

RESILIENT FLOOR CHART

Floor type	Features	Cautions
<p>Vinyl Composition tile (VCT)</p> <p>A. Vinyl tile Similar to asphalt tile, but somewhat improved. Tile is made with VINYL binders instead of asphalt, and is therefore more flexible, softer and more stain resistant than asphalt. First available 1953</p> <p>B. Flexible vinyl tile Has more vinyl and less inert fillers. Tile is soft and flexible. Sometimes FLEXIBLE VINYL is laminated to a backing of cork or coarse jute, etc. First available 1938... but commercially sold in 1947.</p> <p>C. Vinyl sheeting Made like inlaid linoleum, except that where oils are used in linoleum, Vinyl Resin and plasticizer are used in VINYL SHEETING. First sold commercially 1954.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Durable, long wearing ✓ Bright and attractive colors. ✓ Resistant to acids, alkalis, grease, oil soil and marking. ✓ Resilient and easy to walk on. ✓ Easy to maintain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Will scratch, therefore requires wax or floor finish for protection, economy and beauty. ✓ Strip new flooring before applying finish. Some vinyl will not take finish properly until after a period of use.
<p>LINOLEUM Mixture of ground cork, wood flour, resins, color and linseed oil. All are mixed together, rolled out and compressed onto asphalt-saturated felt, burlap or jute. Heat is applied to the mixture during compression. This fuses and sets the oils and resins to form strong binding agents. Linoleum gets its name from the linseed oil used. Battleship grade gets its name because it was first used as deck covering for battleships thick.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Durable, long lasting if properly maintained. ✓ Quiet and comfortable under foot. ✓ Easy and economical to lay. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Do not use varnish or lacquer sealing compounds. ✓ Do not use strong alkali cleaner. ✓ Can be stained by oil and grease. ✓ No wax flooring should be stripped before applying finish. ✓ Use neutral cleaner to maintain.
<p>ASPHALT TILE Mixture of asbestos fibres, coloring and fillers, mixed together with asphalt or resin binders. After heating and mixing, it is rolled out and cut to size. Tile is available in grades A, B, C and D. A is the darkest and D the lightest and most expensive. Special grease-proof tile is also available. Asphalt tile first available in 1930.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Inexpensive, long wearing attractive colors. ✓ Can be used on below-ground-level areas. Used directly on concrete. ✓ Non absorbent. ✓ Fairly resistant to moisture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Damaged by oil, solvents and caustic. ✓ Do not lay in areas that are too hot of too cold. When hot, tile becomes soft, when cold, tile cracks. ✓ Do not use excessive hot water. Water seeping into cracks will cause tile to loosen from floor. ✓ Easily indented by heavy objects. ✓ Do not use lacquer or varnish solvent finishes. ✓ Use neutral detergent



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<p>RUBBER FLOORING Mixture of rubber - natural, synthetic or reclaimed - with fillers and color. The materials are mixed, heated and rolled out under pressure, and cut to size. Rubber flooring varies widely. It comes in tiles and sheets with different hardness and flexibility.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Comfortable under foot. ✓ Wide variety of bright colors. ✓ Resists abrasion, stains, acids and mild alkalis. ✓ Quiet, anti-slip, long lasting. ✓ Easy to maintain ✓ Very resilient. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Do not use oils, solvents or caustic. ✓ Will sometimes fade or discolor in bright sunlight. ✓ <u>Coarse</u> Steel Wool and Pad buffing on untreated Rubber tends to make it porous. ✓ Can be damaged by oil and grease. ✓ Do not use spirit waxes or oil based sweeping compounds. ✓ Use non-residual cleaner as maintainer. ✓ Requires frequent polishing with brush.
<p>MONDO FLOORING Mixture of synthetic and natural rubber impregnated with a silicone base finish.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Very comfortable under foot. ✓ Good sound insulation. ✓ Very durable. ✓ Anti-slip. ✓ Surface may be smooth ribbed or studded. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Requires frequent polishing with brush. ✓ Do not use solvents or oily compounds. ✓ Do not use phosphate detergents. ✓ Use neutral type cleaners. ✓ Do not use finish on new floors. Clean and buff only.



