

Deep cleaning advice

Even on floors cleaned regularly and correctly in time a residue film can be formed from limescale particles and cleaning agent residues left behind by the cleaning water. A floor that becomes dirty and patchy due to the formation of a residue layer can be restored to its original state by means of an intensive cleaning.

Intensive Cleaner (strong alkaline)

For deep cleaning, your floor tiles need to be scrubbed with a solution of a strong alkaline intensive cleaner in water. Use an intensive cleaner without added sheen, protective agents or impregnating agents, as these agents get left behind on the floor and thus form a new source of dirt. Alternatively, a proper natural, pure liquid soap is also very suitable to dissolve and remove tenacious contamination from ceramic floor tiles.

Mosa recommends:

Natural, pure liquid soap

HMK R57 (Moeller Stonecare)

FZ Intensive Cleaning (Lithofin)

www.moellerstonecare.co.uk

www.lithofin.com

Switch off the under-floor heating (if applicable) well in advance and wait until the floor has cooled to room temperature. Remove loose dirt by vacuuming or sweeping before cleaning.

Dilute the intensive cleaner with water in the proportion recommended by the manufacturer and apply this solution to the floor.

Scrub it in with a scrubbing broom and leave to work in for some minutes. Please refer to the instructions on the packaging. Ensure that the cleaning liquid does not dry up on the floor in the meantime. Having left the cleaning liquid for some minutes, it must then be fully removed from the floor. The use of a water vacuum-cleaner makes it easier to remove the liquid, and leaves the floor dry. The quantity of cleaning liquid left behind, with dirt dissolved into it, is thus kept to a minimum.

Finally, mop the floor with a clean (microfibre) mop and clean water only. This will remove the very last traces of cleaning liquid and will leave the floor to dry up without streaks.

Rotary floor buffer

For larger floor areas, the use of a rotary floor buffer is recommended. These clean floors effectively and effortlessly, in a fraction of the time needed to scrub the floor by hand. Rotary floor buffers, as well as water vacuum-cleaners, can be hired from specialist rental companies and DIY stores.

Acidic intensive cleaner

In few cases an alkaline intensive cleaner will not be sufficient to remove all the dirt and a second cleaning phase will be required, using an acidic cleaning agent. This could be the case, for example, if tough limescale deposits have formed on the floor, or if light residues of cement or grout have remained on the surface as a consequence of an incomplete builders clean. The product to be chosen must contain a high concentration of an acidic ingredient and be suitable for use on ceramic floor tiles*.

Mosa recommends:

HMK R59 (Moeller Stonecare)

KF Cement Residue Remover (Lithofin)

www.moellerstonecare.co.uk

www.lithofin.com

The same method as described above for natural, pure liquid soap, should be followed.

* Some acidic cleaners can corrode natural stone and metallic surfaces. Direct contact between natural stone and metallic surfaces (such as taps and mixers, hinges and decorative strips) and acidic cleaners should therefore be strictly avoided. It is also recommended to clean such surfaces with a neutral all-purpose cleaner to avoid corrosion by the acidic vapours that may form when using strong acidic cleaners.



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