

STAGESTEP[®]
Flooring Solutions



MAINTENANCE GUIDE

2024 Edition

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All products in this guide are available for sale online at www.stagestep.com.

Free shipping to the contiguous United States.

STARTING A FLOOR MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

If you are responsible for a dance, theatrical, performing arts, sports or aerobic surface, you need to develop a maintenance program. For every flooring system, there are a number of factors that impact cleaning frequency, equipment and supplies needed.

Four reasons for maintenance:

- Keeping the floor clean and disinfected.
- Protecting the surface
- Appearance
- Safety



DO IT YOURSELF OR OUTSOURCE

First, determine which maintenance factors are most important.

Each require a different approach and commitment:

- Appearance
- Cleanliness
- Non-slip consistency
- Safety
- Longevity
- Sanitation

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Second, decide if you are going to maintain the floor(s) yourself or hire a professional.

Even if you have determined to do it yourself, get a quote from a professional. You will have a better idea of process, time and cost.

Most flooring maintenance professionals have no idea what you need for your floor. By and large, appearance is their only objective. They are apt to leave you with a bright, shiny and very slippery floor, unless you are there to tell them exactly what you need.

WHY MAINTENANCE

Your floor is no different than your car, you have to maintain it or it will not work.

Every floor made by every manufacturer needs a maintenance program appropriate for the floor, its use(s) and the conditions and circumstances under which it was installed.

It does not matter how much money you spent on your flooring system, or if you have a high-end specific-use flooring system, you need to initiate a maintenance program or your floor will eventually fail.



WHY YOU NEED A MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

Six reasons why:

- **Appearance**

A sloppy looking floor makes for an undisciplined environment. This is not a message or core value we want to impart to our customers and students.

- **Health**

A good maintenance program takes into consideration the health of the people working on it. Bacteria, fungus, mildew and dirt can impact end uses in ways that all spell trouble.

- **Performance**

A well-maintained flooring system contributes to the desired result of the end-user. A floor compatible with what you want to do makes for better performance. Better performance makes happier instructors, students, customers, and artists.

- **Safety**

The primary reason people invest in flooring is to provide a safe environment. Neglecting your floor's proper maintenance can jeopardize safety. Taking care of your floor means you won't have to take care of injured dancers.

- **Reliability**

Consistency and reliability are the cornerstone of both safety and performance. Controlling the environment, keeping the floor clean and in good repair will insure a consistent surface.

- **Longevity**

A flooring system is a major investment. Take care of this piece of equipment and it will last many years. The better the care and maintenance, the longer the floor will serve you and your community of dancers.

THE BASIC MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

All floors get dirty.

Dust, dirt, sweat, shoe marks, food, soda and gum are the prime offenders. The more the floor is used, the more it needs to be cleaned. Follow this maintenance program and your floor should stay in great condition:

- **Dry mop your floor daily. Do not use a treated mop.**
- **Clean your floor weekly with a pH neutral detergent/degreaser.**
Cleaning products created for home use are not appropriate for commercial and professional situations. The desired aesthetics and coefficient of friction are very different from your floors at home. You need a general purpose, mid-range PH (measures acidity and alkalinity) detergent/degreaser. It cleans without destroying finishes and without leaving any surface residue.
- **Remove dye and scuff marks with a special solvent.**
- **Change top tape and clean with adhesive residue remover every three to four months.**



The Basic Maintenance Program continues on page 8...

THE BASIC MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

- **Use as deemed necessary**

Many cleaners leave a residue on the floor that make it shiny or resistant to dirt. When you use a cleaner that leaves a residue of any kind, you inevitably change the coefficient of friction. If you use inappropriate cleaning agents, your floor becomes stickier or more slippery after application. If there is one thing you want in a specialty movement floor, it is consistency.

Stagestep® offers three detergent/degreasers: **ProClean™**, **ProClean™ Ultra** and **ProClean™ NS**. Each can be used with a mop or floor cleaning machine, usually with an aqua pad, green or red (red pads are more aggressive) pad. The two bucket technique is more effective and efficient if you are using a mop. One bucket using warm water and containing the detergent/ degreaser; the second bucket contains just plain warm water. Rinse out the mop in the second bucket as you continue mopping. When you use most detergents/degreasers with a high concentration of water, you will not have to rinse your floor. Never use plain water to clean your floor. It will not pick up body oils (sweat) or body lotion. Moisture remaining on the floor after mopping with **ProClean™** can be wiped dry to remove any residual dirt. Floors cleaned and treated with **ProClean™ NS** should air dry.



