MEGABLOK

MAINTENANCE AND CLEANING

Índex

Epoxy polyester

Depending on the temperature and the concentration, some materials which are acids or alkalines can damage or attack the surface after only a few minutes of contact. To take measures to avoid that this happens is of utmost importance.

Preventive care: To protect the surfaces with elements with abarrier-effect, as for example, films, paper and coatings, removable before the installation or manipulation.

Immediate cleaning: In case of accidental contamination by spots with strong alkalines or acids, clean with abundant clear water, especially at áreas of cuts and cavities.

Regular maintenance: The dirt of the deposito r contamination of the profiles, can increase the risk of corrosion and lost of brightness or colour change, especially at the zones close to the coast and at industrial environments.

General recommendations

Clean the surface regularly with lukewarm water with soap or a ph-adjusted detergent. Use a non-abrasive sponge or a rag.

Rinse with abundant water immediately after each cleaning.

The cleaning should preferentially be done avoiding hiegh or low temperatures. Depending on the environment, the frequency of maintenance cleaning should accomplish with the following table:

Environment	Minimum regular cleaning
Normal	12 months
Tropical	9 months
Swimming pools and gyms	6 months
Coastal area	3 months
Industrial	3 months
Dangerous	1 month

To clean greases, oils, adhesives... we recommend the use of isopropyl alcohol in combination with turpentine, using a smooth rag. We suggest to make a test at the zones which are not visible to make sure that the use of a mix of unknown solvents does not affect the surface.

Do not use the following products:

- Abrasive materials, tools or any other thing which could scratch.
- Acids or alkaline substances which can cause corrosion.
- Strong solvents, including petrol, diesel o kerosene.
- Grease removers, pesticides or lubricants of unknown composition..
- Liquid detergent, oven cleaners or other similar agents.
- Cleaning products at a temperature of more than 25ºC.
- Dry cleaning on a surface contaminated with dust or construction materials.

Stainless steel

Cleaning of stainless steel

Stainless Steel resists well corrosion, but there are some very strict rules for cleaning and maintenance which will have to be accomplished to avoid deterioration of the aspect.

General recommendations for cleaning

Use detergents of neutral type (non ionic tensides and citric acids).

Use the detergent with a smooth rag. Abrasive rags can scratch the surface.

Rinse with water until the detergent is completely eliminated. Edges without cutting shapes and hidden hinges.

Residues of toilet articles: liquid soap, shampoo, shower gel, ... can also damage the surface. Rinse with abundant water after its use.

Chalk spots can be avoided by drying the surface with a smooth rag.

Specific counsels of cleaning

Chalk rests of the water: use a dissolution with one part of vinegar and three parts of water directly over the spots and let it act some minutes. Afterwards, rub with a smooth rag or a humid sponge. Clean finally with water and soap for its total rinsing.

Not allowed applications (lost of warranty)

Use detergents with abrasive products, o which contain: Hydrochloric acid (Salfuman).

Javel Water.

Formic acid.

Use utensils, metal scourers or abrasive sponges.

To spray directly the detergent over the surface, because the líquid can enter into the openings or gaps and cuase dammages.

To use anti-chalk or decalcifier. They are not adequate for the cleaning of stainless steel.

To use silver cleaners: That accelarates the chloride at the surface of the stainless Steel. That will produce oxidation at the internal as well as at the exterior surface.

Important note to avoid (lost of warranty)

A common practice is to use Javel Water or descaling agents at the bathrooms leaving them acting during a time. This practice generates the reléase of gases which contain chlorine and together with the condensation of water whihc has the surface makes the chlorines accelerate into the Surface of the stainless Steel . This will produce oxidation at the Surface, as well internally as externally.

HPL

HPL

The HPL is highly resistant against deterioration, that is why it is ideal for applications with an elevated índex of use and frequent cleaning.

The non-porous surface of the HPL repels the dirt. The locker can be cleaned easily, with normal chemical detergents or with disinfectant products, Against which the material is inalterable. It At the same time it is also easy to clean graffitis, therefore it can be used an organic solvent (acetone, toluene, xylene and similars) without risk of alteration of the colour. It is also resistant against food residues and colourants as they do not affect neither the properties nor the appearance of the HPL.

