



Residential Product Maintenance

MAINTENANCE USING S.C. JOHNSON PRODUCTS OR COMPARABLE PRODUCTS

Floor Protection After Installation

Any adhesive on the surface of the tile should have been removed while the tile was being installed. The floor should have no foot traffic for the first 6 hours after installation with fixtures, furniture, and rolling equipment not being permitted for at least 24 hours. The floor installation should be the final step in the construction process; however, should it have to be continued, the new floor must go undisturbed for at least 24 hours. Then cover the floor with something such as plywood, plastic, building paper, or any combination of these for protection. Once construction is completed, remove the protective coverings and sweep or vacuum the floor. After this is completed, follow the maintenance procedures listed below.

Cleaning After Installation

The floor can be damp mopped after 24 hours, but do not flood rinse the floor for 7 days to ensure a firm adhesive bond. Sweep and/or dust mop the floor to remove all dirt or grit. Thoroughly clean the floor using a neutral cleaner.

Routine Cleaning Program

Sweep and/or dust mop the floor daily to remove surface dirt. Damp mop the floor when needed using SC Johnson Brite or SC Johnson Future following manufacturer's instructions. Brite is a one step water based cleaner that cleans without rinsing and also leaves a shine. For more shine and additional protection, use Future. Clean with a neutral cleaner; then apply Future according to instructions. Do not use Brite and Future products in combination. After 6-8 applications or annually, buildup from the Future product can be removed using 1 cup ammonia and 1/4 cup neutral cleaner in 1/2 gallon cool water. Follow all label instructions. Comparable products to these can be used such as Formula 409 products. Scuffs can be removed using a nylon scuffing pad, a doodlebug, or a tennis ball. Goo Gone used moderately on a cloth works very well on heel marks.

Floor protectors in nylon or felt should be used on chairs and tables. Use furniture cups under heavy items or appliances to prevent indentation. Care should be taken when heavy objects are moved across the floor.

Tar and asphalt have high staining properties and yellowing will occur, especially in traffic areas. If tar or asphalt is tracked onto tiles or planks, it should be removed immediately with mineral spirits or denatured alcohol. The longer the stain is allowed to remain on floor, the greater the risk of a permanent stain. Water with high mineral and iron concentrates will also cause yellowing. This is found near sinks and laundry areas due to the potential of standing water. Grease and oils from cooking should be removed daily. Oil absorbs dirt and allows it to be ground into the tile or plank. Carpet or mats with rubber backs should not be placed on pure vinyl floor because of the chemical reaction that takes place causing it to yellow. Dye transfer from rugs or carpet can also be a problem. Ground in dirt will cause yellowing; therefore, the floor should be damp mopped regularly to prevent this.

Please refer to our website at www.centiva.com for additional information. Our knowledgeable customer service staff will also be happy to assist you at the number below.