

How to:

Apply Floor Finish

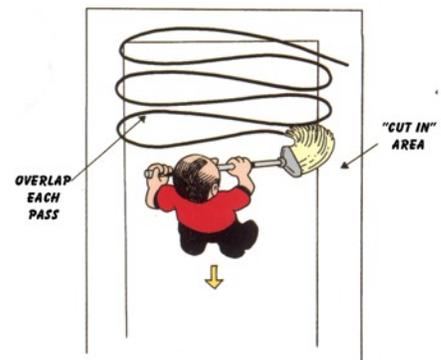
Why Use Floor Finish?

- To put a protective surface on floors.
- To enhance the beauty of floors.
- To increase the overall appearance level of the building because the first impression is the lasting impression.
- Without floor finish, the floor scuffs easily.

Procedure: Using a Great White Finish Mop.

1. Place approximate amount of finish necessary to do the job in the bucket lined with a plastic liner.
2. Immerse half of Great White finish mop in bucket of finish and tap in wringer (mop should not be dripping).
3. "Cut - In" along edges of a small area (10' x 20'). Fill in area with figure eight pattern.* (See diagram below.)
4. Continue to next small area. "Cut-In" and fill in work into the still damp finish of previous area to avoid lap marks.

***Note:** On the first coat keep 6" away from the walls. The second coat should be applied to the edge of the floor. This procedure eliminates lap marks. Unless applying the frame coat, you should never use the wringer while applying finish, mop should be pressed down in wringer (tapping). This will create less bubbles in the floor finish and if done properly the mop should drip finish at a very slow rate. Never apply sealer over floor finish. Sealer should only be applied to old floors, as most new floors don't need sealer. When fans are used to speed up dry time after applying floor finish the fan should never blow directly on the floor. Create air circulation by facing the fan at the ceiling, out a door or window.



Tip: Each coat of finish should be the thickness of a sheet of wax paper.

Identification of Common Floor Tiles

Resilient Tile: Vinyl Tile

Homogenous vinyl tile is most commonly used in decorative tile installations and is somewhat comparable to rubber tile. It is fairly non-porous, but does not have as much filler as rubber, if any at all. Calendered vinyl flooring is the counterpart of conventional inlaid linoleum, but the drying oils are replaced by vinyl resin and plasticizer. Vinyl floors are extremely solvent resistant and produced in both tile and sheet goods. Maintenance of vinyl floors should be with water emulsion coatings

Resilient Tile: Vinyl Composition Tile

There are two types of vinyl composition tile. The first, Vinyl Asbestos Tile (VAT) is comparable to asphalt tile, except that vinyl type resins are the binder instead of asphalt or other resins. As with asphalt tile flooring, asbestos, pigments and inert fillers (sand) are used. Vinyl resins are tough, chemically inert, thermoplastic, and resistant to almost all solvents except the highly solvent ketones. Since 1982 there have been no vinyl asbestos tiles manufactured. The asbestos was removed and replaced with more inert fillers. This floor tile is generally referred to as Vinyl Composition (VC) tile. It is more porous than VAT and therefore more difficult to build initial gloss. Because of the sand content, these floors are only available in tile form. The recommended maintenance of vinyl composition floors is with water emulsion coatings and water emulsion cleaners.

Resilient Tile: Linoleum Floors

Linoleum is a combination of linseed oil, wood flour, and/or ground cork, resins and pigment. All are mixed together, rolled out and compressed onto an asphalt saturated felt, burlap or other backing. Heat is applied during compression which fuses and sets the oils and resin to form strong binding agents. Although linoleum is basically a wood floor, because it is sealed throughout with the linseed oil, maintenance should be with water emulsion products. Linoleum generally comes in sheet goods and popular decorative squares of nearly any size.

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