Aluminium profiles

It can be used without any danger a soft soap, with lukewarm water at any of the finishes in aluminium.

But never use steel wool, strong acids and abrassive cleaners; but instead of these, some correctly used strong cleaners, are highly effective.

The mixture of different cleaners can cause damages to the aluminium finishes and be dangerous for the health of the person who use them.

Stainless Steel part

Besides of being elegant ans resistant, the stainless steel is a material of easy maintenance. With an adequate and regularly cleaning, it is possible to maintain its original characteristics unaltered, preserving its elegancy, hygiene and durability. The secret of this cleaning is in the use of appropriate products and procedures, and in the careful use of the product.

The best Friends of the stainless steel are soap, mild and/or neutral detergents and ammoniac (house cleaners) dissolved in lukewarm water. Apply the material with a smooth rag or with a fine nylon sponge, rinse with abundant water and dry it afterwards by using a smooth rag.

Never use materials which contain chlorides, because they are contraindicated, as they cause oxidation (rust). El hydrochloric acid, or iron products in a prolonged contact, are also not recommended. Never use common Steel cleaners for stainless steel. Never use metal scourers, as they can scratch the surface and leave residues on the same, compromising in this way its resistance against corrosion.

For the maintenance of stainless Steel products, try to use always the smoothest cleaning method as possible; be patient and, before using more aggressive procedures, repite the operation a resonable number of times.

PVC legs

The smooth surface, means that the PVC is extremely easy to clean using a domestic detergent of common use mixed with water.

That means that the product is resistant against dirt because there are no pores to which it can adhere.

HPL

General indications

Make a test over a small area to avoid to be out in one's estimation.

The few moments assigned to the inspection of a cleaner over a small part of the finish is a good measure to avoid big disappointments. Use the same concentration and the same technique planed for the whole work. Leave the cleaner stay at the area for the same time. Let it dry and find out if there are spots. Test the painted finishes to avoid a softening and a possible disolution of the same.

Take careo f the frequency of the cleaning.

Where it is needed an optimal appearance and a frequent cleaning will be required, use smooth cleaners. Abrassive cleaners can wear off the hardest finish.

Follow the instructions of the manufacturer.

Do not apply the cleaners indistinctively. The change of concentration and of temperatures or of prolongation of the exposition of the finish to the cleaner to accelerate the cleaning can produce disastrous results.

Do not vary the concentration of the cleaner.

In most cases, the increase or decrease in the concentration of the cleaner; from the recommended by the manufacturer, leads to very disappointing results.

Avoid extreme temperatures.

The heat accelerates chemical reactions. The cleaner can become excessively active or its dissolver can puede evaporate before finishing the job. In both cases, the metal can become scrached or soiled. At the other hand, the cleaning should not be done with very low temperatures; The low temperature reduces the chemical activity and probably it will avoid totally the action of the cleaning agent. To obtain the best results, the cleaning outdoors should be done at the days with moderate temperature, cloudy or at the shaddow.

Remove the cleaner completely.

Water-based cleaners should be rinsed with clear water, after that it should be dried.

Cleaners which contain wax, oil or silicones will have to be removed with a dry rag.

Do not leave residuals of the cleaner in slots or corners.

Wood

Clean regularly the dust from your wood finishes to avoid its accumulation, which can lead to the lost of the gloss of the wood. Therefore, use a humid rag over the whole surface of the wood, following the fibre direction. Afterwards use a wiping cloth to dry. Do not permit to leave water rests over the surface of the wood.

Important Advices

Clean the wooden surfaces with a humid rag, always following the fibre direction.

Use drip mats under warm objects, as coffee cups. Avoid the contact between the surfaces of the wood and other extremely hot or cold objects.

Lift the objects up to remove them, do not draw them.

Remove immediately, any liquid falling by accident over the wooden surface, by drying it.

Put a protector over the surface of the table over which you are going to write.

Maintain your product always well leveled according to the floor, to avoid that the objects can glide over the wooden surfaces.

Cleaning of spots

Water

Use a sponge to dry the surface.

Drinks

Use a humid wiping cloth to remove the líquid and afterwards dry it.

Grease

Use a humid sponge with cleaner, rinse and let it dry.

Glue, nail varnish

Contact with a professional cleaner. Most of these products can be removed with acetone.

