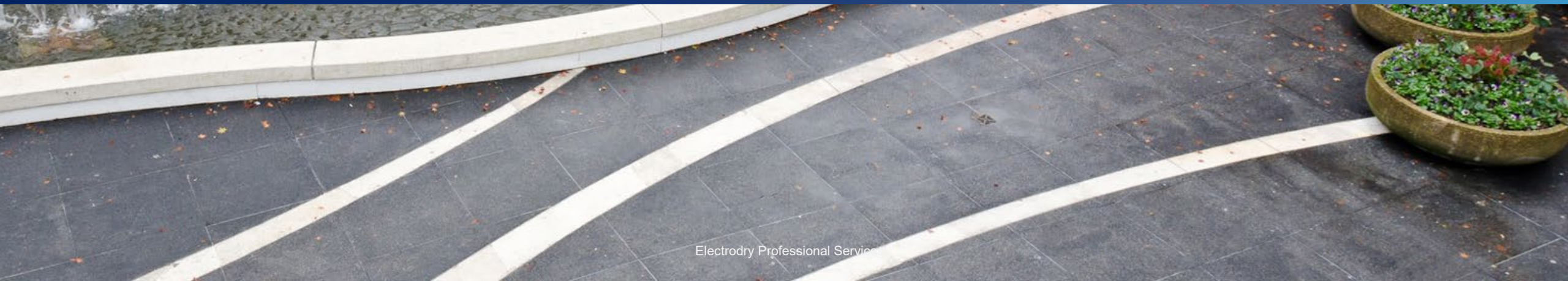
Stone, Tile and Grout Care

ELECTRODRY
TILE AND GROUT CLEANING



Identification of Stone and Tiles

Natural & Man-Made

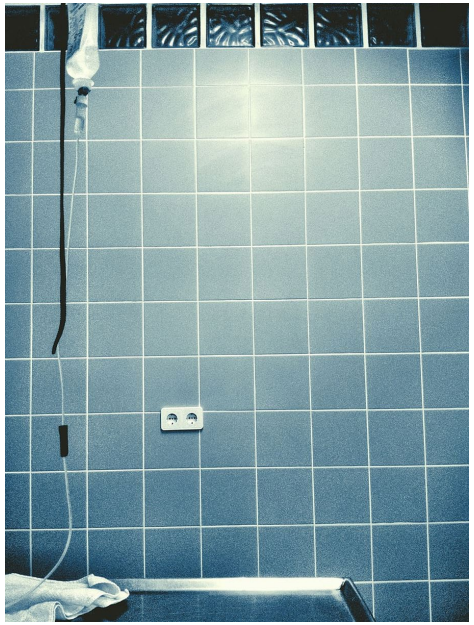
The accurate identification of the stone or tile that is being cleaned, restored or sealed is perhaps the most important step to get right in stone and tile care. Listed below are the stones and tiles that you will most probably encounter. They are broadly divided into two groups; **Natural Stone and Man-Made.**

Natural Stone

- Granite
- Marble
- Limestone
- Travertine
- Bluestone
- Sandstone
- Slate

Man-Made Stone

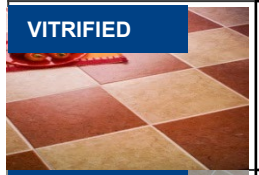
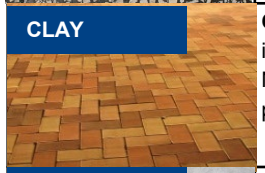
- Ceramic
- Porcelain
- Terracotta
- Engineered Stone
- Terrazzo
- Clay Pavers & Products
- Concrete & Cement Products



