March 2013

Moduleo® Installation Instructions

moduleo
Design Floors

Moduleo® Installation Instructions

General conditions

The installation of Moduleo® is straight forward and follows the same guidelines that apply to all quality resilient tile floors. Good preparation is essential for a trouble-free installation. Moduleo® can be laid on concrete, timber, stone and many other subfloors, which have been suitably prepared.

Site conditions must comply with the relevant national regulations. Moduleo® is not suitable for external installation or unheated locations but it can be used with under-floor heating providing it is switched off for 24 hours before and after laying (the maximum permitted surface temperature is 28°C/81°F).

Tiles and sub-floor must be allowed to stabilise to a consistent temperature between 18°C and 27°C (64°F and 81°F) for a period of 24 hours before and after installation.

Tiles must be stored flat.

Following installation, Moduleo® should be protected from heavy traffic for 24 hours and must not be washed for 24 hours. Always follow other manufacturers' recommendations when using their proprietary materials for sub-floor preparation.

Installation Overview

- When installing tiles, the centre line must be determined and checked to ensure good size cuts will be fitted at the perimeter. Figure 1
- The positioning of the centre line will determine a start point from which to start the installation. Figure 2
- Once the start point has been established, depending on the size of the area and type of adhesive to be used, it may be necessary to section off the area so that the adhesive can be applied to areas that can be laid within the open time. When sectioning off for adhesive application, parallel lines should be marked
- Establish the central starting point as described previously, minimising small cuts on perimeter tiles. Lay the first pyramid of tiles from the centre lines, using the sequence shown. Ensure a close bond is maintained at all times. Repeat this sequence on the opposite side of the centre line. Continue working in larger and larger pyramids until only the perimeter tiles require fitting.
- Construction of a pyramid should always start at the centre of the baseline, working in the same sequence as shown. Figure 3
- To avoid run out of the bond, cutting of perimeter tiles should start at the centre of the wall and work out towards corners. Figure 4
- Once a wall edge has been fitted and loose laid, turn all the tiles inward so as not to lose their position. Spread the adhesive right up to the edges. When the adhesive is ready, lay the perimeter tiles. Wipe up excess adhesive as work progresses.
- Roll well with a 45kg articulated roller. Use a small hand roller in areas that are inaccessible. Repeat the process for all four walls. Finally, the whole floor should be given a second rolling, approximately one to four hours later

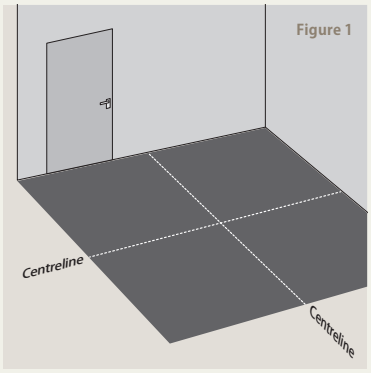


Figure 1

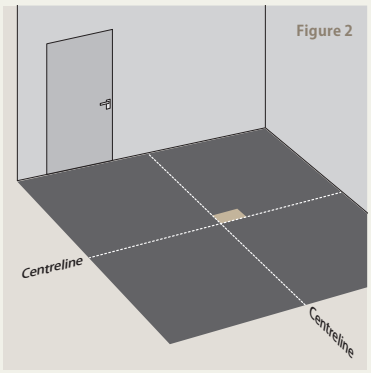


Figure 2

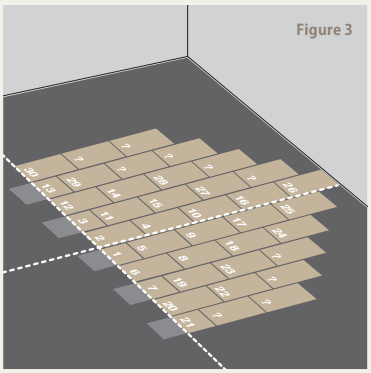


Figure 3

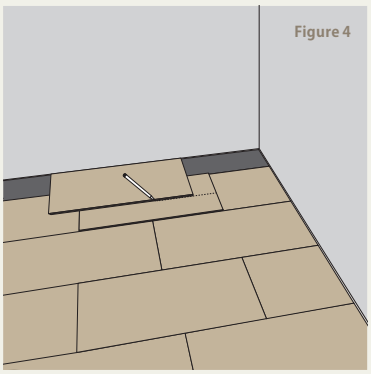


Figure 4

Subfloor Overview

Careful sub-floor preparation is vital for an excellent floor appearance and good tile adhesion. The sub-floor must be hard, smooth, clean, dry, free from defects and fit for purpose. A suitable levelling compound should be used to ensure that no irregularities show through to the surface of the finished floor.

