



WOOD REACTS TO ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

Wood is a product of nature. As a natural material, it will expand and contract as it gains and loses moisture. Some gaps between the boards during low-humidity seasons are normal and not considered a defect. Maintaining optimum humidity levels of 35 to 55% will minimize these occurrences. Allowing relative humidity levels to fall below 30% can result in structural damage to the floor such as large gaps, splits in the surface, distortion of the boards and structural failure. Humidity levels above 55% can result in surface warping and structural failure of the boards.

Wood is a natural product and will vary in color and grain appearance from board to board. This is a natural aspect of the wood. Texture, including graining, knots, natural imperfections and character will vary significantly from board to board. Exposure to UV rays from sunlight, florescent, LED and incandescent bulbs can change (patina) each board. Window coverings, UV resistant tint, solar screens can minimize but not eliminate this natural occurrence. Certain species and collections are more susceptible to light and development of varying degrees/shades of patina, due to their high content of natural tannins.