

ESD CONTROL VINYL TILE INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS



AND



NOTICE TO OWNER & INSTALLER

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS IMPORTANT INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS, AS WELL AS CAUTIONS AND WARNINGS. PLEASE MAKE CERTAIN THESE INSTRUCTIONS ARE PLACED IN THE HANDS OF THE FLOOR OWNER AND INSTALLER BEFORE INSTALLATION COMMENCES. THE WARRANTY WILL BECOME EFFECTIVE ONLY IF THESE INSTRUCTIONS ARE FOLLOWED IN EVERY RESPECT. THIS EXCLUSIVE WARRANTY EXPRESSLY EXCLUDES ANY CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES AND LIMITS THE MANUFACTURERS LIABILITY TO MATERIAL REPAIR, REPLACEMENT, OR CREDIT, AT THE MANUFACTURERS SOLE OPTION, ASSUMING THAT ANY WARRANTY CLAIM IS MADE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MANUFACTURERS CLAIM PROCEDURES. CLAIMS FOR SURFACE DEFECTS OR VARIATIONS IN COLOR OR PATTERN MUST BE MADE IN WRITING (E-MAIL IS ACCEPTABLE) PRIOR TO INSTALLATIONS OF THE MATERIAL. THIS WARRANTY DOES NOT COVER ADHESION OR ANY MATTERS PERTAINING TO ADHESION AND ANY ADHESION CLAIMS SHOULD BE MADE WITH THE ADHESIVE MANUFACTURER. FOR A COMPLETE STATEMENT OF THIS WARRANTY, CONTACT THE MANUFACTURER PRIOR TO INSTALLATION

WARRANTY

ESD tiles are warranted for 25-year wear through under normal traffic conditions and for 75 years pertaining to manufacturing workmanship and production materials. VPI Static Control flooring is electrically warranted for a lifetime. This warranty expressly excludes claims for consequential damages and all other.

PREPARATION OF SUB-FLOOR

CONCRETE, TERRAZZO, CERAMIC

Sub-floors must be structurally sound, dry, clean and free of dirt, dust, wax, grease, paint, polish, oil, curing compounds, sealers and all other materials that would interfere with good bonding action. Floor surface must be smooth and flat with a maximum variation of 1/8" in 10 feet. All cracks, depressions and other imperfections must be repaired with a high quality, cementitious underlayment. Gypsum-based underlayment products should not be used. Any uncorrected sub-floor irregularities may telegraph through the VPI flooring and be visible on the surface on the finished installation.

It is recommended that new concrete slabs on or below grade should be treated with a permanent moisture barrier such as six-mil polyethylene film. Any concrete in contact with earth or with less than 18" of cross-ventilated air space under it is considered to be on grade.

New concrete must be properly cured. A drying time of three months is generally required after slab is poured and protected from the weather. Lightweight aggregate concrete floors, floors with steel or plastic pan construction, and floors poured over a permanent moisture barrier usually require an extended drying time. If lightweight aggregate concrete weighs less than 90 pounds per cubic foot, a topping of regular concrete at least one inch thick is required. To expedite drying time, adequate heat and ventilation should be provided.

This warranty does not cover failure due to moisture emission from sub-floor or subfloor movement,

expansion, contraction or settlement caused by any environmental condition.

Concrete sub-floors should be tested for the presence of excessive moisture or alkali. See approved adhesives for pH, moisture (MVER,) and RH levels.

If concrete surface is exceptionally smooth, it should be acid etched with a 15% solution of muriatic acid/water before installing flooring. Neutralize concrete after etching by rinsing with clear water to which a few ounces of ammonia have been added.

Terrazzo floors may have a sealer or film on the surface. This must be removed before proceeding with the installation.

Ceramic tile must be solidly adhered. Any loose tile must be removed. Clean existing ceramic tile using muriatic acid/water as directed above. After floor has dried, apply a thin rich coat of Portland cement underlayment with a liquid latex binder to achieve a smooth surface.

Tile may be installed on radiant-heated floors, provided surface temperature does not exceed 90° F or lower if specified by the adhesive supplier.

