

Inspiring Great Spaces®



MAINTENANCE RECOMMENDATIONS AND PROCEDURES

Commercial Resilient
Commercial Hardwood
Commercial Laminate

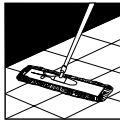
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Icon Key:



Wet/Dry Vacuum



Dry Mop



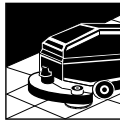
Spot Mop



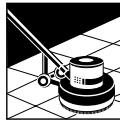
Damp Mop/Rinse



Polish



Auto Scrubber



Scrubber, Stripper, Buffer



High-speed Buffer

General Maintenance Information for Resilient Flooring

Why is Floor Care Necessary?

Following the recommended maintenance programs improves the appearance and protects the floor by reducing wear and abrasion which ultimately increases the service life of the flooring. It also contributes to a safe and healthy environment by minimizing potential slip and fall hazards, improving indoor air quality and improving cleanliness in the building. Walk-off mats, sweeping, mopping, polishing and buffing protect more than just the floor—they protect the building owner’s investment as well.

Stages of the Floor Care Maintenance Life Cycle

Initial

Initial maintenance defines those procedures that are to be performed on newly installed flooring. The extent of initial maintenance will be dependent upon the level of cleanliness at which the installed floor covering was left.

Daily/Regular

As the name suggests, these are the procedures that are conducted on a frequent, daily or routine basis. They are generally less-aggressive procedures and consist primarily of dry soil and grit removal (vacuuming, dust mopping, sweeping) and damp or wet mopping. Daily/Regular maintenance is perhaps the most important aspect of a maintenance program and is designed to keep the floor at a consistent level of appearance.

In high traffic environments performing these simple procedures more frequently can extend the time between and need for more aggressive and costly periodic or restorative procedures.

Periodic

Periodic maintenance generally consists of more aggressive procedures that go beyond dry soil removal and damp or wet mopping. They incorporate machine scrubbing, (with or without the application of floor finish), buffing, spray buffing, burnishing or some combination of these procedures. Periodic maintenance will address traffic-laning and the overall appearance and gloss of the floor. In high traffic areas, these periodic procedures may be part of the Daily/Regular stage.

Restorative

Restorative maintenance is the most aggressive of all procedures. It typically involves stripping and refinishing of the floor and requires the largest investment of time, labor and money. It is performed when routine/periodic maintenance no longer provides the desired level of appearance.

Safety Tips

Since wet floors may be slippery, post “Wet Floor” or “Caution” signs before and during wet cleaning procedures and until the floor is thoroughly dry. Tape off aisles and other areas if necessary (example: 24 Hour Stores).

- Clean up spills and remove gum, labels, stickers, etc. immediately to minimize/eliminate slip hazards
- Wear appropriate personal protective equipment such as eyewear, gloves and footwear
- Inspect floor machines making sure they are in good working condition according to the manufacturer’s recommendations
- If possible, notify facility staff and occupants before conducting maintenance
- Follow cautions and warnings provided by the manufacturer on the maintenance product containers
- Dispose of residual cleaning products and containers per your local disposal guidelines
- Refer to all maintenance products Safety Data Sheets (SDS)

Floor Care Fundamentals: Preventative Maintenance

Grit Control

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 walk-off mats.

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
- 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, flat to provide full contact and free of small protrusions, irregularities, roughness, depressions, mold lines, embedded dirt, 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 all rests are fully and firmly on the floor at all times

Heat Welded Seams

If not completed following the installation phase of heat welded sheet flooring, apply a thin, even application of a commercially available, high-quality multi-purpose top coating, such as Mohawk Ultra Bond Waterborne Clear Finish Marker (Satin or Matte Finish). This will help reduce the porosity and seal the top surface of the weld. This is most important when using one of the No Polish maintenance options. When maintaining a product without the use of floor polish, it may be necessary to periodically recoat welded seams.

Maintenance Chemicals

Neutral Floor Cleaner

A mild (pH of 6 to 8) detergent that does not contain any strongly alkaline materials, and removes soil, not floor polish. Used for damp mopping, spot mopping, scrubbing and general floor cleaning.

General Purpose Cleaner

Stronger and more alkaline than neutral cleaners, general purpose cleaners are used in high traffic environments that might require the removal of more stubborn soils. Proper use and care should be taken as they can remove floor finish.

Disinfectants

Quaternary ammonium compounds ("quats") are commonly used disinfectants in healthcare infection control programs. For the most part, when properly used and diluted they will have little or no effect on most floor coverings. Phenolic disinfectants tend to be caustic and are corrosive enough to attack and damage floor finishes and sensitive resilient flooring.

Floor Sealer

Sealers, usually acrylics, are applied between the floor and the finish/polish to help fill in the pores and smooth the surface. Sealers provide a base that promotes adhesion and increases the gloss of the finish/polish that is applied over it. Some sealers also provide stain resistance.

Floor Polish/Finish

A temporary coating that enhances the appearance and protects the flooring surface to which it is applied. Used for protection of the floor against abrasive wear and scratches from dust, dirt, grit and debris. Also helps to protect the floor from damage caused by spills.

Spray Buffing Solution

A specially formulated compound that is sprayed onto and buffed into the floor to renew the surface by filling in scratches and irregularities in the floor finish. Sometimes diluted floor finish is used.

Floor Stripper

Strippers are highly alkaline (pH ≥ 10), deep penetrating chemicals which, when properly diluted with water, loosen and remove sealers and finishes. They may also be used for the removal of heavily embedded soil.

Mop-on/mop-off strippers do not require machine scrubbing. The use of mop-on/mop-off, no-scrub and/or no-rinse strippers is not recommended on tile floors that are less than two years old, because they may affect the adhesive bond. The use of these highly solvenated or highly concentrated strippers can also be detrimental to linoleum and other specialty flooring products. For linoleum, the pH of any floor chemical shall not exceed 10.

Cleaning the Floor

Damp Mopping/Spot Mopping

This procedure involves the removal of fine dust, grit and spills from the floor surface with a mop dampened with a neutral detergent solution. Damp-mop isolated spots and spills. Performed daily, this procedure helps to control grit and can reduce time and money spent on more intensive maintenance.

Wet Mopping

A floor cleaning method which utilizes a detergent solution to wet the floor and is used primarily to remove soils not evacuated by sweeping or dust mopping. While wet a mildly abrasive tool, such as a cotton or a sponge mop, is used to agitate the surface. If required, rinse the floor thoroughly after washing it.

Scrubbing

Washing a floor by wetting it with detergent solution, then using a moderately abrasive nonwoven pad or appropriate brush, either by hand or attached to a low-speed floor machine, to vigorously agitate the wet surface. This procedure is used when a floor is heavily soiled, and less-aggressive cleaning methods have been unsuccessful. Always rinse thoroughly after scrubbing.

Rinsing

The process of removing residual cleaning/stripping solutions using clean, cool water. Change rinse water frequently. When performing a stripping procedure it may take multiple rinsing.

Wet Vacuuming

Using a vacuum cleaner designed to pick up aqueous solutions. It is particularly useful when scrubbing, stripping or rinsing a floor.

Stripping the Floor

Stripping is the process of removing existing layers of old, site-applied sealers and/or finishes from the flooring surface. A standard stripping chemical is diluted and applied to the floor with a mop or solution applicator and allowed to dwell. This solution penetrates the finish and re-emulsifies it into a semi-liquid state. Abrasive agitation is needed to completely remove the finish using a floor machine.

Stripping Tips:

- Proper dilution is critical to optimum performance
- Stripping solutions for linoleum should not exceed 10 pH
- Stripping of newly installed Armstrong floors is not required nor recommended
- This process is performed in the restorative stage of the maintenance life cycle and should only be performed when routine daily/periodic procedures are no longer effective
- Stripping is used primarily with the Polish maintenance option
- When using the Spray Buff maintenance option, stripping may become necessary with the long-term build-up of spray buff solution (polish)
- Do not allow stripping solution to dry on the floor, as it will become more difficult to remove. Failure to completely remove stripping solution residue may result in inadequate bonding of the floor finishes.
- Drizzling fresh clean rinse water onto the dirty stripping solution will assist with more thorough removal
- The proper use of quality maintenance products and adherence to a well-planned maintenance program will greatly reduce the need for stripping

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

Polishing/Finishing the Floor

There are three primary reasons for polishing a floor:

Protection

Polish will protect the flooring from the damaging effects of abrasive wear, the embedment of soils, many stains and the leaching effect of frequent cleaning.

Appearance

The use of floor polish (finish) will impart an enhanced appearance and provide a uniform gloss.

Ease of Maintenance

The use of polish may allow for the floor to be more easily cleaned. High-quality, water-based acrylic polishes are the most commonly used type of field applied finishes for protecting and enhancing commercial resilient floors. Armstrong Flooring S-480 Commercial Floor Polish, designed for durability and resistance to detergent solutions (except stripping solutions), offers a broad-spectrum response to a variety of maintenance procedures and equipment. There are numerous types of floor polishes available, so it is important that they are properly selected to match the maintenance program.

NOTE: Static Dissipative Flooring requires the use of Armstrong Flooring S-392 SDT Floor Polish.

Maintaining an acceptable gloss level is achieved by buffing, spray-buffing or burnishing. Supplementary coats of polish should be applied as appearance and gloss level dictate. To maintain optimal appearance and protection in high-traffic and high soil areas (such as lobbies, chair-slide areas in classrooms and cafeterias, elevators, supermarket checkout lanes, etc.), polish may need to be applied more frequently to maintain the minimum protective layer.

NOTES:

1. Prior to the application of floor polish all dust, dirt, grit and debris must be removed.
2. Always allow adequate drying time between coats. Normally, drying takes 30 to 45 minutes depending on the polish and site temperature, humidity and air circulation conditions.
3. Generally, no more than 4 coats of finish should be applied in 24 hours.
4. If a sealer is recommended or required, it must be applied before the polish. (See *Sealing The Floor* on page 6.)

Sealing the Floor

Generally, sealing a floor is optional. Sealers are usually used on older floors to improve maintenance characteristics and on floors where additional stain resistance is desired. Sealers may also promote adhesion. However, if the polish manufacturer recommends the use of a sealer, that recommendation should be followed.

Generally two coats of a sealer are sufficient to provide the desired protection. Sealers by themselves are generally not recommended as a walking surface. They must be top coated with a floor polish. Resilient flooring sealers are generally applied by the same techniques used when applying floor polishes.

Armstrong Flooring S-495 Commercial Floor Sealer is designed to provide a proper base for Armstrong Flooring S-480 Commercial Floor Polish, as well as offer the added benefit of increased stain resistance.

Buffing Techniques

Buffing is the process of making the flooring surface smooth and glossy by friction. Care must be taken to combine the proper pads or brushes with the proper machine speed and the recommended polish or finish to produce the desired result. The rpm of buffing machines and the selection of pads or brushes should be as recommended by the polish/finish/pad or brush manufacturer. Different types of buffing techniques include:

Spray-Buffering

Spray buffing is the process of applying and buffing the floor with a specially formulated spray buffing solution. This procedure is especially useful in high-traffic areas. The solution is sprayed on the floor and then immediately buffed with a machine until dry. This process levels and fills scratches and reduces the need for stripping while enhancing the floor's gloss level. Depending on the finish and the floor, spray buffing is performed at machine speeds of 175 to 1000 rpm.

Dry-Buffering/Burnishing

The process of buffing a clean, dry flooring surface with a machine. Dry-buffing will restore or increase gloss, however care must be taken to avoid damaging the surface. Conventional dry-buffing is typically done at 175-1500 rpm. Ultra High Speed (UHS) burnishing is a similar process with typical machine speeds of 2000 rpm or higher.

