

COMMERCIAL RESILIENT INSTALLATION GUIDELINES FOR HOMOGENEOUS RESILIENT TILE

STOP!

PLEASE READ THIS DOCUMENT IN ITS ENTIRETY BEFORE INSTALLATION

GENERAL INFORMATION

- All substrates to receive moisture sensitive floor covering require proper moisture testing.
- Use cementitious patching and leveling compounds that meet or exceed Shaw's maximum moisture level and pH requirements. Use of gypsum-based patching and/or leveling compounds which contain Portland or high alumina cement and meet or exceed the compressive strength of 3,000 psi are acceptable.
- It is recommended that resilient floor covering installation shall not begin until all other trades are completed.
- Material should always be visually inspected prior to installations. Any material installed with visual defects will not be considered a legitimate claim as it pertains to labor cost.
- Perform Bond testing to determine compatibility of adhesive to the substrate. 9050 primer can be utilized to promote adhesion.

GAPPING

The leading causes of objectionable gaps in LVT are improper adhesive selection, poor acclimation, and lack of a stable temperature before, during, and 72 hours after installation.

A stable temperature means keeping the product, subfloor, and ambient temperatures as close to each other as possible. Deviation between these temperatures can cause product growth or shrinkage.

Shaw recommended adhesives have been developed and tested to provide exceptional shear strength. After the adhesive cures, this high shear strength will minimize product gapping caused by temperature changes.

Shaw does not cover damage or gapping resulting from the use of pressure sensitive adhesives due to their typically low shear strength.

STORAGE AND HANDLING

- Flooring material and adhesive must be acclimated to the installation area for a minimum of 48 hours prior to installation.
- Store cartons of tile flat and squarely on top of one another. Preferably, locate material in the "center" of the installation area (i.e. away from vents, direct sunlight, etc.) Storing cartons in direct sunlight may affect proper acclimation by inducing thermal expansion/contraction.
- When palletizing on a jobsite vinyl plank or tiles need to be stacked 2 rows high side by side with no airspace between. Then quarter turned for 2 rows side by side, not to exceed 6 boxes high. A 5/8" or thicker plywood must also be placed on the pallet first.
- Do not stack pallet's 2 high unless utilizing a 1" thick plywood in between pallets.

SITE CONDITIONS

- Areas to receive flooring should be adequately lighted during all phases of the installation process.
- Controlled environments are critical. Fully functional HVAC systems are the best way to ensure temperature and humidity control.
 - DO NOT install resilient flooring products until the work area can be temperature controlled.
 - The permanent HVAC system must be operational and functional and set to a minimum of 65°F (20°C) or a maximum of 85°F, for a minimum of 7 days prior to, during, and after installation. Once the installation is complete the temperature should not exceed 85°F.

SUBFLOOR INFORMATION

Note: All substrates to receive resilient flooring shall be dry, clean, smooth and structurally sound. They shall be free of dust, solvent, paint, wax, oil, grease, residual adhesive, adhesive removers, curing, sealing, hardening/ parting compounds, alkaline salts, excessive carbonation/laitance, mold, mildew, and other foreign materials that might prevent the adhesive from bonding.

WOOD SUBFLOORS

Wood subfloors must be structurally sound and in compliance with local building codes.

- It is recommended that your chosen APA underlayment grade panels be designed for installation under resilient flooring, and carry a written warranty covering replacement of the entire flooring system.
- Double-Layered APA rated plywood subfloors should be a minimum 1" total thickness, with at least 18" well ventilated air space beneath.
- Insulate and protect crawl spaces with a vapor retarder covering the ground.
- Particleboard, chipboard, flakeboard, OSB, hardboard or similar are not recommended subfloor materials and require the additional layer of a ¼" underlayment grade panel.
- **DO NOT** install over sleeper construction subfloors or wood subfloors applied directly over concrete.
- Underlayment panels can only correct minor deficiencies in the sub-floor while providing a smooth, sound surface on which to adhere the resilient flooring.
- Any failures in the performance of the underlayment panel rest with the panel manufacturer and not with Shaw Industries, Inc.
- SHAW resilient flooring is not recommended directly over fire-retardant treated plywood or preservative treated plywood.
- The materials used to treat the plywood may cause problems with adhesive bonding. An additional layer of APA rated ¼" thick underlayment should be installed.
- Always follow the underlayment manufacturer's installation instructions.

