the characteristics and moisture levels of the subfloor, as well as the intended use of the building.

In cases of elevated moisture levels or where there is a risk of future moisture exposure, additional measures may be required, such as the application of an approved moisture barrier or bonding the flooring using an approved adhesive system designed for this purpose. The choice of solution must always be based on measured values and the specific conditions of the project.

The installer is responsible for ensuring that the moisture conditions of the subfloor are suitable and that all required moisture protection has been installed before flooring installation begins.

4.3.4 Examples of Approved Subfloor Types

- **Wood-Based Panels (e.g. Plywood, OSB or Chipboard Flooring)**

Wood-based panels must be securely fixed to the supporting structure before installation begins. The panels must not exhibit any movement, deflection or squeaking under load. Loose panels or fixings must be rectified before the flooring is installed.

The moisture content of the panels must not exceed 8–10% and must always be verified through documented moisture measurements prior to installation. Visual assessment alone is not sufficient.

The panels must comply with the general requirements for flatness, structural strength and dryness.

Recommended minimum panel thickness:

Plywood:	12 mm.
OSB:	21 mm
Chipboard Flooring:	16 mm

When installing flooring over chipboard subfloors with underfloor heating incorporated into aluminium heat distribution plates or heating rails, an additional layer of wood-based panels is recommended on top of the chipboard to create a level and stable surface for the flooring installation.

- **Concrete / Self-Levelling Compound**

Concrete and self-levelling compound subfloors must have sufficient structural strength before installation begins. Concrete and levelling compounds must meet the tensile strength requirements specified by the adhesive manufacturer.

Loose or weak surface layers, laitance or flaking must not be present and must be repaired before installation.

Primer must be applied in accordance with the adhesive manufacturer's recommendations.

The moisture content of the substrate must always be verified through documented moisture measurements before the flooring is installed. For concrete substrates, the relative humidity (RH) must not exceed 85%, unless otherwise specified for the particular construction or the adhesive and moisture barrier system being used. Installation must not begin until all measured values meet the applicable requirements.

Excessive moisture in concrete or self-levelling compound may cause swelling, deformation, discolouration, reduced adhesive bonding and other permanent damage to the flooring. Where required by the construction, an approved moisture or vapour barrier must be installed to prevent moisture from migrating upwards from the substrate into the flooring structure.

5. Underfloor Heating

All CHEVRON wood flooring products can be installed over underfloor heating systems using water-based heating, provided that the heating system is correctly installed, commissioned and operated in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Heat must be evenly distributed across the entire floor area to avoid local temperature variations that may affect the dimensions and stability of the flooring.

Before installation begins, the underfloor heating system must have been in operation for at least one month. The heating system must be switched off for at least 24 hours prior to installation.

When restarting the underfloor heating after the flooring has been installed, the temperature must be increased slowly and gradually to minimise movement in the wood.

During the first week, the flow temperature of the underfloor heating must not exceed 25°C. After this period, the temperature may be increased by 5°C per day until the desired temperature is reached.

The surface temperature of the flooring must never exceed 27°C, measured on the upper surface of the floor. Higher temperatures may cause shrinkage, gap formation, cupping, cracking and other permanent damage to the flooring.

To ensure a stable indoor climate, the relative humidity (RH) must be maintained between 30% and 60% throughout the year. During the heating season, additional humidification may be necessary to prevent the wood from drying out.

Covering areas with underfloor heating using impermeable rugs, furniture without adequate air circulation or other fixed furnishings may cause increased temperatures beneath the covered areas. The flooring surface temperature must never exceed 27°C, including beneath furniture and rugs.

When installing flooring over underfloor heating constructions, the need for a vapour barrier or other moisture protection must always be assessed. The type and placement of moisture protection must be determined according to the specific construction, the design of the underfloor heating system and applicable industry regulations.

The installer is responsible for verifying that the underfloor heating system, subfloor and climatic conditions meet all requirements before installation begins.

Important! Underfloor heating increases the rate at which wood dries out and consequently increases the risk of gap formation during the winter months. This is a natural characteristic of wood flooring and can be minimised by maintaining the recommended room temperature and relative humidity.

