

STAGESTEP *Flooring Solutions*

For Dance, Theater & the Performing Arts



THE WHYS AND HOWS OF KEEPING YOUR DANCE FLOOR CLEAN

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STARTING A FLOOR MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

If you are responsible for a dance, theatrical, performing arts, sports or aerobic surface, you will need to develop a floor maintenance program. The problem is figuring out what maintenance program is right for you and your floor. For every flooring system, there are a number of factors that impact cleaning frequency, equipment and supplies needed.

Maintenance is a five part process:

1. Keeping the floor clean
2. Protecting the surface
3. Appearance
4. Safety
5. Temperature, humidity, static electricity, and the presence of foreign substances are factors that will affect time and cost spent on this never-ending job

TIME AND EXPENSE

You can easily miscalculate the amount of time and expense needed for floor maintenance unless you prioritize. First, determine which maintenance factors are most important. Appearance, cleanliness, non-slip consistency, safety, longevity, and sanitation each require a different approach and commitment. After you evaluate your maintenance parameters, you can then determine what maintenance protocols to institute.

Second, decide if you are going to maintain the floor(s) yourself or hire a professional to do the work for you. Even if you have determined to do it yourself, get a quote from a professional. You will have a better idea of process, time, and cost. You may reconsider doing it yourself. Most flooring maintenance professionals have no idea what you need for your floor. By and large, appearance is their only objective. They are apt to leave you with a bright, shiny and very slippery floor, unless you are there to tell them exactly what you want.

HELPFUL TIPS

Today, surfaces used in specialty movement environments include: wood, laminates, vinyl, linoleum and carpet. Our purpose is to provide a general outline of helpful tips to maintain your flooring, deal with specific problems, and make some recommendations on products and techniques to reduce time spent and expenses.

As you review this guide, we are happy to answer your questions and welcome your insights and experiences.

Send your questions and comments to stagestep@stagestep.com or call **800-523-0960** to speak with a **Stagestep** representative.

We'll work together with you to devise a plan to make your job easier and more cost-effective.

WHY MAINTENANCE

Most of us have come to the realization that no matter how new and high tech our car may be, we have to bring it in for scheduled maintenance from time to time. We know that if we don't, sooner or later we are going to have problems. Wear and tear will take its toll. It is scheduled maintenance which keeps things running in the short term and extends the life of the car in the long term.

Your floor is no different than your car. Every floor made by every manufacturer needs a maintenance plan appropriate for the floor, its use(s) and the conditions and circumstances under which it was installed.

It does not matter how much money you spent, or if you have a high-end specific-use flooring system, you need to initiate a maintenance plan. It may sound like I am repeating myself, or stating the obvious, but after forty years in the business, a week does not go by without hearing of someone complaining about their flooring getting dirty, scuffed, slippery or worse. Usually, they have done nothing to address these problems, never thought about a plan to maintain their floor, and just assumed that since they invested in a floor designed to meet their safety and performance needs, that all they had to do was install it.

SIX REASONS WHY

Floors are inert. They don't do anything. Things are done to them. Everything that can go wrong with a floor has a cause for every effect. Simply put, there are six reasons to maintain your floor. They are appearance, health, performance, safety, reliability and longevity. A sloppy looking floor makes for an undisciplined environment. This is not a message or core value we want to impart to our customers and students.

A good maintenance program takes into consideration the health of the people working on it. Bacteria, fungus, mildew and dirt can impact end users in ways that all spell trouble.

A well-maintained flooring system contributes to the desired result of the end-user. A floor compatible with what you want to do makes for better performance. Better performance makes happier instructors, students, customers, and artists.

The primary reason people invest in flooring is to provide a safe environment. Neglecting your floor's proper maintenance can jeopardize safety. Taking care of your floor means you won't have to take care of injured participants. Consistency and reliability are the cornerstone of both safety and performance. Controlling the environment, keeping the floor clean and in good repair will insure a consistent coefficient of friction.*

A flooring system is a major investment. Take care of this piece of equipment and it will last many years. It goes without saying the better the care and maintenance, the longer the floor will serve you and your community of dancers. Don't follow the advice herein and you may regret not being proactive.

We will explore in detail all you need to know about creating and executing a viable and appropriate maintenance program. It is not a huge investment of time and money; however it is a necessary ingredient to keep everyone working efficiently and safely.

*The coefficient of friction (COF), is a dimensionless scalar value which describes the ratio of the force of friction between two bodies and the force pressing them together.

