

Professional Cleaner

Level – 1

(8th Edition)

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Legal Disclaimer

The instructions and comments in this manual do not represent legal advice. The instructions do not include everything you should know as a professional cleaner. This is core training. It is a great foundation to start your journey. As with any profession, you should continue your education throughout your entire career.

Introduction

Congratulations on your decision to become a Certified Professional Cleaner (CPC). As a CPC, you will be expected to know everything in this book and perform it to certain standards. Many professionals re-read their book and refer to it throughout their careers.

Becoming a CPC is more than just passing your classes. It's about mastering all the instructions in these classes. Your reading will introduce you to a wide range of conditions and experiences. You may want to print this document to make notes.

Reread both books (Level 1 & 2) one month after you start cleaning. Within a month's time of full-time cleaning, you'll experience a wide range of situations and probably every type of cleaning offered.

Cleaners tell us that the second reading was more beneficial than the first.

With your experience, you will have real-life references that make your training more relevant. Save this document for future reference.

Practice these techniques at home.

You always get better the more you practice. This class introduces you to cleaning techniques, but ultimately, you must demonstrate that you can physically do them. Knowing the answer or technique is only half the battle. You will have to apply them in the field.

You can practice these tasks at home. There is no better training ground than your own home. What may seem easy while reading may be a little tricky the first few times you try the technique.

Certification is great for experienced cleaners.

Seasoned cleaning veterans have told us they are better cleaners after certification than before.

Don't drift back to old habits

If you have experience, you may find it challenging to learn new techniques. You may have to break some old habits and replace them with new ones. Your old habits are not wrong. There are many ways to clean a home, but these techniques are among the best and are used by some of the most successful cleaning companies and cleaners around the world. The other advantage of forming these new habits is that all certified professional cleaners clean the same way. Having everyone on your team cleaning the same way is extraordinarily powerful. That is why all professions have standards.

GOLDEN RULES OF CLEANING

1. Always work safely

Your safety, your cleaning partners', and your customers' safety are critically important. Every section of your training contains safety instructions. Safety is not just about how you work safely; it's about not doing certain things because they have a risk of injury or damage. You don't have to take risks to clean at a high quality with a professional pace.

2. Always work Top to Bottom, Left to Right

This is the oldest and most common instruction in cleaning. It applies to everything.

Dirt, dust, and even cleaning solutions will fall as you clean. Cleaning top to bottom ensures you don't have to clean the same place twice and prevents complaints. If you clean the bottom and then the top, the stuff will fall back onto the bottom area you just cleaned, requiring you to clean it again or get a complaint about a new mess on the bottom section.

This rule applies to everything. You clean a room from top to bottom, starting with high dusting and finishing with the floors. You dust a lamp sitting on a counter, from top to bottom. This rule applies to everything you clean: Blinds, Showers, Mirrors, everything.

After you clean top to bottom, move to the right and clean the next section, top to bottom. This is critically important to prevent skipping or missing an area and not cleaning the same place twice. Left-handed cleaners may find it better to move to the left because they are leading with their dominant left hand. It doesn't make a difference, as long as you stay on track, in the same direction, so you don't miss anything as you travel around the room.

3. You want customers to love their maid service

If you follow the instructions in your Maid Training Academy certification courses, your customers will love your cleaning. If customers love the way their home looks after you clean, you will benefit in many ways. You will keep customers long-term, earn more tips, reduce stress, and be in a better position to request a price increase in the future.

4. It is easy to lose a customer and hard/expensive to get a new customer...and it takes time

Never take a customer for granted. Even the nicest customer will fire you after one mistake. Maid service is expensive, and customers expect the job to be done right every time. It also takes money and time to get a new customer. You may not replace that customer for a long time, and advertising/leads are expensive.

5. Clean with attention to details

You will learn in your classes that little things are big things. Customers notice the details. They expect you to clean better than they clean. That means the details.

If your cleaning is not detailed, your customer will fire you. Even if you clean a customer's home multiple times without complaints, the first time you do a poor-quality job, the customer may terminate service.

6. Concentrate when cleaning

Cleaning a home requires you to pay attention to your work. This is detailed work. You must concentrate on everything you do. People who say cleaning is easy have no idea what they are saying. Being a good cleaner requires endurance and concentration. When you gain experience, this job gets easier, but never lose your concentration.

7. Read the customer Work-Order EVERY time you clean, even on Recurring Customers.

The work order includes all the information about the cleaning and often contains specific customer requests. Never skip reading the entire work order. Work orders often change for recurring customers. Even if you have visited the customer's home many times before, you must read the work order because customers often call the office to request something different. (Different ways to enter the home, added or deleted tasks, different cleaning solutions, and many other variations) These changes are entered into the work order and not always verbally communicated to you. You may not get an alert when the job changes.

If you make a mistake because you didn't read the work order, the customer will fire your cleaning service or complain. Because this is such a critical and EASY step in cleaning a home, most maid companies will discipline you the very first time it happens. Some employers (and customers) will terminate your employment the first time it happens because there is never an excuse for not reading the work order.

8. Check your work

We are humans, so we do make mistakes. That is why it is critically important to check your work. Your CPC training will instruct on how and when to check, but the biggest challenge of conducting your check is simply doing it. Every customer complaint is preventable if you do your checks. There is never a good excuse for skipping a check, even if you are running late. Never skip your checks.

9. Move with speed and purpose. You cannot be a slow cleaner.

You must have good speed to be an effective cleaner. Even if you work for yourself, you will cheat yourself out of money if you are slow, and most customers don't like having cleaners in their homes for long periods. That is why some customers prefer teams over individuals.

Being a slow cleaner is a burden for your cleaning partner(s). If you are moving slowly, you are cleaning less of the house than your partner, who moves at an appropriate speed. You will be a little slow at first. Your Team Leader and Veteran Partner understand because they've been there before. What everyone expects is that you improve every day and eventually get there.

The best advice for good speed is to know what you are doing and the next step in the process. If you have to stop and think, "What's the next step?" your speed is not where it needs to be. Re-read your training until you have memorized your steps. That will help your speed.

Check yourself against the timetables in this manual. Within 30 days, your speed should be acceptable. If your speed and time are still not good, then you have to work faster. Watch the videos on the Maid Training Academy website to see what acceptable speeds are. They don't look like they are going fast, but they are fast because they are transitioning from one task to the next without interruption. They don't look rushed, and customers do not want people to clean their homes recklessly.

After 30 days or less, it gets easier because you have formed habits and your confidence is high. Some new cleaners get the appropriate speed in 2 weeks. Seasoned veterans can get to appropriate speeds in a few days. Even seasoned veterans will have to learn new cleaning packages with new employers. Knowledge = Speed. That is why cleaning the same recurring customer repeatedly gets a little faster.

10. Don't sacrifice high-quality cleaning for speed.

A fast cleaner with sloppy work will not be employed very long or keep a customer.

11. Always be aware of your time while you are cleaning

Work orders typically include an estimated completion time. Keep this in mind while you're working because getting things done on time impacts the rest of the day's appointments.

12. Dust, clean, and touch everything in the home that you can reach

Many new cleaners will ask, "What do I clean?" and the typical answer is...EVERYTHING you can reach with both hands. (Including using a stepladder) Each maid company will have its own list, but most cover everything at some point, so check with your employer.

13. Learn your cleaning packages.

Every cleaning company is unique in some way. It's important to know what your employer cleans and how. Study all their written materials until you know everything, like the back of your hand. If you are cleaning for yourself, compile your list of cleaning tasks and packages. Present it to your customer and then deliver on that promise every time.

14. Know your cleaning solutions and always read the labels

Get familiar with your cleaning solvents and what they do, and any warnings about their use. You will use multiple cleaning solvents, and it is very important to know when and how to use them. You can damage a customer's property and put yourself in danger if you are not careful. *Always read directions and warnings on all cleaning solutions.*

15. Always use your sponge to clean countertops and finish with a rag

To ensure the highest quality cleaning AND save time, use your sponge. The sponge is used to loosen and lift messes, so you can wipe it clean and streak-free with a rag.

16. Use your stepladder to clean the top of refrigerators and other high or hard-to-reach areas

A stepladder is one of your best tools, but you must use it. Unless you are 7 feet tall, you are going to need a stepladder to clean numerous areas in the home, like the top of the refrigerator, bookshelves, ceiling fans, and more. Don't try to reach on your tippy toes, get the stepladder.

17. Put your cleaning tools away, right away, and out of the way

Once you are finished using a tool, replace it in your apron or caddy in the same spot every time. This will increase your speed and efficiency. It also prevents leaving any rags or tools in the customer's home when you leave. Don't leave equipment lying around on the floor or vacuums plugged in if you are not using them. Keep all your supplies and equipment in an orderly fashion while cleaning a home. It looks more professional and reduces the chances of tripping for you, your partners, and the customer.

18. Use both hands

Using both hands is faster and safer. Many damage claims, even slips and falls, can be avoided by using both hands. It also helps with fatigue and stress. Don't always vacuum using your right hand. Use your left hand from time to time. It may feel weird at first, but stay with it because it gives your right arm and shoulder a well-deserved rest. When you get better with your opposite hand, you can switch on the fly. That will improve your ability to maneuver around furniture. Same with using a rag. Using both hands benefits all your cleaning tasks.

19. Do not bang, bump, or scrape furniture and walls when vacuuming

Be careful when you vacuum and move throughout the home. Although most commercial vacuums have rubber guards, they can still chip paint, leave dents, and skid marks. This is a very expensive damage claim. Vacuum carefully all the time.

20. Don't drop tools and equipment on the customer's floor

When you enter a home, carefully place items on the floor. You never drop them. Dropping items can damage the floor, including carpet, and it sounds horrible to the customer and is a sign of disrespect. Be careful with how much you carry from the car to the home. Don't carry too much, or you may trip and fall. If you carry too much at once, you are more likely to drop items rather than lay them down carefully.

21. Take great care with cleaning solutions throughout the home

Many of the cleaning solutions and products you use can stain or damage the carpet and floors if they spill. Use great caution when carrying solutions (in your caddy) from room to room, or when using them at any time. Always place the spray nozzles toward the inside of the caddy, so any drips stay in the caddy and do not fall out onto the customer's floors.

22. Never use unauthorized cleaning solvents, cleansers, chemicals, or tools

You may be tempted to bring your favorite cleaning solvent from home. NEVER do this. There are numerous reasons you must only use the company-provided or approved solvents or tools. Breaking this rule can lead to immediate termination of your job because the damage to a customer's home could be gigantic, and it could put you, your cleaning partners, and even the customer in danger.

23. Always contact the office if you damage anything

Don't hide anything you break or damage from the customer or the office. Your employer and, yes, even the customer, understand that accidents happen. However, if you try to hide it, it is typically grounds for termination. If anything is broken or damaged, notify your supervisor or the office right away. Don't leave the home until you have contacted your employer and receive instructions on what to do before leaving the customer's home.

24. Don't hesitate to call the office or your supervisor

The office and your supervisor are there to support you with any questions or problems. If you run into something you are not 100% sure about, call someone right away. Don't wait too long. The longer you wait, the worse a problem can get, including going over on time in a home.

25. Put things back as you find them when you are dusting and cleaning.

You move items the entire time you are cleaning. Pay attention to where items were sitting so you can place them back. Don't re-arrange a customer's home. Homeowners get aggravated when they must take time to put things back where they belong. This includes window blinds. Customers can be highly sensitive to staging, including blinds not returned to their original position. Blinds affect privacy, plant growth, and heating and cooling.

26. Put items back in an orderly fashion, with labels facing out.

Put things back where you found them and organize them, so everything looks beautiful. This has to do with spacing and ensuring all the labels on the bottles face out. You will encounter areas that are unorganized and need to be put back in some orderly fashion. Toiletries in the shower are often all over the place; bathroom counters have items all over the place, and kitchens have items moved out of order. Reassemble these items in some orderly fashion, labels facing out. Customers LOVE this type of attention to detail. It's a mess when they leave; when they come back, it looks beautiful. This occurs in every room: Kitchen, Bathroom, Family Room, everywhere.

27. Avoid unplugging something for your vacuums

When it's time to plug in your vacuum, there may be no outlets available in the immediate area. It's always best to find an outlet that is open rather than to unplug anything. Because your vacuum cord is long, you can go into another room or down the hall. If you unplug a child safety plug and forget to replace it, you can count on the customer terminating service at least once. It can be viewed as serious by the child's parents. Don't unplug an air freshener because it can spill if placed on its side, leaving a stain on the carpet or floor.

28. Do not turn electrical items in the home ON or OFF

This includes televisions, radios, and any other electrical devices.

29. Leave all sink drains in the open position.

A slow-dripping faucet can overflow a sink, basin, or tub. Some houses will go weeks without anyone in the home, like during Move-Out cleans or when people are on vacation.

30. Do not bring food into the customer's home.

Most maid companies allow their cleaners to bring a water bottle into the home, but no soft drinks or colored liquids, including coffee.

31. Do not take anything from the customer's home

You may find items in the trash can from time to time that you may want. Do not take anything from the customer's home. Do not ask the customer if you can take something out of the trash. If the customer offers you something, you should decline. There are several problems with accepting gifts from customers, including not having enough room in the car, sharing with other team members, customers asking for cleaning favors because of the gift, and more.

32. Open all the doors in the house as you clean your way around each floor

As you walk around a home, cleaning room by room, you need to open every door. Some ½ bathrooms have small doors and can easily look like a closet or a linen closet. Most maid companies will have you vacuum or mop the floors in the closet, so open every door.

33. Be careful what you say in the customer's home because it can get you fired.

Most homeowners are sensitive to ANY comment made about their home. A simple comment made from one cleaner to another in a home can lead to disaster. Customers have asked cleaners to leave their homes immediately based on comments overheard. Never say, "This house is really dirty," or "This is nasty." Customers can be home when you least expect them.

34. Keep your voice low when the customer is at home

Never yell inside a customer's house. Many of your customers are at home when you clean, and many are working from home. Yelling or being loud is annoying, unprofessional, and disruptive to customers.

35. If any part of the cleaning is less than perfect, you should leave a note for the customer

Check with your employer on the rules for communicating with the customer; however, if you leave anything less than perfect, it's important to leave a note explaining why.

36. Last-minute callouts can ruin your business

Everyone gets sick or has a last-minute reason to miss work, but it really hurts your business. Same-day callouts can result in customers being bumped to another day, and sometimes they cannot reschedule. This is when you are likely to lose a customer, even the first time.

If you work on a team, calling out the day you are expected to work puts stress on your partner and other teams working that day to pick up your customers. Same-day callouts happen, but they need to be limited. Take good care of your health and your loved ones.

All customers want dependable and reliable maid service.

Customer Privacy & Security

It is very important to protect your customers' privacy. When a customer and homeowner invite you into their home, they trust that you respect their privacy and keep their home secure.

- **Lock the doors while you are cleaning the home**

If you enter a customer's home using a key, garage door code, hidden key, or any other method, you must protect their security once inside. If you enter through a garage door, then close it while you are in the home. If you enter the home through the front door with a key, lock the door once you have brought all the equipment inside.

- **Never go through medicine cabinets**

Never assume it is ok to look for aspirin in a customer's home if you have a headache. Customers have zero tolerance for people going through their stuff. Most people can tell if anything is out of place in their medicine cabinet or on a countertop.

- **Never open drawers to see what is inside**

You may encounter dresser drawers that are left open by the customer. Something in that open drawer may attract your attention. It will happen. Simply close the drawer and continue with your cleaning.

If you are ever seen opening a drawer and going through someone's belongings, you will be fired by both the customer and your employer.

If a sock is preventing the drawer from closing, open the drawer a little and push the item back in so you can close it.

- **Never discuss a customer...by name...outside of work**

Most cleaners and maids have good stories about strange customers. You will be serving a diverse range of people with varied lifestyles. You will see some interesting stuff. Never mention the customer's name, even to friends or family. Not only is it common courtesy, but it could also be a legal matter. If you disclose a customer's private information by name, you may have a legal problem.

- **If you are uncomfortable cleaning a home, report it immediately to your Employer**

If you are not comfortable with certain customers for whatever reason, tell your Employer.

The Most Common Customer Complaints

To be an excellent cleaner, you need to do excellent work consistently across all areas of the home. However, you need to be 100% sure the following areas look perfect. Not just good, but perfect.

Regardless of the size of a home, homeowners spend 90% of their time in just four rooms. As a result, the most common complaints come from these four rooms.

(1) Kitchen (2) Master Bathroom (3) Master Bedroom (4) TV Room / Family Room

This manual will explain in detail how to accomplish cleaning these four rooms perfectly, every time. Within these rooms, the following areas are most likely to get complaints.

- Kitchen Floors

The #1 complaint from customers comes from poor work on the kitchen floors. Why? Kitchen floors are always dirty, and you may have to mop the floors several times before they are truly clean. Check corners, edges, and under the bottom of kitchen cabinets. Crumbs will be in the corners every time you clean.

