



Jotun Protects Property



MAINTENANCE RECOMMENDATION

Jotafloor Epoxy and Polyurethane systems demonstrate superior resistance to wear, abrasion, dirt penetration and chemical attack. The system can be generally maintained with a routine program similar to any good housekeeping procedures. Removal of dust, loose particles, grease and other contaminants will prevent Jotafloor systems from early deterioration.

Schedule

The frequency of maintenance required depends upon the service condition and the actual level of dirt and contamination the floor is exposed to. Dust, chemical and Oil spillages can result in stains and this can dull a floor finish. The more severe the exposure, dictates how often the floor will need cleaning. Based upon this two schedules can be classified, one as Regular Maintenance and the other Critical maintenance.

Regular Maintenance

- **Daily Sweep and Mopping** - Depending upon the room size, sweep floors once or more times daily with a broom or soft-bristled mechanized sweeper. Dust and soil can act as abrasives under the weight of traffic hence regular sweeping can extend the life of the finish. Mopping should only be done with a clean polyester mop and clear water with appropriate detergents and/or degreasers added at recommended dosage.

- **Washing and Scrubbing** - Wash the floor with an appropriate cleaning solution using a mop and bucket, soft bristled deck brush or soft bristled mechanized scrubber. In highly soiled areas, allow the cleaner to penetrate the floor for at least five Minutes. The type and level of contamination determines the type of cleaning chemical needed. When evaluating the cleaning solution, test the efficiency of the mildest chemical cleaner before moving on to harsher products. A diluted solution of water and a pH Neutral (pH 7.0) or slightly alkaline non-residual detergent is suitable. After using any cleaning product, rinse the floor thoroughly with fresh, clean water. Immediately wet vacuum or use a squeegee to drain, depending upon the equipment and local regulations. Do not use caustic solution or solvents that can dull the floor finish.

- **Scratches and Gouges** - Depending upon your floor's finish, avoid sliding or scraping heavy machinery, pallets or sharp objects along the surface, as this may result in cuts or gouges. Repair any significant mechanical damages, such as large scratches, broken joint edges or impact indentations as soon as possible. Immediate repair is strongly recommended. This type of damage can allow liquids or moisture to seep under the coating resulting in spot detachment from the host concrete.

General repair procedure is as follows:

- Remove all contamination using a pH neutral detergent solution.
- Sand the damaged area using 80-100 grade sand paper, feathering edges smooth.
- Re-apply the original coating system following application instructions on the product

information sheet. (A color difference will be noticeable over the repaired patch but over time it will reduce considerably).

All Repair work should be carried out as per the Jotun method statement and under strict guidance of a Jotun representative.

Recoating



Recoating of the epoxy system should be carried out as per the guidelines provided by Jotun. All the rectification measures and the recoating procedures should be carried out as per strict guidelines mentioned in the Method statement.

Critical Maintenance

- **Grease and Oil deposits** : Greasy deposits are best attacked with Tn-sodium phosphate or a commonly available bio-degradable solvent.



- **Dairy Products:** Should be removed immediately as they may cause staining on some surfaces.

- **Tyre stains or Marks:** "Tyre stains", are permanent marks left on floor coatings. These marks are caused by chemicals called "plasticizers" that are used in the manufacturing of rubber wheels. After the wheels are in contact with the floor over a period of time, the plasticizers can seep into the floor coating, leaving dark spots on the surface. While these marks cannot be removed, they can be hidden by sanding and recoating the floor using a suitable Jotafloor system.



- **Rubber Marks:** These are generally deposits on the coated surface though they can become ingrained if not quickly removed. The appropriate preventive action is to equip vehicles with "white" tyres that limit the risk of such occurrence.

Scrubbing with a concentrated detergent solution can often eliminate rubber marks. Wet the affected spots with a 10-20% solution of neutral pH detergent and allow soaking for fifteen minutes. When soaking is complete scrub thoroughly using a stiff brush or mechanical scrubber and then rinse with plenty of clean

water. However, the best way to approach the problem of plasticizer marks is to prevent them from happening in the first place. This can be done by placing a barrier between the tyres and the floor.

- **Spills:** Any liquid or particular spill can pose a slip hazard and should be attended to immediately. Depending upon the concentration and length of exposure, harsh materials such as caustics, acids and solvents can potentially damage floor coatings. Spills of this kind should be cleaned up immediately.



Spill Clean-Up:

1. Use circular motion to wipe up spills. Try to avoid spreading.
2. Scrub the area with a diluted solution of water and a mild surfactant-type detergent cleaner.
3. Rinse well with fresh water until thoroughly clean. Then vacuum or use a squeegee to remove all water.
4. Dispose of chemical waste in accordance with local regulations.



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