WOOD FLOORS

Tile may be installed over existing sound, suspended plywood floors of double construction. Do not install directly over wood strip or plant sub-floors. Prepare such floors as follows:

Sub-floor must be solid, well nailed at joints and free from spring. Missing or unsound boards must be replaced.

Install ¼" underlayment grade or exterior grade plywood or ¼" underlayment grade hardboard. If floorboards are badly warped, use thicker plywood.

Fill all holes, cracks and seams with wood putty or equivalent filler. Sand all patched areas and uneven joints. Any irregularities allowed to remain may telegraph through the tile and be visible on the surface of the new installation.

RESILIENT FLOORING

Whenever possible, remove old floor covering and sand off all old adhesives. **Do not install tile over any resilient floor covering on or below grade.**

Remove old floor covering and sand off all adhesives. *However, if specific job conditions necessitate installation of tile over resilient floor covering, use the following procedures:*

Floor covering must be sound and adhered tightly to the floor. Remove any loose or broken areas and replace them either with sound material or with a Portland cement underlayment with a liquid latex binder, which should also be used to level any floor irregularities and to fill in any open seams.

Thoroughly sand installation surface with very rough sandpaper for better adhesion. Also, using an edge sander next to all walls and in spots that the regular sander cannot reach. Completely remove all old sealers and waxes to ensure a proper bond.

Thoroughly sweep, vacuum or damp mop floor to remove all dust and grit. Any texture or embossing in the original installation may telegraph through the VPI tile and be visible on the surface of the new installation.

WARNING:

Various government agencies have regulations governing the handling, removal and disposal of asbestos containing materials. If you intend to sand, remove or dispose of an existing resilient floor covering, backing, lining felt or adhesive you should be aware that these products may contain asbestos fibers. Sanding, removal and disposal of asbestos containing material can place fine particles of asbestos in the air. It has been determined that the inhalation of free airborne asbestos fibers may be injurious to your health. Fines may be assessed against persons violating these regulations.

NOTE: VPI Resilient Floor Coverings and Adhesives have never contained asbestos.

METAL DECKS

Metal decking must be smooth, dry, clean and free from dust, paint, asphalt, old adhesives, grease, oil, rust and other extraneous material. Level all surface

irregularities with a Portland cement/liquid latex underlayment. Lightly sand (scuff) the surface for better adhesion.

WORK BENCHES

Tile can be applied to either wood metal workbench surfaces. The bench surface must be smooth, dry, clean and free from paint, oil, grease and other extraneous material. Metal surfaces should be lightly sanded for better adhesion.

Install tile in general accordance with instructions under INSTALLATION OF TILE. Prepare only as much VPI #150 Conductive Epoxy Adhesive as can be used in 1 hour, mixing equal parts of A and B in a clean, separate container (See instructions on can label). Use a hand roller.

Alternately, VPI 165 Conductive Acrylic adhesive may also be used. Follow instructions on label. Use a hand roller.

MULTI-COLOR FLOOR INSTALLATION

When installing "checkerboard" patterns, increased levels of tile trimming and installation time may be needed to assure that all the seams line up.

OTHER TYPES OF INSTALLATION

For recommended procedures on other types of installations not covered in these instructions, contact the manufacturer before installation commences.

ADHESIVE APPROVED TYPES:

VPI 150 two-part conductive epoxy is approved for all types of sub-floors below, on or above grade, listed in these instructions.

Substrate MAX Condition: pH – 7, MVER - 5 lb, RH - 75%.

VPI 165 one-part conductive acrylic adhesive approved for workbenches, wood sub-floors and concrete sub-floors on or above grade in the absence of moisture, listed in these instructions.

Substrate MAX Condition: pH – 10, MVER - 5 lb, RH - 75%.

TROWEL SELECTION

VPI 150 TWO-PART CONDUCTIVE EPOXY

*Porous Applications

Type 1 – 1/16" x 1/16" x 1/16" Square Notch; 135 square feet.

Use type 1 trowel with wood, Masonite or and other similar sub-floor materials.

*Non-Porous Applications

Type 2 – 1/16" x 1/16" x 1/32" Half Circle; 135 square feet.

Use type 2 trowel with concrete, scuffed metal, ceramic, terrazzo or similar sub-floor materials.

