



POLISHED CONCRETE

USE AND MAINTENANCE

ROUTINE MAINTENANCE

The ease of maintenance and care for polished concrete is one of the most beneficial features, but also the most important. Frequent cleaning during polished concrete's early life is the single most important thing to maximize the long-term benefits.

- Routine sweeping, mopping, washing and mechanical scrubbing of floors with water and neutral pH cleaners (if necessary) is recommended. Using water only is sufficient for most environments. Frequent cleaning is very important in the early stages, as the densification process is still occurring. As the densifier process slows over time and the concrete fully hardens, cleaning will become faster and easier. Cleaning frequency varies by traffic and age of floor. If you are unsure, contact PCC for recommended frequency.
- DO NOT USE cleaners that are acidic or that have citrus (de-limonene) or Butyl neutral cleaners or any product with acidic concentrates may etch the surface causing a residual stain.
- DO NOT USE waxes or other coatings. They are unnecessary and will cause additional maintenance to preserve the shine. Contact PCC if you are unsure if a product is safe to use on your floor.
- Using a densifier-based cleaner specially formulated for polished concrete is best. For normal soil situations add 2-3 oz. of product to every gallon of water. Please contact PCC for pricing and availability of these products.
- Wipe up any oil, food, or chemical spills as soon as possible. The potential for staining will increase the longer a contaminant remains in contact with the floor. Over time, the floor will build a stronger resistance to contaminant penetration, but spills should still be cleaned to prevent staining.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR FOOD STORE MANAGERS

All acid-based foods and food ingredients, especially vinegar (acetic acid) and vinegar dressings, must be flushed, neutralized and picked up immediately. In just a short time, exposure to these acid based products may cause the floor to become stained, pitted or etched. Etching concrete will dull the polished appearance of the floor in the area that has been exposed. To neutralize a spill, after mopping up the ingredient, scrub the affected area with a mild solution of an alkaline cleaner or a mild ammonia solution.

MECHANICAL SCRUBBING GUIDELINES

Many building owners find that a mechanical walk-behind or ride-on scrubber is the most efficient and economical means of regularly cleaning their floors. Soft scrubbing pads or soft brush attachments should be used when mechanically scrubbing your floor.

DO NOT USE AGGRESSIVE ABRASIVE PADS OR BRUSHES.

The use of black scrubbing pads or “nylo-grit” type brushes may dull the surface gloss. Wet mops work well on small floors or places where a mechanical scrubber will not fit.

LONG-TERM CARE

With proper care and maintenance polished concrete should strengthen and the appearance should improve with age. In the event, however, that you floor loses shine or begins to show wear, contact PCC for remedial options.

Depending on the condition and strength of the slab at the time of polish, Polished Concrete Company recommends the floor be reconditioned every 2 to 10 years. A reconditioning includes reapplication of stain shield for continued stain resistance, and a re-burnish for optimal shine restoration. This is a very low cost procedure that will keep your floor looking its best.

APPROVED CLEANERS

Following is a list of approved cleaners for use with polished concrete floors. It is very important that no harsh or acidic cleaners be used. The use of any cleaning agents not approved by Polished Concrete Company will immediately void the warranty. Please contact PCC prior to using any cleaners other than those specified.

- Ameripolish® Rejuvenating Cleaner (Recommended)
- CreteClean®
- OdoBan® Earth Choice Neutral pH Floor Cleaner
- OdoBan® No Rinse Neutral pH Floor Cleaner
- Miracle Sealants® Tile and Stone Cleaner
- ZEP® Neutral Floor Cleaner
- DuPont® Heavy Duty Stone & Tile Cleaner