Certificate in Executive Housekeeping Management and Operations

Cleaning Techniques and Procedures

A

Acidic Cleaning: A cleaning technique that involves the use of acids to dissolve mineral deposits, rust, and other tough stains. Acids like vinegar, citric acid, and hydrochloric acid are commonly used in acidic cleaning. It is effective for removing scale buildup in toilets, sinks, and showers.

Alkaline Cleaning: A cleaning technique that involves the use of alkaline substances to break down grease, oils, and proteins. Alkaline cleaners are effective for removing dirt and grime from surfaces like floors, countertops, and appliances. Examples of alkaline cleaners include ammonia, bleach, and baking soda.

B

Bio-enzymatic Cleaning: A cleaning technique that uses specially formulated cleaning products containing enzymes to break down organic matter like food stains, urine, and pet odors. These enzymes digest the organic material, leaving surfaces clean and odor-free. Bio-enzymatic cleaners are commonly used in carpet cleaning, pet stain removal, and sewage cleanup.

C

Carpet Extraction: A cleaning procedure that involves using a carpet extractor machine to deep clean carpets by injecting a mixture of water and cleaning solution into the carpet fibers and then extracting the dirty solution. Carpet extraction helps remove dirt, stains, and odors from carpets, leaving them clean and fresh.

Chemical Cleaning: A cleaning technique that involves the use of chemicals to break down dirt, grease, and other contaminants on surfaces. Different types of chemicals are used for specific cleaning tasks, such as disinfectants for killing germs, degreasers for removing grease, and descalers for eliminating mineral deposits.

Disinfection: The process of killing or inactivating disease-causing microorganisms like bacteria, viruses, and fungi to prevent the spread of infections. Disinfection is an essential part of cleaning procedures in healthcare facilities, food service establishments, and public spaces to maintain a safe and healthy environment.

Dry Cleaning: A cleaning method that does not use water but relies on solvents to remove dirt and stains from fabrics and upholstery. Dry cleaning is suitable for delicate fabrics that may shrink or lose color when exposed to water. Dry cleaning solvents evaporate quickly, leaving fabrics clean and dry.

E

Electrostatic Cleaning: A cleaning technique that uses an electrostatic sprayer to positively charge cleaning

solutions, allowing them to cling to and wrap around surfaces for more effective coverage. Electrostatic cleaning is commonly used in disinfecting large areas quickly and efficiently, such as in hospitals, schools, and offices.

F

Fogging: A disinfection method that involves using a fogging machine to disperse disinfectant into the air as a fine mist, reaching all surfaces, including hard-to-reach areas. Fogging is an effective way to disinfect large spaces like offices, gyms, and public transportation vehicles to kill airborne pathogens and surface contaminants.

G

Green Cleaning: A cleaning approach that emphasizes using environmentally friendly cleaning products and methods to reduce the impact on the environment and human health. Green cleaning products are biodegradable, non-toxic, and sustainable, making them safer for cleaning staff, building occupants, and the planet.

H

High Dusting: A cleaning task that involves removing dust and cobwebs from high surfaces like ceilings, light fixtures, vents, and ceiling fans using specialized tools like extension poles, microfiber cloths, and dusters. High dusting helps improve indoor air quality and prevent dust buildup in hard-to-reach areas.

I

Ionized Cleaning: A cleaning technique that uses ionized water to create a powerful cleaning solution that can break down dirt, grease, and bacteria on surfaces. Ionized cleaning is a chemical-free and eco-friendly cleaning method that is safe for use in sensitive environments like hospitals, schools, and food processing facilities.

J

K

L

Low-Moisture Cleaning: A cleaning method that uses minimal water or moisture during the cleaning process to reduce drying times and minimize the risk of mold and mildew growth. Low-moisture cleaning is suitable for sensitive materials like hardwood floors, upholstery, and carpets that may be damaged by excessive moisture.

M

Microfiber Cleaning: A cleaning technique that involves using microfiber cloths, mops, and dusters to trap and remove dirt, dust, and bacteria from surfaces without the need for chemicals. Microfiber cleaning is effective for reducing cross-contamination, improving cleaning efficiency, and achieving streak-free results

on various surfaces.

N

O

Ozone Cleaning: A cleaning method that uses ozone gas to disinfect and deodorize indoor spaces by killing bacteria, viruses, and mold spores. Ozone cleaning is an eco-friendly and chemical-free process that can be used to sanitize air and surfaces in residential, commercial, and industrial settings.

P

Pressure Washing: A cleaning technique that uses high-pressure water to remove dirt, grime, mold, and mildew from surfaces like sidewalks, driveways, decks, and building exteriors. Pressure washing is an effective way to deep clean outdoor areas and restore the appearance of surfaces without the need for harsh chemicals.

Q

R

Residue-Free Cleaning: A cleaning approach that focuses on removing dirt, grime, and cleaning products from surfaces completely, leaving no residue behind. Residue-free cleaning helps maintain a clean and hygienic environment, prevents streaking or buildup on surfaces, and ensures a professional finish after cleaning tasks.

S

Steam Cleaning: A cleaning method that uses high-temperature steam to loosen and dissolve dirt, grease, and grime on surfaces like floors, carpets, upholstery, and tile grout. Steam cleaning is a chemical-free and eco-friendly cleaning technique that is effective for deep cleaning and sanitizing various surfaces.

T

Touchpoint Cleaning: A cleaning practice that involves regularly disinfecting high-touch surfaces like doorknobs, light switches, handrails, elevator buttons, and countertops to reduce the spread of germs and viruses. Touchpoint cleaning is essential in public spaces, healthcare facilities, and commercial buildings to maintain a hygienic environment.

U

Ultrasonic Cleaning: A cleaning method that uses ultrasonic waves to create high-frequency vibrations in a cleaning solution, generating microscopic bubbles that implode and dislodge dirt, grease, and contaminants from surfaces. Ultrasonic cleaning is commonly used for cleaning delicate items like jewelry, eyeglasses, and medical instruments.

V

Vacuuming: A cleaning process that involves using a vacuum cleaner to remove dirt, dust, and debris from floors, carpets, upholstery, and other surfaces. Vacuuming helps improve indoor air quality, reduce allergens, and maintain the cleanliness of various areas in homes, offices, and commercial buildings.

W

Wet Cleaning: A cleaning method that involves using water or moisture in combination with cleaning agents to remove dirt, stains, and odors from surfaces. Wet cleaning is suitable for a wide range of materials and surfaces, including floors, countertops, windows, and appliances, to achieve a thorough and effective clean.

X

Y

Z