



CI360™ • FC • 6 STAGES • ONE LOOP • 4 CORE INTERVALS

Floors do not fail because of traffic. They fail when the stage being run does not match the condition of the floor - stripping on a calendar, sealing what does not need it, or leaving abrasive soil on a finish that is still sound.



Floor Care

Condition sets the stage. Not the calendar.





Inside the floor care program

One condition-led cycle from restoration to daily care - organized by the job each product owns, the interval the facility needs, and the controls that prove the finish is holding.

01	Program overview Six stages, four core intervals, and one primary home for every product.	3	02	Restore & surface prep Strip by condition, restore when possible, and seal only where porosity earns it.	5
03	Finish application Build the protective working surface with thin coats and full dry time.	8	04	Daily & interim maintenance Remove abrasive soil, control dust, and scrub-recoat before finish failure.	11
05	Specialty & problem soils Correct carpet, spotting, heavy grease, and recovery-tank foam in their own lanes.	14	06	Facility deployment Keep the stage logic fixed while traffic and soil load set the maintenance interval.	18
07	Control & standardization Commission the cycle, track the KPIs, and troubleshoot from the symptom.	22			

S1 Restore Strip only when finish is exhausted	S2 Surface prep Seal porous substrate before finish	S3 Finish application Build the protective working surface
S4 Daily maintenance Remove abrasive soil before it cuts	S5 Interim maintenance Scrub and recoat before failure	S6 Specialty treatment Carpet, spotting, and heavy soil

One loop, six stages - and every product has one primary home

Six stages. One loop. Four core maintenance intervals.

CI360™ is a task-based program, not a product shelf. Floor care runs as a closed loop: restore, prep, finish, maintain, recoat - and back into finish. Each stage has one job and one product lane. The program fails when the lanes blur: stripping too early, sealing floors that do not need it, carrying two daily neutral cleaners, or using heavy degreaser as routine chemistry on a finished floor.

Effective floor care balances chemistry, mechanical action, dwell time, soil load, and maintenance frequency. CI360 standardizes those variables so a facility can hold appearance, durability, and cost control without over-stripping or guesswork. The single most valuable thing this program does is move a building out of recovery mode and into cycle.

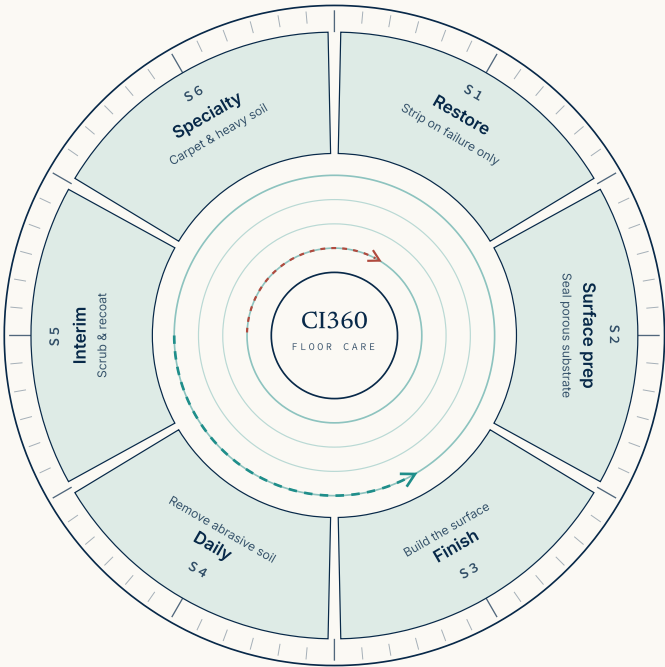
SIX STAGES AROUND THE OPERATING LOOP

S1	Restore	000-060°
Strip only when finish is exhausted		
S2	Surface prep	060-120°
Seal porous substrate before finish		
S3	Finish application	120-180°
Build the protective working surface		
S4	Daily maintenance	180-240°
Remove abrasive soil before it cuts		
S5	Interim maintenance	240-300°
Scrub and recoat before failure		
S6	Specialty treatment	300-360°
Carpet, spotting, and heavy soil		

- SELECTED STAGE
- OTHER STAGES
- DASHED INNER ARC = RECOAT LOOP
- RED ARC = RETURN TO STRIP ONLY ON FAILURE
- FACILITY MAINTENANCE
- INDUSTRIAL REMEDIATION
- = CATALOGUE SECTION OF A LINKED PRODUCT

THE OPERATING ROUTE

1 Assess The floor condition, substrate, and traffic level	2 Assign One primary home for each product - no duplicate jobs	3 Apply By labelled dilution, dwell, pad, and rinse	4 Verify Gloss, soil removal, finish life against the cycle
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FAILURE MODE 01

Abrasive soil left down

Traffic is not what destroys finish. Grit left on the floor between cleanings is. The daily step is the highest-leverage stage in the entire loop, and it is the one most often shortened when labour gets tight.

FAILURE MODE 02

Stripping on a calendar

Stripping a sound finish resets the clock for no reason, consumes labour and product, and exposes the substrate. Strip when the finish is exhausted - uneven gloss, embedded heel marks, powdering, peeling, poor burnish response.

FAILURE MODE 03

Two daily cleaners in one site

Parallel neutral cleaners split training, split inventory, and make results impossible to compare. Standardize on one daily SKU per site and keep the other off the shelf.

FAILURE MODE 04

Porosity ignored

Porous VCT, concrete, terrazzo, and stone drink finish. Skipping the sealer stage on a porous floor quietly doubles finish consumption and weakens adhesion for every coat that follows.

FAILURE MODE 05

Specialty chemistry in the daily lane

Heavy degreaser and carpet chemistry are corrective tools. Run them where the soil demands it, then return to the standard program. Left in daily rotation they strip gloss and leave residue.