ProClean™ is your basic “go to” cleaning solution.

If your floor is very dirty, you may have to mop more than once or use a floor cleaning machine.

For Damp Mop/General Cleaning

- Use two buckets, one with the diluted solution of ProClean™ and one with clear water.
- Mix 2 ounces of Stagestep® **ProClean™** per gallon of water. Apply liberally with the mop but do not flood.
- Allow solution to stand a minute or two then remove.
- You can dry mop after to wipe clean and dry.
- Rinse and wring out mop before moving onto next section of the floor.
- Rinsing the floor is not necessary.

For Automatic Scrubbing Machines

- Mix approximately 1-2 ounces of Stagestep® **ProClean™** per gallon of water.
- Apply, scrub and pick-up as you would ordinary low-foam cleaner. No need to rinse.
- For weekly use, use an aqua pad. For heavy duty cleaning usually every four to six months, use a green or blue pad. Use 125 to 200 RPM. machine only. For periodic deep cleaning use **ProClean™ Ultra**.

PROCLEAN™ NS



ProClean™ NS (Non-Slip) for floors that are both dirty and slippery.

It leaves a safe chemical coating that builds up a non-slip surface as it cleans the floor.

Dry Mop Daily & Use Procelan NS Once a Week

Always broom sweep or vacuum to remove coarse dirt. To increase the non-slip effect when using **Proclean™ NS**, you can apply repeatedly during the initial application: 2, 3 or 4 times. Subsequently, you will only need to apply it once a week. The floor should maintain the same level of “non-slipperiness.” A warm water rinse will remove the treatment.

- **Light Soil** use 16 oz per gal or 1 part solution to 8 parts water
- **Medium Soil** use 20 oz per gal or 3 parts solution to 16 parts water
- **Heavy Soil** use 24 oz per gal or 1 part solution to 4 parts water

Use Damp Mop/General Cleaning

Use cotton or a cotton/synthetic mop. Use 2 buckets: One bucket for the **Pro-clean™ NS** solution, one bucket with warm water to rinse mop & wring out dirty water. Damp mop floor. Do not rinse the floor. Allow floor to dry completely.

For Automatic Scrubbing Machines

Use 125 to 200 RPM machine only. Place the **Proclean™ NS** solution in to the feed tank of the automatic scrubber. The solution may be applied, scrubbed and vacuumed up in one step. Do not flood. Do not rinse. Allow floor to completely dry. For weekly use, use an aqua pad. For heavy duty cleaning, use a green or red paid every 4-6 months. Allow floor to dry completely.

Note: Proclean™ NS is not to be used with **Slip NoMor™**.

PROCLEAN™ D NO-RINSE



ProClean™ D No-Rinse is your “go-to” disinfectant cleaner.

Killing bacteria, fungus, algae, and viruses (e.g. effective against Covid-19, hepatitis-B-virus) and controls mildew.

Use as Deemed Necessary

Use more often during flu and cold season or whenever you deem necessary. **ProClean™ D No-Rinse** is suitable for non-porous, hard, washable water-resistant surfaces and objects such as walls and dance floors.

- Dilute **ProClean™ D No-Rinse** 2 oz. to 1 gallon of water.
- Mop onto floor surface which must remain wet for up to 10 minutes. Do not flood mop. Treated surface should not be used until entirely dry.

Note: Undiluted or insufficiently diluted **ProClean™ D No-Rinse** will act as a stripper and may remove floor finishes that have been applied after purchase. Do not mix **ProClean™ D No-Rinse** with other cleaning, anti-slip and/or disinfectant products.

Note: When **ProClean™ D No-Rinse** is sprayed on, the surface will need to be rinsed before reapplying. Without this additional step residue will build-up and make surface sticky.

PROCLEAN™ ULTRA / SIMPLYGONE™



ProClean™ Ultra is your “deep cleaning” solution. If your floor is very dirty, this is the product for you. Use a low-RPM floor cleaning machine.