Equipment

Floor Machines

Automatic Floor Machines:

- Self-contained machine that dispenses, scrubs and takes up cleaning solution in a single-pass operation
- Typically electric or battery powered
- Single or multiple disks
- Riding, robotic or walk behind
- 175-300 RPM range
- Typically used for cleaning and scrubbing

Single-Disc Floor Machine:

- Manually operated swing machine
- Used for scrubbing, buffing and stripping
- Comes in various sizes (13" to 23" disc)
- Typically 175 RPM
- Usually electric

High Speed Buffer:

- Typically used for buffing and spray-buffing
- Typical speeds: 300 to 1100 RPM
- Ranges in size from 13" to 23"

Ultra High Speed Buffer/Burnisher:

- Used for quick buffing and burnishing thereby reducing labor costs
- Usually a single-disc
- Operates in the 1100 to 2000+ rpm range
- Propane, battery or electric
- Various sizes

Wet-Vac:

- A vacuum cleaner that picks up maintenance solutions
- Typically used when scrubbing or stripping a floor with a single disc swing machine
- Unlike an automatic machine, this would be done in a separate operation

Machine Pads

- A nonwoven nylon, polyester, or natural fiber disc up to 1" thick. Each disc has various types and sizes of intertwined fibers, some of which may have grit particles bound to the fiber surface.
- For scrubbing, stripping, buffing
- Coarseness of the pad determines its use—least coarse for buffing, with increasing coarseness for scrubbing and stripping. Pads are color-coded to designate their coarseness and use. Lighter-color pads tend to be less abrasive, while darker color pads tend to be the most abrasive. Pad manufacturers generally follow these guidelines:
 - Natural fiber—burnishing
 - White—polishing
 - Beige—buffing
 - Red—spray-buffing and light scrubbing
 - Blue (medium abrasive)—scrubbing and stripping
 - SPP—Surface Preparation Pads
 - Brown (extremely abrasive—not recommended for resilient flooring)
 - Black (extremely abrasive—not recommended for resilient flooring)

Machine Brushes

- Used as an alternative to pads
- A circular brush with bristles of varying stiffness and abrasiveness, depending on whether it is to be used for scrubbing, buffing or stripping. Bristles are made of natural or synthetic fibers or grit-impregnated nylon.
- Always follow brush manufacturer's guidelines for choosing the floor machine brush with the appropriate stiffness and abrasiveness
- Advantageous on embossed surfaces and slip resistant flooring

Mops**Dust Mops:**

- Used under dry conditions for the removal of loose surface soil, grit and dirt
- Available in widths from 12" to 72"
- Alternatives include vacuums, brushes and brooms

Wet Mops:

- Available in various sizes (16 oz., 20 oz., 24 oz., 32 oz., etc.)
- Usually cotton, rayon or blends of cotton, rayon or other synthetics
- Looped end or cut end
- Used in wet methods for the application and removal of maintenance solutions and rinse water

Specialty Mops:

- T-shirt, chamois for use on slip retardant products

Finish Mops:

- Designed to absorb, release and spread floor finishes (polishes)
- May be cotton, rayon, blends or microfiber

Microfiber Mops:

- Composed of tiny (micro) fibers which provide more surface area
- Used for cleaning and/or finish application
- Use less maintenance solution than traditional mops
- Longer product life compared to traditional mops

Stain Prevention

Petroleum and Antioxidant Staining

Antioxidants used in the manufacture of rubber, as well as petroleum from exterior asphalt sealants and/or spills tracked in on shoes and casters, may cause permanent discoloration to any resilient floor. The stain gradually appears over time. The use of a polish/finish will help minimize these types of stains.

Spills

Clean up spills as soon as they occur to minimize slip and fall potential, and impact on health, environment and the floor. Use the proper cleaning solutions; use only what is necessary and dispose of solution properly. Ensure occupants know whom to contact if a spill occurs.

Stain Removal

Stains should always be removed as soon as possible in order to prevent or minimize permanent discoloration. Use the least aggressive cleaner possible (water, neutral cleaner, etc.). More stubborn stains may require the use of a general purpose cleaner or a floor stripper. (For Linoleum any maintenance solutions must be 10 pH or less.)

COMMERCIAL RESILIENT MAINTENANCE

Product	Factory Finish	Maintenance Options				Pads or Brushes
		No-Polish Low Maintenance Options			Traditional	
		Spray Buff	Dry Buff	No Buff	Polish	
Luxury Flooring						
Natural Creations® Mystix®, EarthCuts®, ArborArt® Natural Creations® with I-Set®, Parallel®	Urethane	✓		✓	✓ Optional	Brushes recommended See 1
Heterogeneous Vinyl Sheet						
Rejuvenations™ Ambigu™, TimberLine™, StoneRun™	Urethane	✓		✓	✓ Optional	Brushes recommended See 1
Abode®	Urethane	✓			✓ Optional	Brushes recommended
Possibilities®, Corlon®	Urethane	✓	✓		✓ Optional	Either
Homogeneous Vinyl Sheet						
Medintech®, Medintone™, Medley™	Urethane	✓	✓		✓ Optional	Either
Linoleum						
Marmorette™, Rhythmics™, Colorette™, Linorette™, Granette™ (Sheet & Tile)	Urethane	✓		✓	✓ Optional	Either
Bio-Flooring						
Striations BBT™, Migrations® BBT™	Acrylic				✓	Either
Vinyl Composition Tile						
Raffia™, ChromaSpin™, Stonetex®, Arteffects®, Companion Square®, Feature™ Tile/Strips Classics, Imperial® Texture, MultiColor™	Acrylic				✓	Either
Specialty Flooring						
Safety Zone™ Tile	Acrylic				✓ See 1 & 2	Brushes recommended See 1
Safety Zone™ Sheet	None			✓		Brushes recommended See 1
SDT™ (Static Dissipative Flooring)	Acrylic				✓ See 3	Either
Rubber Tile, Stair Treads, Risers	None	✓				Brushes recommended

See individual product pages for specific maintenance recommendations†

- Due to the textured surfaces or abrasive nature of these products, the use of scrubbing brushes is highly recommended. Do not use stiff-bristled, highly abrasive brushes as they may damage the floor.
- The uniquely textured surface of Safety Zone™ Tile requires that close attention be paid to maintenance. Using conventional commercial floor finishes makes maintenance of the embossed surface easier. Do not use too much floor finish because it will reduce the slip-retardant characteristics of the tile's surface. **As a guideline, maintaining 4 to 5 coats at all times should be sufficient.**
- Floor polish should not be used on Safety Zone™ Sheet. Most floor polishes will adversely affect its slip-retardant properties. This product can be maintained using traditional dry mopping, wet mopping and scrubbing procedures. It should not be buffed or burnished.
- Use only Armstrong Flooring S-392 SDT Floor Polish. Using other polishes or sealers may interfere with the electrical properties and/or appearance of this flooring..

† Always refer to the Armstrong Flooring Maintenance Recommendations & Procedures for Commercial Resilient Flooring (FP7440F8663), or armstrongflooring.com/commercialflooring for maintenance information.

COMMERCIAL FLOOR CARE PRODUCTS

Product	Uses	VOC Content	Dilution Range	Coverage (sq. ft./gallon)	Selection
S-480 Commercial Floor Polish	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Armstrong Flooring commercial vinyl floor coverings except EXCELON SDT™ Asphalt and rubber tile Linoleum Ceramic – although not of much value on glazed ceramic Slate and terrazzo, although other products are designed for better results Not for use on wood or marble 	<1%		1,500 – 2,000 Coat depending on surface characteristics of floor	1-gallon 5-gallon
Features		Benefits			
Metal cross-linked acrylic co-polymer		Helps floor keep its shine, even after repeated cleanings			
High durability		Long lasting protection			
18% solids		Easy application and excellent leveling			
Dries bright		Help for areas where buffing is not applicable or desired			
Excellent buffing response		For spray-buff repairs or high-speed burnishing programs (up to 2,000 rpms)			
Readily strippable		Compatible products for increased convenience			
Meets the ASTM D2047 Standard for slip resistance on dry floors		Designed for use in a commercial setting			



Product	Uses	VOC Content	Dilution Range	Coverage (sq. ft./gallon)	Selection
S-485 Commercial Floor Cleaner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vinyl Linoleum Terrazzo, ceramic and brick Not for use on wood or cork 	5% undiluted; 0.2% when used as directed at highest dilution (6 oz./gallon)	Up to 64:1	1,500 – 2,000	1-gallon 5-gallon
Features		Benefits			
Neutral floor cleaner		Less harsh than competitive cleaners			
High efficiency		Allows dilution as low as 64 : 1			
For damp-mopping and moderate to heavy scrubbing		Added flexibility for increased convenience			
Won't strip polish		Great for cleaning between polish treatments			
Pleasant fragrance		No harsh chemical odor			
Low foaming formula		Great for automatic floor machines			



Product	Uses	VOC Content	Dilution Range	Coverage (sq. ft./gallon)	Selection
S-495 Commercial Floor Sealer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commercial resilient flooring 	<1%		1,500 – 2,000 Coat depending on surface characteristics of floor	1-gallon 5-gallon
Features		Benefits			
Stain resistant		Protects porous or well-worn floor surfaces			
Water-based acrylic emulsion		Provides an excellent base for S-480 Commercial Floor Polish			
16% solids		For easy application and excellent leveling			
Semi-permanent		Resistance to conventional polish stripping			
High durability		Long lasting protection			



Product	Uses	VOC Content	Dilution Range	Coverage (sq. ft./gallon)	Selection
S-392 SDT Floor Polish	Excelon® SDT™ Static Dissipative Flooring	<1%		1,500 – 2,000	1-gallon
Features		Benefits			
Metal cross-linked acrylic co-polymer that dries bright		Helps floor keep its shine even after repeated cleanings			
Can damp mop or spray buff		Added flexibility for increased convenience			
Does not require buffing		Save time and money			
Strips easily		Save additional time and money			
Pleasant fragrance		No harsh chemical odors			
Meets the ASTM D2047 Standard for slip resistance on dry floors		Can be used in a commercial setting			



Maintenance Recommendations for Resilient Flooring

The following are general guidelines for maintaining Armstrong Flooring commercial flooring products. They are based on general experience using established methods and cleaning materials. It is important that these guidelines are read carefully as many of the products offer the end user maintenance options. Ultimately, the local site conditions will determine what specific maintenance procedures and frequencies are needed. It is the responsibility of the maintenance provider to establish the maintenance program(s) that meet the demands of the space(s) and needs of the facility.

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.

How to Determine/Tailor A Maintenance Program

Before establishing a maintenance program, there are a number of factors which must be considered in order to determine the most appropriate, cost-effective methods to use. It is critical that the maintenance methods for each floor and area be chosen only after careful evaluation with regard to the following:

Type of Flooring

It is important to know the type of flooring before cleaning. Rubber or linoleum could be confused with vinyl, or luxury flooring (LVT) could be confused with wood or laminate.

Resources/Equipment/Chemicals/Personnel/Budget

- Are well-trained maintenance personnel available?
- Are the appropriate pieces of equipment (scrubbers, buffers, mops, pads, etc.) available?
- Are the appropriate chemicals available?
- What is the budget?

End User's Expectations

- What is the desired gloss level (high or low gloss)?
- What is considered an acceptable level of appearance by the owner, customers, staff or end-user?

Type of Facility & Location of Flooring

Entryways, lobbies and pivot-point areas may require more protection and more frequent cleaning than lower traffic areas in other parts or upper levels of the building.

Volume and Type of Traffic and Soil

Traffic types and volumes in entryways and corridors will vary greatly from those found at nurse's stations or in examination rooms. Dirt and grit carried in from the outside can differ significantly from the soils and chemical spills found in a laboratory or emergency room.

Special Traffic/Footwear

Areas subjected to frequent rolling loads provide a different environment than a children's play area or corridor in an elementary school.

Color/Design of Flooring

Color and pattern can have a significant impact on a floor's appearance and, when properly chosen, may help mask soiling and staining. Mid-tones are better choices than light or dark colors. Busier/high contrast patterns will hide better than solid/monolithic ones.

Maintenance Tips – For Best Results

Important! Before beginning your maintenance procedure please read the following:

All Flooring Products

- Do not allow any traffic on the floor for 24 hours after installation. 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 1/4" 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 5 days after installation. This is to prevent excess moisture from interfering with the adhesive bond and/or seam treatments.
- 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
- Do not use brown or black pads, equivalent brushes or stiff-bristled, highly abrasive brushes on Armstrong Flooring resilient flooring
- Use a proper walk-off mat program to control and reduce the amount of loose grit and soil coming into the building

Heterogeneous and All Luxury Flooring (LVT)

- Do not dry buff or burnish the unpolished surface of these flooring products. Heterogeneous and LVT flooring products which are to be dry buffed or high-speed burnished should have a sufficient base of polish (5 to 7 coats). Floors must also be clean and dry before burnishing. Any residual soil on the floor before burnishing will be ground into the finish resulting in discoloration.

Linoleum Sheet and Tile

- Maintenance solutions used on linoleum should not exceed a pH of 10 because linoleum is made primarily of natural raw materials (linseed oil, cork, jute and natural resins). The use of highly alkaline or solvenated solutions or abrasive materials may damage linoleum.

Heat Welded Sheet Products

- On heat welded seams apply a thin, even application of a commercially available, high-quality, multi-purpose top coating, such as Mohawk Ultra Bond Waterborne Clear Finish Marker (Satin or Matte Finish). When using one of the No Polish Options, it may be necessary to periodically recoat the welded seam.

Tile Flooring (VCT, Bio-Flooring and All LVT)

- 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

Textured Surfaces – Heterogeneous, All Luxury Flooring, Slip-Retardant Products

- The use of scrubbing brushes is recommended to reach into the textured surface to remove dirt, particles and residues

Application of Floor Finish (Polish)

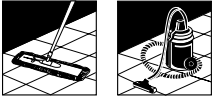
- Allow proper drying time between coats of polish
- Apply no more than 4 to 6 coats during a 24 hour period or as recommended by the polish manufacturer
- Avoid using fans to accelerate the drying process as this can interfere with the film-forming process. Fans may also create airborne dust, dirt and other contaminants that will settle in the polish film. If using fans, the air flow should be directed upwards and away from the floor.