THE PRIMARY-HOME RULE

SIX STAGES, ONE SYSTEM

- Restoration chemistry returns the floor to a clean neutral substrate - and nothing else.
- Sealer earns its place only where porosity would absorb finish.
- One finish system carries gloss, durability, and burnish response for the whole site.
- Daily chemistry protects the finish by removing the soil that cuts it.
- Interim scrub-and-recoat extends finish life and pushes the strip interval out.
- Specialty chemistry stays in its own lane and is retired when the problem is corrected.

PLANNING MISTAKES THIS PROGRAM AVOIDS

- Stripping annually by habit when the floor could be scrub-recoated twice instead.
- Sealing every floor because the procedure says so, regardless of substrate.
- Running two neutral cleaners so nobody has to decide.
- Solving dull floors by adding coats without cleaning or deglossing first.
- Using heavy degreaser as a general-purpose floor cleaner on finished surfaces.

SAFETY FLOOR

Follow site SOPs, current SDS, product labels, PPE requirements, and applicable regulations. **Never mix stripper or alkaline chemistry with acid products.** Barricade and sign wet floors during stripping and finishing, ventilate the area, and keep restoration chemistry in its own lane - label every secondary container.

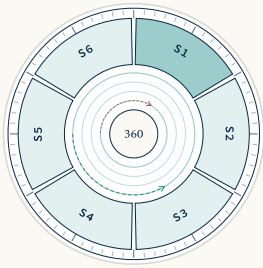
STRENGTH IS NOT A STRATEGY

Do not answer every floor problem by increasing concentration. Dull gloss may be soil load. Poor coverage may be porosity. Residue and film usually mean overtreatment, not undertreatment. A stronger dilution is not a substitute for running the right stage.

Working from a complaint, not a cycle?

The Quick Selector starts with the symptom - "the floor looks dull two weeks after we recoated" - and points to the right first move.

[See the Quick Selector](#)



SECTION 02 · STAGE S1-S2 · RESTORE & PREP

Restore & Surface Prep

Stripping exhausted finish, restoring without stripping, and sealing porous substrate before the first coat.

RESULT

A clean neutral substrate with porosity under control

“Strip by condition, not by calendar. Seal only where porosity earns it.”

This is the most expensive pair of stages in the loop, which is why they should run least often. Strip when the finish is structurally exhausted - uneven gloss, embedded heel marks, powdering, peeling, or no response to burnishing. If the finish is dull but still sound, this is not the stage you want; go to interim maintenance instead. Once stripped, decide on porosity: seal a floor that would otherwise absorb finish, and skip the stage on floors that will not.

THE RESTORATION LOGIC

1 Confirm exhaustion Gloss, heel marks, powdering, burnish response	2 Apply and dwell Even coverage · 5-10 minutes · do not let it dry	3 Agitate Aggressive pad or brush · edges and corners by hand	4 Recover and rinse Pick up slurry · rinse to neutral before coating	5 Seal if porous 1-2 thin coats · porous substrates only
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THE CHEMISTRY CABINET · COLOUR DOT = THE CATALOGUE SECTION EACH PRODUCT LIVES IN · PRODUCT NAMES LINK TO THE CURRENT CATALOGUE PAGE

STRIPPING - THE LAST RESORT, DONE PROPERLY

Full finish removal when the coating is structurally exhausted. Plan it; do not react to it.



CI UltraStripX

● Finish remover

SURFACE PREPARATION

Porosity control before the first finish coat. Not every floor needs this stage.



CI UltraSealX
Floor Sealer

● Penetrating sealer

RESTORE WITHOUT STRIPPING

Condition-driven alternatives that recover appearance and buy back finish life.