6. Installation

6.1 Choice of Installation Method

The choice of installation method must always be based on the specific conditions of the project, the characteristics of the subfloor, and the requirements for the floor's performance, comfort and longevity.

Depending on the circumstances, the flooring may be installed using full-surface bonding, concealed mechanical fixing, top-down screw fixing or, where suitable, a floating installation method.

Factors that may influence the choice of installation method include, but are not limited to:

- Type of subfloor and its structural strength.
- Subfloor flatness and moisture levels.
- Flooring format, dimensions and thickness.
- Presence of underfloor heating or cooling.
- Requirements for impact sound insulation and acoustics.
- Building usage and expected load levels.
- Requirements for stability, comfort and the floor's natural movement.
- Possibility of future removal or replacement of the flooring.
- Chevron's recommendations and project-specific requirements.

An incorrectly selected installation method may adversely affect the floor's performance, comfort and service life. It is therefore essential that all relevant conditions are carefully assessed before installation begins.

If there is any uncertainty, CHEVRON, the adhesive manufacturer or the responsible project designer must be consulted.

6.2 Full-Surface Bonding

6.2.1 General Information

Full-surface bonding involves bonding the flooring directly to the subfloor across the entire surface using a suitable, approved flooring adhesive. This method provides a stable floor construction, good underfoot comfort, reduced floor movement and improved acoustic performance compared to a floating installation.

Before bonding begins, the subfloor must be dry, structurally sound, clean and compliant with all requirements regarding flatness and moisture content. The surface must be free from dust, oil, paint, adhesive residues and other contaminants that may impair adhesion.

The adhesive must be selected based on the flooring type, subfloor and prevailing climatic conditions. Application must follow the adhesive manufacturer's instructions regarding application tools, consumption rates, open time and curing time. Only adhesive systems approved for the specific flooring construction may be used.

The flooring must not be subjected to loads or foot traffic until the adhesive has cured sufficiently, in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Temperature and relative humidity must remain within the recommended limits throughout the entire installation and curing period.

Unless otherwise specified in the product specification or quotation, all CHEVRON flooring products are suitable for full-surface bonding.

Recommended Adhesive Type and Trowel for Engineered Wood Flooring

Flooring type	Wakol MS230 + Wakol TKB B11	Wakol MS260 Wakol TKB B11	Wakol MS260 + Wakol TKS B13	Wakol MS260 + Wakol TKS B15	Wakol MS290 + Wakol TKS B15
Parquet Flooring Width ≤ 75 mm Length ≤ 500 mm	✓	✓	-	-	-
Parquet Flooring Width ≤ 120 mm Length ≤ 800 mm	-	✓	-	-	-
Parquet Flooring Width ≤ 200 mm Length ≤ 1000 mm	-	-	✓	-	-
Parquet Flooring Width ≤ 300 mm Length ≤ 4000 mm	-	-		✓	✓
Parquet Flooring Width > 300 mm Length > 4000 mm	-	-		-	✓

6.2.2 Full-Surface Bonding to Concrete or Self-Levelling Compound

Important! Please refer to Section 4.3 for the complete subfloor requirements.

When full-surface bonding to concrete or self-levelling compound, a primer and, in some cases, a moisture barrier are required. Always follow the adhesive manufacturer's instructions.

Recommended primer product: Wakol PU 280.

6.2.3 Full-Surface Bonding to Wood-Based Panels

Important! Please refer to Section 4.3 for the complete subfloor requirements.

When full-surface bonding to wood-based panels, a primer is generally not required, provided that the subfloor is structurally sound, clean and dry. Always follow the adhesive manufacturer's instructions regarding primer requirements.

6.3 Screw Fixing

Screw fixing is a proven and stable installation method suitable for installation over joists, battens, plywood, OSB or particleboard subfloors. The method provides a mechanically secured construction that allows the floorboards to move naturally in response to seasonal changes in temperature and humidity, while keeping the flooring securely in place.

Two main methods are used for screw-fixed installations:

- Concealed Screw Fixing – where screws are driven through the tongue of the board and concealed by the adjacent board.
- Top-Down Screw Fixing – where screws are driven through the surface of the board and subsequently concealed using wooden plugs.