STRIP – PLANK WOOD FLOORING

- Due to expansion/contraction of individual boards during seasonal changes a ¼" or thicker APA rated underlayment panels must be installed over these types of subfloors. Do not install over wood floors installed directly over a concrete subfloor.

CONCRETE SUBFLOORS

NEW AND EXISTING CONCRETE SUBFLOORS SHOULD MEET THE GUIDELINES OF THE LATEST EDITION OF ACI 302 AND ASTM F 710, "STANDARD PRACTICE FOR PREPARING CONCRETE FLOORS TO RECEIVE RESILIENT FLOORING" AVAILABLE FROM THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TESTING AND MATERIALS, 100 BARR HARBOR DRIVE, WEST CONSHOHOCKEN, PA 19428; 610-832-9585; [HTTP://WWW.ASTM.ORG](http://www.astm.org).

- All concrete substrates should be tested for IRH (Internal Relative Humidity) according to ASTM F 2170.
- Substrates shall be smooth, structurally sound, dry, clean and free of all foreign material such as dust, wax, solvents, paint, grease, oils, old adhesive residue, curing and hardening/ curing compounds, sealers and other foreign material that might prevent adhesive bond.
- If the adhesive residue is asphalt-based (cut-back), or any other type of adhesive is present, it must be removed by industry accepted methods such as mechanical removal or wet scraping.
- If a chemical abatement has been performed, use Shaw Surface Prep EXT to remove any residual chemicals present. Once Shaw Surface Prep EXT has been properly cleaned and removed, apply one coat of Shaw MRP for additional protection.
- Adhesive removal through the use of solvents or citrus adhesive removers is not recommended. Solvent residue left in or on the subfloor may affect the new adhesive and floor covering.

WARNING! DO NOT SAND, DRY SWEEP, DRY SCRAPE, DRILL, SAW, BEAD BLAST OR MECHANICALLY CHIP OR PULVERISE EXISTING RESILIENT FLOORING, BACKING, LINING FELT, ASPHALTIC " CUT BACK" ADHESIVES OR OTHER ADHESIVES.

These products may contain either asbestos fibers and/or crystalline silica. Avoid creating dust. Inhalation of such dust is a cancer and respiratory tract hazard. Smoking by individuals exposed to asbestos fibers greatly increases the risk of serious bodily harm. Unless positively certain that the product is a non-asbestos-containing material, you must presume it contains asbestos. Regulations may require that the material be tested to determine asbestos content and may govern the removal and disposal of material. See current edition of the Resilient Floor Covering Institute (RFCI) publication Recommended Work Practices for Removal of Resilient Floor Coverings for detailed information and instructions on removing all resilient covering structures. For current information go to www.rfci.com.

- On or below-grade slabs must have an effective vapor retarder directly under the slab.
- Wet curing 7 days is the preferred method for curing new concrete.
- Curing compounds (**DO NOT USE**). If present they can interfere with the bond of the adhesive to the concrete. Seek assistance from a substrate manufacturer if curing agents are detected.
- Remove curing compounds 28 days after placement, so concrete can begin drying.
- Concrete floors shall be flat and smooth within 1/8" in 6 feet or 3/16" in 10 feet. F-Number System: Overall values of FF 36/ FL 20 may be appropriate for resilient floor coverings.
- Expansion and isolation joints in concrete are designed to allow for the expansion and contraction of the concrete. Resilient flooring products should never be installed over expansion joints. Expansion joint covers designed for use with resilient floorings should be used. Control joints (saw cuts) may be patched and covered with resilient once the concrete is thoroughly cured, dry and acclimated.
- For cracks or saw cuts deeper than 1", follow the preparation and application instructions for Shaw QuikFill. QuikFill is a 2-part urethane treatment that prevents future damage from moisture penetrating to the surface of the slab that may damage or breakdown adhesives or unapproved patching compounds.

- ASTM F 2170 IRH (Internal Relative Humidity) are required for the Shaw warranty. Three tests must be conducted for areas up to 1000 SF, and one additional test, for each additional 1000 SF. 4200 Adhesive may not exceed 99% RH / 12pH
- Concrete floors must be tested.
 - PH reading must not exceed 10.0.
 - Readings below 7.0 and in excess of 10.0 can affect resilient flooring and adhesives negatively.

