

## Technical leaflet

# Cleaning and care recommendations for EGGER product surfaces

## Cleaning

The following cleaning and care recommendations refer to the EGGER products Decorative Boards, PerfectSense Lacquered Boards, Laminates, Edging, Worktops, Compact Laminates and Laminate Bonded Boards.

The mentioned EGGER products do not require any special care due to their hygienic and dense surface. The surfaces, consisting of resin impregnated decorative paper or hardened lacquers, are generally easy to clean. This also applies to textured surfaces.

Lacquer-based surfaces, such as PerfectSense Lacquered Boards, suggest a lower susceptibility to soiling due to their anti-fingerprint properties. This applies to finger sweat, provided that no furniture polishes, cleaning agents containing wax, skin-friendly washing-up liquid or re-greasing plastic cleaners were used. These tend to build up a sticky and dirt-binding layer on the surface (not only on lacquer-based surfaces) and must therefore not be used.

Cleaning the surfaces is generally easy and regular cleaning is important. Gentle agents such as glass cleaner should be used. In particular, the cleaning agents must not contain any abrasive ingredients, as these can lead to changes in gloss level, and scratches. The cleaning intervals must be adapted to the area of application and the degree of soiling. Depending on the substance and the amount of time to take effect, both light and fresh as well as heavy and stubborn soiling can occur. Therefore, the right type of cleaning is important. Depending on the type of soiling, the cleaning instructions on the following pages must be observed. Naturally, it is essential to always start with the mildest method and shortest amount of time to take effect.

## Basic cleaning

Depending on the type and degree of soiling, it may be necessary to carry out a so-called basic cleaning. Commercially available grease or power cleaners have also proven effective. The following is a selection of possible cleaners, as examples (no guarantee of completeness or availability).

Brand	Product
Antikal	Kalkreiniger   Anti-Calcaire
Carolin	Anti-Calcaire
CIF	Anti-Calcaire Universel
CIF	Dégraissant Universel
CIF	Cuisine & Salle de Bain
Cillit Bang	Expert Fettlöser Kraftreiniger Küche   Expert Burnt-on Degreaser   Expert Dégraissant Ontvetter
Cillit Bang	Expert Kalk & Schmutz Kraftreiniger Bad   Expert Limescale Remover   Expert Crasse & Calcaire
Demos	StrongClean FINISH (E57)
Henkel	Bref Power – gegen Fett und Eingebrenntes
Hotrega	Küchen-Totalreiniger
Hotrega	Küchenfronten Reiniger
Jacques Briochin	Le Nettoyant Universel
Jacques Briochin	La Mousse Dégraissante
Jacques Briochin	La Mousse Nettoyant
Jacques Briochin	Le Super Decapant Anti-Calcaire
MPC	Streak Free Glass Cleaner
MPC	Formula X05 RTU Heavy Duty Spray Cleaner
Riepe	Multiclean 20
Unika	Super Matte Surface Cleaner
W5	Power Fett Reiniger Ultra Stark

## How should cleaning be carried out?

- 1) Spray the product surface sparingly with the cleaning agent, leave on for max. 5 minutes
- 2) Apply the cleaner using a damp cloth (fine microfibre cloth, PU-coated, non-abrasive) and clean the surface
- 3) Afterwards, the cleaned surface should be wiped down with a clean microfibre cloth and warm water to remove any remaining cleaning product and ensure a streak-free and spotless finish.
- 4) Finally, wipe the cleaned area dry with a clean cotton or paper towel

Depending on the result, the cleaning steps 1) to 4) can be repeated.

It is essential to follow the manufacturer's instructions, safety instructions and recommended application times before use. Leaving the product on for too long can cause discolouration and damage to the surface, particularly on plastic surfaces (e.g. EGGER Edging). For this reason, cleaners should always be tested on an inconspicuous area first.

## Use

As a general rule, soiling and spilled substances such as tea, coffee and wine, etc., should be cleaned up immediately, because the longer the amount of time to take effect, the more cleaning effort is required. In daily use, the following instructions must be observed:



In general, surfaces should not be used as cutting surfaces, given that knife cuts can leave cut marks on the surfaces. Always use a chopping board.



Putting hot items such as pots and pans on the surface directly from the hob or out of the oven must be avoided, because the gloss level may change or surface damage may occur depending on the heat level. Always use heat protection.



Spilled liquids should always be cleaned up immediately, because longer exposure times of certain substances may affect the gloss level of the surfaces. Especially in the areas around cut-outs and joints, spilled liquids should always be cleaned up quickly and thoroughly.

## General information

These recommendations apply equally to all EGGER product surfaces based on resin and lacquer. In connection with dark uni colours as well as dark wood reproductions, it should be noted that usual traces of use are visually more noticeable here than on light decors. However, the traces of use that appear are not a qualitative impairment of the surface.