Concealed screw fixing provides a completely screw-free appearance but is generally limited to narrower planks. Top-down screw fixing provides the strongest mechanical attachment and is recommended for wider planks, areas subject to higher loads, or applications where maximum stability is required. The first and last rows must always be screw-fixed from above, even when concealed screw fixing is used for the remaining floor.

Important! Always ensure that the climatic conditions and installation requirements comply with the specifications outlined in Section 4 of this document.

6.4 Movement Joints and Expansion Gaps

Wood is a natural, living material that continuously responds to changes in temperature and relative humidity. To allow the flooring to expand and contract naturally without being subjected to excessive stress, the required movement joints and expansion gaps must always be provided during installation.

The flooring must have sufficient clearance from all fixed building elements, including walls, columns, staircases, pipe penetrations, kitchen units, fireplaces and other permanent fixtures. Expansion gaps must not be filled with rigid materials or otherwise obstructed.

As a general rule, an expansion gap of **10–15 mm** must be maintained along all walls and fixed connections. For flooring installed with open joints, this distance may in certain cases be reduced to 5 mm, provided that this is compatible with the flooring construction and dimensions.

For larger continuous floor areas, movement joints must be positioned at suitable locations to accommodate the natural movement of the flooring. For flooring installations exceeding approximately 8 metres in covered width, an expansion gap of 10–15 mm within the floor area is recommended. The positioning of movement joints must be assessed based on the floor layout, geometry, installation method and anticipated climatic conditions.

Movement joints should also be considered in the following situations:

- Doorways between separate rooms.
- Transitions between different flooring constructions.
- Areas subject to varying climatic conditions.
- Large or complex floor areas with angles, recesses or narrow passages.
- Connections to other building elements that are subject to independent movement.

Skirting boards, trims and other adjoining fixtures must never be fixed to the flooring in a way that restricts its natural movement. Skirting boards must be attached to the wall and must not obstruct or restrict the floor's expansion gaps.

Insufficient expansion clearance may result in buckling, squeaking, cracking, open joints or other permanent damage to the flooring construction. Such damage is generally not covered by the warranty.

6.5 Step-by-Step Installation Guide

6.5.1 Concealed Screw Fixing (Plank Flooring)

This method is only suitable for plank flooring with a width of 300 mm or less.

The recommended centre-to-centre spacing between screws is 400 mm.

1. Prepare the Subfloor

Ensure that the subfloor meets the requirements specified in Section 4.3.
Install a vapour barrier if required.

2. Install the First Board

Position the first board with the tongue facing into the room and the groove facing the wall.
Use spacer blocks to maintain the required expansion gap along the wall.

3. Secure the Wall Side

Drill pilot holes and countersinks from above along the edge facing the wall.
Secure the board with screws driven in from above.

4. Screw Through the Tongue

Drive the screw through the tongue at an angle of approximately 45°.
Take care not to overtighten the screw, as this may damage the tongue.

5. Install the Next Board

Pay attention to natural variations in colour, knots and grain, and distribute these evenly across the floor to achieve a harmonious overall appearance.
Fit the next board over the tongue.
Pull the boards tightly together using a tapping block or tension straps if necessary.

6. Continue the Installation

Repeat the concealed screw-fixing method through the tongue for each subsequent board.
Regularly check that the rows remain straight and properly aligned.

7. Install the Final Row

Cut the final row to the required width.
Secure it from above along the wall, using the same method as for the first row.

8. Final Inspection

Check that all joints are tight and properly aligned.
Ensure that all expansion gaps and movement joints remain free from obstructions.

6.5.2 Top-Down Screw Fixing (Plank Flooring)

This method is only suitable for plank flooring with a width of 300 mm or less and is recommended exclusively for unfinished flooring that will be surface-treated after installation.

The recommended centre-to-centre spacing between screws is 500–600 mm.

1. Prepare the Subfloor

Ensure that the subfloor meets the requirements specified in Section 4.3.
Install a vapour barrier if required.
Mark the installation line or reference axis.

2. Install the First Board

Position the first board with the tongue facing into the room and the groove facing the wall or aligned with the installation line.
Use spacer blocks to maintain the required expansion gap along the wall.

3. Secure the Wall Side

Drill pilot holes and countersinks from above along the edge facing the wall.
Secure the board with screws driven in from above.

