

Technical leaflet

Cleaning and Maintenance Instructions EGGER Laminate



Cleaning

Due to the resistant and hygienic, dense surface, EGGER Laminate does not require any special form of care. The laminate surfaces consist of melamine resin impregnated decor paper or cured lacquers and the surfaces are generally easy to clean. Laminates such as PerfectSense Matt or Topmatt suggest to users that they are less susceptible to soiling due to their anti-fingerprint property. This applies to finger sweat, provided that no furniture polishes, cleaning agents containing wax, or re-greasing plastic cleaners were used. Furniture polishes and cleaning agents that contain wax should not be used as they tend to clog up the surface structure of laminates and to form a sticky layer that attracts dirt. There is no need to use any special care products.

Cleaning EGGER laminate surfaces is generally easy and regular cleaning is important. For cleaning, mild agents such as glass cleaners should be used. Cleaning agents must in particular not contain any abrasive components, as they may adversely affect the gloss level or scratch the surface. The cleaning intervals must be adapted to the area of application and the degree of soiling. Because many kinds of soiling can occur, from slight and fresh to heavy and obstinate, and a huge range of different substances may be involved, it is essential to use the correct cleaning procedure. Depending on the type of soiling, the cleaning instructions on the following pages should be followed. It goes without saying that, for the first cleaning attempt, always start with the mildest method.

Basic cleaning

Depending on the type and degree of soiling, it may be necessary to carry out a so-called basic cleaning. Commercially available grease or power cleaners have proven to be effective for this basic cleaning. The following is an exemplary selection of possible cleaners.

Brand	Manufacturer / Supplier
Bref Power - against grease & burnt-in dirt	Henkel AG & Co. KGaA, Düsseldorf
Multi-Fett-Reiniger W5	Lidl

How should cleaning be carried out?

1. Spray the laminate surface with power or grease cleaner.
2. Allow the cleaner to work for max. 5 minutes.
3. Take up/wipe off cleaner with a wet sponge cloth, rinse the sponge cloth well with clear water several times.
4. Afterwards, the cleaned surface should be re-cleaned with a clean sponge cloth and warm water to remove all residues of the cleaning agent and to achieve a cleaning result free of streaks and shading.
5. Finally, wipe the cleaned area dry with a clean cotton or paper towel.
6. Depending on the result, cleaning steps 1 - 5 can be repeated.

The manufacturer's specifications and safety instructions as well as the exposure times must be observed before use.

Maintenance

As a general rule, spilled substances such as tea, coffee and wine etc. should be cleaned immediately as the cleaning effort increases if they are left to dry. The following instructions should be observed in daily use:



Placing burning cigarettes on the laminate surface leads to surface damage. Always use an ashtray.



Laminate surfaces should not be used as a cutting surface as this can also leave cutting marks on highly resistant laminate surfaces. Always use a chopping board.



Placing hot cooking utensils such as saucepans and frying pans directly from the hob or oven onto the laminate surface should be avoided, as, depending on the heat exposure, a change in the gloss appearance or damage to the surface can arise. Always use heat resistant mats.



Spilled liquids should always be absorbed or removed directly, as prolonged exposure to certain substances can cause changes in the gloss level of laminate surfaces. Spilled liquids should be wiped up consistently and quickly, especially in areas of cut-outs and joints.

These recommendations apply especially to matt and gloss laminate surfaces. These have a distinctive look and feel but have a greater tendency to show wear and tear. The very matt PerfectSense Matt (PM) and PerfectSense Topmatt (PT) surfaces are based on a lacquer surface with anti-fingerprint properties. The flat and supermatt lacquer surfaces have "no texturing" and therefore use marks can appear under mechanical stress. With medium to dark uni and printed decors, use marks are more noticeable than with light decors. This is not a functional impairment of the surface, but an impairment based on optical aspects.

EGGER laminates essentially conform to EGGER's high-quality standards as well as the applicable standards and regulations. EGGER laminates are tested in accordance with EN 438-2 in respect of all the relevant quality requirements. The various laminate grades required for particular application areas conform to these requirements. Please refer to the respective laminate data sheets for quality requirements as well as technical data.