Identification of Stone and Tiles

	TYPE AND IDENTIFICATION	TYPICAL FINISHES	TYPICAL APPLICATIONS	COMPATIBILITY		SPECIAL NOTES	SEALING
				ACIDS	ALKILIS		
 GRANITE	**Granite** is very hard stone with a grainy appearance.	Polished Honed Exfoliated (flamed) Sandblasted Sawn	Internal and external flooring, Benchtops, Building facades, Paving	✗ Never use any acid on granite.	✓✓	Granite is an Igneous stone. Granite has low porosity. Absorption is 0.02-0.4%.	Responds best to solvent borne sealers. Low solids sealer best for polished granite.
 MARBLE	**Marble** is a porous stone with a fine grainy appearance & distinct veins.	Polished Honed Sawn Tumbled	Internal flooring, Benchtops, Feature walls, Building facades, Washrooms	✗ Never use any acid on marble.	✓✓ Avoid heavy caustic detergents.	Marble is a Metamorphic stone. Marble has fair porosity. Absorption is 0.06-1.0%.	Solvent or waterborne sealers. Low solids sealer best for polished marble.
 LIMESTONE	**Limestone** is a soft and porous stone with a very fine grainy appearance often with visible fossils.	Polished Honed Sawn Tumbled	Internal flooring, Feature walls, Washrooms	✗ Never use any acid on limestone.	✓✓ Avoid heavy caustic detergents.	Limestone is a Sedimentary stone. Limestone has high porosity. Absorption is 0.5-20.0%.	Solvent or waterborne sealers. Water borne best for very porous limestone.
 TRAVERTINE	**Travertine** is a porous stone. Naturally has open pits in the surface which are sometimes filled and honed.	Polished Honed Filled and honed Sawn Tumbled	Internal flooring, External flooring, Pool surrounds, Paving, Feature walls, Washrooms	✗ Never use any acid on travertine.	✓✓ Avoid heavy caustic detergents.	Travertine is a sedimentary stone. Travertine has fair porosity. Absorption is 0.1-2.5%.	Solvent or waterborne sealers. Low solids sealer best for polished travertine.
 BLUESTONE	**Bluestone** is a durable porous stone with grey-blue tones often with open pits and pores.	Semi - polished Honed Sawn Exfoliated (flamed) Sandblasted	External flooring, Construction, Pool surrounds, Paving, Feature walls	✗ Never use any acid on bluestone.	✓✓	Bluestone is an Igneous stone. It is also called Basalt. Bluestone has fair porosity. Absorption is 1-2%.	Solvent or waterborne sealers. Water borne best for very porous bluestone.
 SANDSTONE	**Sandstone** is an extremely porous stone with a gritty appearance . Mostly found in tan/cream colouring or brown/grey.	Honed Sawn Split faced Sandblasted Tool worked	External flooring, Landscape walling, Construction, Pool surrounds, Paving, Feature walls	✗ Never use any acid on sandstone.	✓✓	Sandstone is a sedimentary stone. Bluestone has high porosity. Absorption is 1-20%.	Solvent or waterborne sealers. Water borne best for very porous sandstone.
 SLATE	**Slate** is a porous stone with a rough split-face finish. Honed finishes are also available. Mostly are grey or tan/red.	Honed Sawn Split faced Tumbled	External flooring, Internal flooring, Landscape walling, Pool surrounds, Paving, Stack stone	✗ Never use any acid on slate.	✓✓	Slate is a metamorphic stone. Slate has fair porosity. Absorption is 0.1-0.5%.	Solvent or waterborne sealers. Slate flooring often sealed with topical sealers.