4. Screw Through the Tongue

Drive the screw through the tongue at an angle of approximately 45°.
Take care not to overtighten the screw, as this may damage the tongue.

5. Install the Next Board

Pay attention to natural variations in colour, knots and grain, and distribute these evenly across the floor to achieve a harmonious overall appearance.
Fit the next board over the tongue.
Pull the boards tightly together using a tapping block or tension straps if necessary.

6. Continue Row by Row

Repeat the pre-drilling and screw-fixing process for all subsequent boards.
Maintain the recommended screw spacing and edge distances.

7. Install the Final Board

Cut the board to the required width.
Secure it using the same method as for the other planks.

8. Plug the Screw Holes

Vacuum the holes to remove dust and debris.
Glue in wooden plugs made from the same wood species as the flooring.
Align the grain of each plug with the grain of the flooring.

9. Sand Flush

Once the adhesive has cured, cut or sand the plugs flush with the floor surface.

10. Protect the Flooring

If surface treatment is not carried out immediately, cover the flooring with a vapour-permeable floor protection material.

6.5.3 Full-Surface Bonding - Chevron/Herringbone

For a successful and properly executed installation, it is important to follow our recommendations.

Patterned wood flooring requires precision and should be installed by an experienced and skilled flooring professional.

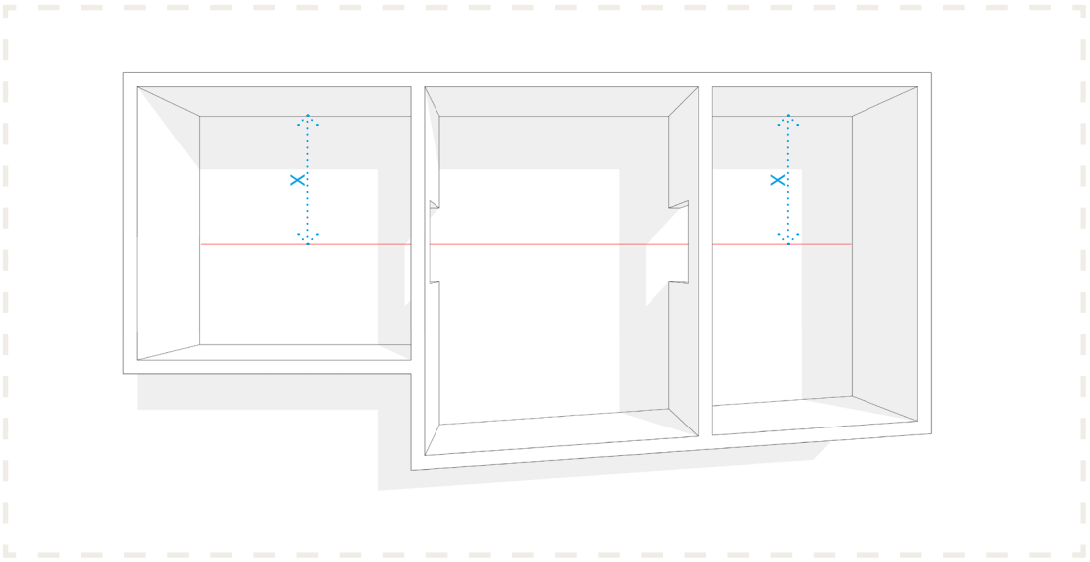
1. Setting Out and Measurements

Measure the room or area where the flooring is to be installed and establish a central reference point for the first row.

If the flooring is to be installed across multiple rooms, establish a common centre point for all areas to ensure consistent alignment throughout the installation.

The centre point can, for example, be determined by stretching a string line across the room or rooms, as illustrated in Figure 6.5.3.1, *Setting Out – Example of Multiple Areas*.