Low Maintenance No Polish Options

Low Maintenance Option: No Buff – No Polish

Products: LINO (Sheet, Tile), LVT, HET (excludes Possibilities®, Corlon® and Abode™)

A. Initial Maintenance and Preparation for Commercial Traffic

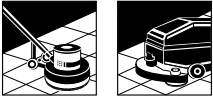


1. Sweep, dust mop or vacuum the floor thoroughly to remove all loose dust, dirt, grit and debris.

2. Remove any dried adhesive residue with a clean, white cloth dampened with mineral spirits, carefully following warnings on the container.

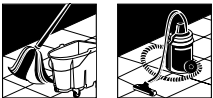


3. Damp mop the floor with a properly diluted neutral (pH 6 to 8) detergent solution, such as Armstrong Flooring S-485 Commercial Floor Cleaner.



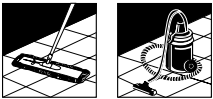
4. If necessary, scrub the floor using a rotary machine or auto scrubber with a properly diluted neutral (pH 6 to 8) detergent solution (such as Armstrong Flooring S-485 Commercial Floor Cleaner) and the appropriate scrubbing pad (3M™ red or equal for light scrub, 3M™ blue or equal for a deep scrub) or equivalent brushes.

NOTE: The use of scrubbing brushes is recommended on Heterogeneous Sheet and Luxury Flooring Products to reach into the textured surface to remove dirt, particles and residues



5. Thoroughly rinse the entire floor with fresh, clean water. Remove rinse water and allow the floor to dry completely.

B. 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.

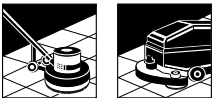


2. Spot mop as needed. Any spills should be cleaned up immediately.

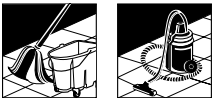


3. Damp mopping of the floor should be performed on a regular or daily basis, depending upon traffic and soil levels in the area. Use a properly diluted neutral (pH 6 to 8) detergent solution, such as Armstrong Flooring S-485 Commercial Floor Cleaner.

C. Periodic Maintenance



1. When needed, after sweeping, dust mopping or vacuuming, scrub the floor using a rotary machine or auto scrubber with a properly diluted neutral (pH 6 to 8) detergent solution (such as Armstrong Flooring S-485 Commercial Floor Cleaner) and the appropriate scrubbing pad (3M™ red or equal for light scrub, 3M™ blue or equal for a deep scrub) or equivalent brushes.



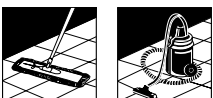
2. Thoroughly rinse the entire floor with fresh, clean water. Remove rinse water and allow the floor to dry completely.

NOTE: These products may also be maintained with a conventional floor polish maintenance system if desired. The use of floor polish requires periodic stripping and refinishing. For detailed instructions on maintaining these products with polish refer to page 17.

Low Maintenance Option: Dry Buff – No Polish

Products: HOM and HET (Inlaid – Possibilities and Corlon only)

A. Initial Maintenance and Preparation for Commercial Traffic



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, such as Armstrong Flooring S-485 Commercial Floor Cleaner.



4. If necessary, scrub the floor using a rotary machine or auto scrubber with a properly diluted neutral (pH 6 to 8) detergent solution (such as Armstrong Flooring S-485 Commercial Floor Cleaner) and the appropriate scrubbing pad (3M™ red or equal for light scrub, 3M™ blue or equal for a deep scrub) or equivalent brushes.



5. Thoroughly rinse the entire floor with fresh, clean water. Remove rinse water and allow the floor to dry completely.

B. 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 area. Use a properly diluted neutral (pH 6 to 8) detergent solution, such as Armstrong Flooring S-485 Commercial Floor Cleaner.

C. Periodic Maintenance



1. When needed, after sweeping, dust mopping or vacuuming, scrub the floor using a rotary machine or auto scrubber with a properly diluted neutral (pH 6 to 8) detergent solution (such as Armstrong Flooring S-485 Commercial Floor Cleaner) and the appropriate scrubbing pad (3M™ red or equal for light scrub, 3M™ blue or equal for a deep scrub) or equivalent brushes.



2. Thoroughly rinse the entire floor with fresh, clean water. Remove rinse water and allow the floor to dry completely.



3. Dry buff the floor (maximum 1500 rpm) with the appropriate pad. **If a higher gloss is desired, the application of a suitable floor finish (such as Armstrong Flooring S-480 Commercial Floor Polish) is recommended.**

NOTE: These products may also be maintained with a conventional floor polish maintenance system if desired. The use of floor polish requires periodic stripping and refinishing. For detailed instructions on maintaining these products with polish refer to page 17.

Maintenance Option: Spray Buff – No Polish

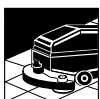
Products: LINO (Sheet, Tile), LVT, HOM and HET

A. Initial Maintenance and Preparation for Commercial Traffic



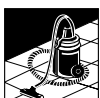
1. Sweep, dust mop or vacuum the floor thoroughly to remove all loose dust, dirt, grit and debris.

2. Remove any dried adhesive residue with a clean, white cloth dampened with mineral spirits, carefully following warnings on the container.

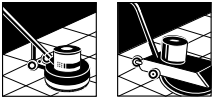


3. Scrub the floor using a rotary machine or auto scrubber with a properly diluted neutral (pH 6 to 8) detergent solution (such as Armstrong Flooring S-485 Commercial Floor Cleaner) and a scrubbing pad (3M™ blue pad or equal) or equivalent brushes.

NOTE: The use of scrubbing brushes is recommended on Heterogeneous Sheet and Luxury Flooring Products to reach into the textured surface to remove dirt, particles and residues.

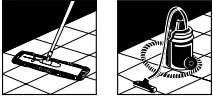


4. Thoroughly rinse the entire floor with fresh, clean water. Remove rinse water and allow the floor to dry completely.



5. Spray buff using a rotary machine (175 to 1000 rpm) with the appropriate pad and spray buff solution.

B. 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.

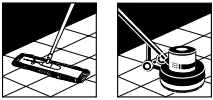


2. Spot mop as needed. Any spills should be cleaned up immediately.



3. Damp mopping of the floor should be performed on a regular or daily basis, depending upon traffic and soil levels in the area. Use a properly diluted neutral (pH 6 to 8) detergent solution, such as Armstrong Flooring S-485 Commercial Floor Cleaner.

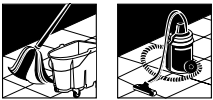
C. Periodic Maintenance



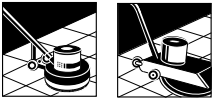
1. When needed, after sweeping, dust mopping or vacuuming, scrub the floor using a rotary machine or auto scrubber with a properly diluted neutral (pH 6 to 8) detergent solution (such as Armstrong Flooring S-485 Commercial Floor Cleaner) and the appropriate scrubbing pad (3M™ red or equal for light scrub, 3M™ blue or equal for a deep scrub) or equivalent brushes.



2. Thoroughly rinse the entire floor with fresh, clean water. Remove rinse water and allow the floor to dry completely.



3. Spray buff using a rotary machine (175 to 1000 rpm) with the appropriate pad and spray buff solution.



NOTE: With the Spray Buff – No Polish option, at some point it may become necessary to remove polish build-up by stripping the floor. The use of high-quality maintenance products, such as Armstrong Flooring commercial floor care products, and adherence to a well-planned maintenance program will greatly reduce the need for stripping. Should stripping become necessary, follow the procedures outlined below.

D. Restorative Maintenance – Stripping and Re-polishing

Caution: When stripping Linoleum Sheet and Tile, use only stripping chemicals designed for use on linoleum (10 pH or less).

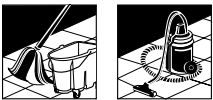


1. Mix stripping solution to the appropriate dilution, depending on floor finish build-up.

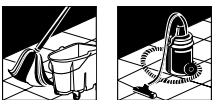
- Cordon off areas to be stripped
- Apply liberal amounts of solution uniformly on the floor with a mop
- Let stripping solution soak for the appropriate amount of time recommended by the stripper manufacturer
- Keep areas to be stripped wet. Rewet if necessary.



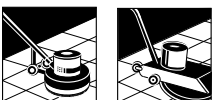
2. Machine scrub the floor (300 rpm or less) with a scrubbing brush (aggressiveness equivalent to 3M™ blue pad or equal) to break up the polish film. **IMPORTANT: Do not allow stripping solution to dry on the floor.**



3. Remove dirty stripping solution with a wet vacuum or mop. **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. Spray buff using a rotary machine (175 to 1000 rpm) with the appropriate pad and spray buff solution.

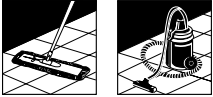
NOTE: These products may also be maintained with a conventional floor polish maintenance system if desired. The use of floor polish requires periodic stripping and refinishing. For detailed instructions on maintaining these products with polish refer to page 17.

Maintenance Procedures for the Application of Floor Finish (Polish)

Products: VCT and BIO—Required

Armstrong Flooring commercial Vinyl Composition Tile and Bio-Flooring are coated with the Fast Start® Factory Finish. Fortunately, the Fast Start® Factory Finish makes initial maintenance quick and easy and does not require removal after installation. It is compatible with commercial floor polishes (such as Armstrong Flooring S-480 Commercial Floor Polish) and reduces the need to strip the tile. These products require polishing for protection, ease of maintenance and 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.

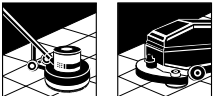


3. Damp mop the floor with a properly diluted neutral (pH 6 to 8) detergent solution, such as Armstrong Flooring S-485 Commercial Floor Cleaner.



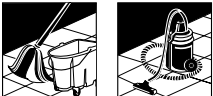
4. **IMPORTANT:** Apply a minimum of 2 coats of a high-quality commercial floor polish (such as Armstrong Flooring S-480 Commercial Floor Polish) to temporarily protect the floor until regular maintenance procedures can begin. The use of a high-quality stain-resistant sealer (such as Armstrong Flooring S-495 Commercial Floor Sealer) beneath the polish should be considered in areas of high traffic, high soil load and areas where staining potential is high.

B. Initial Maintenance—Preparation for Commercial Traffic



1. Machine scrub the floor with a properly diluted neutral (pH 6 to 8) detergent solution (such as Armstrong Flooring S-485 Commercial Floor Cleaner) 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

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.

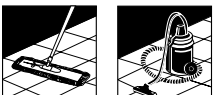


2. Thoroughly rinse the entire floor with fresh, clean water. Remove rinse water and allow the floor to dry completely.



3. Apply 3 to 5 coats of high-quality commercial floor polish, such as Armstrong Flooring S-480 Commercial Floor Polish.
 - If the floor has been stripped, the application of a stain resistant sealer (such as Armstrong Flooring S-495 Commercial Floor Sealer) prior to the application of polish, is recommended in areas that will be exposed to heavy traffic and/or staining agents

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.

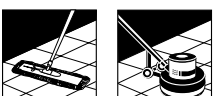


2. Spot mop as needed. Any spills should be cleaned up immediately.



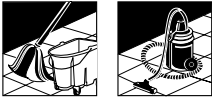
3. Damp mopping of the floor should be performed on a regular or daily basis, depending upon traffic and soil levels in the space. Use a properly diluted neutral (pH 6 to 8) detergent solution, such as Armstrong Flooring S-485 Commercial Floor Cleaner.

D. Periodic Maintenance

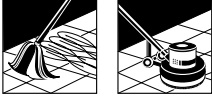


1. When needed, after sweeping, dust mopping or vacuuming, machine scrub the floor with a properly diluted neutral (pH 6 to 8) detergent solution (such as Armstrong Flooring S-485 Commercial Floor Cleaner) and the appropriate scrubbing pad (3M™ red or equal for light scrub, 3M™ blue or equal for a deep 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 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 and Re-polishing

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.

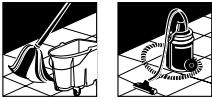


1. Mix stripping solution to the appropriate dilution, depending on floor finish build-up.

- Cordon off areas to be stripped
- Apply liberal amounts of solution uniformly on the 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.

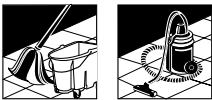


2. Machine scrub the floor (300 rpm or less) with a scrubbing pad (3M™ blue or equal) or equivalent scrub brush to break up the polish film. **IMPORTANT: Do not allow stripping solution to dry on the floor.**



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 it to dry completely.