Identification of Stone and Tiles

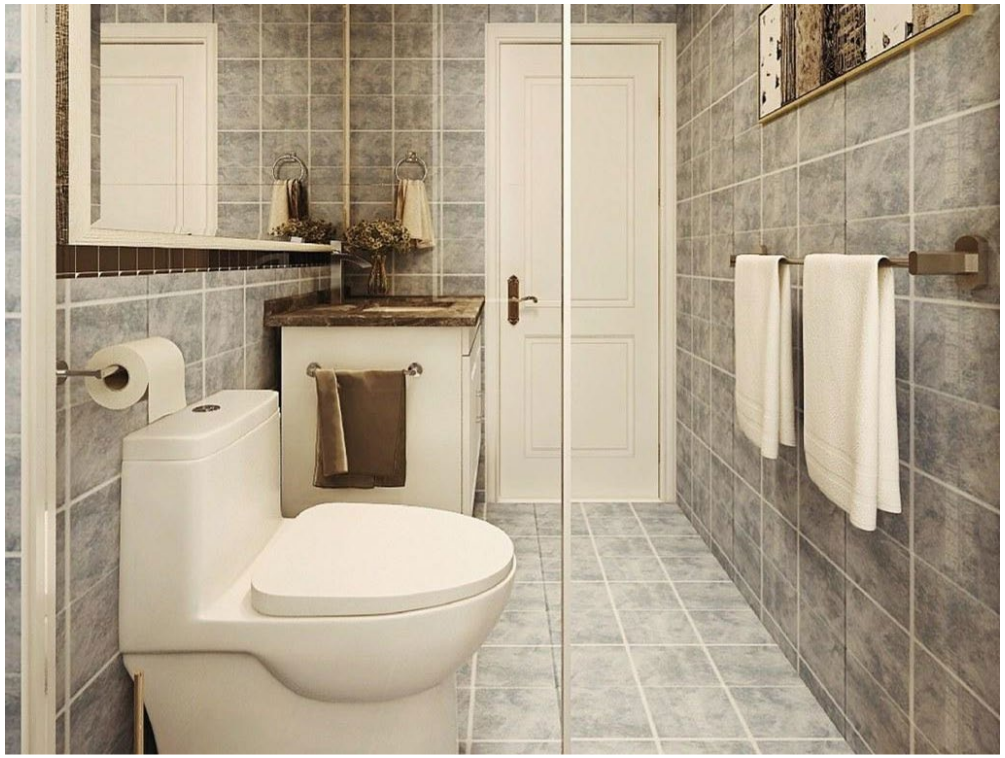
	TYPE AND IDENTIFICATION	TYPICAL FINISHES	TYPICAL APPLICATIONS	COMPATIBILITY		SPECIAL NOTES	SEALING
				ACIDS	ALKILIS		
CERAMIC 	**Ceramic tiles** are made from clay pressed and fired at lower levels than porcelain. They are always glazed.	Glazed Wide range of colours and patterns. Colour limited to the surface. Not rectified	Mainly internal. Often in bathrooms and kitchens. Too slippery for external applications	✓ Not Hydrochloric or Fluorine acid	✓✓	Absorption is nil.	They cannot be sealed.
VITRIFIED 	**Vitrified** tiles are contain more silica than ceramic tiles and are fired at higher temperatures, making them virtually non-porous	Glazed or unglazed. Anti-slip surfaces. Wide range of colours Colour throughout tile body.	Internal flooring & wall External flooring & wall Commercial and domestic areas	✓ Not Hydrochloric or Fluorine acid	✓✓	Absorption is very low.	No sealing required
PORCELAIN 	**Porcelain** tiles are made from fine china clay. They are pressed and fired at extremely high temperatures.	Glazed Polished Unpolished Textured Anti-slip surfaces	Internal flooring & wall External flooring & wall Commercial and domestic areas	✓ Not Hydrochloric or Fluorine acid	✓✓	Absorption is negligible on unpolished porcelain and low on polished porcelain	Only seal polished porcelain with purpose built solvent sealer.
TERRACOTTA 	**Terracotta** is a porous tile made from earthy clay baked not fired. Characterised by earthy browns and reds	Normally a dull non-smooth surface which is mostly also slightly undulating. Often has irregular edges.	Internal flooring & wall External flooring & wall Often used for balconies and walkways.	✗ Do not use any acids on terracotta.	✓✓	Terracotta is a very porous tile.	Topical sealer + floor finish. Solvent or water based impregnating sealer.
TERRAZZO 	**Terrazzo** is an agglomerate tile made of marble chips set in cementicous base which is then cut and polished.	Semi - polished	Commercial flooring Changeroom partitioning	✗ Do not use any acids on terrazzo.	✓✓	Terrazzo is a moderately porous tile.	Topical sealer + floor finish.Solvent or water based impregnating sealer for vertical partitions
CLAY 	**Clay** is a specific clay which is moulded and baked. Normally used for paving and pottery.	Semi-smooth.	External flooring, walkways, roads	✗ Do not use any acids on clay.	✓✓	Clay is a moderately porous substrate.	Solvent or waterborne sealers.
CONCRETE 	**Concrete** and cement products are composed of stone aggregate and clean sand bonded together with lime-based cement.	Wood float Smooth steel float Honed & polished Textured	External flooring, Internal flooring, Driveways, walways, roads. Structure	✗ Do not use any acids on slate.	✓✓	Concrete is a very porous substrate. Concrete is alkaline and reacts with acids. Only use acid if necessary.	Solvent or waterborne sealers. Concrete often sealed with topical sealers.

Soils and Staining

Soils & Staining

The accurate identification of the soil or staining agent you are attempting to remove is vital if you are to choose the correct product to use and enjoy any measure of success. Listed below are commonly found soils and stains that you will most probably encounter.

- Efflorescence
- Mould & Mildew
- Limescale & Soap Scum
- Detergent Residue Build-up
- Neglected Grout Lines
- Grout Smear
- Porcelain Wax Removal
- Oil Spots
- Grease & Grime



Efflorescence

What is efflorescence?

Efflorescence is the result of mineral salts being carried to the surface of stone tiles or clay products by moisture. The moisture may come from beneath the tile due to the installation process or there may be a sub-surface moisture source or it can come from moisture soaking into the top surface of the tile. As the moisture dries the mineral salts are left behind on the tile surface in the form of a white powder.

