TECHNICAL LEAFLET

EGGER Laminate Cleaning and Maintenance instructions

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 2 and 3). 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 438-2:2005 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.

⇢ 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!

<table>
<tr><th>Source of mark (Examples) ⇢

Degree of soiling ⇣</th><th>1
Dust, Dirt, Dust/ Grease mixture, Pencil, Chalk</th><th>2
Chalk residue, Chalk rims (Water rims), Rust</th><th>3
Coffee, Tea, Fruit juice, Sugar solutions</th><th>4
Grease, Oil, Fingermarks, Felt-pen, Marker-pen, Ballpoint pen, Nicotine deposits, (Tar residues), Rubber marks</th><th>5
Wax residues (candle-grease, separating agents for presses), Wax crayon</th><th>6
Lipstick, Shoe polish, Floor polish, Wax polish, All-purpose stick</th><th>7
Bacteriological stains (Soap residues, skin excretions, germs, blood, urine, vomit)</th><th>8
Dark patches appearing after treatment with solvents (streaks)</th><th>9
Water colours, Corrosives, Disperse, Dyes, Water-soluble adhesives, Dispersion media (polyvinylacetate)</th><th>10
Varnishes containing solvents, dyes and adhesives (varnish residues, varnish sprays, colour sprays, marking ink)</th><th>11
Dual-constituent varnishes and adhesives, Synthetic resins (e.g. polyurethane resins)</th><th>12
Silicone, Sealants, Furniture polish</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Light recent marks</td><td colspan="9">Use paper towels; soft, clean cloths (dry or damp); sponge or similar.
⇢ After using a damp cloth, wipe down afterwards with absorbent paper towels.</td><td>Organic solvents</td><td>Remove immediately (using water or Organic solventl)</td><td>Rub off dry – use silicone remover</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="8"></td><td colspan="3">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 rinse is recommended, followed by wiping dry with household paper towels.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Normal soiling, of longer duration</td><td colspan="9">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 cloths frequently.</td><td>Organic solvents, e.g. acetone, spirits, petrol, trichlorethylene, MEK</td><td>Cleaning is possible only before hardening takes place; Remove at once using water or organic solvent.</td><td>Silicone remover</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3"></td><td colspan="3">Organic solvents (e.g. acetone, spirits, petrol, trichlorethylene, MEK). Nail varnish remover.</td><td rowspan="2">Additional treatment with disinfectant Disinfect as appropriate</td><td rowspan="2"></td><td rowspan="2">Water or organic solvent</td><td colspan="3" rowspan="2">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.</td><td rowspan="2"></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3"></td><td></td><td>Carefully remove wax or paraffin by hand. Avoid scrapers – use plastic or wooden spatulas. Remove any residue using absorbent paper and flatiron.</td><td></td></tr>
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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Source of mark (Examples) ⇢ **Degree of soiling ⇣**	Dust, Dirt, Dust/ Grease mixture, Pencil, Chalk	Chalk residue, Chalk rims (Water rims), Rust	Coffee, Tea, Fruit juice, Sugar solutions	Grease, Oil, Fingermarks, Felt-pen, Marker-pen, Ballpoint pen, Nicotine deposits, (Tar residues), Rubber marks	Wax residues (candle-grease, separating agents for presses), Wax crayon	Lipstick, Shoe polish, Floor polish, Wax polish, All-purpose stick	Bacteriological stains (Soap residues, skin excretions, germs, blood, urine, vomit)	Dark patches appearing after treatment with solvents (streaks)	Water colours, Corrosives, Disperse, Dyes, Water-soluble adhesives, Dispersion media (polyvinylacetate)	Varnishes containing solvents, dyes and adhesives (varnish residues, varnish sprays, colour sprays, marking ink)	Dual-constituent varnishes and adhesives, Synthetic resins (e.g. polyurethane resins)	Silicone, Sealants, Furniture polish
Hard, stubborn marks; 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. **N.B.** Use liquid cleaning products containing calcium carbonate or bleach only very occasionally							Soften with water or organic solvent, then peel or pull off.		No cleaning possible! Residues of condensation adhesives or reagent adhesives can no longer be removed.	
		Certain chalk residues may be removable by an acidic cleaning agent (e.g. 10% acetic or citric acid).								Colour residues can sometimes be removed by hand after hardening.		