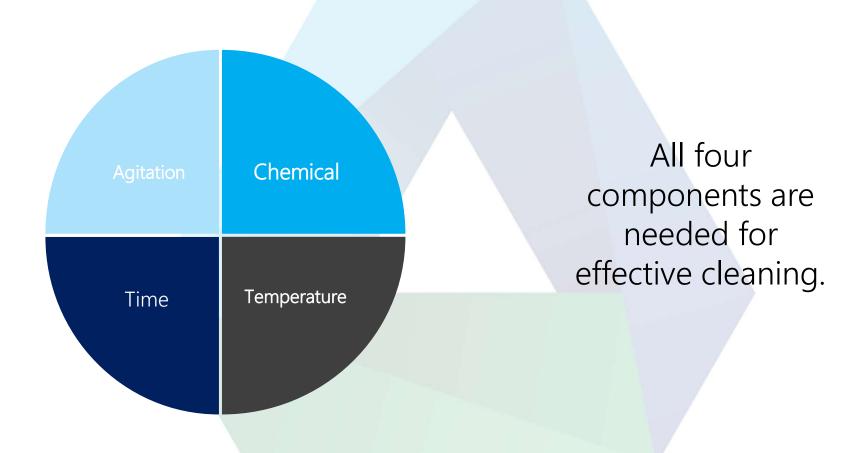
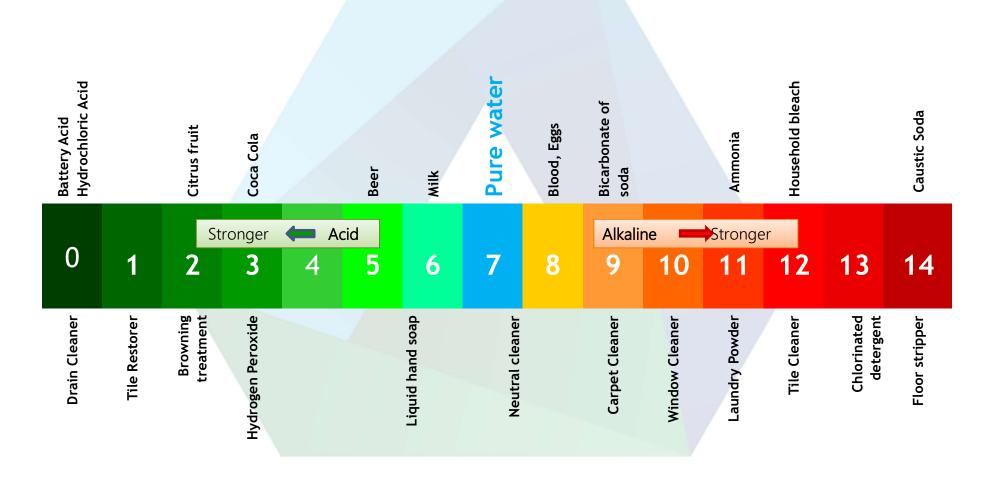