5. Apply 3 to 5 coats of high-quality commercial floor polish, such as Armstrong Flooring S-480 Commercial Floor Polish.

- The use of a high-quality stain-resistant sealer (such as Armstrong Flooring S-495 Commercial Floor Sealer) beneath the polish should be considered in areas of high traffic, areas of high soil load and areas where staining potential is high

Special Considerations

Feature™ Tile: Feature Tile, like solid-colored floors of any composition, shows scratches and soiling more readily than patterned materials. It has been designed for use as decorative bands, borders and spot accent colors in combination with other Armstrong Flooring 1/8" Standard Excelon® and Excelon Tile. Feature Tile is not suitable for use as an overall floor color and is not recommended for this use. When first installed, the plain-colored surface may reveal a light dusty or powdery film and some directional surface markings. These are common to the production of this type of product, but the markings will be eliminated with regular cleaning and polishing and will not affect the performance of the floor.

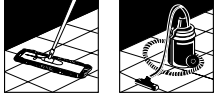
Stonetex®: Although Stonetex presents a monolithic or solid-colored image, the speckled pattern enables it to look better longer than Feature Tile or other non-patterned vinyl composition tile. Stonetex may require more frequent maintenance than a typical vinyl composition tile with a more prominent pattern.

Maintenance Procedures for the Application of Floor Finish (Polish)

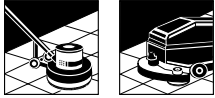
Products: LINO (Sheet, Tile), HOM, HET and LVT – Optional

The above products are manufactured with high performance urethane finishes that provide improved maintenance characteristics and maintenance options for the end-user. The use of floor finish (polish) is optional.

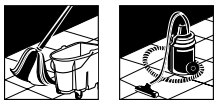
A. Initial Maintenance and Preparation for Commercial Traffic



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. Scrub the floor using a rotary machine or auto scrubber with a properly diluted neutral (pH 6 to 8) detergent solution (such as Armstrong Flooring S-485 Commercial Floor Cleaner) and a scrubbing pad (3M™ blue pad or equal) or equivalent brushes. This will promote polish adhesion.

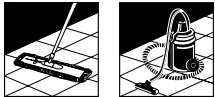


4. Thoroughly rinse the entire floor with fresh, clean water. Remove rinse water and allow the floor to dry completely.

5. Apply 3 to 5 coats of high-quality commercial floor polish, such as Armstrong Flooring S-480 Commercial Floor Polish.

- In areas where the flooring will be exposed to heavy traffic and/or staining agents, the application of 1 or 2 coats of a stain resistant sealer (such as Armstrong Flooring S-495 Commercial Floor Sealer) prior to the application of polish, is recommended

B. 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.

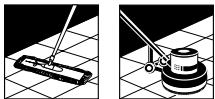


2. Spot mop as needed. Any spills should be cleaned up immediately.



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 Armstrong Flooring S-485 Commercial Floor Cleaner.

C. Periodic Maintenance



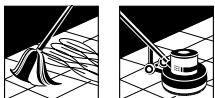
1. When needed, after sweeping, dust mopping or vacuuming, machine scrub the floor with a properly diluted neutral (pH 6 to 8) detergent solution (such as Armstrong Flooring S-485 Commercial Floor Cleaner) and the appropriate scrubbing pad (3M™ red or equal for light scrub, 3M™ blue or equal for a deep scrub) or equivalent brush.



NOTE: The use of scrubbing brushes is recommended on Heterogeneous Sheet and LVT products to reach into the textured surface to remove dirt, particles and residues.



2. Thoroughly rinse the entire floor with fresh, clean water. Remove rinse water and allow the floor to dry completely.



3. If needed, additional coats of floor polish may be applied at this time. If there is a sufficient base of polish remaining (3 to 5 coats), buff, spray buff or burnish to restore gloss.



D. Restorative Maintenance – Stripping and Re-polishing



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 the 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.

Caution: When stripping Linoleum Sheet and Tile, use only stripping chemicals designed for use on Linoleum (10 pH or less).



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 with a wet vacuum or mop.
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 coats of high-quality commercial floor polish, such as Armstrong Flooring S-480 Commercial Floor Polish.
 - In areas where the flooring will be exposed to heavy traffic and/or staining agents, the application of 1 or 2 coats of a stain resistant sealer (such as Armstrong Flooring S-495 Commercial Floor Sealer) prior to the application of polish is recommended.

Maintenance Recommendations for Light Commercial Sheet, Specialty Flooring & Accessories

Light Commercial

Abode™

Abode™ is designed to be maintained by traditional residential and light-commercial resilient flooring maintenance options. These maintenance procedures are listed below. Select the maintenance procedure for your installation only after careful consideration as to its residential or light commercial end-use application. Following are some examples of end-use applications and their recommended maintenance procedures.

Market	Application	Recommended Maintenance Procedures
Military Housing & Assisted Living	Kitchens Bathrooms Residence Rooms Activity Rooms Group Dining Areas Corridors	Residential or Commercial Residential or Commercial Residential or Commercial Commercial Commercial Commercial
Hospitality	Guest Rooms Guest Bathrooms	Residential or Commercial Residential or Commercial
Light Commercial	Dr./Dentist Office Beauty Salon/ Barber Shop Daycare Areas	Commercial Commercial Commercial

Residential Maintenance Procedures

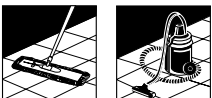
Take a few moments to review some very important information that will help assure a longer, more attractive life for your floor.

For Best Results

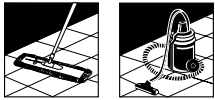
- Do not use detergents, abrasive cleaners or “mop and shine” products as they may leave a dull film on your floor.
- Do not use paste wax or solvent-based polishes.
- Do not use a beater bar when vacuuming because it can damage the floor surface
- Do not use highly abrasive scrubbing tools
- Do not wash, scrub or strip the floor for at least 5 days after installation. This prevents excess moisture from interfering with the adhesive bond and/or seam treatments.
- If it becomes necessary to move any heavy fixtures or appliances over the flooring on casters or dollies, the flooring should be protected with 1/4" 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.
- Use floor protectors on furniture to reduce indentation. As a general rule of thumb, the heavier the item, the wider the floor protector needed.
- Rolling casters can damage the floor, therefore, we do not recommend them. If you choose to use them, the double wheel types are the best option.
- Place a walk-off mat at outside entrances to reduce the amount of dirt brought into your home. We do not recommend the use of rubber- or latex-backed mats because the chemical (antioxidant) used to keep the backing from becoming brittle can permanently stain your floor. We suggest a non-staining, vinyl-backed mat or a woven rug that is colorfast. Most of these products are identified “colorfast” by the manufacturer. All Armstrong Flooring floor care products have been specifically developed to care for Armstrong Flooring floor products. You may purchase Armstrong Flooring floor care products at your local flooring retailer.

A. Initial Maintenance

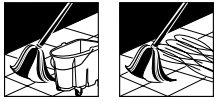
1. Protect the sealed seams on your flooring for 8 hours after installation. This will ensure the proper seam bond. If your seams are disturbed before they're dry, permanent damage may result.
2. Sweep, dust mop or vacuum thoroughly to remove all loose dust, dirt, grit and debris.
3. Remove any dried adhesive residue with a clean, white cloth dampened with mineral spirits, carefully following warnings on container.
4. Damp mop with a properly diluted detergent solution, such as Armstrong Flooring Once 'n Done® Resilient & Ceramic Floor Cleaner.



B. Daily / Regular Maintenance



1. Sweep, dust mop or vacuum thoroughly to remove all loose dust, dirt, grit and debris. When vacuuming, use a non-powered wand attachment to avoid damaging the floor's surface.



2. Wipe up spills as soon as possible. Remove dried spills with Armstrong Flooring New Beginning® Resilient Deep Cleaning Floor Stripper on a clean, white cloth.

3. Wash the floor regularly with properly diluted Armstrong Flooring Once 'n Done® Resilient & Ceramic Floor Cleaner.

4. Use Armstrong Flooring New Beginning Resilient Deep Cleaning Floor Stripper for ground-in dirt.

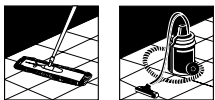
5. Use Armstrong Flooring Shinekeeper® Resilient Floor Finish to restore a like-new appearance if the floor is dulled from soap-based detergents, abrasive cleaners or "mop and shine" products.

Light Commercial Maintenance Procedures

For Best Results

- When performing wet maintenance, always use proper signage and prohibit traffic until the floor is completely dry
- Do not wet wash, machine scrub, or strip the floor for at least 5 days after installation. This is to prevent excess moisture from interfering with the adhesive bond.
- Do not dry buff or burnish the surface
- Do not use excessive amounts of liquid during maintenance
- Do not use brown or black pads, equivalent brushes or stiff-bristled, highly abrasive brushes on Armstrong Flooring resilient flooring
- If it becomes necessary to move any heavy fixtures or appliances over the flooring on casters or dollies, the flooring should be protected with 1/4" 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.

A. Initial Maintenance and Preparation for Light Commercial Traffic

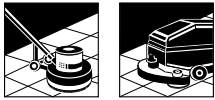


1. Sweep, dust mop or vacuum the floor thoroughly to remove all loose dust, dirt, grit and debris.

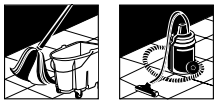
2. Remove any dried adhesive residue with a clean, white cloth dampened with mineral spirits, carefully following warnings on the container.



3. Damp mop the floor with a properly diluted neutral (pH 6 to 8) detergent solution, such as Armstrong Flooring S-485 Commercial Floor Cleaner.



4. If necessary machine scrub the floor with a properly diluted neutral (pH 6 to 8) detergent solution, such as Armstrong Flooring S-485 Commercial Floor Cleaner, and the appropriate scrubbing pad (3M™ red or equal for light scrub, 3M™ blue or equal for a deep scrub) or equivalent brushes. **NOTE: If the floor will be maintained with the Polish Option, the floor must be scrubbed with a floor machine fitted with a red scrubbing pad (3M™ red or equal).**



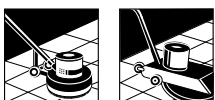
5. Thoroughly rinse the entire floor with fresh, clean water. Remove rinse water and allow the floor to dry completely.

Having completed Steps 1–5 above, choose a maintenance option based on your evaluation of the factors listed under "How to Determine/Tailor A Maintenance Program" (See page 10) and proceed as directed below.

6. Maintenance Options:

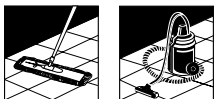


- **Polish Option:** Apply 3 to 5 coats of high-quality commercial floor polish, such as Armstrong Flooring S-480 Commercial Floor Polish. In areas where the flooring will be exposed to heavy traffic and/or staining agents, the application of a stain resistant sealer (such as Armstrong Flooring S-495 Commercial Floor Sealer) prior to the application of polish is recommended.



- **Spray Buff Option:** Spray buff using a rotary machine (175 to 600 rpm) with the appropriate pad and spray buff solution

B. 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.

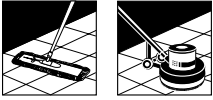


2. Spot mop as needed. Any spills should be cleaned up immediately.



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 Armstrong Flooring S-485 Commercial Floor Cleaner.

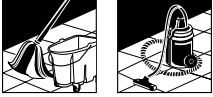
C. Periodic Maintenance



1. When needed, after sweeping, dust mopping or vacuuming, machine scrub the floor with a properly diluted neutral (pH 6 to 8) detergent solution (such as Armstrong Flooring S-485 Commercial Floor Cleaner) and the appropriate scrubbing pad (3M™ red or equal for light scrub, 3M™ blue or equal for a deep scrub) or equivalent brushes.

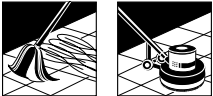


2. Thoroughly rinse the entire floor with fresh, clean water. Remove rinse water and allow the floor to dry completely.

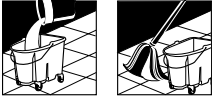


3. Based on the selected maintenance option in Section A on page 20, do one of the following:

- If maintaining with the **Polish Option**, additional coats of floor polish may be applied at this time
- If maintaining with the **Spray Buff Option**, spray buff using a rotary machine (175 to 600 rpm) with the appropriate pad and spray buff solution. This may be followed by dry buffing with a white pad to increase the gloss.

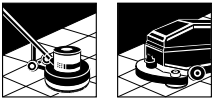


D. Restorative Maintenance -Stripping

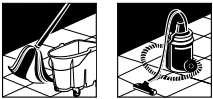


1. Mix stripping solution to the appropriate dilution, depending on floor finish build-up.

- Cordon off areas to be stripped
- Apply liberal amounts of solution uniformly on floor with 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.

