

MATTING

WHY DO WE NEED MATTING?

Statistics show that 70 to 80% of the dust, grime and dirt in public buildings is tracked in from the outside and spread throughout the floors. Tracked in dirt can permanently scar hardwood floors and resilient tiles, while oil and grime can be tracked onto carpets and become permanent stains.

Studies further show that one square yard of commercial grade carpeting can accumulate one pound of dirt over a one week period and up to twice as much during inclement weather.

It has been estimated that the cost of removing a single pound of dirt from a modern building will run in excess of \$750.00.

Of that cost, equipment and supplies take from 5 to 10%. The remaining 90 to 95% goes for the labor to get the job done.

One of the most effective preventative maintenance daily cost saving measures that any facility can use is the floor maintenance mat, some times called the walk off mat. It's the first step toward effectively stopping the dirt at the door and keeping building maintenance cost under control. In addition, mats can help reduce the incidents of slips and falls inside of buildings by keeping the floor dry.

More and more businesses realize that a customer's first few steps into their building can have a profound effect on image, eye appeal and sales.

An effective mat program can hide the dirt and moisture until such a time as it can be removed, presenting a clean uncluttered appearance throughout the day.

The selection of mats and matting today makes it possible not only to meet cost effective functional needs, but decorative needs as well. By placing as much matting as possible

at outside entrances, the bulk of the dirt and water will be trapped where it is less expensive to remove.

TYPES OF MATTING

1) Solid vinyl and rubber matting will remove some dirt from footwear and reduce wear on carpets.

2) Carpet mats usually nylon or polyester with vinyl or rubber backing will remove dirt and moisture from footwear.

3) Resilient open loop mats will trap moisture and dirt deep in the mat so it will not track into the building.

4) Link mats are usually made of rubber, vinyl, PVC or tire casing split into strips and wired together. They can be used inside or outside buildings and will trap heavy sand and soil.

5) Finger mats are made of formed rubber with finger like nubs that scrape off heavy soil.

6) Coco mats are made of material fiber and designed to absorb moisture and brush shoes clean.

OTHER USES FOR MATS:

1) Static control mats for computer rooms.

2) And fatigue mats for comfort and safety.

3) Anti slip mats for kitchens and wet or slippery areas reduce accidents and breakage.

MAT SELECTION:

1) Consider cost effectiveness not just price.

2) Consider

a) durability

b) performance

c) appearance

d) maintenance

e) indoor or outdoor

f) covered or open area outdoor

HOW TO MEASURE FOR THE CORRECT CAN LINER SIZE

BAG WIDTH:

Use one-half (1/2) of the outer circumference of the container.

BAG LENGTH:

Use the height of the container, plus one-half (1/2) of the diameter of the container bottom, plus three (3) inches (for overhang). For square or rectangular containers, use the diagonal of the container bottom rather than the diameter.