NON RESILIENT FLOOR CHART

Floor type	Features	Cautions
<p>TERRAZZO Consists of 70% of marble or granite chips mixed with 30% Portland cement. The mixture is trowelled onto floor and levelled out and allowed to cure. Then the surface is ground with an abrasive stone grinder and polished. Was first used by Venetians in 1500.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Combines the beauty of marble with the strength of concrete. ✓ Easy to maintain. ✓ Lasts a lifetime if properly installed and cared for. ✓ Requires only a minimum of maintenance, cleaned in a manner similar to marble. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Avoid unsafe cleaners that will eat the concrete matrix away from the marble chip. ✓ Seal to prevent dusting and staining. ✓ Avoid acids and high alkaline cleaners. ✓ Use of a neutral cleaner is vital. ✓ Regular dust mopping cannot be overstated.
<p>MARBLE & MARBLE COMPOSITES Essentially calcium carbonate, which has been changed by nature through pressure, heat and water into crystalline form. The beautiful colors in marble are due to impurities. Greeks used this for their homes and baths.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Natural beauty. ✓ Long lasting. ✓ Easy to maintain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Avoid staining - oils, grease, dyes etc. ✓ Avoid cleaners that leave a soap build-up. ✓ Do not use oily sweeping compounds. ✓ Use a neutral cleaner. ✓ A pre-wetting of marble before cleaning is suggested if using a higher pH cleaner.
<p>CONCRETE a mixture of Portland cement with sand, gravel and water. Mixture is poured and sets as a solid due to chemical reaction between cement and water. Water helps curing. Romans first learned how to use cement.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Low cost... long lasting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Seal to prevent dusting. ✓ Avoid unsafe cleaners and acids. ✓ Prewet concrete before cleaning it with solution. ✓ Floor should be thoroughly rinsed with clear water after scrubbing.
<p>CLAY, QUARRY AND GLAZED & UNGLAZED TILE A mixture of clay and water that has been shaped and then fired in a kiln. Different types of tile are due to various coloring, firing, and special manufacturing techniques. The surface may be either unglazed or glazed. Glazed tiles have an impervious glassy layer on the surface, which is different from the tile body. Unglazed tiles are alike throughout. The tiles are set in cement.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Strong, long lasting. ✓ Colorful. ✓ Easy to maintain. ✓ Glazed tile is non-porous; it does not require sealing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Avoid unsafe cleaners that will eat away the concrete grouting surrounding the tile. ✓ Unglazed tile should be sealed to resist stains. ✓ Sealing enhances color & prevents dusting. ✓ Maintain by daily sweeping or vacuuming. ✓ Damp mop with neutral cleaner.



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<p>TRAVERTINE & SLATE This is a porous, cellular variety of limestone. Essentially calcium carbonate in composition. Formed naturally under riverbeds, Travertine is soft when quarried... hardens later. Most famous bed is found in Anio River at Trivoli near Rome. Bed is 500 ft. deep. Ancient Rome used it and St. Peter's is built of it.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Natural beauty. ✓ Easy to maintain. ✓ Long wearing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Avoid oils, grease, and dyes. ✓ Porous surface tends to hold dirt. ✓ Do not use caustic. ✓ Seal to prevent dusting. ✓ Prewet surface before applying cleaning solution.
<p>WOOD Wood floors are either soft woods or hard woods. They may be either open grain or closed grain: maple is an example of closed grain and oak is an example of open grain. Strip flooring is generally nailed to a wooden sub-floor, while the square block type is generally laid in mastic on top of the sub-floor. Greeks used this for their homes and baths.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Beautiful and warm. ✓ Can be reconditioned by sanding. ✓ Easy to maintain. ✓ Long lasting when properly maintained. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Be sure floor is properly sealed. Water on an unsealed surface will raise grain and roughen. ✓ Avoid excessive use of water, which may seep through joints causing floor to rot, buckle or warp. ✓ Avoid unsafe cleaners.