- Kitchen Countertops

Crumbs left on the counter are a common complaint. Why? Once again, because every time you clean, there will be crumbs and smudges, etc., and you must get them all off. You feel with your hand and get eye level with the counter to get it perfect. Clean all items sitting on the countertop, and under them in that order, or you will put crumbs back on the counter. Sloppy cleaners clean around items. Most customers will fire you the first time it happens, and all of them will fire you the second time.

- Master Bathroom Toilet

Like the kitchen, the entire Master Bathroom gets used, and it is always dirty. The toilet is one of the main reasons people purchase maid service. As a CPC, you will become a master of toilet cleaning. It's NOT as easy as you think. And cleaning the toilet includes the areas immediately around the toilet, which are often cited in complaints about toilets.

- Master Bathroom floors

During personal grooming, hair will fall to the floor. Every time you clean a used bathroom, there will be hair on the floor (and everywhere). It's not easy getting hair removed, and it can be hard to see. Bathroom floors in the Master Bathroom will most often be sticky because of hairspray and other products that land on them. (and mirrors)

- Master Bathroom Shower

Customers are in their showers every day. Showers always have soap scum. A cleaner can easily miss soap scum, and soap scum can be hard to get completely clean unless you know what you are doing. This manual teaches how to get showers truly clean.

- Master Bed is not made well (sloppy)

One of the joys for a homeowner is coming home to a bed that looks beautiful. You will learn how to make a bed to perfection in just a few minutes. But if you make a bed sloppy in any way, like uneven sheets, pillow arrangements not tight and crisp, wrinkles in the bedcovers, and even the pillowcase openings not being on the inside of the bed, they will assume the entire home was cleaned in the same sloppy manner. Do not underestimate the power of making all beds to perfection.

- Nightstands on either side of the bed

Customers look at this area every night before bed. Enough said.

- Family Room Dusting and Staging

Most people spend most of their evenings in the Family Room. Sitting in this room for long periods of time gives homeowners more time to look around. In the bathroom and kitchen, customers are moving around, busy with their own things. They are not hanging out in the bathroom or kitchen (sometimes). In the Family Room, homeowners hang out for hours AND entertain guests.

Although most of that time is spent watching TV or talking with the other people in the room, they still have plenty of time to look around the room. If you miss something, they will find it.

These rooms are typically dirty because many people eat and drink in these rooms. You are not only dusting this room; you are cleaning spots off end tables, wiping down coffee tables as you would a kitchen table or counter, and cleaning spills on non-carpeted floors.

- Staging rooms and areas

Staging is the act of putting items you have cleaned (or items out of place) back into some organized fashion. Staging is important in every room you clean. You will learn to stage every room, so the customer is thrilled with how it looks. Walking into a room that looks beautiful is the treat and pleasure homeowners expect from their maid service.

If you put items back in a sloppy manner, the customer will think the entire home was cleaned poorly. A room that isn't staged well looks like you rushed through it and didn't care.

CHECKING YOUR WORK

Checking your work is critically important. No one is perfect. You will make mistakes. Checking your work allows you to catch mistakes before your customer does.

There are four checks conducted.

- Cleaner checks while cleaning
- Cleaner checks before you leave the room
- Team Leader checks the entire home, including their tasks, at the end of the job
- Customer checks your work when they get home or after you leave

If you do everything as instructed, you should not make mistakes. You don't have to wonder, "Will I get a complaint?" You can leave a home knowing it looks fantastic because you checked your work.

As a Cleaning Partner, you complete two of the three checks conducted by the cleaning service, so you are the primary quality control.

If you are working on a team, don't rely on the Team Leader to catch the mistake. The Team Leader completes the 3rd check quickly, so they cannot look at everything as closely as the person who cleaned it. If a Team Leader makes a mistake and a customer complains about an area you cleaned, you are charged with the complaint, as is the Team Leader.

Customers will check your work. They will walk through the home inspecting everything, and if you leave a checklist, they will have that in their hand. If you miss something, they will find it. Don't be fooled by the customer at home who casually says, "Everything looks great." These same customers call the office complaining because they checked after you left and found something wrong.

How many complaints can a cleaner get before they get terminated?

Customers may terminate service with just one complaint. It happens all the time. If your customer is understanding, they may terminate on the 3rd complaint. Customers pay a lot for maid service, and they have endless options, including doing the cleaning themselves.

Every maid company has its own rules, and the degree of complaints varies. Minor, Major, and Gross Misconduct. Most companies will inform you of their rules up front. If they don't tell you up front, ask them. It's ok to ask because you need to know how to keep score. Your job depends on it.

How many customer complaints does a good cleaner get?

If you clean 3 homes a day, 5 days a week, for 3 months, you will clean approximately 200 houses. A good team will not get more than 2 complaints for every 200 jobs. That is just 1%. That sounds impossible! It's not. Many cleaners go years without a complaint, and so can you.

CHECK WHILE YOU'RE CLEANING

Cleaning is a constant act of cleaning and checking.

Use your hand to feel if an area is clean

You do use your eye to find spots and messes, but your eye can be fooled. An area may look clean, but it may not be clean. Use your hand to feel the countertops, cabinets, tubs, sinks, and the corners of the floors in the kitchen and other areas you clean.

Marble, Granite, and other patterned areas make it hard to see messes, so use your hand to feel if an area is clean before moving on to your next cleaning task. Get in the habit of moving your hand over surfaces as you clean and during checks.

With one hand, wipe the countertop, and with the other, feel the area you just cleaned. You will be amazed at what you find. Once you find the spot by feeling, you may be able to see the spot. This process will help train your eye to spot messes visually, but never stop using your hand.

Check your work from different angles

Move your head and your body to find streaks on the floor and in mirrors. If you don't, you won't see them. You can look straight into a mirror and not see a smudge or streak. Move your head and body to the side, or down, and like magic, it will appear.

Get eye level with the countertop. You can see the entire counter by getting eye-level with it to catch bumps, crumbs, or anything you may have missed. Don't just look at the open area, look all the way back to the backsplash and past items on the counter.

Step back and get the big picture.

After you clean an area, like a counter, step back and look at everything to see if anything looks out of place. This is when you make minor adjustments that are critical to long-term customer happiness.

Drop to your knees to check under cabinets and furniture, and for better angles.

This job requires you to get down on a knee, or both knees, in certain areas of the home and at different times. It is one of the hardest things to do because most people don't love bending or getting down on a knee, but as a professional cleaner, it is required in many situations and places in the home.

It is easier to get down on one knee if you hold on to something. If it is easier to do, you will do it every time you need to. Be careful what you hold on to. What seems rock solid may not be.

When you need to take a knee, use something stable to help you get down and then back up.

In the kitchen, use the countertop to help you get down and back up. The same goes in the bathroom, be it using a bathroom counter or even the toilet to get up and down (NOT the toilet paper holder). If you are in the family room, use the couch or a sturdy chair.

Be careful with chairs because they can tip over or slide if you are not careful.

When you get back up from a kneeling position, don't come up too fast. This can make you dizzy. You will be surprised how much easier and faster you can get up from a kneeling position, but don't come up too fast.

Turn off the lights for the final visual check on Mirrors, Glass, and Floors

It seems obvious to clean with the lights on. Of course, you must turn on the lights in any room you are cleaning, but turning them off may reveal smudges and spots that are only visible in natural light.

Turn off the light to check the mirror and the glass shower door. You will be amazed at what you will see. Mirrors that may be sticky from hairspray or glass shower doors that have heavy soap scum may look clean under the bright lights often found in a bathroom, but will look different under natural lighting.

The same goes for hardwood floors. Customers do see their rooms under natural light or low light. The shine of a floor can blind your view for a spot, which is why you also move your head and body from side to side to see the floor from different angles and under natural light. Getting down on one knee to look at the floors with the lights off and under natural light may reveal spots you would have sworn were not there before.

STAND AT THE DOORWAY AND CHECK BEFORE YOU LEAVE THE ROOM

You will get a different perspective standing in the doorway. Also, every customer will be in the same position since everyone has to walk through the same door. Since most of your checking is done close up, this perspective will reveal things you may have missed.

Before you leave the room, stand at the doorway and look around the room. This only takes a few seconds, so don't skip it. Your eye should go around the room, top to bottom, and left to right.

Make sure all the items hanging on the wall are perfectly horizontal and balanced. Knick-knacks and items on counters and shelves should be balanced, aligned, and labels facing out. This is where staging is best viewed and checked, from afar, and where the customer enters a room.

This is also the time to turn off the lights in bathrooms and kitchens, to check under natural light since you are standing at the door, and that is where you find the light switch.

CLEANING SUPPLIES & EQUIPMENT

There are many tools and supplies used to clean a house. Every cleaning company is different, and you need to respect your employer's decision about what they use or don't use. Never bring your own equipment or supplies without written permission from your employer. There are many serious problems with using non-approved supplies, and it is usually grounds for immediate termination.

If you are assigned a caddy, take care of it and clean it out periodically, usually weekly or even daily.

Tools and Supplies for a 2 Person Team

Caddy (2)	Common Bag & Company Vehicle
All-Purpose spray bottle	Webster dusting head
Glass cleaner spray bottle	Chenille (flat) dusting head
Degreaser spray bottle	Spare duster refills if you use Swiffer
Disinfectant spray bottle	Buckets (2)
Bleach-based spray bottle	Stepladder (2)
Furniture dusting spray	Stand-up vacuum
Powdered cleanser	Canister vacuum
Plastic Cup for rinsing	Attachments for the canister vacuum
Sponges (2) Kitchen & Bathroom(s)	Poles (2) One extension and one 4 ft. pole (wood)
Scrub Brush	Broom & dust pan
Toothbrushes (2), Toilet & One for all others	Shoe covers
Tile Brush	Latex-free Gloves
Plastic scraper (putty knife style)	Whisk Broom
Toilet Brush and storage cup	Deposable Air Masks
SOS pads, in a Ziploc bag	Hand Sanitizer & Hand Lotion
Miscellaneous	Rag Bag
Aprons (2)	Green Rags (or some color) for Normal Cleaning
Floor cleaner dispensing bottle	Red Rags (or some different color) Oil Dusting Spray
Screwdriver for basic vacuum repairs	Mop heads
Spare vacuum cleaner belts	Dirty ragbag

These tools and supplies will be reviewed and referenced in more detail throughout your reading. However, the following items are more general and not discussed in detail elsewhere in your reading.

“Rags” are much more than their name implies

Professional maids use microfiber cloths. They work better than anything else, and they are the standard in the industry. Most professionals still refer to them as “rags” because it is easier to say, and you use the word all the time when you talk to your partner, the office, and in training, including these classes.

Shoe covers

Shoe covers are worn over shoes to protect floors from scratches and for cultural reasons. They are disposable, made of lightweight cloth, and have a few lines of rubber on the bottom to prevent slipping.

Respect this request and the homeowner. Don't act put out or laugh when asked to wear shoe covers because that reaction can result in the customer terminating service immediately. Some families, and many cultures, never wear shoes in the home. If the customer is at home, they may be in socks or slippers. If the customer is not at home, you'd better wear your shoe covers (if in the work order), because if a customer walks in on you without them on, they will often fire you on the spot.

These customers expect you to wear shoe covers the entire time in the home, starting as soon as you walk in. Customers will refuse to let cleaners in their home if they forget their shoe covers. They will not accept washing the bottoms of your shoes, and you cannot wear just socks because the customer may refuse that request, which is a big safety problem because you will slip on socks. And never use grocery bags as shoe covers. That's more dangerous than socks.

Some customers may not reveal this request until you show up at the door. Make sure you always have a small supply in your car, and then tell your office, so they can put that requirement in future work orders.

Be careful. The rubber lines on the bottom of shoe covers provide little slip resistance compared to rubber-soled shoes. If you get them wet, when cleaning a shower, or when mopping floors, they will tear, but you must wear them in the shower also. You never take your shoe covers off in the home. If your shoe cover rips or gets torn, put on another cover.

Latex-free Gloves

Wearing gloves is not a suggestion, it is a legal requirement in the United States and many other countries. Some maids choose to wear gloves throughout the job, while others wear them only when needed.

You should wear gloves anytime you use chemicals or solvents, clean bathrooms or the kitchen, come into contact with bodily fluids, make beds, or collect trash throughout the home. You can see why most maids wear gloves the entire time they're in the home.

It is your responsibility to have gloves. Although your employer provides gloves, it is your responsibility to keep enough on hand throughout your day. Gloves can tear, so keep a supply to include more than you think you may need for the day. Before you run out, ask for more gloves if your inventory is low.

Carry your duster (Swiffer) in your back pocket

Your back pocket is the best place to put your duster. You use it all the time. Having it in your back pocket lets you carry it all the time, out of the way.

Items To Buy On Your Own

There are a few personal items every cleaner should consider buying on their own. Because they are personal items and not used for cleaning, you typically don't need approval from your employer. The rest of the items on this page fall into this category.

Hand Sanitizer & Hand Lotion

Although you wear gloves, it's nice to have hand sanitizer on hand after every job and during cold & flu season. Hand lotion is a must for people in the maid service business. Use non-greasy hand lotion to prevent transferring lotion to your cleaning and to prevent dropping items as you clean.

Knee Pads

Cleaners either love them or hate them. There are some jobs, like Deep Cleans, Spring Cleans, and Move-In/Out jobs, where you hand-wash the baseboards, so knee pads just for that job might be a benefit. There are endless options for knee pad styles, and they don't cost much.

Back supports and wrist guards

You may find yourself needing to wear support gear from time to time, especially with new cleaners who have not yet conditioned their bodies for this type of work. It can take up to a month for your body to become conditioned to this type of work. This is a very aerobic job with bending, walking, getting to a knee, carrying equipment, reaching within limits, and moving your arms and hands constantly.

Your wrists may get sore at first. Some cleaners find comfort in wearing a wrist guard. They can provide support, but they can also prolong the building of muscle and improve your strength. They're a solution for temporary pain or discomfort. Be careful; it can get caught on things as you clean.

Back support straps may also be a solution, but, like the wrist guards, they should be used for temporary relief, not long-term use. You are not lifting heavy items or furniture, so a sore back should be temporary or until you build muscle strength and, in some cases, lose weight.

Epsom Salt Baths

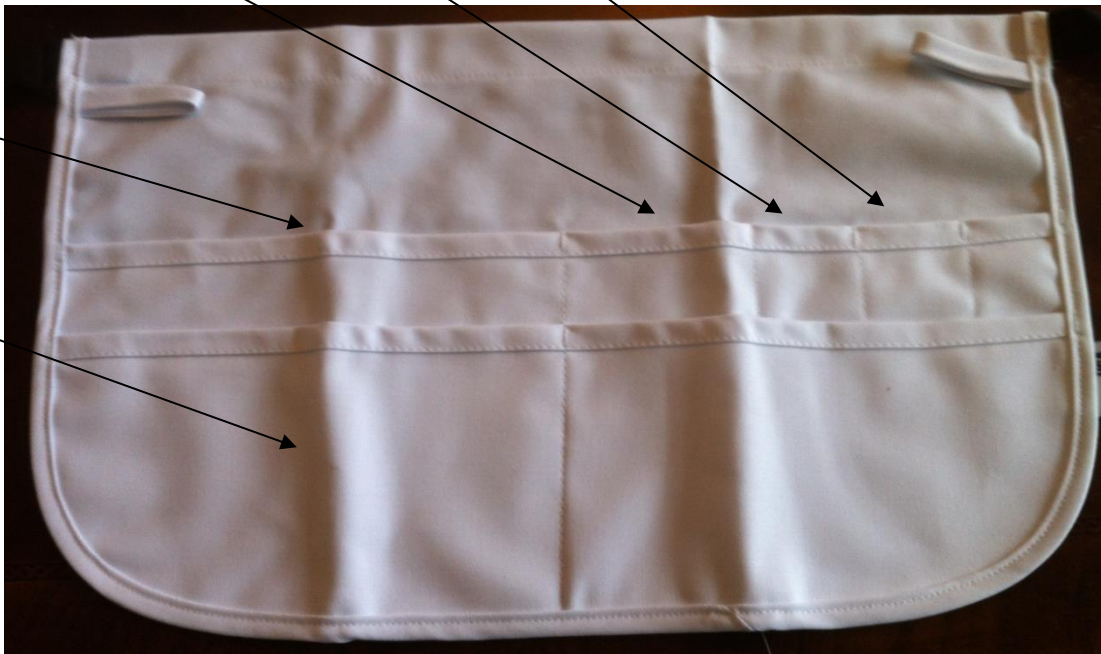
Don't laugh, but you need to buy some Epsom Salt before you start your cleaning career. You can thank us later. A long bath after a hard day of work will help your entire body feel better. The first week of professional cleaning will be the hardest. The second week will be better, and the third even better, until your body is conditioned by week four.

