

Instructions for the high pressure cleaning (HPL) of decorative laminates.

Impurities Typical examples	Light or recent dirt	Normal dirt present for some time	Very resistant dirt; old stains
dust, dirt, mixture of dust and grease, pencil, chalk	Non-woven cloths, (dry or damp) soft clean cloths, sponges, etc. When using a damp cloth, dry with absorbent paper	Pure warm water, clean cloths, sponge or soft brushes (e.g. nylon brushes). Customary detergent with no abrasive components, even powder detergent (particularly complete detergent), soft or hard soap. Coat with detergent solution, leave to act according to degree of dirt, eliminate the detergent completely to avoid streaking. Dry with absorbent cloth (paper is better) and when the surface is clean, change the cloth or paper repeatedly.	<p>Leave the detergent, a mixture of water and detergent, liquid detergent or dense liquid with extra-fine polishing chalk (JIF, AJAX), to act, if necessary for the whole night. Weak bleach (with caution).</p> <p>in the case of dirt containing calcium, detergents containing acids can be used (e.g. acetic or citric acid in 10% solution).</p>
calcium deposit, calcium rings (from drips), rust			
coffee, tea, fruit juice, sugar solutions			
grease, oil, fingerprints, felt tip pens, biro ink, nicotine stains (tar residue), rubber lines (stains)			
lipstick, shoe polish, floor polish, wax polish, all-purpose felt-tip			
wax residue (candles), tailor's wax chalk			<p>organic solvents* (e.g. acetone, alcohol, petrol, perchlorethylene, MEK), nail varnish remover.</p> <p>wax and paraffin can be removed mechanically. Caution: avoid scratches, use wood or synthetic spatulas. Remove residues with absorbent paper and a warm iron.</p> <p>supplementary treatment with disinfectants. Steam cleaning is possible. Appropriate disinfecting according to standards.</p>
bacteriological impurities (residues of soap, epithelial cells, pathogenic germs, blood, urine, faeces)			
shadows that appear after treatment with solvents (rings); (streaking usually formed after cleaning with organic solvents, using cold water and cloths or chamois leather used several times for cleaning jobs)			
water-soluble paint, corrosive agents, dispersion paints, water-soluble glues, dispersion glues (PVaC)			<p>water or organic solvents*.</p> <p>soften with water or organic solvents*, peel off and eliminate by smoothing.</p>
varnishes containing solvents, paints and glues (paint residues and splashes), spray paints, inks for stamps	organic solvents*	organic solvents*, e.g. acetone, alcohol, petrol, perchloroethylene, MEK.	<p>for large-scale operations with glues and varnishes it is advisable to ask the manufacturer the name of the most efficient detergents to remove splashes.</p> <p>residues of colouring substances can be eliminated mechanically when dry.</p>
bi-component varnishes and glues, synthetic resins (e.g. urea-formaldehyde resin)	eliminate immediately with water (or organic solvents*)	clean before the dirt can dry; eliminate it with water or organic solvents*.	
silicon mortar, furniture care substances	dry with dry cloth: substance that eliminates silicon	substance that eliminates silicon.	cleaning is no longer possible! Once dry, residues of condensation and reaction resin glues, cannot be eliminated.
CAUTION!	During use, clean laminates regularly. It is not necessary to use a specific substance	Do not use abrasive or caustic substances for regular cleaning (abrasive powder, steel wool). Do not use detergents containing strong acids or acid salts e.g. decalcifiers based on formic or aminosulphatic acid, drain cleansers, hydrochloric acid, silver cleaners, oven cleaners.	When cleaning with solvents*, follow the instructions for the prevention of accidents! Open the windows!

* before using organic solvents on some of the laminate typologies, we advise you to contact the Technical Assistance Service of Abet Laminati