Where is it found?

Efflorescence is typically found around grout lines (floors and walls) and on cementicous & clay materials. It is often visible where there is evidence of excessive moisture presence such as floor drain areas, water running down a wall from a broken gutter.

Efflorescence

How is it removed?

Efflorescence is best removed dry, by brushing. The addition of moisture will often cause more efflorescence. However, it may be necessary to remove The residual efflorescence can then be removed with an acid wash. **Grout Restore 20** or **Grout Restore 60** are both ideal for this application. Only use **Grout Restore 60** in severe cases

Prevention

It is important to research the source of the moisture and take applicable preventative action to stop it recurring.

Sealing the tile and grout with a penetrating sealer such as **Sealer Pro** will dramatically reduce or totally prevent efflorescence. Sub-surface moisture sources must however be removed.

Products

Grout Restore 20

Grout Restore 60

Sealer Pro

Limescale & Soap Scum

What is Limescale & Soap Scum?

Limescale & Soap Scum are closely related. Limescale or hard water scale occurs when water evaporates and leaves mineral salts behind on the surface. They are also deposited on the surface as a result of heat. (Hence the scale build up in your kettle).

Soap scum is a combination of these hard water salts, body fats and the soap itself.

Where is it found?

These deposits are found where water is deposited on a surface which is repeatedly getting wet and the drying, such as pool surrounds, washroom/bathroom surfaces, decorative fountains, etc.

Limescale & Soap Scum

How is it removed?

Hard water salts and soap scum are alkaline in nature and respond well to acidic cleaners such as **Grout Restore 20**, however agitation is often required for stubborn deposits. Where acid cleaners cannot be used (eg on fine stone such as marble), **Stone Gel Pro** is the ideal choice.

Lime Scale & Efflorescence

Limescale and efflorescence are often found in the same areas (namely areas subjected to water) and can sometimes look very similar. Both limescale and efflorescence are treated in a similar way with the exception of a focus on dry removal and post sealing with efflorescence.

Products

Grout Restore 20

Stone Gel Pro

Mould & Mildew

What is Mould & Mildew?

Mould & Mildew is fungal growth which shows itself as unsightly black or green marks or patches in washrooms, on garden & building walls and driveways. Mould mostly grows on porous surfaces which hold the moisture it needs to grow. Hence attractive sandstone walls soon show unsightly mould growth and likewise the grout in bathrooms are the first to display it.

Where is it found?

Mould and mildew occur in areas where water and moisture are prevalent. Mostly it grows prolifically when the area is warm, moist and out of direct sunlight.

Mould & Mildew

How is it removed?

Mould & mildew is most effectively and efficiently removed with **Chlorosan** (Chlorine detergent). Good agitation is required to remove the “mass” of the growth.