Your Apron

An apron is one of your best tools. It saves you time, and with the convenience of having several tools in your apron, you are more inclined to use that tool than go back to your caddy to retrieve it.

Aprons come in a variety of styles. Most maids prefer this shorter waist style. Some maids wear their waist aprons turned, so the pockets are on one side. That works great for some cleaners. Others prefer aprons that hang over the neck. Those protect your company shirt from bleach stains and work better for cleaners with narrow hips. They do get a little hot since they cover your entire front; that is why you want lighter-weight material for that style. And some maids prefer not wearing an apron at all. Aprons can get in your way a little as you bend or clean on your hands and knees. Some companies require them, and some do not. We think they provide more advantages than disadvantages. And if you've never tried one, you should give it a try.

- The bottom row has two pockets. In both pockets, put a handful of clean rags. Don't overload these pockets, but they can hold about 5 rags each, for a total of 10 rags in your apron.
- In the top row, you will find one large pocket. You can use this pocket to put any loose trash you find along the way or as a general all-purpose pocket.
- The other slots in the top section are smaller and can hold one of the following items in each slot: Plastic scraper, Tile brush, and Toothbrush



ENTERING THE HOME

When you arrive at the home, unload the car by taking all the equipment to the front door or point of entrance. Bringing all the equipment to the door before you open it reduces the time the door is left open. Customers don't like their doors left open. Pets can escape, and customers can lose heat and air conditioning when doors are left open.

Don't carry too much when you unload the car. It often takes two trips, even with two cleaners. If you carry too much, you are more inclined to trip, fall, or drop items. If it is raining, wait a few minutes to see if the rain will slow or stop. Sometimes you unload and load your car in the rain. **DO NOT RUN.** Walk at a normal pace even if it is raining.

If the customer is at home, introduce yourself, your cleaning partner, and your company name. "Hello, I'm Sally with ABC Cleaning, and this is Amy, my cleaning partner." Always introduce yourself and your cleaning partner by name and remind the customer of your cleaning company's name.

If you have a key or door code, and the customer is not expected to be at home, always announce yourself. You never know if the customer may be home that day. Some customers who work from home give their maids access, so they don't have to be disturbed to let them in.

If you don't announce yourself, all kinds of crazy things can occur. If you walk into the home and the customer doesn't hear you, they can be startled when you come upon them. You may find your customer in a private moment, including being naked. And the list goes on and on.

The best way to announce yourself is to ring the doorbell before you enter and say, "Hello, this is (Your Maid Company Name) to clean your home." Don't skip ringing the doorbell. Some homes are big, and simply announcing yourself as you walk in the door may not be enough to be heard throughout the home.

From the front porch, bring the equipment into the foyer or the first large room of the home. Some customers will have you enter the home through a side door, a garage door, or even a back door. Regardless of the door, come in and gently place the equipment and supplies on the floor. **Do not drop equipment.** Dropping equipment and supplies on the floor can damage floors and your equipment. It can also startle customers and show a complete disrespect for the customer's home.

Do not lean poles or equipment against the wall. They can fall, putting marks on the wall, crash into something, and create a tripping hazard. Lay everything on the floor or in whatever carrying case you use to bring your equipment.

Lock the home while you are cleaning. Customers want their home secure, and it's a safety precaution for you as well. If the customer is not at home and you enter through the garage, close the garage door after you enter the home. It protects the customer's items in the garage from theft, and leaving the garage door open looks unprofessional.

BEDS

Making beds is a core service for maid service. Most maid companies will make beds for no additional charge, which means you make all the beds in the home. Some companies charge a fee for stripping the bed and changing the sheets, so check your work orders.

Maid service should be a treat for the homeowner and something they look forward to seeing. Most people make their beds quickly, since they typically do so in a hurry, on their way out the door to work or school. You can get a customer to LOVE their maid service based on the quality of the bed-making.

How long should it take 2 people to make a bed?

	Minimum Time	Average Time	Maximum Time
Bed (Stripping & Making)	4	5	6

Use two people to make or change beds.

It goes much faster with two people. It's not just twice as fast; it's more like four times faster. One person can make a bed, but it's not recommended unless you are cleaning by yourself.

Customers will leave out clean sheets and pillowcases

The Customer will typically leave clean linens in each room where you are changing the bed linens. Most customers leave the fresh linens on the bed; some, however, may leave them just about anywhere in the room. If you cannot find the fresh linens on the bed, look throughout the room to see if they are somewhere else.

If the customer is paying to have the bed linens changed, but forgot to leave clean linens, make the bed with the existing linens, and leave a note for the customer. If the customer is at home, ask them for the fresh linens and remind them they can simply leave them on the beds scheduled for change.

Although every maid company is different, most will **not** have you hunt for fresh linens if they are not left out by the customer. This wastes time, and you may not find clean linens or be able to tell which linens fit that bed from the choices in the linen closet.

Remake beds, don't just straighten them.

You will encounter beds that look like you can straighten them up. Be careful, the sheets under the bed cover could be all over the place. Some customers will throw the covers back on the bed, including pillows, fully expecting the maid service to remake the bed.

Often, it is faster to remake the bed than to try to straighten it with no lumps or wrinkles. Pull everything off the bed except the fitted sheet, then remake the bed.

Stripping and Making the bed

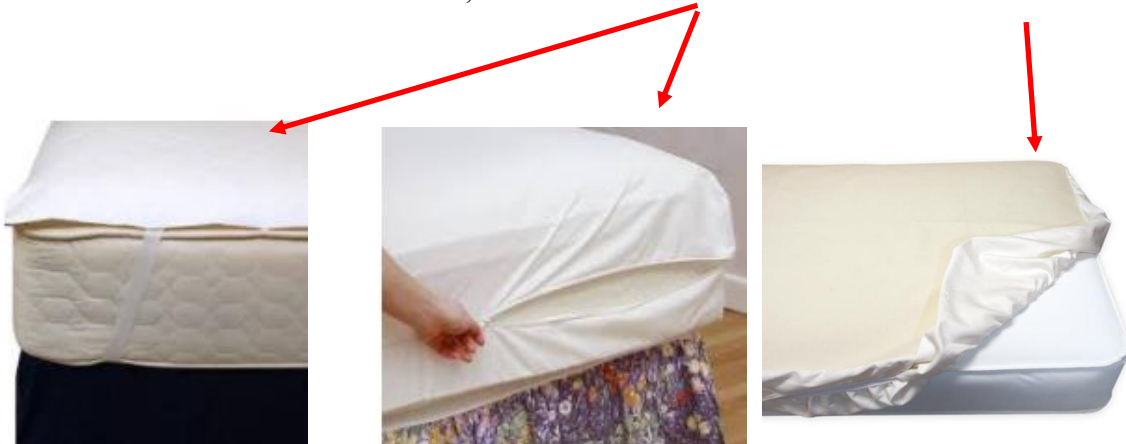
Don't read the following instructions too quickly or carelessly. There is a lot to learn here. After you read these instructions, you will be directed to watch a video on how to make beds.

1. Strip the bed sheets and pillowcases. Put dirty linens inside one of the dirty pillowcases

While keeping the pillows that will be changed on the bed, remove the bedspread/comforter or any blankets that will be used again. Lay them on the ground, out of your way, so you don't trip as you work around the bed.

Remove the pillowcases and leave them in the middle of the sheets. Toss the pillow on the floor out of the way. After all pillowcases are stripped, pull the sheets off the bed.

Do not pull the mattress cover unless the customer has left a clean cover with the clean sheets. Mattress covers are not laundered as often as sheets. Do not accidentally strip the bed cover. Some bed covers are obvious, like these below. Some bed covers look like a fitted sheet.



Now wrap up the sheets, with the pillowcases still in the middle, by folding them over each other, including the pillowcases. Don't wrap them up in a ball because they will not fit into the pillowcase. You are folding it down to the size and dimensions of a pillow.

When you put the sheets in the dirty pillowcase, it's like putting a case on a pillow. Feed it into the pillowcase from one end, like a pillow. If you try to jam the entire wad of linens at once, you may rip the stitches in the pillowcase.

Placing the dirty linens in a pillowcase makes it easier to carry them to the laundry room and keeps them neat and professional. If you have several beds on the same floor, set the pillowcase of dirty linens just outside the bedroom door. Make the rest of the beds on that floor so you can take all the dirty linens to the laundry room at once.

2. Put on the "fitted sheet."

Make sure the fitted sheet is completely under the corners, then stretch it firmly across the mattress and all corners. You don't want any wrinkles in any of the sheets you put on the bed.

Make sure the linens are turned the right way. A common mistake on large beds is turning the linens sideways. King Beds are close but not exactly square, so you can easily get it wrong. Look at the sheet before you start wrapping it around the corners. If there is a pattern on the sheets, it usually runs from the headboard to the foot of the bed. Stripes seldom run sideways on a bed.

Don't put the fitted sheet on, inside out. Look for the tag in the corner of the sheet and look at the stitching at the corners. The tag and stitching will be on the inside of the sheet.

Make sure the fitted sheets fit around the corners and underneath the bed. You don't want the sheets to slip off the bed when the customer gets into bed at night.

3. Flat Sheet goes to the TOP of the bed and then blankets

Place the top end of the flat sheet (wider border) at the top of the bed and distribute the rest of the sheet down past the foot of the bed. Put the correct side down on the bed. Look at the top of the sheet, which has a wider edge. Look at the stitching to know which side should face up. You want the nicer side up and the stitching side down on the bed.

Don't put the top edge of the flat sheet over the edge of the mattress. It needs to be on the top edge of the mattress, not draped over it.

Make sure the bed sheets hang evenly on both sides of the beds. The best way to communicate this to your partner is to raise the sheet on your side so they can see how much is hanging over the edge. Both people making the bed can raise their side of the sheet to show the other cleaner. With one hand holding the sheet, place your other hand on top of the sheet right at the bed's edge. This is the best way to show the edge of the bed, showing how much sheet is hanging over. If you only lift the sheet, they can't see the edge of the bed. You must show them the edge.

Now, put on any blankets and bring the top of the blanket to the bottom of the flat sheet. Most blankets have a wide border at the top end. Bring the top of the blanket right to the bottom edge of the flat sheet border. This gives a layered look, which looks nice.

4. Fold the flat sheet (and blanket) at the foot of the bed into a Hospital Fold

This is how you want your fold to look. It's easy to do, and it's just three steps



a. Tuck the bottom of the sheets under the bed

Both cleaners stand on either side of the bed, lift their corner of the bed, AT THE SAME TIME, and tuck the end of all sheets and blankets under the bed. Make sure the entire sheet is tucked under the bed. Don't have a saggy bottom.

Be careful not to pull the bed skirt covering the bottom box springs. If you catch the bottom bed skirt, make sure to pull it out and straighten it.

b. Form a Hospital Fold of the sheets at the bottom of the bed (3 moves)

- Grab the lowest hanging corner of the sheet and pull up and to the right. Lay the corner you are holding onto the top of the bed toward the middle. This move wraps the sheet around the vertical edge of the mattress corner.
- Go to the corner of the mattress and tuck any hanging sheet under the mattress.
- Grab the same corner of the sheet you laid on top of the bed and pull the sheet down and to the right to form a crisp edge down and to the right. Put your free hand under the sheet and hold it to the top edge of the mattress. This will keep the fold free of wrinkles until you tuck the sheet you are holding underneath the mattress.

c. Tuck the rest of the sheet under the mattress no farther than halfway up the bed

You don't want to go too far up the side of the bed because the customer may complain that it is too hard to get into the bed, or once they get in, they have a hard time getting out because the sides are tucked too tightly and too high.

5. Put the bedspread back on the bed

Make sure the comforter or bedspread is hanging evenly on both sides of the bed. Once again, show your partner how much you have hanging on your side by lifting the sides and placing your hand on top of the bedspread, at the edge of the bed.

Make sure the comforter is hanging nicely around the corners. If you have a bed with posts or anything that can keep the top comforter from lying perfectly, make the necessary adjustments so the bed looks great.

6. If the sheets are hanging lower than the bedspread, tuck in the sheets along the side

This makes the bed look its best, even though it may be tough to get into.

7. Put the correct pillowcases on the pillow, fluff them, and tuck in the loose end

Make sure the pillowcase is right-side out. Look at the seams. Often, you must flip the clean casing to show the correct side. The pillow will have a tag on one end. Put the tab end of the pillow into the casing first so the tag is not exposed to an open end. After you put the pillow casing on the pillow, lay it on the bed and fluff the pillow. Pat the pillow with both hands to get it to lie flat, then shake it or lift it to help straighten the casing.

If a pillowcase is longer than the pillow, tuck the loose end of the casing into the pillow to form a smooth edge. Fold one side of the open pillowcase over the exposed end of the pillow, followed by folding the remaining pillowcase in on itself.

8. Place the pillows back on the bed in an orderly fashion.

Beds are usually not made when you arrive, so you may not know how the customer makes their bed. Don't worry; most beds are made this way:

- Make sure pillows are centered by standing at the foot of the bed, finding the center of the headboard, and working your way out from the middle
- Normal pillows in casings go on first. Place them on top of the bedspread. Stand them on their sides with the open end facing the inside of the bed. It's important that pillows are arranged tightly. It needs to look tight, smooth, and pretty.
- Next, put any large decorative pillows to cover the normal pillows
- Place smaller decorative pillows in front of the larger decorative pillows
- This will give the pillows a layered look.

9. Check your work

Inspect the bed to make sure it looks great and has no wrinkles. Walk around the bed to make sure the sheets are tucked out of sight, and the bed cover is hanging evenly on both sides. Stand at the foot of the bed and check that the pillows are perfectly centered. Because the beds are so important, make sure you look at the bed one more time before you walk away. Make sure there are no wrinkles on the top or sides.

A small tug on a top sheet to get the last small wrinkle out or fluffing a pillow to make sure it matches the other pillows can go a long way toward keeping a customer loving their maid service.

Look at this bed. Does it look good? The answer is no. The second row of pillows is too far left. Look at the center line on the wall. You can often find a center design on the headboard or something that helps you identify the bed's center.

Look at the left pillow and see that it is at the edge of the bed, where the pillow on the right is not. Something as small as this may give the customer the impression that you rush through the house. These little things matter.



Now you can go watch the video of two professional maids, making a bed using everything you just read.

Go to www.MaidTrainingAcademy.com and click on the “Videos” link in the top menu. Scroll down and watch the video on Making Beds & Duvet Covers.

Duvet Covers

Duvet covers are like giant pillowcases for comforters or blankets. They often look fluffy, like in this picture.



Some customers will have you change the duvet cover when you change the sheets. Getting the comforter in and out of the cover can be frustrating if you don't know how to do it.

Go to www.MaidTrainingAcademy.com and click on the “Videos” link in the top menu. Scroll down and watch the video on Making Beds & Duvet Covers. Fast forward video to 8:37

No two beds are the same

You will find all kinds of beds and situations. Covers are too long or not long enough, not enough pillowcases left out, odd number of pillows, and on and on. Improvise and arrange the bed in the most orderly way you can with what you have.

Making the top bed in a bunk



Every maid company has its own rules for making the bed on top. Check with your employer.

The problem with bunk beds is that they are often placed against the wall, like in the picture above. This makes it hard to reach that side of the mattress without climbing onto the bed.

Do not climb onto the top bed. You can fall through the slats or break them. You can also fall off the bed trying to maneuver around it.

You can still make the top bed. Use your stepladder. Avoid standing on the bottom bed, as you could break the slats. Putting your foot between slats is not a good angle because your weight is not over it, and your foot can get stuck. Use your step ladder.

BE CAREFUL making beds.

Ceiling fans above a bed can be damaged when making the bed. Ceiling fans are often installed above a bed. Fans have a chain hanging down with a heavy metal or plastic ball at the end. When two people are making the bed, it is easy to bring a blanket or sheet onto or off the bed too high and catch this ball-and-chain. This can lead to numerous types of accidents.

HIGH DUSTING

High Dusting is completed throughout the entire home. No room OR area of the home is skipped. Work your way around the entire floor, going into every room.

EQUIPMENT & CLEANING SUPPLIES

1. 4-foot dusting pole
2. 8-foot extension pole
3. Dusting heads

GENERAL FLOWCHART

1. This is one of the first cleaning tasks you do in the home (The entire flow is in Level-2)
2. You are using a dusting head on a pole so that you can reach HIGH and LOW
3. High dust the entire home. One cleaner high-dusts the entire upstairs, and the other person high-dusts the main floor. If a basement is included, clean the basement last.
4. Return to ceiling fans and dust the topside of the fan blades with a duster
5. Return your extension poles to the common area where you entered the home

High dusting includes the following HIGH areas

- Any high area where dust accumulates and can be dusted safely
- Ceiling fans
- Ceiling lights, including recessed lights
- Vents for Air Conditioning & Heating
- Tops and sides of door jams
- Light fixtures over the bathroom sink (if too high to reach on a stepladder)
- Top Corners and Edges of walls
- Anything hanging or firmly attached to the ceiling
- Top of window frames
- Tops of Shower walls where the tile stops and drywall begins
- Tops of Curtains, Drapery Rods, and Shower Curtains

High dusting includes the following LOW areas

- Vents for Air Conditioning & Heating
- Baseboards (Because it is easier to reach with your pole than to bend over)
- Baseboards behind furniture that is up against a wall
- Spot sweep the area where the floors meet the baseboard
- Under the bottom of cabinets, including the bathroom and kitchen
- Spindles on stairs and railings
- Gaps between the refrigerator and cabinets or wall, and the gaps between the washer and dryer machines and the cabinets or wall.

