

CLEANING AND MAINTENANCE OF SYNTHETIC RESIN FLOOR SYSTEMS INDUSTRIAL

More than 55 years of experience

With more than 55 years of experience, Resiplast is currently an established market leader in the manufacture and development of synthetic resins for the construction industry. Thanks to its extensive know-how and innovative techniques, Resiplast has built a very strong reputation. Our systems are used worldwide.

THE RIGHT PRODUCTS, THE RIGHT APPROACH AND THE RIGHT PEOPLE

Our product range of synthetic resin systems are made of high quality epoxy, polyurethane and methyl methacrylate. We are of course also able to deliver the equipment required to apply these premium products. If you are looking for the right professionals to carry out your project, we will be more than happy to help.

RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT, THE FOUNDATION FOR OUR SUCCESS

Since it was founded in 1966, Resiplast has developed a large number of synthetic resin systems for diverse industrial applications. We are still innovating today. Our R&D department, for example, is continuously developing new products and we are constantly improving our existing systems.

PREMIUM QUALITY

At Resiplast, we only use high-quality raw materials. And of course we never lose sight of the overall costs, even when it comes to applying our products. This means that at Resiplast you will find a whole range of extremely efficient systems at affordable prices.

PROFESSIONAL ADVICE

Resiplast goes beyond simply supplying premium products. We are also able to supply technical support as and when required. Our technical department is available to assist our commercial team with large and/or complex projects. In other words, you can be certain of a professional and meticulous service.

CERTIFIED QUALITY

Our entire production process – from development to delivery – is strictly monitored in accordance with ISO 9001 standards. Fast delivery times are essential too. Our production unit in Wommelgem is able to process priority orders rapidly without delaying planned deliveries.



GENERAL CLEANING ADVICE FOR SYNTHETIC RESIN FLOOR SYSTEMS

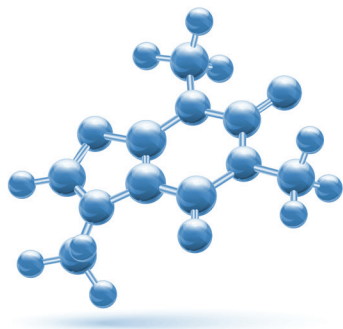
This cleaning advice applies to synthetic floor finishes in general and specifically for spaces with synthetic resin floor systems such as in parking garages, on bridges, industrial heavily charged roofs, gallery's, etc. The purpose of this cleaning program is to enable you in most cases to keep your synthetic resin floor clean and to extend its life span.

If, after the installation of a synthetic resin floor, a proper maintenance program is set up, in which the frequency of the cleaning is adjusted to the use of the floor, the floor will not only look representative, but it will also maintain its functionality.

We offer you this non-committal advice to help you set up your own maintenance program for your floor. Resiplast cannot determine the frequency of the necessary daily, weekly, monthly and periodic cycles in this general information leaflet since all this depends on the frequency and degree of pollution, intensity of the walkability, traffic and so on. Also because this is always different for every situation or location. We do give non-binding tips and information about the choices you have to make in using the right methods and the right cleaning products.

In this leaflet you will find the following:

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1. THE FIRST CLEANING OF A NEW FLOOR

Wait at least 7 days after the installation of the synthetic resin floor to carry out the first cleaning. Thus, the synthetic resin floor will have achieved its full mechanical and chemical resistance.

Note that even water is and remains a “chemical” product. So, it is absolutely advisable not to clean the surface during the first 7 days neither mechanically, nor with pure water nor with detergents.

2. LOOSE POLLUTION

Proper cleaning always starts with the removal of the loose dirt! This by using an industrial vacuum cleaner, brush or brush machine.

It is important to know that dry dirt should always be removed dry. If the floor is cleaned wet after the loose dirt has been removed, you will obtain a much cleaner result than when the loose dirt is also cleaned wet. What we often see is that the wet cleaning takes place without first removing the loose dirt from the floor. In this case the loose dirt is swept from one side to the other and remains on the floor in the end.

Therefore, the proper removal of the loose dirt does not only serve the optical effect but also helps to maintain the floor.



3. DETERMINING THE KIND OF POLLUTION

Before cleaning a floor, you need to know what type of dirt is on the floor. Pollution can be divided into a number of species. If specific sectors are left out of consideration, the average ratio of the dirt present will be as follows:

- Loose dirt (this will amount to about 80% of the pollution)
- Adhesive dirt (about 15%)
- Strongly adhesive dirt (about 5%)

Make an estimate of the type of dirt that is attached to the floor. You can always divide it into two categories:

Inorganic dirt:

Meaning all substances that do not originate from animal or vegetable origin. Some examples are stones, sand, metals and metal oxides.