VPI 165 ONE-PART CONDUCTIVE ACRYLIC

*Porous Applications

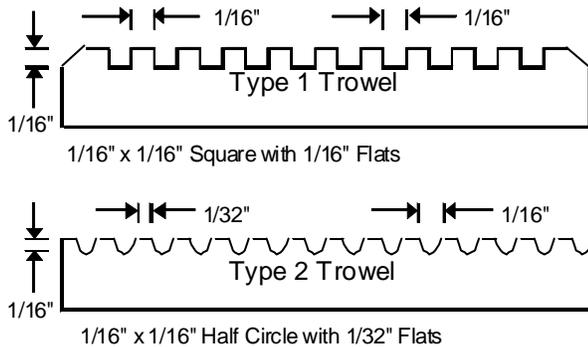
Type 1 – 1/16" x 1/16" x 1/16" Square Notch;
150 square feet

Use type 1 trowel with wood, Masonite or
and other similar sub-floor materials.

*Non-Porous Applications

Type 2 – 1/16" x 1/16" x 1/32" Half Circle;
150 square feet.

Use type 2 trowel with concrete, scuffed
metal, ceramic, terrazzo or similar sub-floor
materials.



It is essential that the specified trowel and roller be used. If the trowel notches are too large, too much adhesive will be used. This will result in excessive adhesive seepage at the seams and will cause the tile to float and shift. Clean up after installation is then very difficult. In addition, the seams will be at different heights making them very noticeable and dirt catchers as well. If you delay rolling the tile because of excessive seepage, adhesive will not be adequately transferred of the back of the tile causing adhesion failure. If the notches are, too small, too little adhesive will be spread resulting in an adhesive failure. As your trowel is used, the notches become smaller resulting in less adhesive being spread. Worn trowels should be discarded.

The proper weight roller is equally as important as the correct size trowel. The floor is rolled to flatten the adhesive ridges left by the notches in the trowel and to transfer a uniform amount of adhesive to the back of the tile. After rolling the floor, it is advisable to pull up tile from several locations to check if there is proper transfer of adhesive to the back of the tile and that the ridges are being flattened. Ideally, you should barely be able to identify trowel marks, and the entire back surface of the tile should be uniformly covered with adhesive. If this is not the case, you are either using the wrong size trowel or roller, or you are not rolling the floor soon enough.

Contact the manufacturer for more information on proper trowel selection.

ROLLER

Section 150-pound roller for #150 Two-Part Epoxy
Section 150-pound roller for #165 One-Part Acrylic

CONVENTIONAL INSTALLATION

Install VPI Flooring in accordance with the following procedures:

Please note that using unapproved adhesive will void VPI's Exclusive Warranty. Consult instructions for proper sub-floor preparation before mixing adhesive. If installation will be flash coved, see special instructions under FLASH COVING.

All adhesive, floor tile and sub-floor (slab) should be conditioned at the expected operational temperature, slab humidity and ambient humidity level and maintained at these levels at least 24 hours before and 48 hours after installation.

Open times, Working times, and Cure times will be longer at lower temperatures, and will shorten at higher temperatures. Ensure that the installation is well lit to allow effective examination of tile and installation. If you have not worked with epoxy adhesives before, you will find that unlike other flooring adhesive, epoxies do not have nor do they develop tackiness as they set up. This makes it extremely important to roll the floor as recommended to avoid raised edges.

Each production run of tile is assigned a lot number, which appears on the carton label. **CHECK LOT NUMBERS BEFORE INSTALLING TILE.** Whenever possible, install material from the same lot number in a given room or area. When this is not possible, it is advisable to isolate different lot numbers to separate areas.