These are the two most common dusting heads used in the industry: the **Webster** and the **Chenille High Duster or Flat Duster**.



Webster



Chenille Ceiling Fan Duster (Flat Duster)

The **Chenille Ceiling Fan Duster** is a long, flat duster used for dusting and wet wiping ceiling fan blades. No other tool works better for dusting the TOP of ceiling fan blades.

The **Webster** is the classic high-dusting head and is used more than any other. It is a soft-bristle ball that works great for dusting everything except the tops of ceiling fan blades. That is why you need a Chenille High Duster.

The Webster will wear out, so replace it periodically. When it starts to look smashed or when most of the bristles are gone, replace it. If you wait too long, the Webster may scratch and leave marks on the areas you use it.

You can help your Webster last longer by taking care of it. Take the Webster off the pole when you store it in your car. Cars can get a little cramped for space, and the Webster can get smashed easily when left on the dusting pole.

When you use the Webster, you are brushing it across surfaces. Avoid smashing the dusting head into the corners because it can leave marks on the wall and break off the soft bristles.

The Webster bristles will break and fall off. When a bristle breaks, it's going to fall on the floor or even get stuck on the wall. Don't leave them because you will get a complaint. Although they are brightly colored, they can be hard to see at first, but once you notice one, they will become more apparent. Pick them off the walls or the floor.

Check your Webster head periodically to make sure it's on tight. You are running it across surfaces, so it can turn/spin and become loose. If the head falls off while you are high-dusting, that could lead to a damage claim. The Webster should be tight, but not so tight you can't get off.

LIMITS ON HIGH DUSTING

Whether you use a 4-foot pole or an extension pole, there are some limitations on what you should dust. Do not high-dust items that may tip over, or items hanging on the wall, where you cannot hold them with one hand to secure them while you dust. **Items hung on the wall can and will fall.** If you cannot hold it, don't high-dust it, because if it falls, it will cause a lot of damage.

Do not dust decorative items on top of kitchen cupboards because they can easily tip over or fall. And since you never stand on countertops to dust or clean, you cannot risk knocking something over that you cannot put back right. And never stand on a customer's chair to reach things.

NEW CUSTOMERS HAVE LOTS OF DUST

Unless a customer had maid service before, these high areas might not have been dusted in years. You may find ceiling fans and baseboards covered in dust and pet hair, lots of cobwebs, and dust falling everywhere when you are high-dusting. Some maid companies provide masks. We recommend wearing them while you are high-dusting a dusty home.

Watch the videos to see a professional cleaner high-dusting.

After you finish reading all the information in this section about high dusting, watch some of the videos located on Maid Training Academy. Some of the videos are for entire rooms like Bathrooms, Family Rooms, and Move-In/Out cleaning. High dusting is completed throughout the entire floor before cleaning a room; however, these videos show high dusting the room as if it is complete, one room at a time. That is not how you high-dust but it does show the technique.

STARTING THE JOB

On a two-person maid team, one cleaner high-dusts the upstairs and the other person high-dusts the main floor. The person cleaning the kitchen is more inclined to need the extension pole because they are dusting the foyer and living room. These two rooms typically have higher ceilings and ceiling fans. The person cleaning the master bedroom is typically upstairs, and the 4-foot pole should be fine for the entire upstairs.

Each cleaner, on each floor, will high-dust the entire floor at once. Start in the first room you are going to be cleaning. The first two rooms you clean are the Kitchen on the main floor and the Master Bathroom, typically upstairs. As mentioned before, you must give the dust some time to settle. Start your high-dusting in your first room, be it the kitchen or the master bathroom. This helps a little since it will take 10 minutes to high-dust the entire floor, and you will return to your primary room as our first room to clean. The other rooms will have time to settle the dust before you get to them when you clean them.

HOW TO HIGH DUST

Hold the dusting pole with both hands. Place one hand at the very end of the pole. Having a hand at the end of the pole helps you to know where the pole ends, so you don't accidentally knock over something on your downward movements.

Start in the corner of the room or at the door. Work your way around the room. After you leave a room, high-dust the hallway on your way to the next room.

Work top to bottom, meaning you start at the top, where the ceiling meets the wall, and brush/swipe the long duster along the top molding or edge, if there is no molding. Reach as much as you can without moving from your spot before high-dusting the next item, working your way down to the baseboards at the bottom of the wall.

Work around the room, dusting high and low before you move to the right. Do not high-dust the entire room and then come back to low-dust. That goes against your core training of top to bottom, then left to right. There is some danger in only high-dusting because you are walking around the room, looking up. That will lead to a trip-and-fall accident. Don't do it. Dust high, work your way down to the baseboards, and then take a step to the right. It is faster and safer.

High dusting is a relatively fast process. You can typically high-dust a family room in just a few minutes. DON'T SKIP areas with your high dusting. **You are not spot dusting. You are running the duster head over ALL of the services and corners.** Cobwebs can be hard to see unless you look at them from different angles. You don't have time for that. Not only are you knocking down cobwebs, but you are also knocking down dust, and there is always dust accumulating on everything, all the time. Brush all high-dusting areas every time you high-dust.

Although you concentrate on the edges and corners of high places, cobwebs can form in the middle of the ceiling, seemingly attached to almost nothing on the ceiling. **You are hunting for cobwebs.** You will be surprised by how often you find cobwebs, even if the customer had maid service just two weeks prior. Spiders are persistent. You will knock down a cobweb, and the spider will put them back up. It's a constant battle.

Dust the baseboards **behind** furniture, chairs, sofas, and beds as far as you can reach with the pole, without knocking anything plugged into an electrical outlet. Getting behind chairs, beds, and other furniture is a sign of a high-quality cleaner. This is an area where some maids cut corners. Remember you want your customers to LOVE their service, and if you don't they will complain.

Cobwebs (Spider Webs)

Running into some spider webs is common. Running into large amounts of spider webs is not.

Regardless of the amount you encounter, there are a few things you need to know. Spring Cleans, Move-Ins/Outs, and first-time cleans are when you encounter the most spider webs. You may find that the dusting head will get full of spider webs. When the dusting head gets full of spider webs, you must **stop and remove the spider webs from the Webster head**. If you do not clean your head periodically, you will not only lose the ability to dust, but you may also start smearing the cobwebs or transferring them back on the wall from your dusting head.

Once you notice your dusting head is full, STOP. You have a few options. Go outside the home and shake your head to get the webbing off. If anything is stuck to the bristles, use a dry rag and wipe the cobwebs off the cleaning head. Put that rag in the dirty rag bag.

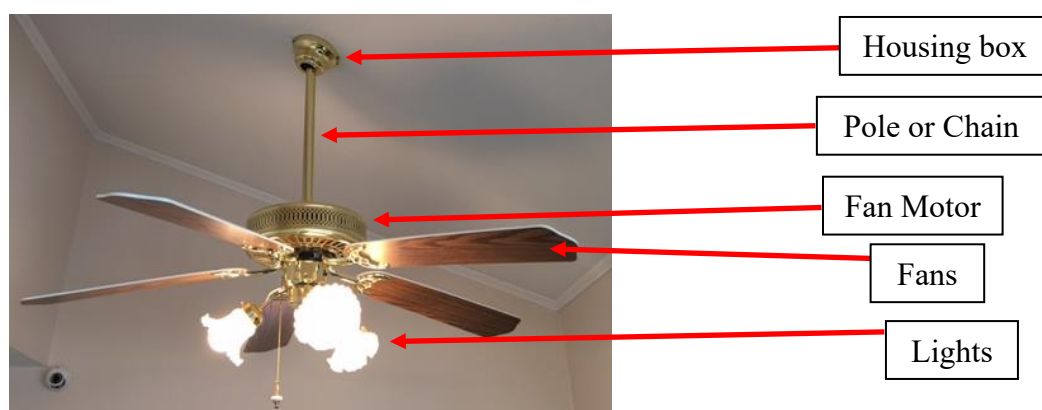
Periodically, you may need to rinse your Webster in a sink. Rinse your Webster at the end of the day so it has time to dry completely overnight for your next day's work. Don't do this in the customer's home because a wet Webster needs time to dry. Using a wet Webster creates several quality issues and even damage.

CEILING FANS

If the fan is running, turn it off. Turn it back on after you dust/clean it, or you'll get a complaint.

Do not stand directly under the fan. Stand at the edge of the blade, so you have a good angle to clean it and avoid dust falling on you.

Working top to bottom, use your Webster and start with the housing box on the ceiling, and then dust down the chain or pole leading to the fan motor, then the blades, and then the lights under the blades.



A ceiling fan will sway and move when you dust it, especially when you get to the fan blades. That's normal, and the fan is designed to move a little. You must apply some pressure to the blades to remove the dust. Although ceiling fans are hung to handle being touched and pulled, there is a limit. The good news is that you don't have to pull very hard when you are dusting. When you dust the fan motor, walk around the motor so you can reach the top of the motor.

When you clean the fan blades next, you stand still, in one place.

When you dust the fan blades, stand in one place and move the blades around after you dust each blade. Clean the top, all edges, and bottom of each blade (Yes, the bottom too), then rotate the fan with your pole for the next blade until you have dusted each blade. Count the number of blades before you start dusting them, and then count each blade as you dust it. Counting the blades will ensure you clean everyone, but won't waste time cleaning the same one twice.

During a Spring Clean or Move-In/Out, you will clean the ceiling fan blades with a damp chenille AFTER you dry dust them first. You are only wet-wiping the blades. Do not get anything wet on the motor, bulbs, or anything else.

If the ceiling fan has a lot of dust, dry dust it first with the Webster before wet wiping it. Getting dust wet turns dust into paste and smears, which makes it harder to clean.

The Chenille Duster is the best dusting head for dusting or wet wiping blades. It has a removable cloth cover that can be used dry or wet. When the cover gets too dusty or dirty, replace it with a clean cover.

Spray Glass Cleaner along the top and bottom of the Chenille Duster. Please do not get it too wet; avoid water on the motor or on the lights, or any dripping on yourself.



Like before, stand in the same place and clean the top and bottom of each blade, then rotate the fan to the next blade until you have wiped each blade.

It is best to access the blade from the high side. Blades are twisted/turned so they can move air. It is best to overlap the fan blade from the high side; this will prevent the blade from slipping away from you when you are dusting or wet wiping it. Bend the duster head sharply enough so that it lies flat against the blade.

The wand of this duster is designed to bend, but you can also angle the duster at the hinge.

This position will give you more dusting surface, which is great for fans with heavy dust. Be careful, because a longer duster is harder to maneuver around a fan.



CEILING FANS YOU CAN REACH BY HAND

Some ceiling fans can be reached by hand while standing on a two-step stepladder. Use the pole to dust starting from the ceiling, down the chain or pole to the point where you can reach by hand. Be careful any time you are on a stepladder. **Don't overreach.**

When you are on a step ladder, don't work on items directly above you. Please work on the items in front of you so you can see better, and it's safer to keep your hands in front for balance.

Do not climb on beds to hand clean ceiling fans. You may be tempted to do it, but this is where safety overrules convenience. Walking on a bed is not easy, and you could trip and fall off. Some customers may not appreciate you standing on their bed, even if you take your shoes off. You should be able to dust and clean the fan thoroughly with your pole. Do this before you make the bed, because if you don't, dust will fall back onto the bed you just made.

TOP of WINDOW FRAMES and DOOR FRAMES

As you work your way around the room, dust the tops of the door and window frames. The tops of these frames are flat and will accumulate dust. After you dust the tops, quickly dust the sides of the frames too.

USING AN EXTENSION POLE

Just about any room in the home can have a high ceiling. The only way to reach these high areas is with an extension pole.

Extension poles can be dangerous. Some maid companies do not use extension poles to dust because they can be dangerous. Here are some precautions to take when using an extension pole.

When you extend the pole, LOCK the pole in place. Some extension poles use a pin mechanism to lock in place. These are the best extension poles to use, and you can buy them at any hardware store, like Home Depot, in the paint department. If you have a pole that twists to lock, you need to turn the pole until it locks, but not so hard that you cannot unlock it.

Whatever method you use to lock your pole, make sure it is locked securely. You will be pulling and pushing the dusting head, so if the extension is not securely fastened, the pole can collapse quickly. If the pole collapses quickly and your hand is in the wrong spot, the pole sliding back can cut your hand. Be careful where you hold the pole to avoid this injury. Don't hold the extension pole too close to the top of any section of poles.

Keep your extension poles vertical (up and down). **A long pole can get heavy when horizontal.** When an extension pole is upright, the pole is easy to control. If you hold a pole horizontally, it becomes heavier and harder to manage.

Do not reach your extension pole over a balcony or from a staircase, because it can quickly get away from you. You may be tempted to do this because you could reach certain items, like the tops of fan blades or even the flat area over a door, that you could not reach very well standing directly below them. Don't do it, even if you feel you are strong enough.

Long poles can gain weight fast as you lower a pole to a horizontal position. The pole can quickly accelerate, causing it to be dropped. That can damage walls, items hung on them, the floor, and even a person standing below. It could also pull you over a balcony, which could lead to a serious accident or even death.

Don't spend too much time on fancy chandeliers.

Your goal on these ornate pieces is just to knock down any cobwebs. Fancy chandeliers have lots of crystals that can be knocked off with your duster or get caught in your duster.

Chandeliers need to be hand-cleaned periodically by companies that specialize in that service. Maid service companies typically do not provide that type of service.

DRAPES AND CURTAIN RODS

Dust the top of the drapes and curtain rods for cobwebs. **Be careful dusting drapes** because drapes are often hand-folded to create folds. If you dust too hard, you can ruin the equal spacing between the folds. Lightly dust the drapes and the poles. Some fabrics hold dust, making it hard to get it all off. Leave a note for the customer if that is the case.

RECESSED LIGHTS

Recessed lights in ceilings attract dust and illuminate dust and cobwebs when turned on. Use your Webster duster head to reach inside the recessed portion of the light.

Spin the Webster head to get the bristles inside the can and around the light. Just a quick spin of the head, and you will see dust and cobwebs fall. Keep dusting the light until all the dust falls.

AIR VENTS for Heating and Air-conditioning, as well as vents in bathrooms

Air vents are in high and low places. They can also be found in bathrooms above the toilet to ventilate smells. Because these vents move air either in or out, they will always have dust on them.

BASEBOARDS

Baseboards collect the most dust because they are closest to the ground, where dust settles and accumulates. Baseboards are also touched or rubbed by pets, so you will find pet hair on baseboards, as well as mud, scuff marks, spills, and other messes.

While you are dusting the baseboards, if you see a spill or mess, stop and clean it with a rag. If most or all of the baseboards are dirty, the customer needs a Spring Clean or an additional service to hand-wipe them. **DO NOT** hand-wipe all the baseboards if that service is not included in the job. You are cheating yourself and your company if you provide that for free. However, if there is an occasional stain, wipe it clean with a rag and cleaning solution.

BASEBOARDS BEHIND FURNITURE

This is an area often missed by maids because it is out of sight. Customers hire maid companies to clean/dust areas they are not able or willing to clean themselves. Customers expect this area to be dusted, if not every time, at least periodically whenever it is dusty.

Your 4-foot dusting pole is a great tool to get behind furniture. Be careful not to disturb cords plugged into an outlet. You can also kneel (not stand) on sofas to reach behind furniture. You will find small furniture that you can move easily with one hand or with little effort. In those situations, move the furniture to reach the baseboards. Remember, customers are always thinking about whether maid service is an expense they need to keep. Doing a great job, including getting behind furniture, is how you keep customers.

The same goes for baseboards behind beds. Getting the baseboards behind large beds can be a bit more challenging. You may have to move the nightstands next to the head of the bed to reach behind to get cobwebs and dust.

LOOK FOR DIRT, DUST, AND STUFF ON THE FLOORS, NEXT TO BASEBOARDS

The stand-up vacuum does not get into the crevice where the floor meets the baseboards. You seldom need to edge all floors with a crevice tool and your canister vacuum, plus that can put marks on the baseboards. You do need to spot-sweep items away from the edge that your vacuum may not reach.

While you are high-dusting the baseboards, look for items you can quickly brush out of the edges using your high duster, so the vacuum cleaner can pick them up, or pick them up by hand if they are too big for the vacuum.

For example, see the following picture. Two items need to be brushed out into the open: a piece of paper and a dead bug.



