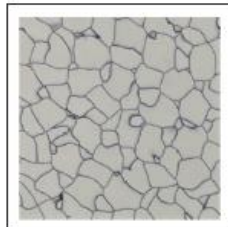
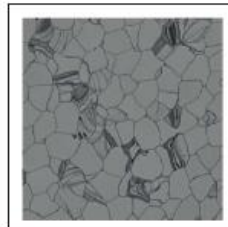


## PRODUCT INFORMATION

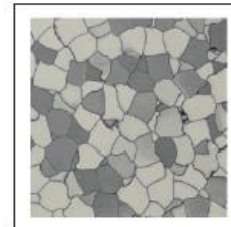
<b>Product Description</b>	Vinyl Tiles
<b>Packing</b>	Based on Order Size
<b>ESD Type</b>	Conductive(CD)/ Static Dissipative(SD)
<b>Surface Resistance</b>	Conductive(CD): E04-E05 Static Dissipative(SD): E06-E08
<b>Recommended Storage Condition</b>	1. Storage at room temperature and dry place; 2. Keep away from open flame and flammable anesthetics.
<b>Remark</b>	Printed "PN*****" on the back of the Conductive Vinyl Tiles Printed "PNS*****" on the back of the Static Dissipative Vinyl Tiles



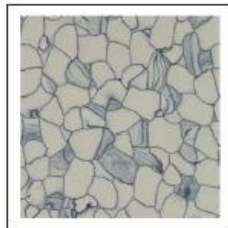
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PRO-3001 SD



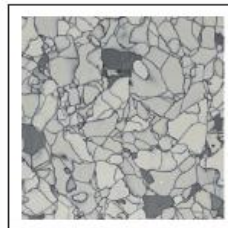
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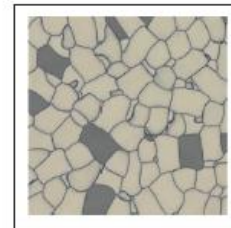
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PRO-3003 SD



PRO-3004 CD  
PRO-3004 SD



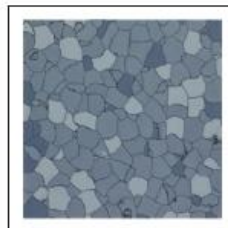
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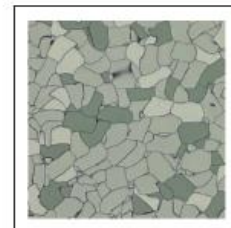
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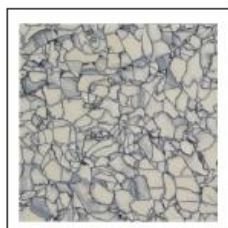
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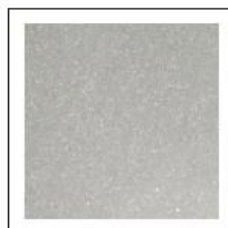
PRO-3018 CD  
PRO-3018 SD



PRO-3019 CD  
PRO-3019 SD



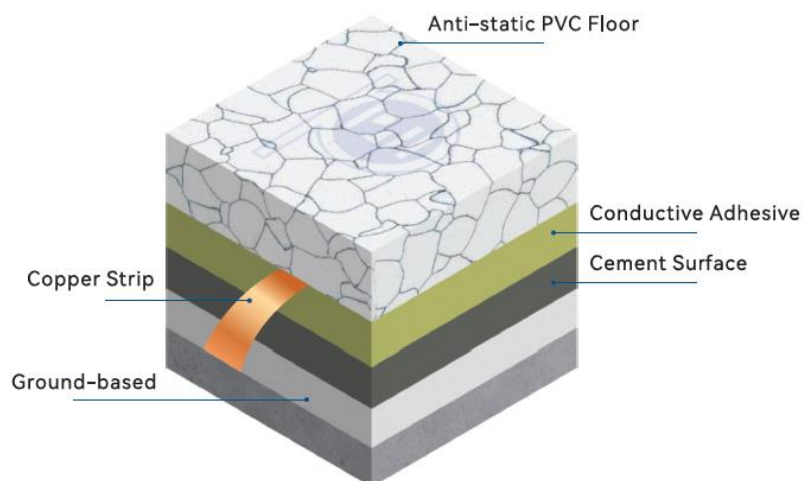
PRO-3020 CD  
PRO-3020 SD



PRO-3021 CD  
PRO-3021 SD



PRO-5007 CD  
PRO-5007 SD


















## PHYSICAL SPECIFICATION

No	Items	Specification1	Specification2	Tolerance
A	Length	600mm	610mm	±1mm
B	Width	600mm	610mm	±1mm
C	Thickness	2mm	2mm	±0.1mm