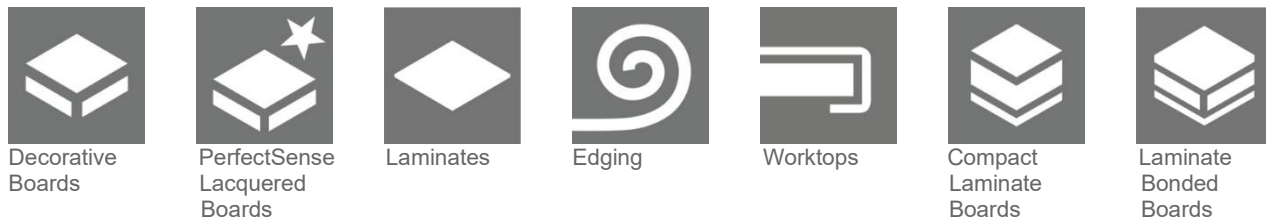
When cleaning surfaces, it is important to use a soft cloth; ideally, the cloth should be slightly damp. Cloths that are too rough and cleaning sponges or melamine sponges with rough sides may produce gloss marks or shine on the surface if rubbed or scrubbed too intensively, which means damage and may not be removable. In the case of particularly deep textures, cleaning can be carried out without any problems if the instructions given are followed. The cleaning should be carried out in the direction of the surface texture.

## Other important notes at a glance:

- EGGER product surfaces should be cleaned regularly, depending on their intended use.
- The use of maintenance products is generally unnecessary.
- Do not use abrasive and scouring agents (e.g. scouring powder, steel wool) for cleaning.
- Do not use polishes, waxes, furniture cleaners, re-greasing plastic cleaners and bleach.
- Do not use cleaning agents that contain strong acids or strongly acidic salts. Examples are descalers based on formic acid and aminosulphonic acid, drain cleaners, hydrochloric acid, silver polish or oven cleaners.
- When cleaning with solvents: Observe the accident prevention regulations. Open the windows. No naked flames.
- Cleaning with a steam cleaner is not recommended.
- Attention: For the edging, make sure that the cleaning agents are removed immediately after application, otherwise stress cracks or stress whitening may occur.
- Substances containing solvents should only be used in highly diluted form when cleaning edges.
- Streaks are usually caused by cleaning with organic solvents, the use of cold water and repeatedly used cloths or shammy leather. In order to carry out all cleaning without shading or streaks, it is recommended to dry the surface with the help of a microfibre cloth after rinsing with warm water.
- Remove grease residues within the shortest possible time, at the latest after 48 hours, because the surface may become damaged if it takes too long to clean the surface.

EGGER product surfaces comply with the high EGGER quality standard as well as the applicable standards and regulations and are tested for all relevant quality requirements. Please refer to the respective technical data sheets for quality requirements.

The following cleaning recommendations can be applied to the surfaces of the EGGER products listed below. Any exceptions are explicitly mentioned in the relevant sections.



## Cleaning recommendations

1. Dust, dirt, dust/grease mixture, pencil, chalk, coffee, tea, fruit juices, sugar solutions, fingerprints, felt-tip pen, grease, oil, ballpoint pens, rubber .....	4
2. Limescale residues, limescale edges (water marks), rust .....	5
3. Wax residues (candles, mould release agents for presses), wax crayon, lipstick, shoe polish, floor polish, wax polish .....	5
4. Bacteriological soiling (soap residues, skin epithelium, bacteria, blood, urine, faeces).....	6
5. Shading that occurs after treatment with solvents (streaks) .....	6
6. Water-soluble paints, stains, emulsion paints and adhesive dispersions (PVAC) .....	6
7. Solvent-based lacquers, paints and adhesives (lacquer residues, splashes, spray paint, stamping ink) .....	7
8. Two-component lacquers and adhesives, synthetic resins, e.g. polyurethane .....	7
9. Silicones, sealing compounds, furniture maintenance agents .....	8

### 1. Dust, dirt, dust/grease mixture, pencil, chalk, coffee, tea, fruit juices, sugar solutions, fingerprints, felt-tip pen, grease, oil, ballpoint pens, rubber

#### 1.1. Light, fresh soiling

Use soft and clean paper wipes (dry or damp) or a sponge. If cleaning with a damp cloth, wipe dry afterwards.

#### 1.2. Normal soiling that requires a longer time to take effect

Use clean warm water, clean rags or cloths, a soft sponge or a soft brush (e.g. a nylon brush). Usual cleaning agents without abrasive ingredients are suitable, also washing powder (especially heavy-duty detergent), soft soap or curd soap. Firstly, lather up with the cleaning agent solution, depending on the degree of soiling, allow to take effect, then rinse with pure water or glass cleaner. Rinse several times if necessary. Remove cleaning agent completely to avoid streaks. Wipe the surface dry with an absorbent microfibre cloth, clean rags or paper wipes, and change rags or paper wipes frequently.

