

M-01. Maintenance manual for vinyl floor material (Wax maintenance)

Composition Vinyl Floor Tile(KT), Homogeneous Vinyl Floor Tile(TT), Homogeneous Vinyl Floor Sheet

Easy to perform wax maintenance, and the more it is used, the more the wax is fit on the floor.

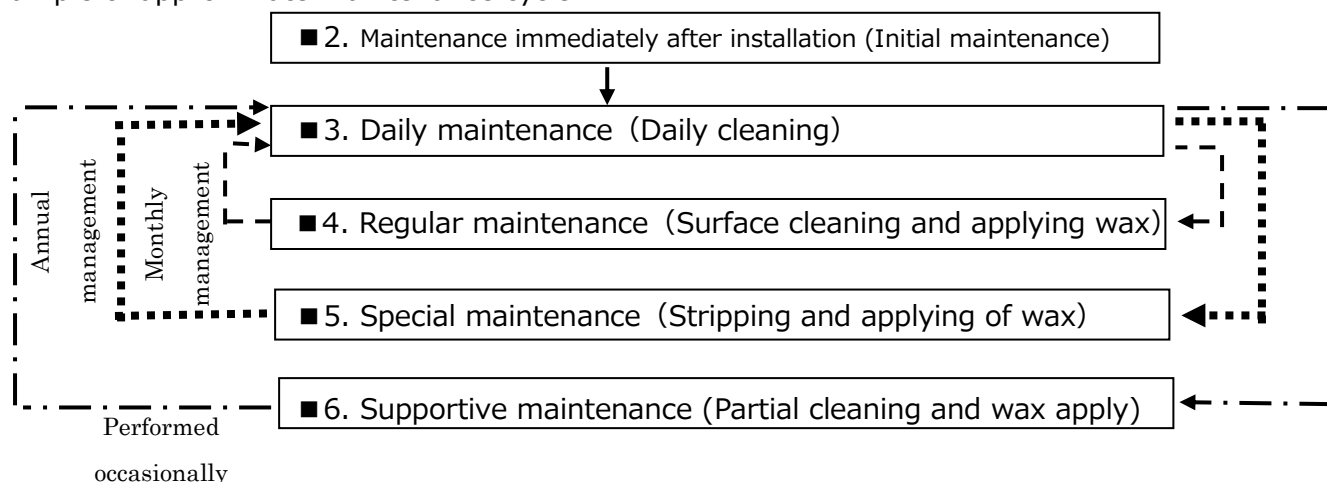
Laminated Vinyl Floor Tile(FT), Heterogeneous Vinyl Floor Sheet(FS), Foam backed Heterogeneous Vinyl Floor Sheet(HS)

There are various types such as glossy surface for its emboss or low gloss type and so on. During the early stages of installation, wax may not fit well, get stain easily, and wax retention may not be enough, therefore sufficient maintenance frequency is necessary.

□ Maintenance manual for vinyl floor material

■ 1. Maintenance cycle

Example of approximate maintenance cycle.



Monthly management: Once or twice /2 months

Annual management: Once or twice /2 months

Performed occasionally: In case stain sticks to the surface or gloss is lost

■ 2. Maintenance immediately after installation (Initial maintenance)

The maintenance to remove grease during vinyl flooring material production and dirt during installation, in order to prevent initial staining.

2-1 Cleaning

After adhesive has completely cured, dilute floor cleaner with water, apply it with a mop, and then use a polisher to clean the entire surface evenly.

After cleaning, remove the waste water with a squeegee or waste water vacuum. After collecting the waste water, rinse the floor surface with clean water and wipe with a clean mop at least three times to avoid leaving any detergent residue. Finally, wipe up with a clean, dry mop and dry the floor.

2-2 Applying Wax

After the floor is dry, apply the resin wax with a designated mop and apply it slowly and carefully, evenly. When the applied wax is dry, change the direction of application by 90 degrees. Two to three layers of wax applying are standard.

■ 3. Daily maintenance (Daily cleaning)

The maintenance to keep the floor surface clean at all times. Dirt and dust brought in from shoes etc. can cause small scratches on the surface layer, resulting in stains and reduced gloss on the floor surface. It is recommended that dust mats be placed at entrances and exits to prevent dirt and dust from entering the building and to remove any dirt and dust that is brought in as soon as possible. In addition, mats should be cleaned or replaced frequently.

3-1 Mopping

Use a duster mop or vacuum cleaner to remove dirt and dust from the entire floor surface. Wipe off dirt with a moistened and tightly squeezed mop. Or after cleaning with well wet mop, perform a finishing wipe with a clean mop before the surface dries.

3-2 Cleaning with cleaning machinery

When cleaning with machinery, use water or a thin cleaning solution. After cleaning, wipe off the surface with a clean mop before it dries to ensure that no cleaning agent remains.

■ 4. Regular maintenance (Surface cleaning)

Repeated daily maintenance reduces the gloss of the wax and makes it difficult to remove dirt. Regular maintenance shall be performed to remove dirt and restore gloss. The surface of the resin wax shall be cleaned with a cleaning solution specialized for floor and the wax shall be reapplied to flatten the rough surface.

