



MATERIALS

Care Instructions

Updated 19.1.2022

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GENERALLY

The user must always use the correct protective equipment and follow the safety instructions when cleaning materials.

When using solvents, the instructions must be followed carefully. Solvent vapors must not be inhaled, the room must be adequately ventilated and the room must be effectively ventilated after use. Solvents ignite very easily even with a small spark. Solvents must not be used on hot or warm surfaces.

Due to the multiplicity of different types of chemicals, the chemical suitability is not precisely defined in this treatment guideline. It is recommended that cleaning chemicals will be tested at a point where it is not visible.

METAL FRAMES

For powder-coated steel, it is often sufficient to wipe the surface with a damp cloth or wash with water. In addition, standard all-purpose cleaners can be used.

FURNITURE

The material of the furniture is high-pressure laminated chipboard with ABS edging.

Adequate cleaning of the laminate is most often by wiping the surface with a damp cloth or cleaning sponge. A standard all-purpose cleaner can be used for cleaning. The laminate does not require the use of wax or conditioner.

Avoid scratching the surface with sharp or metallic objects, as dirt may start to accumulate on the scratches over time.

WORKTOPS

In addition to high-pressure laminate, the worktops can be made of compact laminate, stainless steel, ceramic, stone or polypropylene (PP). The care instructions of laminate, see the chapter "Furniture".

Stainless/Acid-proof steel

Material information: Stainless steel = AISI 304, Acid-proof steel = AISI 316

Cleaning

Stainless steel furniture and other products must be cleaned regularly to maintain the surface in good condition. In most cases, simply washing with water and then drying is enough to clean stainless steel.

The cleaning agent must be carefully removed from the steel surface, in most cases water is sufficient. After using acidic detergents, pre-rinse with a neutralizing solution, eg soda. Adhering dirt and deposits can be removed with a non-scratch cloth, for example.

Alkaline solutions (pH above 7), e.g. soda and ammonia solutions and dilute sodium hydroxide solution, can be used to *dissolve the fats*. Organic solvents such as acetone, gasoline, alcohol, etc. can also be used to remove fat deposits or other water-insoluble matter.

Note. Detergents containing sulfuric acid or hydrochloric acid must not be used to clean stainless steel.

Disinfection

Nitric acid solution is a good disinfectant for stainless steel. Even mild solutions have a bactericidal effect.

Note. Sterilizers commonly used in disinfection often contain sodium hypochlorite or potassium hypochlorite. However, they are *hazardous substances for stainless steel* because they easily cause pitting. Other chlorine-containing disinfectants, such as chloramines, are also dangerous.

Ceramic

The ceramic worktop is a very good choice of material for almost all types of laboratories. The glazing process above 1500 ° C guarantees excellent durability properties for ceramic surfaces.

Specifications

- Easy to clean, hygienic
- Resistant to all types of chemicals except hydrofluoric acid.
- Corrosion resistant and waterproof.
- Resistant to flames and high temperatures up to 1550 ° C.
- Durable and scratch-resistant.
- Does not change color or fade under the influence of UV radiation.
- Does not contain toxic substances.

Cleaning

- Remove loose dirt or dust with a clean soft cloth.
- Dampen the surface with clean warm water.
If the worktop is particularly dirty, detergent can be added to the water.
- Rinse with clean water and wipe with a clean cloth.
- The mortar used to attach the basin can be cleaned using, for example, a small scrub brush or toothbrush.

Stone

Cleaning

Stone (granite) worktops are kept clean by wiping them with damp cloth. The polished surface is dense and easy to clean.

If necessary, a detergent can be used as a dilute solution. Granite is very resistant to neutral detergents (pH 6-8), but weakly resistant to alkaline (pH above 8) and acidic detergents (pH below 6). Do not use harsh or abrasive detergents or cloths for cleaning. If the effect of the detergent solution is uncertain, it is advisable to test it on an inconspicuous area of the product.

If the detergent does not work, you can try the following solvents, for example:

- Grease stains: thinner, acetone or refined gasoline.
- Vinegar-based stains: ammonia solution.

Polypropylene (PP)

Specifications

The advantages of PP are good chemical resistance, good heat resistance and resistance to stress at temperatures above 0°C. PP is resistant to alcohols, salt -, acid -, inorganic and alkaline solutions. However, PP is not highly resistant to oxidizing agents, and gasoline and many hydrocarbons cause swelling. PP is brittle in the cold and due to UV radiation. PP is not suitable for places requiring wear resistance and can be damaged by strong oxidizing agents.

Cleaning

PP worktops are kept clean by wiping them with a damp cloth. If necessary, a mild all-purpose cleaner can be used as the cleaning agent.

Adhering dirt and deposits can be removed with a soft, non-scratch cloth, for example.

Suitable solvents for grease-based stains are, for example, acetone, and for vinegar-based ammonia solution.

Disinfection

Substances containing sodium hypochlorite are suitable for disinfection, for example. Nitric acid or chlorine-containing substances are not suitable for PP-worktop disinfection.