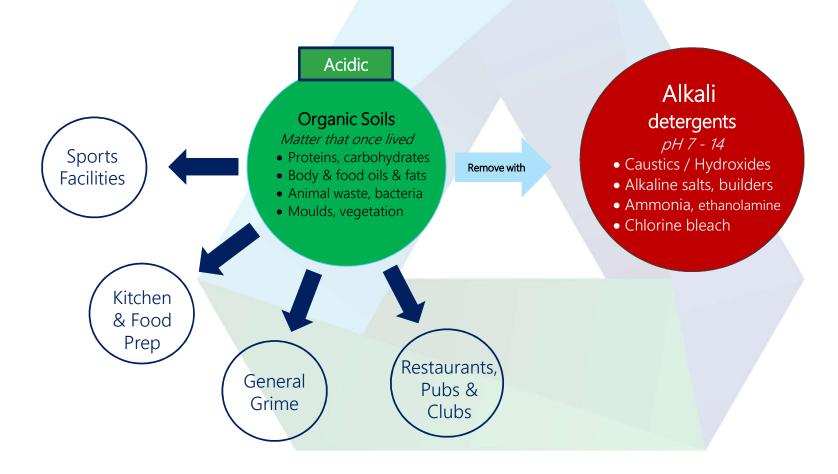
## What it Takes to Clean



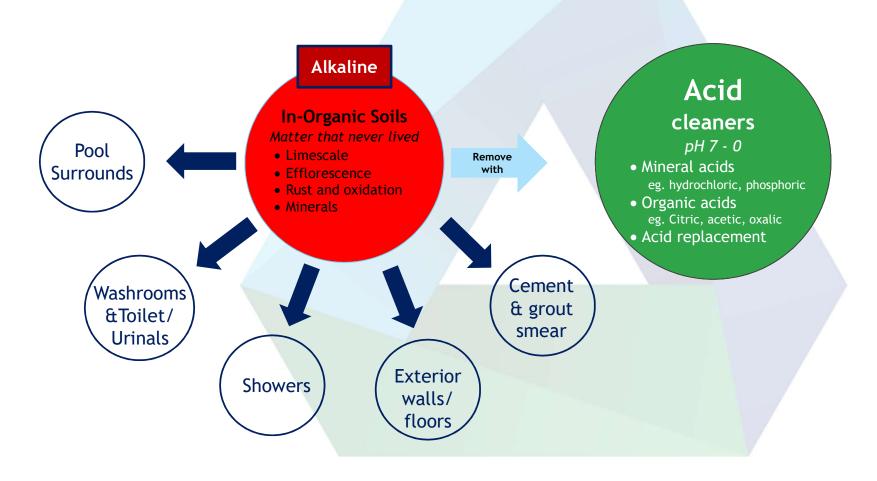
## pH - The pH Scale



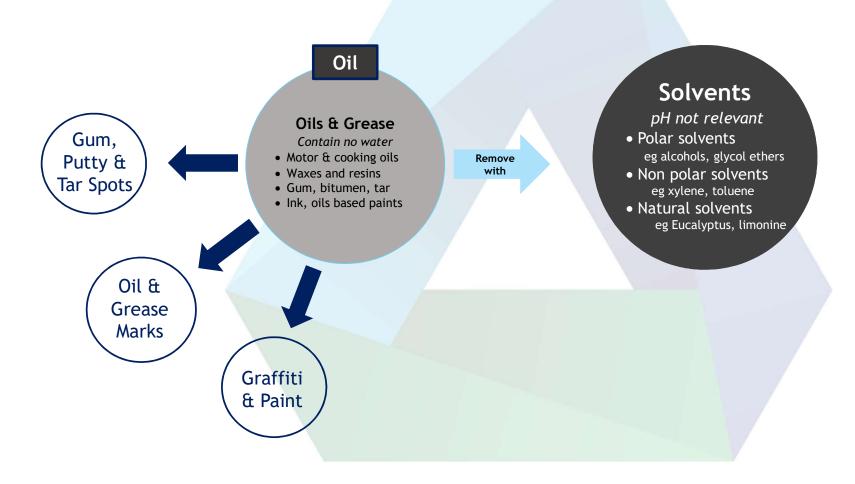
## Understanding acids and alkalis



# Understanding acids and alkalis



# OH Understanding acids and alkalis



# Understanding acids and alkalis

#### Urine

Urine is organic but pH changes to alkaline alkaline → remove with acid

#### Wet area cleaning

Showers, aquatic pool surrounds contain inorganic salts and organic body fats
Acid & alkaline components → dual cleaning required