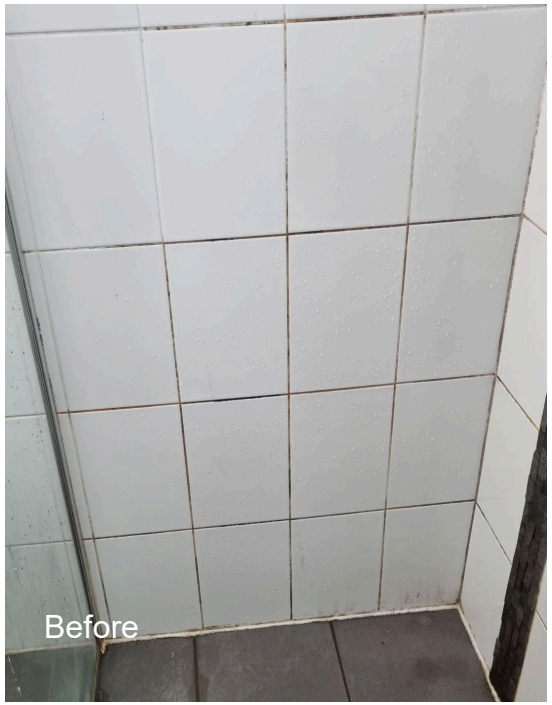
Prevention

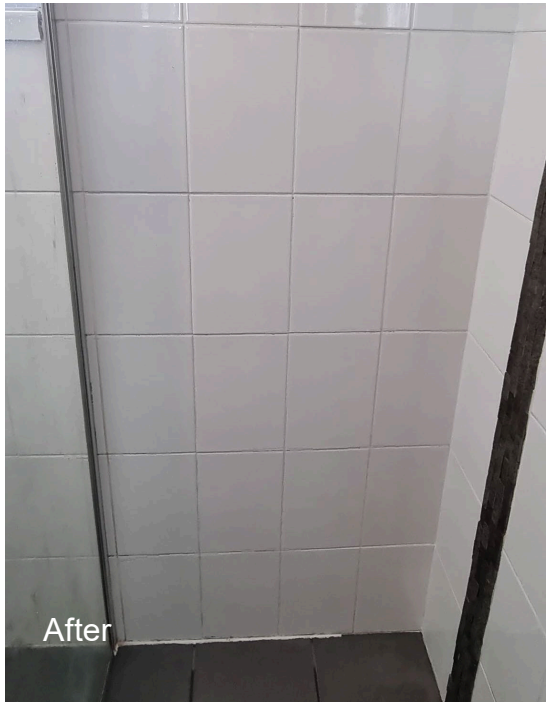
Mould and mildew growth can be partially or sometimes totally prevented by sealing the substrate surface with a water repelling penetrating sealer such as **Sealer Pro**. Mould may still grow on these sealed surfaces if atmospheric conditions are right but it can normally be removed with just a mild wash.

Products

Chlorosan

Sealer Pro





Neglected Grout Lines

What are Neglected Grout Lines?

Grout lines, especially those found in flooring applications are oft times an eyesore on an otherwise beautifully tiled floor. Grout lines are most commonly constructed with a cementicous base and are extremely porous, acting like a sponge in-between the tiles. In addition to this unfortunate characteristic, grout lines are normally the lowest point on the tiled surface, into which cleaning detergent and dirt residues naturally migrate to without being rinsed away. It is little wonder that grout lines mostly are found with stubborn soil build-ups and tough stains.

Where are they found?

Anywhere there are tiles.

Neglected Grout Lines 1 of 2

How are they restored?

Once you have completed your clean with **T&G LF** and find that the results are not to your liking, the use of **Oxyboost** (an oxidizing agent) will help minimise residual staining and create an amazing finish.

Soiling in the grout lines often contains high levels of detergent Thus, they are most successfully cleaned using an acid cleaner with good emulsifying properties such as **T&G Restore**. This will assist in neutralising the high alkaline build-up and remove these residues. Often, specific attention has to be given to agitation because machine scrubbers or mopping seldom reach into the grout line.

Products

T&G LF

T&G Power

Oxyboost

Sealer Pro

Neglected Grout Lines 2 of 2

Prevention

You can never stop grout lines from getting dirty, however you can dramatically improve the situation by sealing grout lines with a good quality sealer such as **Sealer Pro** and ensuring that the water pick-up function on any maintenance machine is in good condition.

Products

T&G LF

T&G Power

Oxyboost

Sealer Pro

Grease & Grime

Grease & Grime?

Maintenance and restoration cleaning of floors and walls in homes, businesses and institutions involves tackling a variety of oily, fatty soils and general grime. A combination of good quality cleaning equipment and purpose-built grease cutting chemistry is needed to effectively emulsify and remove these oil-based soil deposits. Whilst strong alkaline/solvent blends are the most effective solutions to use, care should be taken to avoid damaging delicate surfaces.

The ideal solutions for these applications is **T&G LF** and **T&G Power** .

Products

T&G LF

T&G Power

Grout Smear

What is Grout Smear?

Grout smear occurs during the grouting process as the stone or tile layer fills in the grout lines, often with the sweeping action of a tiler's squeegee or sponge.

A good installer will leave behind a minimum of grout smear and remove as much as possible before it dries. Grout most commonly has a cementicous base and can cause severe staining to softer stone.

Where is it found?

Grout Smear is, to a greater or lesser degree, a normal consequence of tile installation whether it be natural stone or man-made tiles and whether it be walls or floors.

Porcelain Wax

What is Porcelain Wax?

Manufacturers of polished porcelain tiles, coat each tile with a tough wax film prior to packing and dispatch. This wax coating protects the tile in transit and prevents the tile from absorbing dirt and grout residues during the installation process. However, this wax film dulls the tile's appearance and needs to be removed as soon as the installation has cured.

Where is it found?

It is only found on new porcelain tiles. However, it is not uncommon to find residues of this factory applied wax on tiles which have been laid several years before.