For Damp Mop/General Cleaning

- Use two buckets, one with the diluted solution of **ProClean™ Ultra** and one with clear water.
- Mix 2 ounces of Stagestep® **ProClean™ Ultra** per gallon of water. Apply liberally with the mop but do not flood.
- Allow solution to stand a minute or two then remove. Rinse and wring out mop before moving onto next section of the floor.
- After completion of mopping as described above, rinse the floor with clear warm water. You can dry mop after to wipe clean and dry..

For Automatic Scrubbing Machines

- Mix approximately 1-2 ounces of Stagestep® **ProClean™** per gallon of water.
- Apply, scrub and pick-up as you would ordinary low-foam cleaner.
- Use a green or blue pad. Use 125 to 200 RPM machine only.
- After completion of mopping as described above, rinse the floor with clear warm water. You can dry mop after to wipe clean and dry.



SimplyGone™ is a stain remover and cleaner for wood and vinyl that can be used over the entire floor or for spot cleaning.

Remove Food Stains, Drink Stains, Grease, Oil, Most Shoe Polish, Heavy Grime & Scuff Marks

- Just apply, agitate, wait five minutes and wipe off.

It is non-flammable and non-toxic and has an unlimited shelf life. Apply liberally to mark. On stubborn marks agitate with soft brush. Wipe with white towel or terry cloth. Repeat procedure if necessary. Rinse with water.

WIPEOUT™ PLUS



Wipeout™ Plus is a spot and adhesive residue remover.

Removing Adhesive Residue

- Spray **Wipeout™ Plus** on a scuff or dye mark and leave on for 30 seconds. See page 16 for aluminum residue maintenance.
- Wipe off and rinse with water. Repeat if necessary.
- Best to clean after with **ProClean™**. Follow directions.

Note: If your floor has a finish, it is possible **Wipeout™ Plus** will remove it. The faster you flush with water, the less likely this will occur.

Removing Adhesive Residue from Floor Tape

Wipeout™ Plus is very effective for removing adhesive residue left after changing top floor tape.

- Apply, leave on for a minute and wipe clean with a moist towel or rag.
- Best to clean after with **ProClean™**. Follow directions.

Note: If your floor is a total wasteland of scuffs and dye marks, and you used a finish on it, it might be time to re-finish the floor.

SCUFF MARKS

The traditional scuff mark is a classic problem.

Scuff marks typically are the black streaks typically left by footwear that has a hard rubber bottom, such as heels, hard-soled shoes, or sneakers. With the additional force of percussive movement, such as tap or clogging, the problem is compounded by the abrasive, burnishing, and grinding nature of the transference of materials to the floor surface. Normal cleaning procedures may not get the job done.

There are two ways to address these problems and in some instances, a combination of both work well.

- Aggressive chemical cleaning agents that can dissolve and “lift” the marks off the floor.
- Mechanical means utilizing a floor machine, brushes and/or aggressive pads (red or black) to muscle the offending marks off the floor.

Note: That which can dissolve foreign matter off your floor may very well dissolve your floor along with any floor finish you may have had on your floor. The first time out test any new product or technique. Read maintenance instructions for do’s and don’ts. High RPM floor machines (over 200 RPM) will heat surface and can leave floor smooth and slippery.

Wipeout™ Plus and **SimplyGone™** are products recommended for scuff marks.

DYE MARKS

While scuff marks can be troublesome, there is a much more sinister problem that looks very similar.

Dye marks are produced when heat and perspiration causes shoe dye to leach through the shoe onto the floor.

It is like spilling paint. It is time for a spot solvent remover.

There is an inherent problem where the substance that dissolves the dye mark can also dissolve your floor. The longer dye marks remain on a vinyl floor, the harder they are to remove. These marks will migrate directly into vinyl, making them almost impossible to get out.

We recommend Wipeout Plus, a relatively safe and effective agent for picking up dye marks.

- Apply directly to spot, wait 30 seconds, agitate with brush or rough rag and flush with water to remove all vestiges of Wipeout Plus. Follow directions.



TAP MARKS

Another type of mark that infuriates dance floor owners is the grey/black marks produced by disintegrating aluminum taps.

Aluminum compound taps break down leaving a residue (the metal turns black when exposed to friction or heat) which ends up sticking to the vinyl and everything else.

Solution

- To preserve the quality of your floor use only steel or aluminum taps, if possible.
- Use artificial chamois cloth on the bottom of a broom and dry mop your floor. The shards of aluminum will stick to the chamois. Wash out the chamois cloth and reuse.
- Wet down the floor and use a wet/dry shop vac to dispose of the particulate matter.