TOP OF SHOWER WALLS

At the point where the shower wall meets the drywall, you will find a lip or a ledge. Dust will always accumulate on this ledge, and because it is above your head, it can be missed. Use your 4-foot dusting pole and the Webster dusting head to dust this ledge at the top of the shower wall.



UNDER THE BOTTOMS OF CABINETS

The next page has pictures of the areas found at the bottom of kitchen and bathroom cabinets.

These areas collect all kinds of dust, dirt, cobwebs, and miscellaneous stuff.

Use your Webster to dust the underside of the cabinet. Put your Webster head under the bottom and lift it up just a little to grab and pull cobwebs and dust from the underside.

Also, brush the floor where it meets the cabinets to remove any dirt and debris from the edges and underside. That helps when you eventually get to the floors to canister vac and mop.

High Dust under the front of the cabinets and the crevice where the floor meets the cabinet



The same goes for the front of kitchen cabinets and the base of islands in the kitchen



STAIR SPINDLES & RAIL SPINDLES

Please make sure you dust the handrails and spindles on all stairs. Because spindles are vertical (up and down), they don't accumulate much dust. That is why some maid companies dust them on alternating visits. However, over time, these spindles will accumulate dust because they have nooks and crannies within the spindle pole, and they will show dust. Dusting them is quick and usually simple. Use your Webster head. You can also use your Swiffer, which should always be with you.

Make sure you dust both sides of the spindles. You can reach both sides at different points throughout the home. In the case of the picture below, you would dust the outside spindles on the top floor as you go up the stairs, and then, once you are on the next floor, you would dust the other side on the side of the top floor.



FLOORING BETWEEN STAIR AND RAIL SPINDLES

While you are dusting the spindles, you need to dust the flooring between them. Usually, the floor doesn't need to be mopped because people don't walk on the floor between spindles. However, they will get very dusty. Make sure you dust the flooring at the same time as you dust the spindles. You can do this with your Webster or Swiffer/Duster.

Wipe all the spindles after you high-dust them on Spring Cleanings and Move-In/Outs.

You need to dust the spindles before wet-wiping them. If the home has not had regular, recurring service, you will find these spindles are covered in dust and may be dirty, because most people do not wet-wipe them as part of their normal maintenance.

Don't skip high dusting on Spring Cleans or Move-In/Out

On Spring/Deep Cleans and Move-In/Out jobs, you wipe baseboards, blinds, and other woodwork with a wet rag and cleaning solution. DO NOT skip the high dusting tasks if there is a lot of dust on blinds and baseboards. When water meets dust, the dust turns into a paste that takes even longer to wipe by hand.

BATHROOMS

EQUIPMENT & CLEANING SUPPLIES

- 1 Caddy
- 2 Clean rags and Dirty ragbag
- 3 Broom and Vacuum
- 4 Mop
- 5 Stepladder

AVERAGE TIME TO CLEAN - (in minutes)

	Minimum Time	Average Time	Maximum Time
Master Bathroom	25	35	45
Spare Bath (Used)	20	25	30
Spare Bath (not used)	10	12	15

The above times are for recurring customers in a 3,000 - 3,500 sq. ft. home (avg. home size in USA). These times apply to all recurring customers regardless of whether they are Weekly, Bi-Weekly, or Monthly.

Times are longer for Spring/Deep Cleanings, Move-In/Outs, and Initial Cleanings.

Spring Cleaning a Master Bathroom takes 15 minutes more than the maximum time. Move-In/Out jobs can take up to 30 minutes longer than the maximum recurring time.

As a new cleaner, you may not start at these speeds, but you need to reach these time goals as quickly as possible. A cleaner with limited or no experience may take a few weeks to reach the appropriate times. If you clean 3 houses a day, 5 days a week, you'll clean 30 homes in 2 weeks. You will clean at least 1 bathroom per home, and probably more, since many homes have 3 bathrooms and you often share the task. That means you will clean 30 or more bathrooms in just two weeks.

If you are not meeting these time goals, you simply need to work faster. Technique is important, but some cleaners who struggle with their speed simply need to pick up their pace. Once you pick up your pace, you will find that you can work at the appropriate pace. This pace is NOT fast and reckless. You reach these times by constantly moving from one cleaning task to the next without interruption. **And never sacrifice quality for speed.**

The master bathroom is one of the primary places for complaints. Everyone uses their bathroom every day. They start their day in the bathroom and often end it there.

Cleaning the bathroom is also the hardest room to clean because it requires more work on your hands and knees, as well as working in tight areas like the shower or around toilets. Once you learn how to clean a bathroom, it will not be a burden. And some cleaners prefer to clean bathrooms.

GENERAL FLOWCHART

- 1 Remove floor mats and rugs
- 2 Fold all used Towels neatly back onto the towel rack
- 3 Pre-treat the shower, tub, sinks, and toilet based on the conditions
- 4 Start at the entrance door and work around the room, top to bottom
- 5 Clean the toilet last
- 6 Mop the floors
- 7 Check your work

SETTING UP

Bring your equipment and supplies into the bathroom, or just outside the door in the hallway if the bathroom is small. Set your caddy on the floor next to the sink.

REMOVE FLOOR MATS & RUGS

Pick up any floor mats and rugs, shake them to let loose dirt and hair fall to the ground, then remove the mats from the bathroom. Shake them until the hair and other stuff stop falling out. This may take a while or require you to shake the rugs harder. Some rugs and mats are difficult to vacuum, and shaking may be all you can do. If you put a mat back on the floor with hair still on it, the hair will end up on your floors, and you will receive a complaint.

Use your duster or a hand to beat the rugs, then shake them or pick the hair off by hand. If you can vacuum the rug later, you may still have to pick hair off by hand. Hair left on the floors is one of the most common complaints. Make sure you get it all off the rugs.

Place the mats in the next room, which is typically the bedroom or sometimes a hallway. If there's a lot of hair on the bathroom floor, sweep the floor with the broom or canister so you don't carry hair into the shower or tub from the bottom of your shoes.

Do NOT put mats/rugs from any room on chairs, couches, countertops, or other surfaces because the dirt and hair on the mats/rugs will end up on the items you place them on.

TOWEL RACKS and USED TOWELS

You may find used towels anywhere throughout the bathroom. Please move these out of the way before you start cleaning the room. Fold all towels neatly back onto a towel rack, hook, or peg. Wipe the rack or hook clean before you put the towel on it.

If there are towels on a towel rack, make sure they are hanging nicely. If they are not, it is easier and looks better to take that towel off the rack, fold it, and then put it back on the rack. You can spend more time trying to straighten it out than it takes to refold it neatly and put it back on the rack, looking its best.

If you are hanging towels on a hook or peg, fold bath towels long way using a triple fold, folding both long ends toward the middle. If you hang towels on a hook, it gives you the smallest fold, so they hang well on the hook rather than folding them just once. If you fold the towel just one time, it won't stay on a hook.

PRETREATING

Always pretreat the shower, tub, sinks, and toilet for scum, mildew, and stains **before** you start cleaning the bathroom. If you forget to pretreat, you will go over on time and work harder to get things clean.

If you get to these areas only to realize you forgot to pre-treat, it's too late. You can't wait up to 20 minutes for the pre-treat to work. Coming back to this room in 20 minutes will throw off your time, flow, and probably your quality. If you don't pre-treat, you must scrub harder and longer to get the same results as pre-treating.

The specifics on how to pre-treat these areas are reviewed in the showers, tubs, sinks, and toilet sections of this manual.

DOORS

Start cleaning the bathroom at the bathroom door. On recurring service, you typically dust the door and **remove any fingerprints from the door and handle**. On Spring/Deep Cleans and Move-In/Outs, wipe the entire door and door frame with a rag and cleaning solution. You may have several doors in the bathroom. Clean each door the same way when you reach it on your trip around the bathroom. Don't do all the doors at the same time. Stick with the left-to-right rule. You will eventually get to each door, but you must stay on track with the golden rule.

You may find black dust from the door hinges stuck to the door and door frame. You may have to use all-purpose cleaner to get this off, but it will come off. There is a video on the Maid Training Academy website called "Wet Wiping Doors & Door Frames." It's a 4-minute video.

MOVE LEFT TO RIGHT AROUND THE ROOM

After you finish the door leading into the bathroom, move to your right and start working your way around the room, Top to Bottom and Left to Right.

LIGHT SWITCHES

You will encounter light switches throughout the bathroom and next to doors. Wet-wipe the entire light switch and cover/plate. It's faster than spot cleaning. **Do not spray anything directly on a light switch** because the liquid could get into the electrical wiring. Spray all-purpose cleaner on your rag and then wipe the light switch.

ELECTRIC OUTLETS

Wipe them down with a damp rag and **never spray anything directly onto the outlet.**

Do not unplug air fresheners. Clean the outlet with the air freshener plugged in. Do not unplug air fresheners, as they can spill if lying on their sides. It's easy to make the mistake of plugging them in upside down. Don't laugh; it happens. This can stain floors.

LIGHTS OVER THE COUNTERTOP

When you reach the bathroom counters, start with the lights above or at the top of the mirrors, because we always work from top to bottom.

Be careful when dusting light bulbs. **Never put a wet rag on a hot light bulb because it could explode!** Turn off the light and let the bulb cool before you clean it.

Use your stepladder to reach the light fixture, but be careful

On Spring Cleanings and Move-In/Outs, wet-wipe all light fixtures you can reach using your stepladder. (Never stand on counters.) Spray glass cleaner onto your rag, not directly on the light fixture. If the light fixture is heavily dusty, dust it first with a dry rag, then wet-wipe it.

Be careful using your stepladder. You are leaning over the counter to reach the lights. Some cleaners will hold a dry rag in their free hand to hold themselves against the mirror. Never lean too far over. **Keep your stepladder off rugs, as they can slip.** This is another reason to remove rugs and mats before you start cleaning the bathroom.

MIRRORS

The best way to clean mirrors is to spray them lightly and evenly with glass cleaner, then wipe them with a dry cloth until the glass is streak-free. If the bathroom has tall mirrors, get your stepladder. Never stand on countertops to clean. Do NOT spray higher than you can reach if the mirrors go to the ceiling or beyond your reach.

You will encounter hairspray and other sticky residues on mirrors that require more than just glass cleaner or another cleaning solution. Clean these smudges first with an all-purpose cleaner or a degreaser in extreme cases. You will need to clean these areas again with glass cleaner. Degreasers and some All-Purpose cleaners can leave an oily film that needs to be cleaned with glass cleaner to remove streaks.

If there are borders around the mirror, clean them too. The border may be wood, glass, chrome, or just about anything. Clean the border at the same time with glass cleaner.

When cleaning glass or mirrors, always check your work.

Look at the glass and mirrors from different angles in addition to looking directly in front of them. To check the mirror above the sink, go to a knee or bend to find streaks.

Check troublesome mirrors or glass shower doors under natural light. Turn off the light, and you may be surprised by what you see. Bright lights can hide smudges and streaks.

Use a dry rag to remove streaks. You may have to rub the streak repeatedly for it to go away. If you leave streaks in the mirror, you will get a complaint. Customers look in the bathroom mirror every day.

You may encounter more mirrors in the bathroom than just above the counters. Clean all mirrors in bathrooms.

VANITY MIRROR

Vanity mirrors are free-standing or wall-mounted mirrors that sit on a countertop. They often have mirrors on both sides and can be rotated to see the other mirror.



Clean both sides of these vanity mirrors with glass cleaner. Look at this vanity mirror from different angles, just like on the large wall mirror above the sink.

Clean the base that the mirror is attached to. Keep in mind that customers use them and will look at these mirrors and the stand every day. Wipe every surface of the vanity mirror including the stand or arm.

COUNTERTOPS

Here are the primary instructions, in the order you should complete them.

1. Start at one end of the bathroom counter, typically farthest from the sink.
2. Pick a section to clean, typically a 2-3 foot wide area
3. Remember how this section looks before you move any items
4. Move all the items in this section out of the way
5. Clean starting at the top of the backsplash and work your way to the front (toward yourself)
6. Shake your rag as you go.
7. Use your hand to feel the countertop to make sure it is truly clean
8. Clean every item you move with a rag before you return the item, with labels facing out
9. Move to the next section to clean and repeat.

Pick a section to clean that is about 2 - 3 feet wide.

Starting at the end of the counter farthest from the sink, clean the countertops in sections, moving items out of the way but keeping them on the countertop. Avoid moving items to the floor. Placing items on the floor increases the risk of breaking them and creates safety issues from tripping over them.

Remember how the section looks before you move items

Please return items to the same place they were sitting. Take a second to look at the counter to remember where everything goes before you start to move them out of the way.

Move all the items in this section out of the way

If the counter is covered with lots of items, don't pick up and clean one item at a time. That method is slow and does not provide the best cleaning on the countertops for several reasons. Get everything out of your way.

Don't slide items because sliding can scratch the surface and make them more inclined to tip over. Please be careful when moving items, as you often handle glass perfume bottles, and dropping a glass bottle on a hard countertop will often result in a breakage claim. Be careful.

Do not move items just to the front or work over them. You need to clear the path from back to front so you can pull dust, hair, and messes to the front, where you can shake your rag and have the dirt, etc., fall to the ground.

Don't work on items too long because it is awkward and increases your chances of knocking something over and breaking it. Move all the items out of the 2-3 foot section, BEFORE you start cleaning.

Start at the top of the backsplash and work your way to the front (toward yourself)



Backsplashes are part of the countertop and must be cleaned in the same way as all countertops. They can have hairspray, toothpaste, and other messes.

The top edge of the backsplash is a flat surface and will always be dusty. Make sure to wipe the tops of the backsplashes. Move knick-knacks, perfumes, and other items away from the backsplash to access it.

USE A SPONGE TO CLEAN ALL COUNTERTOPS



It is easier and better to clean countertops with a light-duty sponge (Typically a white colored sponge). Sponges come in different grades, just like sandpaper. Avoid blue sponges as they can still scratch plastic and some glass surfaces (Read the label). A green sponge is for heavy-duty work like pots and pans. **A white, light-duty sponge is all you need, and they work great.**

A sponge cleans better than a rag, and it loosens toothpaste, hairspray, and cosmetic makeup better than a rag. Use the sponge side first (yellow) any time you use your sponge. If you can't get the area clean with the sponge side, use the white side to loosen any sticky or hard mess.

Use your All-Purpose Cleaner or Glass Cleaner and spray the countertops and backsplash. Now use your sponge to scrub all the surfaces and the backsplash. This is a fast-paced motion: move your sponge over ALL surfaces in your section. Don't just clean the middle, clean the edges and corners. That's the detail you need to avoid complaints and keep customers happy.

Wipe the counter clean and streak-free with a rag

Now that you have scrubbed the countertop and backsplash with your sponge, it's time to wipe the area clean with your clean rag. The primary motion for cleaning the countertops with a rag is to wipe from back to front, so you are pulling dust, hair, and messes toward yourself. Allow the dust, hair, and messes to fall to the ground, where they're picked up when the floors are swept, vacuumed, and mopped. Avoid picking up your rag as you wipe, except to shake it out over the floor or to fold it.

Shake your rag

Shaking your rag is a way to get dirt, hair, or other debris off it. If you don't shake your rag, you'll smear dirt and crumbs back onto the countertop. It's like whipping the rag like a whip.

Periodically look at your rag to see if it is too dirty to use. When your rag gets dirty or too wet, get a new clean rag. Cleaning with a dirty rag will make a bad situation worse, and a soaking-wet rag will leave streaks.

Put your dirty rag in the dirty rag bag.

Once your rag gets too dirty, grab another clean rag. Place your dirty rag in the bag for dirty rags. Your dirty rag bag should be a plastic bag because you will be putting wet rags and mops in it. If you use a cloth bag like a pillowcase, the bag will get wet and leave a stain on the floor or carpet. If you toss your dirty rag into the bag, make sure it goes in. A wet rag on the floor can stain it, and if a customer walks in, they would not be happy to see a dirty rag on their floor.

Use your hand to feel the countertop to make sure it is truly clean

After you clean the area with your rag, feel it with your hand to make sure it's truly clean. Your eye can be fooled, so use your hand to feel the surface. You will find areas that are still sticky from hairspray, feel gritty, or have something stuck to the countertop. Run your hand over the entire area, including the corners, edges, and backsplash. Wearing a glove will not diminish your ability to feel the counter for sticky spots.

Clean every item with a rag before you return it

Before you move an item back to its place on the counter, wipe it from top to bottom with a rag soaked in glass cleaner. Make sure you wipe the bottoms of the items to avoid transferring dirt, grit, or sticky residue back onto the counter you just cleaned. Stuff will stick to the bottom of things, and if you don't clean the bottom, you will transfer whatever is on the bottom back onto the counter. The customer will come home, pick something up off the counter, see a ring of sticky stuff, and complain that you didn't clean the counter, even though you did.