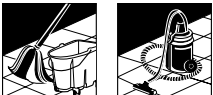


2. Machine scrub the floor (300 rpm or less) with a scrubbing pad (3M™ blue or equal) or equivalent scrub brush to break up the polish film. **IMPORTANT: Do not allow stripping solution to dry on the floor.**

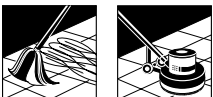


3. Remove dirty stripping solution with a wet vacuum or mop.

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. Based on the selected maintenance option in Section A on page 20, do one of the following:

- If maintaining with the **Polish Option**, apply 3 to 5 coats of high-quality commercial floor polish, such as Armstrong Flooring S-480 Commercial Floor Polish
- If maintaining with the **Spray Buff Option**, spray buff using a rotary machine (175 to 600 rpm) with the appropriate pad and spray buff solution. This may be followed by dry buffing with a white pad to increase the gloss.



Slip-Retardant Sheet

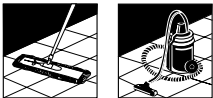
Safety Zone™ Sheet

Because Safety Zone™ sheet is designed for slip retardance, floor polish is not recommended. Most floor polishes will adversely affect the slip-retardant properties of these floors. Safety Zone sheet should not be polished, buffed or burnished.

For Best Results

- On heat welded seams apply a thin, even application of a commercially available, high-quality multi-purpose top coating, such as Mohawk Ultra Bond Waterborne Clear Finish Marker (Satin or Matte Finish)
- It is important to protect the floor during the installation and construction phase. If it becomes necessary to move any heavy fixtures or appliances over the flooring on casters or dollies, the flooring should be protected with 1/4" 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 5 days after installation. This is to prevent excess moisture from interfering with the adhesive bond and/or seam treatments.
- When performing wet maintenance, always use proper signage and prohibit traffic until the floor is completely dry
- Do not use floor polish to increase the gloss of this floor. Applying polish will adversely affect its slip-retardant characteristics
- **Safety Zone™ Sheet** should be maintained with scrubbing brushes as machine pads are unable to reach into the textured surface to remove dirt, particles and residues
- Do not use brown or black pads, equivalent brushes or stiff-bristled, highly abrasive brushes on Armstrong Flooring resilient flooring
- Do not use excessive amounts of liquid during maintenance

A. Initial Maintenance – Immediately after Installation



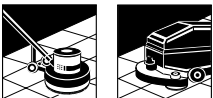
1. Sweep, dust mop or vacuum the floor thoroughly to remove all loose dust, dirt, grit and debris.

2. Remove any dried adhesive residue with a clean, white cloth dampened with mineral spirits, carefully following warnings on the container.

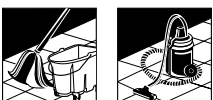


3. Damp mop the floor with a properly diluted neutral (pH 6 to 8) detergent solution, such as Armstrong Flooring S-485 Commercial Floor Cleaner.

B. Initial Installation—Preparation for Commercial Traffic

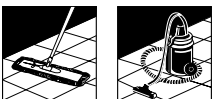


1. If necessary, machine scrub the floor with a properly diluted neutral (pH 6 to 8) detergent solution (such as Armstrong Flooring S-485 Commercial Floor Cleaner) and the appropriate scrubbing brush. Floor machine pads are unable to reach into the textured surface to remove dirt particles and residues. Do not use stiff-bristled, highly abrasive brushes. Their use could damage the floor.



2. Thoroughly rinse the entire floor with fresh, clean water. Remove rinse water and allow the floor to dry completely.

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.

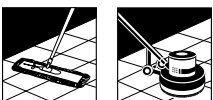


2. Spot mop as needed. Any spills should be cleaned up immediately.



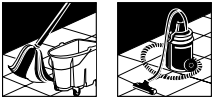
3. Damp mopping of the floor should be performed on a regular or daily basis, depending upon traffic and soil levels in the space. Use a properly diluted neutral (pH 6 to 8) detergent solution, such as Armstrong Flooring S-485 Commercial Floor Cleaner.

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 (such as Armstrong Flooring S-485 Commercial Floor Cleaner) and the appropriate scrubbing brush.





2. Thoroughly rinse the entire floor with fresh, clean water. Remove rinse water and allow the floor to dry completely.

E. Restorative Maintenance—Stripping

NOTE: Stripping is the process of removing existing layers of sealer and finish and should only be performed when routine daily/periodic procedures are no longer effective. The use of high-quality maintenance products, such as Armstrong Flooring commercial floor care products, and adherence to a well-planned maintenance program will greatly reduce the need for stripping.

Since floor polish is not to be used on Safety Zone™ Sheet, stripping will not be required. However, stripper could be used for the removal of heavily embedded soil.

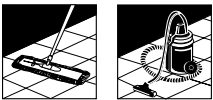
Slip-Retardant Tile Safety Zone™ Tile

In order to achieve slip-retardance, Safety Zone™ Tile flooring employs an embossed surface embedded with grit. This uniquely textured surface requires that close attention be paid to maintenance. Fortunately, the Fast Start Factory Finish makes initial maintenance quick and easy and does not require removal after installation. The ability to use conventional commercial floor polishes helps to minimize the added complication of cleaning an embossed surface. Do not use too much floor polish because it will reduce the slip retardant characteristics of the tile's surface. As a guideline, maintaining 4 to 5 coats at all times should be sufficient.

For Best Results

- It is important to protect the floor during the installation and construction phase. If it becomes necessary to move any heavy fixtures or appliances over the flooring on casters or dollies, the flooring should be protected with 1/4" 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 5 days after installation. This is to prevent excess moisture from interfering with 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
- SAFETY ZONE™ Tile should be maintained with scrubbing brushes as machine pads are unable to reach into the textured surface to remove dirt, particles and residues
- 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
- Do not use brown or black pads, equivalent brushes or stiff-bristled, highly abrasive brushes on Armstrong Flooring resilient flooring

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.

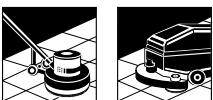


3. Damp mop the floor with a properly diluted neutral (pH 6 to 8) detergent solution, such as Armstrong Flooring S-485 Commercial Floor Cleaner.



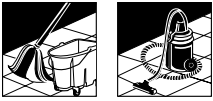
4. Apply a minimum of 2 coats of a high-quality commercial floor polish (such as Armstrong Flooring S-480 Commercial Floor Polish) to temporarily protect the floor until regular maintenance procedures can begin. The use of a high-quality stain-resistant sealer (such as Armstrong Flooring S-495 Commercial Floor Sealer) beneath the polish should be considered in areas of high traffic, areas of high soil load and areas where staining potential is high.

B. Initial Installation—Preparation for Commercial Traffic



1. Machine scrub the floor with a properly diluted neutral (pH 6 to 8) detergent solution (such as Armstrong Flooring S-485 Commercial Floor Cleaner) and a scrubbing brush (aggressiveness equivalent to 3M™ blue pad or equal). If the floor is badly soiled and/or scratched, strip it using the same procedure but substituting a properly diluted stripping solution.

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.

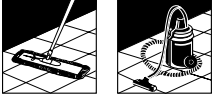


2. Thoroughly rinse the entire floor with fresh, clean water. Remove rinse water and allow the floor to dry completely.



3. Apply 3 to 4 coats of high-quality commercial floor polish, such as Armstrong Flooring S-480 Commercial Floor Polish. If the floor has been stripped, the application of a stain resistant sealer (such as Armstrong Flooring S-495 Commercial Floor Sealer) prior to the application of polish, is recommended in areas that will be exposed to heavy traffic and/or staining agents.

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.

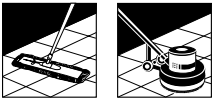


2. Spot mop as needed. Any spills should be cleaned up immediately.



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 Armstrong Flooring S-485 Commercial Floor Cleaner.

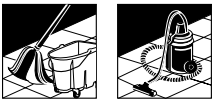
D. Periodic Maintenance



1. When needed, after sweeping, dust mopping or vacuuming, machine scrub the floor with a properly diluted neutral (pH 6 to 8) detergent solution such as Armstrong Flooring S-485 Commercial Floor Cleaner and the appropriate scrubbing brush (3M™ red pad for light scrub, 3M™ blue pad or equal for a deep scrub).



2. Thoroughly rinse the entire floor with fresh, clean water. Remove rinse water and allow the floor to dry completely.



3. If needed, additional coats of floor polish should be applied at this time.



E. Restorative Maintenance—Stripping

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.

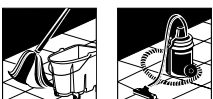


1. Mix stripping solution to the appropriate dilution, depending on floor finish build-up.

- Cordon off areas to be stripped
- Apply liberal amounts of solution uniformly on the 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 brush (3M™ blue pad or equal) 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 4 to 5 coats of high-quality commercial floor polish such as Armstrong Flooring S-480 Commercial Floor Polish. The use of a high-quality stain-resistant sealer (such as Armstrong Flooring S-495 Commercial Floor Sealer) beneath the polish should be considered in areas of high traffic, areas of high soil load and areas where staining potential is high.

Static Dissipative Flooring

SDT™



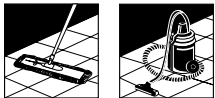
If electrical certification of an installation is required, do not perform any maintenance procedures or connect the grounding strips until after the certification has been completed.

SDT™ requires polishing for protection, ease of maintenance, appearance retention and optimum electrostatic discharge performance. USE ONLY Armstrong Flooring S-392 SDT Floor Polish. Using other polishes or sealers may interfere with the electrical properties and/or the appearance of this flooring.

For Best Results

- It is important to protect the floor during the installation and construction phase. If it becomes necessary to move any heavy fixtures or appliances over the flooring on casters or dollies, the flooring should be protected with 1/4" 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 or machine scrub the floor for at least 5 days after installation. This is to prevent excess moisture from interfering with the adhesive bond.
- When performing wet maintenance, always use proper signage and prohibit traffic until the floor is completely dry
- Do not strip the floor within the first 30 days after installation as it may affect the electrical performance properties of the tile
- Aggressive strippers such as mop-on/mop-off, no-scrub and no-rinse strippers should never be used on Static Dissipative Flooring as they may affect the product's electrical performance
- Excessive and/or prolonged exposure to surface liquid may interfere with the bond of SDT™ to the subfloor. If a surface spill does occur, it must be contained and removed immediately.
- Do not use excessive amounts of liquid during maintenance
- Do not use brown or black pads, equivalent brushes or stiff-bristled, highly abrasive brushes on Armstrong Flooring resilient flooring

A. Initial Maintenance – Immediately after Installation



1. Sweep, dust mop or vacuum the floor thoroughly to remove all loose dust, dirt, grit and debris.



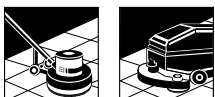
2. Remove any dried adhesive residue with a clean white cloth dampened with mineral spirits, carefully following warnings on the container.



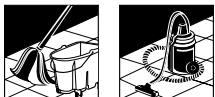
3. Damp mop the floor with a properly diluted neutral (pH 6 to 8) detergent solution, such as Armstrong Flooring S-485 Commercial Floor Cleaner.

4. Apply a minimum of 3 coats of Armstrong Flooring S-392 SDT Floor Polish to temporarily protect the floor until regular maintenance procedures can begin.

B. Initial Maintenance—Preparation for Commercial Traffic



1. Machine scrub the floor with a properly diluted neutral (pH 6 to 8) detergent solution (such as Armstrong Flooring S-485 Commercial Floor Cleaner) and a scrubbing pad (3M™ blue or equal) or equivalent brush. If the floor is badly soiled and/or scratched, strip it using the same procedure but substituting a properly diluted stripping solution. **Do not strip the floor within the first 30 days after installation. NOTE: Aggressive strippers such as mop-on/mop-off, no-scrub and no-rinse strippers should NEVER be used on Static Dissipative Flooring as they may affect the product's electrical performance.**



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 coats of Armstrong Flooring S-392 SDT Floor Polish. Allow at least 60 minutes drying time between applications. Do not allow traffic on the floor for 6 to 8 hours after final coat of polish (overnight if possible). Do not perform any additional wet maintenance procedures until last coat of polish has cured a minimum of 72 hours.

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.

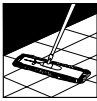


2. Spot mop as needed. Any spills should be cleaned up immediately.



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 Armstrong Flooring S-485 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 (such as Armstrong Flooring S-485 Commercial Floor Cleaner) and the appropriate scrubbing pad (3M™ red or equal for light scrub, 3M™ blue or equal for a deep scrub) or equivalent brushes.



2. Thoroughly rinse the entire floor with fresh, clean water. Remove rinse water and allow the floor to dry completely.



3. Heavy-traffic areas may require extra coats of S-392 on a more frequent basis. If needed, additional coats of floor polish should be applied at this time. The floor may also be spray buffed to restore gloss and peak electrical performance. Spray a diluted solution of S-392 (1 part S-392 to 2 parts water) onto the floor. Before the liquid can dry, buff it with a floor machine capable of 175 to 1100 rpm, equipped with a buffing pad or brush (3M™ white pad or equal or equivalent brush).