CI Redemption XL
Floor Restorer

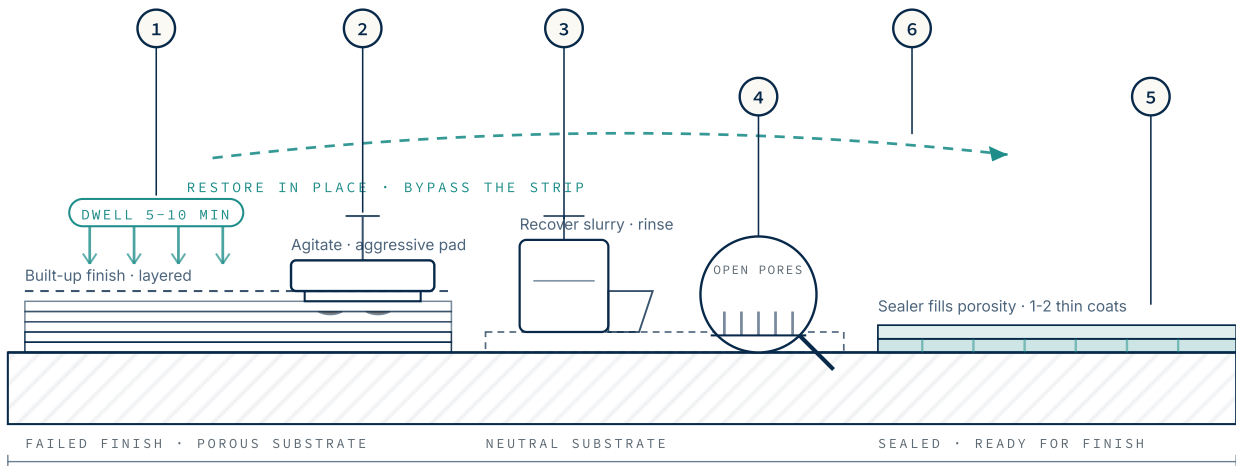
● Non-acidic restorer



CI SaltBurn Salt
Residue Stain
Remover

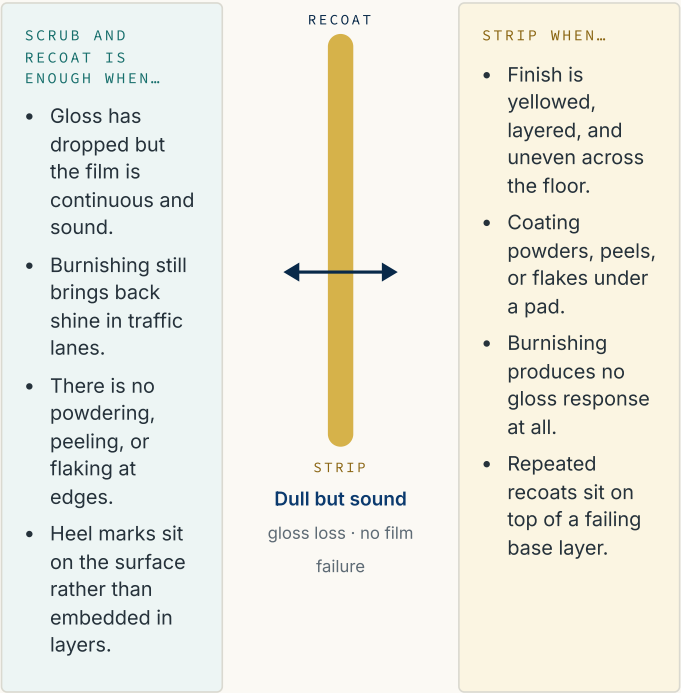
● Winter salt film

SHEET FC-02	STAGE S1-S2 · Restore & prep	STANDARD Neutral substrate · no residue · correct porosity control	PRODUCTS 4
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TASK / CONDITION · BEST-FIT PRODUCTS	WHY IT BELONGS · OPERATOR NOTE
1 Finish removal - exhausted coating ● CI UltraStripX	High-strength, low-odour floor stripper for fast, deep finish removal in commercial environments. Apply evenly and hold the dwell. A stripper that dries on the floor has to be re-applied - that is the most common cause of a slow strip.
2 Mechanical agitation	Chemistry loosens the coating; the pad removes it. Match pad aggressiveness to the coating, not to the operator's patience. Edges, corners, and door tracks are done by hand or they are not done.
3 Slurry recovery and rinse to neutral	Everything the stripper lifted has to leave the floor before any coating goes down. Residual stripper is the reason new finish peels. Rinse until the floor is neutral, then let it dry fully.
4 Porosity assessment	A water-drop check tells you whether the substrate will absorb finish. If it soaks in, seal. If it beads, skip the sealer stage and go straight to finish - the sealer earns nothing there.
5 Sealing porous substrate ● CI UltraSealX Floor Sealer	Penetrating high-gloss floor sealer that improves finish adhesion and durability. Two thin coats beat one heavy coat. On porous VCT, concrete, terrazzo, and stone this stage pays for itself in finish not absorbed.
6 Restore instead of strip · winter film ● CI Redemption XL Floor Restorer ● CI SaltBurn Salt Residue Stain Remover	A non-acidic restorer that cleans and rejuvenates polymer finish in one pass; a targeted remover for salt residue, de-icer staining, and winter film. Both are condition-driven, not scheduled. Salt film at entrances is a distinct problem from finish failure - treat it as its own task before deciding to strip.

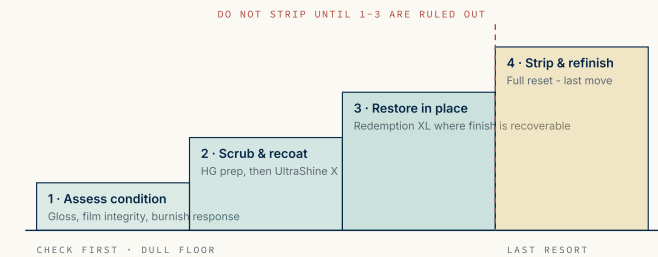
Dull is not the same as dead. Only one of the two is worth a strip.



SIGNS THIS STAGE IS OVER-USED

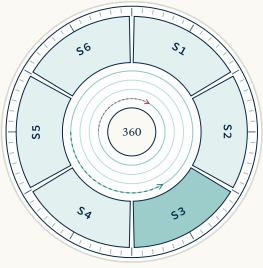
Stripping appears on the schedule every year regardless of condition. Crews strip in areas that still burnish well. Finish is being rebuilt from bare substrate more than once a year on floors with normal traffic. Product spend spikes annually with no change in traffic or soil load.

Assess → recoat → restore → strip.



SIGNS THIS STAGE IS UNDER-BUILT

New finish peels or flakes within weeks - usually residual stripper or an unrinsed floor. Coats are absorbed unevenly on porous substrate that was never sealed. Edges and corners carry visible buildup while the middle of the floor looks acceptable.



SECTION 03 • STAGE S3 • FINISH APPLICATION

Finish Application

Building the protective working surface that carries gloss, durability, and burnish response.

RESULT

One locked finish system, applied thin, cured before traffic

“Thin coats, full dry time, one finish system per site. Coats do not fix a floor that was not clean when you started.”

The finish is the working surface. Everything downstream - daily cleaning, burnishing, scrub-recoat intervals, and how often the floor needs stripping - depends on how well this stage was executed. Lock one finish system for the site and stay on it. Mixing finish products from different suppliers produces adhesion and appearance problems that look like maintenance failures but are not.

THE FINISH LOGIC

1 Start clean and dry No stripper residue • no moisture • no dust	2 Thin, even coats 3-5 coats by traffic level • never one heavy coat	3 Respect dry time 15-20 minutes between coats • more in humidity	4 Cure before traffic Early traffic marks a finish that would have held	5 Burnish to spec Confirm gloss response before handing the floor back
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THE CHEMISTRY CABINET

THE SITE FINISH SYSTEM - LOCK ONE

High-solids finish for initial build and every recoat that follows.



