

Whilst the work is being carried out, the flooring becomes dirty due to its anti-slip properties. It is therefore essential to perform a "crash cleaning" at the end of the work.

**"CRASH" CLEANING AT THE END OF THE WORK.**



**STEP BY STEP**

**1** During installation, we should remove all traces of adhesive material and grouting. It is imperative to clean them "right then" with a damp sponge and not allow them to dry. The rough texture of the anti-slip finish will make it notably more difficult to remove once dry.

**2** We should sweep the entire surface and collect all the construction debris to prevent formation of "smears" on future cleanup actions. We should check that the joints have hardened completely.

**3** We should ensure there are no traces of dry grout or fixing material. In some cases, this cannot be seen as the grouting colour is very similar to that of the ceramic tiles. If we find that there are still remnants of work materials, and the joints have hardened completely, we should follow these guidelines:

Prepare the **GRESNET** dilution in water. We should start with a very low concentration. We should apply the dilution over a small area, using a hard bristle brush. Whilst wet and without waiting for it to dry, we should rinse with plenty of water to remove all traces.

- For remnants made from epoxy compounds: we should apply a stripper such as **FIX GRAF STONE** from the **FIXCER** brand. We should proceed to carry out a mechanical removal of the dirt after at least one hour has passed. Finally we rinse with plenty of clean water

- It is important to be careful not to attack the joint, as in this case the material from the joint would further dirty the surface of the tiles.

To remove normal daily dirt, the best solution is to use a good cleaning product combined with a correct action.

**MAINTENANCE AND DAILY CLEANING**



**OUR ADVICE**

**1 Daily cleaning**

Simply use clean water and an alkaline based detergent, such as **FIX-SABÓ**. Avoid the use of detergents that leave a surface layer of wax or grease, since that would enhance the adherence of dirt. They could also adversely affect the anti-slip resistance of the floor.

**2 Stubborn spots and conflictive areas.**

We recommend using hot water and cleaning more aggressively with a brushing action. High pressure cleaning equipment or cleaning machines with rotating cylindrical brushes can also be used.

**3 Always with clean water.**

For best results, we recommend changing the cleaning water approximately every 15 m<sup>2</sup> of floor. If we make more use of the water, the dirt in suspension will be deposited on the tiles to be cleaned.

**4 Water alkalinity.**

In geographical areas where the water is hard, we recommend installing a water softener. If we do not have one and to prevent lime deposits, collect up the water immediately after cleaning.

Rosa Gres ceramic tiles are resistant to stains according to ISO 10545-14 standards. Tests indicate that at least they should correspond to class 4, where it is easy to remove a stain.

## HOW TO TREAT STAINS



### STAINS AND ANTI-SLIP FLOORS

Anti-slip floors have rough surfaces and need special attention. When an element that stains penetrates the surface roughness of the piece, this must be removed using the appropriate technique according to what it is made from. First, we should try to dissolve the stain. Later, we should remove it using any mechanical means.

### DIFFICULT STAINS

Stains that are especially difficult are those caused by carbon particles, (black-coloured grouts, black paints, graphite pencils and the like). These type of stains can not be dissolved or attacked. They can only be removed by mechanical means.

### IDENTIFYING THE NATURE OF THE STAIN

It is very important to identify which element has caused a stain. The stain can be removed if we use the right product. It is not advisable to use products at random. It is very useful to perform a cleaning test on a small area to contrast its action. After using a cleaning product and before using a different one, we must ensure that all traces of the former have been removed.

### CARE

When we use a chemical, we should follow the instructions included in the safety data sheet or operating instructions supplied by the manufacturer.

We recommend gloves and goggles to be worn in all cases, and if possible to ventilate the area being treated.

## CLEANING AGENT

TYPE OF STAIN	CLEANING AGENT		
	SOFT ACTION	VIGOROUS ACTION	VERY VIGOROUS ACTION
Cement and calcareous residues	Detergent in hot water followed by hot water or bleach.	Diluted organic acids (vinegar) diluted Gresnet	Phosphoric acid or Gresnet
Rust deposits and stains	Detergent in hot water followed by hot water detergent	Phosphoric acid or Gresnet	
Vegetable and animal fat	Detergent in hot water followed by hot water detergent (ammoniac)	Ethyl alcohol	
Vegetable and animal fat	Detergent in hot water followed by hot water detergent (ammoniac)	Bicarbonate and water	Trichloroethylene or caustic soda
Tar or bitumen	Detergent in hot water followed by hot water detergent (bleach)	Alcohol or acetone	Trichloroethylene
Paint remnants	Specific dissolvent (turpentine)	Acetone	
Remnants of rubber or latex	Specific dissolvent (trichloroethylene)	Organic solvents	
Beer or wine	Alkaline-based detergent (bleach)	Alcohol or acetone	Caustic soda or potassium bicarbonate
Compounds based on iodine and chromium	Acid-based detergent followed by hydrogen peroxide	Bleach Ammoniac	Caustic soda or potassium bicarbonate
Blood	Hydrogen peroxide	Sodium hypochlorite (bleach)	
Coffee, tea, juice, Coca-Cola, ice-cream helados	Detergent in hot water followed by hot water or bleach.	Alcohol or acetone Sodium bicarbonate	Caustic soda, potassium hydroxide
Dye or merbromine	Detergent in hot water followed by hot water or bleach.	Alcohol or acetone	