In all cases, the sub-floor must be sufficiently dry and the relative humidity (RH) checked to ensure it is not greater than 75% RH by using a suitable moisture test method.

Direct-to-earth concrete and stone sub-floors must have an effective damp proof membrane (DPM). Follow manufacturer's detailed instructions for the installation of a surface DPM and the use of levelling compound.

New Concrete

Must be allowed sufficient time to dry thoroughly as it will contain a high percentage of residual moisture. Apply levelling compound.

Old Concrete

Must be cleaned of all paint, grease, wax and any other foreign matter. Apply levelling compound.

Old Resilient Floors

Existing tiles should be lifted and adhesive residues removed by scraping. No solvents should be used to remove old adhesive. Apply levelling compound.

NB. As a safety precaution when lifting vinyl asbestos tiles the appropriate safety measures should be adhered to.

Terrazzo/Stone

Repair worn or damaged areas. Degrease and apply levelling compound.

Timber

Must be overlaid with minimum 6mm (1/4") exterior or flooring grade plywood, which must be suitably secured. A suitable feathering or finishing compound should be used to ensure joints are not visible when the Moduleo® installation is complete.

Recommended Adhesives

Only the recommended Xtrafloor adhesives should be used – others will not give adequate performance and may fail.

Follow the instructions on the packaging. Spread adhesive evenly using a trowel with notch size A1 or A2 as stipulated with each adhesive. Do not use worn trowels.

Only spread sufficient adhesive that can be covered within the recommended open time.

Moduleo® tiles should be rolled with a 45kg (100lbs) roller as soon as possible after laying and before the adhesive sets – timing will depend on site conditions but is generally 1-2 hours after spreading the adhesive. Always clean away excess adhesive before it is allowed to dry. Dried adhesive can be removed by carefully scraping it off the tile.

Underfloor Heating

It is possible to install Moduleo® over floors incorporating underfloor heating, but these must be insulated to ensure surface temperature does not exceed 28°C (80°F). The underfloor heating must be switched off 48 hours before, during, and 48 hours following the installation, then gradually increase to working temperature. Xtrafloor High Temperature Adhesive must be used.

Electrical Underfloor heating

Consult under floor heating manufacturer and make sure the system is compatible with Moduleo® design flooring. Mesh/ Wire systems must be bedded into a base coat of reinforced fibre smoothing compound to cover the wires or mesh. Then a second coat of primer and reinforced fibre smoothing compound needs to be applied as a finish coat. This is applicable for both concrete and timber constructions sub floors. For underfloor heating pipes set into concrete, the surface must be primed before applying a compatible smoothing compound to a minimum of 3mm.

Special Note about Conservatories

In areas that may be subject to extremely excessive direct heat 50° C or above (e.g. fully glazed south facing conservatories) the floor must be installed with Xtrafloor High Temperature Adhesive. It is particularly necessary to keep the temperature in conservatories at a constant 18° -26° prior to, during, and for 24 hours after installation. It would also be advisable to shade windows to ensure that constant temperature conditions are maintained for 48 hours after installation.

xtra floor

Xtrafloor Pressure Sensitive Adhesive

A solvent free adhesive for bonding luxury vinyl floor coverings onto sound and suitably dry subfloors.

Xtrafloor High Temperature Adhesive

A solvent free, low emission fibre filled adhesive for bonding luxury vinyl floor coverings in conservatories and other areas subject to temperature variations. Suitable for sound and dry subfloors.

Subfloor Preparation

Introduction

Moduleo® can be installed on concrete, timber, stone and many other sub-floors which have been suitably prepared, and is also appropriate for use with under-floor heating. It must not, however, be installed either externally or into unheated locations.

