

REGULAR CLEANING:

Dry sweep or vacuum the floor weekly or more often, depending on the amount of dirt and foot traffic. The floor may be damp mopped if required. Use a clean mop, warm water and a neutral pH detergent; Wring out the mop as dry as possible. Always remove excess water. It can cause slip and fall hazards.

Do not use soap-based detergents, caustic cleaners or abrasive cleaners.

The use of a steam mop will void all warranties.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES & TIPS ON CARE:

The use of wide-based plastic furniture protectors is also highly recommended to prevent scratching and indentation from furniture legs. Never drag the furniture. Place vinyl chair mats under any office chairs or castor wheels that may be used.

Avoid hard plastic wheels of any type on your floor. Regular cleaning and the timely removal of abrasive dirt and stains greatly reduces the amount of cleaning required and prolongs the appearance and life of your laminate floor.

Never wet mop the floor or allow pools of water to sit for any length of time. Do not allow water to stand on the joints for long periods of time either. Do not steam clean or steam mop your floor.

Vacuum cleaning and sweeping are helpful for removing dust and dirt prior to mopping, cleaning up accidents and for places where the mop can't reach. Avoid using waxes and polishes which leave residues attracting more dirt.

Mop up any spillages and treat stains immediately using an appropriate cleaning solution.

Regular cleaning is more beneficial to the floorcovering and more cost effective than occasional heavy cleaning.

SPOT PROTECTION AND REMOVAL:

Chemicals of all kinds such as solvents, medicinal drugs and disinfection agents, hair dye, tea, fats, pencil or marker ink etc, can permanently stain the floorings.

Direct contact of the floorings with material made of dyed rubber, such as dirt absorbing mats or rubber caps on devices, chair or table legs, can permanently stain the floorings. Contact points should therefore be protected. This should also be done with products made of terracotta. Direct sunlight as well as intensive artificial light may cause discolouration of all floorings.

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

The following substances can cause discoloration:

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

ACTION:

1. Wipe immediately with a paper towel or cloth.
2. The area should then be washed using a damp cloth or sponge.

POINTS TO NOTE:

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