

Tiles should be cleaned routinely, but general cleaning depends on the tile surface, texture of the tile and surface contaminate. The durability of the tile surface depends on the manner in which and how it is used and maintained, as flooring is comprised of tiles and grout joint. Thus, it is important that the cleaning product chosen is both tile and grout joint cleaning compatible. Apart from that, the user also plays an important part in ensuring that a tiled floor will preserve its technical and aesthetic characteristics over time.

Some Do's and Don'ts:

- Sweep or vacuum sand. It is abrasive and can scratch the tile surface.
- Use appropriate detergents, like those available in the market for tiles. In fact, if cleaning is done regularly, mopping with clean water is sufficient.
- Avoid using highly abrasive materials such as scouring pads on glazed tiles. This is especially important for glossy tiles which scratch and dull easily.
- Do not drag heavy objects such as crates across floors which are laid with tiles not specified for heavy duty use.
- Clean all spills immediately. The longer the spills stand, the greater the possibility of staining.
- Avoid very strong acid detergents, like those used for cleaning toilets. Specifically, do not use cleaning agents containing hydrofluoric or fluoride compounds. Acids may damage the surface of tiles and the joints (most are filled with cement-based materials).

Frequent cleaning of the tile surfaces with the normal commercial cleaning agents of less than 1% concentration in acid or alkali with no corrosive properties can be used for wiping the surface of both unglazed homogeneous and lappato tiles. However, it is best to maintain the cleanliness of tiles with soft and wet cloth.

For tiles of lighter colors/ rougher surfaces, it is recommended not to let contamination stay on the surface of the tile for long periods of time in order to prevent formation of rust spots or staining.