



XIV

Commercial Maintenance Procedures

XVI. Commercial Maintenance Procedures

Following the recommended maintenance program is the key to a long, attractive life for commercial resilient flooring. Regular and well planned maintenance programs can reduce wear and ultimately increase the service life of the floor covering. Walk-off mats, sweeping, mopping, polishing and buffing protect more than just the floor—they protect the building owner's investment as well.

General Maintenance Information

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 mats have a high-friction, open surface designed to knock grit particles from the bottoms of shoes and then trap the particles. Mats should be used at every entrance, inside and outside, should be at least as wide as the doorway and 8' to 12' long. Also, be sure to select a mat with a backing that won't stain the floor.

Don't forget that the mats need to be cleaned regularly. They should be vacuumed, shaken and/or hosed off frequently.

Fine dust particles will still find their way into the interior, despite existence of the recommended walk-off mats. Regular vacuuming, sweeping and dust-mopping will help control this type of grit. For the most cost-effective method of controlling fine dust-like grit, dust with a treated non-oily mop.

Cleaning The Floor

Cleaning a floor can range from a simple damp mopping to a complete stripping.

Damp mopping/spot-mopping is appropriate for cleaning up dust, spills and other easy-to-remove soil. The detergent solution should be changed frequently to eliminate redepositing of dirt on the floor. Done regularly, this procedure can minimize the need for more time-consuming maintenance procedures.

When faced with heavily embedded soil, scrubbing is the recommended solution. This option requires application of a neutral cleaning solution, such as properly **diluted Armstrong S-485 Commercial Floor Cleaner**, followed by scrubbing and rinsing of the floor. The scrubbing procedure can be performed with pads, scrub brushes, a single-disc floor machine, a wet-vac—helpful for removing dirty cleaning solutions and rinse water—or an automatic floor machine (using 3M red, blue or green pads or equal). **When working with linoleum, all maintenance solutions must be 10 pH or less.**

The automatic floor machine is a favorable choice for especially large areas because it applies the detergent solution, scrubs the floor and takes up the dirty solution in a single operation. Automatic floor machines are available in various sizes and can be fitted with the appropriate pad or brush. The single-disc machine, on the other hand, requires separate equipment for each of the scrubbing/rinsing steps.

Polishing The Floor

There are three reasons for polishing a floor:

1. Protection
2. Appearance
3. Ease of maintenance

NOTE: If a sealer is recommended or required, it must be applied before the polish. (See Sealing The Floor Section below.)

NOTE: Do not apply more than four coats of sealer and/or polish in a 24 hr. period.

The best polish for protecting and enhancing many commercial resilient floors is a high-quality commercial floor polish with a percent of solids level usually between 16% and 22%, such as **Armstrong S-480 Commercial Floor Polish**. Designed for durability and resistance to detergent solutions (except stripping solutions), S-480 offers a broad-spectrum response to a variety of maintenance procedures and equipment. **Static Dissipative Tile requires the use of Armstrong S-392 SDT Polish**. Allow adequate drying time after each coat.

Maintaining an acceptable gloss level is done by buffing, spray buffing or burnishing. Unless otherwise stated, do not buff, spray buff or burnish a floor with less than 3 to 5 coats of polish. Without the mandatory 3 to 5 coats of polish, the pad or brush may make contact with the actual flooring surface, most likely marring the flooring material with burn marks and swirls.

Supplementary coats of polish should be applied as appearance and gloss level dictate. To maintain optimal appearance in high-traffic and high soil areas (such as lobbies, chairslide areas in cafeterias, elevators, supermarket checkout lanes, etc.), polish may need to be applied more frequently to maintain the minimum protective layer.

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. 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 S-495 Commercial Floor Sealer is designed to provide a proper base for **S-480 Commercial Floor Polish**, as well as offer the added benefit of increased stain resistance. Allow adequate drying time after each coat.

Stripping The Floor

Stripping is the process of removing all dirt and old polish from the floor. Use a strong, highly alkaline detergent solution, such as properly diluted **Armstrong S-490 Commercial Floor Stripper**. Stripping should be done at 300 rpm or less with a 3M blue or green pad or equivalent, or a scrub brush. The use of more aggressive pads or brushes can cause permanent damage to the floor. Remove the dirty solution with a wet-vac or mop, and rinse the floor thoroughly. This process should be

repeated until all old polish is removed. Do not perform dry stripping of any resilient floor. **Do not use Armstrong S-490 Commercial Floor Stripper on linoleum. When working with linoleum, all maintenance solutions must be 10 pH or less.**

There are also mop-on/mop-off stripping solutions which 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. Always refer to flooring manufacturer's recommendations.

Stripping is the most labor intensive and, therefore, the most expensive floor maintenance procedure. It should not be done more often than is absolutely necessary. A well-trained maintenance staff using quality equipment and maintenance products on a regular schedule can significantly reduce the need for stripping.

Commercial Floor Care Products Chart

Because of the heritage of the Armstrong brand, users of our Commercial Floor Care products know that the quality they expect is built into the Armstrong line of products.

Armstrong Commercial Floor Care products have been specially formulated through research and development to work not only with Armstrong flooring structures and coatings, but with many other types of flooring as well. Because of their versatility, the need for multiple maintenance products is eliminated. This translates into important savings—either time or dollar savings, or both.

Product	Type & Description	Dilution Range	Sizes	Spread Rate	Cautions*	Percent of Solids
S-401 S-485	Neutral cleaner (pH 8.5–undiluted)	up to 64:1	1 gallon 5 gallon	N/A	Eye and skin irritant	N/A
S-403 S-480	Acrylic emulsion polish (pH 8.65)	N/A	1 gallon 5 gallon	1500–2000 sq.ft./gal./coat	Eye and skin irritant	18%
S-402 S-490	Alkaline polish stripper (pH 12.5–undiluted) Do not use on linoleum.	3:1	1 gallon 5 gallon	N/A	May cause severe eye or skin burns; harmful if swallowed	N/A
S-495	Acrylic stain-resistant sealer (pH 7.8)	N/A	1 gallon 5 gallon	1500–2000 sq.ft./gal./coat	Eye and skin irritant	16%
S-392	Static dissipative polish (pH 8.8)	N/A	1 gallon	1500–2000 sq.ft./gal./coat	Eye and skin irritant	20%

*Refer to Material Safety Data Sheet for cautions and warnings.

Floor Care Fundamentals

Adherence to these fundamentals will assure a longer, more attractive life for the floor:

- Vinyl flooring, like other types of smooth floors, can become slippery when wet. Allow time for floor to dry after washing. Immediately wipe up wet areas from spills, foreign substances, or wet feet.
- A successful maintenance program consists of thorough dirt and grit control, prompt removal of spills and stains, and protection of the floor surface as required.
- Walk-off mats, sweeping, mopping and vacuuming all help in the control of loose dirt and grit. Damp mopping, spot-cleaning and washing will remove most spills and stains, the fine dirt, assorted spills and wet footprints that sweeping misses and dust-mopping doesn't control.
- Use walk-off mats that are as wide as the entrance and approximately 8' to 12' long to trap dirt and moisture before feet reach the resilient floor.
- To prevent excess moisture from interfering with the adhesive bond and/or seam treatments, **do not wet wash, machine scrub, or strip the floor for at least four days after installation. Please refer to initial maintenance for each product.**
- Do not flood the floor with rinsing, scrubbing, or stripping solutions.

- High-quality name brand maintenance products such as Armstrong Commercial Floor Care products should be used to ensure consistency of performance. Carefully follow manufacturer's directions for each product.
- The improper use and/or dilution of disinfectant cleaners can produce discoloration of any surface.
- The use of aggressive strippers such as 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 solvated or highly concentrated strippers can also be detrimental to linoleum and other specialty flooring products.
- When working with linoleum, all maintenance solutions must be 10 pH or less.
- Do not use Brown or Black pads, or equivalent brushes, on any Armstrong resilient floors. Their use can cause permanent damage to the floor.

Commercial Resilient Maintenance Information Chart

Product	Factory Finish	Maintenance Options			Pads or Brushes
		Polish	Spray Buff	Dry Buff	
Linoleum with NATURCote MARMORETTE COLORETTE LINORETTE GRANETTE	Urethane	✓	✓		Either
Linoleum with Acrylic UNI WALTON LINODUR	Acrylic	✓			Either
BioBased Tile MIGRATIONS	Acrylic	✓			Either
Luxury Vinyl Tile NATURAL CREATIONS	Urethane	✓	✓		Brushes recommended
Heterogeneous PERSPECTIVES TIMBERLINE TRANSLATIONS COMMISSION Plus	Urethane	✓	✓		Brushes recommended
Homogeneous MEDINTECH, ROYAL	Urethane	✓	✓	✓	Either
Inlaid MEDINTECH Tandem POSSIBILITIES Connection CORLON	Urethane	✓	✓	✓	Either
Vinyl Composition Tile ARTEFFECTS Companion Square Stonetex MultiColor Imperial Texture Feature Tile	Acrylic	✓			Either
Specialty Flooring SAFEGUARD SAFEGUARD Spa	None	NOTE 1			Brushes recommended
EXCELON Safety Zone	Acrylic	✓			Brushes recommended
EXCELON SDT (Static Dissipative Tile)	Acrylic	✓ NOTE 2			Either
Rubber Tile	None		✓		Brushes recommended

See individual product pages for specific maintenance recommendations.