**CI UltraShine X
High Solids**

● High-solids finish

SPECIALTY SURFACE FINISH

Rubber arena floors and dressing rooms are a different substrate with a different finish.



**CI BlackMagic
Hockey Floor
Polish**

● Rubber arena floors

SHEET FC-03	STAGE S3 • Finish application	STANDARD Even gloss • no streaking • full cure before traffic	PRODUCTS 2
1 Flat applicator • thin coats 3 3-5 COATS 2 15-20 MIN 4 COAT 5 COAT 4 COAT 3 COAT 2 COAT 1 Sealer 5 Burnish • gloss response SEALED SUBSTRATE MAINTAINED GLOSS			
TASK / CONDITION • BEST-FIT PRODUCTS		WHY IT BELONGS • OPERATOR NOTE	
1	Applying the finish ● CI UltraShine X High Solids	High-solids floor finish with nano-zinc cross-linking - strong gloss build, fast dry, and durable burnish response. Thin and even beats thick and fast. A heavy coat traps solvent, dries soft, and marks under the first cart that crosses it.	
2	Dry interval between coats	15-20 minutes is the working figure; humidity and airflow move it. If the previous coat is still tacky, the next coat will not bond. Waiting is cheaper than recoating a failed floor.	
3	Coat count by traffic	3-5 coats on initial build; 1-2 on scrub-recoat. Light-traffic municipal floors do not need arena coat counts. Match the build to the load the floor actually carries.	
4	Cure before traffic returns	The finish continues to harden after it is dry to touch. Schedule finishing at the start of a closure window, not the end. Early traffic is the most common cause of a finish that looks worn within a month.	
5	Rubber and arena surfaces ● CI BlackMagic Hockey Floor Polish	Black, water-based, non-powdering self-polishing finish built for rubber arena floors and dressing rooms. Do not run standard floor finish on rubber arena flooring. It is a separate substrate with its own product lane.	

Coat count is set by traffic, not by ambition.

FEWER COATS ARE RIGHT WHEN...

- Traffic is light to moderate - municipal offices, low-use corridors.
- The floor is sealed and holdout is good.
- Scrub-recoat is scheduled and will maintain the build.
- Closure windows are short and full cure cannot be guaranteed.

3 COATS



5 COATS

Traffic sets the build

coats · recoat interval

MORE COATS ARE RIGHT WHEN...

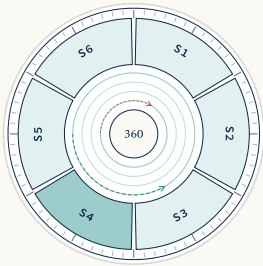
- Traffic is heavy and continuous - arenas, schools, main corridors.
- The substrate is porous and consumed part of the first coats.
- Burnishing is part of the routine and will wear the top layer.
- The recoat interval will be long by operational necessity.

What a good finish stage buys you.

A correctly built finish carries three things: gloss that survives traffic, a surface that responds to burnishing, and a film thick enough that a scrub-recoat can be performed without cutting into sealer or substrate. Get those three and the annual strip stops being necessary. Miss them and every downstream stage works harder for a worse result.

DO NOT MIX FINISH SYSTEMS

Different finish chemistries have different cross-linking behaviour, different burnish response, and different removal characteristics. A site running two finishes will eventually produce a floor that neither product can maintain - and the only exit is a full strip.



SECTION 04 • STAGE S4-S5 • DAILY & INTERIM

Daily & Interim Maintenance

Soil removal, dust control, spot maintenance, and the scrub-recoat cycle that keeps the floor out of recovery mode.

RESULT
Longer finish life, fewer strips, predictable labour

“Abrasive soil left on the floor is what destroys finish. Traffic is not the real problem; dirty maintenance is.”

Daily soil removal is the highest-leverage step in the entire program. Use one neutral cleaner as the site standard - HG Concentrate as the default, or NutraClean where that is already the established product. Do not run both as parallel daily cleaners. When gloss drops but the finish is still sound, scrub and recoat rather than strip. Every recoat cycle you complete pushes the strip interval further out, and the strip interval is where the money is.

THE MAINTENANCE LOGIC

1 Capture at the door Matting stops soil before it reaches the finish	2 Remove daily Autoscrub or mop with one neutral cleaner	3 Control dust Treated dust mops between wet cleanings	4 Spot weekly Entrances, heel marks, spill zones, high-wear corridors	5 Scrub & recoat Before failure • not after it
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THE CHEMISTRY CABINET

DAILY NEUTRAL CLEANING - PICK ONE

Low-residue, film-free, compatible with autoscrubbers and microfibre. One SKU per site.

CI HG Concentrate Synthetic Detergent
● Neutral daily

CI NutraClean pH 7 Detergent
● Neutral alternative

DUST CONTROL BETWEEN WET CLEANINGS

Treated mops hold fine grit instead of pushing it across the finish.

