

Luxury vinyl tile & planks (LVTs) Maintenance guidelines

Post Installation

Once the installation is complete, we recommend that you allow at least twenty-four hours drying time before moving heavy objects back into place & keep traffic to a minimum during the first 48 hours, to allow the adhesive to harden at consistent temperatures between 18 – 29°C.

- Furniture/ Appliances should not be placed on the floor until the adhesive has had adequate time to dry (minimum 48 hours).
- Always move heavy furniture and appliances with care to avoid gouging the floor and It is also strongly recommended that sheets of thinline or similar should be placed on the floor and the appliances should be moved on these with care into the area where they are to be placed.
- Make sure furniture legs have non-staining floor protectors. Replace small, narrow metal or dome-shaped glides with smooth, flat glides that are in flat contact with the floor. Glides should be equipped with self-adhesive felt pads to avoid scratching the surface of the floor.
- The pads should be checked periodically for grit and wear and replaced when necessary. Always place mats at outside entrances to prevent dirt, grit and soil from being tracked onto your floor.
- **Discolouration or fading caused by UV Sunlight- Polyflor NZ recommends that any LVT placed into a North facing situation or in contact with UV sunlight will require the following window tinting (UV inhibitors), curtains, blinds, awnings, External Eaves.**

Do not use:

- Rubber-backed mats or other rubber objects as they may permanently stain your floor.
- Heat-producing appliances (refrigerators, hot air emitting devices...).
- Spiked heels on floor coverings, they can leave permanent damage.
- A bleach, solvent or similar to clean the LVTs post installation.

Protection of the flooring should it continue to be a building/ construction site is important and this should be done if required by the flooring contractor post installation.

Initial Clean

Remove all loose debris & ensure that all traces of flooring products are removed.
Sweep or vacuum to remove dust & grit, damp mop with a neutral cleaner (PH levels 7-9).

General Maintenance

The amount of daily usage will determine how often cleaning is required.

Sweep as necessary with a soft broom.

Care must be taken if you use a vacuum cleaner, do not use vacuum cleaners with “beater bars”.

Wipe over with a clean damp mop or cloth, which should be rinsed frequently in clean water.

CAUTION: Remember that all floors can be slippery when wet.

Spots, marks and spillages should be wiped up as soon as possible.

Do not use:

- Wire or nylon wool scouring pads
- Furniture polish
- Spirit based polish
- Powder or liquid abrasive cleaners
- Bleach or strong detergents

Always follow the manufacturer’s instructions & check that the cleaner agent is suitable for use.

Luxury vinyl tile & planks (LVTs) with a protective PU do not normally require sealer, but should you wish to use a sealer.

Ensure the floor is clean & dry and remove any build up using an approved stripping agent.

Always follow the sealing agent’s manufacturer’s instruction

The floor surface should be initially prepared by stripping clean any traces of wax or old polish ensuring thorough removal of all slurry. Apply 3 even coats using a clean cotton string mop, polish or lambswool applicator.

Maintenance in case of stubborn stains

In the case of extremely stubborn stains, such as acids, alkalis, shoe-polish, blood, mustard, food, candy, fruit and

fruit juices, grass, urine, excrement, vomit etc, we recommend using a suitable cloth or a towel soaked with a neutral floor cleaner and water and must be done immediately or plasticizer migration, shrinkage or embrittle will occur.

Protecting your floor from physical damage

Avoid the following:

- Rubber backing on doormats may result in yellow discolouration of the floor immediately beneath. Choose a natural fibre mat in preference.
- Rubber feet on furniture may cause staining. Remove them altogether or replace with coasters or felt pads
- between them and the floor.
- Spirit-based products such as shoe polish, solvents, hair dye and permanent marker pens. Wipe up spots and marks as quickly as possible. Also applies to turmeric, mustard and strongly coloured foodstuffs.
- Corrosive substances such as acid and alkaline solutions can damage the surface of the floor, clean up any spills quickly and carefully avoiding directly with the substance. Wear protective clothing (gloves etc. when doing so).
- Bitumen/tar from freshly resurfaced or melted roads and pathways. Some inexpensive rubber shoe (and slipper) soles can also cause stains.

The above list is indicative of materials likely to cause damage but is not to be considered restrictive.