These guidance notes are intended to give general information on the methods that can be used to prepare various sub-floor types.

However, the selection of suitable materials, including smoothing and levelling compounds and any ancillary products is dependent upon the end use of the completed flooring, and must be agreed by the supplier of the preparative materials and the flooring contractor. Any proprietary materials used for floor preparation must be used in accordance with the manufacturers' recommended instructions.

The finished appearance of a Moduleo® floor will be as good as the quality of the base over which it is installed. The base should be hard, smooth, clean and dry and free from defects. The surfaces should be even in order to achieve good fitting and adhesion. Any irregularities in the sub-floor will show through the finished floor.

The effective application of Moduleo® flooring is dependent upon suitable site conditions, which must comply with the requirements of the relevant national standards e.g. British Standard 8203.

Floor laying work should not begin until the installer has assessed and approved the sub-floor or conditions. Serious defects should always be reported immediately to the appropriate authority and corrected before installing the floor or covering.

Concrete Sub-floors

1.0 General Conditions

Concrete floors should be properly cured and thoroughly dry before installation can be started.

Moduleo® should not be applied to a concrete base unless the concrete is sufficiently dry, for example when assessed according to the requirements of BS 8203, it should show a hygrometer reading not greater than 75% relative humidity (RH). Information regarding the construction of the sub-floor should first be obtained, as many factors can affect the readings taken.

Concrete sub-floor must be thoroughly cleaned of all foreign matter, which is preferably carried out using a suitable mechanical method. Solvents must not be used to remove oils, greases etc as the contaminants may be absorbed into the concrete; at a later date they may migrate back to the surface, producing an adhesive failure.

Moduleo® must only be installed on a very smooth subfloor. If necessary, use a suitable underlayment to make the concrete sub-floor smooth and even to receive the tiles.

1.1 Moisture in Sub-floors

Moisture testing of both new and old concrete sub-floors is recommended before installation. The only acceptable method of test in the UK is that described in BS 8203, using a hygrometer of the hair, paper or synthetic fibre type, or an electronic relative humidity probe, such as the Protimeter Concrete-master.

These instruments measure the relative humidity (RH) of the trapped air immediately above the concrete surface.

The standard recommends this type of non-destructive surface measurement rather than the use of an invasive method.

In use the hygrometer should be fixed to the floor and sealed round the edges. Alternatively it can be covered with a transparent polythene sheet, which is taped around the edges to seal it.

Each hygrometer should always be calibrated before use; this may be carried out by placing the hygrometer over a saturated sodium chloride (salt) solution in a desiccator for 12 hours. The instrument should then be adjusted to 75%.

Several instruments should be placed in various locations, particularly on large floors, and they should be left until they reach equilibrium, which may take several days.

Indeed, on power-floated slabs it can take weeks before equilibrium is reached, as this type of substrate has a low porosity surface and slow movement of vapour within the slab. Full details of the method of test can be obtained from the BS 8203 booklet.

The sub-floor may be considered dry when the relative humidity falls to 75% or less.

1.2 Damp Proof Membranes

It is a requirement within the Building Regulations that a floor which is next to the ground be constructed in such a manner as to prevent any part of the floor being adversely affected by moisture vapour from the ground.

The specifier should ensure that the recommendations of these regulations are strictly adhered to, as experience has shown that there are no effective alternatives to a correctly laid damp-proof membrane (DPM).

Moduleo® must be installed on concrete sub-floors which are laid direct to earth only where an approved DPM has been incorporated. Whenever there is doubt as to an effective damp-proof membrane, a surface DPM should be applied.

1.3 New Concrete

Moduleo® must only be installed on a thoroughly dry concrete sub-floor. Drying time will depend on several conditions, including thickness of slab, location, type of concrete, temperature and humidity.

New concrete bases contain a high percentage of residual moisture. The time required for concrete to reach a sufficient dry state is estimated at approximately one day per millimetre thickness of concrete.

As a guide this applies to screeds up to 50mm thickness but for concrete of a greater thickness drying out times should be considerably increased.

