

VINYL PLANK & TILES

Initial Cleaning After Installation

Once all traces of adhesive have been removed, the floor should be dry vacuumed to remove all dust and loose debris, then wiped with a neutral cleanser, using a damp mop, diluted in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. After 5-10 minutes, all dirt and residue of the cleaning agent should be removed; the floor should be rinsed with a damp mop and allowed to dry.

Always remove excess water. It not only can cause slip and fall hazards, but on unwelded tile floors, the water can attack the adhesive, break the bond, and cause the flooring to release from the substrate.



Regular Cleaning

Regular cleaning is more beneficial to the floorcovering and more cost effective than occasional heavy cleaning. The easiest way to reduce maintenance costs is to reduce the amount of dirt, grit and moisture brought into a building with an effective barrier mat. This should be cleaned regularly.

Daily dust mopping is recommended to remove dirt. It may also be necessary to clean the tile by using a damp mop or auto scrubber. If cleaning with a damp mop, you should use a neutral pH cleaner. When using an auto scrubber, the Red 3M pad is recommended.



Most domestic agents will not harm the floor, however all residue of cleaning agents should be removed to avoid discoloration.

Protection

Avoid exposure to direct sunlight for prolonged period. During peak sunlight hours, the use of the blinds or curtains is recommended. Prolonged direct sunlight can result in discoloration and excessive temperature might cause tile expansion.

Protect your floors against burns from glowing ends of cigarettes and matches.

Never slide heavy furniture or fittings over an unprotected floor or severe scratching may result. The floor should be protected from the wheels or feet of fittings, avoiding rubber products, which may stain.

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Furniture polish and window cleaning agents should be applied to a cloth to avoid spillage onto the floor. Contact with some agents, such as silicone, will make the floor surface extremely slippery, which may result in accidents.

The following substances can cause discolouration

1. Tar
2. Nail Polish
3. Varnish
4. Spices
5. Shoe Polish
6. Paints containing acetone
7. Lipstick
8. Solvent-based paints
9. Rubber Mats
10. Coco-Fibre Mats
11. Asphalt
12. Permanent Marker Pens
13. Crayons

Removing discolouration

1. Wipe immediately with a paper towel or cloth.
2. Spots which have already dried might be removed using a plastic scraper.
3. The area should then be washed with diluted cleaning agent using a damp cloth or sponge.
4. Obstinate spots might be removed with a firm nylon sponge.
5. Should the spot still remain, moisten a cloth with clear odourless mineral spirits and rub with circular movements over the whole area. Always test in an inconspicuous area to check for compatibility of the mineral spirits and flooring.

Note: Only use mineral spirits in well-ventilated rooms.

Points to note

1. Always sweep, mop or dry vacuum the floor regularly.
2. Always use clean equipment – dirty equipment only redistributes the dirt.
3. Do not mix cleaning products from different manufacturers – they may not be compatible.
4. Always remove any spillage immediately.
5. Always remove excess water.
6. Always take precautions to prevent dark rubber from coming into contact with the floor.
7. Never deviate from the manufacturer's recommended dilution rates.
8. Wet floors are slippery; always use warning signs to advise that cleaning is in progress.

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