

## 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.

## 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.**

## 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.

## 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.

## Powder-coated aluminium

This involves powder coating of aluminium usual 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).

## 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).

## Chrome

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

## 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 and 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.