E. Restorative Maintenance -Stripping

NOTE: Do not strip the floor within the first 30 days after installation. Aggressive strippers such as mop-on/mop-off, no-scrub and no-rinse strippers should never be used on Static Dissipative Flooring as they may affect the product's electrical performance.



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
- 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 coats of Armstrong Flooring S-392 SDT Floor Polish. Allow at least 60 minutes drying time between applications. Do not allow traffic on the floor for 6 to 8 hours after final coat of polish (overnight if possible). Do not perform any additional wet maintenance procedures until last coat of polish has cured a minimum of 72 hours.

Installation Accessories

Rubber Tile | Stair Treads

The formulation of Armstrong Flooring rubber products contains self-releasing waxes that will migrate to the surface and help to produce a natural luster. It takes about a month for these waxes to migrate enough to attain a satisfactory luster. The rubber product may have a tendency to “track” and require additional maintenance during this break-in period.

If additional luster is desired, Armstrong Flooring recommends using a cleaning and maintenance emulsion which contains a small amount of synthetic wax or wax-like additive.

For Best Results

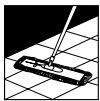
- It is important to protect the floor during the installation and construction phase. If it becomes necessary to move any heavy fixtures or appliances over the flooring on casters or dollies, the flooring should be protected with 1/4" or thicker plywood, hardboard or other underlayment panels. If other on-site work is continuing, consider using a protective covering such as plain, undyed kraft paper to guard against damage to the new floor.
- When performing wet maintenance, always use proper signage and prohibit traffic until the floor is completely dry
- Do not wet wash, machine scrub or strip the floor for at least the first 5 days after installation. This is to prevent excess moisture from interfering with the adhesive cure and bond.
- Do not use strong solvent-containing cleaners or other harsh chemicals such as turpentine or acetone
- Do not use stripping solutions like those commonly used on vinyl floor coverings
- Do not use black, brown, blue, red or beige maintenance pads or other types of abrasive pads such as steel wool
- Do not use cleaning or polishing machines that exceed 350 rpm
- The use of floor finishes is NOT recommended for Armstrong Flooring rubber tile and treads
- During the break-in period do not “over clean” or use harsh detergents (high pH), which may reduce the emergence of the natural waxes

A. Initial Maintenance and Preparation for Commercial Traffic – Immediately After Installation

The removal of any adhesive on the face of the tile should be completed by the flooring contractor while the adhesive is fresh. If adhesive residue is still uncured or soft, remove with mineral spirits or warm water and a soft, clean cloth. If adhesive residue has been allowed to cure, removal will be very difficult. The following steps may be helpful:

- Apply mineral spirits with a clean cloth
- Allow to stand for 5 minutes
- Gently chip off residue with a wooden or plastic spatula. Do not use steel wool or other types of abrasive pads or cleaners.
- Wipe dry and repeat if necessary

Some dullness in the product's finish may result but will disappear with normal maintenance.



1. Sweep, dust mop or vacuum the floor thoroughly to remove all loose dust, dirt, grit and debris.



2. Remove any ground-in soil and any residual manufacturing mold release agent by applying a properly diluted neutral (pH of 7 to 8) cleaning solution, such as Diversey™ Profi™ or equivalent. (Do not flood the floor.)



3. Allow the solution to stand for 5 to 10 minutes or follow the maintenance product manufacturer's recommendations. **DO NOT ALLOW THE SOLUTION TO DRY.** Then scrub as follows:

- **Large installations:** Use a single or double brush floor scrubbing machine or automatic scrubber (150–300 rpm) equipped with a 22-gauge flagged nylon bristle brush or other scrubbing brush suitable for use on rubber flooring.
- **Small installations:** Use a deck brush or floor scrubbing machine as described above.

NOTE: It is important to use a “flagged (split ends or sanded ends of fibers) nylon” cleaning brush with open spaces and flexible brush ends to clean the high and low surfaces of Armstrong Flooring rubber tile without stripping the natural migrating waxes off of the studs. For recommended wet cleaning brushes contact:

Carlisle Sanitary Maintenance Products; Phone: 800-654-8210 or www.carlislefps.com

Malish Corporation; Phone: 800-321-7044 or www.malish.com

3M; Phone: 800-626-8578 or www.3M.com/facility



4. Remove cleaning solution with a mop or wet vacuum.



5. Rinse with clean, cold water to remove residual spots or streaks and allow to dry completely.



6. There are two options for added luster:

- The floor may be buffed with a floor machine (speed not to exceed 350 rpm) using a polishing brush suitable for use on rubber flooring. Do not heel the machine.
- Apply a combination cleaner and maintainer, such as Diversey™ WiWax™ or equivalent, as directed on the label.
 - Allow the solution to stand or soak for 5 to 10 minutes, agitate with the mop or scrub as needed, then remove the excess solution with a mop. **DO NOT RINSE.**
 - Let the floor dry completely.
 - When dry, the surface may be buffed to a uniform luster with a rotary floor machine (rpm not to exceed 350 rpm) using a polishing brush recommended for use on rubber flooring. The additives in the Diversey™ WiWax™ or equivalent, will help in providing surface protection and gloss until the self-contained wax reemerges.

B. Continuing Regular Maintenance



1. Sweep, dust mop or vacuum daily to remove all loose dust, dirt, grit and debris that can damage the floor and become ground into the surface. Use walk-off mats that are as wide as the doorway and long enough to trap dirt and moisture before traffic reaches the resilient floor. Remember to clean walk-off mats regularly.



2. As needed, using a properly diluted, neutral (pH 7 to 8) detergent solution, such as Diversey™ Profi™ or equivalent, agitate or scrub as required using a mop, deck brush or single-disc machine/automatic scrubber equipped with a 22-gauge flagged nylon bristle brush or other suitable scrubbing brush.



3. Rinse with clean water and allow to dry.



4. When dry, the floor may be buffed to a uniform luster with a small rotary floor machine (rpm not to exceed 350) and a polishing brush suitable for use on rubber flooring. Small areas may be buffed with a clean towel, by hand or with a towel wrapped around a broom.

NOTE: To maintain the desired gloss, the application of Diversey™ WiWax™ or equivalent as directed above in Initial Maintenance and Preparation for Commercial Traffic may be used as needed or desired. This should only be done on floors that have been properly cleaned.

Color-Integrated Vinyl and Rubber Wall Base

1. Wash with a neutral (pH 6 to 8) detergent solution (such as Armstrong Flooring S-485 Commercial Floor Cleaner) diluted 3 to 4 ounces per gallon in water, using a sponge or clean cloth.
2. If a higher gloss or protective finish is required, apply 2 coats of a high-quality commercial floor polish, such as Armstrong Flooring S-480 Commercial Floor Polish.

Commercial Hardwood

Performance Plus™ | Prime Harvest® | American Scrape® | Artistic Timbers™ TimberBrushed™ | Midtown

Permion Finishing System

For Best Results

- Water should not be used to maintain your hardwood floor
- Oil-treated mops are not recommended to maintain you hardwood flooring
- Do not apply wax or polish your floor
- Place mats at all entrances to help prevent dirt and other debris from being tracked onto the floor. Rugs and mats should be slip resistant with a backing that is breathable and will not discolor the floor. All mats should be vacuumed daily.
- Use protective castors/castor cups (non marking rubber) or felt glides on the legs of furniture, racks, chairs, tables etc. to prevent scratching, scuffing and other damage to the hardwood floor. This will prevent major scratches from occurring.
- Hardwood flooring, like other types of smooth finish floors, can become slippery when wet. Immediately wipe up wet areas from spills, foreign substances or wet feet.
- Remove tough spots like shoe polish, tar and asphalt driveway seal with adhesive cleaner, low odor mineral spirits or nail polish remover containing acetone (follow instructions on label), then wipe with a damp cloth
- Recognizing that hardwood floor dimensions will be slightly affected by varying levels of humidity within your building, care should be taken to control humidity levels within the 35-55% range. To protect your investment and to assure that your floors provide lasting satisfaction, we have provided our recommendations below.
 - Heating Season (Dry): A humidifier is recommended to prevent excessive shrinkage in hardwood floors due to low humidity levels. Wood stoves and electric heat tend to create very dry conditions.
 - Non-Heating Season (Humid, Wet): Proper humidity levels can be maintained by use of an air conditioner, dehumidifier, or by turning on your heating system periodically during the summer months. Avoid excessive exposure to water from tracking during periods of inclement weather. Do not obstruct in any way the expansion joint around the perimeter of your floor.
 - NOTE: Final inspection by the end-user should occur from a standing position
 - When using vacuum cleaners, disengage the beater bar and use the bare floor setting
 - Metal caster wheels can damage the floor. Instead, we recommend using soft wheels wide enough to support the load.
 - For minor abrasions or scratches use an Armstrong Flooring Touch-up Kit or Acrylic Filler to repair
 - Major damage can be repaired with a plank replacement

A. Initial Maintenance



1. Remove any adhesive residue or petroleum based products with low odor mineral spirits. Urethane adhesives should immediately be removed with mineral spirits. Urethane adhesives become extremely difficult to remove when cured.
2. Following installation, the floor should be swept, dust mopped or vacuumed to remove any grit or debris that could scratch the floor.



3. Thoroughly clean the floor with Armstrong Flooring Hardwood & Laminate Floor Cleaner spray using a micro-fiber mop.
4. Spray the floor cleaner directly on the floor or on a clean cloth dust mop. Do not allow excess liquid to remain on the surface. Do not use dirty mops or those that contain the residue of dust attractant compounds. Dust mop the floor as normal, misting the cleaning materials periodically while proceeding throughout the installation.

B. Routine Maintenance (Daily)

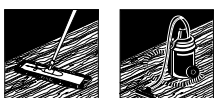


1. Following a regular maintenance schedule, sweep, dust mop or vacuum to remove any grit or debris that could scratch the floor. Hardwood flooring in a commercial setting should be cleaned on a daily basis.



2. Clean the floor as needed with Armstrong Flooring Hardwood & Laminate Floor Cleaner using a clean micro-fiber mop.

C. Periodic Maintenance (Weekly-monthly)



1. Sweep, dust mop or vacuum the floor to remove any grit or debris that could scratch the floor.



2. Clean the floor as needed with Armstrong Flooring Hardwood & Laminate Floor Cleaner using a clean micro-fiber mop.



3. Before buffing procedure, clean all heel marks and debris from the hardwood flooring.

4. Buff the floor using a medium high speed buffer (175-750 rpm) and 3M™ white colored buffing pads or equivalent. Apply Armstrong Flooring Hardwood & Laminate Floor Cleaner to the surface in the path of the buffing machine using a misting bottle while proceeding throughout the installation.

5. Once a week the flooring should be walked and inspected for problem areas. Any problem areas should be handled immediately.

D. Restorative Maintenance

1. Floor Repair

Minor damage can be repaired with an Armstrong Flooring Touch-up Kit or Acrylic Filler. Major damage will require board replacement, which can be done by a professional floor installer.

2. Refurbishing/Reconditioning

From time to time, traffic patterns may appear in the areas of high traffic or areas with many pivot points (cash, wrap, etc.). When necessary, the finish can be recoated using a number of different coating systems.

3. Chemical Bonding Systems

The floor is cleaned and a bonding agent is sprayed/buffed on the surface. Once the material is dry, one or more coats of commercial finish are applied. Always follow the manufacturer's recommendations.

4. Mechanical Bonding Systems

The floor is cleaned and lightly abraded with an abrasive pad. One or more coats of commercial finish are applied. Always follow the manufacturer's recommendations.

5. Scratches

For light scratches or color loss on Armstrong Flooring Acrylic Impregnated floors with a Hardwood finish please refer to floorexpert.com for maintenance and repair instructions.

6. Quick Fix Tips

Spots caused by food, water or animals: Apply Armstrong Flooring Hardwood & Laminate Floor Cleaner to a clean soft cloth. Rub the area to remove the stain or spot. If needed use low odor mineral spirits with a clean cloth to remove the spots.

- **Grease/Lipstick/Crayon/Ink Spots/Rubber Heel Marks:**

Apply Armstrong Flooring Hardwood & Laminate Floor Cleaner to a clean soft cloth. Rub the area to remove the stain or spot. If needed, use low odor mineral spirits with a clean cloth to remove the spots.

- **Chewing Gum, Candle Wax:**

Apply a sealed plastic bag filled with ice on top of the deposit. Wait until deposit becomes brittle enough to crumble off. After deposit has been removed, clean entire area with Armstrong Flooring Hardwood & Laminate Floor Cleaner.

- **Minor Abrasions/Scratches:**

Use an Armstrong Flooring Touch-up Kit or Acrylic Filler to make minor repairs. Apply Armstrong Flooring Hardwood Floor Finish to recondition larger areas.

- **Chips, Broken Edges and Gaps:**

Blend area with appropriate touch-up pen or filler stick from an Armstrong Flooring Touch-up Kit or use appropriate Armstrong Flooring Acrylic Filler.