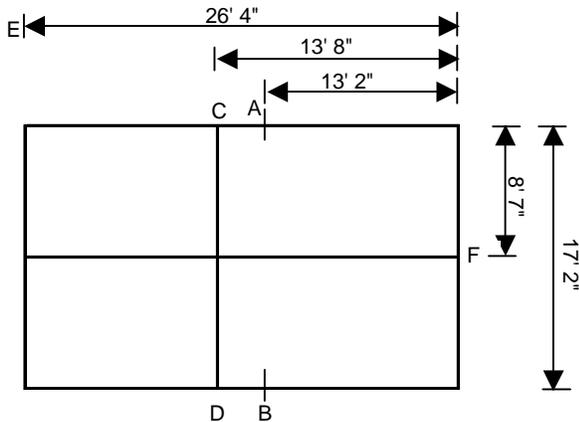
Adhesives for Porous applications; It is essential that prior to installation of floor, it be tested to verify whether the concrete is porous, allowing the water vehicle within the adhesive to be absorbed into the concrete sub-floor. To test, place several droplets of water in numerous locations within the installation area. If water is absorbed in less than 45 to 60 seconds, concrete is to be considered porous. If water remains beaded or is not absorbed into the concrete within recommended period, concrete is to be considered non-porous and may have had a surface coating applied such as curing compound and/or sealer. If identified, it may be advisable for the surface to be abraded by sanding, grinding or bead blasting.

Because few rooms are perfect rectangles and the tile must be laid within a perfect rectangle, it is necessary to strike chalk lines at right angles to each other against which the tile can be laid. A grounding connection is achieved by imbedding the provided copper strip directly in the adhesive and extending about 12" beyond the tile perimeter at a position nearest the desired ground point (*see GROUNDING.*)

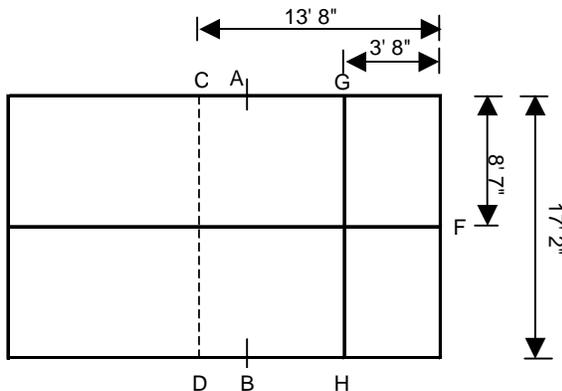
For 12" x 12" tile installations, locate and mark the center point (point A) of one wall of the room. The measurement from the wall to this center point will be in feet and inches. If the inch portion of this dimension is less than 6, the center mark should be moved 6 inches in either direction (point C).

This will assure that the trim pieces at the walls will be no less than half a tile. Now measure the center point of the opposite wall and mark this (point B). If the original center point was moved 6 inches, move point B correspondingly. Now strike a chalk line from point C to point D. Scaling should be similarly check for 24" or 36" tile installations and adjusted if needed to allow for trim tiles greater than one-half the size of the tile.

Use this same technique to find the center point of the two remaining sides of the room, remembering to move the center points 6 inches if necessary. Strike the bisecting chalk line E-F. (See illustration below)

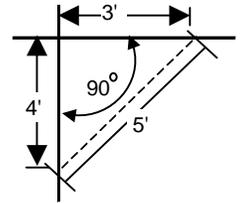


Next, determine if the center point of the bisecting lines is a convenient place to start installing the tile. If for some reason you must start closer to one of the walls, either or both lines can be moved closer to the wall as long as they are moved in increments of 12 inches. This will again ensure trim pieces of no less than half a tile. (See illustration below. Line C-D moved to form line G-H).



Now check to make sure the bisecting lines are at exactly 90°. This is most easily done using the 3, 4, 5 triangle method, or a multiple of it, as described in the next paragraph.

Starting from the center point where the lines meet, measure 4 feet toward one of the end walls and mark the line at exactly the 4-foot point. Starting again from the center point, measure 3 feet toward one of the sidewalls and mark the line at exactly the 3-foot point. If the angle is exactly 90°, the distance from the 4-foot mark to the 3-foot mark will be exactly 5 feet. If it is not, move one of the lines until the dimensions are exactly 3, 4, 5 feet. The angle will then be exactly 90°. In large areas, use a multiple of this method (multiply each dimension by the same number to cover a larger area) for greater accuracy. (See illustration at right).



Generally, tile is laid in 3-foot sections. Snap an additional line every 36 inches away from and parallel to the bisecting lines (See #4 to #6). These additional lines are used as a guide to show how wide a spread of adhesive to make.

