



INSIDE THE HOME

TODAY'S HOMES ARE WELL INSULATED AND SEALED.

That's why it's important to keep heater filters clean and moisture in check. Be sure to use bathroom fans when showering, shaving and bathing. If your home has a fresh air exchange system, make sure it is operating properly — once in winter and again in summer. Use the kitchen exhaust while cooking. Also, check and clean the dryer vent hose twice a year so moisture can exhaust freely from the house. Once a year, inspect doors and windows for proper sealing.

WOOD WISE

WOOD FLOORS CAN HELP KEEP YOU HEALTHY because they don't trap dust or dust mites, a leading cause of indoor allergies. Today's wood floors last because they are covered with a tough polyurethane finish. They'll last even longer if you place mats immediately outside and inside exterior doors. They remove grit and dirt as people enter — which greatly reduces floor wear. Clean wood floors by dry mopping.

One reason wood floors feel good underfoot is that wood fibers compress. Roll a heavy object like a piano or a refrigerator over even the hardest wood floors and you might compress fibers under the wheels permanently. To prevent this, lay down several sheets of 3/16-inch hardboard, one on top of the other, then roll the item on the hardboard.

YOUR HOUSE IS MADE FROM THE BEST STUFF ON EARTH.

Enjoy your new home and the many benefits the wood inside your home affords. There's nothing like wood to add warmth, beauty, enduring value and character to a home. It's the affordable, energy-efficient building material that North America's homes have been made from for hundreds of years. Wood loves life. And lives love wood.

Visit www.beconstructive.com to see more useful tips on how to care for and maintain your new wood home.



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**HERE ARE SOME GREAT
WAYS TO GIVE YOUR HOME
A LONG AND HAPPY LIFE.**



WOOD WISE



A home is many things: a haven, a place of rest and a place to gather family and friends. In the strictest sense, a home is largely wood. In fact, nine out of ten new homes are built with wood. Wood has been the choice of homeowners for hundreds of years. Today, wood is still the best choice for home-building for many reasons: It's affordable and the only renewable and sustainable building product there is.

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WOOD

BUILDING ON TRADITION

A few short months ago, the air around your home was heavy with the scent of freshly cut pine, Douglas fir and spruce as carpenters framed walls, raised rafters and laid sheathing. Some carpenters, no doubt, wrote their name somewhere on a header or joist in your home. They hope that a hundred or even two hundred years from now, a carpenter will open a wall and might know something of the original carpenter who proudly toiled to bring your home into existence.



OUTSIDE THE HOME

What did Paul Revere, Thomas Edison and George Washington have in common? Their centuries-old wood homes are still around and in good shape. You can make your wood home last centuries — or even longer — by following a few easy exterior maintenance tips:

WALK AROUND YOUR ENTIRE HOUSE once in spring and again in the fall. Look for bushes, weeds or shrubs that grow too close to the home. Any plant material should be at least two feet away from the foundation. Also, look for mud wasps under eaves. Make sure gutters are in good shape with no leaks and that downspouts lead water away from the foundation.



PRESERVE YOUR DECK by washing it with soap and water or a commercial cleaner every spring. Let it dry for a day, then spray it with wood sealer.

CLEAR LEAVES AND DEBRIS away from basement windows and the rest of the foundation. The windows will stay much cleaner and you'll eliminate potential problems.



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BUILDING ON TECHNOLOGY

While the use of wood to build homes is as old as the building of homes themselves, the wood products used in today's homes are stronger, truer and more reliable than ever. Engineered floor joists provide high-strength, squeak-free floors, while other laminated wood products provide strength, durability and lower cost. Even traditional wood products are stronger, thanks to high-tech lasers, x-rays and sound waves, which are used to scan, evaluate and grade wood.



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HARDWOOD CARE GUIDE

MARK	COMMENT	REMOVAL
ALCOHOL	Leaves white marks on polished finishes. Blot up spills immediately.	Rub with furniture polish. If marks remain, rub with the grain using automotive polishing compound on a soft cloth.
DENTS	Treat quickly. Damaged or split veneer may have to be patched.	Wet a small cloth. Place it over the dent and use an iron to swell the wood.
GREASE	Leaves a dark patch on unsealed wood. Wipe with cloth immediately.	Dissolve heavy grease with vinegar. Then use equal parts vinegar and warm water to remove remaining grease.
HEAT DAMAGE	Leaves white marks. Avoid damage by using trivets under hot pans and plates.	Apply a paste of vegetable oil and salt. Let stand for two hours, then wipe off. Apply polish. For stubborn marks, buff with auto polish. Follow with furniture polish.
BURNS (MINOR)	Burns on veneered surfaces might need to be cut out and patched.	Rub with auto polish. If surface is rough, sand with 220-grit sandpaper to smooth. Match surrounding wood color with a stain pen (available at hardware stores). Use small brush to apply clear finish.
BURNS (MAJOR)	Burn must be scraped off down to good wood. Or wood part might need replacement. A professional might be required.	Scrape out burned wood with a single-edge razor blade. Apply wood filler, let dry and sand. Match surrounding wood color with a stain pen. Brush on clear finish.
SCRATCHES	Deep scratches may need filling. Other scratches can be covered over.	For minor scratches, use a stain pen that matches surrounding wood. To darken a scratch, rub it with linseed oil. For deeper scratches, use a matching color wax crayon to fill the scratch.
WATER STAINS	Most modern finishes do a good job of repelling water. The key to avoiding stains is to wipe up water immediately. Bare or oiled oak surfaces can become blackened by water. Let wood dry before applying any treatment.	Rub marks off of polished surfaces with auto polish. Darkened oak might require bleaching, using equal parts of hydrogen peroxide and water. Let the solution soak into the darkened area for an hour, then wipe off. If mark still shows, repeat. Sand, apply stain and finish as required.