NOTE 1: Because SAFEGUARD and SAFEGUARD Spa are designed for slip retardance, floor polish is not recommended. Most floor polishes will adversely affect their slip-retardant properties. These products can be maintained using traditional dry mopping, wet mopping and scrubbing procedures. They should **not** be buffed or burnished.

NOTE 2: Use only Armstrong S-392 SDT Polish. Using other polishes or sealers may interfere with the electrical properties and/or appearance of this flooring.

Maintenance Recommendations by Product

The following are general guidelines for maintaining Armstrong 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 Your Maintenance Program

Before a maintenance program can be established, 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 and regard to the following:

■ What resources, equipment, chemicals, personnel and time are available to the maintenance provider?

- Are well-trained maintenance personnel available?
- Are the appropriate equipment and chemicals available?

■ What are the end user's expectations?

- What is considered an acceptable appearance?
- What is the desired floor finish (high or low luster)?

■ What is the location of the flooring within the building?

- 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.

■ What is the volume and type of traffic and the type and amount of soil likely to be found at the location?

- For instance, 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 outside can differ significantly from the soils and chemical spills found in a laboratory or emergency room.

■ Are there special traffic or footwear situations?

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

■ What is the color of the flooring?

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

Linoleum Sheet with NATURCote

MARMORETTE | GRANETTE | COLORETTE | LINORETTE | UNIWALTON

Armstrong linoleum sheet products are manufactured with NATURCote, a protective, high performance urethane finish that provides improved maintenance characteristics and maintenance options for the end-user.

For Best Results

- Wipe a narrow band of a protective finish on heat welded seams. When using one of the No Polish Options, it may be necessary to periodically recoat the welded seam.
- 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. **Do not use Armstrong S-490 Commercial Floor Stripper on linoleum.**
- 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 four days after installation. This is to prevent excess moisture from interfering with the adhesive bond and/or seam treatments.
- 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 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 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 S-485 Commercial Floor Cleaner.
4. If necessary machine scrub the floor with a properly diluted neutral detergent solution such as Armstrong S-485 Commercial Floor Cleaner and the appropriate scrubbing pad (red for light scrub, blue/green 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 green scrubbing pad (3M green or equal).**
5. Thoroughly rinse the entire floor with fresh, clean water. Remove rinse water and allow it 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 Your Maintenance Program” (See page 310) and proceed as directed below.

6. Maintenance options:

- **Polish Option** - apply 3 to 5 coats of high-quality commercial floor polish such as Armstrong 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 S-495 Commercial Floor Sealer, prior to the application of polish, is recommended.
- **Spray Buff Option** – spray buff the floor using a spray buff solution and the appropriate pad.

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 detergent solution such as Armstrong S-485 Commercial Floor Cleaner.

C. Periodic Maintenance

1. When needed, machine scrub the floor with a properly diluted neutral detergent solution such as Armstrong S-485 Commercial Floor Cleaner and the appropriate scrubbing pad (red for light scrub, blue/green for a deep scrub) or equivalent brushes.
2. Thoroughly rinse the entire floor with fresh, clean water. Remove rinse water and allow it to dry completely.
3. Based on the selected maintenance option in Section A above, do one of the following:
 - If maintaining with the **Polish Option** and a sufficient base (3 to 5 coats) of polish remains, buff, spray-buff or burnish to restore gloss. If needed, additional coats of floor polish may be applied at this time
 - If maintaining with the **Spray Buffing 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.

D. Restorative Maintenance—Stripping

Use only stripping chemicals designed for use on linoleum (10 pH or less). Do not use Armstrong S-490 Commercial Floor Stripper on linoleum.

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

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. **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 it to dry completely.
5. Based on the selected maintenance option in Section A above, 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 S-480 Commercial Floor Polish.
 - If maintaining with the **Spray Buffing 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.

Linoleum color change

“Drying room yellowing” sometimes referred to as “seasoning bloom”, “drying room film” or “stove yellowing” is a natural phenomenon that occurs during the manufacturing process of all linoleum. As linoleum cures in the drying room, a yellowish cast may develop on the surface due to the oxidation of the linseed oil. This is not a product defect. Any change in the product’s appearance because of this yellow cast is temporary and disappears after exposure to either natural or artificial light. The time required for the yellow cast to disappear ranges from a few hours to several weeks depending on the type and intensity of the light source. Typically, the yellow cast disappears more quickly with exposure to natural light. The application of floor finishes will not interfere with the dissipation of the yellow cast. Disappearance of the yellow cast will not occur on areas not exposed to light.

Linoleum Sheet with Acrylic Finish

UNI WALTON | LINODUR

Because Linoleum is made primarily of natural raw materials (linseed oil, cork, jute and natural resins), the use of excessive amounts of liquid during maintenance procedures should be avoided. In addition, any maintenance solutions must be 10 pH or less. The use of highly alkaline or solvated (over 10 pH) solutions or abrasive materials may damage the linoleum.

In areas where the linoleum will be exposed to heavy traffic and/or staining agents, the application of a stain-resistant sealer is highly recommended. The use of walk-off mats at all entrances is also highly recommended.

A. Initial Maintenance

Immediately After Installation

1. Sweep, dust mop or vacuum the floor thoroughly to remove all loose dust and dirt.
2. Remove any dried adhesive residue with a clean white cloth dampened with mineral spirits, carefully following warnings on container.
3. Damp mop the floor with a properly diluted neutral detergent solution such as Armstrong S-485 Commercial Floor Cleaner, while carefully scrubbing black marks and excessive soil.

NOTE: Do not wet wash, machine scrub, or strip the floor for at least four days after installation. This is to prevent excess moisture from interfering with the adhesive bond and/or seam treatments.

4. Apply two coats of a high-quality commercial floor polish such as Armstrong S-480 Commercial Floor Polish. The use of a high-quality stain-resistant sealer such as Armstrong 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.

NOTE: It is important to protect the floor during the installation and construction phase. 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 moving 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.

Preparation for Commercial Traffic

1. Scrub the floor with a properly diluted neutral detergent solution such as Armstrong S-485 Commercial Floor Cleaner using a single-disc floor machine (300 rpm or less) equipped with and a scrubbing pad (3M blue/green or equal), or equivalent brushes. If the floor is badly soiled and/or scratched, strip it using the same procedure but substituting a stripping solution with a pH of 10 or less. **DO NOT use Armstrong S-490 Commercial Floor Stripper.**
2. Thoroughly rinse the entire floor with fresh, clean water and allow it to dry completely.
3. Apply 3 to 5 coats of high-quality commercial floor polish such as Armstrong S-480 Commercial Floor Polish. The use of a linoleum-safe stain-resistant sealer should be considered in areas of high traffic, soil load and staining potential.

B. Daily/Regular Maintenance

1. Sweep, dust mop or vacuum and clean walk-off mats frequently.
2. Damp mop using a neutral detergent solution such as Armstrong S-485 Commercial Floor Cleaner at 3 to 4 ounces per gallon.

C. Periodic Maintenance

1. When needed, scrub the floor with a properly diluted neutral detergent solution such as Armstrong S-485 Commercial Floor Cleaner using a single disc (300 rpm or less) or automatic floor machine and the appropriate scrubbing pad (red for light scrub, blue/green for a deep scrub) or equivalent brushes.
2. Thoroughly rinse with clean water and allow to dry.
3. If there is sufficient (3 to 5 coats) polish remaining on the floor, buff, spray buff or burnish to restore gloss.
4. If needed, additional coats of floor polish may be applied at this time.

NOTE: Do not use brown or black pads, or equivalent brushes on any Armstrong resilient floors. Their use could result in permanent damage to the floor.

D. 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 commercial floor care products and adherence to a well-planned maintenance program will greatly reduce the need for stripping.

Use only stripping chemicals designed for use on linoleum (10 pH or less).

1. Scrub the floor with a properly diluted stripping solution such as Armstrong S-490 Commercial Floor Stripper using a single-disc floor machine (300 rpm or less) equipped with a scrubbing pad (3M blue/green or equal) or equivalent scrub brush.
2. Remove dirty stripping solution with a wet vacuum or mop.
3. Thoroughly rinse the entire floor with fresh, clean water and allow it to dry completely.
4. Apply 3 to 5 coats of high-quality commercial floor polish such as Armstrong S-480 Commercial Floor Polish. The use of a linoleum-safe stain-resistant sealer beneath the polish should be considered in areas of high traffic, soil load and staining potential.

E. Linoleum Color Change

“Drying room yellowing” sometimes referred to as “seasoning bloom,” “drying room film” or “stove yellowing” is a natural phenomenon that occurs during the manufacturing process of all linoleum. As linoleum cures in the drying room, a yellowish cast may develop on the surface due to the oxidation of the linseed oil. This is not a product defect. Any change in the product’s appearance because of this yellow cast is temporary and disappears after exposure to either natural or artificial light. The time required for the yellow cast to disappear ranges from a few hours to several weeks depending on the type and intensity of the light source. Typically, the yellow cast disappears more quickly with exposure to natural light. The application of floor finishes will not interfere with the dissipation of the yellow cast. Disappearance of the yellow cast will not occur on areas not exposed to light.

BioBased Tile

MIGRATIONS

Armstrong commercial BioBased Tile is 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 S-480 Commercial Floor Polish and reduces the need to strip the tile. BioBased Tile requires polishing for protection, ease of maintenance and an attractive overall appearance.