## 2. Limescale residues, limescale edges (water marks), rust

### 2.1. Light, fresh soiling

Use soft and clean paper wipes (dry or damp) or a sponge. If cleaning with a damp cloth, wipe dry afterwards.

### 2.2. Normal soiling that requires a longer time to take effect

Use clean warm water, clean rags or cloths, a soft sponge or a soft brush (e.g. a nylon brush). Usual cleaning agents without abrasive ingredients are suitable, also washing powder (especially heavy-duty detergent), soft soap or curd soap. Firstly, lather up with the cleaning agent solution, depending on the degree of soiling, allow to take effect, then rinse with pure water or glass cleaner. Rinse several times if necessary. Remove cleaning agent completely to avoid streaks. Wipe the surface dry with an absorbent microfibre cloth, clean rags or paper wipes, and change rags or paper wipes frequently.

### 2.3. Heavy, stubborn soiling and old stains

**Do not use on PerfectSense surfaces**

Use detergent or a paste made from washing powder and water, and leave it to soak overnight. Liquid cleaning agents with the finest polishing chalk or mild bleaching agents are also suitable. However, they should only be used occasionally and should not be used on high-gloss surfaces. In the case of particularly firmly adhering limescale contamination, a ten percent acetic or citric acid can be used for a short time. Then rinse with pure water or glass cleaner. Remove cleaning agent completely to avoid streaks. Wipe the surface dry with an absorbent microfibre cloth, clean rags or paper wipes, and change rags or paper wipes frequently.

## 3. Wax residues (candles, mould release agents for presses), wax crayon, lipstick, shoe polish, floor polish, wax polish

### 3.1. Light, fresh soiling

Use soft and clean paper wipes (dry or damp) or a sponge. If cleaning with a damp cloth, wipe dry afterwards.

### 3.2. Normal soiling that requires a longer time to take effect

First remove paraffin or wax residues mechanically. Caution: Avoid scratches. It is recommended to use a plastic or wooden spatula. Iron off the remains with blotting paper. For subsequent cleaning, use clean warm water, clean rags or cloths, a soft sponge or a soft brush (e.g. a nylon brush). Usual cleaning agents without abrasive ingredients are suitable, also washing powder (especially heavy-duty detergent), soft soap or curd soap. Firstly, lather up with the cleaning agent solution, depending on the degree of soiling, allow to take effect, then rinse with pure water or glass cleaner. Rinse several times if necessary. Remove cleaning agent completely to avoid streaks. Wipe the surface dry with an absorbent microfibre cloth, clean rags or paper wipes, and change rags or paper wipes frequently.

### 3.3. Heavy, stubborn soiling and old stains

**Do not use on edging and PerfectSense surfaces**

Use detergent or a paste made from washing powder and water, and leave it to soak overnight. Liquid cleaning agents with the finest polishing chalk or mild bleaching agents are also suitable. However, they should only be used occasionally and should not be used on high-gloss surfaces. If the soiling has not been removed with the cleaning agent solution, it can be reworked with an organic solvent, e.g. acetone, methylated spirits, benzine or nail polish remover. Then rinse with pure water or glass cleaner. Remove cleaning agent completely to avoid streaks. Wipe the surface dry with an absorbent microfibre cloth, clean rags or paper wipes, and change rags or paper wipes frequently.

## 4. Bacteriological soiling (soap residues, skin epithelium, bacteria, blood, urine, faeces)

### 4.1. Light, fresh soiling

Use soft and clean paper wipes (dry or damp) or a sponge. If cleaning with a damp cloth, wipe dry afterwards. Additional treatment with disinfectant according to the relevant regulations.

### 4.2. Normal soiling that requires a longer time to take effect

Use clean warm water, clean rags or cloths, a soft sponge or a soft brush (e.g. a nylon brush). Usual cleaning agents without abrasive ingredients are suitable, also washing powder (especially heavy-duty detergent), soft soap or curd soap. Firstly, lather up with the cleaning agent solution, depending on the degree of soiling, allow to take effect, then rinse with pure water or glass cleaner. Rinse several times if necessary. Remove cleaning agent completely to avoid streaks. Wipe the surface dry with an absorbent microfibre cloth, clean rags or paper wipes, and change rags or paper wipes frequently. Additional treatment with disinfectant according to the relevant regulations.