NOTE: IT MAY NOT BE THE FLOOR COVERING INSTALLER'S RESPONSIBILITY TO CONDUCT THESE TESTS. IT IS, HOWEVER, THE FLOOR COVERING INSTALLER'S RESPONSIBILITY TO MAKE SURE THESE TESTS HAVE BEEN CONDUCTED, AND THAT THE RESULTS ARE ACCEPTABLE PRIOR TO INSTALLING THE FLOOR COVERING. WHEN MOISTURE TESTS ARE CONDUCTED, IT INDICATES THE CONDITIONS ONLY AT THE TIME OF THE TEST.

LIGHTWEIGHT CONCRETE

All recommendations and guarantees as to the suitability and performance of lightweight concrete under resilient flooring are the responsibility of the lightweight concrete manufacturer. The installer of the lightweight product may be required to be authorized or certified by the manufacturer. Correct on-site mixing ratios and properly functioning pumping equipment are critical. To ensure proper mixture, slump testing is recommended.

- Lightweight aggregate concretes having dry densities greater than 90 lbs. per cubic foot may be acceptable under resilient flooring.
- Concrete slabs with heavy static and/or dynamic loads should be designed with higher strengths and densities to support such loads.
- Surface must be permanently dry, clean, smooth, free of all dust, and structurally sound.
- Perform Bond testing to determine compatibility of adhesive to the substrate. Shaw 9050 primer can be utilized to promote adhesion.
- Three internal relative humidity tests should be conducted for areas up to 1000 SF. One additional test, for each additional 1000 SF.

RADIANT HEATING:

Radiant-heated subfloor systems can be concrete, wood or a combination of both. The heating systems components must have a minimum of 1/2" separation from the flooring product. The system must be on and operational for at least 2 weeks prior to installation to reduce residual moisture. Three days prior to installation lower the temperature to 65 degrees, after installation gradually increase the temperature in increments of 5° F to avoid overheating. Maximum operating temperature should never exceed 85°F. Use of an in-floor temperature sensor is recommended to avoid overheating. Contact the manufacturer of your radiant heating system for further recommendations.

- *Electric Radiant Floors:* consist of electric cables (or) mats of electrically conductive materials mounted on the subfloor below the floor covering. Mesh systems are typically embedded in thin-set. When embedding the system components, use cementitious patching and leveling compounds that meet or exceed Shaw's maximum moisture level and pH requirements. Use of gypsum-based patching and/or leveling compounds which contain Portland or high alumina cement and meet or exceed the compressive strength of 3,000 psi are acceptable.
- *Hydronic Radiant Floors:* pump heated water from a boiler through tubing laid in a pattern under the flooring. Typically installed in channels under a wooden subfloor (or) imbedded in concrete slabs. Requires the installer follow a specific nailing pattern to avoid penetration of the heat system.

EXISTING FLOORCOVERINGS

RESILIENT FLOOR COVERING:

- Must be single layered, non-cushion backed, fully adhered, and smooth.
- Show no signs of moisture or alkalinity.
- Waxes, polishes, grease, grime, and oil must be removed.
- Cuts, cracks, gouges, dents and other irregularities in the existing floor covering must be repaired or replaced.
- Embossing leveler recommended to aid in proper bonding and to prevent telegraphing.
- Do not install over rubber based substrates.

NOTE: THE RESPONSIBILITY OF DETERMINING IF THE EXISTING FLOORING IS SUITABLE TO BE INSTALLED OVER TOP OF WITH RESILIENT, RESTS SOLELY WITH INSTALLER/FLOORING CONTRACTOR ON SITE. IF THERE IS ANY DOUBT AS TO SUITABILITY, THE EXISTING FLOORING SHOULD BE REMOVED, OR AN ACCEPTABLE UNDERLAYMENT INSTALLED OVER IT. INSTALLATIONS OVER EXISTING RESILIENT FLOORING MAY BE MORE SUSCEPTIBLE TO INDENTATION.

Quarry Tile, Terrazzo, Ceramic Tile, Poured Floors (Epoxy, Polymeric, Seamless):

- Must be totally cured and well bonded to the concrete.
- Must be free of any residual solvents and petroleum derivatives.
- Waxes, polishes, grease, grime, and oil must be removed.
- Show no signs of moisture or alkalinity.
- Cuts, cracks, gouges, dents, and other irregularities in the existing floor covering must be repaired or replaced.
- Fill any low spots, holes, chips and seams that may telegraph through the new flooring.
- Grind any highly polished or irregular/smooth surfaces.
- Quarry tile or Ceramic tile grout joints and textured surfaces must be filled with an embossing leveler or substrate manufacturer approved material.