## MATERIAL SPECIFICATION

Material/ Type
Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC)

## TECHNICAL DATA

	ITEM	STANDARD	INDEX	
	SIZE	SJ/T11236-2020 ISO 24342 (EN427)	600*600mm 610*610mm	
	THICKNESS	SJ/T11236-2020 ISO 24346 (EN428)	2.0, 2.5, 3.0mm	
	(Ω) ELECTRICAL RESISTANCE	ANSI ESD STM 7.1 (RPP and RTG)	CD E04 (10 <sup>4</sup> ) to E05 (10 <sup>5</sup> )	SD E06 (10 <sup>6</sup> ) to E08 (10 <sup>8</sup> )
	(Ω) ELECTRICAL (ESD) RESISTANCE	ANSI ESD STM 97.1 (ESD Footwear + Flooring System)	<E09 (10 <sup>9</sup> )	
	(V) ELECTRICAL (ESD) VOLTAGE	ANSI ESD STM 97.2 (ESD Footwear + Flooring System)	<100V	
	STATIC VOLTAGE	SJ/T 10694-2006 EN 1815	IVI<100V <2KV	
	STATIC DECAY	GJB3007A-2009	≤2 (Sec)	
		Federal Test Method 1018 Method 4046	0.01sec	0.01sec
	(1000r) RESISTANCE TO WEAR	SJ/T11236-2020	≤0.02g/cm <sup>2</sup>	
		EN660-2	P	
	FIRE RESISTANCE	SJ/T11236-2020 GB8624-2012 ASTM E648-17 EN13501-1	FV-0 B <sub>1</sub> (B-S1, t0) Class I B <sub>ft</sub> -S1	
	DIMENSIONAL	ASTM F2199:09(2014) ISO 23999-2018	≤0.25%	
	SLIP RESISTANCE WET	DIN 51130	R9	
	mm RESIDUAL CONCAVITY	GB/T4085-2015 ISO 24343-1:2012	≤0.15≤I <sub>R</sub> ≤0.40mm 0.03	
	STATIC LOAD RESISTANCE	ASTM F970-22	0.001 inch @2500PSI	
	COLOUR FASTNESS	ISO 105-B02	≥6	
	CHEMICAL PRODUCTS RESISTANCE	EN ISO 26987:2012	OK	
	TOXIC TESTING	GB 18586-2021 EN 73-1	OK	
	TVOC AFTER 28 DAYS	ISO 16000-6	<10µg/m <sup>3</sup>	

## CLEANING AND MAINTENANCE

### Final cleaning of floor tiles

1. After the tile installation is completed, sweep or use a vacuum cleaner to clean up any scattered dirt and debris.  
The adhesive residue must be removed with an appropriate solvent, such as petroleum solvent oil or isopropanol.  
Note: Solvents such as acetone, turpentine, or toluene can dissolve PVC and may severely damage the surface of anti-static PVC tiles.
2. Scrub the floor using a low-speed rotary machine (150-200 RPM) with a blue or green pad and a neutral detergent.



3. If the floor is heavily soiled or there are stains that cannot be removed with a blue or green pad, more abrasive pads such as brown or black may be used, and, if necessary, in combination with a wire mesh.
4. Carefully remove any residual dirty water.
5. Pads for the rotary machine.



