

1 Maintenance instructions for stainless steel products and accessories

Products and accessories are produced from high-quality stainless steel. This stainless steel is hygienically safe, easy to clean and easy to maintain. The products are suitable for contact with drinking water and food.

Under no circumstances can aggressive and abrasive cleaning agents be used. The chlorine-based preparations and their compounds must not be used on the stainless steel surface, which can cause surface corrosion. Also do not use silver cleaning agents, steel wool, bleach and disinfection. If the stainless steel surface comes into contact with acids, the surface must be washed with more water and wiped dry.

- Avoid deposition of impurities on the surface. Sediments may contain metallic particles of rust, which are released from other materials and can cause surface corrosion.
- Do not leave objects subjected to corrosion (carbon steel objects) on the products. These objects can corrode over a longer period of time with a wet surface and leave stains difficult to remove on the stainless steel surface.
- For normal cleaning, it is enough to wash with hot water with soap or gentle detergent and rinse with clean water and then wipe dry. Do not use steel wool or other abrasives (eg sand based) in any way.
- In the case of brushed surfaces, it is necessary to keep strokes in the same direction as the drawing on the ground surface.
- When washing and using detergents, always rinse the product with clean water and wipe it dry.

Factors affecting the corrosion of stainless steels:

1. **High levels of chlorine:** Stainless steel is resistant to a certain concentration of chlorine. If the concentration is higher than 2mg/litre, corrosion may already occur. It also depends on how long the stainless steel material is exposed to an increased chlorine concentration.
2. **The concentration of dissolved salt:** Dissolved salt, which deposits on the surface of stainless steel, prevents access to oxygen on these surfaces and at the same time prevents the formation of the passive layer and its regeneration. Electrolysis of the salt (NaCl) - causes irreversible damage to all stainless surfaces.
3. **Changing in pH:** The pH must be correct according to the manufacturer's instructions (7,2 – 7,6). Any change, especially pH reduction, causes water aggressiveness and corrosion of stainless materials.
4. **Combination of chlorine and humidity:** The most common is the combination of both factors, ie condensation of water and chlorine.
5. **Linking or contact with different materials:** it may cause contamination with other metals, resulting in an electric cell and consequently galvanic corrosion.

2 Maintenance of plastic products and accessories

- Perform routine cleaning with a commercial detergent (as instructed on the detergent label). Liquid soap solution can also be used.
- Never use abrasive detergents (sands) on plastic surfaces.
- Also, do not use any solvents (toluene, acetone), nitro thinners, alkaline detergents (eg ammonia-based), acids (eg sulfuric acid).
- Use of aggressive substances may cause irreversible surface damage. Do not use scouring pads, sandpaper, etc., as this may scratch the surface.
- For soap dispensers we recommend the use of liquid soap intended for this purpose (soaps without increased salt content), which is aggressive towards metal parts and contains no substances that can settle in the dispenser and thus clog the dispensing mechanism.

3 Maintenance of chrome-plated products and accessories

- For cleaning of chrome-plated products, use only those detergents intended for this purpose.
- Do not use detergents containing hydrochloric acid, formic acid, phosphoric acid, chlorine bleach, abrasive detergents, abrasive aids (abrasive sponges, scouring pads, etc.).
- It is essential to follow the instructions for use provided by the detergent producers.
- Cleaning should be carried out with the prescribed dosing and duration, with focus on the specified items and depending on the needs.
- After cleaning with a suitable detergent, rinse with plenty of clean water and wipe the product dry.

Regular, gentle and thorough maintenance ensures long product life.

Failure to comply with the specified operating conditions may result in permanent damage to the surface! In this case, the product quality guarantee may be rejected.

4 Maintenance and Cleaning of Sanitary Ceramics

- Regularly wipe ceramic surfaces with a damp cotton cloth, rinse with water and dry. This helps to preserve the shine and prevents the constant build-up of limescale.
- For routine cleaning, we recommend soap-based handwashing products, general-purpose cleaners based on soap or alcohol that do not contain scouring powders or other abrasive components.
- Always read the instructions on the product label before using any cleaning agent.
- Since ceramic glaze repels water and oil, only mild cleaning agents should be used (pH 5–8). Acidic cleaners (pH 1–4) are also generally recommended. However, do not use strongly alkaline cleaners (pH >8), and especially not scouring powders.
- Do not use caustic solutions to unclog drains, as these may cause thermal damage. Such products are often activated with boiling water, which triggers a strong chemical reaction generating heat.
- Never use products containing hydrofluoric acid, which is used for glass etching and can damage the glaze.
- Never mix or combine different cleaning products.

Metal Abrasion Marks

Marks caused by contact with metals (visible as black dots or lines), such as from rings or belt buckles, cannot be removed using mild cleaners. Treat the affected area with a glass and ceramic cleaner. Glaze polishing rubbers can also be effective; however, caution is advised, as lower-quality rubbers may scratch the glaze.

Descaling

Mineral deposits may form on the ceramic glaze. Remove limescale using a descaling agent. For stubborn deposits, let the cleaner sit for a few minutes—but never longer than 10 minutes. We recommend descaling agents commonly used for cleaning coffee machines or ordinary vinegar. Always follow the instructions on the cleaning product label.

Notice for Soap Dispensers

Soap dispensers are intended solely for use with standard liquid soaps. Under no circumstances should they be used with disinfectant gels, sanitizers or similar substances, as these can irreversibly damage the internal components of the dispenser. The manufacturer accepts no responsibility for any damage caused by the use of cleaning agents other than the recommended type (liquid soap). Designed for use with liquid soap with a viscosity of 2800 to 5000 mPa·s.