

Care and Maintenance for vinyl flooring

The colour and pattern of the flooring you have chosen will affect the amount of care and maintenance it requires. Other factors will include the layout of the room, the type of foot traffic it encounters, and the positions of entrances and stairways.

Looking after your floor

We recommend that the installation of your new floor takes place at the end of any building project, to minimise the risk of damage to the floor. If this is not possible, fully cover the floor with plastic or board, until all further works are completed. At this point, remove the protective covering and clean the floor thoroughly. Avoid sweeping the floor with a broom, but use a vacuum cleaner instead to remove any loose debris, dirt and dust.

- **Wear and tear** Any furniture should be fitted with pads of stainless steel or Teflon, with no sharp edges. Wheels on office chairs must be hard (polyamide) so that they will roll easily, preventing unnecessary wear and tear on the flooring.

Cleaning your floor

- **Regular cleaning** We recommend you vacuum clean your floor regularly. If required, use a well-wrung mop, preferably a 'micro cloth' mop, and use clean, warm water only. Change the water frequently.
- **Periodic cleaning** Vacuum clean the floor and then further clean it with warm and clean water. If a cleaning agent must be used, it should be a mild detergent. Always use a minimal dose, preferably only in specific areas. Never use strongly alkaline cleaning agents, scouring powder or strong solvents, as these can damage the floor. Always follow the manufacturer's instructions and test any cleaning products first on a small or hidden floor area. It is important to rinse the floor afterwards with clean water. If possible use a 'micro cloth' rather than a traditional mop, and ensure that it is always well wrung before applied to the floor. Change the water frequently.
- **Removing stains and marks** Spills and stains must be removed immediately, as otherwise it is possible the stain may penetrate the flooring. Certain materials, such as those found in rubber feet on furniture, rubber mats, and pushchair wheels, can, if allowed to have contact with the flooring over an extended period, cause discoloration that cannot be removed. Never use acetone, alkaline cleaning agents, scouring powder or strong solvents, as these can damage the floor. It is preferable to use a 'micro cloth' or a brush for removing stains.

Type of stain

Chocolate, fat, fruit, juice, cream, coffee, soft drink, wine, beer, vomit, urine, excrement.

Grease, oil, shoe polish, crayon, ink, asphalt.

Blood

Rust

Adhesive - Water based/acrylic

Adhesive - Spirit based

Chewing gum

Shoe scuffs

Stain removal product

Warm water with a mild detergent

Cleaner's naphtha or white spirit

Cold water – and, if needed, ammonia

Light acid cleaning agent (pH3 to 4)

Warm water

White spirit

Cold water, chewing gum or ice spray. Then scrape very carefully with a knife or scraper.

Rub with a dry cloth

Always follow chemical manufacturers' instructions and **always finish the cleaning cycle with clean, warm water, using a cloth to dry the floor afterwards.**

For details of all products and services please contact us