Porcelain Wax

Porcelain Haze

Porcelain Haze and Porcelain wax are 2 different phenomena. Porcelain haze or optical haze is a result of the way that the light hits the tile. During the manufacturing process, in order to create the polished effect, very small holes are left on the tile. Causing light to refract in different directions when it hits the tile. Porcelain haze cannot be fixed.

Porcelain Haze vs Porcelain Wax

The Porcelain haze effect will affect the whole tile in no specific fashion, but it may look like it needs to be polished. This will not help.

If you have a mottled look on the tile, concentrated around the edges of each tile, this will most likely be porcelain wax.

Porcelain Wax

How is it removed?

The wax used is notoriously tough and requires specialized chemistry to effectively remove. The most effective method of removing it is with **T&G Cream** (ideal for walls and smaller areas) or **PowerStrip**. Good agitation is required.

Note

Agitation on this sort of work is normally provided by a floor maintenance pad. It is worthwhile to note that when using a coloured pad for extra abrasiveness, the pad colouring can transfer to the corner edge of the tile. This is especially noticeable on light coloured porcelain tiles.

Products

T&G Cream

PowerStrip

Oil Spots

Oil Spots

Oil spots on porous substrates are one of the toughest cleaning challenges facing the professional cleaner. These unsightly stains are found mainly on concrete flooring or driveways and are caused by oil dripping from trucks and cars. They will often contain ultra fine carbon particles which remain even if the oily component is successfully removed.

Oil stains are also commonly found in food preparation and dining areas where food fats and oils are dripped (sometimes hot) onto porous stone surfaces and grout.

Oil Spots

How are they removed?

Oil Spots require treatment with a solvent degreaser such as **T&G Cream** or **T&G Power**. In addition to this treatment a high pressure clean will also often remove a large portion of the stain. Because many oil stains are deep set, the use of a poultice such as **Actisorb** is sometimes required.

Prevention?

The most effective way to prevent oil stains is to seal the stone or concrete with a high-quality penetrating sealer which guards against oil borne contaminants.

Products

T&G Cream

T&G Power

Actisorb

Choosing The Correct Tile & Stone Cleaner From The Actichem/ Electrodry Range

Choosing A Tile and Stone Cleaner

MULTI-TASK

- Wide range of soils
- Safe on most surfaces
- Easy to use

T&G Cleaner LF/Pro

- Low caustic level
- Powerful wetting
- Good dilution rates

- No DG rating
- Irritant, Low VOC
- User-friendly

TOUGH SOILING

- Compacted soils
- Soil Build-ups
- Baked on carbons

T&G Power

- High Caustic Level
- Powerful wetting
- Ultra Concentrated

- DG Corrosive 8
- Hazardous
- Gloves and goggles

DISCOLOURATION

- Mould & Mildew
- Staining
- Sanitisation

Chlorosan

- Chlorinated
- Assists destaining
- Ideal to remove mould and mildew stains

- Non DG
- Hazardous
- Gloves and goggles

GROUT DISCOLOURATION

- Dark discolourations in grout

Oxyboost

- Oxidser agent
- Assists destaining light grout lines

- Non DG
- 30 minute life
- Mixed with LF

SOAP / DETERGENT RESIDUE & SCALE

- Detergent Residue
- Limescale
- Efflorescence

T&G Restore

- Powerful wetting
- Ultra concentrated
- 2nd half of a restorative clean

- Some DG Corrosive
- Hazardous
- Gloves and goggles

MULTI-TASK

T&G LF

Wide range of soils | Safe on most surfaces | Easy to use

Performance

- Employs innovative chemistry to tackle tough grime with low caustic
- Excellent wetting power for cleaning smooth non-porous tiles
- Excellent penetrating action for use on porous stone.
- Bursts through a wide range of soils
- Low foam formula is ideal for extraction machines

Surface Compatibility

- Safe for use on all natural stone, tiles, concrete & unsealed vinyl.
- Not suitable for use on surfaces coated with a floor polish or wax.

Safety

- Classified as an irritant.

Domestic, Commercial
pH 13 RTU
Dilute 1:4

TOUGH SOILING

T&G POWER

Compacted soils | Soil Build-ups | Baked on carbons

Industrial, Kitchen & Food Manufacture, Commercial	pH 13.5 RTU	Dilute 1:10 – 1:100

Performance

- Radical strength cleaning power for serious grime
- Outstanding wetting chemistry for serious cleaning.
- Excellent for baked on carbons, compacted soils and heavy oils

Surface Compatibility

- Safe for use on tiles and concrete. Use with caution on fine stone.
- Not suitable for use on surfaces coated with a floor polish or wax.