### Application Scope:

Anti-static PVC flooring materials

### Usable Cleaning Agents:

- Tributoxylethyl phosphate (CAS #78-51-3)
- Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether (CAS #111-90-0)
- Acrylic copolymers
- Zinc oxide complexes
- Ammonia solution (CAS #1336-21-6)
- Dipropylene glycol monoethyl ether (CAS #34590-94-8)
- Dibutyl phthalate (CAS #84-74-2)
- Polyethylene polymers
- Perfluoroalkyl phosphates
- Water

## Preventive Cleaning and Maintenance

**General Considerations:** Factors to consider when selecting cleaning and maintenance methods include the purpose and size of the room, as well as the desired level of hygiene and appearance.

The cleanliness and hygiene of the floor depend on the cleaning method, which should be chosen based on the frequency and thoroughness required for the application. The following guidelines outline the primary maintenance methods. Manual and mechanical cleaning procedures can be alternated to meet varying hygiene and economic requirements.

Use a rotary machine (150~250 RPM) with a red pad for dry buffing to restore the original surface quality of the anti-static tiles.



To achieve a high gloss finish, use a white pad for the final dry polishing.

### Polishing:

1. General maintenance methods such as spray cleaning, polishing, or damp mopping can be used, employing neutral pure water or a neutral detergent.
2. Do not use any wax or floor finish on anti-static tiles. If waxing is necessary, only special anti-static wax should be used.
3. A rotary machine can be used for abrasive, polishing, or buffing surface treatments.
4. Avoid overheating or direct sunlight exposure.

## General Cleaning and Maintenance

### Daily Cleaning

- **Small Rooms or Low-Traffic Areas**  
Damp mop the floor daily using a disposable towel soaked in water.



- **High-Traffic or Busy Areas**  
Perform spray polishing using a low-speed rotary machine with a scrubbing pad (a red pad) and a neutral, wax-free cleaning solution suitable for spray cleaning.

### Periodic Cleaning

- **Small Rooms or Low-Traffic Areas**  
Wet mop the floor using clean water with mild detergent and a well-wrung mop.





- **High-Traffic or Busy Areas**

It is recommended to use a scrubber-dryer machine with a specialized detergent.



As an alternative to the scrubber-dryer machine, consider using a rotary machine to scrub the floor and a wet vacuum cleaner to remove the dirty water.



### Methods, Common Equipment, and Supplies

Method	Most Common Equipment	Supplies
<b>Removal of Production Waste</b> (e.g., liquids, powders, silicon, conditioning supplies, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manual removal</li> <li>• Vacuum cleaner with an "absolute" filter</li> </ul>	
<b>Dust Removal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vacuum cleaner with an "absolute" filter or central dust collection system</li> <li>• Damp mopping</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not applicable</li> <li>• Disposable cloths moistened with ultrapure water and isopropanol or specific cleanroom detergents</li> </ul>
<b>Washing All or Part of the Floor</b> (excluding perforated/non-perforated raised flooring)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scrubber-dryer</li> <li>• Cleanroom mop with disposable damp mop cloth</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Specific cleanroom detergent or disinfectant</li> </ul>
<b>Removal of Contaminated Cleaning Liquids</b> (excluding perforated/non-perforated raised flooring)	Wet/dry vacuum cleaner with an "absolute" filter	

Method	Most Common Equipment	Supplies
Rinsing (excluding perforated/non-perforated raised flooring)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scrubber-dryer</li> <li>• Cleanroom mop with disposable damp mop cloth</li> </ul>	Ultrapure water
Removal of Contaminated Rinse Liquids (excluding perforated/non-perforated raised flooring)	Wet/dry vacuum cleaner with an "absolute" filter	
Disinfection	Wet mopping equipment Powder scattering equipment Bromine equipment	Surface disinfectants Air disinfectants

**Handling and Protection Guidelines for Anti-Static PVC Flooring:**

1. Protection of Trolley Wheels: Ensure that the wheels of any transport trolleys are adequately protected using PVC tape to prevent damage to the flooring.
2. Use of Protective Boards for Heavy Equipment: When moving heavy equipment, place steel or wooden boards on the floor to distribute the weight evenly and avoid indentations on the flooring.
3. Avoidance of Sharp Objects: Prevent sharp objects from sliding across the floor surface to avoid scratches or other damages.