New concrete sub-floors must have a level and smooth surface, which must be free of grooves, score marks, cracks and ripples. The surface must be vacuumed or brushed to remove all foreign matter.

If dusty conditions exist, a damp mop may be used to clean the concrete, which must then be left to dry thoroughly.

1.4 Old Concrete

Old concrete sub-floors must be thoroughly cleaned of all paint, grease, wax and other foreign matter. The floor must be hard, smooth and level. Use suitable underlayment to fill grooves, cracks, holes and depressions.

The floor must be thoroughly dry before proceeding with the installation of the flooring.

A concrete floor slab can be finished using a power float. Power floated concrete has a relatively non-absorbent, low porosity surface, which can affect moisture testing and some adhesives may also take longer to reach a tacky stage on this type of sub-floor; further, surface laitance may be produced by the power floating procedure.

For these reasons, it is recommended that an appropriate method of mechanical preparation e.g. shot blasting is used to prepare the surface, before carrying out moisture testing and subsequent finishing operations, such as application of damp proof membrane (if necessary) primer and levelling compound. As ever, when using preparative materials, the manufacturers' recommendations must be followed.

1.5 Anhydrite

Anhydrite (or calcium sulphate based) screeds are becoming more widely used in large commercial premises and it can be difficult to identify them as such – they can be mistaken for the more traditional cement based products. However, it is critical that flooring contractors know which type of screed they are working with, as there are some fundamental differences in the way in which they should be handled. For this reason, it is imperative that there is liaison between the various contractors before installation work commences.

Provided ambient conditions are acceptable, anhydrite screeds dry at a similar rate to their cement-based counterparts and once adequately dry can be levelled to make them suitable for receiving resilient flooring.

Recommendations for the preparation of the anhydrite surface and the choice of appropriate levelling compound should be obtained from the manufacturer of the levelling compound.

Fresh anhydrite screeds should be treated with caution.

Most importantly, the use of a surface damp-proof membrane to suppress residual construction moisture is not recommended – the screed should be allowed to dry out to an acceptable level. Agreement should be reached between all the parties involved in the screed installation as to an acceptable method for determining the amount of construction moisture, which must be at, or below, the requirements defined in British Standards BS 8203 and BS 8204 Part 7.

1.6 Mastic Asphalt

Mastic asphalt is normally applied between 15mm and 20mm thickness and sets to a dense hard mass which is impermeable to moisture and therefore forms an efficient damp-proof membrane.

Mastic asphalt is often applied over an existing concrete base which lacks a conventional DPM.

It is recommended that an asphalt screed be skimmed with at least 3mm of a suitable levelling compound. The asphalt will need to be cleaned and may require priming before applying the levelling compound. Note: mastic asphalt bases can contribute to static build-up in certain types of installation.

1.7 Others

Certain types of sub-floor may not be suitable for installing Moduleo®, or even accepting underlayment materials, unless specific preparative methods are used, for example certain types of lightweight concrete.

In these instances specialist advice must be obtained from the suppliers of underlayment materials.

1.8 Smoothing and Levelling Compounds

The purpose of smoothing and levelling compounds is to repair a damaged surface or to provide a smooth and level surface on an otherwise suitable sub-floor.

Only cementitious (Portland cement-based) underlayment materials should be used. The selection of the correct type of smoothing and levelling product is critical in determining the long-term durability and appearance of the flooring system.

Proper preparation of the surface of the concrete subfloor to receive the underlayment material is essential to the long-term performance of the flooring system.

Good adhesion of the underlayment to the sub-floor is critically important, and may require the use of a suitable priming material. The flooring contractor must decide whether the adhesion is satisfactory.

Expansion joints are incorporated into concrete floor slabs in order to permit movement without causing cracks in the concrete. These joints must not be filled with underlayment products or other materials, and floor coverings must not be laid over them.

Smoothing and levelling compounds should be protected from other trades against contamination and damage, and must be as dry as possible prior to installation of Moduleo® floors (See BS 8203).

Cement screeds incorporating resin additives dry out quicker, give improved surface hardness and can be used when shorter drying times are required.

Repair and Finishing Compounds

These compounds have been specially formulated to dry rapidly and provide a high bond to concrete, plywood, cement/sand screeds, existing sub-floor smoothing compounds and even existing ceramic tiles, without the use of primers.

