

| 2020 edition



TOLI Vinyl Composition Tile

General

Maintenance Guide

TOLI Corporation

Preface

Vinyl composition floor tiles generally requires resin wax maintenance to maintain beautiful appearance.

The application of resin wax forms a coating film of resin wax on the surface of the flooring material, which prevents the surface of the floorings from staining directly and makes it easier to remove any stains even if adhered.

The following explains how to properly maintain vinyl composition tiles.

This maintenance guide applies to; Matico V, Cordella, Fasol Plus, Slate Square, Viale, Strain, Granoble, Refripe, Mokurin-Masame, Mokurin, Linotesta, Clairo

*For the maintenance of Piesta, see the separate Maintenance Guide of Piesta.

1. Detergents, waxes, and wax removers

TOLI's recommended detergents, \

<Table 1> TOLI Cleaner, (Antibacterial) wax, remover

Detergent			Recommended Wax	Wax Remover
Low Gloss Finish	Initial Maintenance	U-Cleaner x 1/50-1/100 diluted	T-Wax (antibacterial) 1 or 2 coats' application	-
	Surface Cleaning	U-Cleaner x 1/50-1/100 diluted	T-Wax (antibacterial) 1 or 2 coats' application	-
	Peeling-off operation	-	T-Wax (antibacterial) 1 or 2 coats' application	U-Remover x 1/5 diluted
High GFloss Finish	Initial Maintenance	FB3-Cleaner x 1/20-1/30 diluted	New FB Wax 3 coats' application	-
	Surface Cleaning	FB3-Cleaner x 1/20-1/30 diluted	New FB Wax 1-2 coats' application additional 1 coat for heavy traffic area	-
	Peeling-off operation	-	New FB Wax 3 coats' application	U-Remover x 1/25 diluted
Highly Durable Gloss Finish	Initial Maintenance	U-Cleaner x 1/50-1/100 diluted	U-Wax 3 coats' application	-
	Surface Cleaning	U-Cleaner x 1/50-1/100 diluted	U-Wax 1-2 coats' application additional 1 coat for heavy traffic area	-
	Peeling-off operation	-	U-Wax 3 coats' application	U-Remover x 1/5 diluted

2. Maintenance Procedure

Maintenance is generally performed based on the fixed cycle (see attached "Maintenance Cycle").

Normally, vinyl composition floor tiles have less adhesion of plasticizers than vinyl sheets, so the period for the surface layer to settle and get ready for waxing is relatively short period of time.

NOTE :After Installation of the tile is completed, curing is required until adhesive solidifies.

Maintenance during curing period or without sufficient curing, may eventually cause problems such as peeling off or peaking at joints of tiles. Take a week or more for sufficient curing.

2-1. Initial Maintenance

On the initial maintenance after installation, stains or a compounding agent (plasticizer etc.) may be found thinly on the tile surface. Then, wash thoroughly to remove these.

This allows the new coating of the resin wax to adhere well to the tile surface.

Surface Cleaning

Equipment	broom, vacuum cleaner, mop, bucket, squeegee, polisher with blue pad, wet vacuum cleaner, blower
Maintenance liquid	Cleaning liquid: U Cleaner, FB-3 Cleaner

Work procedure

- 1)Remove dust from the floor using a broom, vacuum cleaner, etc.
- 2)Make the detergent solution shown in <Table 1> at the specified dilution ratio according to the floor area to be cleaned.
- 3)Apply the detergent solution to the floor thoroughly with a dedicated mop, and allow to stand for 3 to 5 minutes.

Caution: Please note that wet floors are slippery.

- 4)Clean thoroughly with a brush or a polisher with a blue pad.

5) Remove dirty water immediately with squeegee or wet vacuum cleaner.

Caution: Leaving the dirty water for a long time may build up dirt again after drying, and cause the flooring material to peel off.

6) Wipe off any waste water left on the floor with a clean mop during the floor is wet.

Caution: Insufficient water wiping may cause uneven wax coating or poor fixing of the wax later on.