Important notes:

- EGGER Laminate surfaces must be cleaned regularly throughout their service life.
- There is no need to use any care products.
- Do not use scouring or abrasive agents (e.g., abrasive powders, steel wool).
- Do not use polishes, waxes, furniture cleaners or bleach.
- Do not use cleaning products which contain strong acids or strong acidic salts, e.g., lime scale removers based on formic acid and amino sulphuric acid, drain cleaners, hydrochloric acid, silver cleaners or oven cleaners.
- When cleaning with solvents: observe the accident prevention regulations! Open the window! No open flames!
- Streaks are usually caused by cleaning with organic solvents, the use of cold water and repeatedly used cloths or leather window pads. In order to carry out all cleaning without shading or streaking, it is recommended that, after rinsing with hot water, the surface is dried using standard household paper wipes.

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1. Dust, dirt, dust/ grease mixture, pencil, chalk

1.1 Light recent soiling

Use paper towels; soft, clean cloths (dry or damp) or a sponge. After using a damp cloth, wipe down afterwards with absorbent paper towels.

1.2 Normal soiling of longer duration

Use clean hot water, clean cloths or towels, soft sponge or brush (e.g., nylon brush). Use normal cleaning agent without abrasive constituent, washing powder (especially heavy-duty detergent), liquid soap or hard soap. First foam up with the cleaning agent solution, depending on the degree of soiling, leave to take effect, then rinse with clean water or glass cleaner, possibly rinse several times. Remove all traces of cleaning agent to prevent streaks developing. With clean, absorbent cloths (or better still, paper towels) wipe the surface dry. Change paper towels frequently.

2. Chalk residue, chalk rims (water rims), rust

2.1 Light recent soiling

Use paper towels; soft, clean cloths (dry or damp); sponge or similar. After using a damp cloth, wipe down afterwards with absorbent paper towels.

2.2 Normal soiling of longer duration

Use clean hot water, clean cloths or towels, soft sponge or brush (e.g., nylon brush). Use normal cleaning agent without abrasive constituent, washing powder (especially heavy-duty detergent), liquid soap or hard soap. Remove dirt with solution of solution of cleaning agent, or let it soak according to the degree of soiling, then wash off with clean water or glass cleaner. Wipe several times if necessary. Remove all traces of cleaning agent, to prevent streaks developing. With clean, absorbent cloths (or better still, paper towels) wipe the surface dry. Change paper towels frequently.

2.3 Hard, stubborn marks and old stains

Soak overnight using detergent or a washing powder and water paste. Liquid cleaning product containing calcium carbonate. A mild solution of bleach may be used, but with extreme caution. Use liquid cleaning products containing calcium carbonate or bleach only very occasionally. However, they must not be used on high-gloss surfaces. Certain chalk residues may be removable by an acidic cleaning agent (e.g., 10% acetic or citric acid).

3. Coffee, tea, fruit juice, sugar solutions

3.1 Light recent soiling

Use paper towels; soft, clean cloths (dry or damp); sponge or similar. After using a damp cloth, wipe down afterwards with absorbent paper towels.

3.2 Normal soiling of longer duration

Use clean hot water, clean cloths or towels, soft sponge or brush (e.g., nylon brush). Use normal cleaning agent without abrasive constituent, washing powder (especially heavy-duty detergent), liquid soap or hard soap. Remove dirt with solution of solution of cleaning agent, or let it soak according to the degree of soiling, then wash off with clean water or glass cleaner. Wipe several times if necessary. Remove all traces of cleaning agent to prevent streaks developing. With clean, absorbent cloths (or better still, paper towels) wipe the surface dry. Change paper towels frequently.

3.3 Hard, stubborn marks and old stains

Soak overnight using detergent or a washing powder and water paste. Liquid cleaning product containing calcium carbonate. A mild solution of bleach may be used, but with extreme caution. Use liquid cleaning products containing calcium carbonate or bleach only very occasionally. However, they must not be used on high-gloss surfaces.

