



# USING AN AUTO-SCRUBBER

For large indoor areas, the auto-scrubber is usually the equipment of choice. When using the auto-scrubber, make sure that chemicals are applied and have time to dwell on the tiles and work. Make sure the proper brushes/pads are used and are not allowed to rotate in a single area for a prolonged period of time.

When recovering, check to ensure that you are indeed recovering all cleaner and contaminants. A swipe with a white terry cloth across the tile will help inform how clean the surface is. If recovery does not appear to be satisfactory, then follow with a rinse and squeegee to a drain to ensure all soiled water has been removed.

The following information will help ensure proper scrubbing, rinsing, and recovery of the cleaning solutions. These steps are key to maintaining a clean and vibrant Life Floor surface.

## SUPPLIES & EQUIPMENT

- Auto-Scrubber
- Degreaser Cleaner or Peroxide Cleaner
- Mineral Deposit Remover for spot cleaning only
- Foamer Filler
- Green Turf Pad/Soft Bristled Brush Floor Squeegee
- Terry Cloth Cleaning Towels

## PREPARATION

Prepare work area with proper supplies and equipment.

Select appropriate Cleaner type and follow dilution instructions on the bottle. See Owner's Manual for the recommended cleaner specifications.



# USING AN AUTO-SCRUBBER

## CLEANING STEPS

### Step 1: Apply and Allow Chemicals to Work (Dwell Time)

Using one of the options outline below, apply the Degreaser or Peroxide Cleaner at the proper dilution with a spray-foamer. After applying the cleaner, let the cleaner sit for minimum of 5 minutes on the surface. Mist with water or additional cleaner if the cleaning solution begins to dry before scrubbing.

- **Option A:** Using a Filler Attachment - fill the Auto-Scrubber's Solution Tank with the appropriate cleaner.
- **Option B:** Using a Foamer Attachment - apply the appropriate cleaner and allow it to sit for 2-10 minutes on the surface. Do not allow the cleaner to dry; mist with water if cleaner does start to dry.

\*In hard to reach areas, use a Filler Attachment to dispense the cleaner into buckets or Auto-Scrubber's Solution Tank and apply to areas.

### Step 2: Scrub

After the cleaner has had at least 5 minutes to dwell and break down and loosen any dirt and oils, scrubbing can begin. Use an Auto-Scrubber paired with a Green Turf Pad or polyethylene medium-softness bristles. The first pass of scrubbing the surface should be made with the vacuum turned off.

**Note:** Do not scrub on a dry floor or use metal-bristled or stiff brushes since they will damage the floor.

### Step 3: Rinse + Recover

The final key component to a properly cleaned floor is recovering the cleaners either through vacuum recovery or rinsing. Leaving residual cleaning solutions on the floor to dry will leave contaminant residue that can be unintentionally tracked elsewhere on the floor.

Begin recovery immediately after scrubbing the cleaners. Verify that the cleaners you are using can be rinsed into normal wastewater or pool chemistry systems.

Drain the remaining cleaning solution from the Auto-Scrubber and add clean water to the solution tank. Then, using the Auto-Scrubber and the Green Turf Pad, rinse the Life Floor Tiles and recover with the Auto-Scrubber's squeegee attachment.

You will know rinse and recovery is complete when no foam appears on the tiles when water is sprayed on the floor. Repeat rinse and recovery until no foam appears. Check for any residual dirt or sediment with a clean white terry cloth. If sediment remains, spot clean with a mineral deposit remover.



# USING AN AUTO-SCRUBBER

## SAMPLE CLEANING SCHEDULES

We recommend starting with a 3 week cleaning schedule as listed below. You will likely need to adjust the frequency and chemicals used based on the unique characteristics of your facility. This might include high traffic areas or areas where water may gather or what type of contaminants you are dealing with. Reference the cleaning guide in the Owner's Manual for more details on the types of soils and what cleaners to use per instance.

Sample Schedule 1	Outdoor Aquatic Area	Notes
Week 1	Cleaner Degreaser	Likely contaminants are acidic soils, dirt-sand, oils (sunscreen/ lotion/tanning oils), atmospheric residue, food and drink. May also use peroxide cleaner regularly for locker rooms and bathrooms.
Week 2	Cleaner Degreaser	
Week 3	Peroxide Cleaner	
Repeat		
Sample Schedule 2	Indoor Aquatic Area	Notes
Week 1	Peroxide Cleaner	Likely contaminants are alkaline soils, tracked in mud, hard water deposits. May use cleaner degreaser more frequently if mineral deposit remover or a higher concentration of peroxide cleaner is used to remove mineral deposits.
Week 2	Peroxide Cleaner	
Week 3	Cleaner Degreaser	
Repeat		
Sample Schedule 3	Indoor Aquatic Area	Notes
Spot Clean	Mineral Deposit Remover	Use periodically in areas where mineral deposits frequently build up or when cleaning between tiles in troublesome areas.

We recommend using a Peroxide Cleaner in showers, bathrooms and locker rooms once per week. Use a Mineral Deposit Remover as a spot cleaner wherever deposits can be seen. The frequency of cleaning will vary by application type, traffic, and type of dirt/soils/oils being removed.

**Note:** Some customers have found that a daily rinse with water in high traffic areas where sand or dirt deposit, or where facilities have a high alkaline content in their water can help avoid the need for more frequent cleaning including additional scrubbing. Due to Life Floor's NSF/ANSI/CAN 50:26 Certification, bacteria does not grow on the tiles. In the case of contamination, follow the proper cleaning procedures outlined by the Model Aquatic Health Code (MAHC).