THE OUTSIDE INVASION

The dirt and grime that gets on your floor comes from outside your facility. Stopping the dirt, grime, foreign materials, and wetness before it lands on your floor can save you a ton of time and money in maintenance costs. The best way to deal with this outside invasion is to have indoor entrance mats both at your exit/entrance and at the doorway into the studio. These are pretty high tech items in that they scrape, remove dirt, and dry the shoe bottom just by walking on it. They come in all kinds of configurations and sizes. They can be installed as portable systems or installed recessed permanently. What they do is eliminate about 80% of the outside particulate matter that gets on your floor.

THE ENVIRONMENT

Seems obvious, but many of us attribute the bad things that happen to floors, to the floors themselves. It is true that softer surfaces can be damaged more quickly and more extensively than harder surfaces. Certain colors and patterns can either show or hide scuff marks. And, there are floor surfaces and finishes that resist staining better than others. But in the end, stuff happens to floor surfaces and to address whatever problem you are facing you have to know why. When you know the “Why” your next choice is either prevention, maintenance or both.

THE WHY

The number one cause of floor surface problems is environmental. Issues regarding quality of the air, temperature, humidity, and static electricity are usually not considered at first. If you can contain and control the environment, you will eliminate some problems altogether and reduce maintenance by as much as a half.

Humidity and temperature are two key factors in keeping your floor safe and clean. The warmer the room gets, the softer the (non-wood) floor surface becomes. The darker the color of the floor, the more heat is absorbed and retained. Non-wood floor surfaces can get so soft that heel impressions can become permanent. The floor may also become more vulnerable to cuts, abrasions and other damage.

If your floor has been semi-permanently installed and gets much warmer than when it was laid, it will probably expand, bubble up, create waves, and have to be reset. On the other hand, if the

floor gets cold, it contracts, gets harder and less flexible, increasing the possibility of cracking and fracturing. Temperature changes of 20 or more degrees can have a major impact on the viability of the floor surface. Temperature change comes about because of sunlight through windows/skylights, wind penetration at doors and windows, slabs and ceilings that are not insulated, heat given off by dancers, and erratic thermostat settings.

Wood subfloors and surfaces especially are vulnerable to the effects of temperature and moisture or high humidity. Wood can cup, warp and swell, resulting in excess wear and splintering. It also creates an environment where mold can develop. Most conditions that cause this kind of deterioration can be reversed, and the floor can be salvaged if addressed sooner rather than later. Call our technical support for assistance. Look for a listing of our products on pages 14 & 15.

MOISTURE

Moisture can be both friend and foe to any performance surface/subfloor system, too little and the floor can be a slip hazard, too much and you can have warping of the surface (wood floors) or the subfloor or worse, mold. It is a balancing act that determines the overall performance of your floor, and the ability to maintain it.

Too Much Moisture

Caused by high humidity, unprotected concrete slabs, flood mopping and improperly functioning heating or air conditioning.

Results

Excessive moisture can cause slippery floors, attract excessive dust and dirt, breakdown tapes and adhesives, and lead to both surface and subfloor failure. When there is too much moisture in a room the humidity of the space will rise above the standard 50-70% needed to maintain a good dance environment. The air in the room will hold onto this moisture throughout the day while the rooms are warm and in use. (Typically the HVAC system handles the moisture in the air, but as humidity goes above 70% the system begins to fail.) As the rooms cool down overnight or when not in use, this excess moisture will settle out of the air onto the floor surface — bonding with dirt, dust, body oil, hair products, skin creams, etc. creating a recipe that lowers the co-efficient of friction

and will turn any floor into an ice skating rink. In addition, the moisture will also begin to collect in the cool spaces beneath the subfloor, where the moisture can lead to the breakdown of wood, and the growth of mold. Moisture is the leading cause of premature subfloor failure.

Solution

First find the root cause of the moisture. Moisture from concrete slabs is not unusual and can be addressed with a moisture barrier. Flood mopping where water and cleaning agents are poured directly onto the floor can cause water to seep into and below the subfloor and also evaporate excessive moisture into the room. The solution is simple. By following cleaning instructions in this manual you'll learn to never flood mop. High humidity areas are both a function of your geographic location and the overall health of your HVAC system. If you are in this type of location, have your HVAC inspected and be sure it is functioning properly. If all is good, and the in studio humidity is over 70% you will need to invest in a dehumidifier. (Note: Do not take the humidity below 50%).

Too Little Moisture

Caused by dry, arid locations, upper floor locations and improperly functioning HVAC systems.

Results

Slippery floors from loose dry dust and other contaminants on the floor. Dehydration of adhesive and tapes lead to bond failure. Increased risk of excessive build up of static electricity which can lead to failure of sound system equipment and even possible injury from electric shock. (Have you ever been shocked touching your sound system after walking across your dance floor?) Dry skin and/or nose?

