

GLASS RAILING SYSTEMS

CLEANING AND MAINTENANCE

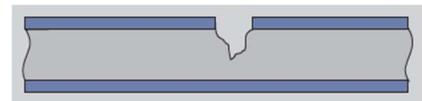
Stainless steel is an iron and carbon alloy that is particularly corrosion resistant; the main reason is chrome presence, which can oxidize and create a slim film able to resist external chemical agents. To keep unchanged its features, it is necessary to avoid the following actions:

- storage near iron elements;
- use of same tools both for iron and stainless steel items;
- inadequate treatment during the assembly;
- urban and fine dust pollution;

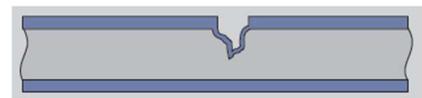
For ordinary cleaning, you can use a humid soft rag with no solvent or abrasive material and carefully dry to avoid limestone stains. Cleaning special products at least once a year is highly recommended. In case of installation in highly polluted locations, such as cities or seaside resorts, it is necessary to do an accurate cleaning with specific products every 1-2 months, or as soon as there are stains on the surface.



When protective film is torn by scratches or any kind of work, the underlying material is exposed to the weather.



The presence of the chrome in the stainless steel's alloy allows the immediate recreation of the protection film.



WHEN CAN THE STEEL BE CONSIDERED AS STAINLESS?									
A.I.S.I.	Composition %								Others elements
	C max	Mn max	P max	S max	Si max	Cr	Ni	Mo	
303	0,15	2	0,2	0,15	1	17 - 19	8 -10	0.6 max	Zr 0.6 max
304	0,08	2	0,045	0,03	1	18 - 20	8 - 12	-	-
316	0,08	2	0,045	0,03	1	16 - 18	10 -14	2 - 3	-

HOW TO TREAT STAINLESS STEEL

Stainless steel is a lasting and reliable material. Nevertheless, it is necessary to treat it correctly in order to avoid its oxidization under specific circumstances. As a matter of fact, stainless steel can oxidize in case of: storage near Iron elements, inadequate treatments during the assembling phase, use of the same tools used to work Iron elements, urban pollution and dust, proximity of companies working in the metallurgic field. In order to meet the needs of its customers, we advice our customers to do a routine cleaning or use the De-rusting and the Passivating products.

ROUTINE STAINLESS STEEL CLEANING

Stainless steel must be cleaned regularly to preserve the metal's integrity and maintain a pristine appearance. With proper care, and by selecting an appropriate grade, stainless steel can be saved from corrosion. When stainless steel maintenance is neglected, corrosive substances can accumulate on vulnerable surfaces.

Routine cleaning steps (perform every 6 months):

- use a soft nylon brush to remove accumulated dirt;
- wash with mild soap or detergent;
- follow with a clean-water rinse;
- wipe dry with a soft cloth, disposable wipe, or air blower;



SPECIFIC STAINLESS STEEL CLEANING

Stainless steel care and maintenance may require the use of harmful chemicals. Follow all safety instructions provided and ensure personal protective equipment is worn in accordance with occupational health and safety guidelines.

Specific cleaning includes some de-rusting items aimed at cleaning “polluted” stainless steel components as well as some passivating products in order to restore their protective film. The combined use of such products allows the “renovation” even of surfaces that apparently seem compromised.

The most common mistake people make is using a corrosive product to clean stainless steel surfaces. Never use the following products on stainless steel:

- Chloride cleaners;
- Abrasive cleaners;
- All-purpose cleaners;
- Chloride bleach;