Note: Soap and water are ineffective in cleaning up this metal dust.



Use TapShield™ after removing the tap residue to protect against a recurrence.

Applied directly to taps, our unique product prevents the residue made from aluminum compound from getting on the floor.

TapShield Must be Applied to the Taps in a Specific Way

- First the tap (new or used) must be cleaned with a green pad and sudsy water or with high grit/low abrasive sand paper, and then wiped dry/clean.
- **TapShield™** is applied to each tap 4 times allowing the first 3 applications to dry for 15-20 minutes and giving the last coating overnight to completely dry and cure. You will want to prop up the shoes or turn them upside down.
- Mark the bottom of the shoe so you know it was treated. This coating should last a full season.

TapShield™ is available in individual or studio size bottles.

SLIPPERY FLOORS / SLIP NOMOR™

Every movement activity has an ideal co-efficient of friction that provides optimum performance and safety.

Unfortunately, it is different for every discipline. Differing footwear and activities change your perspective on the dynamics of your flooring surface. Tappers like fast floors. Ballroom dancers, fitness and athletic participants prefer even faster floors. Ballet dancers like slow floors. Faster floors have less coefficient of friction.

The key to adjusting the floor to meet your movement needs is to assess the condition and maintenance of your floor. In many cases, floors get slippery or sticky because they are not being cleaned properly, or not being cleaned at all. In many other cases, humidity which is too high or too low, will cause a floor to be too slippery.

Clean the floor on a regular basis with appropriate products.

Does the floor perform better right after cleaning then deteriorate over time? If so, clean the floor more often. Use a detergent/degreaser or manufacturer recommended cleaning product. Many home cleaning agents contain chemicals that make floors more slippery.

Check your HVAC system.

Insuring the temperature and humidity are under control. Both can cause major changes in coefficient of friction. Use a dehumidifier overnight if humidity is an issue. Temperature should be between 68° and 78° F and humidity should be in the neighborhood of 50%.

Dry mop the floor daily.

If you find that your floor is still too slippery, Stagestep® offers two products that make floor surfaces less slippery or slower: **ProClean™ NS** and **Slip NoMor™**.

SLIPPERY FLOORS / SLIP NOMOR™

ProClean™ NS, a multi-purpose cleaner and non-slip agent. Each time you use **ProClean™ NS** to clean your floor it adds a non-slip element to the surface. (See page 10.)

Slip NoMor™, the original “liquid rosin”, is applied only after the floor is cleaned. With a dedicated mop and bucket, apply to floor at the desired concentration of water to **Slip NoMor™**. If concentration is too strong, it will have a reverse effect and cause the floor to become more slippery. Remove with clean warm water prior to cleaning floor with a degreaser/detergent such as **ProClean™**. Then, reapply after cleaning. Be careful to follow directions, use separate mop and bucket.

Note: Never re-apply **Slip NoMor™** without rinsing first.

Using SlipNoMor™

- Mix 1 ounce of **Slip NoMor™** per 20 ounces of water, or approximately 6 1/3 ounces of **Slip NoMor™** to one gallon of water. For less slippery floors, decrease the ratio and mix 1 ounce per 22 ounces of water, or approximately 5 3/4 ounces to 1 gallon of water.
- Apply with a damp mop and allow to air dry. Do not flood mop. You may have to experiment in finding the perfect formula for your floor.
- **Slip NoMor™** must be removed with a warm water rinse prior to any wet mop cleaning.

Note: **Slip NoMor™** is not to be used on the same floor as **ProClean™ NS**.

THE DIRT INVASION

Stopping the dirt, grime, foreign materials and wetness before it lands on your floor can save you time and money.

Some of dirt and foreign materials that gets on your floor comes from outside your facility.

Solution

- Install indoor entrance mats both at your exit/entrance and at the doorway into the studio. These are pretty high tech items in that they scrape, remove dirt, and dry the shoe bottom just by walking on it.
- They can be installed as portable systems or recessed permanently.
- They eliminate about 80% of the outside particulate matter that gets on your floor.



WAVE SET

When rolled out, a series of waves run across the width of the floor that now will not lie flat.

