

Advisory Bulletin



TB-60 Toilet Partition Cleaning and Maintenance

Maintenance:

Given proper care, toilet partition doors, panels, and stile surfaces will retain their appearance for years. Periodic cleaning with a furniture polish is usually all that is required to keep them looking new. For CGL, ensure that partitions in shower (or hose-down) areas receive adequate ventilation to allow excess humidity to escape.

Caution:

DO NOT USE HOSE-DOWN CLEANING METHODS ON HIGH PRESSURE LAMINATE PRODUCTS which have a wood product core. Water directed onto the high pressure laminate surface can be absorbed into the substrate causing swelling and possible delamination of the high pressure laminate.

DO NOT TO USE CHLORIDES TO CLEAN ANY MATERIAL

TYPE OF SOIL	CLEANING AGENT	METHOD OF APPLICATION
Dirt, smudges, and fingerprints	Mild cleaning solution.	Wipe off soil using a cloth or sponge for smooth surfaces and a soft brush for textured surfaces. Rinse and dry.
Greasy soil, lipstick, crayon and oil	General purpose cleaner or mild degreaser.	Gently rub off soil using a cloth, sponge or soft bristle brush moistened in the cleaning agent. Rinse and dry.
Scaling or water marks	Bathroom cleaners containing phosphoric acid or acetic acids.	Gently rub off soil using a cloth, sponge or soft bristle brush moistened in the cleaning agent. Rinse or dry.
Graffiti	Bobrick Graffiti Remover part #891099 or equivalent.	Spray or wipe on, rub spots with soft cloth or sponge. Rinse and dry.

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Special Note for Toilet Partition Hardware:

Although stainless and plated steel are very resistant to rust, there are certain conditions where this can happen depending on various factors listed below:

- Cleansers containing Chloride or Muriatic Acid (hydrochloric acid).
- Concentrated soap residue where chemical additives to soap may cause discoloration and potentially dry out and result in a rusting appearance.
- Environments where water has high iron content or where contact with iron occurs (such as steel wool, machining chips or iron residue or dust from installation or cleaning of other steel products) can leave a rusty residue.
- Presence of salt containing chlorides.

Remove rust discoloration or corrosion as soon as possible to prevent permanent discoloration and pitting of the surface. Regular cleaning can restore the original condition in most cases with proper maintenance and cleaning. Daily cleaning should prevent discoloration (rusting and rusting appearance) and corrosion in high moisture environments such as showers and shower compartments.

Important Information:

Most stains can be completely removed with the cleaning methods listed. However, if the high pressure laminate surface is scratched or badly worn, stains may be more difficult to remove and some may leave a ghosting effect.

The following substances should not be placed on any high pressure laminate surface and any inadvertent spills must be wiped off immediately and rinsed thoroughly to avoid serious damage:

Sulfuric and nitric acids, hydrochloric and oxalic acids (used in liquid toilet bowl cleaners), bleaches, sodium hydroxide (used in lye and oven cleaners), and sodium hypo chlorite (used in laundry bleach).