



Care, Cleaning, and Maintenance Instructions – Stainless Steel Partitions

Initial Cleaning:

AJW Stainless Steel Partitions are delivered with a protective plastic coating, in order to keep the surface safe during shipment and installation. After installation, the protective coating should be removed. Residue may remain on the surface, and can be removed using mild soap and water, or mineral spirits.

Daily Care and Cleaning

Stainless steel surfaces should be routinely wiped down to remove dirt and grime. Clean using warm water and a mild liquid detergent, and dry using a soft cloth. Be sure to wipe in the direction of the grain, not against it.

Do not use any form of abrasive cleaners or pads on your stainless steel toilet partitions. Abrasive cleaners will leave scratch marks on your product and will remove the sheen from the surface. Caustic cleaning agents containing chemicals such as hydrochloric / muriatic acid will react adversely with stainless steel, and should not be used under any circumstance.

Stubborn build up may be removed with an industrial stainless steel cleaner.

Tighten any fasteners that may have come loose as a result of vibrations, or attempted vandalism.

Corrosive Chemical / Surface Rust Alert

Stainless steel is very resistant to rust, however it is not entirely impervious to it. Proper care, especially under corrosive conditions is needed. Cleaning your stainless steel surface using the instructions above is necessary, but it is also important to keep your stainless steel surface free from contaminants.

The below listed substances will react with stainless steel to produce rust and corrosion. These elements are commonly used in caustic cleaning agents, and should never be used to clean stainless steel. The most common elements that react adversely with stainless steel include:

Bromide
Chloride
Fluoride
Iodine

Other common acids and compounds cause significant damage to stainless steel. Stainless steel will sustain permanent discoloration and/or corrosion if the material comes into contact with even vapor fumes from these substances. The following acids and compounds should never be used to clean any stainless steel product:

Acetic Acids
Nitric Acids
Phosphoric Acids
Hydrochloric / Muriatic Acids
Sodium Chlorides (contains salt)
Sodium Hydrochloride (Bleach)
Sodium Hydroxide
Sulfuric Acids

Some other conditions that can cause stainless steel to corrode, discolor, or develop surface rust are:

1. Contact with Muriatic Acid (commonly used to clean up after tile or concrete installation).
2. Soap residue (chemical additives will cause discoloration and dried soap residue actually looks like rust).
3. Water with high iron content can leave a rusty residue, especially after continuous contact.

Surface Rust Removal

If your stainless steel surface is exposed to any of the contaminants above, please follow the instructions below to remove any discoloration:

- Wash affected area with a mild dish detergent and warm water.
- Dry all surfaces with a towel or soft cloth.
- Using a dry Scotch Brite pad, rub all surfaces until rust marks are completely removed. Be sure to rub in the direction of the grain to prevent scratching. Do not use on bright polish stainless steel.
- Rinse with a damp cloth and dry with a soft cloth.