- **Deep Scratches/Gouges:**

Individual planks, strips or parquets that are heavily gouged or damaged can be repaired with an Armstrong Flooring Acrylic Filler or Touch-up Kit. Major damage will require board replacement. All repair procedures can be found at floorexpert.com.

- **Protecting your floor from direct sunlight:**

Use curtains and UV resistant film on large glass doors and windows. Move area rugs occasionally as they block sunlight and may give the appearance of discoloring.

Commercial Laminate

Architectural Remnants™ | Rustics™ Premium | Coastal Living® Patina | Premium Lustre™ Collection Premium Collection

Commercial Laminate installations do not require commercial cleaning and buffing machines and do not require more than a light damp mop to clean.

Use 100% silicone caulk in areas of rooms where excessive moisture may be present.

For Best Results

- Water should not be used to maintain your laminate floor
- Soap-based detergents or “mop and shine” products are not recommended for use on laminate floors as these may leave a dull film on your floor
- Floor machines, buffers and scrubbers are not recommended for maintaining laminate floors
- Abrasive cleansers, abrasive scrubbing pads, steel wool or scouring powders may scratch the floor if used
- Do not apply wax or polish your floor
- Laminate flooring, like other types of smooth finish floors, can become slippery when wet. Immediately wipe up wet areas from spills, foreign substances, or wet feet.
- Remove tough spots like shoe polish, tar and asphalt driveway seal with adhesive cleaner, low odor mineral spirits or nail polish remover containing acetone (follow instructions on label). Then wipe with a damp cloth.
- Place a natural or colorfast mat at outside entrances to collect tracked-in dirt and absorb excess moisture. Also, place wipe off mats at the inside of every entrance.
- For added protection, use floor protectors on chairs and other furniture. The heavier the item the wider the floor protector should be.
- When using a vacuum cleaner, disengage the beater bar and use the bare floor setting
- Metal caster wheels can damage the floor. Instead, we recommend using soft wheels wide enough to support the load.
- For minor abrasions or scratches use an Armstrong Flooring Touch-up kit or Acrylic Filler to repair
- Major damage can be repaired with a plank replacement

Daily/Regular Maintenance

Light Commercial Foot Traffic:

- Sweep, dust mop or vacuum your floor on a frequent basis. Do not use mops with oil treated covers. Regularly clean your floor with Armstrong Flooring Hardwood & Laminate Floor Cleaner. Do not allow excess cleaner to remain on the floor surface. Excess moisture can damage the floor.
- Surface dirt, grit, grease or high heel marks should be addressed immediately

Heavy Commercial Foot Traffic:

- Sweep, dust mop or vacuum your floor on a daily basis. Do not use mops with oil treated covers. Regularly clean your floor with Armstrong Flooring Hardwood & Laminate Floor Cleaner. Do not allow excess cleaner to remain on the floor surface. Excess moisture can damage the floor.
- Surface dirt, grit, grease, water or high heel marks should be addressed immediately

Resistance to Staining and Reagents

0: No Stain 1: Slight 2: Moderate 3: Severe
 BI: Bleaching D: Dulling S: Softening R: Reagent left a residue

	Linoleum with NATURCote II: Marmorette™, Lirelle™, Granette™, Colorette™, Rhythmic™	Rejuvenations: TimberLine™, StoneRun™, Ambigu™	Abode®	Mediatech™ Meditone™ and Medley™	Possibilities®	Corlon®	Natural Creations® with Diamond 10™ Technology
Organic Solvents							
Acetone	0	0	0	0,D	0	0	0
Chloroform	0	0	0	0,D	0	0	0
Ethyl Acetate	0	0	0	0,D	0	0	0
Ethyl (Denatured) Alcohol	0	0	0	0,D	0	0	0
Ethyl Ether	0	0	0	0,D	0	0	0
Ethylene Glycol (Antifreeze)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Formaldehyde-10%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isopropyl Alcohol	0	0	0	0,D	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Methyl ethyl ketone (M.E.K.)	0	0	0	0,D	0	0	0
Mineral Spirits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Toluene	0	0	0	0,D	0	0	0
Trichloroethylene	0	0	0	0,D	0	0	0
Turpentine	0	0	0	0,D	0	0	0
Xylene	0	0	0	0,D	0	0	0
Alkali (Bases)							
Ammonium Hydroxide-30%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Potassium Hydroxide-15%	0	3	0	0	3	0,D	1
Sodium Hydroxide-50%	0	0	1, D	0	0	0,D	1
Acids							
Acetic Acid-28%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acetic Acid-Glacial	0	0	0	0,D	0	0	0
Hydrochloric-38%	0	0	1, D	0,D	0	0	0
Lactic Acid-10%	0	0	0	0,D	0	0	0
Nitric Acid-15%	0	0	0	0,D	0	0	0
Phosphoric Acid-85%	0	0,D	0	0,D	0,D	0	0
Sulfuric Acid-40%	0	0,BI	0	0	0,BI	0	0
Sulfuric Acid-10%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salt Solutions							
Calcium Chloride-Sat'd	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Copper Sulfate-10%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ferric Chloride-10%	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Silver Nitrate-1%	0	1	1, D	0	1	0	0
Medical Stains & Reagents							
Aniline Blue-2.5%	0	0	1, D	0	0	0	0
Auramine Rhodamine	2	3	3	2	3	2	0
Basic Fuchsin	3	3	3	2	3	1	0
Betadine® Skin Cleanser	0	2	0	1	2	1	0
Betadine® Solution-10%	0	2	0	1	2	0	0
Bromocresol Green	2	2	3	1	2	2	0
Carbol Fuchsin	2, D, S	1	1	1	1	1	0
Eosin-1%	2	2	2	1	2	2	0
Gentian Violet-2%	3	3	3	2	3	3	3
Glutaraldehyde	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iodine Tincture	3	3	3	3	3	3	2
Iodine Gram Stain	2	3	0	0	3	0	1
Iodoform-1%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lugol's Solution	3	3	3	3	3	3	2
Merthiolate Tincture	0	2	1, D	2	2	2	1
Methylene Blue	2	2	3	2	3	2	0
Picric Acid-1%	2	3	3	3	3	3	0
Potassium Permanganate-0.5%	3	3	3	3	3	3	1
Tincture of Benzoin	3, R	3, R	3	3, R	3, R	3, R	1
Urea Solution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wright's Blood Stain	2	3	3	3	3	3	2
Embalming Chemicals							
Pretesol-Pre-injection	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kelcavex-Cavity	0	0	R	0,D	0	0	0
Kelspecial-Arterial	0	0	D, R	0	0	0	0
Presinol-Arterial	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Disinfectants and Cleaners							
Clorox®	0	0	D, R	0,BI	0	0	0
Comet® Bathroom Cleaner	0	0	R	0	0	0	0
Hydrogen Peroxide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lysol® Liquid Disinfectant	0	0	R	0	0	0	0
Food Service							
Catsup	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coffee-Hot Black	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cola Drink	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
French Dressing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mustard	0	2	3	2	2	2	0
Red Food Color	3	2	3, D	2	2	2	0
Red Wine	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Soy Sauce	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spaghetti Sauce	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tea-Hot Black	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tomato Paste	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Office							
Ball Pen Ink	3	2	3	3	2	3	3
Carbon Paper Smudge	1	0	2	2	0	0	0
Fountain Pen Ink	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lead Pencil	3	1	1	1	1	0	0
Permanent Black Marker	0	3	3	3	3	3	2, R
Photo Copy Toner (Powder)	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Red Crayon	0	2	2	3	2	2	0
Red Tempera Paint	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Oils							
Beef Tallow-Hot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Candle Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cottonseed Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brake Fluid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dextron Transmission Fluid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mineral Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Olive Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SAE #10 Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30 wt. Non-Detergent Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Used Motor Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous							
Asphalt Driveway Sealer	0	3, R	3, D	3, R	3, R	3, R	0
Blue Chalk	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Black Rit Dye	0	3	3	3	3	3	0
Eye Shadow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hair Color	2	3	3	3	3	3	2
Lipstick	0	2	2	1	2	1	0
Perfume	0	0	0	0,D	0	0	0
Red Candle Wax	0	3, R	3, R	3, R	3, R	2, R	0
Red Nail Polish	3, R	3, R	3, R	3, R	3, R	3, R	0
Shoe Polish-Liquid Brown	0	0	3	1	0	0	0
Shoe Polish-Paste Brown	1	3, R	3, R	3, R	3, R	3, R	0

Samples were tested as manufactured (no additional surface treatments). All samples were exposed to reagents for four hours (uncovered), then cleaned with a neutral commercial cleaner and cotton cloth.

A key for interpreting results is found above the chart. It is important to note that in some cases, residual stain, residues and surface dulling may be further reduced or eliminated with different or more aggressive cleaning procedures and/or cleaning agents other than the common method used for this multi-product comparison. For further details on appropriate cleaning methods and care for specific products, please consult the care and maintenance guidelines for the specific product at www.armstrong.com or contact Armstrong at 877-276-7876.

Betadine® is a registered trademark of Purdue Products, L.P. Kelspecial® is a registered trademark of Kelco Supply Company. Clorox® is a registered trademark of The Clorox Company. Comet® is a registered trademark of The Comet Products Corporation. Lysol® is a registered trademark of Linden Corporation.

Resistance to Staining and Reagents

0: No Stain
Bl: Bleaching
1: Slight
D: Dulling
2: Moderate
S: Softening
3: Severe
R: Reagent left a residue

	Natural Creations® (All Patterns), I-Set® Parallels®	Bio-Flooring: Striations BBT®, Migrations®	All VCT	Safety Zone™ Tile	Safety Zone™ Sheet	Rubber Tile	SDT™
Organic Solvents							
Acetone	0	0,BI	0,S,D	0,S,D	0,D	0	0,S,D
Chloroform	0	0,BI	0,S,D	0,S,D	0,D	0,D	0,S,D
Ethyl Acetate	0	0,BI	0,S,D	0,S,D	0,D	0	0,S,D
Ethyl (Denatured) Alcohol	0	0	0,D	0	1	0	0
Ethyl Ether	0	0	0,D	0	0,D	0	0
Ethylene Glycol (Antifreeze)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Formaldehyde-10%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0,D	0,D	0
Isopropyl Alcohol	0	0	0,D	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0,BI	0	0	0	2	0
Methyl ethyl ketone (M.E.K.)	0	0,BI	0,S,D	0,S,D	0,S,D	0,D	0,S,D
Mineral Spirits	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Toluene	0	0,BI	0,S,D	0,S	0,S,D	0,D	0,S,D
Trichloroethylene	0	0,BI	0,S,D	0,S	0	0,D	0,S,D
Turpentine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Xylene	0	0,BI	0,S,D	0,S	0,S,D	0,D	0,S,D
Alkali (Bases)							
Ammonium Hydroxide-30%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,D
Potassium Hydroxide-15%	0	0	1,D	1	0	0,D	3
Sodium Hydroxide-50%	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Acids							
Acetic Acid-28%	0	0,D	0,BI	0	1	1,D	0,D
Acetic Acid-Glacial	0	0	1,D	0	2	0	0
Hydrochloric-38%	0	0,D	0,BI	0	0	0,D	0
Lactic Acid-10%	0	1,BI	0,BI,R	0	0	1,D	0,R
Nitric Acid-15%	0	0	0,BI	0	0	1,D	0,D,R
Phosphoric Acid-85%	0	1,BI	0,BI,R	0,D	0	1,D	0,BI,R
Sulfuric Acid-40%	0	1,BI	0,BI,R	0,D	0	1,D	0,BI,R
Sulfuric Acid-10%	0	1,BI	0,BI,R	0,D	0	0,D	0,D
Salt Solutions							
Calcium Chloride-Set'd	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Copper Sulfate-10%	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Ferric Chloride-10%	0	2	2	2	0	1	2
Silver Nitrate-1%	0	0	2	2	0	0	3
Medical Stains & Reagents							
Antiline Blue-2.5%	0	1	1	1	0	1	1
Auramine Rhodamine	1	2	2	2	2	1	2
Basic Fuchsin	1	3	1	2	2	0	2
Betadine® Skin Cleanser	0	1	1	1	0	1	2
Betadine® Solution-10%	0	1	1	1	2	1	2
Bromoresol Green	1	1	1	1	2	0	2
Carbol Fuchsin	1	3	3	3	2	1	2
Eosin-1%	1	1	1	2	0	1	2
Gentian Violet-2%	2	3	3	2	3	0	3
Glutaraldehyde	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iodine Tincture	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Iodine Gram Stain	1	2	0	2	3	2	2
Iodoform-1%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lugol's Solution	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Merthiolate Tincture	2	2	2	2	0	2	3
Methylene Blue	1	2	2	2	1	2	3
Picric Acid-1%	1	2	3	2	3	3	3
Potassium Permanganate-0.5%	3	2	2	2	1	0	3
Tincture of Benzoin	3,R	2,R	3,R	3,R	1	3,R	3,R
Urea Solution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wright's Blood Stain	2	2	3	3	3	1	3
Embalming Chemicals							
Prethresol-Pre-injection	1	0,D	0,D	0	0	0,D	0,D
Kelcavex-Cavity	0	0,D	0,D	0	0	0,D	0,D
Kelspecial®-Arterial	0	0,D	0,D	0	0	0,D	0
Presinol-Arterial	0	0,D	0	1	0	0,D	2
Disinfectants and Cleaners							
Clorox®	0	0	0,D	0	0	0	0
Comet® Bathroom Cleaner	0	0,D	0,D	0	0	0,D	0
Hydrogen Peroxide	0	0	0,D	0	0	0,D	0
Lysol® Liquid Disinfectant	0	0,D	0,D	0	0	0,D	0
Food Service							
Catsup	0	0	0	0	1	0,D	0
Coffee-Hot Black	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Cola Drink	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
French Dressing	0	0	0	0	1	0,D	0
Mustard	1	2	2	2	2	1	2
Red Food Color	2	2	1	2	1	0	2
Red Wine	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
Soy Sauce	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spaghetti Sauce	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
Tea-Hot Black	0	1	1	1	0	0,D	0
Tomato Paste	0	0	0	1	1	0,D	0
Office							
Ball Pen Ink	2	3	3	3	3	2	3
Carbon Paper Smudge	0	2	2	0	1	2	1
Fountain Pen Ink	0	2	1	0	1	2	2
Lead Pencil	0	2	1	0	0	2	0
Permanent Black Marker	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Photo Copy Toner (Powder)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Red Crayon	2	2	2	2	0	0	1
Red Tempura Paint	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
Oils							
Beef Tallow-Hot	0	0	0	0	0	0,D	0
Canola Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cottonseed Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0,D	0
Brake Fluid	0	0,D	0,D	0	0	0,D	0
Dextron Transmission Fluid	0	0	0	0	0	1,D	0
Mineral Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0,D	0
Olive Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0,D	0
SAE #10 Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0,D	0
30 wt. Non-Detergent Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0,D	0
Used Motor Oil	0	0	1	1	2	1,D	1
Miscellaneous							
Asphalt, Driveway Sealer	3,R	1	1	3,R	1	0	3,R
Blue Chalk	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
Black Rit Dye	1	1	3	2	1	1	3
Eye Shadow	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Hair Color	2	1	3	3	3	1	2
Lipstick	0	1	2	1	0	1	3
Perfume	0	0,BI	0	0	0	0	1
Red Candle Wax	2,R	1	2,R	3,R	0	2,R	3,R
Red Nail Polish	3,R	3,R	3,R	3,R	3,R	3,R	3,R
Shoe Polish-Liquid Brown	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
Shoe Polish-Paste Brown	3,R	3	3,R	3,R	3	2	3,R