With VPI 150 2 Part Epoxy, use mixing paddle provided or mixing paddle on an electric drill to carefully stir Part A and Part B separately until homogenous. Pour Part B into Part A. Be sure to remove as much of Part B as possible by scraping sides and bottom of container with appropriate paddle provided.

NOTE: Adhesive should not be poured onto the floor until parts A and B have been completely mixed together. Any unmixed portion applied to the sub-floor will not cure properly and adhesion will be adversely affected.

Mix the combined parts A and B using a slow speed drill (200 RPM) and mixing paddle. Mix for a minimum of 3-4 minutes. DO NOT mix at higher speed. This could cause adhesive to start the curing process and shorten the open time. NOTE: Extended mixing (10 minutes or more) may adversely affect the adhesive. Be sure to mix the entire contents of the can.

If mixing by hand, use a rotary motion while at the same time lifting from the bottom. Periodically scrape sides and bottom of can to insure complete mixing of both parts. Mix a minimum of 5 minutes.

CAUTION: ADHESIVES WILL NOT CURE THOROUGHLY IF NOT PROPERLY MIXED.

After complete mixing, IMMEDIATELY pour all adhesive on sub-floor and spread as soon as possible.

DO NOT allow mixed adhesive to remain in container.

Spread adhesive, in 3-foot wide sections, as close to but not over your chalk line. If you occasionally cross the line with your trowel when spreading adhesive, do not be concerned. Any adhesive over the edge of the line must be scraped up before the next row of tile is installed to avoid high edges.

Install tile immediately into spread epoxy adhesive.

NOTE: Adhesive will appear glossy when first spread and will dull as it sets up. DO NOT allow the adhesive to set up before installing tile. Be careful not to spread more adhesive than tile can be installed into and rolled prior to the adhesive setting.

NOTE: Depending on color and design, directional lines maybe printed on the back of the tile. In such cases, install the tile so that the directional lines on the tile back all point in the same direction. This will reduce any slight surface shading variations between the tiles. If there are no arrows then directionality is not an issue with the selected color and/or design.

A good solid transfer of adhesive to tile is absolutely necessary to obtain a proper bond between the tile and subfloor.

WORK FROM OFF THE TILE WHENEVER POSSIBLE. When laying individual tile, do not slide tile into place. The correct procedure is to place a corner of the tile in place next to the adjoining tile, carefully guide it into proper position and set it in place.

When necessary to work on the tile, avoid shifting by using a kneeling board and by cutting tile to butt tightly at all wall junctions.

Roll and cross roll tile with 150-pound sectional roller immediately after tile is laid. Roll a second time one hour later. Inspect floor for raised edges one hour after second rolling, if necessary roll a third time. Use a hand roller in areas that cannot be reached with large roller. After rolling, pull up a tile to check transfer of adhesive to tile. At least 95% of the tile back should be covered with adhesive to ensure proper adhesion.

IMPORTANT! ANY ADHESIVE AT SEAMS OR ON FINISHED SURFACE OF TILE MUST BE REMOVED WHILE ADHESIVE IS STILL WET. Clean fresh, uncured adhesive from the tile surface with Isopropanol (IPA), denatured alcohol or a mild abrasive cleaner such as Soft Scrub.® Do not use a dry cloth first – this smears the adhesive into the tile. A good combination is alcohol followed by Soft Scrub.® Do not use cleansers containing amines. Rinse well with water.

Avoid exposure of tile to excessive heat, such as direct sunlight, until adhesive has completely set.

Avoid traffic over finished floor for at least 48-72 hours after installation.

SEAMLESS INSTALLATION

Conductile and Statmate are available in 36" x 36" or 24" x 24" sections, square edge or pre-grooved, for seamless installations. The 36" x 36" or 24" x 24" sections are installed in essentially the same manner as described under CONVENTIONAL INSTALLATION using VPI #150 Epoxy Adhesive and specified trowel or VPI #165 Acrylic Adhesive and specified trowel.

SPECIAL PROCEDURES ARE REQUIRED AS FOLLOWS:

SQUARE EDGE SECTIONS

Remove tile from carton and store flat in stacks (not to exceed 6" in height) at a temperature of at least 70°F for 48 hours prior to installation OR AT THE EXPECTED TEMPERATURE OF OPERATION for at least 48 hours. This allows tile to adjust to room temperature. Tile will then lay flat and conform to the contour of the sub-floor when installed.

