

FLOOR MAINTENANCE FIRST LINE OF DEFENSE

Procedures:

1. Planning

Maintaining resilient tile floor requires a balance of procedure, materials, and frequency.

- Prolong intervals between floor stripping and refinishing by ability of staff to:
- Observe wear patterns
- Respond to emergencies
- Diagnose potential problems

2. Identify traffic patterns and tailor procedures and frequency to suit your needs.

Floor plan of facility shows areas of highest wear:

- Entrances
- Hallway intersections
- Cafeteria
- Vending areas
- Time clock

3. Mat Protection

Entrances receive most abuse during inclement weather.

Protective matting inside and outside providing greatest protection against:

- Moisture
- Ice melting compounds
- Soil and stones
- Mats should be long enough to clean both feet twice

4. Recommended type of matting

- Weatherproof, brush action matting outside the building.
- Non-curling, non-slip matting for interior.

5. Spray interior mats lightly with dust mop/dust cloth treatment

- Increases dirt attraction properties
- Provides detergency when the mats are cleaned.

7. Dust Mopping.

Daily dry mopping is first step in floor care, using non-oil treated dust mop to maintain appearance.

- Brooms are not recommended in health care facilities.
- They circulate and redistribute soil and bacteria in air.

8. Most efficient motions for dust mopping are:

- Long parallel overlapping strokes in hallways
- Side to side motion with a figure "S" in patient rooms, maintaining one leading edge at all times.
- Rotating the head of the dust mop will deposit soil at each turn.
- Avoid striking or flicking furniture this will dislodge soil.