Do a great job wiping down items before you put them back. Some items will have dust or hairspray over the entire item. Use a twisting motion with your rag to get around bottle caps faster and cleaner. You may need to place the item under the sink and run water over it to remove any dust and debris, then wipe it clean with a rag.

Put items back in an orderly fashion with labels facing out

When you put things back, do so in an orderly fashion. Place items evenly spaced, with all labels on the bottles facing out and in the same direction. You will encounter countertops with items all over the place; organize them as you put them back, with labels facing out.

Whether the counter is well organized or not, having the labels facing out and in the same direction is professional, looks best, and is expected by the customer because it is the industry standard. **This is referred to as “staging,” and it’s very important.**

Some countertops will be completely covered

You will encounter counters completely covered with toiletries. In this situation, you may have no choice but to move items to the floor.

Hair dryers and curling irons may be on the counter. Wrap the cord around the item and place it in an appropriate location, such as a drawer if there is space.

Curling irons can still be hot. This is more common with morning jobs. Be careful.

There are limits to what you can do



You will encounter bathroom counters that look like this. This may be in a teenager's bathroom or even in the master.

Maid services have rules on clutter and what to do when you encounter something completely covered and stacked with items.

The general rule is, "Do what you can do, based on the time you have in the home."

In this picture, you would work around the large piles of clutter without moving them, and leave a note for the customer saying you were unable to get all the counters cleaned.

SINKS & FAUCETS

Typically, you clean the countertops first and then the sinks and faucets last. This is true for both the bathroom and the kitchen.

Bathrooms that are used will require powdered cleansers like Comet or Bar Keepers Friend. Use just a little powdered cleanser, because a little goes a long way.

Wet your sponge at the faucet, shake a little powdered cleanser into the sink, and start scrubbing the sink and faucets with the sponge's non-abrasive side. (The yellow side of the sponge)

You don't need to put powdered cleanser on the faucets, because your sponge will have enough just from the powdered cleanser in the sink. Don't use the scratchy side of the sponge; use the soft sponge side.

If the sink has mold or stains (typically around the drain), you need to pretreat with a Bleach solution before you start cleaning the bathroom.

USE YOUR TOOTHBRUSH

Use your toothbrush to clean around the drain stop and where the faucets meet the countertop or sink. Water faucets can be a tight area to clean. A toothbrush is best for reaching into these tight areas, and its bristles are softer than a tile brush. Use your tile brush with caution because if you scrub too long or too hard, it can pull off the seal/caulking where the faucet meets the sink.

TIP OF THE FAUCET

At the tip of the faucet, where water comes out, you will find a buildup of toothpaste, rust, calcium (water deposit), or soap.

The tip is easy to miss because it is underneath the spout and hard to see unless you bend down and look. Most faucet tips will have something caked on the bottom section, so look for it. Use your toothbrush to get it off.

RINSE EVERYTHING COMPLETELY, DRY THE SINK, and SHINE THE FAUCETS

Now that you have cleaned the sink, faucets, and drain, rinse everything thoroughly using water from the sink faucet. Use your hand to move water up and around the sink.

It's ok to splash water onto the countertop, so don't be afraid to get water on the faucet to rinse it thoroughly and remove any residue.

Before you dry the sink, squeeze your sponge repeatedly under the running water from the faucet to get the powder cleaner out of the sponge, not just off the surface. You can also use the clean sponge to bring water to the faucets and wipe them down to completely rinse the faucets and sink.

If you do not rinse the sink completely, it will leave a fine powder residue from the powdered cleanser when it dries. This fine powder can be hard to see until you run your hand over the sink after it dries. Your hand will have a fine layer of white dust on it if you don't rinse everything completely.

After you rinse the sink and faucet, dry them with a rag until they shine. They need to shine. This requires a dry rag and going over them until they shine like a mirror, including the stopper at the bottom of the sink. You will encounter older faucets that are pitted, or the chrome plating is coming off. Do the best you can with the situation at hand.

Leave all sink drains in the open position.

A slow-dripping faucet can overflow, and you don't want the stem up on the faucet.

CHECK THE MIRRORS BEFORE MOVING DOWN TO CABINETS

When you clean the countertop, some cleaning solution or water may splash back onto the mirror. Remove any spots on the mirrors created by cleaning the countertop.

WATCH THE VIDEO – BATHROOM COUNTERS

Now that you have read about cleaning bathroom countertops, watch the short video “Bathroom Counters with lots of Toiletries.” It’s 11 minutes long.

Go to www.MaidTrainingAcademy.com and click “Videos” in the top menu. Scroll down and watch the video "Bathroom Counters with lots of Toiletries".

BOTTOM CABINETS

After you clean the countertops, clean the bottom cabinets. For Recurring Customers, you typically dust and spot-clean the bottom cabinets. On Spring/Deep Cleans and Move-In/Out, clean all the cabinets with a wet rag. Many maid companies wet-wipe all the cabinets in the Master Bathroom because of the room's importance.

Often, it is easier to use a wet rag and wipe down all the bottom cabinets than to spot-clean. Your duster may not be enough because the steam bakes the dust onto cabinets.

WEIGHT SCALE

You will often find a weight scale near the counters and cabinets. Clean the top, sides, and bottom of the scales with your rag. Wipe the bottom of the scale to make sure you don’t transfer any dirt or hair stuck there back onto the clean floor. Don’t put the scale back on the floor yet; you need it off the floor to keep it out of your way when you sweep and mop. Set it outside the room and return it after you finish the floors. Don’t forget to return the scale after you mop.

PICTURES AND ITEMS HUNG ON THE WALL

As you move around the bathroom, left to right, you will encounter items hanging on the wall. Dust everything within reach. Your next class, Level-2, has an entire section devoted to Dusting. However, it is important to note that dust in a bathroom may be harder to remove because the humidity makes it stick. As a result, use your rag to dust all items hanging on the bathroom walls.

SHOWERS (including shower/tub combo)

The shower can be the most difficult cleaning task in the entire home because you clean a lot of it on your hands and knees. We review some techniques that will help you with this position. The other challenge is that showers are used every day, and people use hair/skin products in the shower, making it harder to get them clean.

Warning! You can waste a lot of time in the shower if you don't use the correct tools, solutions, or forget to pre-treat. Using the right combination will save you scrubbing time. Scrubbing for long periods of time can wear you out until you physically can't go on. This is one of the reasons you clean the shower toward the end of your time in the bathroom and right before the toilet, which is last before the floors. Keep an eye on your time and don't get lost in the shower. Rookie cleaners can lose track of time and spend an hour in a bad shower before they know what happened. Although it's a common mistake among new cleaners, it's still serious.

Here is a chart of what works best, based on the condition of the shower or tub. The items in **red** are the changes in required tools and solvents from the previous level of soap scum.

SOAP SCUM

Condition of Shower/Tub	Cleaning tool and solvent	Comments
No Soap Scum or stains	• Rag • All-Purpose Cleaner	Some spare bathrooms and showers go unused by the homeowner. These are referred to as a “wipe-out” cleaning because no scrubbing is required.
Light to Moderate Scum	• Sponge • All-Purpose Cleaner • Powdered Cleanser	Weekly customers and many Bi-Weekly customers accumulate a little soap scum in between cleanings.
Moderate Soap Scum	• Sponge • All-Purpose Cleaner • Powdered Cleanser • Scrub Brush	Some Bi-Weekly Customers and most Monthly customers are going to need a Scrub Brush to get all the soap scum and stains off
Heavy Soap Scum	• Sponge • All-Purpose Cleaner • Degreaser • Powdered Cleanser • Scrub Brush • Plastic Scraper	Some Monthly customers or any first-time or one-time cleanings, like Spring Clean or Move-In/Out. Use the All-Purpose all over. Then a Degreaser solution on heavy scum only where you need it. A little degreaser goes a long way.

Magic Erasers are a popular solution for some cleaners, but they are not required. They are expensive compared to other solutions, and if you are not careful, a Magic Eraser can remove the chrome plating from faucets, handles, or any metal around a shower door. Read the label and see the warnings. We do not advocate using them but want to mention them since they are popular.

INSPECT FOR SOAP SCUM AND DECIDE ON THE BEST SOLUTION

Sometimes you can see soap scum on the glass shower door. In the BEFORE picture, you can see that the soap scum is mostly at the bottom of the door. Most soap scum is on the bottom half of the shower. You will spend more time on the bottom section of the shower for sure, but soap scum can go all the way up the wall or shower door. Look at the AFTER picture to see that the top glass had soap scum, just less. This shower had Heavy Soap Scum



BEFORE



AFTER

Scratch the floor, walls, and door with your fingernails.

Shower walls and floors can look clean and even feel smooth to the touch, yet still have a film of scum.

You will be amazed to find that what looks and feels clean is not, even after you clean a shower.

The only way to know for sure is to scratch it with your fingernails. Scratch the floor near the drain first, since it will have the highest concentration of soap scum. Try several places around the shower to be sure. And yes, you can scratch while wearing gloves. Sometimes gloves can tear, but most quality gloves can survive scratching with your fingernails.

When you scratch the walls and floors, any scum will peel up like wax off a candle.

MOLD, MILDEW, and OTHER STAINS

Condition of Shower/Tub	Cleaning Solvent	Comments
Mold& Mildew	Bleach solution	Don't use bleach on natural stone. It will take the color out and leave a white stain.
Stains	Powdered Cleanser & Bleach solution	
Calcium Deposits	Vinegar * and Baking Soda	Running into calcium deposits is rare. You may find them in older homes.

*** WARNING - Never mix Vinegar and Bleach. It creates Chlorine gas, which can KILL you.**

MOLD & MILDEW IN SHOWERS

- **Mold** is usually fuzzy or slimy in appearance. It appears as irregularly shaped spots that can have different colors – blue, green, yellow, brown, gray, black, or white.
- **Mildew** usually grows in a flat pattern and appears either powdery or fluffy. It can be a patch of white, gray, or yellowish fungus that is lying on the surface of a moist area. Mildew usually turns black or brown over time.

Mold and mildew thrive in damp areas with high humidity, low air circulation, and limited sunlight. That is a perfect description of many showers. Mold and mildew are typically found in the lower section of a shower, hidden from sunlight, in the corners, under edges or shelves, under the door, and in grout lines behind caulking.

Nothing cleans or kills mold better than a bleach-based solution. We have asked Chemists, and they all agree that nothing works better than bleach. It's not an opinion; it's a fact. Bleach not only kills mold and mildew but also whitens the area that may be stained by them.

Do not use straight bleach. The fumes are too strong, and you don't need straight bleach to accomplish your goal. "Tilex Mold & Mildew" kills 99.9% of all germs. The primary active ingredient is Sodium Hypochlorite. Tilex is 2.40% Sodium Hypochlorite compared to Clorox Regular Bleach with 8.25% Sodium Hypochlorite. If you mix 2 parts water and 1 part Regular Bleach, you will be close to the strength of Tilex, and it costs substantially less than Tilex.

Spray your bleach solution only on the areas you see mold. Use your sponge, toothbrush, or tile brush to scrub the mold off all surfaces.

Mold behind the caulk will probably not come out. You still scrub the caulking to get any surface mold off, but don't scrub so hard that you pull the caulking or molding off the wall trying to get it all. It may look like you can get it out, but it is behind the caulking. Leave a note for the customer stating that you cannot remove all the mold or that the mold is behind the caulking.

When you have finished cleaning and drying the shower, spray your Bleach solution on any caulking with mold behind it and leave it. It's ok to let it dry. This may kill some additional mold behind the caulk; however, in most cases, the customer will need to re-caulk the shower to completely remove mold and mildew behind the caulk.

STAINS

Stains are typically on the floor of a shower or tub. They start around the drain, but they can completely cover the bottom of a shower or tub.

Most stains will come out with a powdered cleanser like Comet. Comet contains bleach, so you may not need to use your Bleach Solution. Using bleach on stains as part of your pretreatment will give you the best results.

Use your scrub brush with Comet to remove stains. A scrub brush is faster and more effective than a sponge. Getting the stain out may take a lot of hard scrubbing. Remember, you are hired to get things clean, not just cleaner. Stop scrubbing ONLY when the stain no longer improves. Switch hands when your arm gets tired, and it will.

It is common to scrub the bottom of a shower for 20 minutes before the stain is completely gone. You may have to add more powdered cleanser or your bleach solution several times to get the stain to come out. You will be surprised by what seems impossible, comes out looking brand new.

The good news is that most residential cleaning is a recurring service, where you don't encounter heavy stains or heavy soap scum. Most maid companies have 85% of their jobs as recurring.

Some stains will not come out

Once you see that your best efforts are not improving the results, stop. Ask your Team Leader to review your work to see whether they believe it will improve. If you leave anything less than perfect, make sure to leave a note for the customer.

PRETREATING SHOWERS AND TUBS

Before you start cleaning the bathroom, pretreat the shower with the correct liquid solution as outlined in the chart. You may need to remove items from the shower or tub to access those areas. (See additional instructions on removing items a little further in your reading.)

Stand outside of the shower and spray the correct solution or solutions on the areas that need it. If you have mold and stains, use both a Degreaser and your Bleach solution. **NEVER use Vinegar and Bleach. That combination is deadly.**

Do not use Comet or Powdered cleanser alone as a pretreatment. The benefit of a powdered cleanser is its gritty texture, which helps with scrubbing. If you have a bad shower or tub, you can pretreat the area again in about 20 minutes, which is about ½ way through the shower. And this is why you clean the shower last before you clean the toilet. Don't clean a shower first because you need time for the pretreatment to work.

The steps in cleaning a shower:

- Inspect for soap scum and stains, and then decide on the best solution
- Pretreat before you start cleaning the bathroom
- Remove everything from the shower.
- Clean the shower floor
- Place clean rags on the shower floor to stand on, and a few outside for when you step out.
- High dust areas missed by the High Duster
- Clean the shower walls, door, everything, top to bottom, left to right.
- Rinse the walls and floor using a sponge and a rinse cup to help get everything off.
- Dry the walls, shower heads/faucets, and floor
- Replace the customer's items back into the shower in an orderly fashion, labels facing out.

REMOVE EVERYTHING FROM THE SHOWER

You need to remove everything from the shower.

The first thing is to place a few clean rags on the floor just outside the shower, without blocking your entrance. This is where you place the items you take from the shower. Please avoid putting shower items on the floor, as they can transfer soap, hair products, and other items onto the floor, making it harder to clean.

Remove any shower caddies, soap dishes, shampoo, razors, and personal cleaning products from the shower, and place them on the clean rags just outside the shower, away from the entrance point. This includes the caddies that hang on the shower pipe coming from the wall.

When you remove a caddy that hangs on the shower pipe, be careful not to let it fall, as you don't want things from it hitting the tile floor. A can of shaving cream hitting the floor can chip the tile or marble floor. Take the items off the caddy before trying to remove it from the shower faucet.

Place a few more clean rags just outside the shower door or entrance so you can step on them as soon as you exit. Dry the bottoms of your shoes with these rags on the floor to prevent transferring anything from your shoes onto the floor. Also, having **a few clean rags outside the door prevents slips coming directly out of the shower onto the floor.**

Use a dry rag in your opposite hand to help with balance and strength

You clean showers and tubs on your hands and knees. Make this a better and safer experience by holding a dry rag in your opposite hand.



Use your free hand to balance yourself against a wall or a floor. A rag in your hand is less likely to slip than your hand alone, even with a glove.

This cleaner has a sponge in her right hand and a rag in her left hand (opposite). This gives the cleaner more balance, comfort, and strength.

The same when you are cleaning the shower floor.



When you need both hands, you can place your rag in your apron or, in this case, over an arm.

Safety is the most important aspect of any job, so you need to use this technique for that alone. The extra support you get will help with your fatigue, including help getting up and down as you clean the shower. This is great advice, but it's up to you to use it.

It's ok if your rag gets wet; it will. The rag will still hold better than your hand alone. If needed, you can change your rag for a dry one, but you will find that one rag works well for long periods. One rag per shower or tub.

(Please note that the cleaner is not wearing gloves in these pictures. They are illustrative only)

CLEAN THE SHOWER FLOOR FIRST

This is contrary to the golden rule of top-to-bottom, but in this one cleaning task, you clean the bottom first.

The first reason is safety: standing on soap scum can be slippery. If you had to pre-treat the shower, which is most often the case, the floor would be even slipperier. Cleaning the bottom of the shower first will help with safety. You will rinse the shower/tub bottom again after you clean the walls and door.

The other concern is stepping into a shower or tub/shower combo, getting the cleaning solutions on the bottom of your shoes, including bleach, and then walking out onto the customer's floor.

Before you start, make sure the shower floor is wet. If you pretreated the floor, it might be wet enough to start cleaning it with Powdered cleanser. If it is not, then turn on the shower and get the sides and bottom of the shower wet.

Unless the shower is large or a shower/tub combo, kneel outside the shower to clean the floor. If you cannot reach the entire shower floor, kneel in the shower/tub and start in the far corner of the shower, then work your way out.