If your flooring has been rolled up, lying flat for a while, been stored without a tube or has had weighted objects put on top of it, it is possible you have wave set.

Solution

- Roll the floor up the opposite way around a tube and keep it in a warm place for a day or two. Then, unroll to see if you have fixed, or at the very least improved, the condition of the flooring.
- Use heat (with caution) and pressure. A hair dryer is the best way to apply heat. Too much heat can damage your floor. Warm up a wave then put weight on it overnight. If it has not improved by the next day, you may have an unfixable floor.

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS

A major cause of floor surface problems is environmental.

Results

- Softer surfaces can be damaged more quickly and most extensively than harder surfaces in a warmer environment.
- Certain colors and patterns can either show or hide scuff marks.
- There are floor surfaces and finishes that resist staining better than others.
- Issues regarding air quality, temperature, humidity, and static electricity impact the wear, comfort and consistency of your floor.

Solution

Contain and control the environment to reduce maintenance.



Barcelona

HOT & COLD

Humidity and temperature are two key factors in keeping your floor safe and clean.

- The warmer the room, the softer the (non-wood) floor surface becomes.
- The darker the color of the floor, the more heat is absorbed and retained.
- Non-wood floor surfaces can get so soft that heel impressions can become permanent. The floor becomes more vulnerable to cuts, abrasions and other damage.
- Temperature changes of 10-20 or more degrees can have a major impact on the viability of the floor surface when the floor was installed using tape.
- If your floor has been semi-permanently installed and the temperature gets much warmer than when it was laid, it will probably expand, bubble up, and create waves. If you used a taping system it will have to be reset.
- If the floor gets cold, it contracts, gets harder and less flexible, increasing the possibility of cracking and fracturing.
- Temperature change comes about because of sunlight through windows/skylights, wind penetration at doors and windows, slabs and ceilings that are not insulated, heat given off by dancers, and erratic thermostat settings.
- Wood subfloors and surfaces are especially vulnerable to the effects of temperature and high humidity. Wood can cup, contract, warp and swell, resulting in excess wear and splintering. It also creates an environment where mold can develop.

Most conditions that cause this kind of deterioration can be reversed, and the floor can be salvaged if addressed immediately. **Call our technical support for assistance.**

MOISTURE

Moisture can be both friend and foe to any performance surface/subfloor system.

Too little and the floor can be a slip hazard, too much and you can have surface warping of wood or subfloor. High moisture and temperature can ferment mold and mildew. It is a balancing act that determines the overall performance of your floor, and the ability to maintain it.

Too Much Moisture

Caused by high humidity, unprotected concrete slabs, flood mopping or improperly functioning heating or air conditioning.

Results

Excessive moisture can cause slippery floors, attract excessive dust and dirt, breakdown tape and adhesives, and lead to both surface and subfloor failure. When there is too much moisture in a room the humidity of the space will rise above the standard 40-60% needed to maintain a good dance floor environment. The air in the room will hold moisture throughout the day while the rooms are warm and in use (Typically the HVAC system handles the moisture in the air, but as humidity goes above 60% the system is not as effective.

As the rooms cool down overnight or when not in use, this excess moisture will settle out of the air onto the floor surface—bonding with dirt, dust, body oil, hair products, skin creams, etc. creating a recipe that lowers the co-efficient of friction and can turn any floor into an ice skating rink. In addition, the moisture will also begin to collect in the cool spaces beneath the subfloor, where excessive moisture can lead to the breakdown of wood, and the growth of mold.

Solution

Moisture from concrete slabs should be anticipated and can be addressed with a moisture barrier. Flood mopping where water and cleaning agents are poured directly onto the floor can cause water to seep into and below the subfloor and also evaporate excessive moisture into the room. High humidity areas are both a function of your geographic location and the overall health of your HVAC system.

If you are in this type of location, have your HVAC inspected and be sure it is functioning properly. If all is good, and the in studio humidity is over 60% you will need to invest in a dehumidifier. (Note: Do not take the humidity below 40%).

TOO LITTLE MOISTURE

Caused by dry, arid locations, lower floor locations (basement) and improperly functioning HVAC systems.

Results

Floors become slippery from loose dry dust and other contaminants on the floor. Drying out of adhesive and tapes lead to bond failure. Increased risk of excessive static electricity build up which can lead to failure of sound system equipment and even possible injury from electric shock.

