

Cleaning and care information

Materials to which descriptions apply:

Special products, furniture panels, flooring

General cleaning and light soiling

- Straightforward soiling and fresh soiling can be removed with a clean, damp cloth (such as a microfibre cloth) or a soft sponge.
- To remove more stubborn soiling and grease spots, you should also use standard liquid soap without any abrasive components or detergents.
- To avoid striation, the parts should then always be wiped with clean water and dried with clean, absorbent cloths or paper towels.
- Dirt and stubborn soiling must be removed immediately. Do not allow it to dry in.

Do not use any of the following cleaning agents or utensils:

- Abrasive or scouring agents or utensils (such as scouring powder, cleaning sponges with a rough side, steel wool or brushes)
- Polishing agents, detergents, furniture cleaning agents or bleaching agents
- Cleaning agents with strong acids or highly acidic salts
- Cleaners containing solvents, vinegar-based cleaners, descaling agents or cellulose thinners
- Steam-cleaning equipment

Other information

- Avoid cleaning or scrubbing one spot for an extended period.
- Before using a cleaning agent, test it on an inconspicuous area to ensure that it is compatible with the item being cleaned.
- Kitchen furniture: After cooking, dry off any damp parts of furniture and switch on extractor fans.
- Moisture and water that is left lying can result in traces of limescale and must be dried immediately.
- Make sure that the conditions in the room are correct. A temperature of 18°C to 25°C and a relative humidity of 50% to 70% are ideal. We especially recommend adhering to these values when working with flooring.

Precautionary measures

Taking precautionary measures can help extend the service life of the goods and maintain their appearance. Observe the following points:

- Do not perform any cutting work directly on worktops. Use cutting boards instead.
- Do not leave water lying on surfaces. Wipe it up immediately.
- Do not place damp flowerpots directly on surfaces. Place something underneath them.
- Place dirt-trapping mats in front of the door of the residence to prevent damage to the flooring.
- Attach felt gliders to furniture feet to prevent scratches.
- Use the appropriate type of castors for the flooring.

Special information for matt surfaces

Both the feel and the refined look of matt surfaces create a natural effect. There are a few special points that need to be observed when using or caring for surfaces of this kind. As a general rule, normal levels of soiling can be removed from them without any issues, just as they can from other synthetic surfaces. However, it is important to ensure that you only ever use a soft cloth and warm water to do this. To avoid damaging the surface, remove traces of grease and dirt as soon as possible: do not leave them for any more than 48 hours. If you are using a cleaning agent, test it on an inconspicuous area to ensure that it is compatible with the item being cleaned. Cleaning or rubbing the item too intensely and using

inappropriate cleaning utensils to do so will risk leaving shiny marks or visible patches. These indicate that the surface has been damaged beyond repair.

Special information for cleaning flooring

On the subject of cleaning laminate flooring, SWISS KRONO AG refers to the guidelines from the European Producers of Laminate Flooring (EPLF) association (see www.eplf.com).

- Before using the flooring for the first time, remove any dust, dirt and sawdust with a broom or vacuum cleaner (using the nozzle for hard floors).
- Wipe up any stubborn soiling with a cloth that has been moistened and then fully wrung out. You can add a little laminate cleaning agent to the water (make sure to check the manufacturer's specifications).
- Laminate flooring does not require any treatments involving polish, wax or cleaning/care agents that leave a film.
- Regular cleaning will help preserve the value of the flooring.
- Stubborn soiling or stains caused by factors such as rubber abrasion, heel marks and shoe polish can be removed using special laminate cleaning agents.

Table 1: EPLF advice on removing stains on laminate flooring

Type of soiling	Can be removed with...
Rubber abrasion, heel marks, street dirt, crayons, oil pastels	Brush off dry using mechanical means, such as a white nylon pad
Fruit, berries, milk, beer, wine, tea, lemonade	Wipe up immediately with an absorbent cloth or, if the stain has already dried in, clean with a suitable laminate cleaner and wipe dry
Urine, blood	Wipe up immediately with a damp cloth; if the stain has already dried in, brush dry with a white nylon pad, wipe up any stubborn residue with a suitable laminate cleaner and wipe dry
Felt-tip pens, ink, lipstick, carbon paper, nail polish, shoe polish, paint, oil, tar, typewriter ribbon ink, lubricant	Wipe up with a cloth soaked in solvent, such as acetone, vinegar essence, nail polish remover or concentrated vinegar; work carefully and use small amounts of solvent in the stained areas only. Observe the safety regulations.
Chocolate, films of grease, cooking oil	Use a suitable laminate flooring cleaner

Coatings (HPL/CPL)

In principle, these can be cleaned in the same way as laminated surfaces. For more advice on cleaning, refer to the information sheet on cleaning decorative coatings entitled "Reinigung von dekorativem Schichtstoff" (www.pro-hpl.org; available in German only).

Please note: This document is based on the latest developments in technology and has been compiled with due care. To the best of our knowledge, the information it contains is accurate. However, we cannot assume any liability for mistakes or printing errors. Technical changes made be required as our products develop and amendments are made to standards and legislation.

Source of laminate flooring information: <https://www.eplf.com/en/services/information-material>