A. Initial Maintenance

Immediately After Installation

1. Sweep, dust mop or vacuum the floor thoroughly to remove all loose dust and dirt.
2. Remove any dried adhesive residue with a clean white cloth dampened with mineral spirits, carefully following warnings on container.
3. Damp mop the floor with a properly diluted neutral detergent solution such as Armstrong S-485 Commercial Floor Cleaner.

NOTE: Do not wet wash, machine scrub, or strip the floor for at least four days after installation. This is to prevent excess moisture from interfering with the adhesive bond and/or seam treatments.

4. Apply two coats of a high-quality commercial floor polish such as Armstrong S-480 Commercial Floor Polish. The use of a high-quality stain-resistant sealer such as Armstrong 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.

NOTE: It is important to protect the floor during the installation and construction phase. 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 moving 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.

Preparation for Commercial Traffic

1. Scrub the floor with a properly diluted neutral detergent solution such as Armstrong S-485 Commercial Floor Cleaner using an automatic or single-disc floor machine (300 rpm or less) equipped with a scrubbing pad (3M blue/green or equal), or equivalent brushes. If the floor is badly soiled and/or scratched, strip it using the same procedure but substituting a stripping solution such as Armstrong S-490 Commercial Floor Stripper.

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.

NOTE: Do not use brown or black pads, or equivalent brushes on any Armstrong resilient floors. Their use could result in permanent damage to the floor.

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

3. Apply 3 to 5 coats of high-quality commercial floor polish such as Armstrong S-480 Commercial Floor Polish. The use of a high-quality stain-resistant sealer such as Armstrong S-495 Commercial Floor Sealer should be considered in areas of high traffic, soil load and staining potential.

B. Daily/Regular Maintenance

1. Sweep, dust mop or vacuum daily to remove dirt, grit and soil 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. 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 building. Use a properly diluted neutral detergent solution such as Armstrong S-485 Commercial Floor Cleaner.

C. Periodic Maintenance

1. When needed, scrub the floor with a properly diluted neutral detergent solution such as Armstrong S-485 Commercial Floor Cleaner using a single disc (300 rpm or less) or automatic floor machine and the appropriate scrubbing pad (red for light scrub, blue/green for a deep scrub) or equivalent brushes.
2. Thoroughly rinse the entire floor with fresh, clean water and allow to dry completely.
3. If there is sufficient (3 to 5 coats) polish remaining on the floor, buff, spray buff or burnish to restore gloss.
4. If needed, additional coats of floor polish may be applied at this time.

D. 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 commercial floor care 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 and no-rinse strippers is not recommended on tile floors less than two years old because they may affect the adhesive bond.

1. Scrub the floor with a properly diluted stripping solution such as Armstrong S-490 Commercial Floor Stripper using a single-disc floor machine (300 rpm or less) equipped with a scrubbing pad (3M blue/green or equal) or equivalent scrub brush.
2. Remove dirty stripping solution with a wet vacuum or mop.
3. Thoroughly rinse the entire floor with fresh, clean water and allow it to dry completely.
4. Apply 3 to 5 coats of high-quality commercial floor polish such as Armstrong S-480 Commercial Floor Polish. The use of a high-quality stain-resistant sealer such as Armstrong S-495 Commercial Floor Sealer should be considered in areas of high traffic, soil load and staining potential.

Luxury Solid Vinyl

NATURAL CREATIONS: ALL COLLECTIONS

NATURAL CREATIONS tile are manufactured with a protective urethane finish that provides improved maintenance characteristics and maintenance options for the end-user.

A. Initial Maintenance and Preparation for Commercial Traffic

1. Sweep, dust mop or vacuum thoroughly to remove all loose dust and dirt.
2. Remove any dried adhesive residue with a clean, white cloth dampened with mineral spirits, carefully following warnings on the container.
3. If necessary, the floor may be damp mopped with a dilute neutral (pH 6 to 8) detergent solution such as Armstrong S-485 Commercial Floor Cleaner.

NOTE: Do not wet wash, machine scrub, or strip the floor for at least four days after installation. This is to prevent excess moisture from interfering with the adhesive bond and/or seam treatments.

NOTE: Do not use brown or black pads, or equivalent brushes on any Armstrong resilient floors. Their use could result in permanent damage to the floor.

4. Scrub the floor with a properly diluted neutral detergent solution such as Armstrong S-485 Commercial Floor Cleaner using an automatic or single-disc floor machine (300 rpm or less) equipped with non-abrasive scrub brushes. Floor maintenance pads (3M red or equal) can also be used, but may be unable to reach into some heavily textured surfaces to remove dirt particles and residue.
5. If using a single disc floor machine, remove dirty cleaning solution with a wet vacuum or mop.
6. Thoroughly rinse the entire floor with fresh, clean water and allow it to dry completely.

NOTE: It is important to protect the floor during the installation and construction phase. 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 moving 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.

B. Maintenance Options

Having completed Steps 1–6 above, choose a maintenance option based on your evaluation of the factors listed under “How to Determine Your Maintenance Program” (See page 310) and proceed as directed below. These products may be maintained by either of the following Options:

Polish Option

Apply 3 to 5 coats of a high-quality commercial floor polish such as Armstrong S-480 Commercial Floor Polish. The use of a high-quality stain-resistant sealer such as Armstrong 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. Follow manufacturer's recommended drying time between applications. Do not allow traffic on the floor for the length of time specified by the polish manufacturer.

Spray Buff Option

Spray buff using a rotary machine (175 to 600 rpm) with the appropriate pad or brush and spray buff solution.

NOTE: Do not dry buff or burnish the unpolished surface of NATURAL CREATIONS. Floors 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.

C. Daily/Regular Maintenance—All Options

1. Sweep, dust mop or vacuum daily to remove dirt, grit and soil 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. 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 building. Use a properly diluted neutral detergent solution such as Armstrong S-485 Commercial Floor Cleaner.

D. Periodic Maintenance—All Options

1. When needed, scrub with a single disc (300 rpm or less) or automatic floor machine equipped with non-abrasive scrub brushes. The appropriate floor maintenance pad (3M red or equal for light scrub or 3M blue or equal for deep scrub) can also be used, but may be unable to reach into some heavily textured surfaces to remove dirt particles and residue.
2. If using a single disc floor machine, remove dirty cleaning solution with a wet vacuum or mop.
3. Thoroughly rinse the entire floor with fresh, clean water and allow it to dry completely.
4. If maintaining with the **Polish Option** and a sufficient base (3 to 5 coats) of polish remains, buff, spray buff or burnish to repair scratches in the surface and restore gloss. If needed, additional coats of floor polish may be applied at this time.
5. 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.

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. Stripping is used primarily with the Polish Option of maintenance. When using the Spray Buff Option stripping may become necessary with the long-term build-up of spray buff solution (polish). The use of high-quality maintenance products such as Armstrong commercial floor care 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 and no-rinse strippers is not recommended on tile floors less than two years old because they may affect the adhesive bond.

1. Scrub the floor with a properly diluted stripping solution such as Armstrong S-490 Commercial Floor Stripper using a single-disc floor machine (300 rpm or less) equipped with a scrubbing brush.
2. Remove dirty stripping solution with a wet vacuum or mop.
3. Thoroughly rinse the entire floor with fresh, clean water and allow it to dry completely.
4. Based on the selected maintenance option, apply sealer/floor polish or spray buff as appropriate and described above under Maintenance Options.

Heterogeneous Sheet and Tile

TRANSLATIONS | PERSPECTIVES (SHEET AND TILE) | TIMBERLINE

TRANSLATIONS, PERSPECTIVES and TIMBERLINE are manufactured with a protective urethane finish that provides improved maintenance characteristics and maintenance options for the end-user.

NO POLISH, NO BUFFING MAINTENANCE SYSTEM

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 S-485 Commercial Floor Cleaner.
4. If necessary scrub the floor using a rotary machine or auto scrubber with a properly diluted neutral detergent solution such as Armstrong S-485 Commercial Floor Cleaner and the appropriate scrubbing pad (red for light scrub, blue/green for a deep scrub) or equivalent brushes. Thoroughly rinse the entire floor with fresh, clean water. Remove rinse water and allow it to dry completely.

B. On-going - 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 detergent solution such as Armstrong S-485 Commercial Floor Cleaner.
4. When needed, machine scrub the floor with a properly diluted neutral detergent solution such as Armstrong S-485 Commercial Floor Cleaner and the appropriate scrubbing pad (red for light scrub, blue/green for a deep scrub) or equivalent brushes. Thoroughly rinse the entire floor with fresh, clean water. Remove rinse water and allow it to dry completely.

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 four days after installation. This is to prevent excess moisture from interfering with the adhesive bond.
- The use of aggressive strippers such as mop-on/mop-off, no-scrub and no-rinse strippers is not recommended on PERSPECTIVES tile floors less than two years old because they may affect the adhesive bond.

- Do not dry buff or burnish the unpolished surface. Floors which are to be drying buffed or high-speed burnished should have a sufficient base of polish (5-7 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.
- 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 resilient flooring.
- It is important to protect the floor during the installation and construction phase. 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 moving 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.

ALTERNATIVE MAINTENANCE OPTIONS

Recognizing that some end users may prefer other maintenance options these products may also be maintained using floor polish (finish) or with spray buffing as described below.

A. Polish Option

- After completing Steps 1 and 2 above under Initial Maintenance, scrub the floor using a rotary machine or auto scrubber with a properly diluted neutral detergent solution such as Armstrong S-485 Commercial Floor Cleaner and a red scrubbing pad or equivalent brush. This will promote polish adhesion.
- Apply 3 to 5 coats of high-quality commercial floor polish such as Armstrong S-480 Commercial Floor Polish.
- Additional coats of floor polish may also be applied as part of On-going maintenance (see Section B. On-going - Daily/Regular Maintenance above). Additional coats of polish should only be applied after scrubbing.