ADHESIVES

(Use of an epoxy adhesive is recommended for installation in severe conditions, and is available upon request)

SHAW 4200

Installer friendly, premium high strength (non-staining) acrylic adhesive, designed to permanently install SHAW flooring. May-be used on all grades of concrete: on, above, or below grade in the absence of excess moisture, as well as suspended approved wood floors.

- May-be used for installing over existing, non-cushioned resilient flooring that has been prepared according to Shaw's recommended methods.
- Non-flammable, moisture resistant up to (99% RH), alkali resistant (10PH), and freeze thaw stable (to 10 °F) for 1 cycle.
- Excellent resistance to plasticizer migration and sets to a tough permanent bond. Zero (calculated) VOC's and CRI Green Label plus Approved.

- Must be used to receive exclusive under bed warranty.
- Shelf Life is 1 year when stored at 70°F
- Coverage: 175-225 sq. ft. /gallon.
- Traffic: Avoid all foot traffic for first 12 hours after installation. Avoid heavy traffic or rolling loads for 24 hours after applying Surface Treatment to allow time to cure for both new floors and resurfaced floors.
- Deep Clean: Wait 24 hours before beginning Deep Clean

Note: To properly apply 4200 snap white chalk lines along areas where adhesive will be spread to ensure an even and straight line of adhesive. Spread adhesive with a 1/16" (wide) x 1/32" (depth) x 1/32" (apart) trowel to cover the chalk line on one side and meet up to it on the other. If glue is spread over the chalk line it will need to be removed. (DO NOT overlap adhesive.) -Troweling new adhesive over an area already spread may result in telegraphing. Be very careful not to leave any adhesive ridges or puddles.

Porous substrates: Resilient flooring may be placed into adhesive after 10 –20 minutes open time. Install resilient flooring into adhesive when the spacing in between the adhesive transitions from opaque to clear. Roll with a 100 lb. roller immediately after flooring is placed, ensuring complete contact with the adhesive. **DO NOT** exceed the 2 hours working time.

Non-porous substrates: Install resilient flooring into adhesive when it becomes 80% clear (dry to touch, is tacky but no transfer to fingers). This will normally require 30 to 60 minutes of drying time at suggested installation temperature and humidity, **DO NOT** exceed 2 hours working time.

Roll with a 100 lb. roller immediately after flooring is placed, ensuring material has complete contact with adhesive.

IMPORTANT: DO NOT use Shaw 4200 as a pressure sensitive adhesive. Loss of adhesion can result if the flooring is not installed within the working time of the adhesive. **DO NOT** allow the adhesive to "skin" over or dry. Too much open time will result in an insufficient bond.

Perform Bond testing to determine compatibility of adhesive to the substrate. Shaw 9050 primer can be utilized to promote adhesion if needed.

Note: Open time and working times may vary based on temperature, humidity, substrate porosity, trowel size and air flow.

IMPORTANT: Recommended to perform a bond test in order to determine adhesive working time per job site conditions. The strength of the bond test will indicate whether Shaw 9050 floor primer is necessary.

9050- PH BLOCKER/FLOOR PRIMER:

9050 is an acrylic solution made to neutralize excess alkali that is also recommend as a primer coat to prevent over absorption of adhesive and to ensure a better bond. Formulated with an antimicrobial agent, it provides protection against bacteria, fungi, and mildew in the wet or dry state. Contains no solvent, alcohol, or other hazardous materials per OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200. Non-photo chemically reactive per rule #102. Available in 4-gallon pails.

APPLICATION:

- Use over porous concrete above, on, or below grade; light weight concrete and over floor patch and other porous surfaces.
- Using a 3/8" nap paint roller, roll the floor in one direction for a coat, and then one coat applied perpendicular to the first.