4-1 Mopping

Before performing surface cleaning, remove dirt and dust with a vacuum cleaner, moistened and tightly squeezed mop, or de-dusting cloth.

4-2 Cleaning

After diluting the floor cleaner with water and preparing the cleaning solution, the cleaning solution shall be applied evenly with a designated mop. The entire surface shall be cleaned evenly with a polisher. After cleaning, remove the waste water with a squeegee or a waste water vacuum. After collecting the waste water, rinse the floor with clean water and wipe with a clean mop at least three times to remove any detergent residue. Finally, wipe up with a clean, dry mop and dry the floor.

4-3 Applying Wax

After the floor is dry, apply the resin wax with a designated mop and apply the wax for one layer.

■ 5. Special maintenance (Stripping and applying of wax)

Even with appropriate daily and regular maintenance, deep scratches gradually become impossible to remove, and the entire coating deteriorates and turns yellow, making it impossible to recover from regular maintenance. When it comes to this degree, this maintenance should be performed to completely remove the old wax layer and build up a new wax layer. Ordinary floor cleaners cannot completely remove the resin wax coating, so a floor stripper shall be used to remove the wax.

5-1 Mopping

Before performing floor stripping, remove dirt and dust with a vacuum cleaner, moistened and tightly squeezed mop, or de-dusting cloth.

5-2

After diluting the floor stripper with water and preparing the stripping solution, the stripping solution shall be applied evenly with a designated mop. The entire surface shall be stripped and cleaned evenly with a polisher. After stripping and cleaning, remove the waste water with a squeegee or a

waste water vacuum. After collecting the waste water, rinse the floor with clean water and wipe with a clean mop at least three times to remove any detergent residue. Finally, wipe up with a clean, dry mop and dry the floor.

5-3

After the floor is dry, apply the resin wax with a designated mop and apply it slowly, carefully and evenly. Two to three layers of wax shall be applied.

■ 6. Supportive maintenance (Partial cleaning and wax apply)

This maintenance shall be performed only for removal of stain sticking to the floor or on the areas that have partially lost their gloss. Before cleaning, sticking stain shall be cleaned with a spatula or similar tool to prevent damage to the floor. Partial stains such as heel marks shall partially be cleaned with a hand pad or microfiber mop using a cleaning solution. Partial waxing shall be performed on heavy traffic areas, as the wax on those area may be more worn than other area. The procedure is the same as regular maintenance.

□ **Notes for vinyl floor material maintenance**

■ 1. Note for selecting maintenance agent.

Depending on the area of the building, waxes may not be used, or the function of the flooring material, such as chemical resistance, antistatic properties, and antibacterial properties, may be important. Maintenance agents should be selected after careful discussion with the client in advance.

If the antibacterial performance of the floor material is important, use a wax with antibacterial properties.

If antistatic property of the floor material is important, use a wax with antistatic property. However, antistatic wax may not adhere as well to flooring materials or resist moisture as regular waxes, so check them in advance.

In areas where alcohol disinfectant is used, the wax may turn white due to the disinfectant that drips on the floor. Use alcohol-resistant wax in areas where whitening is a concern.

When using alkaline ionized water, be careful not to use a large amount or leave a residue as those may change the gloss of the flooring surface.

In general, wax stripper used for vinyl flooring is highly alkaline with a pH of around 13, and may cause burns or rashes if it gets on the skin. Wear protective gloves when using the stripper. In the event of contact with skin, wash immediately with plenty of water.

During the stripping and cleaning work, floor surfaces become very slippery. Wear non-slip shoes when working on the floor.

Depending on the maintenance agent, the method may differ from that described in this manual. Follow the instructions for the maintenance agent used.

■ 2. Note during maintenance work

Do not use mats or dust removal cloths that use electrically charged oil, as they may cause stains on the floor or yellowing of the wax film.

If the subfloor is raised floor such as in offices, etc., refer to "M9 Maintenance Methods for Loose Lay Vinyl Floor Tile and other Floor Materials".

The recommended drying time is approximately 30 minutes in summer and 60 minutes in winter.

In rainy or humid weather, the time may be longer.

Tiles have joints, and liquids used for maintenance may infiltrate through the joints and cause problems with the flooring material. Before applying wax, take sufficient time for the joints to dry, and be careful not to cover them with a wax layer.

■ 3. Color and hardness of polisher pads

Select a pad recommended by the manufacturer according to the intended use. Color and hardness vary from company to company.

Example of Floor pad manufactured by 3 M

Initial/daily maintenance (Cleaning)	White , Yellow, (Red)
Regular maintenance (Cleaning)	Red , (Blue, Green, Brown)
Special maintenance (Stripping)	Brown , (Black)

■ 4. Curing period before initial maintenance is performed

The curing period before initial maintenance can be performed depends on the type of adhesive used during installation.

Application	Type	Curing period
Adhesive for general installation	Acrylic emulsion	More than 14 days
Adhesive for water-proof installation	Urethane resin Epoxy resin	More than 7 days