CI Dust Mop Treatment L
● Water-based

CI Dust Mop Treatment Aerosol Spray for Dust Control
● Aerosol

SHEET	STAGE	STANDARD	PRODUCTS
FC-04	S4-S5 · Daily & interim	No film · no residue · gloss held between recoats	4 CORE
DAILY / INTERIM 1 Entry matting · 3 stages 2 3 5 Tracked soil · abrasive load HEEL MARKS · SPILLS 4 6 Scrub · degloss · recoat 1-2 coats INTERIM MAINTENANCE BAY VESTIBULE CORRIDOR · DAILY AUTOSCRUB INTERIM MAINTENANCE BAY			
TASK / CONDITION · BEST-FIT PRODUCTS		WHY IT BELONGS · OPERATOR NOTE	
1	Soil capture at entrances ● CI SaltBurn Salt Residue Stain Remover	Three stages of matting – scraper, wiper, and finishing – remove the majority of tracked soil before it reaches the finish. The cheapest floor care product in the building is matting. Every gram of grit stopped at the door is grit that never cuts the finish.	
2	Tracked abrasive load ● CI SaltBurn Salt Residue Stain Remover	Winter brings de-icer and salt film into the first ten metres of every entrance. Treat entrance salt film as its own task, on its own frequency – it does not belong in the general daily route.	
3	Daily neutral cleaning ● CI HG Concentrate Synthetic Detergent ● CI NutraClean pH 7 Detergent	A neutral-pH, non-soap floor cleaner for daily maintenance; a neutral-pH all-purpose alternative where that is the site standard. Standardize on one. Two parallel daily cleaners split training, split inventory, and make results impossible to compare between shifts.	
4	Dust control between wet cleanings ● CI Dust Mop Treatment L ● CI Dust Mop Treatment Aerosol Spray for Dust Control	Water-based and aerosol dust mop treatments that hold dust and fine particulate in the mop instead of redistributing it. Water-based treatment leaves no slippery residue on finished floors. Dust mopping between wet cleanings is what keeps the daily route from getting longer.	
5	Scrub and recoat ● CI HG Concentrate Synthetic Detergent ● CI UltraShine X High Solids	Scrub with dilute neutral cleaner to clean and degloss, then apply 1-2 coats of finish. This is the cycle that decides annual cost. More recoats between strips means longer finish life and lower total spend.	
6	Spot maintenance	Entrances, heel-mark zones, spill areas, and high-wear corridor lanes. Spot work is weekly, not annual. A corridor treated in sections never needs the whole floor taken out of service.	

A dull floor is usually a soil problem before it is a finish problem.

IT IS SOIL WHEN...

- Gloss returns after a proper wet clean and dry.
- The dull areas follow traffic lanes and entrances.
- Film or haze appears shortly after cleaning - overtreatment.
- Dust mopping frequency has slipped or matting is undersized.

SOIL

FINISH

Dull floor

soil load · vs · finish wear

IT IS THE FINISH WHEN...

- Cleaning makes no difference to gloss.
- Burnish response has flattened out across the floor.
- Scratch patterns run into the film rather than sitting on it.
- The last recoat is well past its interval for this traffic level.

Clean → dust control → spot → recoat.

DO NOT ADD COATS TO A DIRTY FLOOR

1 · Wet clean properly
Correct dilution, clean water, fresh pads

2 · Restore dust control
Treated mops between wet cleanings

3 · Spot the wear zones
Entrances, lanes, heel marks

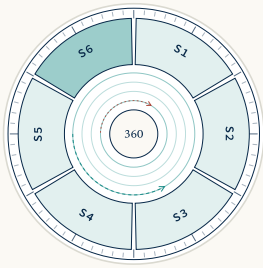
4 · Scrub & recoat
When gloss will not come back

CHECK FIRST · GLOSS LOSS

SCHEDULED MOVE

OVERTREATMENT LEAVES FILM

Film and haze on a finished floor is almost always too much product, not too little. Post dilution charts at every dispensing point and verify the dispenser rather than adjusting by eye.



SECTION 05 • STAGE S6 • SPECIALTY TREATMENT

Specialty & Problem Soils

Carpet care, spotting, fabric protection, heavy grease correction, and recovery-tank foam control.

RESULT

Problem soils corrected without disturbing the standard program

“Specialty chemistry is not daily chemistry. Correct the problem, then return to the standard floor program.”

This stage exists so the rest of the loop can stay clean. Carpet has its own lane - pre-treat, extract or shampoo, spot, and protect. Heavy grease in kitchens, mechanical rooms, and industrial contamination zones has its own lane. Neither belongs in the daily rotation on a finished hard floor. Run the correction, confirm the surface is back to normal, and put the product away.

THE SPECIALTY LOGIC

1 Identify the surface Carpet, hard floor, or contaminated zone	2 Pre-treat Enzyme pre-spray on carpet · dwell before extraction	3 Run the method Extraction, rotary/bonnet, or heavy degreasing	4 Spot and protect Targeted spotter, then anti-soil treatment	5 Return to program Standard chemistry resumes the next shift
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THE CHEMISTRY CABINET

CARPET CARE - PRE-TREAT, CLEAN, PROTECT

Enzyme pre-spray, hot water extraction, rotary and bonnet systems, and anti-soil treatment.



CI Carpet Enzyme Pre Treatment

● Enzyme pre-spray



CI Carpet Extraction Cleaning Solution

● Hot water extraction



CI Carpet Shampoo Cleaning Solution

● Rotary / bonnet



CI Commander SoilGuard Fabric Anti-Soil Treatment

● Anti-soil

SPOTTING AND HEAVY SOIL

Targeted spotter for carpet and upholstery; heavy-duty degreaser for grease and industrial contamination.



CI CSR Shoot Out Aerosol Carpet Stain Remover

● Spotter



CI ACII Degreaser

● Heavy grease

EQUIPMENT SUPPORT

Foam in the recovery tank stops the machine before the floor is finished.



