Flooring Protection

Use an effective walk-off mat or system at all outdoor entrances/exits and prevent water from accumulating beneath them. Ensure all mats that are used on the floor are approved for use with vinyl flooring and manufactured with non-staining backs to prevent discoloration. Do not slide or drag heavy objects across the floor. When moving appliances, heavy furniture or equipment, protect the flooring with appropriate, hard surface furniture sliders or 1/2-in. plywood.

All furniture legs, corners, casters or glides must be intended for resilient flooring and made of soft material, such as felt, silicone or polyurethane. All fixed furniture legs or corners must have permanent floor protectors installed on all flooring contact points to reduce wear, scratching and other surface damage. All furniture casters, glides and floor protectors must have a flat contact point that is at least 1 sq. in. or 1.125 in. in diameter to limit indentation and surface damage. All rolling seating in desk areas must have chairs that use soft, polyurethane type wheels or have a resilient flooring chair pad installed over the finished floor to protect it. **To avoid maintenance-related issues and surface damage, do not use nylon/hard plastic floor protectors, casters and/or glides.**

Routinely check chair castors, glides, furniture legs and floor protectors for embedded dirt or debris build-up and clean as necessary. Replace chair castors and floor protectors at regular intervals, especially if they become damaged or heavily soiled. Felt floor protection devices may need to be replaced 3 or more times a year to prevent dirt and debris accumulation.

General Maintenance

Precautions: Remove all metal objects that may corrode before conducting maintenance. In commercial settings, use caution tape and/or signage to prohibit foot traffic until the floor is dry. Ensure all chemicals and materials that may come in contact with flooring will not stain, mar or otherwise damage the surface. Do not use hydrocarbons, paint thinner, acetone, harsh and/or hazardous chemicals, or abrasive cleaning pads, as these can damage the flooring. The application of a floor finish is not usually recommended and will change the maintenance protocol. Allow area to dry completely before allowing foot traffic.

Residential: Dust-mop or vacuum the floor to remove any dirt or debris. Damp-mop the floor as often as required using a flat microfiber mop or a spray mop. Use a pH neutral, film-free and streak-free cleaner concentrate, available at home improvement stores, and make sure to change the pad as often as necessary.

Commercial: Dust-mop or vacuum the floor to remove any dirt or debris. Mix a pH neutral, film-free and streak-free cleaner with clean, cool potable water and damp-mop or spot clean the floor as often as necessary. A two-bucket mop system is recommended, as this will separate dirty water from the cleaning solution and prevent spreading contaminants across the floor. Avoid wet mopping, puddling or pooling cleaning liquid on the surface.

Heavy Cleaning

Ensure that initial maintenance has been conducted prior to conducting heavy cleaning. If flooring is heavily soiled or contaminated with gypsum dust, an auto-scrubber or rotary machine (185 rpm or less) with pads or brushes that are similar in grit to a 3M 4100 White Super Polishing Pad, or a dual-bucket mop system must be used to remove dirt and contaminants from the surface. For significantly soiled areas, pads or brushes that are similar in grit to a 3M 5100 White Red Cleaning Pad may be used.

Mix a pH neutral, film-free and streak-free cleaner with clean, cool potable water at the appropriate dilution level and apply to the surface using a new or thoroughly cleaned mop, except when using an auto-scrubber. When using a rotary machine, ensure the surface stays wet while scrubbing to prevent marring or dulling. When using a dual-bucket system, allow the cleaning solution to dwell for 5-10 minutes, then scrub using a stiff bristle, non-metal deck brush or similar before removing.

Use a wet vacuum or clean mop to remove the cleaning slurry, then rinse with clean, cool water and use a wet vacuum or clean mop to remove any remaining liquid. Ensure that all cleaning residue has been removed - this may require additional rinsing.

For more information regarding cleaner mixing and application, please consult the associated product data.