



Soil, mud, fallen debris from nearby trees, splashing from watering systems, or even chemicals or other materials can cover the courts.




Over time, grass or moss can also appear in the interstices of the tiles.

The following maintenance recommendations should then be followed.

## REGULAR MAINTENANCE

Depending on the appearance of the court, we recommend different types of cleaning described in the table below.

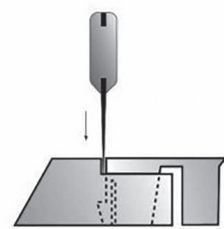
	<p><b>Leaf blower</b> PPE: Gloves, Goggles, Auditory protection</p>		<p><b>High pressure cleaner</b> PPE: Gloves, Goggles, Auditory protection</p>
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	Equipment used	Cleaning products	Cleaning methods
<p><b>Basic cleaning of the tile surface</b></p>		-	Blowing with the tiles on the floor.
<p><b>Basic cleaning of tiles</b></p>		Water	High pressure projection at 82 bars max (1,200 psi max) with tiles on the ground.
<p><b>Thorough cleaning</b></p>		Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Removal of tiles or lifting all the tiles.</li> <li>• High pressure projection at 82 bars max (1,200 psi max) through the tiles.</li> <li>• Cleaning of the substrate below the tiles.</li> </ul>

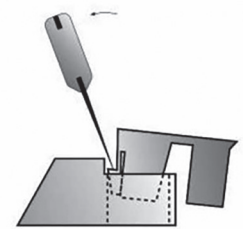
**Always start with basic cleaning of the tile surface.** This will allow you to evacuate the debris and thus avoid their inclusion in the interstices of the tiles.

**If vegetation is present in the tile interstices,** carry out **thorough cleaning.** In this case, **also treat the substrate** with a biodegradable product suitable for the vegetation that has appeared. This will enable to delay the emergence of new vegetation.

To remove the tiles, insert the rigid spatula between the eyelets and tilt to allow the tile to unclip.



Insert the rigid spatula between the eyelets.



Tilt the spatula to enable the tile to unclip.

If there are only **dry and mobile debris in the tile interstices,** carry out **basic cleaning of tiles.**

## SPECIFIC MAINTENANCE - ADDITION OF CLEANING PRODUCTS

**Pressurised water** is generally sufficient to clean the tiles.

**In case of addition of products, ensure the recovery of the maintenance products to ensure their treatment according to the rules in force.**

A neutral **detergent diluted** in water may also help promote cleaning.

### STAINS AND MARKS

- Use a grease remover to remove **oil, grease or tar**.
- If the grease remover (pH 8 to 10) is not effective, use a cloth soaked in a solvent such as acetone.
- Clean the surface again with a detergent to ensure that all chemicals are removed.

**Chewing-gums** are difficult to remove when at ambient temperature.

- Apply a spray freezing product first until they can be disintegrated.
- Peel them off using a wood chisel or a flat screwdriver.

### SCALE DEPOSITS

Calcareous scales do not affect the performance of the floor covering but may affect the aesthetic appeal of the court.

- To remove calcareous scales, use a mixture of water and a cleaning compound for bathtub, washbasin and ceramics (pH 1 to 3).
- Dip a brush or rough broom into the solution and then vigorously brush the affected parts.
- After brushing, lightly sprinkle sodium bicarbonate on the cleaned areas and rinse the surface thoroughly with water.



### WARNINGS

**Do not use hydrocarbon based** maintenance or cleaning products (such as mineral spirit, white spirit, naphtha, kerosene, diesel and petrol).

These maintenance products should not damage the tiles, but they often leave a film or residue difficult to remove, **making the surface very slippery**.

**Do not use liquid bleach** or other **chlorine based** maintenance products, because they attack the structural integrity of the tiles, as well as the colouring agents of which they are composed.

**Products containing sodium hypochlorite should be avoided (in liquid bleach).**

**Do not leave petroleum distillates** (paint thinner, petrol, oil, etc.) in contact with the tiles.

Wipe or leach spills as soon as possible.