

## Dust-Binding Wiping

### Definition:

Dust-binding wiping with dampened or prepared cleaning cloths (damp-wiping) or special dry microfibre products (electrostatic dust-binding wiping) to remove non-adherent soiling and, to a lesser extent, larger debris, and the subsequent placing of the larger debris into a container.

### Goal/Result:

Surface is free of larger debris and overlying fine dirt (dust, fuzz). Adherent dirt (beverages, road dirt, spills) may still be present on the surface.

### Comments/Notes:

- Suitable for the removal of overlying fine dirt during routine cleaning
- Removal of larger debris is only partially possible
- Removal of adherent dirt is not possible
- To apply smooth cloths, smooth floor coverings (if possible without deeper joints) are needed
- For textured surfaces, only special microfibre products for dry mopping can be used
- More effective, rational, and hygienic than sweeping, as dust is not stirred up

## Wet mopping

### Definition:

Manual wet cleaning with cleaning cloths to remove adherent dirt (beverages, road dirt, etc.). This process can also be employed using suitable disinfecting floor cleaning agents; a polishing effect can be achieved simultaneously using wash polish.

### Goal/Result:

Surfaces should be free from non-adherent dirt, larger debris, adhering dirt (beverages, road dirt etc.), and other residues. Rubber marks may still be present on the surfaces. When wash polish is used, the polish that remains should be free from dirt deposits and removable from the flooring without an elaborate and environmentally harmful basic cleaning. When disinfecting agents are used, sufficient inhibition of germs should be achieved.

### Comments/Notes:

To effectively remove both water-soluble adherent dirt and non-adherent dirt, it is normally necessary to remove the non-adherent dirt by suitable methods (dust-wiping or dust vacuuming) before wet mopping.

The various methods of wet mopping are

- One-step method
- Two-step method
- Spot wet mopping
- Wet mopping combined with a spray system

## One-step wet mopping

**Definition:**

The covering is cleaned in a single operation with more or less thoroughly wrung-out cleaning cloths (mop, floor duster). The liquid remaining from this operation dries on its own. In addition to cleaning agents, polish or disinfecting agents may also be added to the mop water.

**Goal/Result:**

See wet mopping.

**Comments/Notes:**

Suitable only for floor coverings that are not extremely dirty or that are sensitive to damp (if the cleaning cloths have been sufficiently wrung out). To prevent an accumulation of cleaning, polishing, or disinfecting agent residues, as well as incompletely removed dirt, it is recommended to wet-mop floors twice at regular intervals (for example, every fifth mopping operation).

One-step wet mopping can be carried out with a rolling bucket and press, pre-prepared (impregnated) mops, and tub with drip tray.

## Two-step wet mopping

**Definition:**

The two-step method is the classic wet mopping method. During the first operation, as much cleaning fluid as is required to soften or dissolve the adherent water-soluble dirt is applied with a cleaning cloth (cloth, mop, wide floor duster, etc.). In the second work stage, the loose dirt is picked up with a thoroughly wrung-out cleaning cloth. This shortens the drying time and reduces the risk of slipping.

**Goal/Result:**

See wet mopping.

**Comments/Notes:**

The cleaning results are usually better than with the one-step wet mopping.

Two-step wet mopping can be carried out with a rolling bucket and press, as the "classic" two-cloth-change-method, with tub and drip tray, or with double wipers and special dosing trough.

## Spot wet mopping

**Definition:**

In this method, only small portions of the entire surface are wet mopped.

**Goal/Result:**

See wet mopping. Because cleaning is performed only on a point-by-point basis, the cleaning result is limited in relation to the total area.

**Comments/Notes:**

This method is often advantageous where a small area must be wetted more frequently than the entire surface, for example, by wet mopping around beverage dispensers to remove stains, or in classrooms in front of the chalkboard. In addition, spot wet mopping is suitable if only adherent dirt needs to be removed point by point and dust-binding cleaning is carried out over the entire area.

## Wet mopping combined with a spray system

**Definition:**

Using a spraying device, spray a ready-to-use cleaning solution onto the cleaning cloth or directly onto the soiled floor and remove the dirt by wiping with a broad wiping device and suitable cleaning cloth.

**Goal/Result:**

See wet mopping.

**Comments/Notes:**

This method is suitable for floor coverings that are not extremely dirty or that are sensitive to damp. The workload is almost equal to that required for two-step wet mopping.

## Vacuum scrubbing

**Definition:**

Automatic wet floor cleaning using scrubbing machines (also referred to as automatic floor cleaning machines) with bristles or cleaning pads to remove loose fine dirt and adherent dirt. The floor is scrubbed wet and the loose dirt is removed in the same operation by wet vacuuming and transported to the dirty water tank.

**Goal/Result:**

Surfaces should be free from larger debris, overlying fine dirt (dust, fluff) and adherent dirt (beverages, road dirt) as well as streaks and spots. Heel marks may still be present on the surface.

**Comments/Notes:**

Particularly suitable for larger areas with a low degree of transfer.

The rapid drying allows the flooring to be walked on after a short time. Low-foam cleaning agents are added to the clean water tank of the scrubbing machines.

## Polishing

**Definition:**

Machine treatment with brushes (polishing brushes) or pads (polishing pads or special pads) on untreated floor coverings or floor coverings treated with polishing agents.

Floor cleaning machines can be equipped with a vacuum unit (polishing and simultaneous dust removal via dry vacuuming in one working cycle = vacuum polishing)

**Goal/Result:**

Surfaces are free from traffic marks, heel marks, and other adherent dirt. The appearance of the protective film is uniform; depending on the nature of the polish, a special gloss is produced.

**Comments/Notes:**

Walking safety must not be restricted.

Advantages of polished surfaces are, among others, increased resistance to traffic marks and treatment products, improved appearance, and extended basic cleaning intervals, which results in cost savings and reduced environmental impact.

## Cleaning

**Definition:**

Using a hand spray gun or spraying device on a single-disk machine or high-speed-machine, cleaning agent is sprayed onto parts of the floor covering that have obstinate stains or worn spots in the protective film. These locations are worked mechanically with a suitable pad (e.g. red) and the cleaning agent is spread around. The treated areas are then polished using suitable pads (beige/yellow, red).

**Goal/Result:**

The surfaces are free of obstinate stains, heel marks, scuffs, abrasion marks, etc. Worn spots in the protective film are rehabilitated and matched to the rest of the surface. The appearance (gloss) is uniform.

**Comments/Notes:**

Cleaning agents and pad discs must be appropriate to the flooring, dirt, and type of machine. Walking safety must not be restricted.

## Wet scrubbing

**Definition:**

Manual or mechanical floor cleaning with bristles or cleaning pads for the removal of obstinate adherent dirt.

**Goal/Result:**

Surfaces should be free from larger debris, dust, and all dirt residues. The surface should be free of streaks and wiping marks.

**Comments/Notes:**

A more intensive routine cleaning procedure for heavily soiled areas (e.g. foodstuff areas, industrial areas, swimming pools, etc.) or for the application of basic cleaning. Machine wet scrubbing with disk or brush roller machines. Loose dirt is then removed with a wet vacuum cleaner.

## Vacuuming

**Definition:**

Dry vacuuming of non-adherent applied or weakly adherent dirt with a vacuum cleaner.

**Goal/Result:**

The surface should be free from larger debris, dust, and fluff. Adherent dirt (e.g. beverage stains) may still be present on the surface.

**Comments/Notes:**

Vacuuming is suitable for all surfaces; the cleaning results, however, are limited.