Solution

Check your HVAC to make sure it is functioning properly and not removing too much moisture from your environment. Next, check that the relative humidity is between 50-70%. This is critical for a performance floor/subfloor to function properly. In all cases, the solution is the same, the introduction of moisture which is done by one of two ways:

1. Adjust HVAC to allow for more humidity. This is the solution when the system is running too much and excessively drying out your environment.
2. Add a humidifier, this can be done with a stand-alone unit or one that is attached to your current HVAC system. Be sure to get the best you can as these will typically function for many years. The best units are ones that allow you to set the percentage you are trying to maintain. Your goal is to get your space to 50-70% relative humidity.

Here are additional steps to help maintain floor surface and moisture levels:

- Dry mop floor frequently
- Your goal is to get your space 50-70% relative humidity
- Monitor room temperature and keep steady with large fluctuations to a minimum
- Add blinds or drapes to block direct sunlight
- Take dance shoes on and off in the studio to reduce transfer of outside elements
- Make sure room is insulated properly

STATIC ELECTRICITY

Another problem at the other end of the moisture spectrum is static electricity. In a dry atmosphere, usually caused by a heating system and or winter weather, the relative humidity drops. Add friction caused by walking on carpets or virtually any movement activity and you produce static electricity.

A static electricity charge can be painful and give you a shock. It can also blow out sound systems. Static electricity turns shoes into a dust and dirt magnet and the first slide, shuffle, skip, or hop deposits a mess on your floor. Installing a humidifier in your HVAC system and wet mopping your floor in the morning before classes start should put an end to this disagreeable problem. Being aware of your environment, and its impact on your floor, is key to dealing with and preventing problems that may be baffling you about the care and maintenance of your floor.

WHAT EXACTLY DOES “CLEAN” MEAN?

Things happen big time to specialty flooring used in sports, fitness, and the performing arts. You want your floors safe, your clients, customers, and students sound, and your investment secure. You need to create a floor maintenance schedule.

Number one on the agenda is keeping your floor surface clean on a consistent basis.

All floors get dirty. Dust, dirt, sweat, shoe marks, food, soda, and gum are the prime offenders. The more the floor is used, the more it needs to be cleaned.

A mistake people make is they think what they do at home also applies to studio or stage. Not so. Cleaning materials and applications created for home use are not appropriate for commercial and professional situations. Specialty floors are subject to much more wear, tear and environmental punishment. They may need special protective finishes. The desired aesthetics and coefficient of friction are very different from your floors at home. You need a general purpose, mid-range PH (measures acidity and alkalinity) detergent/degreaser. It cleans without destroying finishes and without leaving any surface residue.

In fact, many cleaners leave a residue on the floor to make it shiny or resistant to dirt. When you use a cleaner that leaves a residue of any kind, you inevitably change the coefficient of friction. If you use the inappropriate cleaning agent, your floor becomes stickier or more slippery after application. If there is one thing you want in a specialty movement floor, it is consistency. Supermarket products are not what you want. Better to shop in a hardware store offering industrial cleaning supplies.

Stagestep offers 3 detergent/degreaser products: **ProClean**, **ProClean NS**, and **FloorShield Finish Cleaner**. (See page 14 for pricing.) Each can be used with a mop or a floor cleaning machine, usually with an aqua or green pad. The two bucket technique is more effective and efficient if you use a mop. One bucket using warm water and containing the detergent/degreaser; the second bucket contains just plain warm water.

Put the mop in the detergent bucket, ring out (you never want to put excess water on any floor surface,) and mop your floor. Rinse out the mop in the second bucket, then repeat. When you use most detergents/degreasers with a high concentration of water, you will not have to rinse your floor. At the very least, you will have picked up the dust, dirt, grime and sweat.



PROCLEAN

Stagesep ProClean is your basic “go to” cleaning solution. If your floor is very dirty, you may have to mop several times. Do not think that a much stronger solution or “flood mopping”, using a very wet mop, will speed the process. It will not.

FOR DAMP MOP/GENERAL CLEANING

Mix approximately 2-4 ounces of **Stagesep ProClean** per gallon of water. Apply liberally with the mop but do not flood. Allow solution to stand a minute or two then remove with a dry, clean mop (the mop must be rinsed in clean water prior to each pick up) or use a shop vac. Rinsing is not necessary.

FOR AUTOMATIC SCRUBBING MACHINES

Mix approximately 1-2 ounces of **Stagesep ProClean** per gallon of water. Apply, scrub and pick-up as you would ordinary low-foam cleaner. No need to rinse. For weekly use, use an aqua pad. For heavy duty cleaning, use a green pad every 4 months or so.

PROCLEAN NS

Stagesep ProClean NS should be used to clean the floor and make it less slippery at the same time. To increase the non-slip effect when using **ProClean NS**, you can use repeatedly during the initial application: 2, 3, or 4 times. Subsequently, you will only need to clean once.* The floor should maintain the same level of “non-slipperiness.” To reverse, clean floor with **ProClean** as directed.

