

“CRASH” CLEANING AT THE END OF THE WORK.

While the work is being carried out, the flooring becomes dirty due to its anti-slip properties. It is therefore essential to perform a “crash cleaning” at the end of the work.

1 During installation, we should remove all traces of adhesive material and grouting. It is imperative to clean them "right then" with a damp sponge and not allow them to dry. The rough texture of the anti-slip finish will make it notably more difficult to remove once dry.

2 We should sweep the entire surface and collect all the construction debris to prevent formation of "smears" on future cleanup actions. We should check that the joints have hardened completely.

3 We should ensure there are no traces of dry grout or fixing material. In some cases, this cannot be seen as the grouting colour is very similar to that of the ceramic tiles. If we find that there are still remnants of work materials, and the joints have hardened completely, we should follow these guidelines:

- Prepare a dilution in water of an acidic detergent, as **DETERDEK** by FILA. We should start with a very low concentration. We should apply the dilution over a small area, using a hard bristle brush. Whilst wet and without waiting for it to dry, we should rinse with plenty of water to remove all traces.

- For remnants made from epoxy compounds: we should apply a stripper such as **CR10** from the FILA brand. We should proceed to carry out a mechanical removal of the dirt after at least one hour has passed. Finally we rinse with plenty of clean water.

- It is important to be careful not to attack the joint, as in this case the material from the joint would further dirty the surface of the tiles.

MAINTENANCE AND DAILY CLEANING**1 Daily cleaning**

Simply use clean water and a neutral detergent, like **FILA CLEANER**. When there is a heavy organic built-up dirt or grease, an alkaline grease-removing detergent such as **FILA PS-87** should be used. Avoid the use of detergents that leave a surface layer of wax or grease, since that would enhance the adherence of dirt. They could also adversely affect the anti-slip resistance of the floor.

2 Stubborn spots and conflictive areas.

The flooring can also be cleaned mechanically, with a cleaning machine fitted with rotating brushes made of plastic bristles (since metal ones might damage the flooring), or by hand with a brush and warm water.

A pressure washer can be used to clean away tougher dirt and remains..

3 Always with clean water.

For best results, we recommend changing the cleaning water approximately every 15 m² of floor. If we make more use of the water, the dirt in suspension will be deposited on the tiles to be cleaned.

4 Water alkalinity.

In geographical areas where the water is hard, we recommend installing a water softener. If we do not have one and to prevent lime deposits, collect up the water immediately after cleaning.