7) Allow the floor to dry thoroughly.

Application of resin wax

Equipment	mops, buckets, blowers
Maintenance liquid	Resin wax: T-Wax (antibacterial / acrylic resin type), U-Wax(Urethane resin type) or New FB-Wax(Acrylic urethane resin type)

Work procedure

1) Prepare the cleanly-washed and squeezed mop. Then take required amount of resin wax in a clean bucket.

Soak the clean mop in the resin wax, and squeeze the mop hardy so that the wax does not drip down.

The amount of wax to be applied should be as a guideline below.

Wax	Quantity for 1 coat	Applicable Quantity
New FB-Wax	10ml/m ²	approx. 600m ² /18L (Large can) 66m ² /2L (bottle) for 3 coats' application
U-Wax	13ml/m ²	approx. 450m ² /18L (Large can) 50m ² /2L (bottle) for 3 coats' application
T-Wax (antibacterial)	35ml/m ²	125 to 165m ² /5L (can) (for 1 coat)

* For durability and anti-soiling property U-Wax is recommended, while T-Wax(antibacterial) is recommended for matte finish.

2) Apply the wax uniformly without unevenness.

Re-application should be done after earlier wax coat dries thoroughly.

Caution: T-Wax (antibacterial) contains matte-finishing ingredients. Stir thoroughly before use.

3) Dry the first wax coat thoroughly and then apply a second coat if necessary.

If the undried initial coating is overcoated with the secondary wax, the initial coat may re-emulsify and decrease the strength of the film. Make sure that the initial coating is sufficiently dry before overcoating.

Whenever the mop gets dirty during application work, be sure to wash it clean.

If you continue to use dirty mop, it will spread the stain.

Caution: After T-Wax (antibacterial) is fully dry, wipe the floor area with a clean and damp mop.

Otherwise, matte-finishing ingredients may remain on the floor surface to appear as white powder by later walking abrasion. In this case, repeat damp mopping.

4) After wax application, allow it to dry thoroughly with the help of ventilation etc.

Though intensive and direct air blow to the waxed floor is not recommended.

Caution: Cure the coated floor and refrain from walking on until it becomes fully dry.

Walking on wax-wet floor may cause slip accident and un-erasable footprints. Also, if you carry in furniture on a wax-wet floor, the wax may act as adhesive to make the furniture glued down to the floor.

5) Wash the buckets and mops thoroughly with water and store them in a clean condition.

2-2. Daily Maintenance (Every Day)

The great enemy for tiles and resin-wax coats is the damage and abrasion caused by soil and sand. To minimize such risks, please use dust control mats of appropriate size at the doorways.

Sweeping / Wiping

Equipment	Sweeper, Mop, Vacuum cleaner
Mat	Dust Control Mat (doormats)

Work procedure

1) Remove dust and dirt daily with a broom, vacuum cleaner, or a tightly wrung damp mop.

Caution :Some chemical mops may yellow flooring or wax coat. Please check with the mop manufacturer before use.

2) Periodically remove the accumulated dust and soil from the doormats.

If dirty doormats are used with dust or soil accumulation, such dirt may eventually be brought indoors, causing damage and staining of the floor indoors.

2-3. Periodic Maintenance (weekly to monthly)

When un-removable dirt or the damage on the coating becomes outstanding on the whole area, it's required to use detergent to clean the entire floor surface. After cleaning, apply 1-2 coats of resin wax.

For cleaning and application of wax, refer to 'Surface cleaning' and 'Application of resin wax' in the paragraph of 2-1. Initial Maintenance.

Surface Cleaning (Once / 4weeks)

If the floor begins to get dirty in a short period of time, it's necessary to perform the Surface cleaning accordingly, with the more frequency as required .

Basically the method is the same as Surface Cleaning of 2-1 Initial Maintenance.

Work procedure

1) Basically, it is the same as surface cleaning performed in "2-1. Initial Maintenance".

