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Cleaning & Maintenance Guide for Plyboo Architectural Woodwork

- Architectural woodwork should be treated like fine furniture, particularly if it is constructed of wood and finished with a transparent finish system.
- With the exception of true oil-rubbed surfaces, modern finishes do not need to be polished, oiled, or waxed. In fact, applying some polishing oils, cleaning waxes or products containing silicone may impede the effectiveness of touch-up or refinishing procedures in the future.
- No abrasives or chemical or ammonia cleaners should be used to clean fine woodwork surfaces.
- Routine cleaning is best accomplished with a soft, lint-free cloth lightly dampened with water or an inert household dust attractant. Allowing airborne dust, which is somewhat abrasive, to build up will tend to dull finish over time.
- Use soft bristle vacuum to remove dust from grooves as needed.
- Avoid excessive or repetitive impact, however lightly applied. The cellular structure of the bamboo will compact under pressure. Many modern finishes are flexible, and will show evidence of impact and pressure applied to them.
- Avoid localized high heat, such as a hot pan or plate, or a hot light source, close to or in contact with the finished surface. Exposure to direct sunlight will alter the appearance of fine woodwork over time.
- Maintain the relative humidity around the bamboo woodwork to minimize movement. Relative humidity between 35% – 55% is recommended.
- Use the trims, cabinets, and fixtures, paneling, shelving, ornamental work, stairs, frames, windows, and doors as they were intended. Abuse of cabinet doors and drawers, for example, may result in damage to them as well as to the cabinet parts to which they are joined.
- Additional finish can be provided by Smith & Fong / Plyboo if minor touch ups are needed.