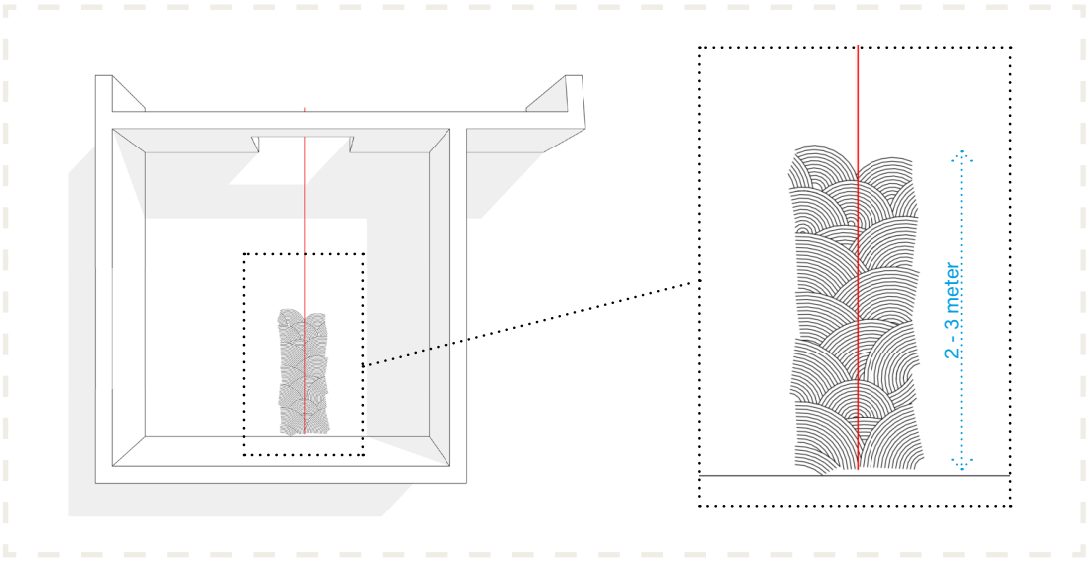
It is essential that the first row is installed perfectly straight, as its alignment will affect the final result of the entire floor.



figur 6.5.3.1 Setting Out – Example of Multiple Areas

2. Adhesive Application

Apply the adhesive to the subfloor in accordance with the adhesive manufacturer's instructions, using the specified application tools. Spread the adhesive approximately 2–3 metres ahead of the installation area.

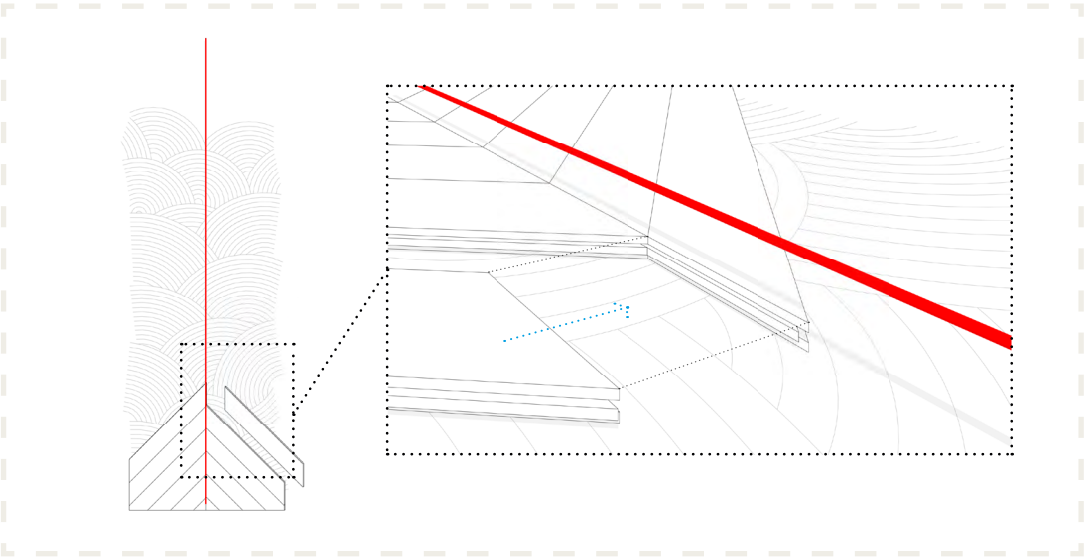


figur 6.5.3.2 Adhesive Application.

3. Laying the Parquet

Lay the first row of parquet blocks, using the previously established reference line as the centre point. It is essential to follow this line throughout the installation to ensure that the flooring remains straight and properly aligned.