Lay out field so that the last section ends at least 6" from the wall to allow space for use of router and hot air welding tool around the room perimeter.

Make sure that the tile is rolled and cross-rolled with the 150 lb sectional roller. Allow the adhesive to set up overnight.

Dry cut all cove pieces to fit as described under FLASH COVING, and install them. Roll thoroughly with a hand roller.

Using a scrap piece of tile set the router so that the blade cuts a groove to a depth of approximately one-half of the thickness of the tile. Rout all field seams in one direction only, being careful to keep the groove centered on the seam as closely as possible. Use chamfering plane to rout cove pieces where the router cannot be operated.

Preheat the hot air welding tool. Using the 4mm welding nozzle, weld the bead into the groove. Trial welds a few scrap pieces before starting on the floor so that adjustments in the heat setting may be made if desired. Beginners may find it easier to work with a lower heat. However, with experience, welding will be faster with a higher heat. A lower heat is recommended for correcting mistakes or welding in awkward places. A good weld is achieved when a small amount of melted bead overflows along the edges of the groove.

After the weld has cooled, shave off the excess bead with a spatula. If the bead is shaved before it is cooled, it will shrink below the surface of the flooring. Keep the spatula sharp by periodic honing with a fine stone.

After welding and trimming all seams in one direction, repeat the routing, welding and trimming procedures on all seams running in the other direction.

While seamless installations are usually flash coved, top set cove base or other treatment may be used at the floor-wall junction. In these instances, use a chamfering plane to finish the groove close to the wall where the router cannot be operated.

PRE-GROOVED SECTIONS

When installing pre-grooved sections, follow the same general installation instructions as for square edge sections. Exceptions to these general instructions are as follows:

Take extra care to minimize adhesive seepage at the seams. Any adhesive allowed to remain in the grooves could prevent the vinyl bead and flooring from fusing together properly.

After the adhesive has set up overnight, use the chamfering plane to remove all excess adhesive that may have seeped into the grooves.

Weld and trim all seams in one direction only.

Use the chamfering plane to open each cross seam.

Weld and trim all remaining seams.

FLASH COVING

Coving of tile up the wall eliminates accumulations of dirt and bacteria at the floor-wall junction. This procedure can be used with either CONVENTIONAL or SEAMLESS INSTALLATIONS. The following steps are recommended:

Install inside and outside the corners. Then install a suitable plastic cap strip around the entire room. Exercise care so that the tops of the cap strip and metal corners are at the same level. Either use flat-headed nails or contact bond adhesive to fasten corners and cap strips.

Place a cove strip at floor-wall junction to support tile at the bend. Radius of cove strip should be at least $\frac{3}{4}$ " and must have same radius as the metal corners.

When installing 12" x 12" tile, lay out field so that it ends approximately 6" from the wall. When 24" x 24" or 36" x 36" sections are used, field can be laid out so that the last section ends at any convenient distance in excess of 6" from the wall. The distance from the edge of the field to the cap strip must be less than the width of the cove pieces since variations in floor and wall levels always necessitate cutting the cove pieces so that a tight fit can be achieved. Install field in accordance with procedures listed under either CONVENTIONAL or SEAMLESS INSTALLATION,

and allow adhesive to set up overnight before installing cove pieces.

Dry cut cove pieces to fit. Remove pieces and apply adhesive to the exposed floor and wall. Install the pieces and roll thoroughly with a hand roller. If VPI #150 adhesive is used, do as large an area as practical to avoid repeated mixing of adhesive batches.

GROUNDING:

Several acceptable methods can be used to ground ESD control floors, depending of job conditions and/or personal preference. Two recommended procedures are described:

1. Prior to installation of the static control flooring, the electrical contractor drops a wire (usually a #10 or # 12 stranded) inside the wall from any convenient ground bus so that the wire emerges at the floor wall junction. A small hole is either cut into the drywall at this point or chipped out of the concrete floor.

