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CLEANING TRESPA TOPLAB*PLUS*

The surface of Trespa TopLab*PLUS* is non-porous and resistant to a large number of aggressive chemicals. In an environment where hygiene is key, Trespa TopLab*PLUS* provides the best choice. The surface is impermeable to most bacteria, molds or microorganisms.
Resistant to dyes and organic solvents, Trespa TopLab*PLUS* is water-resistant and remain easy to clean or disinfect.

General

For general cleaning of standard worktops, the surface of Trespa TopLab*PLUS* can be easily cleaned with household cleaners, water or soap for example. Wipe damp surfaces with an absorbent cloth.
In any case, abrasive or polishing agents should not be used.

Remove severe soiling

Severely dirty surfaces or areas where normal soiling* has built up over a long period of time are easy to clean with hot water and an interior detergent- or soap-based cleaning agent, applied with a sponge or soft nylon brush. Apply the diluted cleaning agent to the surface and leave it to soak for a while. Then rinse off with clean water and dry with an absorbent cloth.

* Dust, pencil, ball pen, ink, coffee, tea, fruit juice, lipstick, grease, nicotine stains, shoe polish, urine, soap residues, lime scale, water-soluble paints and adhesives.

Removing special staining

- Solvent-based varnishes and adhesives (nail varnish, rubber stamp ink and aerosol paint) should be removed with organic solvents such as acetone, white spirit, turpentine or petroleum.
- Remove wax from candles or crayons immediately with water and a mild household cleaning agent. Dried wax stains may first have to be scraped off with a wooden or plastic spatula and the remainder removed with an organic solvent.
- Two part paint or adhesive, synthetic resin and the like should be removed immediately with water or an organic solvent. Once these products have set, they cannot be removed without damaging the surface.
- In case of pollution caused by silicone use a silicone remover.

Using disinfectants

When a more thorough cleaning is required for disinfecting (micro) biological or clinical laboratory benches, surgery rooms, stronger cleaners or disinfectants adapted to the usage are advisable, such as:

- Alcohol, preferably 60-70 % solution in water.
- Aldehydes, although not in, or in combination with, quaternary ammonia compounds.
- Chlorine separating compounds. However, long term use of these products can cause certain pigments to fade.
- Phenols, not to be used for kitchen disinfection.
- Peroxide compounds (hydrogen peroxide and organic peracids).
- Quaternary ammonia compounds.

Some manufacturers offer products containing both cleaning and disinfecting components. These are known as detergent sanitizers, and are intended for simultaneous cleaning and disinfection of light to medium soiled surfaces in rooms where there is no great risk of infection.

Caution

Always follow the manufacturer's instructions carefully when using any cleaning agent or disinfectant. Using a combination of products may cause unwanted chemical reactions which produce harmful gases.

When surfaces have been cleaned with aggressive cleaning agents, they should be rinsed well to dilute the cleaning agent and prevent it from drying on the panel surface.

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