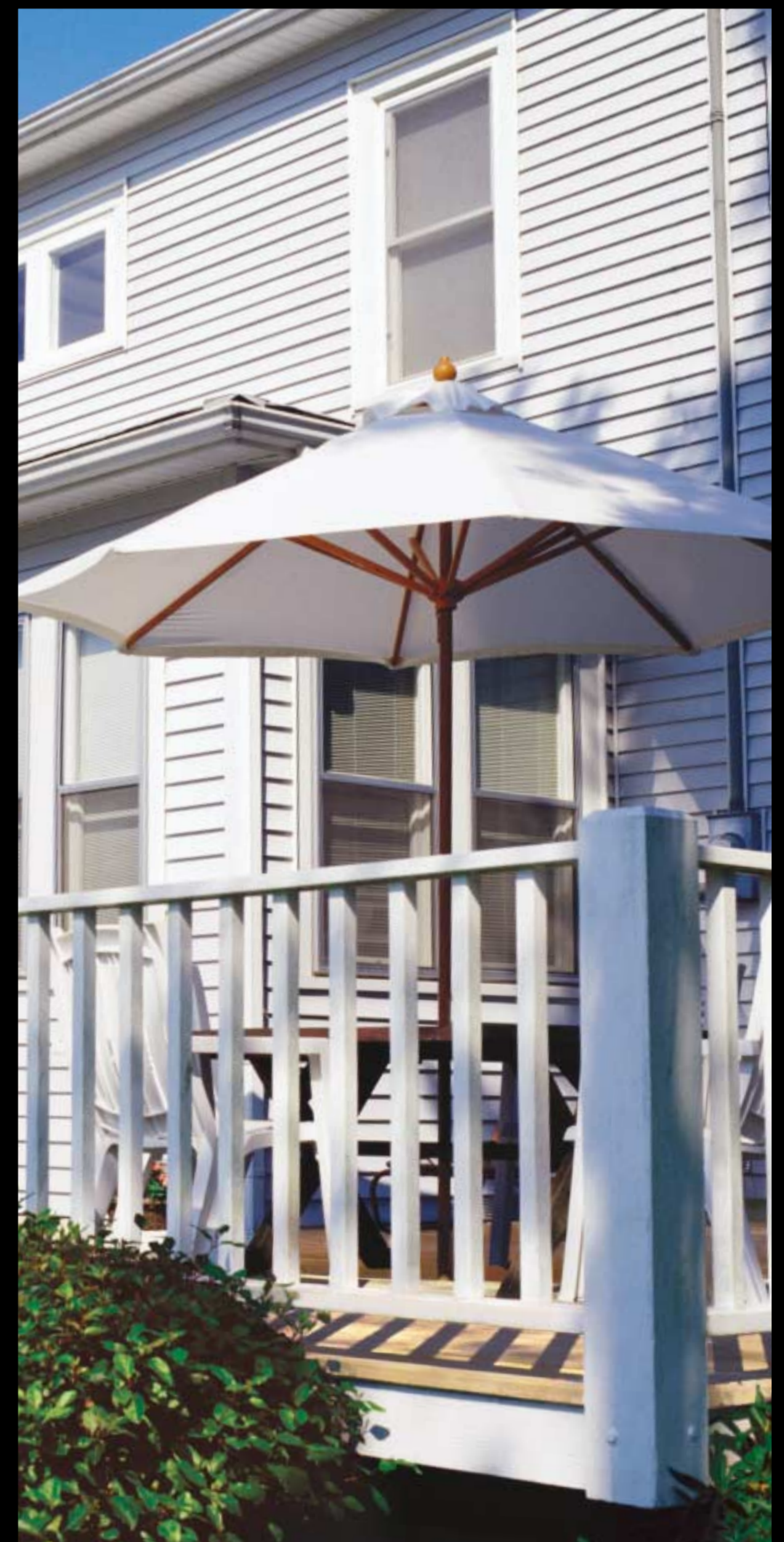


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