Solution

Check your HVAC to make sure it is functioning properly and not removing too much moisture from your environment. Next, check that the relative humidity is between 40% - 60%. This is critical for a performance floor/subfloor to function properly.

- Adjust HVAC to allow for more humidity.
- Add a humidifier, this can be done with a stand-alone unit or one that is attached to your current HVAC system.
- Wet mop floor frequently.
- Your goal is to get your space 40-60% relative humidity.
- Monitor room temperature.
- Add blinds or drapes to block direct sunlight.
- Take dance shoes on and off in the studio to reduce transfer of outside dirt.
- Make sure room is insulated properly.

STATIC ELECTRICITY

In a dry atmosphere, usually caused by a heating system and or winter weather, the relative humidity drops. Friction caused by walking on carpets produces static electricity.

Results

A static electricity charge can be painful and give you a shock. It can also blow out your sound system. Static electricity turns shoes into a dust and dirt magnet and the first slide, shuffle, skip or hop deposits a mess on your floor.

Solution

Install a humidifier in your HVAC system and wet mop your floor in the morning before class to address this issue.

FLOORSHIELD™ II FINISH

Initial Application on Vinyl Floors

Deep clean or strip the Floor (as required):

1. Remove coarse dirt by vacuum or sweeping.

If DEEP CLEANING:

2. Dilute **ProClean™ Ultra** as required 2 oz to 1 gallon of water.

FLOORSHIELD™ II FINISH

If STRIPPING:

2. Dilute stripper as required. New unfinished floors only require LIGHT BUILD-UP dilution.

DILUTIONS:

LIGHT BUILD-UP 8 oz per gallon hot/warm water

MEDIUM BUILD-UP 16 oz per gallon hot/warm water

HEAVY BUILD-UP 24 oz per gallon hot/warm water

3. Apply solution liberally to cover a workspace of about 100 square feet. Apply liberally but not so heavily to run into puddles or run under tiles.

4. Allow 3 to 5 minutes for solution to penetrate. DO NOT ALLOW SOLUTION TO DRY.

5. Run floor scrubbing machine over surface of floor.

6. Pick up dirty solution with wet vac or mop.

7. Rinse area thoroughly with clear water.

8. Allow floor to complete dry before proceeding to apply finish.

Finish the Floor:

Maintain temperature in the 68° to 78° range. Windows and all outside doors should be closed during application and drying. Floor should not be exposed to sunlight. Radiant heated floors should be turned off several hours before finishing.

1. Shake bottle of **FloorShield™ II Finish** thoroughly.

2. Pour directly on flooring. Use the applicator(s) supplied with the **FloorShield™ II Finish** to apply 2 coats to the floor. One coat is applied to vinyl flooring, the second coat is applied perpendicular to the first coat. When applying the finish, do not put pressure on the applicator. **FloorShield™ II Finish** should be applied so that solution will self-level. Each bottle of finish covers 500/sf for 2 coats.

3. Apply **FloorShield™ II Finish** in straight, even strokes that will cover fully.

4. Allow to dry completely. Do not re-work finish while it is drying. Floor should not be subject to air circulation from fans or open windows.

5. When dry, an additional coat, or coats, may be applied if needed. We recommend a

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FLOORSHIELD™ II FINISH

minimum of two coats applied perpendicularly to prior coat. Each bottle of finish covers a little more than 500/sf for 2 coats. You must apply the 2 coats of finish within a 24-hour period but ideally as soon after prior coat is completely dry to the touch.

6. **FloorShield™ II Finish** will continue to harden over a week. Allow 36 hours to pass before barefoot dancing on the floor, tap dancing 48 hours.

Initial Application on Wood Floors

Room temperature should be maintained between 68°-78° F and relative humidity between 40-60%. Windows and all outside doors should be closed during application and drying. Floor should not be exposed to sunlight. Radiant heated floors should be turned off several hours before finishing. Floor must be fine sanded, clean, dry, free of dust, grease, oil and wax. Wood floor must be prepared same as any wood floor to be finished.