CI Foam Control Agent for Industrial Defoaming Applications

● Defoamer

SHEET FC-05	STAGE S6 · Specialty treatment	STANDARD Problem corrected · no residue · program resumed	PRODUCTS 7
1 PRE-SPRAY 3 2 Low-foam extraction 4 Spot · stain 5 Recovery-tank foam Grease film · kitchens · mechanical 6 CARPET · PILE · BACKING SPOTTING HEAVY-SOIL CORRECTION			
TASK / CONDITION · BEST-FIT PRODUCTS		WHY IT BELONGS · OPERATOR NOTE	
1	Carpet pre-treatment ● CI Carpet Enzyme Pre Treatment	Non-toxic, biodegradable powdered enzyme pre-spray for hot water extraction systems. Pre-spray and dwell does more for a soiled carpet than raising extraction chemistry concentration. Give the enzymes time to work.	
2	Hot water extraction ● CI Carpet Extraction Cleaning Solution	Professional extraction cleaner for periodic deep carpet care with odour control and allergen neutralization. Low foam matters here - foam in the recovery tank ends the job early. Extract until the water runs clean, then dry the area properly.	
3	Rotary and bonnet systems ● CI Carpet Shampoo Cleaning Solution	Concentrated, biodegradable carpet shampoo that loosens embedded soil for rotary and bonnet cleaning. Interim method between full extractions. Residue-free rinse matters because leftover shampoo attracts soil faster than the original contamination did.	
4	Spotting and fabric protection ● CI CSR Shoot Out Aerosol Carpet Stain Remover ● CI Commander SoilGuard Fabric Anti-Soil Treatment	A fast-acting, solvent-free aerosol spotter for carpet and upholstery; a water-based anti-soil treatment with static control. Spot immediately - a spot treated on the day is a spot; treated a week later it is a stain. Anti-soil treatment after cleaning extends the interval to the next full extraction.	
5	Recovery-tank foam control ● CI Foam Control Agent for Industrial Defoaming Applications	Industrial foam control agent for cleaning equipment and process systems. A defoamer in the recovery tank is equipment maintenance, not floor chemistry. It keeps extraction and autoscrubber runs from being cut short.	
6	Heavy grease and industrial soil ● CI ACII Degreaser	Economical water-soluble degreaser for grease, oils, and stubborn contamination. Kitchens, mechanical rooms, and industrial zones only. This is corrective chemistry - it is not a maintenance cleaner for a finished floor.	

KEEP THE LANES SEPARATE

Carpet chemistry, spotting aerosols, and heavy degreaser each solve a specific problem. Once the problem is corrected, the surface goes back on the standard program. Products left in daily rotation after the correction is finished are the fastest way to lose gloss and build residue.

TEST BEFORE YOU COMMIT

Test spotters and degreasers in an inconspicuous area first - carpet dye stability, rubber and vinyl compatibility, and finish sensitivity all vary by installation. Two minutes of testing is cheaper than replacing a section of carpet.

CORRECT, CONFIRM, RETURN

Specialty chemistry solves the exception. The standard cycle owns the floor.

IDENTIFY / CORRECT / VERIFY / PUT THE PRODUCT AWAY



CONDITION-LED MAINTENANCE / PROTECTED FINISH

Cycle protected. Floors in service.

Condition, not calendar

A sound finish stays in cycle. Clean, control dust, spot the wear zones, and scrub-recoat before failure.

The proof

More recoats between strips, longer finish life, stable gloss, and fewer hours spent in recovery mode.



One system, three deployments - what changes is frequency, not logic

The product lanes stay fixed. The cycle interval moves with traffic and soil load.

CI360 floor care scales from light-traffic municipal buildings to high-impact arenas on the same core product set. Schools and arenas follow the same core maintenance logic; interval and specialty lanes change with traffic, soil load, and substrate. Setting the interval correctly for the building is the entire deployment decision.

School & Municipal

Standard traffic · VCT and composite floors

DAILY

HG Concentrate autoscrub to remove abrasive soil before it cuts the finish.

QUARTERLY

Scrub and recoat with UltraShine X to restore gloss and extend finish life.

ANNUAL

Assess condition; strip with UltraStripX only if the finish is exhausted, seal with UltraSealX if required, then refinish.

Healthcare & Assisted Living

Continuous traffic · appearance and hygiene priority

DAILY

HG Concentrate by microfibre mop or autoscrub for film-free maintenance.

MONTHLY

Burnish or targeted scrub where traffic dulls the finish.

SEMIANNUAL

Scrub and recoat where finish integrity is dropping but stripping is unnecessary.

Arena & Recreation

High soil load · accelerated maintenance

DAILY

HG Concentrate autoscrub every day. High-use sites do not get to skip soil removal.

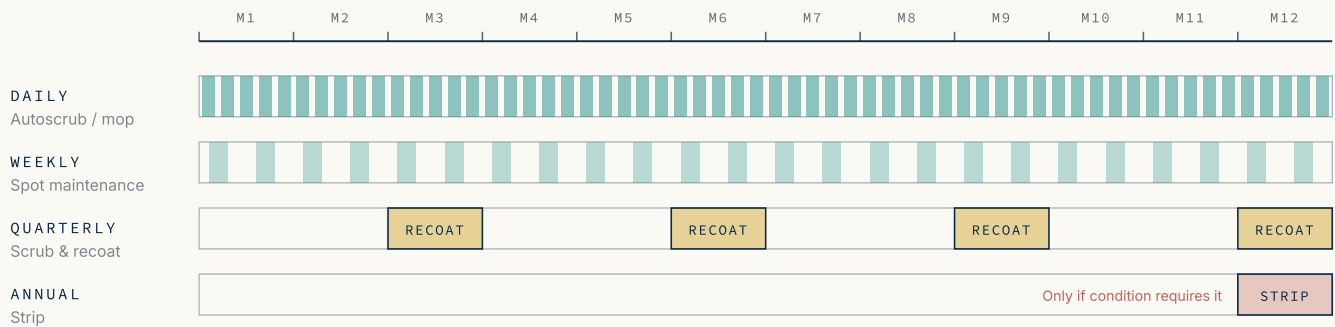
MONTHLY

Scrub and recoat with UltraShine X. Frequent recoat is cheaper than repeated strip-outs.