- For large jobs, 9050 may be applied with a garden sprayer, airless rig, or regular paint spray equipment.
- Allow a minimum of 30 minutes dry time before installing flooring. Primer should be 100% dry prior to installing.
- When using to neutralize excess alkali, test the pH level. If pH remains above 9, apply a second coat and retest pH level.
- Shelf life: One year in unopened container at 70°F.
- Coverage: Approximately 350 sq. ft. /gallon.
- **Other features: Freeze/thaw stable to 10 °F.**

HOMOGENEOUS RESILIENT TILE

- Ensure that moisture tests have been conducted and that the results do not exceed 90% .In-Situ relative humidity when tested according to ASTM F 2170. PH of concrete sub-floor needs to be between 7&10.
- The permanent HVAC system is turned on and set to a minimum of 65°F (20°C) or a maximum of 85°F, for a minimum 7 days prior to, during and after installation. After the installations, the maximum temperature should not exceed 85°F.
- Do not stack more than 5 cartons high.
- Flooring material and adhesive must be acclimated to the installation area for a minimum of 48 hours prior to installation.
- Use a 1/16" wide x 1/32" deep x 1/32" apart (U) notch trowel only.
- Material should always be visually inspected prior to installation. Any material installed with visual defects will not be considered a legitimate claim as it pertains to labor cost.
- Make sure all material is from the same batch number.
- Ensure that all recommendations for sub-floor and jobsite conditions are met prior to beginning the installation. Directional designs are optional, however, once the installation is started, you have accepted those conditions.

LAYOUT AND INSTALLATION:

- Install using conventional tile installation techniques.
- Carefully determine where to begin tile installation.
- It is customary to center rooms and hallways so borders are not less than half a tile.
- Working out of multiple boxes at a time is recommended.
- In hallways and small spaces, it may be simpler to work lengthwise from one end using a center reference line as a guide.
- Make sure cut edges are always against the wall.
- To properly cut products score the top side of the material with a utility knife. Bend the product and finish the cut through the backside. This will ensure the cleanest cut. It may be necessary to use a heat gun to cut around vertical obstructions. Allow the heated tiles to return to room temperature before installation.
- Roll the plank/tile with a 3 section 100 lb. roller Re-roll the entire glued floor area with the 100 lb. roller within the working time of the adhesive. Continue to roll the floor throughout the working day to ensure a proper bond.
- **IMPORTANT! ANY ADHESIVE AT SEAMS OR ON FINISHED SURFACES OF TILE MUST BE REMOVED WHILE THE ADHESIVE IS STILL WET.**

SEAMLESS INSTALLATIONS:

18" x 36"/36"x36" square edge are approved for seamless installations. The 18" x 36"/36"x36" sections have different requirements for site acclimation, but are installed in essentially the same manner as described under CONVENTIONAL INSTALLATIONS using Shaw 4200 with trowels.

1. Remove tile from carton and store flat in stacks (not to exceed 6" in height) at temperatures and durations called for by the adhesive used. This allows tile to adjust to room temperature. Tile will then lay flat and conform to the contour of the sub-floor when installed.
2. Lay out field. For FLASH COVING, the last sections should end at least 6" from the wall to allow space for use of router and hot air welding tool around the room perimeter. Follow the instructions under FLASH COVING to cut and dry-fit appropriate material.
3. Apply the adhesive, per the instructions, and install the field, making sure to properly roll and cross roll with the sectional roller. Allow the adhesive to cure overnight.
4. Using a scrap piece of tile, set the router so that the blade cuts a groove to a depth of approximately one half of the thickness (~.060 in.) of the tile. Route all field seams in one direction only, being careful to keep the groove centered on the seam as closely as possible. Use a chamfering plane to router cove pieces where the router cannot be operated.
5. While seamless installations are usually flash coved, top set cove base or other treatment may be used at the floor-wall junction. In these instances, use a chamfering plane to finish the groove close to the wall where the router cannot be operated.
6. Preheat the hot air welding tool. Using the 4mm welding nozzle, weld the bead into the groove.
7. Trial weld a few scrap pieces before starting on the floor so that adjustments in the heat setting may be made.

NOTE: Beginners may find it easier to work with a lower heat. However, with experience, welding will be faster with a higher heat.

A lower heat is recommended for correcting mistakes or welding in awkward places. A good weld is achieved when a small amount of melted bead overflows along the edges of the groove.

8. After the weld has cooled, shave off the excess bead with a spatula. If the bead is shaved before it has cooled, it will shrink below the surface of the flooring. Keep the spatula sharp by periodic honing with a fine sharpening stone.
9. After welding and trimming all seams in one direction, repeat the routing, welding, and trimming procedures on all seams running in the other direction.

FLASH COVE INSTALLATIONS:

Coving of tile up the wall eliminates accumulations of dirt and bacteria at the floor-wall junction. CONVENTIONAL or SEAMLESS INSTALLATIONS may be flash-coved. Install a suitable cove cap strip (either metal or plastic) around the entire room. Exercise care so that the top of the cove cap strip height is consistent. Use either flat-headed nails or contact bond adhesive to cove capping.

