Megapoxy coating maintenance

Ensure all debris is picked up from the floor

• Apply hot water and cleaning foam and allow time for chemicals to act as per manufacturer's instructions
• Scrub surface to ensure residue build up does not occur
• Rinse floor and allow to dry

Cleaning Equipment
• Foam guns
• Vacuum Scrubber
• High pressure washer; including rotating hooded attachment
• Brooms, brushes, scourers, squeegees, etc

We recommend Ecolab process 129c for this procedure. It is important to ensure floors are thoroughly rinsed. Floors showing white deposits have been left to drain without chemicals being thoroughly rinsed.

We recommend that on an occasional programmed basis (where the current cleaning regime is allowing a build-up of hardened surface debris, proteins etc) that the surface be wet down with hot water and treated with a caustic solution (taking note of environmental and manufacturers precautions). Let the caustic solution stand thirty to sixty minutes prior to scrubbing and rinsing down.

Rust spots can be removed with commercially available formulas. Ensure treated areas are thoroughly washed down to remove any chemical residue from this cleaning process.

In order to maximise the life of your floor we advise you to avoid the following:-
• Direct flame will char surface, overhead welding will mark unprotected floor areas.

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• Boiling oil will blacken and bubble areas in direct contact, steam outlets and large volumes of pressure heated water will lead to surface degradation.
• Direct contact from liquid nitrogen, CO2 “snow” and other similar low temperature agents will provide a destructive thermal shock leading to surface breakdown.

• Highly concentrated acids will degrade surface.
• Dragging sharp edged heavily loaded metal objects across floor will cause scouring of the surface.
• Protect floors from solvents particularly when newly laid.
• Long term chemical surface contamination from chemical build-up will lead to marking of the floor and possible break-down of floor surface.
• Organic dyes are difficult to remove and exposed areas should be suitable protected.
• Continual dropping of weighty objects on concentrated point, ie, meat hooks will damage the floor.
• If a decision is made to lay a floor over old softened concrete please ensure if this area is to see constant fork lift traffic that the fork tyres cannot impact the floor. Such impact may lead to the concrete under the coating shearing and eventually leading to a surface failure: and
• Should a raised floor become apparent whether through incorrect design or a modification to that particular area please ensure it is not exposed to exposed to continuous heavy traffic (sets up pressure wave) action must be taken to avoid floor “break back”.
• Monitor freezer doorway to ensure heater thresholds are operational.