**For initial use we recommend contacting a Stagesep representative for detailed first time instructions.*

DRY MOP DAILY & USE **PROCLEAN NS** ONCE A WEEK.

LIGHT SOIL: Use 16 OZ PER GAL or 1 PART SOLUTION TO 8 PARTS WATER

MEDIUM SOIL: Use 24 OZ PER GAL or 3 PARTS SOLUTION TO 16 PARTS WATER

HEAVY SOIL: Use 32 OZ PER GAL or 1 PART SOLUTION TO 4 PARTS WATER

FOR DAMP MOP/GENERAL CLEANING

Use cotton or a cotton/synthetic mop. Use 2 buckets: One bucket for the **ProClean NS** solution, one bucket with warm water to rinse mop & wring out dirty water. Damp mop floor. Do not flood. Do not rinse. Allow floor to dry completely.

FOR AUTOMATIC SCRUBBING MACHINES

Place the **ProClean NS** solution into the feed tank of the automatic scrubber. The solution may be applied, scrubbed and vacuumed up in one step. Do

not flood. Do not rinse. Allow floor to completely dry. For weekly use, use an aqua pad. For heavy duty cleaning, use a green pad every 4 months or so.

Note:

ProClean NS is not to be used on the same floor as **SlipNoMor 2000C**.

To remove **ProClean NS** from the floor completely, clean with **ProClean** as directed and repeat if necessary, one or two times to return floor to original condition.

Before disinfecting a **ProClean NS** treated floor with **ProClean D**, you must clean the floor with **ProClean** until the non-stick properties are removed and the floor is returned to original state.

PROCLEAN D

Check out **Stagesep's** new disinfectant cleaner, **ProClean D**. (See page 14 for pricing.) Use occasionally throughout the year. Use more often during flu and cold season or whenever you suspect that a number of your students have the sniffles or running noses. **ProClean D** is suitable for disinfection of non-porous, hard, washable (water-resistant surfaces and objects such as wall and floors) surfaces. The product kills bacteria, fungus, algae and viruses (e.g. effective against hepatitis-B-virus.) You don't want to use a disinfectant which will be harmful to your floor and shorten its life expectancy.

Your floor should be clean prior to application of **ProClean D**. Follow directions for cleaning solution. If using **ProClean**, no rinsing is needed. **SlipNoMor 2000C** must be completely removed per instructions using a dedicated mop and hot water.

Note:

Undiluted or insufficiently diluted **ProClean D** will act as a stripper and may remove the floor finish.

Do not mix **ProClean D** with other cleaning, anti-slip and/or disinfectant products as its effectiveness can no longer be guaranteed. Floors treated with **SlipNoMor 2000C** or **ProClean NS** must be cleaned as instructed to return the floor to its original state. Floors treated with **SlipNoMor 2000C** must be thoroughly cleaned with a hot water rinse. Floors treated with **ProClean NS** must be thoroughly cleaned with **ProClean**.

FLOORSHIELD FINISH CLEANER

FloorShield Finish Cleaner should only be used on flooring which has been coated with **FloorShield Finish**. And equally, floors coated with **FloorShield Finish** should only be cleaned with **FloorShield Finish Cleaner**.

THE FLOORCARE SYSTEM

Tired of pulling out the mop, bucket and cleaning agent? Then filling the bucket with water and dragging it into the studio or onto the stage?

The **Stagetest Floorcare System** features a lightweight microfiber washable mop head and pre-loaded cleaning solution. Just pull the trigger and spray the cleaner on the floor. The microfiber reusable mop head cleans and dries in one swipe. Great for spot cleaning and while on tour. (See page 14, 15 for pricing.)

WHY ARE THERE MARKS

After a fair amount of elbow grease, on-going effort, and a myriad number of chemical supplies, does that once lovely floor still look like a '71 Chevy at the end of a demolition derby? Nothing seems to work and many despair that nothing ever will.

You have been plagued by the marks that don't come out. Many a floor owner feels marked for life — or so they think.

There are a number of ways to triumph over those resistant blights on your floor. First, we need to know how those marks got there. Shoes, the environment, and things we do are responsible for all those little nasties.

We begin with shoe bottoms since they are the prime cause of marks. Rubber, rubber compound, leather, metal, metal compounds, thread, and an assortment of synthetic materials located near or on the bottom of our shoes disintegrate. In many cases, they leave marks on the floor.

SCUFF MARKS

The traditional scuff mark is a classic problem. Scuff marks are the black streaks typically left by footwear that has a hard rubber bottom, such as heels, hard-soled shoes, or even sneakers. With the additional force of percussive movement, such as tap or clogging, the problem is compounded by the abrasive, burnishing, and grinding nature of the transference of materials to the floor surface.

