

Technical leaflet

Cleaning and care recommendations for EGGER product surfaces

Cleaning

The following cleaning and care recommendations refer to the EGGER products PerfectSense lacquered boards, Eurodekor, laminates, worktops, compact laminates and edging.

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

Lacquer-based surfaces, such as PerfectSense Premium Matt / Gloss, PerfectSense Feelwood, PerfectSense Texture or PerfectSense Topmatt, 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 or re-greasing plastic cleaners were used. These tend to build up a sticky and dirt-binding layer on the surface and must therefore not be used.

Cleaning EGGER 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.

Brand	Manufacturer / Supplier
Bref Power – against grease & burnt-in substances	Henkel AG & Co KGaA, Düsseldorf
Multi Grease Cleaner W5	Lidl

How should cleaning be carried out?

- 1) Spray the product surface sparingly with the cleaning agent, leave on for max. 5 minutes
- 2) Wipe cleaning agent dry with a dry cloth (fine microfibre cloth, PU-coated, non-abrasive)
- 3) Wipe food contact surfaces, such as worktops, with water
- 4) Finally, wipe the cleaned area dry with a clean cotton or paper towel

Depending on the result, the cleaning steps can be repeated.

The manufacturer's instructions and safety instructions as well as amounts of time required to take effect must be observed before use.



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 leave cut marks even on resistant 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 melamine and lacquer surfaces. 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.

For EGGER melamine and lacquer surfaces, cleaning with a soft cloth is important or the cleaning cloth used should be as damp as possible. 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:

- During the service life, EGGER surfaces must be cleaned regularly.
- 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 instructions cannot be applied equally to every EGGER surface. In order to be able to assign the applicable statements to the individual products, these product images are used:



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.....3
2. Limescale residues, limescale edges (water marks), rust3
3. Wax residues (candles, mould release agents for presses), wax crayon, lipstick, shoe polish, floor polish, wax polish4
4. Bacteriological soiling (soap residues, skin epithelium, bacteria, blood, urine, faeces).....5
5. Shading that occurs after treatment with solvents (streaks).....5
6. Water-soluble paints, stains, emulsion paints and adhesive dispersions (PVAC).....5
7. Solvent-based lacquers, paints and adhesives (lacquer residues, splashes, spray paint, stamping ink)6
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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

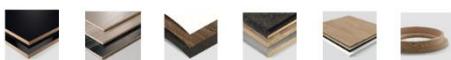
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2.3. Heavy, stubborn soiling and old stains



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



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



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



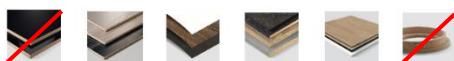
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6.3. Heavy, stubborn soiling and old stains



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. 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)



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.

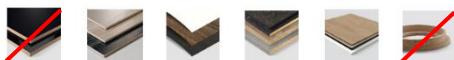
7.1. Light, fresh soiling and normal soiling that requires a longer time to take effect

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.



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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