**Cleaning and Waxing Guidelines for Anti-Static PVC Flooring:**

1. Thorough Cleaning Before Waxing: Ensure that the floor is thoroughly cleaned and any old wax is completely removed before applying a new wax layer.
2. Drying Before Wax Application: Allow the floor to dry completely before applying wax; applying wax to a damp floor can cause the wax layer to peel off.
3. Clean Surface Before Waxing: Ensure that no dirt or contaminants are trapped beneath the wax layer to maintain the floor's appearance and performance.
4. Uniform Wax Application: Apply the wax evenly and in consistent proportions to ensure a uniform thickness across the floor surface.
5. Even Wax Coverage: Ensure that the wax covers the entire floor surface uniformly, without any missed spots, excessive application, or air bubbles in the wax layer.

Adhering to these guidelines will help maintain the integrity and appearance of anti-static PVC flooring, ensuring its longevity and effectiveness.

### Precautions for Using and Maintaining PVC Anti-Static Flooring:

1. Dust Prevention:
  - o Approximately 80% of dust and dirt in a room is brought in from outside. For areas with high foot traffic at the entrance, place clean mats to minimize dirt entry.
2. Long-Term Maintenance:
  - o Maintaining PVC anti-static flooring is a continuous process, not just reactive cleaning after dirt appears. If dirt penetrates the material, cleaning becomes difficult and can damage the flooring. Proper daily maintenance and use can protect the material before it is compromised, preserving its appearance and extending its service life.
    - i. Daily Cleaning: It is recommended to clean the floor surface once a day using a slightly damp mop. For waxed floors, avoid using a wet mop during daily cleaning to prevent wastewater from adhering to the wax layer, which could cause peeling.
    - ii. Periodic Maintenance: After a period of use, in addition to daily maintenance, the PVC anti-static flooring can be maintained through two main periodic methods: wet mopping and spray cleaning.
      - The above methods require the use of specialized machines combined with diluted neutral cleaning agents (pH 7-10) and cleaning pads. Periodic maintenance can be determined based on the condition of the flooring and the intensity of its use. When cleaning with a water-saturated cloth, care must be taken to prevent water from seeping into joints or grooves, which could cause delamination or separation at the joints.
      - For heavily soiled areas, a neutral detergent should be used as required, and corrosive cleaning agents should be avoided. After cleaning, any standing water on the floor surface should be promptly removed with a cloth or mop to prevent cleaning agents or other substances from leaving residues.
      - Small areas can be cleaned manually, while large areas may be cleaned using machinery. In cases where lime stains are caused by standing water, an acidic cleaning solution (pH 3-5) can be used. During cleaning, keep an absorbent broom handy to immediately remove any splashed solution, thereby preventing water stains from forming on the floor.



3. The soles of shoes, wheels of handcarts, and other rubber products in contact with the floor should preferably be made of uncolored rubber. When heavy objects are moved directly over the floor, plywood or protective boards should be used to protect the flooring.
4. If solvents, furniture paint, radioactive liquids, medications, or similar products spill onto the floor, they must be immediately cleaned with alcohol. Note: The use of strong solvents such as acids or acetone may result in the affected area expanding, softening, or discoloring.



5. Floors exposed to direct sunlight may experience shrinkage and discoloration. Therefore, curtains should be installed to block sunlight.

6. PVC flooring may become discolored due to contact with rubber pads underneath. Protective materials such as silver sheets, paper, or PVC should be used as barriers. Stains left on PVC surfaces for an extended period may penetrate the top layer, making them impossible to remove. Such stains include asphalt, crayon, dye, rubber wheel marks, pen ink, and wax oil. Other difficult-to-remove stains and scratches include those caused by dyes, rubber soles, and handcart wheels.

If dirt appears on the floor, it should be removed immediately using appropriate cleaning tools and methods. For special stains, use suitable cleaning agents and clean promptly to prevent stains from penetrating the flooring material, ensuring the best cleaning results.

## CUSTOMER ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Version	Revision Date	Pro-Pack Sales PIC (Name/ Signature)	Customer Acknowledgement (Name/ Signature)
C	21 Jan. 2025		