Normal cleaning procedures may not get the job done. There are two ways to attack these problems and in some instances, a combination of both work well. There are aggressive chemical cleaning agents that can dissolve and "lift" the marks off the floor, and there are mechanical means utilizing a floor machine, brushes and/or aggressive pads (red or black) to muscle the offending marks off the floor. Please note the following caution: That which can dissolve foreign matter off your floor may very well dissolve your floor along with any floor finish you may have had on your floor. The first time out test any new product or technique. Read maintenance instructions for do's and don'ts before you dive in. More floors get ruined by failed attempts to clean them than for any other reason.

DYE MARKS

While the scuff marks problem can be troublesome, there is a much more sinister problem facing the floor owner and it looks just like a scuff mark. Dye marks are produced when heat and perspiration causes shoe dye to leach through the shoe onto the floor. It is like spilling paint on your floor. Now you need to escalate the level of attack. It is time for a spot remover. There is an inherent problem in that the substance that dissolves the dye mark can also dissolve your floor. Be very careful using citrus-based solvents. If you do, immediately flush the area with water and dry.

The longer dye marks remain on a vinyl floor, the harder they are to remove. These marks will transmute directly into vinyl, making them almost impossible to get out.

When stubborn spots still remain, we recommend **Wipeout Plus**.

WIPEOUT PLUS

Wipeout Plus is effective and much safer to use than household products or other commercial products. (See page 15 for pricing.) **Wipeout Plus** is a spot remover. Read the directions. After spraying **Wipeout Plus** on the scuff or dye mark for a brief time and rubbing with a cloth or non-abrasive white pad, be sure to wipe off, rinse with water, and clean area with a neutral cleaning solution like **ProClean**. **Wipeout Plus** also dissolves tabe residue. Simply follow the previous directions.

If your floor has a finish, it is possible these solvents/cleaners will remove it. The faster you

work, the less likely any damage will occur. If you have an extra piece of floor, test the product on it. Re-finishing is not the worst thing that can happen. If your floor is a total wasteland of scuffs and dye marks, and you used a finish on it, it might be time to strip the finish off, clean the surface of any residual stripper, and re-finish the floor.

TAP MARKS

Another type of mark that infuriates dance floor owners is the grey/black marks produced by disintegrating aluminum taps. Once again, you pay the piper for inferior materials. The appropriate choice to preserve the quality of your floor is using only steel or aluminum taps. Aluminum compound taps break down leaving a residue (the metal turns black when exposed to friction or heat) which ends up sticking to the vinyl. There are two ways to get rid of this mess. First, purchase artificial chamois cloths (used for cleaning cars) and dry mop your floor with the cloth. The shards of aluminum will stick directly to the chamois. Wash them out and reuse them. The second method is to wet down the floor and use a wet/dry shop vac to dispose of the particulate matter.

TAPSHIELD

After you have removed the tap marks or as much of it as you can, protect against new ones by purchasing **Tapshield**. Applied directly to taps, our unique product prevents the marks made from aluminum compound breakdown. **Tapshield** may be purchased in individual use or new studio size bottles. (See page 15 for pricing.) **Tapshield** must be applied to the taps in a specific way. First the tap (new or used) must be cleaned with a green pad and sudsy water or with high grit/low abrasive sand paper, and then wiped dry/clean. **Tapshield** is applied to each tap **4 times** allowing the first 3 applications to dry for 15-20 minutes and giving the last coating overnight to completely dry. You will want to prop up the shoes or turn them upside down. You might want to mark the shoe so you know it was treated. This coating should last a full season of dancing depending on style and frequency of use but check for wear.

FLOORSHIELD FINISH

Obviously, when planning your floor care maintenance program, using the appropriate products makes the whole process easier and less time consuming. We suggest consideration of using our **FloorShield Finish** to restore the surface appearance, and most importantly, cut cleaning time and effort. **FloorShield Finish** will reduce tap residue by up to 50%.

Keeping your floors in top notch condition is important to the health and safety of both teachers and students.

FLOORSHIELD FINISH STRIPPER

(Sold with the FLOORSHIELD MAINTENANCE SYSTEM)

If your floor is not entirely clean, it is time to increase the intensity of your effort. Usually what is left are bad scuff marks, dye marks, gum, adhesive residue, or food stains.

If you have not used a finish, you always have the option of using a stripper and a red pad. That should get everything up. It will, however, leave your floor dull unless you follow up with an application of finish.

A floor stripper, applied with a floor machine and a **StageStep** renovation pad, usually used in conjunction with floor finishes, is an aggressive and effective way to address dye and scuff marks on a large scale.

