

Technical Tips and Tricks



Disinfecting cleaning procedures

In hospitals, old people homes, care facilities, doctor's practices etc., surface disinfecting cleaning procedures for floors are prescribed or necessary. The type of fluids to be used and the cleaning techniques are specified by agents of hygiene advisors.

- In areas where there is a risk of infection, cleaning procedures which require the cleaning agent to remain on the floor for a fairly long period (up to two hours) are often necessary. For these areas, varnished wood and cork floor surfaces are not suitable, since, on the one hand, the corrosive cleaner causes the film of varnish to swell, softens it and eventually destroys it and, on the other hand, the wood or cork floor surface swells as a result of the excessive effects of damp.
- It is also conceivable for the surface of the floors to be disinfected with a suitable cleaning agent added to the water in the wet cleaning process. With this approach, the cleaner is only effective until the liquor has dried. Previous experience has shown that, depending on the frequency of cleaning, after a certain time (between one and two years) paint damage occurs which can be remedied by re-sealing in good time, thus avoiding damage to the surface.
Oiled or oiled/waxed surfaces are unsuitable to these areas.
- In areas which are less at risk, such as rehabilitation clinics, living areas in old people's homes and in nursing homes, cleaning procedures are necessary which only have to reduce the level of bacteria. Here, combined agents are used to a certain extent (floor care product with disinfectant properties). It is also conceivable to use pH-neutral cleaners such as LOBACARE® Cleaner. This approach will not cause any damage to paint and floor-coverings. Oiled or oiled/waxed surfaces are ideally suitable in this case. Regular care procedures guarantee long-lasting protection of the wood.