Safety

- Classified as Corrosive Class 8. Use gloves and goggles.
- Will pit aluminum and stainless-steel surfaces

DISCOLOURATION

CHLOROSAN

Mould & Mildew | Staining | Sanitisation

Building cleaning, Washrooms	pH 13 RTU	Dilute 1:10 – 1:30

Performance

- Quickly destroys & removes mould, including the structure & spores
- Removes black mould staining and restores stone to original look.
- Provides excellent removal of organic staining such as leaf stains.

Surface Compatibility

- Safe for use on stone, tiles and concrete .
- Will damage fabrics, fibres and polished surfaces.

Safety

- Classified as Corrosive Class 8. Use gloves and goggles.
- Classified as irritant. Use gloves and goggles.

RESIDUE AND SCALE

T&G GROUT RESTORE 20

Detergent Residue | Limescale | Efflorescence

Industrial, Commercial, Sport,	pH 1.5 RTU	Dilute 1:4

Performance

- Outstanding penetration and wetting chemistry for ultimate cleaning
- T&G Restore provides amazing cleaning with low hazard profile.
- Tackles limescale, soap scum, efflorescence & detergent residue.

Surface Compatibility

- Safe for use on ceramic and porcelain tiles.
- Not suitable for marble and fine stone and acid sensitive surfaces.

Safety

- T&G Grout Restore 20 in not a DG but is classified as irritant.

RESIDUE AND SCALE

T&G GROUT RESTORE 60

Detergent Residue | Limescale | Efflorescence

Industrial, Commercial, Sport, Leisure, Domestic	pH 1.0 RTU	Dilute 1:10 to 1:100

Performance

- Ideal for heavy efflorescence

Surface Compatibility

- Safe for use on ceramic and porcelain tiles.
- Not suitable for marble and fine stone and acid sensitive surfaces.

Safety

- Grout Restore 60 - Corrosive Class 8. Use gloves and goggles.
- Only supplied for a specific job as the product is a DG
- Highly corrosive

Stone and Tile Cleaning Solutions

PRODUCT	DILLUTION	pH	STONE AND TILE TYPES				NOTES	
			GRANITE	MARBLE & FINE STONE	SANDSTONE & BLUESTONE	PORCELAIN & CERAMICS		
CLEANING AND RESTORATION SOLUTIONS								
AP167 T&G Cleaner LF	1:10	alkaline	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	excellent all-rounder	Greasy grime. Kitchens and workshops. Also excellent maintenance cleaner for high traffic areas
AP163 T&G Power	1:20 – 1:50	alkaline	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Radical degreasing cleaner	For grime build-ups, kitchens, industry & food factories. CORROSIVE 8
AP160 T&G Restore	1:10	acid	✘	✘	✘	✓✓	excellent all-rounder	Restoration of washrooms, bathrooms and porcelain & ceramic tiles.
AP159 Grout Restore 60	1:10	acid	✘	✘	✘	✓✓	60% Phosphoric acid cleaner	Ideal for grout smear, limescale, efflorescence and rust. CORROSIVE 8
AP161 Grout Restore 20	1:4	acid	✘	✘	✘	✓✓	20% Phosphoric acid cleaner	Ideal for grout smear, limescale, efflorescence & rust. Non corrosive.
AP662 Proneutro/Tile Pro	1:100 – 1:200	neutral	✓✓▪	✓✓▪	✓✓	✓✓	maintenance cleaner	Ideal for maintenance cleaning of fine stone, porcelain and ceramics.
AP720 Chlorosan	Up to 1:30	alkaline	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Chlorinated detergent	Use for removing mould, mildew and stains.
AP168 Stone Gel Pro	Ready-to-use	alkaline	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Specially for fine stone	Use for fine stone in bathrooms and kitchens.
SPECIALTY PRODUCTS & PROBLEM SOLVERS								
AP152 T&G Cream	Ready-to-use	n/a	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Citrus solvent based cream	Ideal for paints spots, wax films, bitumen, tar, gum and deep set grime.
AP151 Actisorb	Ready-to-use	alkaline	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Professional poultice powder	For removing oil and other stains from porous stone, grout and concrete.

Electrodry Cleaning Systems

Electrodry Cleaning Systems

The Electrodry Deep Clean Process

1. Pre-Treatment – Apply **T&G LF** (dilute 1:4 with hot water). Use T&G Power for soil build-ups and tough applications. NB: Max Dwell time of 30mins

2. Agitation – Scrub this area using a slow speed rotary machine and grout brush. Walls and vertical surfaces will require manual agitation with a deck scrubber or scouring pad. Allow 10 to 20 minutes dwell time.