2) Apply 1 or 2 coats of resin wax, depending on the degree of wear of wax coat.

Spray & Polish Maintenance

This maintenance is performed when the floor becomes partly dirty before Surface Cleaning of whole floor.

Equipment	High-speed buffing machine, buff attachment, spray bottle
Maintenance liquid	Spray; New FB-Wax(1/3 diluted) or New FB-Wax(1/3 diluted)

* This spray & Polish Maintenance cannot be applied on T-Wax finished floor.

Work procedure

1) Remove dust from the floor using a damp mop etc.

2) Spray the maintenance liquid on the limited soiled area of approx. 1 m².

Spray & Buff liquids available at DIY shops are also applicable .

3) Operate the high-speed buffing machine with buff attachment on the sprayed area until the sprayed liquid dries up.

Buffed residue should be vacuumed, if any.

4) Clean the floor with a damp cloth and apply one coat of wax, if necessary for equal finish of whole floor.

Spray Cleaning

If dirt is trapped inside the wax layer and cannot be easily removed by Spray & Polish Maintenance, this Spray Cleaning is adopted.

As detergent is sprayed for cleaning the floor, such floor area needs water washing later on.

Equipment	Polishing machine with blue pad, spray bottle, mop
Maintenance liquid	Spray; FB-3 Cleaner(1/10 -30 diluted) or U-Cleaner(1/50-100 diluted)

* This Spray Cleaning cannot be adapted on T-Wax finished floor.

Work procedure

1) Remove dust from the floor using a damp mop etc.

2) Spray the maintenance liquid on the limited soiled area of approx. 1 m².

Spray & Buff liquids available at DIY shops are also applicable .

3) Operate the polishing machine with blue pad on the sprayed area until the sprayed liquid dries up.

4) Wipe off the detergent thoroughly with a damp cloth.

Please note that detergent residue would cause un-uniform and insufficient fix of wax coat.

5) Dry the floor sufficiently.

6) Apply 1-2 coats of resin wax, in accordance to 2-1 Initial Maintenance/ Application of resin wax.

2-4. Annual maintenance (Once / six months to one year)

If the stain is caught not only on the surface but also inside of wax layer and surface cleaning does not work well, or if the wax has become yellowish or powdery, it's necessary to peel off the entire wax layer and to re-apply the wax.

[Peeling-off operation]

Equipment	broom, vacuum cleaner, mop, bucket, squeegee, polisher with blue pad, wet vacuum cleaner, blower
Maintenance liquid	Wax remover: U Remover Resin wax: T-Wax (anti-bacterial / acrylic resin type)

Work procedure

- 1) Remove dust from the floor using a broom, vacuum cleaner, etc.
- 2) Make the wax remover solution according to the wax-coated area to be removed.
Refer to Table 1 for the dilution ratio.
- 3) Apply the wax remover liquid evenly to the floor surface with a dedicated mop and leave it for 5 to 10 mins.
Scrub off the wax coat and clean floor surface thoroughly with a brush or a polisher with a black or brown pad.
Caution: The remover liquid should not get splashed on furniture or penetrated under the furniture legs.
The wax ingredient eluted by the remover liquid may act as an adhesive to adhere the furniture to the floor.
In addition, if wax removal is incomplete, the floor will not be uniformly finished after new application of wax.
- 4) Dirty water should be removed immediately with squeegee or wet vacuum cleaner.
Caution: If you leave the dirty water for hours, floor surface will dry and the dirt will re-attach.
- 5) Remove the dirty water perfectly with clean mop before the water dries up.
Caution: If this mopping is not thoroughly done, new wax layer may be discolored or easily peeled off.
- 6) Dry up the flooring with ventilation and clean mopping.
Caution: The surface of flooring, after stripping off the wax coat, will be very sensitive to dirt.
Pay attention not to stain the floor while walking on.
- 7) Reapply the wax according to above 2-1. Initial Maintenance method.

Should you have any questions, please contact TOLI sales rep.