The sand and cement screed, plywood and ceramic tiled sub-floors must be dry, sound and clean, free of dust, grease and other barriers that might impair adhesion to the compound.

In certain applications, they may be used to blind out existing adhesive residues that are hard, thin, sound and well-bonded. The residues must not be affected by either the initial wetting from the applied mortar or the adhesive used to install the new floor covering.

Wooden Sub-floors

2.1 General Conditions

Existing suspended floors need to be brought to an even, smooth and sound condition by the application of an overlay of a suitable plywood to obtain a successful result.

The smoother the sub-floor, the better the finished floor will look and perform.

Wood sub-floors that exhibit excessive deflection, or are "springy" or "give" when walked on, are not suitable for installing Moduleo® unless suitable remedial work is carried out.

In ground floors, an effective damp-proof membrane should be incorporated in the construction, and a vapour check sheet must be provided immediately below the floor decking material.

Suspended floors should have adequately ventilated air spaces between the underside of the joists and the ground to prevent dry rot.

Responsibility for the performance and/or warranty of any type of underlayment board is with the manufacturer of the board and the installer.

2.2 Joisted Floors

The application of Moduleo® flooring over new suspended timber or metal joisted floors should be made onto specially manufactured flooring grade plywood, laid and fixed in accordance with the manufacturers' recommendations.

The spacing of floor joists or supporting battens should be in accordance with the board manufacturer's recommendations in relation to board thickness and anticipated floor loadings.

2.3 Chipboard

Chipboard can be sensitive to movement caused by service conditions and as such it is not recommended that Moduleo® is installed directly onto chipboard. It should be overlaid with plywood.

2.4 Wood Block Floors

Existing wood block floors laid on a concrete base are unsatisfactory as an underlayment for resilient floors even when some form of overlayment such as plywood has been fitted.

Such floors should be lifted and the sub-base screeded and made level. It is essential that before screeding commences the floor is checked to ensure that a satisfactory DPM is present.

2.5 Plywood Overlays

Plywood should normally be 6mm exterior grade to WBP (weather and boil proof) or American Plywood Association (APA) standard. The thickness selected should be determined by the quality of the surface regularity of the existing boarding, the traffic intensity and applied floor loadings. In particularly heavily trafficked commercial areas, a thicker grade of plywood may be required.

Panels should be acclimatised to the job site long enough to stabilise to atmospheric conditions since dimensional changes occur with fluctuations in ambient humidity. This is accomplished by standing individual panels on edge for several days in the location where they will be installed.

Always check with the panel manufacturer for recommendations as to installation requirements and acceptable conditions prior to specifying or installing any panel.

Underlayment panels should be protected against physical damage or water prior to application. Prior to overlaying, loose floor boards should be firmly nailed down. If necessary the boards should be planed and levelled with a suitable levelling compound prior to covering with plywood. The base may require priming before applying the levelling compound. Nail heads and screws should be finished

flush and filled to give a smooth finish. Where spot stapling is used the contractor must ensure that the underlying floor boards are firmly fixed.

The plywood should be laid in sheet sizes not exceeding 2400 x 1200mm, and fixed using twisted shank or ring shank nails, serrated or divergent staples. Fixing should start at the centre of each sheet, nailing or stapling at 150mm intervals at intermediate centres and at 100mm centres along the perimeters with the fixing line 12mm from the edge. All nail heads should be finished flush with the surface.

Joint lines should be staggered, and every effort made to prevent coincidence of joints in the sheets and the timber base. We would recommend the use of a suitable smoothing compound to ensure the joints of the plywood are not visible when the installation is complete.

Other Types of Sub-floors

3.1 Terrazzo and Stone Products

Some existing flooring materials such as quarry tiles, ceramic or terrazzo may be suitable for the installation of Moduleo® if properly prepared. These bases may be sufficiently porous to allow moisture to pass through to the back of the tile, and must be checked for moisture and damp-proofed if necessary. Worn and damaged areas must be repaired, including any tiles that are insecure, which must be removed.