B. Spray Buff Option

- After completing the necessary steps under Initial Maintenance, spray buff the floor using a spray buff solution and the appropriate pad or brush.
- Spray buffing may also be used as part of On-going maintenance (see Section B. On-going - Daily/Regular Maintenance above), but should only be conducted after scrubbing.

NOTE: For the above two options, 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 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.

C. 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 PERSPECTIVES 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. Blockade 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.
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. 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 it to dry completely.
5. Based on the selected maintenance option above, 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 S-480 Commercial Floor Polish.
 - If maintaining with the Spray Buffing Option, spray buff using a rotary machine (175 to 600 rpm) with the appropriate pad and spray buff solution.

Heterogeneous Sheet

TIMBERLINE | TRANSLATIONS

TIMBERLINE and TRANSLATIONS are manufactured with a protective urethane finish that provides improved maintenance characteristics and maintenance options for the end-user.

A. Initial Maintenance and Preparation for Commercial Traffic

1. Sweep, dust mop or vacuum the floor thoroughly to remove all loose dust and dirt.
2. Remove any dried adhesive residue with a clean, white cloth dampened with mineral spirits, carefully following warnings on the container.
3. If necessary, the floor may be damp mopped with a properly diluted neutral (pH 6 to 8) detergent solution such as Armstrong S-485 Commercial Floor Cleaner.

NOTE: Do not wet wash, machine scrub, or strip the floor for at least four days after installation. This is to prevent excess moisture from interfering with the adhesive bond and/or seam treatments.

NOTE: Do not use brown or black pads, or equivalent brushes on any Armstrong resilient floors. Their use could result in permanent damage to the floor.

4. Scrub the floor with a properly diluted neutral detergent solution such as Armstrong S-485 Commercial Floor Cleaner using an automatic or single-disc floor machine (300 rpm or less) equipped with non-abrasive scrub brushes. Floor maintenance pads (3M red or equal) can also be used, but may be unable to reach into some heavily textured surfaces to remove dirt particles and residue.
5. If using a single disc floor machine, remove dirty cleaning solution with a wet vacuum or mop.
6. Thoroughly rinse the entire floor with fresh, clean water and allow it to dry completely.

NOTE: It is important to protect the floor during the installation and construction phase. 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 moving 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.

B. Maintenance Options

Having completed Steps 1–6, choose a maintenance option based on your evaluation of the factors listed under “How to Determine Your Maintenance Program” (See page 310) and proceed as directed below. These products may be maintained by either of the following options:

Polish Option

Apply 3 to 5 coats of a high-quality commercial floor polish such as Armstrong S-480 Commercial Floor Polish. The use of a high-quality stain-resistant sealer

such as Armstrong 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. Follow manufacturer's recommended drying time between applications. Do not allow traffic on the floor for the length of time specified by the polish manufacturer.

Spray Buff Option

Spray buff using a rotary machine (175 to 600 rpm) with the appropriate pad or brush and spray buff solution.

NOTE: Do not dry buff or burnish the unpolished surface of TIMBERLINE and TRANSLATIONS. Floors 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.

C. Daily/Regular Maintenance—All Options

1. Sweep, dust mop or vacuum daily to remove dirt, grit and soil 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. 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 building. Use a properly diluted neutral detergent solution such as Armstrong S-485 Commercial Floor Cleaner.

D. Periodic Maintenance—All Options

1. When needed, scrub with a single disc (300 rpm or less) or automatic floor machine equipped with non-abrasive scrub brushes. The appropriate floor maintenance pad (3M red or equal for light scrub or 3M blue or equal for deep scrub) can also be used, but may be unable to reach into some heavily textured surfaces to remove dirt particles and residue.

NOTE: Do not use brown or black pads, or equivalent brushes on any Armstrong resilient floors. Their use could result in permanent damage to the floor.

2. If using a single disc floor machine, remove dirty cleaning solution with a wet vacuum or mop.
3. Thoroughly rinse the entire floor with fresh, clean water and allow it to dry completely.
4. If maintaining with the **Polish Option** and a sufficient base (3 to 5 coats) of polish remains, buff, spray-buff or burnish to restore gloss. If needed, additional coats of floor polish may be applied at this time.
5. If using the **Spray Buff Option**, spray buff with the appropriate speed machine and appropriate spray buffing pad or brush.

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. Stripping is used primarily with the Polish Option of

maintenance. When using the Spray Buff Option stripping may become necessary with the long-term build-up of spray buff solution (polish). Use of high quality maintenance products such as Armstrong commercial floor care products and adherence to a well-planned maintenance program will greatly reduce the need for stripping.

1. Scrub the floor with a properly diluted stripping solution such as Armstrong S-490 Commercial Floor Stripper using a single-disc floor machine (300 rpm or less) equipped with scrubbing pads or brushes.
2. Remove dirty stripping solution with a wet vacuum or mop.
3. Thoroughly rinse the entire floor with fresh, clean water and allow it to dry completely.
4. Based on the selected maintenance option, apply sealer/floor polish or spray buff as appropriate and described above under Maintenance Options.

Heterogeneous Sheet

COMMISSION PLUS

COMMISSION Plus is designed to be maintained by traditional residential and light-commercial resilient flooring maintenance options. The residential and commercial 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

Military Housing & Assisted Living
Hospitality
Light Commercial

Application

Kitchens
Bathrooms
Residence Rooms
Activity Rooms
Group Dining Areas
Corridors
Guest Rooms
Guest Bathrooms
Dr./Dentist Office
Beauty Salon/ Barber Shop
Daycare Areas

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.

DO

- Wipe up spills as soon as possible. Remove dried spills with Armstrong New Beginning Resilient Deep Cleaning Floor Stripper on a clean white cloth.
- Wash your floor occasionally with Armstrong Once 'n Done Resilient & Ceramic Floor Cleaner or an equivalent no-rinse floor cleaner.
- Use Armstrong New Beginning Resilient Deep Cleaning Floor Stripper for heavy-duty cleaning.
- Use Armstrong Shinekeeper Resilient Floor Finish to return your floor's original shine if it begins to dull over time.

DON'T

- Use detergents, abrasive cleaners or “mop and shine” products—they may leave a dull film on your floor.
- Use paste wax or solvent-based polishes.
- Use a beater bar when vacuuming because it can visibly damage the floor surface.
- Use highly abrasive scrubbing tools.

PROACTIVE PROTECTION FOR YOUR FLOOR

- When moving appliances or heavy furniture, lay a plywood panel on your floor and “walk” the item across it. This protects your floor from scuffing and tears.
- Use floor protectors, such as Armstrong Floor Protectors, on furniture to reduce indentation. As a general rule of thumb, the heavier the item, the wider the floor protector needed.
- Be careful with rolling casters. They 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 nonstaining vinyl-backed mat or a woven rug that is colorfast. Most of these products are identified “colorfast” by the manufacturer. All Armstrong floor care products have been specifically developed to care for Armstrong floors. You may purchase Armstrong floor care products at your local flooring retailer.

A. Initial Maintenance

1. For 8 hours after seam application, protect the sealed seams on your flooring. This will ensure the proper seam bond. If your seams are disturbed before they’re dry, permanent damage may result.
2. Sweep or vacuum thoroughly to remove all loose dust and dirt.
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 Once ‘n Done Resilient & Ceramic Floor Cleaner.
5. **NOTE: Do not wash, scrub or strip the floor for at least four days after installation.** This prevents excess moisture from interfering with the adhesive bond and/or seam treatments.

B. Continuing Regular Maintenance

1. Sweep or vacuum frequently to remove loose dirt. When vacuuming, use a non-powered wand attachment to avoid damaging the floor’s surface.
2. Wash the floor regularly with properly diluted Armstrong Once ‘n Done Resilient & Ceramic Floor Cleaner.
3. Use Armstrong New Beginning Resilient Deep Cleaning Floor Stripper for ground-in dirt.
4. Use Armstrong 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

A. Initial Maintenance

1. Sweep, dust mop or vacuum thoroughly to remove all loose dust and dirt.
2. Remove any dried adhesive residue with a clean white cloth dampened with mineral spirits, carefully following warnings on the container.

3. If necessary, the floor may be damp mopped with a very dilute neutral (pH 6 to 8) detergent solution such as Armstrong S-485 Commercial Floor Cleaner, carefully scrubbing black marks and excessive soil.

NOTE: Do not wet wash, machine scrub, or strip the floor for at least four days after installation. This is to prevent excess moisture from interfering with the adhesive bond and/or seam treatments.

NOTE: Do not use brown or black pads, or equivalent brushes on any Armstrong resilient floors. Their use could result in permanent damage to the floor.

4. If choosing to maintain the floor with polish, apply two coats of a high-quality commercial floor polish such as Armstrong S-480 Commercial Floor Polish. The use of a high-quality stain-resistant sealer such as Armstrong 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.

NOTE: It is important to protect the floor during the installation and construction phase. 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 moving 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.