After using a stripper, it is very important to clean your floor with your detergent/degreaser. Stripper left on the floor can damage the surface, destroy a finish about to be applied, and can damage shoes.

WHEN THE MARKS STILL WON'T COME UP – FLOORSHIELD COLOR

If all else fails in removing stains, dye marks or scuff marks from your floors, it is now possible to re-color flooring with **FloorShield Color**. This innovative floor finish allows you to renew the floor and maintain the same non-slip and other performance attributes required for your specific activities.

FloorShield Color can be used to create a custom floor color for productions, corporate or school colors, and to reflect your identity.

An appropriate finish applied to the floor will help reduce the time, effort and frequency of cleaning.

Make sure you follow instructions for the number of applications, technique of application, drying time and other requirements. The cleaner you keep your floor, the longer it will last, the better it will look, and the safer it will be.

The **FloorShield Maintenance System** has both a non-slip finish and specially-designed cleaner. The **FloorShield Maintenance System** should be reapplied every 18 months. A **FloorShield Finish** will protect the floor and reduce the time and effort needed to clean especially when the floor is used for tap dance and shoe activities.

SLIP NO MORE

The biggest complaint regarding movement floor surfaces is that they get too slippery. The second biggest complaint is that they also get too sticky.

How can this be? There are three answers:

PERSPECTIVE, ENVIRONMENT, and MAINTENANCE.

Every movement activity has an ideal co-efficient of friction that provides optimum performance and safety. Unfortunately, it is different for every discipline. Differing footwear and activities change your PERSPECTIVE on the dynamics of your flooring surface.

Tappers like fast floors. Ballroom dancers, fitness and athletic participants prefer even faster floors. Ballet dancers like slow floors. Faster floors have less coefficient of friction. It all depends on what you do. If your floor is fast or slow, it is always somewhat dependent on your perspective.

The key to adjusting the floor to meet your movement needs is to assess the condition and maintenance of your floor. In many cases, floors get slippery or sticky because they are not being cleaned properly, or not being cleaned at all. In many other cases, humidity which is too high or too low, will cause of a floor to be too slippery as well.

First, clean the floor on a regular basis. Does the floor perform better right after cleaning then deteriorate over time? If so, clean the floor more often. Use a detergent, degreaser or manufacturer recommended cleaning product. Many home cleaning agents contain chemicals that make floors more slippery, so be careful.

Check your HVAC system, insuring the temperature and humidity are under control. Both can cause major changes in coefficient of friction. Use a dehumidifier overnight if humidity is an issue.

DRY MOP THE FLOOR DAILY. If you find that your floor is still too slippery, **Stagelap** offers two recommended products that make floor surfaces less slippery or slower:

ProClean NS and **Slip NoMor 2000C**.

ProClean NS, a multi-purpose cleaner and non-slip agent. (See page 14 for pricing and page 8 for instructions.)

SLIP NOMOR 2000C

Floor finishes have a profound effect on how fast or slow your floor responds to movement. Always test a small of your floor before applying the product to the entire floor.

There are a variety of ways to adjust the coefficient of friction on floors designed for professional movement.

Slip NoMor 2000C, the original “liquid rosin”, is applied only after the floor is cleaned. With a dedicated mop and bucket, apply to floor at the desired concentration. If concentration is too strong, it will have a reverse effect and cause the floor to become more slippery. Remove with clear hot water prior to cleaning floor with a degreaser/detergent such as **ProClean**. Then, reapply after cleaning. Be careful to follow directions, use separate mops and bucket, and you should have good results. Do not apply **Slip NoMor 2000C** repeatedly without rinsing first. Again, follow directions or call us for additional information.

General Directions

Mix 1 ounce of **Slip NoMor 2000C** per 20 ounces of water, or approximately 6 1/3 ounces of **Slip NoMor 2000C** to one gallon of water. For less slippery floors, decrease the ratio and mix 1 ounce per 22 ounces of water, or approximately 5 3/4 ounces to 1 gallon of water. Apply with a damp mop and allow to air dry. Do not flood mop.

Slip NoMor 2000C must be removed with a hot water rinse prior to any wet mop cleaning.

Note:

Slip NoMor 2000C is not to be used on the same floor as **ProClean NS**.

Slip NoMor 2000C must be removed per instructions with a hot water rinse before cleaning. Use a detergent/degreaser such as **ProClean** or **ProClean D** for disinfection.

A dedicated mop and pale should be used when applying and removing **SlipNoMor 2000C**. If you intend to use them for other purposes, be sure to clean them twice with a mild detergent and hot water.

More damage is done to flooring in transporting it than in using it. Here are a few tips to reduce the possibility of damage.

