

ENTRANCE SYSTEMS

CLEANING AND MAINTENANCE



INITIAL CLEANING

STEP 1



It is essential to remove dry soiling at least once a day. The most effective method is to use vacuum cleaners, that incorporate a mechanically driven rotating brush or suction-only machines with a rotating brush attachment.

STEP 2



Vacuum slowly and in all directions across the matting, to get the full effect of the combined suction and brushing.

PREVENTIVE CARE

- Approximately 80% of the dirt and soiling that has to be cleaned off a floor has been trafficked in from outside the building. More than 90% of that soiling can be avoided by the use of an effective entrance matting system. When less dirt is trafficked through the entrance there will be a reduction in maintenance requirements.
- Regular cleaning is more cost-effective and hygienic than occasional heavy-duty cleaning.
- Wipe up any grease and oil spills immediately and treat stains as soon as they are observed.
- Black rubber wheels and rubber furniture feet can discolour the floor covering. Hard plastic is preferred.
- Always follow the manufacturer's dosage instructions regarding the use of cleaning chemicals.

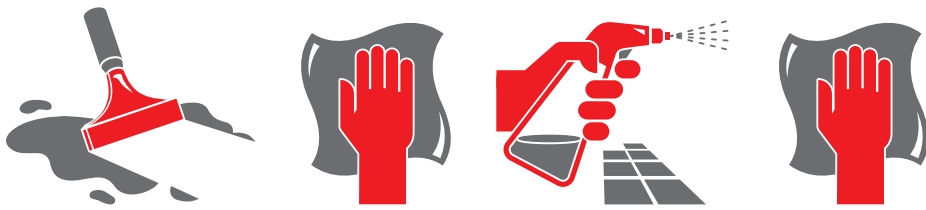
POST-INSTALLATION SITE CLEAN

- Floor maintenance begins immediately after the completion of installation. The initial step is to remove any loose dirt or debris using a dry mop, broom or vacuum. Sand, construction debris and sharp-edged objects may result in irreparable damage being inflicted to the new floor.
- Remove any visible adhesive residue using a damp cloth. Once the adhesive has cured it will be difficult to remove.
- If other trades are working in the building after the installation of the flooring, the floor must be protected from subsequent damage by the use of thick paper, cardboard or hard board.
- No wet maintenance must take place until 48 hours (2 days) have elapsed from the time of installation. This is to ensure that the adhesive has sufficient time to cure properly and develop full bond strength.

REGULAR CLEANING

SPOT CLEANING

STEP 1



Gently clear away the spillage from the surface with a blunt scraper. Treat what is left of the spillage with a proprietary carpet spot cleaner (for polyamide pile floor coverings).

STEP 2



Rinse with clean water.

STEP 3



ALLOW DRYING

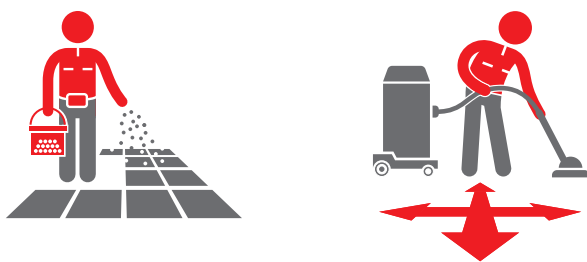
Allow to dry.

STEP 4



High traffic areas need additional attention, to remove concentrated surface soiling and reduce the appearance of "traffic lanes".

DRY EXTRACTION



This method uses a moist compound that is impregnated with water, detergent and safe-to-use solvents.

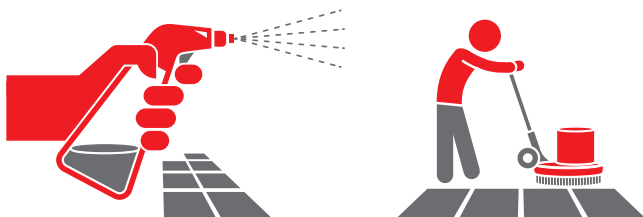
CYLINDRICAL BRUSH EXTRACTION



This method also uses machines with counter-rotating brushes, but this time a proprietary carpet cleaning solution is brushed into the pile and the dirty water returned straight to the machine. When it is a loose lay matting, whipping it regularly is important.

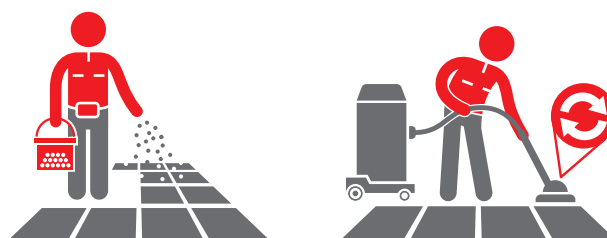
OCCASIONAL CLEANING

METHOD 1



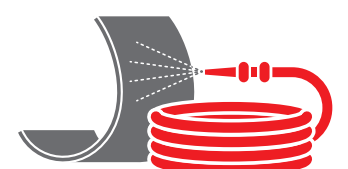
- At intervals, the matting should be treated with a deeper cleaning process called "Spray Extraction".
- This removes soiling from the base of the pile and restores the surface texture to optimise its "clean-off" performance.
- Factors like the type and amount of traffic, as well as the effectiveness of "Initial Cleaning" and "Regular Cleaning" will govern how often this deep cleaning is needed.
- This process can be carried out using either a spray extraction machine or a 3 in-1 spray and brush machine.

METHOD 2



When wet cleaning is not possible powder cleaning is the best solution.

METHOD 3



When it is a loose lay matting, you should spray the matt now and then with a water hose and if necessary brush it clean.

