



VCT Floor Cleaning & Maintenance

Call Franczek Inc. for a professional analysis and care plan for your VCT and LCT floors.

All resilient floor coverings require maintenance. How frequently the floors must be maintained depends largely on the factors described below. Following regular and well-planned maintenance programs protects the floor by reducing wear, preserves the floor's attractive appearance and ultimately increases its service life.

Preventive Care and Maintenance

Controlling grit and soil is crucial to prolonging the attractive appearance of any floor. Grit or soil is any material—including dirt, stones, sand and clay—that is deposited onto the floor by normal commercial traffic. The best way to control grit is by *using appropriate and well-maintained walk-off mats*. Studies over the years have shown that properly installed and properly maintained entrance matting systems significantly reduce the amount of soil and water tracked into the building. Less soil means reduced wear, longer appearance retention, increased service life and reduced maintenance costs.

Recommended walk-off mats should:

- Have a high-friction, open surface design to knock grit particles from the bottoms of shoes and then trap the particles.
- To be used at every entrance, inside and outside,
- should be at least as wide as the doorway and 8' to 12' long.
- Have a backing that won't stain the floor.
- Be cleaned regularly, vacuumed, shaken and/or hosed off frequently.

While walk-off mats will retain a substantial amount of this grit and soil, some will still find its way into the building. Regular vacuuming, sweeping and dust-mopping will help to further control this type of grit.

Furniture Rests (feet, glides, casters, etc.):

Proper selection and care of furniture rests is important in the maintenance and appearance retention of all types of floor coverings. Following are some guidelines to consider:

- The contact area should be large enough to distribute the load evenly without damaging the floor.
- The contact area should be smooth and flat to provide full contact and free of small protrusions, irregularities, roughness, depressions, mold lines, embedded dirt, and grit, etc.
- All edges should be slightly rounded to prevent damage if briefly turned on edge.
- Rests should be manufactured from non-staining materials.
Rests should be properly maintained. Worn, damaged and missing furniture rests should be replaced.

- Furniture, appliances, equipment, etc., should be properly leveled so that all rests are fully and firmly on the floor at all times.

Other Maintenance Tips:

- For Best Results Newly installed flooring should not be exposed to rolling load traffic for at least 72 hours after installation to allow setting and drying of the adhesive.
- If it becomes necessary to move any heavy fixtures or appliances over the flooring on casters or dollies, the flooring should be protected with ¼” or thicker plywood, hardboard or other underlayment panels.
- If other on-site work is continuing, consider using a protective covering such as plain, undyed Kraft paper to guard against damage to the new floor.
- Do not wet wash, machine scrub, or strip the floor for at least five days after installation. This is to prevent excess moisture from interfering with the adhesive bond and/or seam treatments.
- The use of aggressive strippers such as mop-on/mop-off, no-scrub and no-rinse strippers is not recommended on tile floors less than 2 years old because they may affect the adhesive bond.
- When performing wet maintenance, always use proper signage and prohibit traffic until the floor is completely dry.
- Do not use excessive amounts of liquid during maintenance.
- When any liquid; and especially acidic liquid (i.e. coffee, soda pop, juice, etc) is spilled, it must be mopped up with a PH neutral mop water. Damage to the finish will result in seconds to minutes if allowed to remain.

These products require polishing for protection, ease of maintenance & for long term appearance retention.

A. Initial Maintenance

– Immediately After Installation:

1. Sweep, dust mop or vacuum the floor thoroughly to remove all loose dust, dirt, grit and debris.
2. Remove any dried adhesive residue with a clean, white cloth dampened with mineral spirits, carefully following warnings on the container.
3. Damp mop the floor with a properly diluted neutral (pH 6 to 8) detergent solution, Commercial Floor Cleaner.
4. IMPORTANT: Apply a minimum of 2 coats of a high-quality commercial floor polish to temporarily protect the floor until regular maintenance procedures can begin.

B. Preparation for Commercial Traffic

– 5 Days or More After Installation

1. Machine scrub the floor with a properly diluted neutral (pH 6 to 8) detergent solution and a scrubbing pad (3M™ blue or equal) or equivalent brushes. If the floor is badly soiled and/or scratched, strip it using the same procedure, but substituting a properly diluted stripping solution.
 2. Thoroughly rinse the entire floor with fresh, clean water. Remove rinse water and allow the floor to dry completely.
 3. Apply 3 to 5 thin coats of high-quality commercial floor polish, such as Commercial Floor Polish.
- NOTE: The use of aggressive strippers such as mop-on/mop-off, no-scrub and no-rinse strippers is not recommended on tile floors less than two years old because they may affect the adhesive bond.

C. Daily / Regular Maintenance

1. Sweep, dust mop or vacuum the floor daily to remove dust, dirt, grit and debris that can damage the floor and become ground into the surface.
2. Spot mop as needed. Any spills should be cleaned up immediately.
3. Damp mopping of the floor should be performed on a regular or daily basis depending upon traffic and soil levels in the space. Use a properly diluted neutral (pH 6 to 8) detergent solution, such as a Commercial Floor Cleaner.

D. Periodic Maintenance

1. When needed, after sweeping, dust mopping or vacuuming, machine scrub the floor with a properly diluted neutral (pH 6 to 8) detergent solution and the appropriate scrubbing pad (3M™ red or equal for light scrub, 3M™ blue or equal for a deep scrub) or equivalent brush.
2. Thoroughly rinse the entire floor with fresh, clean water. Remove rinse water and allow the floor to dry completely.
3. If needed, additional thin coats of floor polish may be applied at this time. If there is sufficient base of polish remaining (3 to 5 coats), buff, spray buff or burnish to restore gloss.

E. Restorative Maintenance

– Stripping of Existing Floor Finish/Polish

NOTE: The use of aggressive strippers such as mop-on/mop-off, no-scrub and no-rinse strippers is not recommended on tile floors less than two years old because they may affect the adhesive bond.

1. Mix stripping solution to the appropriate dilution, depending on floor finish build-up. Cordon off areas to be stripped. Apply liberal amounts of solution uniformly on floor with a mop. Let stripping solution soak for the appropriate amount of time recommended by the stripper manufacturer. Keep areas to be stripped wet. Rewet if necessary.
2. Machine scrub the floor (300 rpm or less) with a scrubbing pad (3M™ blue or equal) or equivalent scrub brush to break up the polish film. IMPORTANT: Do not allow stripping solution to dry on the floor.
3. Remove dirty stripping solution. TIP: Drizzling fresh, clean rinse water onto the dirty stripping solution will assist with more thorough removal.
4. Thoroughly rinse the entire floor with fresh, clean water. Remove rinse water and allow the floor to dry completely.
5. Apply 3 to 5 thin coats of high-quality commercial floor polish.