1. Always roll the floor up around a core. We recommend a 6" diameter plastic tube which you will be able to find at most plumbing/hardware stores.
2. Never transport or store floors on top of each other. Try to store and transport floors vertically, if possible. (For short term travel, floors may be stacked on one another but must be placed upright or unrolled as soon as possible.) Prolonged stacking will cause failure of the floor. Be careful not to transport directly on pallets as the slats can cause indentations. Best if can use corrugated cradles or other protective packaging.
3. Always store your flooring on end. Laying it flat will cause the floor to warp, producing "waves" and creases in the flooring. *(This is a repetition of the above point. It is that important and we hear stories all the time from dance studios and performance centers that have had flooring rolls ruined due to this issue.)*
4. Always store your floor at room temperature, or at least between 50-90 degrees. If your floor is exposed to cooler or hotter temperature, let the floor acclimate to the temperature of the room where it is being installed, preferably overnight, before unrolling it. If the temperature dips below 60° F, it may become brittle and it is subject to cracking or breaking if dropped, struck, or unrolled.
5. Protect your floor when moving it from dirt, grime, and contact damage using bubble wrap, boxes, and/or plastic/shrink wrap.
6. Always allow your floor to relax or acclimatize after rolling it out before applying tape or adhesive.
7. If you are using the flooring outside, be careful of three sun-related environmental elements. Excessive temperature will soften and expand flooring, making it vulnerable to damage. The sun emits UV radiation that will attack the plasticizers in the floor that make it flexible. Prolonged exposure to sunlight will cause your floor to become ridged and shrink or crack. Cover the flooring with a tarp when not in use, especially from 10 AM – 2 PM.

While water itself will not damage most PVC floors, it can create an ideal environment for mold. Immediately dry the floor and inspect for any mold spots. You should be especially concerned if you have foamed-back flooring because water can permanently damage the foam if not removed immediately.

Never leave flooring outside without protecting it from the elements.

Note:

This advise is for roll-out PVC based flooring. Wood flooring needs protective coatings for outdoor exposure. Contact us for additional information.

THE WAVES

If your flooring has been rolled for a while, been stored without a tube, or has had weighted objects put on top of it, it is possible you have wave set. You know the minute you roll out your floor. It has waves and doesn't lie flat. If this happens, here are some of the steps you can take to alleviate this problem.

1. Roll the floor up the opposite way around a tube and keep it in a warm place for a day or two. Then, unroll to see if you have fixed, or at the very least improved, the condition of the flooring.
2. Use heat (with caution) and pressure. A hair dryer works. Warm up a wave then put weight on it overnight. If it has not improved by the next day, you may have an unfixable floor.

1. Maintain your studio temperature between 68° and 78° and the relative humidity between 50% and 70% 24-7 if at all possible. Don't mess with the laws of thermodynamics or Mother Nature.
2. Always dry sweep and wet mop floor prior to performance. Do not flood mop.
3. Mop your floor at least weekly with a neutral degreaser/detergent to clean away dust and dirt which has mixed with perspiration and natural body oils. Clean away dust and dirt which has mixed with perspiration and natural body oils.
4. The first time you do anything to a floor, do it in a small area to make sure you do no harm.
5. Be very careful of solvents. They can soften and ultimately dissolve your floor.
6. Be very careful about what you use to clean your floor. Stay away from standard household products. They usually leave a residue that will make your floor slippery. This includes alcohol, bleach, cleansers or other abrasive cleaning products, soda such as cola, and vinegar.
7. Remember rosin is not recommended for vinyl flooring.
8. Use designated cleaning materials and equipment for your floor, including mops, pails, brushes, sponge mops, or whatever.
9. If you are using top tape, remember that top tape deteriorates. Change your tape often. Top tape must be changed every three (3) months depending on the frequency of use. Probably more often.
10. Double-faced tape must be changed every two (2) years. If you don't change it, you run the risk of having it bond with the vinyl flooring.
11. The longer you wait to address maintenance problems, the harder it will be to deal with them. Vinyl floors will absorb dye and scuff marks making them very difficult to clean. As with any spilling or staining, time is of the essence. Your floor is no different than your favorite shirt or blouse.
12. Do not expose your flooring to direct sunlight, especially between 10 AM and 2 PM. The UV radiation will release the plasticizers that keep your floor flexible. Limit exposure to sunlight using shades or shutters.
13. Always roll out flooring on stage or studio and let it become acclimated for at least 24 hours before affixing it to the floor for any type of semi-permanent or permanent use. Do not tape immediately, especially in cold weather.
14. When rerolling your vinyl floor, leave a 1/16 to 1/32 of an inch gap between rolls and a 1/2 of an inch gap between the outside perimeter of all rolls and the walls. Use vinyl or cloth top tape along seams and perimeter for safety, performance and protection of your vinyl flooring.
15. One last time, if you have just received a shipment of rolls from **Stagestep** or you are storing rolls, keep them in the vertical position.
16. Make sure the people who have any responsibility for your flooring have read these tips and the entire Maintenance Program section of the pamphlet.