#### Precleaned tiles

Ceramic & porcelain tiles are often layered with detergent residue

alkaline → restore with acid



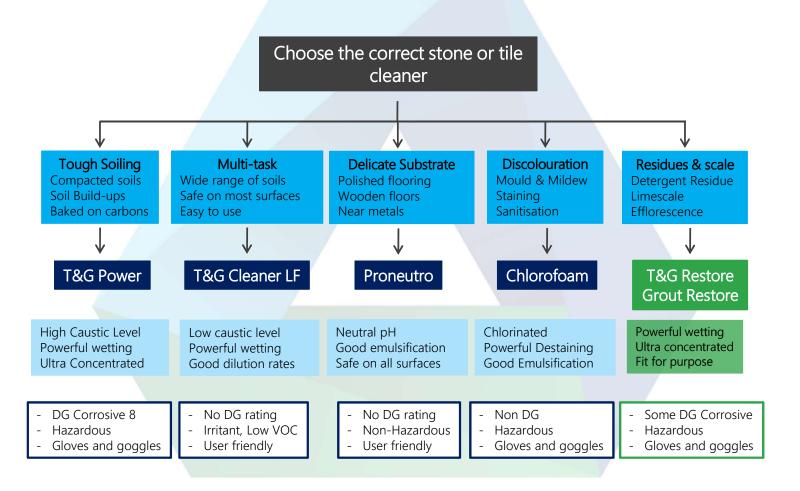
				Compatibility				
	Type and Identification	Typical Finishes	Typical Applications	Acids	Alkalis	Special notes	Sealing	
Granite	<b>Granite</b> is very hard stone with a grainy appearance.	Polished Honed Exfoliated (flamed) Sandblasted Sawn	Internal and external flooring, Benchtops, Building facades, Paving	Pretest. Do not use on honed or polished.	<b>√</b> √	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	X 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 water borne sealers. Low solids sealer best for polished marble.	
Limestone	<b>Limestone</b> 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	X 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 water borne sealers. Water borne best for very porous limestone.	
Travertine 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	X 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 water borne sealers. Low solids sealer best for polished travertine.	
Bluestone	<b>Bluestone</b> 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	Pretest. Do not use on honed or polished	<b>√</b> √	Bluestone is an Igneous stone. It is also called Basalt. Bluestone has fair porosity. Absorption is 1-2%.	Solvent or water borne 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	Pretest. Rinse and neutralise.	<b>√</b> √	Sandstone is a sedimentary stone. Bluestone has high porosity. Absorption is 1-20%.	Solvent or water borne 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	Pretest. Do not use on honed slate.	<b>√</b> √	Slate is a metamorphic stone. Slate has fair porosity. Absorption is 0.1-0.5%.	Solvent or water borne sealers. Slate flooring often sealed with topical sealers.	

Copyright Applied Products Australia - All rights reserved

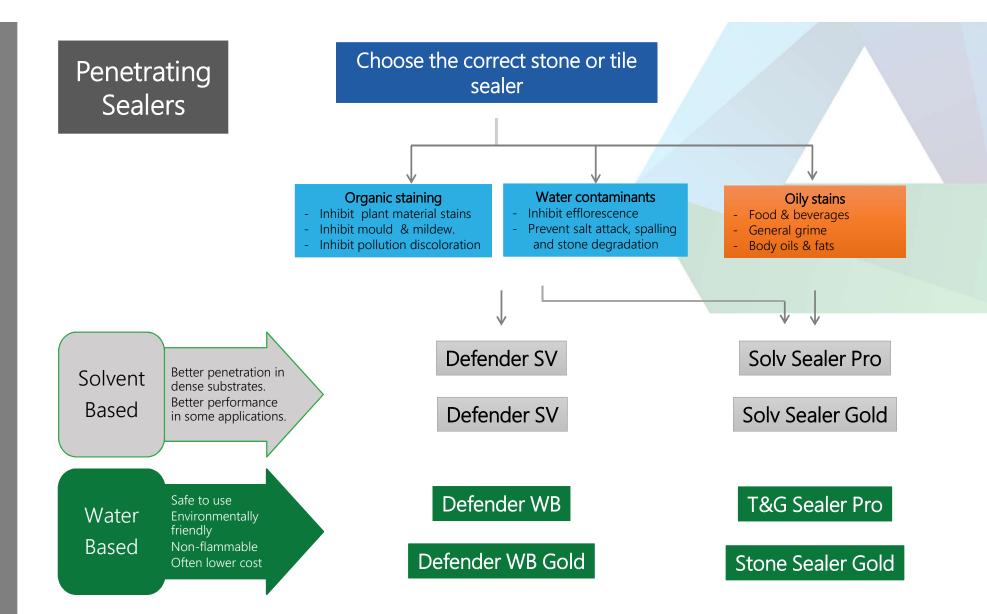
	Type and Identification	Typical Finishes	Typical Applications	Compa	tibility	Special notes	Sealing
	Type and identification	Typical Fillishes	Typical Applications	Acids	Alkalis	Special notes	Sealing
Ceramic	Ceramic tiles are made from clay pressed and fired at lower levels than porcelain. They are always glazed.		Mainly internal. Often in bathrooms and kitchens. Too slippery for external applications	Not Hydrochloric or Fluorine acid	<b>√</b> √	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	<b>√</b> √	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	<b>√</b> √	Absorption is negligible on unpolished porcelain and low on polished porcelain	Only seal polished porcelain with purpose built solvent sealer.
Terracotta	<b>Terracotta</b> 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.	Can be discoloured by acid. Pretest.	<b>√</b> √	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	X Do not use any acids	<b>√</b> √	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	Can be discoloured by acid. Pretest.	<b>√</b> √	Clay is a moderately porous substrate.	Solvent or water borne 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	Can be discoloured by acid. Pretest.	<b>√</b> √	Concrete is a very porous substrate. Concrete is alkaline and reacts with acids. Only use acid if necessary.	Solvent or water borne sealers. Concrete often sealed with topical sealers.