4. Grease, oil, fingerprints, felt-pen, ballpoint pen, rubber marks

4.1 Light recent marks

Use paper towels; soft, clean cloths (dry or damp); sponge or similar. After using a damp cloth, wipe down afterwards with absorbent paper towels.

4.2 Normal soiling of longer duration

Use clean hot water, clean cloths or towels, soft sponge or brush (e.g., nylon brush). Use normal cleaning agent without abrasive constituent, washing powder (especially heavy-duty detergent), liquid soap or hard soap. Remove dirt with solution of solution of cleaning agent, or let it soak according to the degree of soiling, then wash off with clean water or glass cleaner. Wipe several times if necessary. Remove all traces of cleaning agent to prevent streaks developing. With clean, absorbent cloths (or better still, paper towels) wipe the surface dry. Change paper towels frequently.

4.3 Hard, stubborn marks and old stains

Soak overnight using detergent or a washing powder and water paste. Liquid cleaning product containing calcium carbonate. A mild solution of bleach may be used, but with extreme caution. Use liquid cleaning products containing calcium carbonate or bleach only very occasionally. However, they must not be used on high-gloss surfaces.

5. Wax residues (candles, separating agents for presses), wax crayon

5.1 Light recent soiling

Use paper towels; soft, clean cloths (dry or damp); sponge or similar. After using a damp cloth, wipe down afterwards with absorbent paper towels.

5.2 Normal soiling of longer duration

Carefully remove wax or paraffin by hand. Avoid scrapers – use plastic or wooden spatulas. Remove any residue using absorbent paper and flatiron. For subsequent cleaning, use clean hot water, clean cloths or towels, soft sponge or brush (e.g., nylon brush). Use normal cleaning agent without abrasive constituent, washing powder (especially heavy-duty detergent), liquid soap or hard soap. Remove dirt with solution of cleaning agent, or let it soak according to the degree of soiling, then wash off with clean water or glass cleaner. Wipe several times if necessary. Remove all traces of cleaning agent to prevent streaks developing. With clean, absorbent cloths (or better still, paper towels) wipe the surface dry. Change paper towels frequently.

5.3 Hard, stubborn marks and old stains

Soak overnight using detergent or a washing powder and water paste. Liquid cleaning product containing calcium carbonate. A mild solution of bleach may be used, but with extreme caution. Use liquid cleaning products containing calcium carbonate or bleach only very occasionally however, they must not be used on high-gloss surfaces.

6. Lipstick, shoe polish, floor polish, wax polish

6.1 Light recent soiling

Use paper towels; soft, clean cloths (dry or damp); sponge or similar. After using a damp cloth, wipe down afterwards with absorbent paper towels.

6.2 Normal soiling of longer duration

Use clean hot water, clean cloths or towels, soft sponge or brush (e.g., nylon brush). Use normal cleaning agent without abrasive constituent, washing powder (especially heavy-duty detergent), liquid soap or hard soap. Remove dirt with solution of cleaning agent, or let it soak according to the degree of soiling, then wash off with clean water or glass cleaner. Wipe several times if necessary. Remove all traces of cleaning agent to prevent streaks developing. With clean, absorbent cloths (or better still, paper towels) wipe the surface dry. Change paper towels frequently.

6.3 Hard, stubborn marks and old stains

Soak overnight using detergent or a washing powder and water paste. Liquid cleaning product containing calcium carbonate. A mild solution of bleach may be used, but with extreme caution. Use liquid cleaning products containing calcium carbonate or bleach only very occasionally. However, they must not be used on high-gloss surfaces.

7. Bacteriological stains (soap residues, skin excretions, germs, blood, urine, vomit)

7.1 Light recent soiling

Use paper towels; soft, clean cloths (dry or damp); sponge or similar. After using a damp cloth, wipe down afterwards with absorbent paper towels.