Ink, marker pen

Clean immediately with alcohol or lemon juice. Some permanent marker pens can leave a a trace on the Wood, if the cleaning has not been done correctly.

Plastic (PVC)

Important Advices

To eliminate the dirt which accumulates during the time, we have only to use sprayed water and a rag to remove the dirt and to dry.

If the PVC Surface has greasy dirt, as for example caused by a lubricant, use lukewarm water with an anti-grease detergent, as used to wash the dishes. With the help of a rag, you will be able to remove the dirt without much effort.

Do the cleaning regularly, to avoid an accumulation of dirt.

To clean glues or paints of one component, it can be used aliphatic benzol.

Not admittet practices (lost of warranty)

Do not use aggressive products like ammoniac, it could damage the protective film of the acrylate of the Surface of the PVC.

Do not use detergents on synthetic resin bases or acetone.

Do not use neither metal scourers nor other utensils which could scratch the surface of the PVC, the best is to use always a smooth rag.

Before cleaning with a producto, do a small test of the same on a discret zone of the PVC surface.

Methacrylate

For a correct cleaning of the methacrylate, sponges, abrassive detergents, dissolvents, window cleaners, and any other product which contains alcohol are NOT recommended, as it can cause seriuos damages and it can loose one of their most important properties, the clear transparency. We should never, accordimng to th e origin of the spot, clean the methacrylate with a product of this type. Do not trust in the window cleaners, as they could have some components which could damage this material. The methacrylate has a transparency of 92%, and it will continuo like this, only if we respect and follow the recommendations of appropiate use.

It is necessary to clean the methacrylate with a smooth rag, the best would be if it is of cotton, if it is clean, lightly humid and using the exact quantity of neutral soap, if it would be necessary. At this point we have to clarify something: If we use soap, it is better to use les as too much, as it will take more time to finish the cleaning and to eliminate the excess of soap. We also do not recommend to realize a dry cleaning of the methacrylate, as we can scratch the material and loose transparence, moreover by using a dry rag through its Surface we can leave traces which can be noticed afterwards.

Dust

If we only want to eliminate the dust, it will be enough by using a with distillated water lightly moistened rag.

Spots

To eliminate spots we can use a neutral soap, for example a soap to wash hands or to wash dishes, whenever it is ph-adjusted.

Adhesives

If we want to eliminate the spot of any adhesive which has remained ahdered to the methacrylate, we can rub with a with alcohol lightly moistened rag. But never touch the edge, as a so-called crashing-effect can be caused, which consists in the appearance of cracks which are going to increase of size.

Prolypropylene resin

To maintain the furniture made of resin, as well for indoor as for outdoor, like new, it is necessary to realize a good job of maintenance, using the adequate products.

To realize the cleaning of the resin Furniture, we will have to use a cleaner for incrusted spots adequate for different surfaces.

Steps to clean Furniture made of polypropylene resins

We extend the product over the whole surface, rubbing with a rag. To rinse the product, we use first a sponge with abundant water.

Afterwards, we repeat the same operation with a humid wiping cloth. Finally, we dry the surface with a piece of paper.

A. B. S.

What is ABS?

ABS is the name given to a family of thermoplastics. It is called technical plastic, Because it is a plastic, that is more complicated to produce and to handle as common plastics.

The ABS consists of three polymers;

- **Acrylonitrile**, high chemical resistance to the environment and aging.
- **Butadiene**, high resistancie against impacts and good mechanical properties.
- **Styrene**, high quality of finish in appearence and gloss.

This mixture of properties, called synergy, indicates that the final product contains better properties as the sum of them.

Cleaning and maintenance of ABS finishes

The cleaning of ABS should be done by only using water and soap, the utilisation of any other chemical producto like chlorides, acetones, degreaser, etc., accelerate the aging of the device and gives a yellowish coulour to it.

The cleaning should be done with a smooth rag or paper, to avoid scratches and degradation of the gloss.

Locks

TELEC Lock

We recommend to change the batteries annually to ensure the good state of the lock. The batteries installed after long periods of time, can get damaged and damage the lock, especially in very warm environments.

Do not clean the locks with cleaning products which contain hydrochloric acid, Javel water or corrosive components, especially at metal parts.