PROBLEM AREAS

ACII Degreaser for concession spillover, kitchens, and mechanical contamination.

PLANNED LIFECYCLE MAINTENANCE • TWELVE-MONTH VIEW



HIGH-TRAFFIC SITES COMPRESS THE RECOAT INTERVAL • THEY DO NOT CHANGE THE SEQUENCE

CONDITION ON THE FLOOR What you are actually looking at	STAGE Where it belongs in the loop	FIRST MOVE Do this before anything else	PRODUCTS	ESCALATE ONLY IF...
S1 Finish failure or heavy buildup	Restore	Confirm exhaustion, then strip and rebuild the system.	● CI UltraStripX ● CI UltraSealX Floor Sealer ● CI UltraShine X High Solids	Peeling returns after refinishing - check rinse and residual stripper.
S2 Porous substrate before finish	Surface prep	Water-drop test, then seal only if it absorbs.	● CI UltraSealX Floor Sealer	Coverage rates stay abnormally high after sealing.
S3 New finish system needed	Finish	Build 3-5 thin coats with full dry time between.	● CI UltraShine X High Solids	Gloss is uneven after cure - the floor was not clean or dry.
S3 Rubber arena floor or dressing room	Finish	Use the arena finish lane, not standard floor finish.	● CI BlackMagic Hockey Floor Polish	Powdering appears - confirm product and substrate match.
S4 Daily soil control	Daily	Standardize one neutral cleaner and hold the frequency.	● CI HG Concentrate Synthetic Detergent ● CI NutraClean pH 7 Detergent	Film appears - verify dilution before changing product.

CONDITION ON THE FLOOR What you are actually looking at	STAGE Where it belongs in the loop	FIRST MOVE Do this before anything else	PRODUCTS	ESCALATE ONLY IF...
S4 Dust and fine grit between cleanings	Daily	Treated dust mop on a set route.	● CI Dust Mop Treatment L ● CI Dust Mop Treatment Aerosol Spray for Dust Control	Residue or slip complaints - switch to water-based treatment.
S4 Winter salt film at entrances	Daily	Treat as a separate entrance task on its own frequency.	● CI SaltBurn Salt Residue Stain Remover	Staining persists after treatment - assess finish damage.
S5 Dull but sound finish	Interim	Scrub with neutral cleaner and recoat 1-2 coats.	● CI HG Concentrate Synthetic Detergent ● CI UltraShine X High Solids	Gloss will not hold for a full interval - reassess coat count.
S5 Finish recoverable without stripping	Interim	Restore in place before committing to a strip.	● CI Redemption XL Floor Restorer	Appearance does not recover - move to S1.
S6 Carpet deep clean	Specialty	Pre-treat, dwell, then extract.	● CI Carpet Enzyme Pre Treatment ● CI Carpet Extraction Cleaning Solution	Soil returns quickly - add anti-soil treatment.

CONDITION ON THE FLOOR What you are actually looking at	STAGE Where it belongs in the loop	FIRST MOVE Do this before anything else	PRODUCTS	ESCALATE ONLY IF...
S6 Rotary or bonnet carpet cleaning	Specialty	Interim method between full extractions.	● CI Carpet Shampoo Cleaning Solution	Residue attracts soil - confirm rinse.
S6 Carpet spots and stains	Specialty	Spot on the day. Test first.	● CI CSR Shoot Out Aerosol Carpet Stain Remover ● CI Commander SoilGuard Fabric Anti-Soil Treatment	Stain has set - escalate to extraction.
S6 Grease or industrial soil	Specialty	Targeted correction, then return to the standard program.	● CI ACII Degreaser	Contamination recurs - the source is upstream, not the floor.
S6 Foam stopping the machine	Specialty	Defoamer in the recovery tank.	● CI Foam Control Agent for Industrial Defoaming Applications	Foam persists - check cleaner dilution and residual product on the floor.
RULE OF THUMB	If the answer to a floor problem is "strip it," check the four stages above the strip first. Most floors that look finished are one scrub-recoat away from another full cycle of service.			

☐ Daily-frequency lane - runs every operating day ☐ Escalation column - conditions that change the plan

Set it right once, then keep it in cycle

Commissioning turns the stage architecture into repeatable work.

Identify floor type and traffic level, select one finish system, train staff on dilution ratios, standardize equipment, and document maintenance intervals so performance does not drift as staff changes over time. A program that lives in one supervisor's head is a program that resets every time that person moves on.

COMMISSIONING CHECKLIST

1

Identify floor type and traffic

Determine substrate and classify traffic as light, medium, or heavy. This drives strip frequency and recoat schedule more than any other input.

2

Select one finish system

Lock UltraShine X as the site finish - or the arena lane where the substrate demands it. Do not mix finish products from different suppliers.

3

Train on dilution ratios

Post dilution charts at every dispensing point. Undertreatment leaves soil. Overtreatment leaves film. Both look like product failure.

4

Standardize equipment

Select one mop system, confirm autoscrubber pad type, and verify pad aggressiveness for daily work versus scrub-recoat work.

5

Establish the maintenance schedule

Set daily, weekly, quarterly, and annual tasks in the work-order system. Planned cycles are cheaper than recovery mode, every time.

6

Document and lock the settings

Record dilution settings, maintenance intervals, and finish cycle dates in a visible wall-chart format that survives staff turnover.

KPI DASHBOARD • WHAT TO MEASURE

FL

Finish life

Time between strip cycles. Extending this interval is the single largest cost saver available in floor care.

LH

Labour hours

Track labour hours per 10,000 sq ft. Efficiency should improve as the program stabilizes and stops running in recovery mode.

CS

Chemical cost

Track chemical cost per square foot. Investigate variance that is not explained by a real change in traffic or soil load.