1. Place a cove strip at floor-wall junction to support tile at the bend.
2. When installing 12" x 12" tile, lay out the field so that it ends approximately 6" from the wall. When 18" x 36"/36"x36' sections are used, the field can be laid out so that the last section ends at any convenient distance in excess of 6" from the wall.

3. Install the field in accordance with the procedures listed under either CONVENTIONAL or SEAMLESS INSTALLATIONS, and allow the adhesive to cure for at least 24 hours. This is critical for properly forming coving and achieving a finished appearance.
4. Dry cut cove tile pieces to fit. Remove pieces and apply adhesive to the exposed floor and wall. Install the pieces and roll thoroughly with a hand roller. Do as large an area as practical to avoid repeated mixing of adhesive batches. Allow a minimum of 24 hours prior to Heat welding the seams.
5. Product that has been flash covered will not need to go through the Deep Clean process as outlined below. However, it be should cleaned with a microfiber flat mop and neutral cleaner, before using a microfiber cloth to apply the surface treatment.

DEEP CLEAN

DESCRIPTION

Deep Clean is the first step in the overall Shaw Homogeneous Resilient Tile Initial Maintenance System. Shaw Deep Clean meets or exceeds green industry standards for floor care products based on its reduced levels of volatile organic compounds, biodegradability, and low toxicity.

Used in conjunction with the Shaw Deep Clean Pad (maroon in color) it deep cleans, preps, and conditions any new Shaw Homogeneous Resilient Tile floor by thoroughly removing deep down manufacturing residue and ground in installation debris.

Shaw Deep Clean is **required** before the application of any Surface Treatments on the floor, and is recommended to be completed 48 hours after the flooring has been installed.

USES/BENEFITS

- **Extremely economical to use**
- **Highly Concentrated**
- **Biodegradable**
- **Environmentally Safe**
- **Preps and conditions tile**
- **Meets or exceeds National Green standards for floor care**
- **Can be used by mopping or in auto scrubbers**
- **Leaves no residue**

SPECIFICATIONS

Color	Water White
Fragrance	Mild
pH conc.	11.0
pH in dilution	10.0
Residue	None
Biodegradable	Yes
Coverage	4,000 sq ft per gallon

SHAW DEEP CLEAN - INGREDIENT DISCLOSURE

Ingredients

Water CAS Number: 7732-18-5	Carrier
Tripropylene Glycol Methyl Ether CAS Number: 25498-49-1	Solvent Stripping Agent
Benzyl Alcohol CAS Number: 100-51-6 EU Fragrance Allergens	Solvent Stripping Agent
Ethanolamine CAS Number: 141-43-5 AOEC Asthmagens	Alkaline Stripping Agent
Sodium Xylenesulphonate CAS Number: 1300-72-7	Stabilizing Agent
C9-11 Alcohols Ethoxylated CAS Number: 68439-46-3	Surfactant Wetting Agent
Citric Acid CAS Number: 77-92-9	pH Adjuster
Dipropylene Glycol CAS Number: 25265-71-8	Fragrance Ingredient 1

PRECAUTIONS

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

See container and MSDS for further safety instructions.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Sweep or dust mop the floor to remove any large debris. Never use oil base treated dust mops.

For newly installed Shaw Homogeneous Resilient Tile, dilute Shaw Deep Clean (1 part cleaner : 10 parts water) or 13 oz./gal with cool clean water and apply liberally to the floor. For existing installations of Shaw Homogeneous Resilient Tile requiring a complete drawdown, dilute Shaw Deep Clean to a higher concentration (1 part cleaner: 5 parts water) or 26 oz./gal with cool clean water and apply liberally to the floor (for existing installations, it is recommended to leave the Deep Clean on the floor for approximately 10 minutes before proceeding with Deep Clean pad, to ensure that the Deep Clean has had sufficient time to work into the surface treatment for an easier draw down process).

Using the Shaw Deep Clean Pad (maroon in color), be sure to use a floater buffing pad, such as a 3M Red Pad, between the pad driver and the maroon pad. This floater pad will aid in smoothing out any surface imperfections that are typical during an installation.