Shake a little Comet or powdered cleanser onto the floor, then scrub it with the scratchpad side of the light-duty sponge. Don't use too much powdered cleanser. A little goes a long way, and if you use too much, it simply adds more time to rinsing the powdered cleanser. If you don't rinse all the powdered cleanser off, it will leave a powdery film that looks like dust after it dries.



Use your scrub brush if there is moderate-to-heavy soap scum. You want to work smarter and not harder. Your scrub brush is faster than the sponge, so using it on any level of soap scum is good.

Scrub brushes come in many different styles. Most professional maids prefer the one with a handle, plus it hangs well on the side of a caddy. Hang it with the bristle on the inside of the caddy.

Scrub the floor until all the scum is gone. Use your fingernails to scratch the shower floor. Even with a wet floor, scum will come up with your fingernails. You can also use a plastic scraper if you prefer, but your fingernails are faster and better, even with gloves on.

While you are down on the floor, use your brush to scrub the corners and edges of the shower. This is where mold and mildew grow. You may change to a tile brush, which often has stiffer bristles and may do a better job in the corners or around the drain. You can also clean the lower sides of the wall, but not more than a foot off the floor. Your sponge will carry some of your cleaning solutions to the walls, but a brush doesn't do that as much.

After you scrub the shower floor, corners, and edges, rinse the floor. Rinse the floor using the showerhead, or, if it is a shower-tub combo, use the rinse cup you carry in your caddy. Fill the cup with water from the tub faucet and rinse the floor. Use your sponge to help rinse the shower floor clean and free of your powdered cleanser.

PLACE CLEAN RAGS ON THE SHOWER FLOOR TO STAND ON.

After you rinse the floors and lower walls, wait for the water to drain, and then dry the shower floor. Once the shower floor is clean **and dry**, place several clean rags on the floor to stand on while you clean the shower walls and door.

Having clean, dry rags on the shower floor will do two things. It will help prevent slipping and keep the cleaning solution from getting on the bottom of your shoes. Use a minimum of 2 rags, one for each foot, but we recommend using 3-4 rags to cover most of the shower floor.

Place your caddy just outside the shower door so you can access anything you need without stepping out.

Place your clean rags close to the shower door. You will go through more rags in the shower than in any other place in the home.

Place your dirty rag bag near the shower door; you will use a lot of rags in the shower, and you can easily toss any used rags into a dirty rag bag IF it is close and open.

HIGH DUST ANY AREAS MISSED BY HIGH DUSTER

Now that you are standing in the shower, look for any high areas that the High Dusting may have missed or could not get to with their pole. If the tile walls stop before they reach the ceiling, there will be a lip or flat surface where the shower tile ends. You can usually reach this with your hand and a rag. These areas will always be dusty. It is a quick wipe with a rag.

Shower rod

Dust the top of the shower rod that holds the shower curtain. It is easily forgotten, but it is a place where dust accumulates. Use your rag to wipe the top of the rod. Move the shower curtain to one side so you can reach all the rods, then move it to the other side to wipe down the remaining area of the rod.

Shower curtains

Most maid companies do not clean shower curtains. You can pull down the shower curtain rod or rip the hangers while trying to clean them. Suggest to the customer that most shower curtains can be laundered in a washing machine. They can wash them with detergent and a couple of towels. Remove them before the spin cycle and then hang them back up to dry.

CLEAN SHOWER WALLS, DOOR, EVERYTHING

Start at one point on the shower wall and work your way around the shower, top to bottom.

Put the powdered cleanser on your sponge, since shaking it on the wall can be hard, even when the shower walls are wet. Most of the powdered cleanser will end up on the floor. Remember, it takes some time to rinse the powdered cleanser.

Start scrubbing the walls with your sponge. Change to your scrub brush once you have the walls coated with the powdered cleanser from your sponge.

Shower nozzle cleaned with a scrub brush.

All shower nozzles are reachable by hand, so they all need to be scrubbed clean. If you cannot reach the shower nozzle, you are probably too short to be a cleaner. Handheld shower heads, as shown in the picture, should be removed from the holder/cradle, held with one hand, and scrubbed with the other. The brush is quick and effective. Brush the nozzles where the water comes out, from different directions, left & right, up & down, to get everything off each opening where water comes out.



Bottoms of Shelves and Under Lips in the shower

Many showers have a built-in shelf or multiple shelves. This is where customers leave their cleaning products, including razors and other shower-use items. Shelves can have lips or bottom sides that can be below eye level. Clean under the lip of a short shower wall. It is easy to miss this area, and yet they are typically dirty and MOLDY.

Shower doors

Shower doors always have soap scum on them, even for customers you clean weekly. Shower doors show scum more than the walls do because they are glass. You need to scrub the glass doors completely, just like the tile wall, and then finish them with glass cleaner on both sides. The glass should be free of streaks, smudges, and all soap scum. Pay attention to the corners and edges.

Soap scum and mold tend to accumulate at the bottom of shower doors, but don't just scrub the bottom because soap scum can be all the way up the door.

Scrub the hinges of the shower door with your tile brush or toothbrush. A rag or sponge will not remove the soap scum from the hinges of the door. Use your toothbrush or tile brush.

Sliding shower doors and door tracks

There are different kinds of sliding shower doors. If one of the doors is stationary and the other door slides, you may have a hard time cleaning the area where they overlap. Wrap a rag around your plastic scraper and then slide it into the gap between the doors. Move the scraper up and down to clean this area.

If both doors slide, you can reach all parts of the door by sliding them back and forth. Remember which door goes where, because most sliding doors require one door to be in one location and the other in the other.

After you clean the doors, you need to clean the **Shower Door Tracks**. Clean them with your sponge or rag. You may also have to use your plastic scraper wrapped with a rag. Move it back and forth inside the runner to clean it. These door tracks can take a long time to clean, especially during deep cleaning or Spring Cleaning, because there are lots of edges and corners where mold can hide.

Be careful every time you move the sliding shower doors.

Doors can come off track and can be hard to put back on. If the door comes off, then you should put it back in place. Once you put it back in place, run the door back and forth to make sure it is firmly back on the track. It can be tricky. If you cannot get it back on track soon, you may want to grab your cleaning partner for help. If that doesn't work, get the homeowner if they are in the home. If the homeowner is not at home, leave a note.

RINSE THE WALLS. USE A SPONGE TO HELP

When you finish cleaning the entire shower, use your plastic cup or shower nozzle to rinse the cleanser from the shower walls and the floors again. Use cold water, so you don't fog up the glass. Start rinsing from top to bottom and left to right. Finish by rinsing the bottom of the shower. Use the shower head or your rinsing cup.

Use a sponge or a rag to thoroughly rinse all the walls and floors. Squeeze your sponge over and over to help get the cleaning solution out of it.

DRY THE SHOWER

Wipe the shower walls and door dry with a clean, dry rag to remove any spots or streaks. If you don't dry the shower, water spots will remain, and customers will complain.

Some maids will use a window squeegee. It's faster, does a better job, and reduces the number of rags you use in a day.

Shine the faucets, spouts, and drains

Shine all faucets, nozzles, and drain covers/stoppers, including those found in the shower. They need to shine, and most of them can be shone with a dry rag. You will encounter older faucets that are pitted or scarred, which may not shine, but try anyway.

Finish the shower door and any glass with glass cleaner

Clean both sides of any glass in the shower with glass cleaner. Anything you use in the shower to scrub it clean will not leave the glass streak-free. Use glass cleaner to finish the door streak-free.

REPLACE SHOWER CADDY AND OTHER TOILETRIES LABELS FACING OUT

The last thing you do is replace the customers' shower caddy and their personal items in the shower. Wipe out the shower caddy before you start placing items back into it.

As a general rule, put things back where you found them. However, most showers have products and stuff all over the shower. In that case, put everything back in some orderly fashion with labels facing out, just like a bathroom counter.

As you replace each item, wipe it down from top to bottom. If there is soap scum in the shower, there will be scum on the bottles and stuff. Wipe every item from top to bottom before placing them back in the shower in an orderly fashion.

Soap Dish

Scrape off the collected soap that has stuck to the dish with the plastic scraper. You can use your thumb and fingers, but this can rip a glove. It's doable, but you must be careful. Brush out the remaining soap with your toothbrush or, if needed, the tile brush. Wipe it clean with your rag. Don't forget to clean underneath the soap dish, too. BE CAREFUL when cleaning the soap dish to not drop it because it will be VERY SLIPPERY.

Bar of Soap in the Soap Dish

The Bar of Soap can accumulate hair. Take the bar of soap and place it in your rag. Roll the bar of soap in your rag to clean it and remove the hair. Replace your rag once you do this, because it will have soap on it and possibly hair that may not come off. Make sure all the hair is off the bar of soap before you replace it on the soap dish, then return it to the shower.

Do not clean the shower barefoot

Some maids are tempted to remove their socks and shoes to clean the tub barefoot because they don't want their shoes to get wet. This is a BAD idea for several reasons. Not only are there safety issues with cleaning barefoot, but it also looks unprofessional. Customers are not comfortable with other people's feet in "their" shower and tub.

You are going to get wet, but not much. Following the instructions in this book will help prevent getting too wet.

FREE-STANDING BATHTUBS

When you are high-dusting and short-dusting a room, stand in the tub to reach the areas you need to clean. Following the top-to-bottom rule, dust and clean everything above the tub before you start cleaning it. Once you clean the tub, you don't want to get back into it.



Bathtubs and how you clean them fall into two categories

- Bathtubs that are used
- Bathtubs that are not used

Most customers do not use their free-standing bathtubs. This is common in a master bathroom where you have a shower and then a separate free-standing tub. You can typically tell by looking at a tub whether it has been used much, but you must SCRATCH the surface to confirm.

If the tub is not dirty, you can clean it quickly with a rag and All-Purpose Cleaner or Glass Cleaner. In these situations, it is more of a dusting than a cleaning; however, don't use your duster; use a rag and a cleaning solution like all-purpose or glass cleaner.

Like the shower, clean the bottom of the tub first. After you clean and dry the bottom of the tub, lay down a couple of clean rags on it to stand on. Place a few clean rags outside the tub to step on as you exit. Place your clean rag bag and your dirty rag bag close together.

When climbing into or out of a tub, **never hold onto the water faucet. Never hold on to water fixtures of any kind, because they could break (or bend).** This is a common situation that leads to expensive breakage claims or falls. Hold the side of the tub to help get in and out.

Clean the rest of the tub as you did the shower. Because most free-standing tubs don't have showerheads, use your rinse cup to bring water to all areas of the tub.

Tub mats (inside the tub)

You don't run into many tub mats, but when you do, it can be a challenge.



If the tub (or shower) has mats, remove them before cleaning. After you finish cleaning the tub, lay the tub mat over the side of the tub and NOT back in the tub.

The bottoms of bathtub mats can get dirty and moldy because they trap moisture and other debris under the mat, creating the perfect environment for mold.

Many maid companies refrain from scrubbing the bottoms of bathmats because it can take too long to clean between the suction cups on a mat with heavy mold.

You want to show the customer that you cleaned the tub where the mat was sitting, but if you put the mat back in the tub, it may give the appearance that you didn't remove the mat before cleaning.

The other reason you leave the mat hanging over the side of the tub is to avoid liability for any slips and falls. You don't want to be held liable if a customer slips and falls on an insecure mat after you've cleaned. This is the same reason you find bathmats in hotels hanging over the edge when you check into a room. They don't want that risk and liability, nor do you.

If the bottom of the mat is too dirty or has mold, the Team Leader should leave a note stating that the bathmat may need to be replaced, or suggest to the customer that they wash the mat in the washing machine with a couple of towels. This usually gets the mat completely clean.

TUBS that have Baby Toys and Bathing Stations

You will encounter items in the bathtubs when there are children, elderly, or disabled homeowners. Remove these items from the tub or shower before you clean. After you clean the tub or shower, replace the items in some organized way. Typically, you don't clean toys left in the tub before replacing them.

TOILETS

When it comes to maid service, the toilet is considered a key area. It is also a source of common complaints because many cleaners perform poorly. This is an area where the customer is expecting you to do a better job than the homeowner. It takes some time to clean a toilet properly.

	Minimum Time	Average Time	Maximum Time
Toilet	5	6	7

A common mistake is that a cleaner will spend too little time on the toilet. Because it is one of the primary reasons people hire cleaners, it should be one of the best things you do as a cleaner.

You need to be an expert in toilet cleaning.

The last item to clean before you clean the floors is the toilet. Clean the toilet last, by itself, to avoid cross-contamination from rags. After you finish cleaning the toilet, put all the rags used into the dirty rag bag. NEVER use a rag after you have used it to clean the toilet and the area around the toilet.

General steps to clean the toilet, including pre-treating

1. Pretreat the toilet before you start cleaning the bathroom
2. Clean the inside of the bowl
3. Clean the outside of the toilet, top to bottom
4. Clean behind the toilet
5. Clean the floor around the toilet, including any baseboards

PRETREATMENT: Before you start cleaning the bathroom, pretreat the toilet by sprinkling a small amount of powdered cleanser in the bowl. This will work on any ring at the water line. If you see a heavy water ring, where the water meets the bowl, spray bleach solution inside the bowl and on the ring.

Do not overspray. If there is mold underneath the rim of the bowl, do not attempt to spray the bleach underneath the rim because it is nearly impossible to do, and you will run the risk of spraying beyond the toilet and onto the wall or anything else next to the toilet that could be damaged by having bleach touch it. There should be enough powdered cleanser and bleach in the water to be carried up to the underside of the rim using the toilet brush.

CLEANING THE INSIDE OF THE BOWL

When you return to clean the toilet, kneel in front of it and keep your caddy closed. You will be going back and forth to your caddy.

Toilet Brush



Use the toilet brush to clean the inside of the toilet bowl. Be sure to get the brush deep into the bowl's throat.

Use three motions when cleaning the toilet's throat.

- Use an up-and-down motion
- Twisting/turning motion
- Rotating motion, like stirring or mixing



After you clean down the throat change your grip, change your grip to clean the hole where water comes out. Holding your brush closer to the bristles gives you more leverage and cleaning power.

Pull back on the brush and use all three motions to get the bristles into the hole.



When you clean under the lip of the toilet, you will continue to hold the brush close to the bristles. Cleaning under the lip is where stains from the water holes can hide.



This is a picture under the lip of the same toilet. You can see the stains around each hole. Your job is to remove these stains.

Some stains are permanent, but most are not. It can be hard to see the buildup unless you bend down and look. This is why you kneel in front of the toilet.



It is better to scrub under the lip with your brush at an angle, as shown in this picture. This way, you are getting more bristles under the lip than you would with a straight-on approach, like in the picture above.



Use a rag to clean under the lip of the toilet.

Using a rag in the toilet may sound strange, but it is the best way to get the crud you just loosened with your brush to come off. Reach inside the toilet and under the lip with a rag and go around the entire bowl. Put this rag in the dirty rag bag immediately after you use it inside the toilet

Flush the toilet again.

This is critically important because you will push some of the crud back into the holes that are under the lip. If you miss this critical step, the customer will flush the toilet and see black flecks of crud coming down the walls of their toilet, and think, “Wow, this is still really dirty.”

Look under the lip from all sides to make sure everything is completely clean

They get down to eye level to look under the lip. Look at it from different angles and from underneath the front lip. Check your work, and if everything looks completely clean on the inside, move on to the toilet bowl.

Cleaning the outside of the toilet

Toilet seats are made of hard plastic, but don’t clean them or their covers with harsh abrasives or chemicals like bleach. These cleaning agents can deteriorate the plastic surface, causing discoloration (yellowing) or cracking.

Use your disinfectant spray (not bleach) and spray the toilet from top to bottom, covering the tops and bottoms of the cover and seat, as well as the hinges.

Use your toilet toothbrush to clean the hinges and the area behind them. You will need a toothbrush just for toilet cleaning. Wrap RED duct tape around your toilet toothbrush. You have two toothbrushes. One for toilets and one for all other areas of the home. That way, you won’t accidentally grab the wrong toothbrush.

Clean behind the toilet

A rookie mistake is missing the back of the toilet or doing a poor job behind the toilet. This is another reason you kneel in front of the toilet: to more easily reach behind it.

Be careful. Don’t blindly reach behind the toilet because there are lots of things your rag can get caught on that can be disastrous. There are bolts underneath the tank that hold it to the toilet and can easily catch your rag. Bumping or pulling these bolts can loosen the seal and allow water to leak from the tank, including blue water from blue chlorine tablets often placed in the tank.

Clean the floor around the toilet by hand with a clean rag and mop water

The mop will not fit into the tight area behind or around the toilet. Clean the floor and behind the toilet by hand. The floor behind the toilet is sometimes missed by LOW-quality cleaners, but is often checked by the customers to judge the overall quality of their maid service

Hand-wipe baseboards around the toilet

Hand wiping baseboards throughout the home is typically done only during Spring Cleans or Move-In/Out cleanings; however, for recurring customers, you need to hand wipe the baseboards around and near the toilet every time you clean. You can also use a wet mop prepared before starting in the bathroom, and hand-wipe the floors and baseboards with a mop head.