The most common inorganic contaminations are lime and rust.

Organic dirt:

Meaning we are dealing with substances of vegetable or animal origin. Some examples are fats, starch, sugar, proteins, urine, etc.

To remove attached dirt, water or a solvent must always be used, whether or not combined with a cleaning agent and the correct cleaning material.



4. SELECTING THE RIGHT TYPE OF CLEANING PRODUCT

This inventory as described above, is necessary to determine with cleaning agent to use. If there are several stains or types of contamination on the same floor, the inventory has to be carried out per type of stain. The extent to which the dirt is adhered to the floor will determine the strength of the cleaning agent.

For organic dirt an alkaline cleaner will have to be used, whereas for inorganic dirt an acid cleaner has to be used.

For inorganic contamination: Use an acid cleaner (pH value below 7)

For organic contamination: Use an alkaline cleaner (pH value higher than 7)





Also note the following remarks:

- Too strong acidic or alkaline cleaners may affect the floor coating, other materials and any cleaning machines that may be used.
- The detergent should not be soap-based or contain polymers. Use an alkaline cleaner based on non-soap containing tenzydes. In other words, use a cleaner that does not leave soap residues on the floor. These soap residues will seal the uncleaned dirt on the floor by forming a film layer. (Also called residue). This film layer also has the property of retaining new dirt and will become visible in the form of a veil of dirt over the floor.
- In principle, you can use all daily cleaning products on your floor. You will only remove the surface contamination and will not obtain any deep cleaning. Moreover, most of these products contain soap, so you will seal the floor with a soap film, resulting in a floor that gets dirty faster and, combined with water, also less anti-slip! We recommend the use of cleaning products that leave no residue on the floor.
- Use a low-foaming detergent.
- When mixing the detergent, use a measuring cup to mix the product in the prescribed ratio as described by the manufacturer of the cleaning products. Consult the supplier or manufacturer of the cleaning products during the preparation of your maintenance program. Perform a test to check whether the chosen cleaning agents are complementary to the synthetic resin floor.
- PMMA (polymethyl methacrylate) based synthetic resin floors are not resistant to solvents.
- Most detergents are concentrates and diluted with water before using them. Should you get the advice to apply the cleaning agent directly on to the surface in its pure form, we advise you to first take a test to determine if there are no colour deviations in the surface to be cleaned.

5. MAKING A CHOICE ON HOW TO CLEAN THE FLOOR WET

Manually - Small surfaces or contamination to be treated locally

First scrubbing, then mopping:

This is labour-intensive, but it allows you to put pressure on the scrubbing pad or brush.

- Remove the loose dirt as described above.
- Mix the detergent in the prescribed ratio with water and spread the product over the floor to be cleaned and let it soak on the dirt for 10 to 15 minutes.
- Scrub the floor manually with a medium soft scrubbing pad or brush.
- If the stubborn dirt is very local, only that zone can be treated by possibly using a small scouring brush or scouring pad. Please beware that there are no color nuances between the scrubbed clean and the unscrubbed, still dirty part of the floor. Should there be a difference in nuance, the entire floor should be treated.
- After scrubbing the floor, the soapy water should be removed using a squeegee or water vacuum cleaner.
- Rinse the floor again with plenty of clean water and then remove the water again with a squeegee or with a water vacuum cleaner.



Mechanically - Medium surfaces

Single-disc-machine:

When using a single-disc-machine, you can influence the pressure on the pad or brush. This makes it easier to remove heavily adhered dirt.

Use medium soft pads for the more smoothly finished floors and a disc with brushes to scrub the anti-slip finished floors. Make sure the machine is set to low speed for scrubbing and not to high speed for polishing. Never scrub with a dry pad on a dry synthetic resin floor. This can damage your floor or fix the dirt into the floor.

Remove the loose dirt as described above.

- Mix the detergent in the prescribed ratio with water and spread the product over the floor to be cleaned and let it soak on the dirt for 10 to 15 minutes.
- Scrub the floor manually with a medium soft scrubbing pad or with a medium soft scrubbing brush. Scrub the floor accurately and also manually scrub the inaccessible areas (e.g. the corners) of the room to be treated.
- Suck off dirty water with a water vacuum cleaner.
- Repeat the scrubbing and the vacuuming with clean water. Assess the result and repeat the treatment if necessary.

Mechanically - Large surfaces

Scrubber vacuum cleaner:

When using a scrubber vacuum cleaner, the pressure on the brushes / pads cannot be affected. The advantage of this machine is that the dirty water can be immediately sucked up again. If you choose to scrub with a scrubber machine, you should in any case treat all areas of the floor where the machine does not come (e.g. in the corners) manually.

