

Linoleum Sheet

MARMORETTE | GRANETTE | COLORETTE | LINORETTE | UNI WALTON | LINODUR

Because Linoleum is made primarily of natural raw materials (linseed oil, cork, jute and natural resins), the use of excessive amounts of liquid during maintenance procedures should be avoided. In addition, any maintenance solutions must be 10 pH or less. The use of highly alkaline or solvated (over 10 pH) solutions or abrasive materials may damage the linoleum.

In areas where the linoleum will be exposed to heavy traffic and/or staining agents, the application of a stain-resistant sealer is highly recommended. The use of walk-off mats at all entrances is also highly recommended.

A. Initial Maintenance

Immediately After Installation

1. Sweep or vacuum thoroughly to remove all loose dust and dirt.
2. Remove any dried adhesive residue with a clean white cloth dampened with mineral spirits, carefully following warnings on container.
3. Damp mop the floor with a neutral detergent solution such as Armstrong S-485 Floor Cleaner at 3 to 4 ounces per gallon, while carefully scrubbing black marks and excessive soil. **Do not wet wash, scrub or strip the floor for at least four or five days after installation** (this prevents excess moisture from interfering with the seam treatments and adhesive bond).
4. Apply two coats of a high-quality commercial floor polish such as Armstrong S-480 Floor Polish. The use of a high-quality stain-resistant sealer such as Armstrong S-495 Commercial Floor Sealer beneath the polish should be considered in areas of high traffic, high soil load and areas where staining potential is high. If other on-site work is continuing, consider using a protective covering such as plain, undyed kraft paper to guard against damage to the new floor. When moving heavy fixtures or appliances over the flooring on casters or dollies, the flooring should be protected with 1/4" or thicker plywood, hardboard or other underlayment panels.

Preparation for Commercial Traffic

1. Scrub the floor with a properly diluted neutral detergent solution such as Armstrong S-485 Floor Cleaner at 4 to 6 ounces per gallon using a single-disc floor machine (300 rpm or less) equipped with and a scrubbing pad (3M blue/green or equal), or equivalent brushes. If the floor is badly soiled and/or scratched, strip it using the same procedure but substituting a stripping solution with a pH of 10 or less. **Do not use Armstrong S-490 Commercial Floor Stripper.**
2. Thoroughly rinse floor and allow it to dry.
3. Apply three to five coats of high-quality commercial floor polish such as Armstrong S-480 Floor Polish. The use of a linoleum-safe stain-resistant sealer should be considered in areas of high traffic, soil load and staining potential.

B. Daily/Regular Maintenance

1. Sweep or vacuum and clean walk-off mats frequently.
2. Damp mop using a neutral detergent solution such as Armstrong S-485 Commercial Floor Cleaner at 3 to 4 ounces per gallon.

C. Periodic Maintenance

1. When needed, scrubbing with a single-disc (300 rpm or less) or automatic floor machine and appropriate pad (red for light scrub, blue/green for a deep scrub) or equivalent brushes may also be performed.
2. Thoroughly rinse and allow to dry.
3. If there is sufficient (three to five coats) polish remaining on the floor, buff, spray-buff or burnish to restore gloss.
4. If needed, additional coats of floor polish may be applied at this time.

NOTE: No not use brown or black pads, or equivalent brushes on any Armstrong resilient floors. Their use could result in permanent damage to the floor.

D. Restorative Maintenance

NOTE: Stripping is the process of removing existing layers of sealer and finish and should only be performed when routine daily/periodic procedures are no longer effective. The use of high-quality maintenance products such as Armstrong commercial floor care products and adherence to a well-planned maintenance program will greatly reduce the need for stripping.

Use only stripping chemicals designed for use on linoleum (10 pH or less).

1. Scrub the floor with a properly diluted stripping solution using a single-disc floor machine (300 rpm or less) equipped with a scrubbing pad (3M blue/green or equal) or equivalent scrub brush.
2. Remove dirty stripping solution with a wet vacuum or mop.
3. Thoroughly rinse the floor with clean water and allow it to dry.
4. Apply three to five coats of high-quality commercial floor polish such as Armstrong S-480 Floor Polish. The use of a linoleum-safe stain-resistant sealer beneath the polish should be considered in areas of high traffic, soil load and staining potential.

E. Linoleum color change

“Drying room yellowing” sometimes referred to as “seasoning bloom”, “drying room film” or “stove yellowing” is a natural phenomenon that occurs during the manufacturing process of all linoleum. As linoleum cures in the drying room, a yellowish cast may develop on the surface due to the oxidation of the linseed oil. This is not a product defect. Any change in the product’s appearance because of this yellow cast is temporary and disappears after exposure to either natural or artificial light. The time required for the yellow cast to disappear ranges from a few hours to several weeks depending on the type and intensity of the light source. Typically, the yellow cast disappears more quickly with exposure to natural light. The application of floor finishes will not interfere with the dissipation of the yellow cast. Disappearance of the yellow cast will not occur on areas not exposed to light.