

CLEANING INSTRUCTIONS

Introduction

StoneCraft floors are unique because they are seamless and completely non-porous. This insures that all contaminants remain on the surface making them easier to remove. Cleaning procedures are easier for non-porous floors because grease that has been diluted with detergent will not sink into the floor. This insures a more hygienic and easier to clean surface. Your new floor is also waterproof and resistant to virtually all commercial grade cleaners. If you have a specific cleaner you are unsure about, please contact our office for further information. The following instructions will help you clean your new floor effectively.

Cleaning Detail

1. StoneCraft floors may be cleaned in the same way you would clean ceramic tile or sheet vinyl floors. For most people, this would involve damp mopping. Remember to change the water frequently to avoid a buildup of material on the mop head. Additionally, StoneCraft floors will withstand all commercial cleaning practices including rotary floor machines, scrubbers, and even pressure washing. Commercial cleaners may also be used as directed by the manufacturer.

2. Depending on the detergent used for cleaning, the floor may require rinsing. Check the detergent manufacturers instructions for details.

StoneCraft floors do not require any additional maintenance such as wax or sealers. However, wax may be applied if a high gloss finish is desired.

EXTREME ENVIRONMENTS

For food processing plants, commercial kitchens, or other areas that generate high volumes of grease and debris:

1. Using a mop in high waste environments is not recommended. Instead, thoroughly soak an area with a desired cleaning solution. Work in sections of 500 square feet or less to avoid letting the solution dry on the floor. Dry areas must have the solution reapplied before proceeding. Remember, commercial environments generate more debris and therefore require a lot of water and detergent to clean them properly. As a rule, use at least 2-3 gallons of soapy water for every 200 square feet of area.

3. Using a broom or rotary floor scrubber, begin scrubbing the area in a uniform pattern that insures that no areas will be missed. Often, scrubbing in two different directions provides the best results. The oil and grease should now be suspended in the cleaning solution and can now be removed. A wet/dry vacuum is the most effective means of removal, however, a squeegee may be used to push the contaminated cleaning solution to a drain.

5. In some cases, the detergent used may leave a slippery residue and requires that the floor be rinsed for best results. To rinse the floor, follow the same process outlined above using fresh water instead of soapy water. Scrubbing is usually not necessary.

Cleaning Tips

- Do not start cleaning until all other staff have finished for the day. This will insure that people aren't walking from greasy onto freshly cleaned areas.
- Start at the end of the workplace farthest from your water and detergent supply so that you don't have to walk over areas that you've already cleaned.
- Using a detergent that creates foam is often easier to use than one that doesn't. Grease and other contaminants are suspended better and it is easier to see areas that have been scrubbed.