GR

Gloss retention

Visual inspection or gloss readings between scrub-recoat cycles confirm the finish is holding its interval.

SF

Strip frequency

No more than annually is the target. More frequent stripping usually means a maintenance failure upstream, not a finish failure.

RC

Recoat count

More recoats between strips means longer finish life and lower annual cost. This is the number that proves the program is working.

WHAT THE SITE REPORTS	FIRST MOVE	PRODUCTS	WHY
APPEARANCE			
<i>“The floor looks dull two weeks after we recoated.”</i>	Check daily soil removal before adding coats.	● CI HG Concentrate Synthetic Detergent ● CI Dust Mop Treatment L	Gloss lost that fast is almost always soil load or a shortened daily route, not finish failure.
<i>“There is a haze or film after cleaning.”</i>	Verify dilution and the dispenser.	● CI HG Concentrate Synthetic Detergent	Film is overtreatment. Confirm the dispenser is delivering label dilution before changing product.
<i>“We burnish and nothing happens.”</i>	Assess film integrity - this may be a recoat.	● CI HG Concentrate Synthetic Detergent ● CI UltraShine X High Solids	No burnish response means the top layer is worn through. Scrub and recoat before considering a strip.
FINISH & RESTORATION			
<i>“The new finish is peeling at the edges.”</i>	Check for residual stripper and rinse quality.	● CI UltraStripX	Peeling after refinishing is a rinse problem far more often than a finish problem.
<i>“We are going through finish faster than expected.”</i>	Test substrate porosity.	● CI UltraSealX Floor Sealer	A porous floor absorbs finish. Sealing the substrate stops the consumption at the source.
<i>“The floor is yellowed and layered.”</i>	Confirm exhaustion, then strip and rebuild.	● CI UltraStripX ● CI UltraSealX Floor Sealer ● CI UltraShine X High Solids	This is the one condition that justifies a full strip. Rebuild the system properly afterwards.

WHAT THE SITE REPORTS	FIRST MOVE	PRODUCTS	WHY
ENTRANCES & WINTER			
<i>“The first ten metres inside the door look terrible.”</i>	Treat salt film as its own task.	● CI SaltBurn Salt Residue Stain Remover	Winter residue at entrances is a distinct problem from finish wear and needs its own frequency.
<i>“Soil is being tracked deep into the building.”</i>	Audit matting before changing chemistry.	● CI HG Concentrate Synthetic Detergent	Undersized matting moves the whole soil load onto the finish. Matting is the cheapest fix available.
CARPET & PROBLEM SOILS			
<i>“Carpet looks clean but re-soils within days.”</i>	Check rinse and add anti-soil treatment.	● CI Carpet Extraction Cleaning Solution ● CI Commander SoilGuard Fabric Anti-Soil Treatment	Residual shampoo or cleaner attracts soil faster than the original contamination did.
<i>“The extractor stops mid-job with foam.”</i>	Defoamer in the recovery tank.	● CI Foam Control Agent for Industrial Defoaming Applications	Foam is an equipment problem. It also signals residual product on the carpet from a previous method.
<i>“The kitchen floor is greasy no matter what we run.”</i>	Correct with degreaser, then return to program.	● CI ACII Degreaser	Grease needs corrective chemistry, but it does not belong in the daily rotation once corrected.

Stripping more than once a year On normal traffic, a strip interval under twelve months means the interim stage is not running - or is running too late.	Two daily cleaners on the shelf Parallel neutral cleaners mean nobody decided. Results cannot be compared between shifts and training splits.	Finish spend rising without traffic change Usually unsealed porous substrate absorbing coats, or heavy coats applied instead of thin ones.
Recoat count climbing year over year More recoats between strips is the signal the program is working. Track it and defend it.	Gloss holding a full interval Finish reaching its scheduled recoat with gloss intact means the daily stage is doing its job.	Cycle dates on a wall chart A documented cycle survives staff turnover. A cycle in one person's head does not.

CI360™ Floor Care is a task-based program guide, not a substitute for site-specific procedures. Confirm dilution ratios, dwell times, pad selection, and application methods against current product labels and SDS before use. Follow site SOPs, training, PPE, and applicable regulations. Never mix stripper or alkaline chemistry with acid products. Product names follow the Chem International catalogue; linked names open the product page on chemintonline.com.

WORKSHEET FC-07	CONTROL RECORD Site floor care cycle	STANDARD Documented, posted, reviewed
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Use this commissioning record to turn the seven-section program into a visible site standard. Enter the settings from current product labels, SDS, equipment manuals, and the facility work-order system.

FACILITY / BUILDING 	FLOOR TYPE / SUBSTRATE
TRAFFIC CLASS / SOIL LOAD 	LOCKED FINISH SYSTEM
DAILY CLEANER / LABELLED DILUTION 	EQUIPMENT / PAD STANDARD

LOCKED MAINTENANCE RHYTHM		
Interval	Task / zone	Verified setting / owner
Daily	Autoscrub or mop; remove abrasive soil	
Weekly	Spot work, dust control, entrance review	
Monthly	Burnish or targeted scrub where required	
Quarterly	Condition check; scrub and recoat as scheduled	
Semiannual	High-traffic review and cycle adjustment	
Annual	Condition assessment; strip only if exhausted	

COMMISSIONED BY	DATE	NEXT REVIEW
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Control rule: If a setting changes, record who changed it, why it changed, and what result confirmed the change. The cycle is only standardized when another shift can run it the same way.



CI360™ • FLOOR CARE

Need a site-specific floor care schedule?

CI360 can be translated into a wall-chart maintenance packet with dilution settings, pad selection, scrub-recoat intervals, and annual assessment dates and conditional strip windows for your exact facility type.

[Request a floor care program](#)

[Call 1-800-665-7287](#)

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