Preparation for Light Commercial Traffic

1. Scrub the floor with a properly neutral detergent solution such as Armstrong S-485 Commercial Floor Cleaner using an automatic or single-disc floor machine (300 rpm or less) equipped with a non-abrasive scrub brush. Floor machine pads are unable to reach into the textured surface to remove dirt particles and residue. **Never use highly abrasive brushes or pads. Permanent abrasive damage can result.**
2. Remove dirty cleaning solution with a wet vacuum or mop.
3. Thoroughly rinse with clean water and allow to dry.
4. If choosing to maintain the floor with polish, apply two additional coats of a high-quality commercial floor polish such as Armstrong S-480 Commercial Floor Polish. If the floor was stripped, apply 4-5 coats of polish.

B. Maintenance Options

Having completed Steps 1–3 above under Preparation for Commercial Traffic, choose a maintenance option(s), based on your evaluation of the factors listed under “How to Determine Your Maintenance Program” (See page 310) and proceed as directed below. These products may be maintained by either of the following Options:

Polish Option

Apply 3 to 5 coats of high-quality commercial floor polish such as Armstrong S-480 Commercial Floor Polish. The use of a high-quality stain-resistant sealer such as Armstrong 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. Follow manufacturer’s recommended drying time between applications. Do not allow traffic on the floor for the length of time specified by the polish manufacturer.

Spray Buff Option

Spray buff using a rotary machine (175 to 600 rpm) equipped with a white buffing pad and the appropriate spray-buff solution.

NOTE: Do not dry buff or burnish the unpolished surface of COMMISSION Plus. Floors 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.

C. Daily/Regular Maintenance

1. Sweep, dust mop or vacuum daily to remove dirt, grit and soil 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. 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 building. Use a properly diluted neutral detergent solution such as Armstrong S-485 Commercial Floor Cleaner.

D. Periodic Maintenance

1. When needed, scrub the floor with a properly diluted neutral detergent solution such as Armstrong S-485 Commercial Floor Cleaner using an automatic or single-disc floor machine (300 rpm or less) equipped with a non-abrasive scrub brush. The appropriate floor maintenance pad (3M red or equal for light scrub or 3M blue or equal for deep scrub) can also be used, but may be unable to reach into some heavily textured surfaces to remove dirt particles and residue.
2. After scrubbing, the floor may be buffed with the appropriate speed machine and appropriate pad or brush and spray-buff solution. If using the **Polish Option** additional floor polish may be applied at this time.

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. Stripping is used primarily with the Polish Option of maintenance. When using the Spray-buffing Option stripping may be necessary with the long-term build-up of spray-buff solution (polish). The use of high-quality maintenance products such as Armstrong commercial floor care products and adherence to a well-planned maintenance program will greatly reduce the need for stripping.

1. Scrub the floor with a properly diluted stripping solution such as Armstrong S-490 Commercial Floor Stripper using a single-disc floor machine (300 rpm or less) equipped with a scrubbing brush.
2. Remove dirty stripping solution with a wet vacuum or mop.
3. Thoroughly rinse the entire floor with fresh, clean water and allow it to dry completely.
4. Based on the selected maintenance option, apply floor polish or spray-buff as appropriate and described above under Maintenance Options.

Homogeneous & Inlaid Sheet

MEDINTECH | ROYAL | SOLID (CANADIAN EXCLUSIVE) | MEDINTECH TANDEM |
POSSIBILITIES PETIT POINT | CONNECTION CORLON

MEDINTECH, ROYAL, SOLID, MEDINTECH Tandem, POSSIBILITIES Petit Point and Connection CORLON are manufactured with a protective urethane finish that provides improved maintenance characteristics and maintenance options for the end-user.

A. Initial Maintenance and Preparation for Commercial Traffic

1. Sweep, dust mop or vacuum the floor thoroughly to remove all loose dust and dirt.
2. Remove any dried adhesive residue with a clean, white cloth dampened with mineral spirits, carefully following warnings on the container.
3. If necessary, the floor may be damp mopped with a dilute neutral (pH 6 to 8) detergent solution such as Armstrong S-485 Commercial Floor Cleaner.

NOTE: Do not wet wash, machine scrub, or strip the floor for at least four days after installation. This is to prevent excess moisture from interfering with the adhesive bond and/or seam treatments.

NOTE: Do not use brown or black pads, or equivalent brushes on any Armstrong resilient floors. Their use could result in permanent damage to the floor.

4. Scrub the floor with a properly diluted neutral detergent solution such as Armstrong S-485 Commercial Floor Cleaner using an automatic or single-disc floor machine (300 rpm or less) equipped with a scrubbing pad (3M red or equal for light scrub or 3M blue or equal for deep scrub) or equivalent scrub brush.
5. If using a single disc floor machine, remove dirty cleaning solution with a wet vacuum or mop.
6. Thoroughly rinse the entire floor with fresh, clean water and allow it to dry completely.

NOTE: It is important to protect the floor during the installation and construction phase. 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 moving 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.

B. Maintenance Options

Having completed Steps 1–6 above, choose a maintenance option based on your evaluation of the factors listed under “How to Determine Your Maintenance Program” (See page 310) and proceed as directed below. These products may be maintained by any of the following options:

Polish Option

Apply 3 to 5 coats of a high-quality commercial floor polish such as Armstrong S-480 Commercial Floor Polish. The use of a high-quality stain-resistant sealer such as Armstrong 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. Follow manufacturer's recommended drying time between applications. Do not allow traffic on the floor for the length of time specified by the polish manufacturer.

Spray Buff Option

Spray buff using a rotary machine (175 to 600 rpm) with the appropriate pad or brush and spray buff solution.

Dry Buff Option

Dry buff (maximum 1500 rpm) with the appropriate pad until the desired luster is achieved. **If a higher gloss is desired the application of a suitable floor finish is recommended.**

C. Daily/Regular Maintenance—All Options

1. Sweep, dust mop or vacuum daily to remove dirt, grit and soil 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. 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 building. Use a properly diluted neutral detergent solution such as Armstrong S-485 Commercial Floor Cleaner.

D. Periodic Maintenance—All Options

1. When needed, scrub the floor with a properly diluted neutral detergent solution such as Armstrong S-485 Commercial Floor Cleaner using a single disc (300 rpm or less) or automatic floor machine and the appropriate scrubbing pad (red for light scrub, blue/green for a deep scrub) or equivalent brushes.
2. If using a single disc floor machine, remove dirty cleaning solution with a wet vacuum or mop.
3. Thoroughly rinse the entire floor with fresh, clean water and allow it to dry completely.
4. If maintaining with the **Polish Option** and a sufficient base (3 to 5 coats) of polish remains, buff, spray-buff or burnish to restore gloss. If needed, additional coats of floor polish may be applied at this time.
5. If using the **Spray Buff Option**, spray buff with the appropriate speed machine and appropriate spray buffing pad or brush.
6. If using the **Dry Buff Option**, dry buff (maximum 1500 rpm) with the appropriate pad until the desired luster is achieved.

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. Stripping is used primarily with the Polish Option of maintenance. When using the Spray Buff Option stripping may become necessary with the long-term build-up of spray buff solution (polish). Use of high quality maintenance products such as Armstrong commercial floor care products and adherence to a well-planned maintenance program will greatly reduce the need for stripping.

1. Scrub the floor with a properly diluted stripping solution such as Armstrong S-490 Commercial Floor Stripper using a single-disc floor machine (300 rpm or less) equipped with scrubbing pads or brushes.
2. Remove dirty stripping solution with a wet vacuum or mop.
3. Thoroughly rinse the entire floor with fresh, clean water and allow it to dry completely.
4. Based on the selected maintenance option, apply sealer/floor polish spray buff or dry buff as appropriate and described above under Maintenance Options.

Vinyl Composition Tile

ARTEFFECTS

EXCELON: STONETEX | COMPANION SQUARE | FEATURE TILE/STRIPS

STANDARD EXCELON: MULTICOLOR | IMPERIAL TEXTURE | IMPERIAL TEXTURE CLASSICS | RAVE

Armstrong commercial vinyl composition tile is 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 S-480 Commercial Floor Polish and reduces the need to strip the tile. Vinyl composition tile requires polishing for protection, ease of maintenance and an attractive overall appearance.

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

FEATURE TILE: Feature Tile, like solid-colored floors of any composition, shows scratches and soiling more readily than patterned materials. They have been designed for use as decorative bands, borders and spot accent colors in combination with other Armstrong 1/8" Standard EXCELON and EXCELON Tile. Feature Tile is not suitable for use as an overall floor color and is not recommended or guaranteed 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 they will not affect the performance of the floor.

A. Initial Maintenance

Immediately After Installation

1. Sweep, dust mop or vacuum the floor thoroughly to remove all loose dust and dirt.
2. Remove any dried adhesive residue with a clean white cloth dampened with mineral spirits, carefully following warnings on container.
3. Damp mop the floor with a properly diluted neutral detergent solution such as Armstrong S-485 Commercial Floor Cleaner.

NOTE: Do not wet wash, machine scrub, or strip the floor for at least four days after installation. This is to prevent excess moisture from interfering with the adhesive bond and/or seam treatments.

4. Apply two coats of a high-quality commercial floor polish such as Armstrong S-480 Commercial Floor Polish. The use of a high-quality stain-resistant sealer such as Armstrong 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.

NOTE: It is important to protect the floor during the installation and construction phase. 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 moving 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.

Preparation for Commercial Traffic

Scrub the floor with a properly diluted neutral detergent solution such as Armstrong S-485 Commercial Floor Cleaner and a scrubbing pad (3M blue/green or equal), or equivalent brushes. If the floor is badly soiled and/or scratched, strip it using the same procedure but substituting a stripping solution such as Armstrong S-490 Commercial Floor Stripper. **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.**

NOTE: Do not use brown or black pads, or equivalent brushes on any Armstrong resilient floors. Their use could result in permanent damage to the floor.

