

Keep in mind:

Our products are developed to the highest standards of quality. The durability and reliability of those products is guaranteed with proper usage and maintenance. You should observe the following information regarding the products to prevent the occurrence of damage.

**Aluminium**

Aluminium provides a medium degree of mechanical strength. It is sensitive to alkaline materials, e.g. fresh cement can cause bad staining (oxidation marks). Mortar and grout should always be removed immediately from all visible surfaces using plenty of water. Once oxidation marks have been allowed to appear, it is practically impossible to remove them. High air humidity levels during the joint drying phase can increase this effect.

Anodised aluminium

Anodisation is a special finish that improves the look of aluminium profiles. Finishes are available in silver, gold, champagne, titanium or bronze tints. The anodised surface is susceptible to scratches and may become faded, particularly due to the effect of alkaline building products. Contact with fresh cement can cause surface corrosion. Mortar and grout should always be removed immediately from all visible surfaces using plenty of water. Once oxidation marks have been allowed to appear, it is practically impossible to remove them. Use only cleaning agents with neutral pH that do not scour.

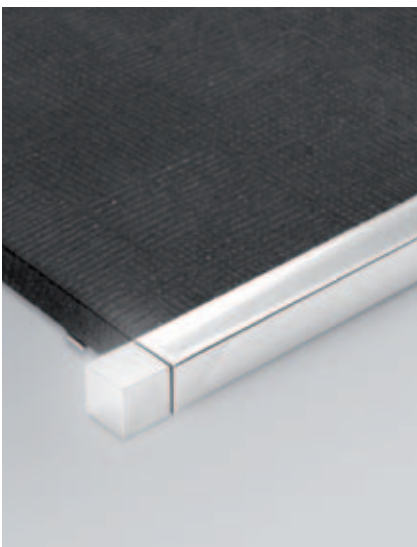
Make sure that good room ventilation is provided, especially when joining in combination with high-gloss anodised profiles, in order to achieve fast curing of the joints. This also reduces the alkaline potential of the cement (lowers the pH), thereby preventing any possible damage to the anodised surface.

Powder-coated aluminium

This involves powder coating of aluminium using a special process. This is harder and stronger than other finishes. It is resistant to UV light as well as chemicals and weathering. Visible surfaces may be susceptible to scratches. Use only cleaning agents that do not scour.

**Brass**

Brass is mechanically very sturdy. It is resistant to most chemicals likely to come in contact with tiled floors. However, brass oxidises (forms a patina) in air. If used in damp rooms or in connection with corrosive materials, this oxidation can be more serious and marks may even appear on the visible surfaces. Brass profiles can, if necessary, be polished using special cleaning paste and may look coppery thereafter. For elastic junctions, only use neutrally bonding silicone adhesives (to prevent risk of corrosion).

**Chrome**

Chrome is mechanically sturdy, but avoid all contact with cement remover in order to prevent corrosion.

**Stainless steel (V2A)**

Steel is mechanically very sturdy. It is especially highly resistant to most chemical products or dilute acids and alkalis. Avoid contact with hydrochloric acid or non-alloy steel tools. When cutting stainless steel, make sure the saw blades or cutting discs are new and remove all dust and shavings immediately to prevent patches of corrosion. For elastic junctions, only use neutrally bonding silicone adhesives (to prevent risk of corrosion). For certain cases profiles made of V4A steel are available (with higher resistance to corrosion).

For all materials:

Always check that materials are usable in terms of mechanical and chemical resistance for the application in question. When laying and joining metal profiles, adhesive and grouting materials must always be removed immediately using a soft sponge and clean water in order to prevent corrosion of the profile.

Do not use acidic (e.g. cement remover) or alkaline cleaning agents in conjunction with metal profiles. Clean using clean water and dry with a dry linen cloth.

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**PVC**

PVC can withstand a certain amount of mechanical loading, but can only protect edges against light impacts. Coloured profiles are resistant to UV radiation under normal circumstance, but constant exposure may lead to fading in places. Not susceptible to dilute acids and alkalis, chlorinated water. Resistant to fungus and bacteria.

PVC

Here the PVC is coated with an extra finish (and covered with foil for the gold environand silver models). Use of solvents or aggressive cleaning agents may cause corrosion. If it comes into contact with tile adhesive, remove at once with clean water. Surfaces are susceptible to scratches and may only be cleaned using a soft cloth. It is recommended that grouting materials that scour be avoided.

Star

N.B. the use of coloured mortar with ultra fine colour pigments:

The use of coloured mortar with ultra fine colour pigments in conjunction with plastic profiles may result in permanent staining of the profiles. We recommend taking appropriate protective measures as a precaution.

**Wood**

Wood is a living material, which shrinks and swells in response to changes in temperature or humidity. A variety of influences can cause wooden surfaces to alter their appearance slightly during the course of their lifetime, whether the wood is indoors or outdoors. For instance, dark woods can fade due to the effects of strong sunlight. In areas where there is direct exposure to moisture to a high degree, the DIN 68800-2 standard requires that the surface of the wood be protected against penetration by water (e.g. by a coat of varnish). Depending on the way the wood is used and how much wear it is exposed to, e.g. flooring may get more punishment, an appropriate amount of regular care at suitable intervals is called for. For cleaning and maintenance of wooden profiles the following aspects need to be kept in mind:

- Use care products which are classified as non-toxic to humans or to the environment (e.g. the seal of Germany's quality assurance body for wood protection is RAL-GZ 830).

**Oiled wood**

The surface of wood that has been oiled very robust and easy to maintain. In general oiled products do not need much maintenance if they have been properly treated. With good care, such oiled surfaces should last for a long time.



- Use wood care materials such as undyed beeswax and wood cleaners using soap especially made for wooden floors (free of solvents and perfume additives). Wood oils should be suitable for the type of wood.
- Do not use microfibres as some such fibre materials can damage the surface of the wood, perhaps causing it to roughen or leaving scuffs on it.
- After using any wood care materials, wipe clean using clean water
- Do not use acidic or highly alkaline cleaning agents, as these can attack the surface of the wood and cause visible changes or alter the technical composition of the wood.
- Do not use care products on wet or damp wood.
- When removing stains, to eliminate colour variations also clean the entire length of the profile before treating with suitable protective materials (e.g. beeswax or wood oils).

When using any type of care product, always make sure to follow the manufacturer's instructions.

**Untreated wood**

Wooden profiles with untreated surfaces offer users the chance to create a more individual final design, e.g. by staining or varnishing the wood. When maintaining such surfaces observe the same care recommendations as above.