The copper-grounding strip provided by VPI (2" x 24") is intertwined with the stranded copper wire. The connection of grounding strip and copper wire is pushed into the hole and conductive adhesive liberally applied so that the connection is completely buried in the adhesive and the hold is filled to the level of the floor or wall surface. The balance of the grounding strip is then laid flat in conductive adhesive on the floor and covered with additional adhesive. Tile is then installed over the grounding strip.

2. If there are exposed steel columns supporting the building, the ground connection may be made directly to the columns. The copper grounding strip is laid flat in the conductive adhesive on the floor allowing several inches to protrude at the junction next to the column. The grounding strip on the floor is covered with additional adhesive and Conductile or Statmate installed over it. A hole is drilled into the steel column an inch or two up from the floor. Tap the hole and secure the grounding strip using a simple machine screw and washer. Make sure all paint and foreign substances have been removed from the column to assure metal contact. Cover the connection with an electrical box.
3. VPI provides sufficient copper strip to allow one ground connection for every 2,000 to 2,500 square feet of installed tile. Copper strip grids under tile are unnecessary since the conductive adhesive acts as a conductive plane beneath the tile.

FINAL INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE

After the adhesive has set, the floor should be swept and/or dust mopped to remove any loose dirt.

After 48 hours the floor should be dry buffed with a low speed buffer (under 350 rpm) using a red pad (3M 5100 pad or equal.)

A black pad (3M 7300 or equal) can be used when lighting, environmental conditions and other factors accentuate shading or when other surface conditions exist.

After dry buffing with a red (or black) pad, the floor should be swept and/or dust mopped, cleaned with a pH neutral cleaner and then rinsed. (A mild abrasive, for example; Original Soft Scrub, can also be used to remove heel marks, ground in dirt and dried adhesive stains.)

If a black pad was selected above, finish by dry buffing with a red pad. If the red pad was initially used, no further buffing is necessary.

While VPI ESD Tiles do not need any type of ESD floor finish to function properly, the surface finish and overall appearance of the tile can be enhanced by using an ESD floor finish, such as; Tech Spray 1720, Stratus Tech Spray, 806-372-8523. Please consult the ESD finish manufacturer's instructions regarding use.

Caution and Remember: Flooring will become slippery when wet. Care must be taken when walking upon the wet floor. Appropriate "Warning" or "Caution" place cards should be used if any traffic is possible while the floor is wet.

TYPICAL MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

The nature of the maintenance program will depend on the amount or type of traffic and the desired appearance. A typical maintenance schedule for a commercial facility would be similar to the following:

DAILY MAINTENANCE

1. Sweep and/or dust mop the entire floor.
2. Wet or damp mop soiled areas with a neutral cleaner.

WEEKLY MAINTENANCE

1. Sweep and/or dust mop the entire floor.
2. Wet mop entire floor with a neutral cleaner.
3. Restore traffic lanes.
4. Spray buff scuff and heel mark areas.

MONTHLY MAINTENANCE

1. Sweep and/or dust mop the entire floor.
2. Machine scrub entire floor with a neutral cleaner.
3. A mild abrasive such as Original Soft Scrub® can be used to remove heel marks and ground-in dirt.
4. Rinse the entire floor with clear water.
5. Dry buff the entire floor with a medium pad.

YEARLY MAINTENANCE

1. Sweep and/or dust mop the entire floor.
2. Strip the entire floor with a stripping solution.
3. Rinse the entire floor with neutral cleaner solution.
4. A mild abrasive such as Original Soft Scrub® can be used to remove heel marks and ground-in dirt.
5. Rinse the entire floor with clear water.
6. Dry buff the entire floor with a medium pad.

For resolution of maintenance problems not covered in these instructions, please contact Customer Service at VPI Corporation in Sheboygan, Wisconsin.

General

Tests show that VPI Static Control Tile resists attack from most acids, strong alkalis, and aliphatic solvents. Strong aromatic solvents will attack the surface, but the effects will be minimal if spills are removed quickly.

Because strong dyes and iodophor germicidal compounds stain quickly, VPI recommends dark colors in areas where these agents are used. The tile may also be stained by some rubber products.

Vinyl is a tough, chemical-resistant and non-absorbent material that does not need a sealer like vinyl composition tile.