1. Thoroughly rinse the entire floor with fresh, clean water and allow it to dry completely.
2. Apply 3 to 5 coats of high-quality commercial floor polish such as Armstrong S-480 Commercial Floor Polish. The use of a high-quality stain-resistant sealer such as Armstrong S-495 Commercial Floor Sealer should be considered in areas of high traffic, soil load and staining potential.

B. Daily/Regular Maintenance

1. Sweep, dust mop or vacuum daily to remove dirt, grit and soil 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. Damp mopping of the floor should be performed on a regular or daily basis depending upon traffic and soil levels in the building. Use a properly diluted neutral detergent solution such as Armstrong S-485 Commercial Floor Cleaner.

C. Periodic Maintenance

1. When needed, scrub the floor with a properly diluted neutral detergent solution such as Armstrong S-485 Commercial Floor Cleaner using a single disc (300 rpm or less) or automatic floor machine and the appropriate scrubbing pad (red for light scrub, blue/green for a deep scrub) or equivalent brushes.
2. If using a single disc floor machine, remove dirty cleaning solution with a wet vacuum or mop.
3. Thoroughly rinse the entire floor with fresh, clean water and allow it to dry completely.
4. If there is sufficient (3 to 5 coats) polish remaining on the floor, buff, spray buff or burnish to restore gloss.

5. If needed, additional coats of floor polish may be applied at this time.

D. 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 commercial floor care 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 and no-rinse strippers is not recommended on tile floors less than two years old because they may affect the adhesive bond.

1. Scrub the floor with a properly diluted stripping solution such as Armstrong S-490 Commercial Floor Stripper using a single-disc floor machine (300 rpm or less) equipped with a scrubbing pad (3M blue/green or equal) or equivalent scrub brush.
2. Remove dirty stripping solution with a wet vacuum or mop.
3. Thoroughly rinse the entire floor with fresh, clean water and allow it to dry completely.
4. Apply 3 to 5 coats of high-quality commercial floor polish such as Armstrong S-480 Commercial Floor Polish. The use of a high-quality stain-resistant sealer such as Armstrong S-495 Commercial Floor Sealer should be considered in areas of high traffic, soil load and staining potential.

Slip-Retardant Sheet

SAFEGUARD | SAFEGUARD SPA

Because SAFEGUARD and SAFEGUARD Spa are designed for slip retardance, floor polish is not recommended. Most floor polishes will adversely affect the slip-retardant properties of these floors. They should not be buffed or burnished.

A. Initial Maintenance

Immediately After Installation

1. Sweep, dust mop or vacuum the floor thoroughly to remove all loose dust and dirt.
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 detergent solution such as Armstrong S-485 Commercial Floor Cleaner.

NOTE: Do not wet wash, machine scrub or strip the floor for at least four days after installation. This prevents excess moisture from interfering with the seam treatments and adhesive bond.

NOTE: It is important to protect the floor during the installation and construction phase. 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 moving 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.

Preparation for Commercial Traffic

1. Scrub the floor with a properly diluted neutral detergent solution such as Armstrong S-485 Commercial Floor Cleaner and a 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. Remove dirty stripping solution with a wet vacuum or mop.
3. Thoroughly rinse the entire floor with fresh, clean water and allow it to dry completely.
4. Do not use floor polish to increase the gloss of this floor. Applying polish will adversely affect its slip-retardant characteristics.

B. Daily/Regular Maintenance

1. Sweep, dust mop or vacuum daily to remove dirt, grit and soil 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. Damp mopping of the floor should be performed on a regular or daily basis depending upon traffic and soil levels in the building. Use a properly diluted neutral detergent solution such as Armstrong S-485 Commercial Floor Cleaner.

C. Periodic Maintenance

1. When needed, scrub the floor with a properly diluted neutral detergent solution such as Armstrong S-485 Commercial Floor Cleaner using a single disc (300 rpm or less) or automatic floor machine and the appropriate scrubbing brush.
2. Remove dirty stripping solution with a wet vacuum or mop.
3. Thoroughly rinse the entire floor with fresh, clean water and allow it to dry completely.

D. 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 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 SAFEGUARD and SAFEGUARD Spa, stripping will not be required.

Slip-Retardant Tile

EXCELON SAFETY ZONE

In order to achieve slip-retardance, SAFETY ZONE 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.

A. Initial Maintenance

Immediately After Installation

1. Sweep, dust mop or vacuum the floor thoroughly to remove all loose dust and dirt.
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 detergent solution such as Armstrong S-485 Commercial Floor Cleaner.

NOTE: Do not wet wash, machine scrub, or strip the floor for at least four days after installation. This is to prevent excess moisture from interfering with the adhesive bond and/or seam treatments.

NOTE: Do not use brown or black pads, or equivalent brushes on any Armstrong resilient floors. Their use could result in permanent damage to the floor.

4. Apply two coats of a high-quality commercial floor polish such as Armstrong S-480 Commercial Floor Polish. The use of a high-quality stain-resistant sealer such as Armstrong 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.

NOTE: It is important to protect the floor during the installation and construction phase. 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 moving 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.

Preparation for Commercial Traffic

1. Scrub the floor with a neutral detergent solution such as Armstrong S-485 Commercial Floor Cleaner and a 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. They may damage the floor. If the floor is badly soiled and/or scratched, strip it using the same procedure but substituting a stripping solution such as Armstrong S-490 Commercial Floor Stripper.

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

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.

3. Thoroughly rinse the entire floor with fresh, clean water and allow it to dry completely.
4. Apply 2 to 3 coats of high-quality commercial polish, such as Armstrong S-480 Commercial Floor Polish. Another excellent choice for protection and ease of maintenance, if the floor has been stripped, is to use two coats of a stain-resistant sealer, such as Armstrong S-495 Commercial Floor Sealer followed by 2 to 3 coats of high quality commercial polish, such as Armstrong S-480 Commercial Floor Polish.

B. Daily/Regular Maintenance

1. Sweep, dust mop or vacuum daily to remove dirt, grit and soil 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. 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 building. Use a properly diluted neutral detergent solution such as Armstrong S-485 Commercial Floor Cleaner.

C. Periodic Maintenance

1. When needed, scrub with a single disc (300 rpm or less) or automatic floor machine equipped with non-abrasive scrub brushes.
2. If using a single disc floor machine, remove dirty cleaning solution with a wet vacuum or mop.
3. Thoroughly rinse the entire floor with fresh, clean water and allow it to dry completely.
4. If needed, additional coats of floor polish may be applied at this time.

D. 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 commercial floor care 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 and no-rinse strippers is not recommended on tile floors less than two years old because they may affect the adhesive bond.

1. Scrub the floor with a properly diluted stripping solution such as Armstrong S-490 Commercial Floor Stripper using a single-disc or automatic floor machine (300 rpm or less) equipped with a scrubbing brush.

2. If using a single disc floor machine, remove dirty cleaning solution with a wet vacuum.
3. Thoroughly rinse the entire floor with fresh, clean water and allow it to dry completely.
4. Apply 4 to 5 coats of high-quality commercial floor polish, such as Armstrong S-480 Commercial Floor Polish. The use of a high-quality stain-resistant sealer such as Armstrong S-495 Commercial Floor Sealer should be considered in areas of high traffic, soil load and staining potential.



Static Dissipative Tile

EXCELON SDT

Excessive and/or prolonged exposure to surface water may interfere with the bond of SDT to the subfloor. If a surface spill does occur, it must be contained and removed immediately. Polishing will give the floor a protective coating which can be periodically refurbished or removed when necessary. USE ONLY ARMSTRONG S-392 STATIC DISSIPATIVE POLISH. Using other polishes or sealers may interfere with the electrical properties and/or the appearance of this flooring.

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.

A. Initial Maintenance

Immediately After Installation

1. Sweep, dust mop or vacuum thoroughly to remove all loose dust and dirt.
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 detergent solution such as Armstrong S-485 Commercial Floor Cleaner.

NOTE: Do not wet wash, machine scrub, or strip the floor for at least four days after installation. This is to prevent excess moisture from interfering with the adhesive bond and/or seam treatments.

NOTE: Do not strip the floor within the first 30 days after installation. Mop-on/mop-off, no-scrub and no-rinse strippers should not be used on Static Dissipative Tile as they may affect the product's electrical performance.

4. Apply a minimum of three coats of Armstrong S-392 SDT Floor Polish.

NOTE: It is important to protect the floor during the installation and construction phase. 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 moving 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

Preparation for Commercial Traffic

1. Scrub the floor with a neutral detergent solution such as Armstrong S-485 Commercial Floor Cleaner at 4 to 6 ounces per gallon and a scrubbing pad (3M blue/green or equal) or equivalent brush. If the floor is badly soiled and/or scratched, strip it using the same procedure but substituting a stripping solution such as Armstrong S-490 Commercial Floor Stripper. Stripping should not be performed within the first 30 days after installation. In areas where machine scrubbing/stripping is not allowed, manual procedures (such as mop on, agitate, remove) may be used to maintain this floor.
2. Thoroughly rinse the entire floor with fresh, clean water and allow it to dry completely.
3. Apply 3 to 5 coats of Armstrong 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.

B. Daily/Regular Maintenance

1. Sweep, dust mop or vacuum daily to remove dirt, grit and soil 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. Damp mopping of the floor should be performed on a regular or daily basis depending upon traffic and soil levels in the building. Use a properly diluted neutral detergent solution such as Armstrong S-485 Commercial Floor Cleaner.

