

## Cleaning and Care Instructions Vinyl Composition Tile (VCT) Flooring

### Excelon®, Armalon NG® - Black

#### Initial Care

1. After installation is completed, remove all debris (electrostatic dust mop or vacuum). Allow 48 hours before cleaning/sealing.

2. Adhesive residue may be removed using a clean white cloth dampened with small amounts of mineral turps, carefully following warnings on container, immediately rinse with clean water (test in inconspicuous area first).

3. Complete one of the following options:

3.1. Scrub floor using a pH 7.0-8.5 neutral detergent. Rinse surface with fresh water. Ensure surface is completely dry then apply a minimum three (3) coats of high solids floor finish (e.g. Peerlessj Gemini) – follow manufacturer's instructions). Allow the surface to dry completely between each coat. Dry burnish.

3.2. If floor is badly soiled: strip back floor surface using a low alkali stripper. Rinse surface with fresh water. Ensure surface is completely dry, then apply a coat of high quality sealer. Allow the surface to dry completely then apply a minimum three (3) coats of high solids floor finish (e.g. Peerlessj Gemini or HyShield – follow manufacturer's instructions). Allow the surface to dry completely between each coat.

4. Dry burnish – burnishing should only be carried out on a clean floor using a single disc straight line polisher up to 1700RPM, use white pad only (this process enhances floor protection).

5. Spray burnish if desired using pH 7.0-8.5 neutral floor cleaner, ensuring to dilute chemicals to appropriate levels for each application as per manufacturer's instructions.

6. **After hand-over:** Apply additional coats of polish to create a foundation for ongoing maintenance, i.e. to withstand regular scrubbing and burnishing. Depending upon condition of surface repeat and follow options 3.1 or 3.2 above and build up total coats of applied polish to desired level. For optimum performance a total to five (5) coats of polish are recommended.

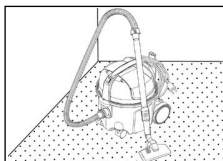
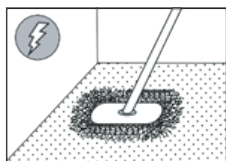
#### Routine Care

Daily: Sweep, vacuum, static mop. Regularly damp mop, wet scrub and burnish; use pH 7.0-8.5 neutral floor cleaner.

Frequency and type of maintenance required depends on traffic flow, application, environmental conditions and customer requirements. Light and accent colours can require more maintenance. In high traffic areas or areas with minimal maintenance conducted, use of darker, more camouflaging colours should be considered.

#### 1. Daily:

- Sweep, static dust/microfibre mop, vacuum thoroughly to remove all dirt and dust.
- Spillages/Stains
  - Any liquid spills or potentially staining marks should be cleaned immediately using spot mopping/spot scrubbing.
  - Stains - immediately remove contaminant. Spot clean with a neutral floor cleaner using a soft nylon brush. After stains have been removed, rinse floor with clean water and allow to dry.



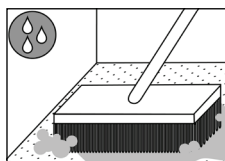
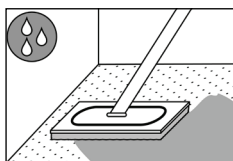
#### 2. Daily/Regular:

Daily:

- Damp Mop (Nylon/Rayon/Microfibre) with pH 7.0-8.5 neutral floor cleaner.

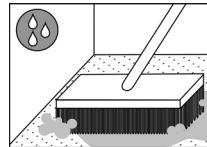
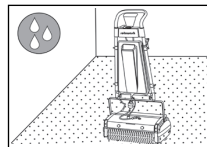
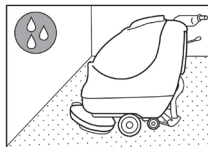
Regular:

- Spot scrub edges & fixtures using soft bristled broom and pH 7.0-8.5 neutral floor cleaner.



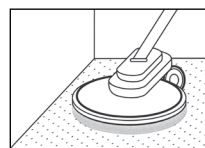
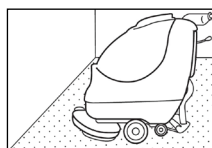
#### 3. Regular:

- Wet Scrub using automatic scrubbing machine or single disc polisher <600RPM (use medium nylon brush, red or blue pad) and pH 7.0-8.5 neutral floor cleaner. Auto scrubbing takes approximately 20% of the time of damp mopping. For maximum efficiency use damp mopping in obstructed areas only.
- Spot scrub edges & fixtures using soft bristled broom and pH 7.0-8.5 neutral floor cleaner.



#### 4. Regular: (Large & unobstructed areas)

- Dry Burnish (clean floors only) using auto scrubber or a single disc straight line polisher up to 1700 RPM (Spray burnish if desired using pH 7.0-8.5 neutral floor cleaner, use white pad only (3M™ TopLine Speed Burnish Pad 3200 or similar).



#### 5. Refurbishment:

As required strip and re-seal/polish VCT as per Initial Care options 3.1/3.2. Regular refurbishment, particularly in high traffic areas will afford VCT the best protection.

#### Protection During Construction

All vinyl flooring must be protected during the construction period using a cardboard or paper-based floor protection system.

Where additional or solid protection is required first install, cardboard or paper based flooring protection system, and then rigid material over this (plywood, hardboard, corflute® etc). Armstrong Flooring DOES NOT recommend the use of plastic materials for the protection of vinyl floor or wall products during construction (e.g. builder's plastic, corflute®, sticky back carpet or vinyl protector or films), as these materials can damage the floor/wall.

Surface protection must be applied over clean floors only.

DO NOT tape/stick protection directly to the floor. DO NOT allow water to sit on or under the protection materials (this could damage the floor and/or cause whitening/clouding of the surface which may be irreversible). Should the protection materials be exposed to water and become wet, the protection materials MUST be immediately removed. Allow the floor to dry, then re-apply surface protection.

#### Warnings & General Hints

1. Follow manufacturer's instructions for all cleaning chemicals.

2. Use triple commercial walk-off mats (must not have a rubber backing) at all exterior doorways and entrances. Mats should be as wide as the doorway entrances and long enough (min. 3.5 metres) to trap dirt before reaching the resilient floor. Clean walk-off mats frequently. Sand and grit are abrasive and can damage floors. Stopping contaminants at the entrance means less dirt trafficked through the building, protecting your investment, and helping keep maintenance costs down.

3. Ensure all furniture legs have well maintained non-abrasive feet. Exposed metal legs and/or rigid/sharp chair or table leg stoppers can damage flooring.

4. Ensure the floor is protected from rubber (particularly black type) products such as chair feet, tyres and mats as these can cause staining.

5. As with any vinyl flooring, the use of improper cleaning agents and/or corrosive chemicals as acids, alkalis, caustic or solvent agents such as hydrochloric/sulfamic acid, paint stripper, benzene, toluol, acetone or strong scouring powders may damage floors.