Agitate floor thoroughly with a low-speed rotary machine or automatic scrubber. When using a 300-350 RPM buffer, approximately 5 back-and-forth passes are required to properly clean the floor. When using a 175 RPM buffer, 10 back-and-forth passes are required. Ensure the floor remains very wet.

Pick up the solution with a wet vacuum, automatic scrubber, or a mop and bucket. Rinse with clear water

only. For **existing installations**, repeat the Deep Clean procedure, if necessary, to ensure the floor is clean and has no residual Surface Treatments or tackiness.

NOTE: It is very important to follow the specific directions for cleaning Shaw Homogeneous Resilient Tile. Treating it otherwise, can negatively impact visual appearance and performance. Mixed lots cannot be made uniform by cleaning. Maximum lot sizes are 10,000 square feet.

IMPORTANT: Never buff in excess of 375 RPM.

SURFACE TREATMENT

DESCRIPTION

Shaw Surface Treatment has been specially engineered to optimize the benefits of Shaw Homogeneous Resilient Tile and is the foundation treatment for the Shaw Maintenance System. When used with Shaw Deep Clean, Surface Treatment will ensure the very best performance in the toughest of commercial applications. This is because Surface Treatment's high density molecular construction actually chemically bonds with the surface of the tile to not only polish and protect, but also seal the surface of the tile for many years of high performance use. Surface Treatment also glides on and applies effortlessly, giving astonishing visual and functional results unrivalled in the commercial flooring industry for its entire life cycle. Its state of the art flexible formulation is designed to move and conform to pliable floors allowing for ultimate protection over an extended period of time. Properly maintained, it yields a forgiving yet repairable base capable of withstanding up to 5 years of traffic before needing a complete drawdown.

Surface Treatment will withstand heavy traffic and abuse, yet is versatile enough to just be cleaned and recoated. Surface Treatment is excellent for super markets, hospitals, schools, office buildings, and other high traffic floors where a flexible maintenance program is desired.

USES/BENEFITS

- Crystal Clear Polymer Compression Technology
- Non-yellowing
- Extended wear formula
- Fewer coats/less finish required
- No seal required
- Easy to use
- Self leveling
- Excellent repairability – through buffing or recoating
- Up to 5 year life cycle
- Saves Labor & Product Cost
- Never Discolors
- Superior Durability & Coverage
- Slip Resistant - CSMA/UL

****NOT FOR USE ON SHAW ESD TILE****

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

NEW FLOORS:

- Prepare floor by following the new floor Shaw Deep Clean label instructions completely. Before applying Surface Treatment, floor surface must be clean, dry and free of residue.
- After floor is completely dry, apply Surface Treatment in uniform thin coats using a rinsed out, clean, synthetic finish mop. Allow to dry approximately 30 minutes before applying the next coat. On high humidity days allow more time.
- Low Gloss- To achieve a low gloss finish apply 2 coats of Surface Treatment.
- High Gloss- To achieve a high gloss finish apply 4 coats of Surface Treatment.

PREVIOUSLY COATED FLOORS OR COMPLETE DRAWDOWN:

- Prepare floor by following the existing installations Shaw Deep Clean label instructions. Before applying Surface Treatment, floor surface must be clean, dry and free of residue.
- After floor is completely dry, apply Surface Treatment in uniform thin coats using a rinsed out, clean, synthetic nish mop. Allow to dry approximately 30 minutes before applying the next coat. On high humidity days allow more time.
- Low Gloss- To achieve a low gloss finish apply 2 coats of Surface Treatment.
- High Gloss- To achieve a high gloss finish apply 4 coats of Surface Treatment.

DAILY MAINTENANCE:

- Sweep or dust mop the floor to remove any large debris.
- Damp mop or automatic scrub using a properly diluted solution of neutral pH cleaner (such as Shaw TotalCare) and a 3M RED pad (Use a water based treatment only).

RESTORATIVE MAINTENANCE:

- Sweep or dust mop the floor to remove any large debris.
- Damp mop or automatic scrub using a properly diluted solution of Deep Clean and a 3m RED pad. Buff if desired using a WHITE low speed polishing pad.
- Surface Treatment can also be recoated to rejuvenate as necessary. To do so, damp mop or automatic scrub using a properly diluted solution of neutral pH cleaner (such as Shaw TotalCare) and a 3m RED pad. Rinse with clear water, and allow to dry.
- Floor surface must be clean, dry and free of residue before Surface Treatment is applied again. Apply 1 – 2 coats following directions above.