A scrubber machine can be used for daily as well as for periodic cleaning.

Preparation:

- Remove the loose dirt as described above.
- Prepare the cleaning agent in the prescribed ratio outside the machine and fill the liquid tank with it.
- Determine the work route in advance.

When using a small scrubber machine:

- For the daily cleaning you can have the machine scrubbing and vacuuming at the same time.
- For a periodic cleaning, first scrub the floor without vacuuming.
- Allow the product to work for 10 to 15 minutes.
- Now scrub the floor again, but let the machine suck up the water immediately.
- Assess the result and locally repeat the treatment if necessary.

When using a large scrubber machine:

Have the machine scrubbing and vacuuming at the same time. Assess the result and locally repeat the treatment if necessary.

When using a street sweeper:

Have the machine scrubbing and vacuuming at the same time. Assess the result and locally repeat the treatment if necessary.



6. EXTRA INFORMATION ON THE POLYAC® SYSTEMS



Cleaning products

The Resiplast POLYAC® Systems are insensitive to high pH concentrations. Alkaline cleaning products can thus be used to clean our installed systems. Both sodium and potassium-based products are an option. Sufactants and hypochlorite additives are also harmless.

Should an acid cleaner be applicable, only phosphoric acid-based agents can be used. Lime stains can be removed with diluted hydrochloric acid or an acetic acid solution (both max 10% solution) and should be neutralized immediately after treatment, rinsed and removed to prevent "over-concentration" by evaporation.

Ammonia and ammonium chloride concentrations up to max. 1% can also be used. Higher concentrations will cause yellowing of the systems.



Cleaning

For smaller surfaces it is best to brush and/or vacuum and then just sand with a brush, rinse, subtract and mop. Even high-pressure water jetting or steam cleaning is possible up to max. 50 bar and max. 50°C



Disinfection

Disinfection can be done with products based on hypochlorite, formaldehyde or hydrogen peroxide. However, pay attention to the latter, if the surface comes into contact with high concentrations of hydrogen peroxide for a few hours, a discolouration will occur.

Nitric acid will discolour the floor.



Alcohols and solvents

PMMA and PUMA systems are sensitive to alcohols and solvents We therefore strongly advise against their use as a cleaning agent.

Aromatic and halogenated hydrocarbons may not be used at all.



Wear and damage

Wear and/or damage to the top layer, the using layer and the waterproof layer can be restored indefinitely through the unlimited "re-coating time" of our POLYAC® systems.

Remove any damaged and loose parts and restore them by re-installing the original structure.

If the primer layer shows damage, it must be re-applied to the surface according to the description in the respective technical data sheet.

7. ADDITIONAL TIPS AND INFORMATION

- Depending on the degree of soiling, the product must be given the time to loosen the dirt from the floor. This can take up to 15 minutes in case of heavy pollution. In the case of very light pollution, the product can be absorbed almost immediately.
- Always consult your supplier and manufacturer of both the cleaning products and the cleaning machines when drawing up your maintenance program.
- If it is necessary to polish a non-anti-slip synthetic resin floor after cleaning, this is possible. Please contact your supplier or manufacturer of the cleaning products and machines.
- When using brushes or brush- and sweeper machines, the brush fibres should be synthetic.
- Never use pads on anti-slip synthetic resin floors.

8. CHEMICAL RESISTANCE TABLE

On the Resiplast website www.resiplast.be you will always find the most up to date version of the chemical resistance table of our synthetic resin systems. Consult this when drawing up your maintenance schedule.

Should you still have any questions about chemical resistance of your systems, do not hesitate to contact us.

9. SAFETY

- Never mix cleaning agents with chlorine or chlorinated products. Its combination can create dangerous fumes and is therefore dangerous for yourself and your environment.
- Always wear the locally prescribed personal protective equipment.
- Carefully read the technical and safety sheets of the products and machines to be used.
- Also read the technical sheets of the Resiplast products and add them to your maintenance file.

YOUR GUARANTEE

Our entire production process – from development to delivery – is strictly monitored in accordance with ISO 9001 standards. Fast delivery times are essential too. Our production unit in Wommelgem is able to process priority orders rapidly without delaying planned deliveries.

RESIPLAST NV is a subsidiary of Koramic Construction Chemicals.

All information in this catalogue is provided in good faith, but without any guarantees. The application, use and processing of the products are beyond our control and are, as such, the sole responsibility of the user/processor. In the event that Resiplast N.V. is still held liable for damages, then the claim will still be limited to the value of the goods delivered. We always aim to deliver consistently high quality goods. This version replaces all previous versions. Release date: October 28, 2022



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