C. Periodic Maintenance

1. When needed, scrub the floor with a properly diluted neutral detergent solution such as Armstrong S-485 Commercial Floor Cleaner using a single disc (300 rpm or less) or automatic floor machine and the appropriate scrubbing pad (red for light scrub, blue/green for a deep scrub) or equivalent brushes.
2. Thoroughly rinse the entire floor with fresh, clean water and allow it to dry completely.
3. Spray buff the floor to restore gloss and peak electrical performance. Spray a diluted solution of S-392 (one part S-392 to two parts water) onto the floor. Before the liquid can dry, buff it with a floor machine capable of 170 to 1100 rpm, equipped with a buffing pad or brush (3M white pad or equal, or equivalent brush). Heavy-traffic areas may require extra coats of S-392 (at full strength) on a more frequent basis.

D. 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 or the electrical performance of the flooring has degraded. The use of high-quality maintenance products such as Armstrong commercial floor care products and adherence to a well-planned maintenance program will greatly reduce the need for stripping.

NOTE: Do not strip the floor within the first 30 days after installation. No-scrub and/or no-rinse strippers should not be used on Static Dissipative Tile as they may affect the product's electrical performance.

1. Scrub the floor with a properly diluted stripping solution such as Armstrong S-490 Commercial Floor Stripper using a single-disc floor machine (300 rpm or less) equipped with a scrubbing pad (3M blue/ green or equal) or equivalent scrub brush.
2. Remove dirty stripping solution with a wet vacuum or mop.
3. Thoroughly rinse the entire floor with fresh, clean water and allow it to dry completely.
4. Apply 3 to 5 coats of Armstrong 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 | TREADS

Well-planned maintenance programs consist of thorough dirt and grit control, removal of spills and stains and protection of the surface. Walk-off mats, sweeping, mopping and vacuuming all help in the control of loose dirt and grit. Damp mopping, spot cleaning and washing will remove most spills, soils and stains. The use of acrylic floor finishes is NOT recommended for Armstrong rubber tile and treads. Instead, a cleaning and maintenance emulsion which contains a small amount of synthetic wax or wax-like additive is applied to maintain or restore normal luster. The formulations of these Armstrong products contain self-releasing waxes that will migrate to the surface and help produce a natural luster. Regular adherence to maintenance programs will minimize maintenance costs and assure a longer, more attractive life for the floor.

CAUTION:

1. Do not wet wash, machine scrub or strip the floor for at least the first four days after installation. This is to prevent excess moisture from interfering with the adhesive cure and bond.
2. Do not use strong solvent-containing cleaners or other harsh chemicals such as turpentine or acetone.
3. Do not use stripping solutions like those commonly used on vinyl floor coverings.
4. Do not use black, brown, blue/green, red or beige maintenance pads, or other types of abrasive pads such as steel wool.
5. Do not use cleaning or polishing machines that exceed 350 rpm.

A. Initial Maintenance

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 five 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 or dust mop thoroughly to remove all loose dirt, grit and soil.
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 Taski[®] Profi, JohnsonDiversey JShop or equivalent. (Do not flood the floor.)

3. Allow the solution to stand for 5 to 10 minutes. DO NOT ALLOW THE SOLUTION TO DRY. Then scrub as follows:

Small installations—Use a deck brush

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 suitable scrubbing brush.

4. Remove cleaning solution with a mop or wet vacuum.
5. Rinse with clean, cold water to remove residual spots or streaks.
6. When dry (2 to 3 hours), 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.

During the product's break-in period (30 days immediately following installation) it will undergo a maturing process whereby the natural, emerging waxes will begin and continue to migrate to the surface. It takes about a month for these waxes to migrate enough to attain a satisfactory luster. Special care should be taken to not "over clean" or use harsh detergents (high pH), which may reduce the emergence of the natural waxes. During this break-in period the normal luster may not be reached. The floor may have a tendency to "track" and require additional maintenance. To help utilize the built in waxes and provide a bright appearance, Armstrong recommends the use of a combination cleaner and maintainer such as Taski® WiWax, Johnson Diversey Revive or equivalent during this break-in period. After the floor has been thoroughly cleaned using the neutral pH detergent, a diluted solution of the combination cleaner and maintainer applied to the floor will enhance the appearance and make subsequent cleanings easier. See directions below under Preparation for Commercial Traffic for details.

Preparation for Commercial Traffic

1. Sweep or vacuum thoroughly.
2. Apply Taski® WiWax, JohnsonDiversey Revive or equivalent as directed on the label.
3. 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.
4. Let the floor dry completely.
5. 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 Taski® WiWax, Johnson Diversey Revive or equivalent will help in providing surface protection and gloss until the self-contained wax reemerges.

B. Continuing Regular Maintenance

1. Sweep or dust mop daily to remove dirt, grit and soil 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 detergent solution as listed above, 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 the towel wrapped around a broom.

NOTE: To maintain the desired gloss, the application of Taski® WiWax, JohnsonDiversey Revive or equivalent as directed in Preparation for Commercial Traffic (above) may be used as needed or desired. This should only be done on floors that have been properly cleaned.

**For additional information or questions contact Armstrong at:
1 877 ARMSTRONG (1 877 276 7876).**

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 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 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.

Common Problems, Causes & Solutions

Problem:	Causes:	Solutions:
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 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.

Common Problems, Causes & Solutions

Problem:	Causes:	Solutions:
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.

Resistance to Staining & Reagents RESILIENT

General Laboratory Stains and Reagents

Organic Solvents

Acetone	0,D	0	0	0	0,D	0	0	0	0	0,BI	0,S,D	0	0	0,S,D	0	0	0,S,D
Chloroform	0,D	0	0	0	0,D	0,D	0	0	0	0,BI	0,S,D	0,BI	0	0,S,D	0,D	0	0,S,D
Ethyl Acetate	0,D	0	0	0	0,D	0	0	0	0	0,BI	0,S,D	0	1,R	0,S,D	0	0	0,S,D
Ethyl (Denatured) Alcohol	0,D	0	0	0	0,D	0	0	0	0	0	0,D	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethyl Ether	0,D	0	0	0	0,D	0	0	0	0	0	0,D	1	0	0	0	0	0
Ethylene Glycol (Antifreeze)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Formaldehyde—10%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gasoline	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,D
Isopropyl Alcohol	0,D	0	0	0	0,D	0	0	0	0	0	0,D	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,BI	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Methylene Chloride	0,D	0	0	0	0,D	0	0	0	0	0,BI	0,S,D	0,BI	2	0,S,D	0,D	0	0,S,D
Methyl ethyl ketone (M.E.K.)	0,D	0,D	0	0	0,D	0	0	0	0	0,BI	0,S,D	0	0	0,S,D	0,D	0	0,S,D
Mineral Spirits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Perchloroethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,BI	0,D	0	0	0	0,S	0,D	0,D
Toluene	1	0	0	0	0,D	0	0	0	0	0,BI	0,S,D	0	0	0	0,S	0,D	0,S,D
Trichloroethylene	1	0	0	0	0,D	0	0	0	0	0,BI	0,S,D	0	0	0	0,S	0,D	0,S,D
Turpentine	1	0	0	0	0,D	0	0	0	0	0	0,D	0	0	0	0	0	0,D
Xylene	1	0	0	0	0,D	0	0	0	0	0,BI	0,S,D	0	0	0	0,S	0,D	0,S,D

Alkali (Bases)

Ammonium Hydroxide—30%	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,D
Potassium Hydroxide—15%	3	0,D	0,D	0	0	3	0,D	0	0	1,D	1	0	1	0,D	3	0	0
Sodium Hydroxide—50%	1	0,D	0,D	0	0	0	0,D	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0

Acids

Acetic Acid—28%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,D	0,BI	0	0	0	1,D	0,D	0
Acetic Acid—Glacial	0,D	0	0	0	0,D	0,D	0	0	0	0,D	1,D	0	0	0	1,D	0	0
Hydrochloric—38%	0,D	0	0	0	0,D	0,D	0	0	0	0,D	0,BI	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lactic Acid—10%	0,D	0	0	0	0,D	0	0	0	0	1,BI	0,BI,R	0	0	0	1,D	0,R	0
Nitric Acid—15%	2	0	0	0	0,D	0	0	0	0	0	0,BI	0	0	0	1,D	0,D,R	0
Phosphoric Acid—85%	1	0	0	0	0,D	0,D	0,D	0	0	1,BI	0,BI,R	0	0,D	0,D	1,D	0,BI,R	0
Sulfuric Acid—40%	1	0	0	0	0,D	0	0,BI	0	0	1,BI	0,BI,R	0	0	0	0,D	1,D	0,BI,R
Sulfuric Acid—10%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,BI	0,BI,R	0	0	0	0,D	0,D	0,BI,R

Salt Solutions

Calcium Chloride—Sat'd	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Copper Sulfate—10%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ferric Chloride—10%	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	1	2	2
Silver Nitrate—1%	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	3	3