Copyright Applied Products Australia - All rights reserved

### Choosing the correct tile & stone cleaner



	Dilution	pH	Stone & Tile Types						
Product			Granite	Marble & Fine Stone	Sandstone & Bluestone	Porcelain & Ceramics		Notes	
Cleaning & Restoration Solutions						/			
AP167 T&G Cleaner LF	1:10 / 1:200	alkaline	44	44	44	44	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	11	44	11	11	Radical degreasing cleaner	For grime build-ups, kitchens, industry & food factories. CORROSIVE 8	
AP160 T&G Restore	1:10	acid	×	×	✓	11	excellent all-rounder	Restoration of washrooms, bathrooms and porcelain & ceramic tiles.	
AP159 Grout Restore 60	1:10	acid	*	×	✓	11	60% Phosphoric acid cleaner	Ideal for grout smear, limescale, efflorescence and rust. CORROSIVE 8	
AP161 Grout Restore 20	1:4	acid	×	×	<b>√</b>	44	20% Phosphoric acid cleaner	Ideal for grout smear, limescale, efflorescence & rust. Non corrosive.	
AP662 Proneutro	1:100 – 1:200	neutral	11	11	<b>4</b>	11	maintenance cleaner	Ideal for maintenance cleaning of fine stone, porcelain and ceramics.	
AP720 Chlorosan	Up to 1:30	alkaline	44	44	44	44	Chlorinated detergent	Use for removing mould, mildew and stains.	
Specialty Products and Pro	blem Solvers								
AP152 T&G Cream	Ready-to-use	n/a	44	44	44	<b>4</b>	Citrus solvent based cream Ideal for paints spots, wax films, bitumen, tar, gum and deep so grime.		
AP168 Stone Gel Pro	Ready-to-use	alkaline	11	44	44	11	Specially for fine stone	Use for fine stone in bathrooms and kitchens.	
AP151 Actisorb	Ready-to-use	alkaline	11	<b>4</b> 4	44	44	Professional poultice powder	For removing oil and other stains from porous stone, grout and concrete.	



## Topical Sealers Removal of old Floor polish, wax Preparation and resins Offices Sealer / Retail / Shops Polish Institutions

# Floor Cleaning, repair and Maintenance gloss

#### Tile & Fine Stone

- Terracotta, quarry, slate
- Polished concrete
- Terrazzo
- Granite, Marble
- Limestone, Travertine

#### Instastrip Powerstrip

# Instaseal - Base bonding coat Instagloss - Gloss and repairability

x2x3

Proneutro
- Daily cleaning
Instabuff Super
- Gloss and repair

Synthetic - Vinyl

- Linoleum

Instastrip

Instagloss
- Gloss and repairability

x 4

Proneutro

- Daily cleaning **Instabuff Super** 

- Gloss and repair