

laminite benchtops cleaning and care instructions

Cleaning

Due to the resistant and hygienic, dense surface, Kaboodle laminate benchtops do not require any special form of care. 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.

Kaboodle laminate benchtops should be cleaned regularly. When cleaning is necessary, mild agents should be used. Cleaning agents must not contain any abrasive components,

as they may adversely affect the surface of the laminate. 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 included in this document. This table lists cleaning instructions and examples that clarify special problems relating to different kinds of soiling. 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:

- 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 joins as prolonged exposure to some substances may cause a change in the gloss appearance of the laminate surface.
- Placing burning cigarettes on the laminate surface leads to surface damage. Always use an ashtray.

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. Kaboodle laminate benchtops conform to our quality standards as well as the applicable Standards and Regulations.

Stubborn stains can be removed by using a 70% methylated spirit-based product. Apply the product to a micro fibre cloth (non-abrasive) on a non-porous surface. When using as a stain remover, spot test on a small, inconspicuous area to ensure product does not damage.

Warning! Kaboodle laminate benchtops must be cleaned regularly throughout their service life. 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 aminosulfuric acid, drain cleaners, hydrochloric acid, silver cleaners or over cleaners. When cleaning with solvents: observe the accident prevention regulation. Remember to open the window and no naked flames.

Laminate benchtops are very easy to keep clean and should be regularly wiped with a damp cloth or sponge using warm soapy water or an all purpose, non-abrasive cleaning product. Never use a saturated cloth or sponge, harsh chemicals or thinner based cleaners on your laminate benchtop. Avoid sharp objects that may cut, scratch or gauge the benchtop and never cut directly on the benchtop or put any hot pots or pans directly on the surface. If the laminate is severely damaged, avoid any moisture near the exposed area as liquids will damage the inside of the benchtop and it may swell.

Source of mark	Degree of soiling							
	Light recent mark		Normal soiling, of longer duration			Hard, stubborn marks; old stains		
1. Dust, Dirt, Dust/Grease mixture, Pencil, Chalk	L1		N1					
2. Chalk residue, Chalk rims (water rims), Rust							H2	
3. Coffee, Tea, Fruit juice, Sugar solutions								
4. Grease, Oil, Fingermarks, Felt-pen, Marker-pen, Ballpoint pen, Nicotine deposits, (Tar residues), Rubber marks					N2		H1	
5. Wax residue (candle-grease, separating agents for presses), Wax crayon						N3		
6. Lipstick, Shoe polish, Floor polish, Wax polish, All-purpose stick								
7. Bacteriological stain (soap residue, skin excretions, germs, blood, urine, vomit)					N4			
8. Dark patches appearing after treatment with solvents (streaks)		L2						
9. Water colours, Corrosives, Disperse, Dyes, Water-soluble adhesives, Dispersion media (PVC)					N5			
10. Varnishes containing solvents, dyes and adhesives (varnish residues, varnish sprays, colour sprays, marking ink)	L3		N6	N7		H3		H4
11. Dual-constituent varnishes and adhesives, Synthetic resins (e.g. polyurethane resins)	L4	N8	H5					
12. Silicone, Sealants, Furniture polish	L5		N9					

Cleaning recommendation

- L1: Use paper towels; soft, clean cloths (dry or damp); sponge or similar. After using a damp cloth, wipe down afterwards with absorbent paper towels.
- L2: Important: Streaks usually occur when cleaning with organic solvents, or using cold water, dirty cloths, or window leathers. To avoid dark patches or steaks when cleaning, hot water rinse is recommended, followed by wiping dry with household paper towels.
- L3: Organic solvents
- L4: Remove immediately (using water or Organic solvent)
- L5: Rub off dry-use silicone remover
- N1: 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 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.
- N2: Organic solvents (e.g. acetone, spirits, petrol, trichlorethylene, MEK). Nail varnish remover.
- N3: Carefully remove wax or paraffin by hand. Avoid scrapers and use plastic or wooden spatulas. Remove any residue using absorbent paper and flatiron.
- N4: Additional treatment with disinfectant as appropriate.
- N5: Water or organic solvent.
- N6: Organic solvents, e.g. acetone, spirits, petrol, trichlorethylene. 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.
- N7: Cleaning is possible only before hardening takes place; Remove at once using water or organic solvent.
- N8: Silicone remover
- H1: 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. Use liquid cleaning products containing calcium carbonate or bleach only very occasionally.
- H2: Certain chalk residues may be removable by an acidic cleaning agent (e.g. 10% acetic or citric acid).
- H3: Soften with water or organic solvent, then peel or pull off.
- H4: Colour residues can sometimes be removed by hand after hardening.
- H5: No cleaning possible. Residues of condensation adhesives or reagent adhesives can no longer be removed.