Always place weights on the flooring to improve adhesion and ensure proper contact with the adhesive.



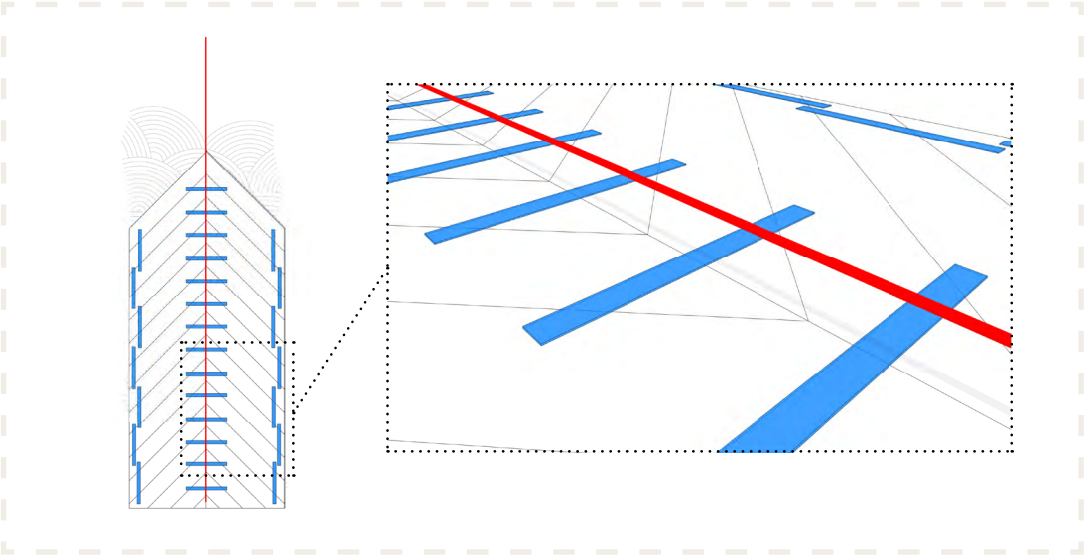
figur 6.5.3.3 Laying the Parquet.

4. Taping and Securing the Parquet

Use high-quality masking tape to hold each plank tightly in place, minimising gaps and movement in the flooring while the adhesive cures.

Do not leave the tape in place for too long, as it may leave marks or residue on the floor surface, particularly on pre-finished flooring.

Clarify when to remove the tapeSpecify tape placement and pressure.

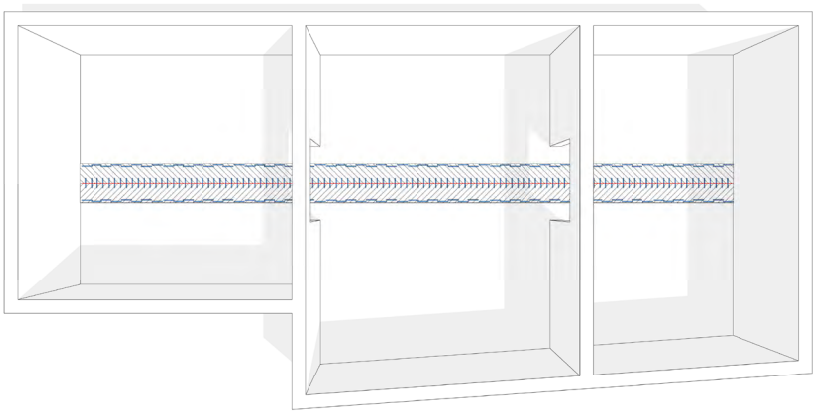


figur 6.5.3.4

5. First Row Installed

Continue laying the entire first row in accordance with the instructions above, then allow the adhesive to cure overnight.

