

ORIGIN OF DIRT	RECOMMENDED CLEANING PRODUCTS							
	Water	Cold water and soap or domestic detergent	Hot water and soap or domestic detergent	Alcohol	Acetone	Tri chlorine ethane	Trichlorethylene nitro solvent	Graffiti Removal
Syrup – fruit juice – marmalade – liquor – milk – tea – coffee – wine – soap – ink	*							
Animal and vegetal fat– sauce – dry blood – dried wine and liquors – eggs		*						
Smoke-black – jelly - vegetal and vinyl adhesives – water-colour paints – organic residues– Arabic gum			*					
Hair sprays – vegetal oils – castor oil – pen – markers – wax – foundation and greasy face powders – solvent residue haloes				*	*			
Nail polish – polish sprinkles– linseed oil					*			
Neoprene adhesives						*		
Synthetic oil paints							*	
Spray paints								*
Adhesive residues (acrylic or vegetal rubber) after removal of protective film								*
Graffiti, paints etc								*
Product application	Damp sponge				Cotton cloth			
Drying	Cotton cloth							

Maintenance precautions:

- ◆ Halos may persist after cleaning the HPL surface with solvents; this is due to the fact that cloth retains dirt particles. They can be eliminated by rinsing with hot water and drying with a clean paper towel.
- ◆ Residues of silicon adhesives and other silicon based products should be mechanically dry – removed with wood or plastic scrapers, paying attention not to scratch the surface.
- ◆ Strong calcareous residues can be reduced or eliminated with mild acid-based products such as citric acid (max. 10%), acetic acid (max. 10%), phosphoric acid (max. 3%); such cleaning agents must be left in contact with the surface for the shortest possible time.
- ◆ Common household products such as caramel, beetroot juice, blueberry juice, concentrated fruit and tomato juice and strong bleaching detergents must be immediately removed.
- ◆ Proper cleaning, especially in public premises, can be achieved with products such as lysoform.

Hygiene:

H.P.L. sheets are easy to clean and maintain and this reason makes it a material widely used in hospitals, pharmacies, food processing areas, sterile rooms etc. ...

Normal cleaning is performed using common household detergents.

- ◆ Operating rooms: disinfect with ethanol 70%, formalina 1-5 %, p-chlorine-m-cresol 0,3%, T Chloramine 1,5%, alkylbenzylidimethyl ammonium chloride 0,1%.

HPL surfaces are not only resistant to household detergents, but also inhibit the growth of spores and bacteria, in conformity with ISO 846 European Standard; they are therefore certified for use in contact with foodstuff for either long or short periods.

Cleaning products absolutely to avoid:

- ◆ Liquid or powder abrasive products;
- ◆ Wax products;
- ◆ Bleaching or highly-chlorine products;
- ◆ Chemical detergents containing strong acids or bases;

When handling products containing hazardous solvents, the following precautions must be taken:

- ◆ Plastic gloves and glasses must be worn;
- ◆ Keep windows open and aerate the room;
- ◆ Operate away from heat sources.

Cleaning of metal surfaces:

Metal surfaces resist to all common household detergents except:

- ◆ ammonia (avoid prolonged contact)
- ◆ acetone (avoid prolonged contact)
- ◆ abrasive detergents
- ◆ strong acids and bases.

Cleaning is performed with a cloth damped in tepid water and neutral soap, or liquid detergents for metals.