### 4.3. Heavy, stubborn soiling and old stains

**Do not use on PerfectSense surfaces**

Use detergent or a paste made from washing powder and water, and leave it to soak overnight. Liquid cleaning agents with the finest polishing chalk or mild bleaching agents are also suitable. However, they should only be used occasionally and should not be used on high-gloss surfaces. Then rinse with pure water or glass cleaner. Remove cleaning agent completely to avoid streaks. Wipe the surface dry with an absorbent microfibre cloth, clean rags or paper wipes, and change rags or paper wipes frequently. Additional treatment with disinfectant according to the relevant regulations.

## 5. Shading that occurs after treatment with solvents (streaks)

### 5.1. Light, fresh soiling

Use soft and clean paper wipes (dry or damp) or a sponge. If cleaning with a damp cloth, wipe dry afterwards. Additional treatment with disinfectant according to the relevant regulations.

## 6. Water-soluble paints, stains, emulsion paints and adhesive dispersions (PVAC)

### 6.1. Light, fresh soiling

Use soft and clean paper wipes (dry or damp) or a sponge. If cleaning with a damp cloth, wipe dry afterwards.

### 6.2. Normal soiling that requires a longer time to take effect

**Do not use on edging and PerfectSense surfaces**

Use clean warm water, clean rags or cloths, a soft sponge or a soft brush (e.g. a nylon brush). Usual cleaning agents without abrasive ingredients are suitable, also washing powder (especially heavy-duty detergent), soft soap or curd soap. Firstly, lather up with the cleaning agent solution, depending on the degree of soiling, allow to take effect, then rinse with pure water or glass cleaner. Rinse several times if necessary. If the soiling has not been removed with the cleaning agent solution, it can be reworked with an organic solvent, e.g. acetone, methylated spirits, benzine or nail polish remover. Remove cleaning agent completely to avoid streaks. Wipe the surface dry with an absorbent microfibre cloth, clean rags or paper wipes, and change rags or paper wipes frequently.

### 6.3. Heavy, stubborn soiling and old stains

**Do not use on edging and PerfectSense surfaces**

Soften with water or an organic solvent, then peel or pull off. Special cleaning agents must be used for modified adhesives with higher water resistance. Then rinse with pure water or glass cleaner. Remove cleaning agent completely to avoid streaks. Wipe the surface dry with an absorbent microfibre cloth, clean rags or paper wipes, and change rags or paper wipes frequently.

## 7. Solvent-based lacquers, paints and adhesives (lacquer residues, splashes, spray paint, stamping ink)

**Do not use on edging and PerfectSense surfaces**

Prior to the serial processing of adhesives and lacquers, it is recommended to obtain advice from the manufacturer on the removal of possible production-related soiling and on suitable cleaning agents.

### 7.1. Light, fresh soiling and normal soiling that requires a longer time to take effect

Remove the soiling immediately with an organic solvent, e.g. acetone, methylated spirits, benzine or nail polish remover. Then rinse with pure water or glass cleaner. Remove cleaning agent completely to avoid streaks. Wipe the surface dry with an absorbent microfibre cloth, clean rags or paper wipes, and change rags or paper wipes frequently.

### 7.2. Heavy, stubborn soiling and old stains

Soften with water or an organic solvent, then peel or pull off. Special cleaning agents must be used for modified adhesives with higher water resistance. Dye residues can occasionally be removed mechanically after they have dried. Graffiti requires special cleaning. Then rinse with pure water, glass cleaner. Remove cleaning agent completely to avoid streaks. Wipe the surface dry with an absorbent microfibre cloth, clean rags or paper wipes, and change rags or paper wipes frequently.

## 8. Two-component lacquers and adhesives, synthetic resins, e.g. polyurethane

**Do not use on edging and PerfectSense surfaces**

Prior to the serial processing of adhesives and lacquers, it is recommended to obtain advice from the manufacturer on the removal of possible production-related soiling and on suitable cleaning agents.

### 8.1. Light, fresh soiling

Cleaning is only possible before curing. Therefore, remove the soiling immediately with water or an organic solvent. Then rinse with pure water or glass cleaner. Remove cleaning agent completely to avoid streaks. Wipe the surface dry with an absorbent microfibre cloth, clean rags or paper wipes, and change rags or paper wipes frequently.

### 8.2. Normal soiling that requires a longer time to take effect and also has strong, stubborn soiling and old stains

Residues of hardened condensation and reaction resin adhesives generally cannot be removed after curing.

## 9. Silicones, sealing compounds, furniture maintenance agents

### 9.1. Light, fresh soiling

Wipe off the soiling dry. Use a silicone remover if necessary. Then rinse with pure water or glass cleaner. Remove cleaning agent completely to avoid streaks. Wipe the surface dry with an absorbent microfibre cloth, clean rags or paper wipes, and change rags or paper wipes frequently.

#### A note on validity:

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