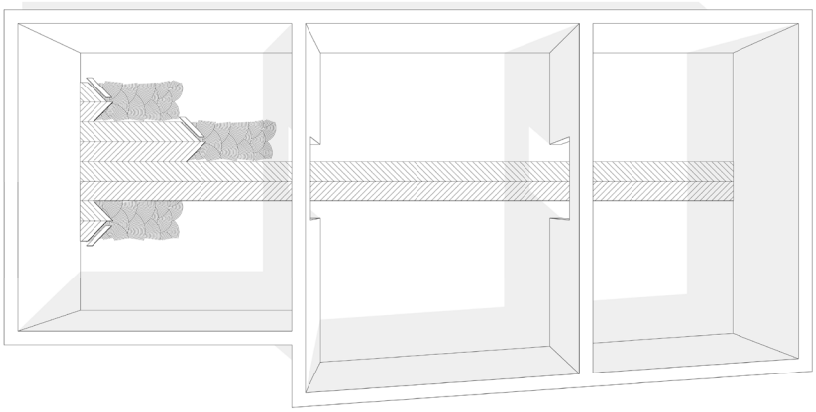
Remember to maintain an expansion gap of at least 10 mm along all surrounding walls.



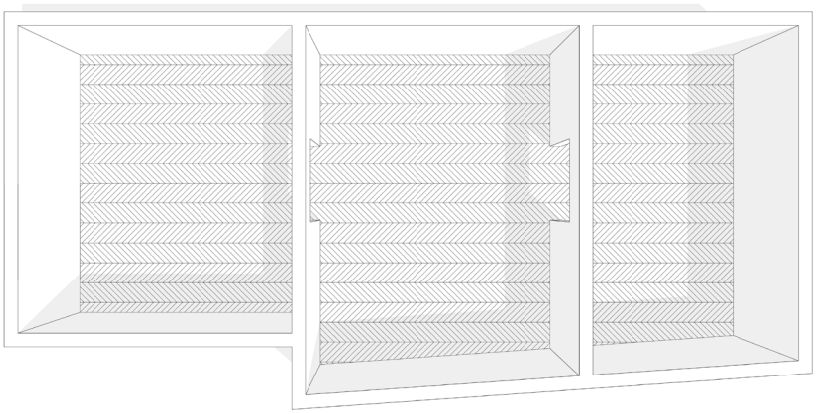
figur 6.5.3.5

6. Continue Installation

Continue laying additional rows alongside the previously installed centre row, following the same procedure as described in the preceding steps, until all designated flooring areas have been completed.



figur 6.5.3.6 - Continue Installation



figur 6.5.3.7 - Completed Installation

7. After Installation

7.1 Immediately After Installation

For full-surface bonded flooring - Allow the adhesive to cure in accordance with the adhesive manufacturer's instructions before walking on the floor.

Underfloor heating

Underfloor heating must always be switched on gradually and in stages following the installation of the flooring. For further information, please refer to Section 5.

Maintenance Oil

We recommend applying a coat of maintenance oil after installation to flooring supplied with a factory-applied surface treatment. This provides the floor with an additional layer of protection.

Maintenance oil is sold separately and can be ordered through your CHEVRON contact person.

7.2 Floor Protection During Construction

The newly installed flooring must be protected against damage, dirt and moisture immediately after installation and throughout the remainder of the construction period. Wood flooring is particularly sensitive to construction moisture, concentrated loads, impact damage, construction dust and soiling before the building is brought into use.

If further work is to be carried out in the room, the flooring must be covered with a suitable vapour-permeable protective material that provides protection against mechanical damage while allowing the floor to breathe. Sealed plastic or other vapour-impermeable materials must not be placed directly on the flooring, as trapped moisture may cause discolouration, deformation or other moisture-related damage.

Spills of water, paint, plaster, adhesive, chemicals or other liquids must be removed from the floor surface immediately. Construction moisture from activities such as painting, plastering and other wet trades must be carefully controlled to ensure that the recommended climatic conditions are maintained throughout the construction process.

Heavy materials, scaffolding, lifting equipment and other items placed on the flooring must have their loads distributed over a larger area using protective boards or equivalent materials to prevent concentrated loads and pressure damage.

Temperature and relative humidity must remain within the recommended limits after installation. Significant changes in climatic conditions during the construction period may cause the wood to shrink, expand, cup or otherwise move.

Final cleaning of the flooring should only be carried out once all construction work has been completed. The floor should then be cleaned and maintained in accordance with the applicable Care and Maintenance Instructions.

7.3 Care and Maintenance

Please refer to the separate document "CHEVRON_Care and Maintenance_EN" for guidance on the care and maintenance of your flooring.

Contact Us

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