Advance

Mop and Bucket vs. Micromatic™ 13E

Concern	Mop and Bucket	Micromatic™ 13E
Overall Floor Cleanliness	The first time the mop is dipped into the mop bucket, the water becomes dirty and contaminated. The cleaning chemical in the mop bucket water will start to lose its effectiveness. The dirty water is then spread on the floor and left to dry. The floor is left wet with dirt and grime still in the water.	The Micromatic 13E floor scrubber always dispenses a solution mixture of clean water and active chemicals. Brushes on the scrubber provide intense agitation to loosen and break up tough soils. The vacuum on the scrubber then removes the water and dirt, leaving the floor clean, dry, and safe.
Grout Cleanliness & Restoration	Cotton or microfiber mops are unable to dig down and reach into grout lines on tile floors to loosen the soil or remove the dirty water. Mop fibers skim over the tile surface and glide over the top of grout lines. Dirty water then fills the grout lines and when left to dry, will leave behind dirt.	Micromatic 13E uses brushes and the weight of the machine to push the brush bristle tips deep into the grout lines to loosen embedded soils. The vacuum and squeegee system is then able to suck the water up and out of the grout lines, leaving them clean and dry. Regular use of the Micromatic 13E helps prevent the time consuming and expensive project work of grout restoration.
Baseboard and Floor Fixtures	While swinging mops back and forth over a floor, the mop will sling dirty water up against baseboards, table legs, and other on the floor fixtures. When the dirty water evaporates, the dirt is left behind.	The semi-enclosed scrub deck of the Micromatic 13E keeps the dirty water on the floor and prevents it from splashing up on vertical surfaces. Using the Micromatic 13E results in a cleaner facility and will help eliminate the time and expense of detailing other fixtures, bathroom partitions and baseboards.
Wet Floors = Slip & Fall Hazard	After mopping is completed on a floor, the floor surface is still wet. The dirty residual water also increases the risk of slip and fall incidents.	Dual front and rear squeegee blades, coupled with a powerful vacuum motor on the Micromatic 13E, removes both dirt and water from the floor – leaving the floor clean, dry, and safe for foot traffic.
Oil and Greasy Build-up on Floor	Removing grease and oils requires heavy scrubbing and chemical action to loosen them from the floor surface and break it down for removal. Cotton and microfiber mops lack the deep scrubbing power needed to remove greasy build-up from the floor surface. Every time the dirty mop is rinsed in the mop bucket, the chemicals will lose their effectiveness through the mopping process.	Cleaning tough, greasy soils is easy and more effective using the Micromatic 13E. Down pressure is applied to the spinning brushes that aggressively cut through and loosen the tough soils. Fresh active chemicals are continuously dispensed from the solution tank for maximum grease cutting action resulting in a cleaner and more slip resistant floor.
Physical Labor of Mopping	Many on-the-job injuries can be caused by mopping. These include back, shoulder, wrist and hand injuries caused by lifting heavy buckets of mop water, repetitively swinging the mop side to side, and constantly wringing out the mop. All of these steps may cause repetitive stress injuries.	The Micromatic 13E is more ergonomically beneficial and is less stressful to the human body than mopping. There is no heavy lifting or repetitive stress to the shoulders or arms which can result from swinging a mop back and forth.
Ease of Cleaning	According to ISSA standards, someone using a 16 oz. mop can clean and rinse up to 1,700 square feet in an hour. If a spill occurs, the mop is used to soak up the liquid, and then is wrung out. This is done multiple times until the spill is entirely cleaned up.	According to ISSA standards, someone using a 13 inch automatic scrubber can clean up to 4,500 square feet in an hour. This is twice as productive as using a mop and bucket. If a spill occurs, the auto scrubber is brought out and spills are quickly and easily picked up with the squeegee and vacuum motor system.
Environmental impact	After a number of uses, a mop is either laundered or thrown into the garbage. Neither is an environmentally responsible action. Laundered mops will use energy to heat the wash water and dry the mop heads. Resulting dirty water from the wash and detergents run into the waste water system. Mops that are not laundered are simply thrown away and will end up in area landfills.	Automatic scrubbers consume less power annually per square foot cleaned than washing and drying hundreds of pounds of mops. Machines can last for years and at the end of their life cycle, their components can be recycled. The consumables used on an automatic scrubber generate less waste annually compared to mopping.