When in doubt or if you have questions,
call our technical support line toll-free:

800-523-0960

in the U.S. and Canada

or e-mail us at:

Stagestep@Stagestep.com

MAINTENANCE PRODUCTS	EACH	CASE (4 UNITS)
ProClean (1 gal.)	\$25.00	\$ 75.00
ProClean (5 gal.)	\$85.00	
ProClean NS (1.32 gal.)	\$45.00	\$140.00
ProClean NS (5 liter)	\$135.00	
ProClean D (1.32 gal.)	\$160.00	
Slip NoMor 2000C (1 gal.)	\$50.00	\$180.00
Slip NoMor 2000C (5 gal.)	\$200.00	

FLOORSHIELD MAINTENANCE SYSTEM KITS

FloorShield Maintenance Kit* (Initial Application)

Rollout Vinyl Floors		Wood Floors
500 sq. ft.	\$296.00	\$384.00
Vinyl Kit Contains: Stripper, 1 Finish, Cleaner, 2 Applicators		
Wood Kit Contains: Primer, 1 Finish, Cleaner, 2 Applicators		
1000 sq. ft.	\$472.00	\$700.00
Vinyl Kit Contains: Stripper, 2 Finishes, Cleaner, 2 Applicators		
Wood Kit Contains: 2 Primers, 2 Finishes, Cleaner, 2 Applicators		
1500 sq. ft.	\$648.00	\$1,036.00
Vinyl Kit Contains: Stripper, 3 Finishes, Cleaner, 2 Applicators		
Wood Kit Contains: 3 Primers, 3 Finishes, Cleaner, 4 Applicators		
2000 sq. ft.	\$896.00	\$1,352.00
Vinyl Kit Contains: 2 Strippers, 4 Finishes, Cleaner, 4 Applicators		
Wood Kit Contains: 4 Primers, 4Finishes, Cleaner, 4 Applicators		

FloorShield Maintenance Kit* (Reapplication)

Rollout Vinyl Floors		Wood Floors
500 sq. ft.	\$212.00	\$212.00
Vinyl Kit Contains: Renovation Pad, 1 Finish, 2 Applicators		
Wood Kit Contains: Renovation Pad, 1Finish, 2 Applicators		
1000 sq. ft.	\$388.00	\$388.00
Vinyl Kit Contains: Renovation Pad, 2 Finishes, 2 Applicators		
Wood Kit Contains: Renovation Pad, 2Finishes, 2 Applicators		
1500 sq. ft.	\$580.00	\$580.00
Vinyl Kit Contains: 2 Renovation Pads, 3 Finishes, 2 Applicators		
Wood Kit Contains: 2 Renovation Pads, 3Finishes, 2 Applicators		
2000 sq. ft.	\$776.00	\$756.00
Vinyl Kit Contains: 2 Renovation Pads, 4 Finishes, 4 Applicators		
Wood Kit Contains: 2 Renovation Pads, 3Finishes, 2 Applicators		

FloorShield Cleaner (5 liter)** \$52.00

FloorShield Color Call for Pricing

FLOORCARE SYSTEM WITH PROCLEAN AND PROCLEAN NS

ProClean	
Complete System	\$50.00
Replacement Pack	\$50.00
Combo Pack (System & Replacement Pack)	\$80.00
ProCean NS	
Complete System	\$55.00
Replacement Pack	\$55.00
Combo Pack (System & Replacement Pack)	\$90.00
Floor Care Cleaning System**	
Complete System	\$70.00
Replacement Pack	\$70.00
Combo Pack (System & Replacement Pack)	\$106.00

TapShield	
Single Use Size	\$6.00
12 Single Use Applications (\$5.00 per Single Use Application)	\$60.00
25 Single Use Applications (\$4.25 per Single Use Application)	\$106.25
50 Single Use Applications \$4.00 per Single Use Application)	\$200.00
Studio Size: 4 oz Bottle	\$55.00
24 Applications per Bottle \$2.29 per Application	
Case of Studio Size Bottles (12 bottles/per case)	\$ 468.00
288 Applications per case \$ 1.63 per Application	
Wipeout Plus (6.8 oz.)	\$22.00
(buy 3 bottles, get 4th bottle free)	

* Call to place orders for **FloorShield Maintenance Kits**

** To be used in conjunction with **FloorShield Finish**

All prices in USD and include shipping & handling in the Continental U.S.
For shipping outside of the Continental U.S., please contact a **Stagetest** representative.

Prices subject to change without notice.



For Dance, Theater & the Performing Arts

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