- 1 Shake bottle of **FloorShield™ II Finish** thoroughly.
2. Apply **FloorShield™ II Finish** evenly in the direction of the wood grain using applicator supplied. Never pour **FloorShield™ II Finish** directly on an unfinished wood floor. It must be dry to the touch one hour before proceeding to the next step. Do not use fans or forced air to dry the finish. Allow the natural drying time.
3. If grain is raised, lightly fine sand before applying next coat. After sanding always damp mop floor so that it is clean and free of dust.
4. Repeat application process perpendicular to prior coating with at least 2 additional coats.
5. **FloorShield™ II Finish** will continue to harden over next several days. Allow 36 hours before barefoot dancing on the floor, 48 hours before tap dancing.

Re-Application on Vinyl and Wood Floors

Scuff the Floor:

1. Place the pad onto a floor machine and use dry.
Wood floors will require stripping grade pad or 60 grit sanding.
2. Remove coarse dirt by vacuum or sweeping.
3. Do a warm water rinse to clean the floor of any residue. Make sure all residue/dust resulting from the scuffing is removed from the floor or the finish will not adhere.

FLOORSHIELD™ II FINISH

Finish the Floor:

Room temperature should be maintained between 68°-78° F and relative humidity between 40-60%. Windows and all outside doors should be closed during application and drying. Floor should not be exposed to sunlight. Radiant heated floors should be turned off several hours before finishing.

1. Shake bottle of **FloorShield™ II Finish** thoroughly.
2. Pour directly on flooring. Use the applicator(s) supplied with the **FloorShield™ II Finish** to apply 2 coats to the floor. One coat is applied to vinyl flooring, the second coat is applied perpendicular to the first coat. When applying the finish, do not put pressure on the applicator. **FloorShield™ II Finish** should be applied so that solution will self-level. Each bottle of finish covers 500/sf for 2 coats.
3. Apply **FloorShield™ II Finish** in straight, even strokes that will cover fully.
4. Allow to dry completely. Do not re-work finish while it is drying. Floor should not be subject to air circulation from fans or open windows.
3. When dry, an additional coat, or coats, may be applied if needed. We recommend a minimum of two coats applied perpendicular to prior coat. Each bottle of finish covers a little more than 500/sf for 2 coats. You must apply the 2 coats of finish within a 24-hour period but ideally as soon after prior coat is completely dry to the touch.
4. Allow the natural drying time. **FloorShield™ II Finish** will continue to harden over next several days. Allow 36 hours before barefoot dancing on the floor, 48 hours before tap dancing.
5. Wood floors may require fine sanding between coats of **FloorShield™ II Finish**.

HELPFUL MOVING & STORING HINTS

- Always roll the floor up around a core. We recommend a 4” diameter plastic tube available from Stagestep® .
- Never transport or store floors on top of each other. Store and transport floors vertically, if possible. (For short term travel, floors may be stacked on one another but must be placed upright or unrolled as soon as possible.) Prolonged stacking will cause failure of the floor. Do not transport directly on pallets as the slats can cause indentations. Best to use corrugated cradles or other protective packaging.
- Always store your floor at room temperature, between 50-80 degrees. If your floor is exposed to cooler or hotter temperatures, let the floor acclimate to the temperature of the room where it is being installed, preferably overnight. If the temperature dips below 50, it may become brittle and it is subject to cracking or breaking if dropped, struck or suddenly unrolled.



HELPFUL MOVING & STORING HINTS

- Protect your floor when moving it from dirt, grime, and contact damage using bubble wrap, boxes, and/or plastic/shrink wrap. Stagestep® offers touring bags.
- If you are using flooring outside, be careful of two sun-related issues. Excessive temperature will soften and expand flooring, making it vulnerable to damage. The sun emits UV radiation that will attack the plasticizers in the floor that make it flexible. Prolonged exposure to sunlight will cause your floor to become ridged, shrink and crack. Cover the flooring with a tarp when not in use.
- While water itself will not damage most PVC floors, it can create an ideal environment for mold. Immediately dry the floor and inspect for any mold spots. You should be especially concerned if you have foamed-back flooring because water can permanently damage the foam if not removed immediately.
- **Timestep™** requires extra care when rolling up and rolling back out. It is best if the temperature of the room is between 68° and 80° F. Always hold with two hands at the long ends of the roll or panel. Never grab with any force along the side. You could break off a piece. **Timestep™** Black is particularly fragile. And again, always store in vertical position and never, ever, flip the floor over. Always unroll or unravel so that the smooth surface is up.
- Never leave flooring outside without protecting it from the elements.



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