



Floraline Display Products Corporation

MIRROR MAINTENANCE

Each mirrored product is well protected by a durable paint backing and a removable masking on the front. If there is difficulty in removing the masking, use aliphatic naphtha, kerosene, or distilled alcohol to moisten the adhesive. Do not use other chemicals or sharp objects to remove the masking.

CLEANING

Washing

Use mild dish soap, water and a soft cloth to wipe the surface, apply only light pressure. To remove grease, oil or tar deposits on the material, use hexane, kerosene or aliphatic naphtha to remove them. Do not use any chemicals on a painted print design. Do not use paper towels, window-cleaning sprays, and kitchen scouring compounds or other chemicals to clean mirrored sheets.

Polishing

A surface gloss can be maintained by occasionally using a flannel cloth and a good plastic cleanser or polish, such as Johnson's Pledge. Follow the instructions for polishing on the container.

Removing Scratches

Fine scratches can be removed by hand polishing with a plastic scratch remover or compound cleaner. Remove all residue and polish with a flannel cloth. Deep scratches need to be lightly sanded using a 400 grit "wet or dry" sandpaper.

CHEMICAL RESISTANCE

Like all plastic materials, mirrored acrylic will react when exposed to many chemicals.

Factors such as fabrication stresses, exposure to loads or changing temperatures, and the method of application can all influence the possible reaction. In all cases, care should be taken with dry chemicals or solvents used near mirrored acrylic.

Below is a partial list of chemicals known to react with acrylic mirror; exposure to them should be avoided.

BENZINE, ETHYL ALCOHOL, LACQUER THINNERS, KETONES, ESTERSTOLUENE, METHYL ALCOHOL, CARBON TETRACHLORIDE, ETHERS



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LAMINATE MAINTENANCE

To clean the surface, use a damp cloth or sponge and a mild soap or detergent. Difficult stains such as coffee or tea can be removed using a mild household cleaner/detergent and a soft bristle brush, repeating as necessary. If a stain persists, use a paste of baking soda and water and apply with a soft bristled brush. Light scrubbing for 10 to 20 strokes should remove most stains.

Although baking soda is a low abrasive, excessive scrubbing or exerting too much force could damage the decorative surface, especially if it has a gloss finish.

Stubborn stains that resist any of the above cleaning methods may require the use of undiluted household bleach or nail polish remover. Apply the bleach or nail polish remover to the stain and let stand no longer than two minutes. Rinse thoroughly with warm water and wipe dry. This step may be repeated if the stain appears to be going away and the color of the laminate has not been affected. **WARNING:** Prolonged exposure of the laminate surface to bleach will cause discoloration.

Special Tips

Always rinse laminate surfaces after cleaning. Failure to rinse after cleaning is the single greatest cause of damage to a laminate surface. If even the smallest amount of cleaning solution remains on the surface, moisture can reactivate it and result in permanently etched scars. Always rinse thoroughly with clean water and a clean cloth.