Medical Stains & Reagents

Aniline Blue—2.5%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
Auramine Rhodamine	2	2	3	0	2	3	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	2
Basic Fuchsin	3	3	3	1	2	3	3	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2
Betadine® Skin Cleanser	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	2	2
Betadine® Solution—10%	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	2	2
Bromresol Green	2	2	0	0	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	2
Carbol Fuchsin	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	2	2	2	3	1	2
Eosin—1%	2	2	2	0	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	2
Gentian Violet—2%	2	3	3	0	2	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	1	3
Glutaraldehyde	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Iodine Tincture	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3
Iodine Gram Stain	3	3	3	2	1	3	3	3	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2
Iodoform—1%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Lugol's Solution	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3
Merthiolate Tincture	3	2	3	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	2	2	3
Methylene Blue	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
Picric Acid—1%	3	3	3	2	0	2	3	2	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	3
Potassium Permanganate—0.5%	2	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	2	0	3
Tincture of Benzoin	3,R	2,R	3,R	2	2	3,R	3,R	3,R	3,R								
Urea Solution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wright's Blood Stain	3	3	3	0	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	3	1	3	3	3

Embalming Chemicals

Pretresol—Pre-injection	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0,D	0,D	0	0	0	0	0,D	0,D
Kalicavek®—Cavity	0	0	0	1	0,D	0	0	0	0	0,D	0,D	0	0	0	0	0,D	0,D
Kalicavek®—Arterial	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,D	0,D	0	0	0	0	0,D	0,D
Presinol®—Arterial	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0,D	0	0	0	1	0,D	2	2

Disinfectants and Cleaners

Clorox®	1,BI	0	0	0	0	0,BI	0	0	0	0	0,D	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cornet Bathroom Cleaner	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,D	0,D	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hydrogen Peroxide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,D	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lysof® Liquid Disinfectant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,D	0,D	0	0	0	0	0	0

General Laboratory Stains and Reagents	UNI-WALTON and LINODUR														
	LINOLEUM with NATURCote - MARMORETTE, LINORETTE, GRANETTE, COLORETTE														
	TIMBERLINE, TRANSLATIONS and PERSPECTIVES														
	COMMISSION Plus														
	MEDINTECH, MEDINTECH Tandem, ROYAL														
	POSSIBILITIES Pettit Point														
	Connection CORLON														
	NATURAL CREATIONS														
	MIGRATIONS														
	IMPERIAL VCT EXCELON, Standard EXCELON, RAVE, ARTEFFECTS														
SAFEGUARD															
SAFEGUARD Spa															
SAFETY ZONE															
RUBBER TILE															
SDT															
Food Service															
Catsup	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0, D
Coffee—Hot Black	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Cola Drink	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
French Dressing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0, D
Mustard	1	2	1	0	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	2
Red Food Color	1	2	1	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	3	1	2	0
Red Wine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Soy Sauce	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spaghetti Sauce	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1
Tea—Hot Black	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0, D	0
Tomato Paste	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0, D	0
Office															
Ball Pen Ink	3	3	2	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	2	2	3	2	3
Carbon Paper Smudge	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	2	1	0	2	1
Fountain Pen Ink	0, D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	1	2	2
Lead Pencil	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	2	1	0	2	0
Permanent Black Marker	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Photo Copy Toner (Powder)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Red Crayon	2	2	2	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	0	1
Red Tempura Paint	0, D	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
Oils															
Beef Tallow—Hot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0, D	0	0	0	0, D
Canola Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0, D
Cottonseed Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0, D
Brake Fluid	0, D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0, D	0, D	0	0	0	0	0, D
Dextron Transmission Fluid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1, D
Mineral Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0, D
Olive Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0, D
SAE #10 Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0, D
30 wt. Non-Detergent Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0, D
Used Motor Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1, D	1
Miscellaneous															
Asphalt Driveway Sealer	3, R	3, R	3, R	3, R	3, R	3, R	3, R	3, R	1	1	1	1	3, R	0	3, R
Blue Chalk	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Black Rit Dye	3	3	2	0	3	3	3	1	1	3	3	3	2	1	3
Eye Shadow	0, D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hair Color	3	3	2	0	3	3	3	2	1	3	3	2	3	1	3
Lipstick	2	0	2, R	0	1	2	1	0	1	2	2	1	1	1	2
Perfume	1	0	0	0	0, D	0	0	0	0, Bl	1	1	0	0	0	1
Red Candle Wax	3, R	2, R	2, R	2, R	3, R	3, R	2, R	2, R	1	2, R	1	1	3, R	2, R	3, R
Red Nail Polish	3, R	3, R	3, R	3, R	3, R	3, R	3, R	3, R	3, R	3, R	3, R	3, R	3, R	3, R	3, R
Shoe Polish—Liquid Brown	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
Shoe Polish—Paste Brown	3, R	2, R	1, R	2, R	3, R	3, R	3, R	3, R	3	3, R	3	3	3, R	2	3, R

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 below. 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 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 1 877 276 7876, press 2,3, and 3 at the prompt.

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

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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.



Wet-vac

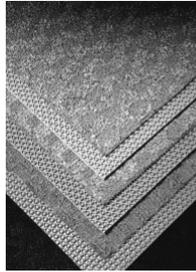
A vacuum cleaner that picks up aqueous solutions. It's particularly useful when scrubbing or stripping a floor.



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



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.



Ultra high-speed buffer

Usually a single-disc buffer that operates in the 1100 to 2000 plus 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 precleaned 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 1100 rpm. (For machines in the 1100 to 2000 plus rpm range, see Ultra high-speed buffer.)



Floor machine brush

A circular brush with bristles of varying stiffness and abrasiveness, depending on whether it's 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.

Equipment photography supplied courtesy of FLO-PAC Corporation, Minuteman International, Inc., 3M, The Kent Company, Castex Incorporated and Windsor Industries, Inc.

Commercial Maintenance Glossary

Procedures and Terms

Buffable

Capable of improvements in gloss and/or overall appearance of a polish film by a mechanical action.

Buffable floor polish

A floor polish with properties which respond to buffing to maintain and /or enhance appearance.

Buffing and burnishing

Buffing and burnishing are two processes which make the floor polish smooth and glossy. To reach the desired result, the proper combination of pad/brush, machine speed and polish must be attained. There must be enough polish (3 to 5 coats) to prevent the pad or brush from making contact with the flooring surface. Always follow flooring manufacturer's recommendations for pads/brushes, polishes and when selecting the rpm of buffing machines.

Cleaning

Removal of minor marks, dust, grit and other extraneous materials from a surface.

Damp 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. Performed daily, this procedure helps to control grit and can reduce time and money spent on more intensive maintenance procedures.

Detergent resistance

The degree to which a polish film exhibits no apparent deterioration when spot-mopped or cleaned with a nonabrasive, nonalkaline detergent solution.

Drag

Physical resistance to the spreading of a polish.

Leveling

The ability of a freshly spread aqueous polish to dry to a uniform and streak-free appearance.

Neutral cleaner

A mild (pH of 6 to 8) detergent that does not contain any strongly alkaline materials, and is designed to remove soil, not floor polish.

“No-wax” commercial maintenance

The “no-wax” process involves buffing the surface of the floor to temperatures almost to the melting point. As the vinyl softens, small surface scratches and irregularities are smoothed, restoring the surface to a shiny appearance. But softening allows detergent residue and dirt particles to become embedded in the surface. With time, following a “no-wax” method may leave the floor discolored in such a way that it can’t be restored.

Polish

A temporary coating that enhances the appearance and protects the substrate to which it is applied.

Polishing

The application of a temporary coating that protects the floor from wear, abrasion, soiling and discoloration, while smoothing the surface and significantly improving gloss. Polishes are easily removed and replaced or refurbished.

Powdering

Partial or total disintegration of the polish film, resulting in a fine, light-colored material.

Recoatibility

The application characteristics of a polish and the appearance of the film after successive coatings to a surface.

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.

Scuff

Disfigurement of polish film resulting from an abrading or scraping action which is usually repairable without recoating.

Sealer

Acrylic coating used on floors to help smooth out the surface prior to the application of floor polish. Some sealers also provide stain resistance.

Sealing

The application of a semi-permanent coating to the surface of a floor to act as a base for floor polish and/or to increase stain resistance. Sealers are much more difficult to remove than polishes.

Self-polishing floor polish

A floor polish that dries to a shine. Also known as “dry bright” polish.

Spot-mopping

Damp mopping isolated spots and spills.

Spray-buffing

The application and buffing of a dilute floor polish or a specially formulated spray-buffing compound. This procedure is especially useful in high-traffic areas. The liquid is sprayed on the floor and then immediately buffed with a floor machine until dry. This helps reduce the need for stripping by protecting the base coat of polish. To prevent pad or brush contact with the flooring material, spray-buff only on clean floors with sufficient (3 to 5 coats) polish.

Stripping

The removal of old floor polish, using a strong, and usually very alkaline, detergent and scrubbing procedures. Stripping is done to small segments of the floor at a time, with each segment being thoroughly rinsed before moving to the next segment. Stripping (and the necessary reapplication of polish) is a very aggressive floor maintenance procedure and should be done only when absolutely necessary.

Washing

The floor cleaning method utilizing a detergent solution to wet the floor. While wet, a mildly abrasive tool, such as a cotton mop or a sponge, is used to agitate the surface. If required, rinse the floor thoroughly after washing it.

Maintenance Program Diary

Floor manufacturer and pattern? _____

Floor color or special features? _____
(dark color, slip-retardant texture, custom insets, etc.)

Desired gloss level? _____
(matte, high gloss, etc.)

Recommended pad or brush? _____

Where is floor installed? _____

What type of traffic? _____

Amount of traffic? _____

Special traffic considerations? _____
(hospital gurneys, spiked shoes, etc.)

Special soil considerations? _____
(sand, clay, etc.)

Available maintenance equipment? _____

Frequency of maintenance? _____

FLOORS _____
