

MORE FROM WOOD.

Quality management ISO 9001

E EGGER

Coding: TM STS REGE EN

Revision: 01

Approved: 27.06.2019

Page: 1 of 5

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 consists of melamine resin impregnated decor paper and the surfaces are generally easy to clean. This also applies to textured surfaces. There is no need to use any care products. Furniture polishes and cleaning agents that contain wax should not be used as they have a tendency to clog up the surface structure of laminates and to form a sticky layer that attracts dirt. EGGER Laminate surfaces should be cleaned regularly. When cleaning is necessary, mild agents 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. As 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. Because there are so many different possibilities, please refer to the table (see pages 3, 4 and 5). This table lists cleaning instructions and examples that clarify specific problems relating to different kinds of soiling. Obviously, the least harsh method should always be tried first when attempting to clean the surface.

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 cleaned up immediately, especially in the areas around cut-outs and joints as prolonged exposure to some substances may cause a change in the gloss appearance of the laminate surface.

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. EGGER laminates essentially conform to EGGER's high quality standards as well as the applicable Standards and Regulations. EGGER laminates are tested according to EN 438-2 in respect of all the relevant quality requirements. The various laminate qualities required for particular application areas conform to these requirements. For use / application areas, quality requirements, technical data and supply formats, please refer to the individual data sheets.

MORE FROM WOOD.

Quality management ISO 9001

E EGGER

Coding: TM STS REGE EN
Revision: 01
Approved: 27.06.2019
Page: 2 of 5

Warning! 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 (abrasive powders, steel wool), polishes, waxes, furniture cleaners or bleach. Do not use cleaning products which contain strong acids or strong acidic salts, e.g. limescale removers based on formic acid and aminosulphuric acid, drain cleaners, hydrochloric acid, silver cleaners or oven cleaners. When cleaning with solvents: observe the accident prevention regulations! Open the window! No naked flames!

Provisional note:

This technical datasheet 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 data sheet should therefore not be considered as instructions for use or as legally binding. Our General Terms and Conditions apply.



Responsible : PM Furniture and interior design

Source of mark	Degree of soiling						
	light recent marks		normal soiling, of longer duration			hard, stubborn marks; old stains	
1. Dust, Dirt, Dust/ Grease mixture, Pencil, Chalk	Use paper towels; soft, clean cloths (dry or damp); sponge or similar. → After using a damp cloth, wipe down afterwards with absorbent paper towels.		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.				
2. Chalk residue, Chalk rims (Water rims), Rust							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							Soak overnight using detergent or a washing powder and water paste.
4. Grease, Oil, Fingermarks, Felt- pen, Marker-pen, Ballpoint pen, Nicotine deposits, (Tar residues), Rubber marks					Organic solvents (e.g. acetone, spirits, petrol, trichlorethylene, MEK). Nail varnish remover.		Liquid cleaning product containing calcium carbonate. → A mild solution of bleach may be used, but with extreme caution.
5. Wax residues (candle-grease, separating agents for presses), Wax crayon						Carefully remove wax or paraffin by hand. Avoid scrapers – use plastic or wooden spatulas. Remove any residue using absorbent paper and flatiron.	N.B. Use liquid cleaning products containing calcium carbonate or bleach only very occasionally

Source of mark	Degree of soiling					
	light recent marks		normal soiling, of longer duration		hard, stubborn marks; old stains	
6. Lipstick, Shoe polish, Floor polish, Wax polish, All-purpose stick			→ Remove all traces of cleaning agent, to prevent streaks developing. With clean, absorbent cloths (or better still, paper towels) wipe the surface dry. Change cloths frequently.			
7. Bacteriological stains (Soap residues, skin excretions, germs, blood, urine, vomit)				Additional treatment with disinfectant Disinfect as appropriate		
8. Dark patches appearing after treatment with solvents (streaks)						
9. Water colours, Corrosives, Disperse, Dyes, Water-soluble adhesives, Dispersion media (pvc)		Important: Streaks usually occur when cleaning with organic solvents, or using cold water, dirty cloths, or window leathers. To avoid dark patches or streaks when cleaning, a hot water		Water or organic solvent		Soften with water or organic solvent, then peel or pull off.

Source of mark	Degree of soiling					
	light recent marks		normal soiling, of longer duration			hard, stubborn marks; old stains
10. Varnishes containing solvents, dyes and adhesives (varnish residues, varnish sprays, colour sprays, marking ink)	Organic solvents	rinse is recommended, followed by wiping dry with household paper towels.	Organic solvents, e.g. acetone, spirits, petrol, trichlorethylene, MEK	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.		Colour residues can sometimes be removed by hand after hardening.
11. Dual-constituent varnishes and adhesives, Synthetic resins (e.g. polyurethane resins)	Remove immediately (using water or Organic solvent)		Cleaning is possible only before hardening takes place; Remove at once using water or organic solvent.			No cleaning possible!
12. Silicone, Sealants, Furniture polish	Rub off dry – use silicone remover		Silicone remover			