

Care and maintenance of floor surfaces —

Part 2: Code of practice for resilient sheet and tile flooring

Committees responsible for this British Standard

The preparation of this British Standard was entrusted by the Textiles and Clothing Standards Policy Committee (TCM/-) to Technical Committee TCM/50, upon which the following bodies were represented:

- Association of Manufacturers Allied to the Electrical and Electronic Industry (BEAMA Ltd.)
- Association of National Health Service Supplies Officers
- British Association for Chemical Specialities
- British Floor Covering Manufacturers' Association
- British Institute of Cleaning Science
- British Plastics Federation
- Cleaning Industry (Exhibition Committee) Health and Safety Committee
- Contract Cleaning and Maintenance Association
- Contract Flooring Association
- Department of Health
- Department of the Environment (Building Research Establishment)
- Department of the Environment (Property Services Agency)
- Industrial Cleaning Machine Manufacturers Association (BEAMA Ltd.)
- Institute of Purchasing and Supply
- Royal Institute of British Architects
- Soap and Detergent Industry Association

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Foreword

This Part of BS 6263 has been prepared under the direction of the Textiles and Clothing Standards Policy Committee and is a revision of BS 6263-2 which is superseded and withdrawn.

This Part of this standard is one of a series of Parts of BS 6263 for care and maintenance of floor surfaces, formerly CP 209. In accordance with BSI policy, in which all new and revised codes of practice are to be published with a number in the BS series, this Part of this standard was designated BS 6263-2 when it was first published in 1982.

The first Part of the series, CP 209-1, deals with methods of providing polished finish to wooden flooring using the following:

- a) waxed finishes without prior sealing;
- b) treatment with seals;
- c) treatment with oils.

Suitable flooring treatments for a variety of types of building are also given. When CP 209-1 is revised it will be renumbered BS 6263-1.

This Part of BS 6263 gives recommendations for the care and maintenance of the range of sheet and tile flooring materials covered by BS 8203, i.e. cork, linoleum, plastics and rubber. Recommendations are given for the treatment of flooring in particular environments and types of building. Advice on the maintenance of static-controlled and electrically conductive flooring is also given.

The principal change from the previous edition is that this Part of this standard now covers recommendations for textured flooring.

A British Standard does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users of British Standards are responsible for their correct application.

Compliance with a British Standard does not of itself confer immunity from legal obligations.

Summary of pages

This document comprises a front cover, an inside front cover, pages i and ii, pages 1 to 10, an inside back cover and a back cover.

This standard has been updated (see copyright date) and may have had amendments incorporated. This will be indicated in the amendment table on the inside front cover.

1 Scope

This Part of BS 6263 gives recommendations as a basis for the initial treatment and subsequent maintenance of cork, linoleum, plastics and rubber flooring in sheet and tile form. General guidance on the care and maintenance of flooring in particular environments and special buildings is given.

NOTE 1 The maintenance system should be tailored to suit individual situations.

NOTE 2 The titles of the publications referred to in this standard are listed on the inside back cover.

2 Definitions

For the purposes of this Part of BS 6263 the following definitions apply.

2.1 Flooring materials

2.1.1

cork tiles

tiles made from cork granules, heated and compressed to form an agglomerate. The granules are bound together by the natural cork resin, this sometimes being supplemented by a proportion of synthetic resin binder

2.1.2

linoleum

flooring in sheet or tile form traditionally made by calendering on a hessian or other type of base a composition consisting of oxidized or polymerized linseed oil, resins, wood flour, cork and inorganic fillers. Toughened and indentation resistant grades of linoleum have been developed by changes in the type of drying oils and resins

2.1.3

cork carpet

material similar to conventional linoleum with the cork flour replaced by a higher proportion of granular cork

2.1.4

rubber flooring

flooring consisting of a vulcanized composition of natural and/or synthetic rubber, antioxidant, fillers, plasticizers, colourants and vulcanizing ingredients. It may be in sheet or tile form and may be of homogeneous composition throughout the thickness or be backed with a different quality of solid rubber, cellular rubber or other material

2.1.5

thermoplastics tiles

tiles made from a material prepared by masticating and calendering a mixture of thermoplastics binders (e.g. coumarone-indene resins, petroleum resins, bitumen), mineral fibre, inorganic fillers and pigments

2.1.6

PVC (vinyl) semi-flexible tiles

tiles made from a material prepared by masticating and calendering a mixture of polymeric binder, mineral fillers and pigments. The binder consists mainly of polymerized vinyl chloride, a vinyl chloride copolymer or a mixture of these together with plasticizer and stabilizer

2.1.7

flexible PVC flooring

flooring manufactured in sheet and tile form from a plasticized polymeric binder, inorganic fillers and pigments. The polymeric binder is either a vinyl chloride polymer, a vinyl chloride copolymer or a mixture of both. It is available in several forms, as homogeneous or heterogeneous flooring with or without a backing

2.1.8

static-controlled flooring

flooring that contains additives to increase its electrical conductivity to the extent that will prevent the build-up of static electrical charge

2.1.9

conducting flooring

flooring that contains additives to increase its electrical conductivity as specified in BS 2050 and BS 3187

2.1.10

textured flooring

flooring which has a deliberate surface texture or relief to provide for either improved underfoot safety or aesthetic purposes

2.2 Cleaning materials

2.2.1

neutral detergent

surfactant or wetting agent with an in-use pH between 6 and 8

2.2.2

mildly alkaline detergent

surfactant or wetting agent with an in-use pH between 8 and 11

2.2.3

strongly alkaline detergent

surfactant or wetting agent with an in-use pH greater than 11

2.2.4

water-based polish stripper

aqueous solution of a detergent specially formulated for the removal of polish films