Samples were tested as manufactured (no additional surface treatments). All samples were exposed to reagents for three hours (uncovered), then cleaned with a neutral commercial cleaner and cotton cloth.

A key for interpreting results is found above the chart. It is important to note that in some cases, residual stain, residues and surface dulling may be further reduced or eliminated with different or more aggressive cleaning procedures and/or cleaning agents other than the common method used for this multi-product comparison. For further details on appropriate cleaning methods and care for specific products, please consult the care and maintenance guidelines for the specific product at www.armstrong.com or contact Armstrong at 877-276-7876.

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COMMON PROBLEMS, CAUSES & SOLUTIONS

Problem	Causes	Solutions
Streaks in Polish	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Too much or too little floor polish applied in one coat. 2. Dirty mop used to apply polish. 3. Soiled floor. 4. Inadequate drying time; polish recoated too quickly. 5. Alkaline residue on floor. 6. Polish frozen. 7. Polish contaminated. Leftover finish poured back into container or saved from previous use. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Carefully follow manufacturer's directions. 2. Clean mops or applicators frequently; use only mops dedicated to polishing and polish application. 3. Thoroughly clean and rinse floor before applying finish. 4. Follow manufacturer's recommendations for drying time and allow more time during high humidity. 5. Rinse floor thoroughly with clear water after scrubbing or stripping. 6. Strip and rinse thoroughly; reapply polish. 7. Do not proceed with finishing. Replace polish.
Polish is Tacky	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate drying time. 2. Polish recoated too quickly. 3. Too much cleaning chemical was used. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Allow floor to dry completely before opening to traffic. Follow manufacturer's recommendations for drying time and allow more time during high humidity. 2. Follow manufacturer's recommendations for drying time and allow more time during high humidity. 3. Follow manufacturer's recommendations for proper usage and dilution.
Slippery Floors	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Silicone based products (stainless steel cleaners, furniture polishes, glass cleaners, lubricants, vinyl cleaners) and disinfectant products getting on floor due to aerosol over-spray or accidental spills. 2. Improper dilution of cleaner or disinfectant. 3. Improperly treated dust mops being used, usually oil treated. 4. Ice melting compounds on floor. 5. Dirt and grit on floor. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Spray cleaners on rag or applicator prior to use to reduce the chance of over-spray hitting the floor. To remove over-spray, scrub floor thoroughly. If still slippery, strip area and repolish. 2. Follow manufacturer's recommendation for proper dilution. Use chemical dispensers if available. 3. Use only recommended dust mops or refer to label directions when treating dust mops. 4. Clean contaminated floor thoroughly with clean water or cleaner to remove film (normally at entrances and at the end of runners). Use mats and runners, and clean them occasionally. Control amount of ice melting chemicals used. 5. Use entrance mats and increase dust mop frequency.
Swirl Marks in Polish	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate drying time. 2. Polish soft due to moisture from below. 3. Improper floor pad selection. 4. Polish not dry before buffing/burnishing. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Follow manufacturer's recommendations for drying time and allow more time during high humidity. 2. Address moisture issue; choose a harder or moisture resistant polish. 3. Follow pad and/or polish manufacturer's recommendations. 4. Allow proper drying time before buffing/burnishing.
Rapid Black Marking	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Little or no protective polish; polish and/or cleaner too high in pH; polish and/or cleaner too aggressive. 2. Floor polish is too soft. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strip and rinse thoroughly; apply and maintain the minimum 3 to 5 coats of the recommended polish. 2. Switch to a more scuff-resistant polish such as Armstrong Flooring S-480 Commercial Floor Polish.
Floor Polish Powdering or Failing To Adhere to Floor	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Old floor polish/finish not completely removed (incompatibility of coatings). 2. Stripping solutions dried and/or not thoroughly rinsed after stripping. 3. Dirty mop used to apply polish. 4. Polish applied before floor or previous coat dried (finish not sticking to floor). 5. Surface of polish force-dried. 6. Inadequate grit and soil control (no walk-off mats). 7. Mismatched polish and machine speed. 8. Floor pad too abrasive. 9. Room temperature too hot or too cold or humidity too high or too low. 10. Excessive alkaline moisture permeating through tile from subfloor. 11. Frozen polish (may bead up on floor during application). 12. Polish contaminated. Leftover polish poured back into container or saved from previous use. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strip and rinse thoroughly; reapply polish. 2. Strip and rinse thoroughly; reapply polish. 3. Clean mops or applicators frequently; use only mops dedicated to polish application. 4. Follow manufacturer's recommendations for drying time and allow more time during high humidity. 5. Strip and rinse thoroughly; reapply polish, allowing adequate drying time for each coat. Never direct fans at floor finish during drying process. If fans are used, aim upward for air circulation. 6. Install walk-off mats; clean walk-off mats; sweep and vacuum frequently. 7. Switch to recommended polish, buffing pad and machine speed. 8. Follow polish and/or flooring manufacturer's recommendations. 9. For optimal results, maintain room temperature between 60° and 90° F (16° and 32° C) and humidity between 40% and 80% RH. 10. Investigate and solve moisture problems. 11. Do not proceed with polishing. Replace polish. 12. Do not proceed with polishing. Replace polish.
Poor Gloss	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Insufficient coats of polish applied. 2. Polish applied too thinly or too heavily. 3. Polish recoated too quickly. 4. Wrong scrubbing pads used (usually too aggressive). 5. Excessive amount of sand and grit on floor. 6. Improper cleaner dilutions. 7. Dirty equipment used. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Apply additional coats of polish. 2. Follow manufacturer's recommendations for application. 3. Follow manufacturer's recommendations for drying time and allow more time during high humidity. 4. Use approved pads and follow polish and/or flooring manufacturer's recommendations. 5. Use entrance mats and runners of sufficient length and width. Increase dust mop frequency. 6. Follow manufacturer's recommendation for proper dilution. 7. Always use clean equipment and mops.
Scuffing and Scratching of Polish/Finish	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wrong scrubbing pads used. 2. Excessive dirt and grit on floor. 3. Not scrubbing often enough. 4. Floor polish not resistant to scuffs and scratches. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Follow flooring and/or pad manufacturer's recommendations. 2. Use entrance mats, increase dust mopping frequency, and dust mop thoroughly before cleaning. 3. Adjust cleaning frequency accordingly. 4. Use a high-quality floor polish as recommended by polish manufacturer.
Furniture Sticking	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Furniture placed too soon after polishing. 2. Furniture left in place while polish is applied. 3. Polish not properly cured/dried. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Follow manufacturer's recommendations for drying time and allow more time during high humidity. 2. To release stuck furniture, tap the legs near the floor, hitting firmly in a horizontal direction. Be sure to protect legs to avoid scratching or marring. Do not attempt to lift furniture straight up before loosening. 3. Allow floor to dry completely before applying additional coats.

Equipment



Automatic floor machine

A self-contained, single- or multiple-disc floor machine that dispenses cleaning solution, scrubs the floor, and takes up the spent solution in a single operation, leaving the floor clean and dry. Available in a variety of sizes, automatic floor machines can be equipped with either brushes or pads.



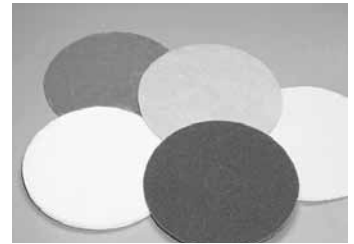
Floor machine

A single-disc machine that can be equipped with either pads or brushes. It can be used for scrubbing, buffing and stripping.



Floor machine brush

A circular brush with bristles of varying stiffness and abrasiveness, depending on whether it is to be used for scrubbing, buffing or stripping. Bristles are made of natural or synthetic fibers or grit-impregnated nylon. Always follow flooring manufacturer's guidelines for choosing the floor machine brush with the appropriate stiffness and abrasiveness.



Floor machine pad

A nonwoven nylon, polyester or natural fiber disc up to 1" thick. Each disc has various types and sizes of intertwined fibers, some of which may have grit particles bound to the fiber surface. Coarseness of the pad determines its use: least coarse for buffing, with increasing coarseness for scrubbing and stripping. Pads are color-coded to designate their coarseness and use. Lighter color pads tend to be less abrasive, with darker color pads being the most abrasive. Pad manufacturers generally follow these guidelines:

- Natural fiber – burnishing
- White – polishing
- Beige – buffing
- Red – spray-buffing and light scrubbing
- Blue (medium abrasive)
- Green (medium abrasive) scrubbing and stripping
- Brown (extremely abrasive)
- Black (extremely abrasive)

ARMSTRONG FLOORING DOES NOT RECOMMEND THE USE OF BROWN OR BLACK PADS ON ANY OF OUR RESILIENT FLOORS.



Ultra high-speed buffer

Usually a single-disc buffer that operates in the 1,100 to 2,000+ rpm range. It allows for quick buffing and burnishing, thus reducing labor costs. It should be operated only by properly trained maintenance personnel. It is to be used only on pre-cleaned floors with enough polish (3 to 5 coats) to prevent the pad or brush from coming in contact with the actual flooring surface.



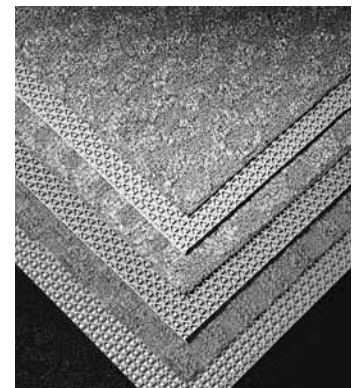
High-speed buffer

A floor machine designed for buffing and spray-buffing at speeds of 300 to 1,100 rpm. (For machines in the 1,100 to 2,000+ rpm range, see Ultra high-speed buffer.)



Wet-Vac

A vacuum cleaner that picks up aqueous solutions. It is particularly useful when scrubbing or stripping a floor.



Walk-off mat

A sheet of material placed at building entrances to remove gritty soil from the soles of shoes. Good mats should also trap soil so it does not get picked up by subsequent traffic. As a general rule, mats should be as wide as the doorway and ideally 8' to 12' long.



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