3. Extraction Clean – Clean and extract using an extraction machine. Rinse the area thoroughly with clean water.

4. Re-Clean if Required - If grout discolouration remains re-clean areas of concern adding 60 grams of **Oxyboost** to your diluted **LF** solution. Alternately use diluted **Power** instead of **LF**. Testing will be required to find the best results.

5. Dry The Tiles - Towel off the tiles and insert air mover for turbo drying.

Products


T&G LF


Oxyboost


T&G Power

The Electrodry Restorative Clean Process 1 of 2

1. Pre-Treatment – Apply **T&G LF** (dilute 1:4 with hot water – 30 min max dwell time). Use T&G Power for soil build-ups and tough applications.

2. Oxyboost – For areas with discoloured grout (usually traffic and eating areas) add 60 grams of **Oxyboost** to 5 litres of diluted **LF**.

3. Agitation – Scrub this area using a slow speed rotary machine and grout brush. Walls and vertical surfaces will require manual agitation. Allow 10 to 20 minutes dwell time.

4. Extraction Clean – Clean and extract using your hot water extraction machine. Rinse the area thoroughly with clean water.

Products

T&G LF

Oxyboost

Grout Restore 20

The Electrodry Restorative Clean Process 2 of 2

5. Application – Apply **T&G Grout Restore 20** (dilute 1:4) onto an area which can be worked within 30 minutes.

6. Agitation – Agitation see step 3.

7. Extraction Clean – See Step 4.

8. Dry The Tiles - Towel off the tiles and insert air mover for turbo drying.

Products

T&G LF

Oxyboost

Grout Restore 20

Electrodry Cleaning Systems

Restorative Clean Process – Bathrooms With Mould 1 of 2

1. Pre-Treatment – Apply **T&G LF** (dilute 1:4 with hot water – max dwell time 30 mins). Use **T&G Power** for soil build-ups and tough applications. Use **Oxyboost** in the cleaning solution

2. Agitation – Scrub this area using a slow speed rotary machine and grout brush. Walls and vertical surfaces will require manual agitation. Allow 10 to 20 minutes dwell time.

3. Extraction Clean – Clean and extract using your hot water extraction machine. Rinse the area thoroughly with clean water.

4. Chlorosan – Apply **Chlorosan** (dilute 1:20 with water). Agitate mould with a grout brush or abrasive pad. Allow 10-20 mins dwell time but do not allow to dry.


Chlorosan Application


Agitation

Products


T&G LF


Oxyboost


Grout Restore 20


T&G Power


Chlorosan

Electrodry Cleaning Systems

Restorative Clean Process – Bathrooms With Mould 2 of 2

5. Extraction Clean - Clean and extract using your hot water extraction machine. Rinse the area thoroughly with clean water.

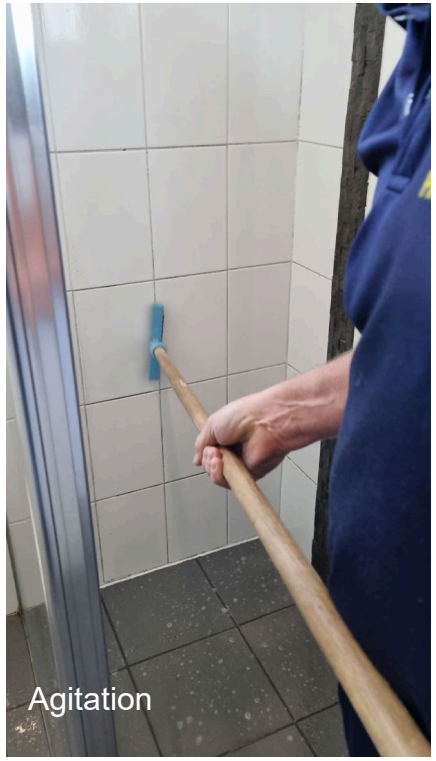
6. Application Acid Cleaner – Apply **T&G Grout Restore 20** (dilute 1:4) onto an area which can be worked within 30 minutes.

7. Agitation – See Step 2

8. Extraction Clean – See Step 3

9. Dry The Tiles - Towel off the tiles and insert air mover for turbo drying.


Chlorosan Application


Agitation

Products


T&G LF


Oxyboost


Grout Restore 20


T&G Power


Chlorosan

Thank you!

ELECTRODRY
TILE AND GROUT CLEANING