The surface must be thoroughly cleaned of all sealants and varnishes, as well as foreign matter such as oil, grease, wax, etc. It is recommended that a suitable mechanical method is used to prepare the surface, as this will also provide a satisfactory surface to accept underlayment materials.

A surface DPM should then be applied, if required, and finally the sub-floor should be smoothed using a suitable levelling compound. A primer may need to be applied to the DPM for the levelling compound to have sufficient adhesion.

3.2 Metal

(i) Direct

The metal surface should be cleaned/degreased and then prepared by grinding or scarifying to ensure that it is clean and free from any contamination, such as rust or metal oxide. It should then be mechanically abraded to give a surface key. Moduleo® can then be installed onto the prepared surface using an Epoxy adhesive.

NB: under no circumstances should a water-based adhesive be used for bonding directly to metal.

(ii) Indirect

The metal surface should be cleaned/degreased and then prepared by grinding or scarifying to ensure that it is clean and free from any contamination, such as rust or metal oxide. It should then be mechanically abraded to give a surface key.

A suitable primer should be applied to the metal surface prior to putting down a recommended levelling or smoothing compound, which must be a minimum thickness of 3mm.

Once the smoothing or levelling compound has dried, Xtrafloor Pressure Sensitive or Xtrafloor High Temperature Adhesive may be used.

3.3 Existing Resilient Floors

It is not recommended that Moduleo® products be applied over existing resilient floors. In such situations the old flooring should be removed and as much as possible of the old adhesive scraped away. Provided the remaining residues are well-bonded and not subject to softening from water, it may be possible to prime and then apply a suitable levelling compound, otherwise the residues will need to be removed using an appropriate mechanical method.

Under no circumstances should solvents be used.

NB: Some resilient tiles and adhesives can contain asbestos. In case of doubt, contact the relevant local authority for advice on their removal and disposal.

3.4 Under Floor Heating

All hot water pipes and electrical heating elements should be embedded in concrete in accordance with the appropriate Building Regulations.

If Moduleo® is laid on a screed which incorporates hot water pipes or under-floor heating; these should be insulated to ensure that the temperature at the adhesive interface does not exceed 27°C.

Under-floor heating should be switched off for 48 hours before, and should not be switched back on until 48 hours have elapsed after installation.

NB. It has become common practice to bed hot water pipes feeding central heating systems into the sand/cement screed overlaying concrete slabs. This can lead to flooring materials becoming discoloured and distorted over a period of time. No responsibility will be accepted for materials affected under such circumstances.

Maintenance hints and safety information

Poor maintenance can lead to a slippery floor, which can cause accidents.
Please heed the precautions below to keep your floor as safe as possible.

Safety and Prevention of Accidents

(i) Wet floors can be slippery. Ensure suitable entrance matting is used to prevent the entry of water. Any water on the floor, even small drips from umbrellas etc., must be mopped up at once.
(ii) Spillages of water, grease, food, chemicals and other foreign materials may also cause the floor to become slippery. Wipe up spills immediately with an absorbent cloth and then wash thoroughly with Xtrafloor Spot Cleaner or Cleaner Maintainer, properly diluted, until completely clean. Rinse and allow to dry thoroughly.
(iii) Many furniture polishes and glass cleaners contain chemicals and silicones which, in contact with the floor, may cause slipperiness. Even small amounts of overspray can create a hazard.
(iv) When washing, exclude traffic from all treated areas until completely dry. Even damp floors can be slippery.
(v) Be careful with the use of airborne insecticide, disinfectant and perfume sprays. Some contain oils or solvents which may settle on the floor in sufficient quantity to cause slipperiness.

Maintenance and Protection

(i) Vacuum or brush the floor regularly to remove dust and grit.
(ii) Suitable entrance barrier matting or walk off mats when properly serviced can effectively remove many abrasive and foreign materials from foot traffic and cut down on tracked-in water. These will reduce the maintenance requirement in entry areas and extend the life of the floor. Moduleo® recommends a minimum of two full strides of entrance matting.
(iii) Avoid rubber or latex backed mats as these may leave stains.
(iv) Some airborne insecticides may also harm the surface of the tile.
(v) Protect against scratching from furniture feet by using wide free-moving castors, glides, rollers or felt pads. Use furniture cups under heavy items or appliances to prevent indentation.
(vi) Do not use small or narrow castors or those with crowned tread, as they can damage the floor.
(vii) Do not allow cigarettes, matches or other very hot items to contact the floor.