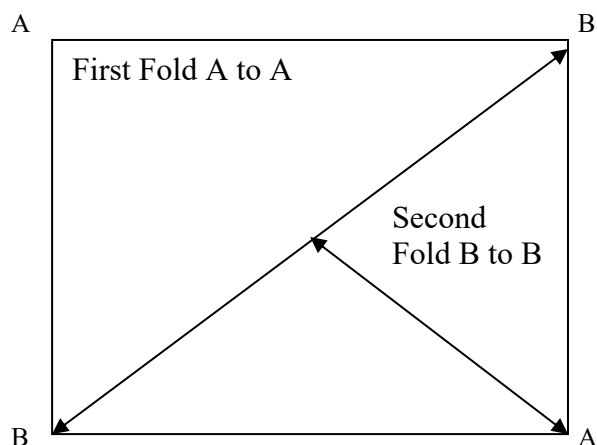
These baseboards can get water from the toilet splash, and urine from young boys as well as grown men. Toilets also have standing water, so the toilet room will be damp. When a place is damp, dust sticks to it more than in any other place in the home. Because you are already hand-wiping the floor around and behind the toilet, you can easily hand-wipe the baseboards while you are down there.

Leave the toilet seat and cover down

After you finish cleaning the toilet, put the seats and lids down. You may want everyone to see your beautiful toilet work, but it is best practice to let the lid down. It looks better and more professional, like shutting a car door.

Dust the toilet paper holder & fold the end of the paper to a point

1. Make sure the toilet roll paper is lying on top, facing out. If it is not, remove the roll from the holder and reverse it. You don't want the paper to be pointed in.
2. Tear the paper at the perforated edge, so you start with a straight edge
3. Fold the paper under to the seams that are under the paper
4. Fold A to A, then Fold B to B. With each fold, smooth the edge with your fingers.



Watch the video “Folding Tissue”

<https://www.maidtrainingacademy.com/videos>

5. Smooth the paper so the lines are crisp and the point is sharp.

Practice this at home. It will take a few tries for your point to look great. Watch the video on our website about folding tissues.

Additional Tips on Toilets and the Bathroom

How to turn the water off in an emergency



If you have an emergency with a leaking toilet, turn off the water supply quickly. Look for the water tube coming off the bottom of the tank and turn the knob to the right.

It is not recommended to touch the water supply unless it is an emergency. Some maids will turn off the water if they have bad stains under the water line. Turning the water off and flushing the toilet will drain the bowl, which may allow you to put stronger solutions directly on the stain. Maid service companies do not typically provide that type of work, so we advise against it.

Older tanks will have the turn knob connected to the tank. Turning this knob may loosen the tank's seal, creating a leak and potentially an expensive damage claim.

Don't drip a toilet brush on the floor

When you take your toilet brush to and from your caddy, carry it in the cup you use to store it. Don't carry a dripping toilet brush across the floor. If a customer saw you dripping water from a toilet onto their floor, they would get upset. This is another reason why you place your caddy close to you when you are cleaning the toilet. Even then, carry the brush from the cup to the bowl, then take the brush out of the cup while you hold the cup over the toilet.

Using a Pumice Stone

A Pumice Stone is used to scrape off hard deposits. **Warning:** Pumice stones will scratch the porcelain, creating a new problem. Stuff will stick to the scratches. Mold will grow faster, and you can often see the scratch marks left by a pumice stone. We don't recommend using them, but if you do, get written permission from the customer that clearly outlines the risks.

Watch the video, "[Recurring Toilet Ring, Top 3 Solutions Tested, Problem Solved](#)" to see and hear a pumice stone being used. Go to www.MaidTrainingAcademy.com and click on the "Videos" link in the top menu. Scroll down and watch the video

Toilet seat aid

These devices are found in the homes of elderly customers or those who may have recently been hospitalized. It's not common to encounter these, but when you do, you need to know how to clean them.



Clean the toilet aid first, and while it is over the toilet. Do not remove this device until you have completely cleaned it. Use your toilet brush to clean the throat or the inside of the aid, then clean the rest of the device from top to bottom with a disinfectant spray. Don't use bleach because that will turn plastic yellow.

After the aid is cleaned, carefully lift the device up and away from the toilet so you can easily clean the toilet. Replace the device back onto the toilet after you have cleaned the toilet and the flooring around it.

ALERT: The toilet aid's throat may contain dried feces. The toilet aid does not have water running down the sides to flush away feces, as a regular toilet does. Spray the area with a disinfectant solution to soften dried-on feces or other residue stuck to the walls.

The best time to treat this condition is during your toilet pretreatment. Use your toilet brush to clean this area.

Bidets

Bidets are used to clean yourself after using a toilet. Bidets are not typically dirty, and because they have no standing water, they do not have water rings or stains.

Manufacturer recommendations are to clean everything with a soft cloth, like your microfiber cloth (rag). **Don't use your toilet brush.** Spray everything with a disinfectant, then wipe from top to bottom, including the inside of the basin. Shine any faucets like a bathroom sink.



Feminine products

Use the following process if you encounter any used feminine products not properly disposed of in a trash can. Wearing your disposable gloves, pick up the item using the customer's toilet paper and put it in the trash bag while collecting trash throughout the home. After you dispose of it, remove your gloves and dispose of them too. Put on new gloves.

Blood

It is rare to run into blood of any significance when cleaning. This is more common among homeowners who have recently come home from the hospital. There are many rules and training on how to handle blood. This class does not include all that training. Some maid companies refuse to handle bloody bandages to any large degree, so check with your employer.

Baby Powder

Some customers use baby or talcum powder in the bathroom or even the bedroom. If you have a bi-weekly customer, you may find large amounts of powder accumulated over the two-week period. If you run into this, you may need to wipe the countertops or any other areas, including shelves and floors, with a dry rag. The powder is just like dust; if you get baby powder wet, it can turn into a paste. You can also use the canister vacuum and the bristle brush attachment to vacuum up the powder before you wet-wipe.

Be careful using the customer's toilet for personal use

Speaking of bathrooms, refrain from using the toilet for personal use if the customer is home. This can be hard sometimes, but as a general rule, do not use it when the customer is at home. If the customer is not at home, it is acceptable to use the customer's toilet.

Leave the floors until you finish cleaning the entire floor

Sweep, vacuum, and mop all the floors on the same floor simultaneously. This is faster and easier than moving your broom, vacuum, mops, and mop buckets every time you leave a room.

After you finish cleaning the bathroom toilet (the last thing you clean), move on to the Master Bedroom and start dusting.

After you have cleaned the entire floor, return to the bathroom to complete the floors. Follow the instructions on the next page, which are unique to the bathroom, along with the remaining mopping instructions from your Level-2 certification class.

MOPPING BATHROOM FLOORS

EQUIPMENT & CLEANING SUPPLIES

- Broom and Canister Vacuum
- Mop pole
- Supply of Mop Heads
- Mop bucket

GENERAL FLOWCHART

1. Read your work order for instructions on what floor cleaner to use
2. Sweep and vacuum the floors
3. Prepare your mop water
4. Mop the floors, working left to right or right to left
5. Check your mop head frequently
6. Change mop heads as soon as they are dirty
7. Check your work

Bathroom floors are one of the top five complaints. Make sure the floors look great, most certainly in the Master Bathroom.

Mopping occurs in several different rooms throughout the house and on different surfaces. How you mop and the floor-cleaning solution can vary from room to room, depending on the flooring.

Read your work order

It is very important to use the correct floor cleaning solution, or you can damage the floors. These instructions, along with any special instructions from the customer, will be in the work order.

Sweep and Vacuum the floors

Before you mop any floor, sweep and vacuum to remove loose dirt, dust, and hair. Never skip this step. Mopping alone will never get all the dirt and hair off the floors.

Before you mop, take the broom and sweep the edges and corners of the room, pulling everything away from the edge so you can vacuum it up with your canister vacuum.

Don't skip the broom because even the best vacuums don't get into the edges and corners well enough to pick up all the dust, dirt, and hair. You must use the broom. It is quick and easy.

Sweep the space where the chair is stored when not in use. Pull the sitting chair out so you can get all the way back to the corners of this pocket or open space. This area can be dark from shadows, so bend down to get a closer look at the corners and edges.

It is very important to sweep under the bathroom cabinets. This is where dirt, dust, and hair can hide.

Sweep floors under all cabinets to make sure you get all the hair, dust and dirt



Corners and edges

Place where the chair sits can be hard to see

In smaller bathrooms, it is faster and easier to sweep the entire bathroom with a broom and skip the canister vacuum. Just remember that a vacuum picks up the dust a broom leaves behind, so you should use a canister vacuum if you can.

The most common complaints about bathroom floors are:

- Hair on the floor.
- Floor is sticky from hairspray and other products dropped on the floor

Hair on the floor

Hair can be small, thin, and different colors, so it can be very hard to see and difficult to get off the floor, even when you use all 3 steps of sweeping, vacuuming, and mopping. A rag works better than your hand to pull the hair off the floor. It's ok to throw a rag with hair on it into the dirty rag bag. You will shake your rags before you launder them to get that hair into the trash.

If you find a lot of hair on the floor, use the canister vacuum first. Using a broom can throw hair into the air that can take a long time to settle. Sometimes you may need to vacuum up the hair first, then use your broom to get it out of the corners. The amount of hair on the floor will determine what method you use first.

Sticky Floors

The floor in bathrooms, especially the master bathroom, can get hairspray and other products on it. Hairspray is hard to see, even though it's very sticky. Regular mopping may not get sticky hairspray off the floor. You may need to use All-Purpose Cleaner or even your Degreaser to remove the sticky residue from the floor.

Floors can be sticky if you put too much concentrate in your mop water.

Prepare your mop water

Most maid companies have you mix a floor cleaner concentrate with water for your mop water. It's very important to follow the instructions exactly and with precise measurements.

This is a common bottle used to get the exact amount of floor cleaner concentrate. Squeeze the bottle in the middle, and the concentrate will travel up a side tube to fill a 1-2-ounce chamber at the top.

When you add water to your bucket, look for markers on the inside, usually in quarts. 4 quarts are in a gallon, and most dilution/mixing rates are in ounces per gallon. If your bucket doesn't have marks, get an empty gallon milk jug, fill it, then pour it into your bucket. Remember the line, or use a Sharpie to draw one for future reference.



If a customer requires you to use their floor cleaner, read the label carefully for instructions.

CAREFULLY MEASURE to be exact.

1. Using too much concentrate can make floors sticky

If you measure the concentrate, you are guessing, and most people put in too much. Using too much concentrate in the mop water will leave floors sticky, hazy, and dull because when the floor dries, it still has soap on it. (Floor cleaner solution)

This is a common complaint from customers. They can hear the stickiness when they walk on it with tennis shoes. Although most floor cleaners are safe and non-corrosive, customers may feel their floors are damaged. The customer may terminate service even the first time, and most certainly if it happens again.

A dirty floor does NOT need more concentrate added to your mop water. This is a classic mistake. Floors that are extra dirty need to be mopped multiple times until they are clean.

2. Using too much concentrate wastes money

Floor Cleaning Concentrates are expensive, and using too much not only does a poor job, but it also wastes product and money. Most maid companies watch their inventory closely, and using too much will have you needing more floor cleaner than normal.

3. Not using enough concentrate makes it harder to get floors clean and spot/streak-free

This can happen if you use too much water in your bucket, diluting the concentrate below the recommended strength. One side effect is that your floors may get spots or streaks. Most floor cleaners, if mixed correctly, dry faster than water alone.

Add WATER, then FLOOR CLEANER, then MOPS to your bucket.

Add water to your bucket and then add your floor cleaner concentrate. Stir the water with your gloved hand or add a few mops and churn it to mix the concentrate.

Do NOT add mops to the bucket and then add the concentrate. This will put the concentrate directly on the top mop and will not mix well. The top mop will absorb more of the concentrate, leaving more floor cleaner on the floor and making that section you mop sticky. And the rest of the mops will have too little, causing spots and streaks in the other areas you mop.

Wring your mop until it's only damp

This is very important and harder than you think. If you wring out your mop according to our instructions, you should not have a problem. Floors will get wet, but you can't have puddles. If you leave water sitting on the hardwood floors, the floor can warp, stain, and leave spots.

When you wring your mop, you use strength to squeeze out all the water so it's just damp. A

common mop has a long mop head that you put on the floor, and the mop pole head has Velcro strips to keep the mop in place. For those mops, follow these instructions:

- Pull one mop from the bucket of solution and fold it in half, lengthwise
- From the fold, roll the mop head to the other end. Lots of water will come out during the process, but you're not done yet.
- With the mop head rolled up, grab the ends with your hands and then twist the mop
- Hold the twist until the mop stops dripping water
- Drop the mop head on the floor to start mopping. If it spits water out the sides, you didn't wring your mop well enough. Pick up the mop head and wring it out some more.

We have tested numerous techniques on wringing mops. They all work to some degree, but our technique gets the best results without hurting your wrists.

Go to www.MaidTrainingAcademy.com and click "Videos" in the top menu. Scroll down and watch the video "Mixing, Wringing & Mopping".

Start in the far corner and work your way out of the bathroom

This is the standard instruction for all mopping. Start mopping in the corner, farthest away from the exit door, and work your way out of the room. You do not want to walk over any mopped floors. Use an S pattern to mop. This pulls any dust, dirt, or sticky stuff with you. There are more instructions and illustrations of this technique in your Level-2 class.

Mop the floors until they are clean

The best way to know whether a floor is clean is to check your mop head frequently. Lift the mop pole up from the middle of the pole. The mop head should stay attached. Turn the mop over with your free hand to check. If it's dirty, your hand is already there to pull it off and place the dirty mop head in your dirty rag bag. If your mop heads are old, they may not lift off the floor, so just pick it up and check. As soon as the mop head is dirty, replace it with a clean one. Continue mopping the same area until the mop no longer comes up dirty. If the mop is dirty, the floor is still dirty, and you will need to mop it again. You will soon learn how often you should check your mop head, which is typically based on the condition of the floors.

If you are mopping a large area, don't wait too long or until the very end to check your mop head; you won't know where it got dirty, and, in turn, it won't be effective at cleaning the floor. If you mop with a dirty mop head, you are not cleaning the floors; you are spreading the dirt

already on the mop all over the floor, potentially making the floor dirtier than before you started.

Mop a small section of the floor, then check your mop before moving on to the next area.

One more reminder. Keep an eye on the mop by turning the mop upside down to see the bottom. As soon as it gets dirty, change mop heads.

You're not just mopping; you are scrubbing spots off the floor

Very important. Moving the mop head lightly over the floors is NOT mopping floors. Look for spots on the floor. You may have to get down on your hands and knees with a sponge to mop a spot on the floor. A quicker way to get most spots off the floor is to stand on the mop head and use your foot to scrub the spot. (There is an example of this in the video)

Read Level-2 for the rest of the instructions on mopping floors

This Level-1 book provides instructions about some of the unique challenges of mopping bathrooms. Your Level-2 book will complete the instructions on mopping floors. Some of the Level-2 instructions will be used in bathrooms.

VACUUM BOTH SIDES of MATS or RUGS before you return them to the bathroom

This is the last thing you do when cleaning a bathroom. Vacuum both sides of any mats or rugs you removed before you started. Inspect the mat before you put it back. Please use your duster or hand to remove any hair from the rugs that the vacuum does not pick up.

There is no worse feeling than getting a complaint from a customer about an area you know you cleaned. A classic complaint is a customer reporting hair, dirt, or crumbs on the floor under a rug. If you don't get all the hair off the mats, it can come off when you put the mat back on the ground. The customer is going to lift the rug and see the hair that came off it. They may even walk on the rug a little before they lift the rug, or the floors may be just a little wet when you replace the rugs (mistake), and the wet floor grabs the hair off the rug.

Let the floors dry before putting the rugs back. It only takes a few minutes for floors to dry. Leave the rugs outside the bathroom and move to the next room to clean. Often, you will vacuum the bedrooms last, unless they are hardwood. When you return to vacuum the bedroom floors, the bathroom floors should be dry. Now, you can replace the rugs. This is another reason why you do the bathrooms first.

The End of Level – 1

Take your Practice Test

Get ready for the Level – 1 Final Exam by taking a few Practice Tests. The Practice Test can be

taken as many times as you want. We encourage students to take the Practice Test until they achieve a score of 90% or higher and complete the exam within one hour. The Final Exam requires a 90% or higher to pass the class, and there is a one-hour time limit. (Most students finish in 30 minutes.) The Final Exam is similar to the Practice Test, but it is not the same, so make sure to read and study your book before scheduling your Final Exam.