



Recommendation for cleaning and maintaining floor coatings



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Floor coatings made of reactive resins are known for their high mechanical resilience, jointless design, excellent hygienic properties and cleanability. They are used in a wide range of sectors – from industrial and logistics facilities to food production and even decorative applications in commercial or private living areas. Proper cleaning and maintenance are essential to maintain the floor's functionality, appearance and safety over the long term. Below is an overview of suitable cleaning methods and best practices for maintaining both textured and smooth floor surfaces.

Preventive measures

The floor covering should be consistently protected from mechanical damage and soiling during the construction phase. Protective covers should be applied at least 7 days after installation. To minimise long-term dirt accumulation, we recommend the use of suitable entrance solutions such as clean run zones, dirt trap mats or sole cleaning systems. Please note that flexible covers must be free of plasticisers and that no moisture should accumulate beneath the mat, as this may cause surface discolouration.

Ongoing main- tenance cleaning

Smooth floor surfaces

Dry cleaning: Dust-binding wiping or vacuuming to remove loose dirt. Wet cleaning: Using the 1-step or 2-step wiping method, preferably with microfibre mop covers. Recommended cleaning agents: Neutral to mildly alkaline cleaners without abrasive ingredients. Alkaline cleaners are better for removing grease or oil stains.

Structured/slip-resistant coatings (e.g. R10-R13)

Due to their rough texture, these surfaces require more frequent and thorough cleaning. We recommend the following procedure:

1

Remove coarse dirt with a scrubbing brush or broom.

2

Perform wet cleaning ideally with a cleaning machine or an automatic scrubber dryer – preferably with soft brushes (Superpads are only suitable for smooth surfaces).

3

Alternatively, cleaning can also be carried out manually with a scrubbing brush – here it is important to use soft bristles to avoid damaging the surface.

4

Remove the cleaning liquid either with a rubber scraper or a vacuum cleaner, then rinse thoroughly with clean water. This can be done using a water hose or integrated dosing systems, such as those used in kitchens.

5

Do not use high-pressure cleaning equipment, as the strong pressure may loosen the grit from the surface.

6

Ensure sufficient drying of the cleaned surfaces. When using a machine, take particular care to vacuum thoroughly to avoid residue build-up.



Mechanical cleaning

Automatic scrubber driers or roller brush machines have proven to be particularly effective for cleaning large areas. The cleaning solution is applied evenly and – depending on the level of soiling – left to act for a short time. It is then vacuumed up by machine and the surface rinsed with clear water.

Hard brushes should be avoided on structured floor surfaces. Instead, we recommend using soft or high-low roller brushes with increased contact pressure to effectively remove even deeper soiling.

Intermediate / intensive cleaning

If regular maintenance cleaning no longer gives satisfactory results or if residues of care products, disinfectants or stubborn dirt remain, intensive cleaning is recommended. This involves the use of special cleaning agents and increased mechanical action – for example, with single-disc or automatic cleaning machines. It is important to thoroughly remove the dissolved dirt and rinse the surface with clean water to avoid leaving any residue.



Basic cleaning and finishing

Basic cleaning is necessary when the floor surface is heavily soiled or when polymer dispersion maintenance films need to be renewed. For this purpose, powerful universal basic cleaners with good material compatibility are used. Ideally, these should have a maximum pH value of 10. After application, the cleaning solution should act sufficiently but must not be allowed to dry. The surface is then thoroughly treated using a single-disc machine and a suitable pad (Superpad max. colour green) or a brush. Finally, the floor must be rinsed multiple times with clear water to completely remove all residues.

In some cases, it may be advisable to treat the floor with a suitable polymer dispersion after basic cleaning. These include decorative or visually demanding floor surfaces that are not exposed to high mechanical stress – for example,

in retail spaces, exhibition areas or public facilities. This treatment forms a temporary protective film that enhances the appearance, simplifies cleaning, and reduces wear on the underlying floor covering. However, it is not suitable for areas with heavy mechanical loads, frequent exposure to moisture, or use of industrial trucks. Otherwise, the care film may wear off quickly or appear uneven, compromising both aesthetics and functionality.

Prior to application, the suitability of the maintenance dispersion should be tested on the specific floor surface – ideally in a small test area. When applied correctly and maintained with appropriate aftercare (e.g. with wipe-care products), this finishing can help preserve the floor's value and extend the interval between the next basic cleaning.

Disinfection (if required)

In hygienically sensitive areas such as food processing, catering or medical facilities, regular surface disinfection may be required. This is usually done by wiping – either manually with suitable wipe covers or with pre-soaked cloths. Before disinfection, it must be ensured that the floor surface has been thoroughly cleaned and all detergent residues removed. Failure to do so may result in unwanted interactions which may significantly reduce, weaken, or even completely neutralise the effectiveness of the disinfectant.

Incorrect use of disinfectants – especially overdosing or inadequate post-cleaning – can also cause visual impairments.

Common issues include streaking, surface discolouration or clogging of the floor's structure. Therefore, only tested disinfectants suitable for the specific application should be used. After the prescribed contact time, the surface should be wiped with clear water if necessary, particularly when in direct contact with food or if the disinfectant leaves residues.

Disinfection should always be carried out in accordance with a company-specific hygiene and disinfection plan. The manufacturers' recommended exposure times, concentrations and application instructions must be strictly adhered to.



Cleaning of surfaces subject to high thermal and chemical loads, e.g. PU concrete

PU concrete is often used in areas exposed to high levels of thermal or chemical stress, such as breweries, cheese dairies or food processing plants. These floors offer high resistance to hot water, cleaning chemicals and mechanical loads. However, even these surfaces require careful and well-coordinated cleaning. High-pressure cleaners should only be used after prior testing – cleaning at reduced pressure and moderate temperatures is more suitable. For new or particularly sensitive floor coverings, a preliminary test should be conducted on an inconspicuous area to detect any potential surface changes or material damage at an early stage. In addition to pressure and temperature, factors such as nozzle type, spray angle and distance from the surface must also be considered.

Low-pressure and low-temperature cleaning methods are particularly recommended, as they are gentle on the flooring while still providing a thorough cleaning. Reduced water pressure minimises the risk of surface damage, while moderate temperatures prevent thermal stress, resulting in a more durable and satisfactory cleaning outcome. These methods can be effectively combined with alkaline foam or liquid cleaners to remove grease, oil and protein residues. They provide an even and comprehensive cleaning result, even with frequent use. Acidic foam or liquid cleaners, such as based on citric, methanesulphonic or phosphoric acid are suitable for mineral soiling such as limescale, rust or cement residues.



A few more notes

Cleaning should always be adapted to the specific use, load and surface condition of the floor. Cleaning plans help ensure consistent and appropriate maintenance. New floor coverings should not be subjected to loads until they have fully cured and dried – no earlier than 7 days after installation.

The castors and glides of appliances, furniture or transport aids should be checked regularly and included in the cleaning process to prevent scratch marks and localised pressure damage.

Always follow the manufacturer's instructions when using cleaning agents and disinfectants. Proper cleaning and care play a vital role in ensuring the longevity, hygiene and value retention of your floor covering. Follow the technical instructions and the recommendations of your cleaning agent or machine manufacturer. This recommendation serves as a general guideline and does not replace a project-specific cleaning plan. No liability is accepted for the selection, application or effectiveness of the cleaning products used.