Selection of Maintenance Products

(i) Xtrafloor supplies a range of maintenance products that are recommended for cleaning Moduleo® Design Floors. Products containing soap or unsuitable detergents such as washing up liquid may leave hard-to-remove film or residue on the surface. These can detract from the appearance and may be slippery.
(ii) Do not use products at too high a concentration as this may leave a surface residue.
(iii) Xtrafloor maintenance products are carefully manufactured to produce the highest performance when used in accordance with the instructions on the containers.

Figure 1

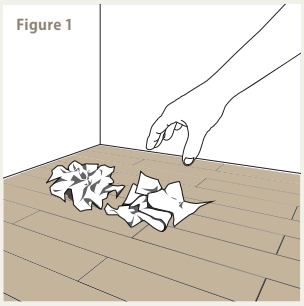
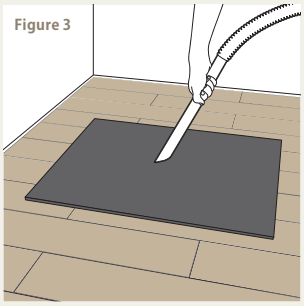


Figure 2

Figure 3



General floor maintenance

All floors should be swept and dust mopped daily, following which soiling and marking can be removed using the appropriate method described below. Before commencing work, put out signs to warn people that cleaning is in progress.

Daily sweeping and dust mopping

(i) Pick up litter and thoroughly sweep the floor area. Figure 1
(ii) Pick up debris with dustpan and brush or vacuum. Figure 2
(iii) Vacuum walk-off mats and crevices at entrance(s). Figure 3

Manual mopping -
Ideal for small or congested areas.

Manual mopping is used for soil removal in small or congested areas (including within large floors) and some mark removal. Spray cleaning may be required for heavier surface marking. (Note: In conditions of heavy soiling, perform a pre-wash by preparing a solution of Xtrafloor Cleaner Maintainer diluted in accordance with the label and pre-wash heavily soiled areas).

(i) Using a two-bucket mopping system, apply solution using well-wrung mop to remove soiling. Figure 4
(ii) Mop using overlapping strokes. Figure 5
(iii) Rinse the mop frequently and change the solution as necessary.
(iv) Allow entire floor area to dry thoroughly.
(v) Remove "Caution" signs. Ensure all equipment is cleaned thoroughly after use and stored safely.

Spray Cleaning - Ideal for small / medium size areas

Spray cleaning can be used for light soil removal in small/medium size areas and removal of most scuff marks from all floor sizes.
Pre-wash (see Manual mopping) if the floor is heavily soiled.

(i) Follow daily sweeping and dust mopping instructions.
(ii) Pour diluted Xtrafloor Cleaner Maintainer solution into a suitable spray container.
(iii) Apply a fine mist of liquid on to an area of approximately 2 square metres at a time. Use a rotary buffing machine (approx. 450 rpm) fitted with a red 3M nylon scrubbing pad (or equivalent). Figure 6
(iv) Work in parallel overlapping passes until the floor is clean and dry. Figure 7
(v) Remove "Caution" signs. Spray Clean/Spray Polish 2 sq.m at a time

Scrubber Drying -
Ideal for large areas

Scrubber dryers may be used for high productivity removal of soiling and some scuff mark removal. Spray cleaning may be required to remove heavier surface marking.

i) Follow daily sweeping and dust mopping instructions.
ii) Prepare solution of Xtrafloor Cleaner Maintainer as per label and pour into the dispensing tank. The scrubber dryer should be fitted with a red 3M nylon scrubbing pad (or equivalent).
iii) Scrub entire floor area.
iv) Remove "Caution" signs. Ensure all equipment is cleaned thoroughly after use and stored safely.

Tips – Dealing with spills

(i) Spills of water, grease, food, chemicals and other foreign matter may cause the floor to become slippery.
(ii) Wipe up spills immediately with an absorbent cloth and then wash thoroughly using Xtrafloor Spot Remover as directed on the label or properly diluted Xtrafloor Cleaner Maintainer until the spill area is completely clean.
(iii) Allow the floor to dry thoroughly.