7.2 Normal soiling of longer duration

Use clean hot water, clean cloths or towels, soft sponge or brush (e.g., nylon brush). Use normal cleaning agent without abrasive constituent, washing powder (especially heavy-duty detergent), liquid soap or hard soap. Remove dirt with solution of cleaning agent, or let it soak according to the degree of soiling, then wash off with clean water or glass cleaner. Wipe several times if necessary. Remove all traces of cleaning agent to prevent streaks developing. With clean, absorbent cloths (or better still, paper towels) wipe the surface dry. Change paper towels frequently. Additional treatment with disinfectant according to the relevant regulations.

7.3 Hard, stubborn marks and old stains

Soak overnight using detergent or a washing powder and water paste. Liquid cleaning product containing calcium carbonate. A mild solution of bleach may be used, but with extreme caution. Use liquid cleaning products containing calcium carbonate or bleach only very occasionally. However, they must not be used on high-gloss surfaces. Additional treatment with disinfectant according to the relevant regulations.

8. Dark patches appearing after treatment with solvents (streaks)

8.1 Light recent soiling

Use paper towels; soft, clean cloths (dry or damp); sponge or similar. After using a damp cloth, wipe down afterwards with absorbent paper towels.

9. Water colours, corrosives, dispersion dyes and dispersion adhesives (PVAC)

9.1 Light recent soiling

Use paper towels; soft, clean cloths (dry or damp); sponge or similar. After using a damp cloth, wipe down afterwards with absorbent paper towels.

9.2 Normal soiling of longer duration

Use clean hot water, clean cloths or towels, soft sponge or brush (e.g., nylon brush). Use normal cleaning agent without abrasive constituent, washing powder (especially heavy-duty detergent), liquid soap or hard soap. Remove dirt with solution of solution of cleaning agent, or let it soak according to the degree of soiling, then wash off with clean water or glass cleaner. Wipe several times if necessary. Remove all traces of cleaning agent to prevent streaks developing. With clean, absorbent cloths (or better still, paper towels) wipe the surface dry. Change paper towels frequently. If the soiling was not removed with the cleaning agent solution, it can be reworked with an organic solvent, e.g., acetone, alcohol, cleaning petrol or nail varnish remover.

9.3 Hard, stubborn marks and old stains

Soften with water or organic solvent, then peel or pull off. Special cleaners must be used for modified adhesives with higher water resistance.

10. Varnishes containing solvents, dyes and adhesives (varnish residues, varnish sprays, colour sprays, marking ink)

When using adhesives or varnishes in manufacturing, consultation with the makers is recommended to discover the cleaning agents best suited for removing soiling which might occur during fabrication.

10.1 Light recent soiling and normal soiling of longer duration

Remove immediately using organic solvents, e.g., acetone, alcohol, cleaning petrol or nail varnish remover.

10.2 Hard, stubborn marks and old stains

Soften with water or organic solvent, then peel or pull off. Special cleaners must be used for modified adhesives with higher water resistance. Colour residues can sometimes be removed by hand after hardening. Graffiti requires special cleaning.

11. Dual-constituent varnishes and adhesives, synthetic resins, e.g., polyurethane

When using adhesives or varnishes in manufacturing, consultation with the makers is recommended to discover the cleaning agents best suited for removing soiling which might occur during fabrication.

11.1 Light recent soiling

Cleaning is possible only before hardening takes place. Remove at once using water or organic solvent.

11.2 Normal soiling of longer duration as well as hard, stubborn marks and old stains

No cleaning possible! Residues of condensation adhesives or reagent adhesives can no longer be removed.

12. Silicone, sealants, furniture polish

12.1 Light recent soiling

Rub off dry – use silicone remover if necessary.

Provisional note:

This technical leaflet has been carefully drawn up to the best of our knowledge. The information provided is based on practical experience, in-house testing and reflects our current level of knowledge. It is intended for information only and does not constitute a guarantee in terms of product properties or its suitability for specific applications. We accept no liability for any mistakes, errors in standards, or printing errors. In addition, technical modifications may result from the continuous development of EGGER Laminates, as well as from changes to standards and public law documents. The contents of this technical Leaflet should therefore not be considered as instructions for use or as legally binding. Our General Terms and Conditions apply.