Notes

(i) Moduleo® products should not be buffed with any pad more abrasive than a red 3M pad (or equivalent).
(ii) Entrance mats, when properly serviced, can effectively remove any abrasive and foreign materials from foot traffic and cut down on tracked in water. Moduleo® recommend a minimum of two full strides of entrance matting.

Figure 4

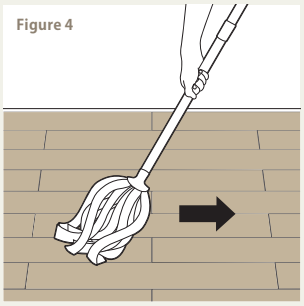


Figure 5

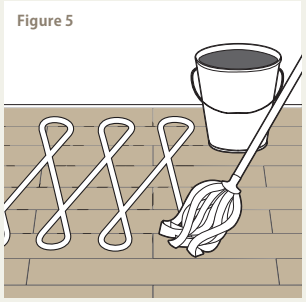


Figure 6

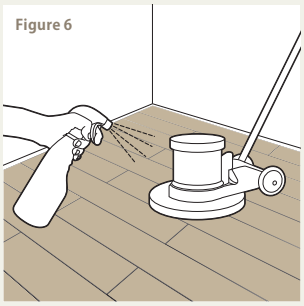
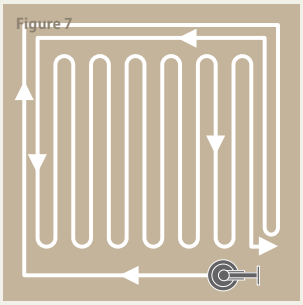


Figure 7



Residential floor maintenance

Appropriate maintenance procedures will help preserve the appearance and extend the life of your Moduleo® Design Floor. The frequency of maintenance will depend on the amount and type of traffic, degree of soiling and the floor colour and type.

Where possible, prevent dirt from reaching the floor. A suitable barrier matting system will help prevent soiling and abrasive material from entering a building and make maintenance easier.

Daily Sweeping and Dust Mopping

Thoroughly sweep floor area using non-treated dust mop or dustpan and brush. Maintain barrier matting by shaking externally or vacuuming.

Manual Mopping

Prepare solution of Xtrafloor Cleaner Maintainer diluted in accordance with instructions on the container.

(i) Apply a solution using a well wrung mop to remove soiling.
(ii) Mop using overlapping strokes.
(iii) Rinse the mop frequently and change the solution as necessary.
(iv) Dirty water will leave an unsightly residue on the surface.

Allow entire floor area to dry thoroughly. Ensure all equipment is cleaned thoroughly after use and stored safely. Any scuff marks that are not removed during routine cleaning may be gently rubbed with a non-abrasive or nylon pad of the type used on non-stick cookware.

Tips

Dealing with spillages

(i) Spills of water, grease, food, chemicals and other foreign matter may cause the floor to become slippery.
(ii) Wipe up all spills immediately with an absorbent cloth and then wash thoroughly with Xtrafloor Spot Remover until the spill area is completely clean.
(iii) Rinse and allow to dry thoroughly.

Xtrafloor maintenance products

As recommended by Moduleo®

Our range of cleaning products have been specially formulated for use with Moduleo® products and most vinyl, rubber and linoleum floors.

Xtrafloor Cleaner Maintainer

Our concentrated cleaner has a fresh aroma for routine cleaning. Suitable for use with all cleaning methods including manual, spray buffing and scrubber-drying.
Availability: 1Ltr / 2.5Ltr

Xtrafloor Spot Remover

A ready to use cleaner with a fresh aroma. Formulated for removal of spills and other deposits
Availability: 500ml

xtra floor

moduleo Design Floors

a division of ivc group

23 Royal Scot Road ▪ Pride Park ▪ Derby ▪ DE24 8AJ ▪ UK
Tel: 01332 851500 ▪ Fax: 01332 851501
salesuk@moduleo.com ▪ www.moduleo.co.uk