

Stainless Steel Cleaning & Maintenance Instructions

Stainless steel is generally resistant to rust, but specific conditions can still cause corrosion:

- Soaps with chemical additives that may dry on the surface and cause discoloration if not rinsed completely.
- Using cleaning products containing chloride or muriatic acid.
- Exposure to water with a high iron content or contact with iron particles, such as those from steel wool or construction debris, which can leave a residue.
- Salt or environments containing chlorides.

When rust or corrosion appears, prompt cleaning is recommended to limit potential damage. By following the following recommendations, stainless steel surfaces and accessories will maintain their original finish, appearance, and durability.

For stainless steel surfaces with a satin or brushed finish, always:

1. clean and polish in the direction of the grain
2. rinse with water and dry with a soft cloth after using cleaning solutions or soap

When Tackling Everyday Dirt, Smudges, or Fingerprints

- Use a mild cleaning solution or a specialized stainless steel cleaner. Gently wipe the surface with a soft cloth or sponge; for textured areas, a soft brush may be more effective. Afterward, rinse and dry the surface.
- It is important to avoid cleaners containing bleach, hydrochloric acid, or chlorides—these chemicals are common in many tile and toilet bowl cleaners as well as abrasive powders.
- Steel wool should not be used, as it leaves behind debris that can cause rust. Highly polished stainless steel surfaces should never be cleaned with abrasive materials.

Graffiti & Stubborn Marks

These can be addressed with a dedicated graffiti remover or an equivalent cleaning solution. Apply the product and gently rub the stained spots, then rinse and dry thoroughly.

Atmospheric Discoloration or Persistent Spots

- A liquid or spray stainless steel polish can be applied as recommended by its manufacturer.
- As always finish by rinsing or drying the area.

Mineral deposits or scale from hard water

- These can be removed with bathroom cleaners that contain phosphoric or acetic acids.
- Apply generously, let it sit briefly, then scrub gently in the direction of the grain using a coarse towel or soft-bristled brush.
- As always rinse and dry well.

Rust Discoloration

- When due to harsh environmental or chemical conditions – especially in wet areas like showers – these may require daily cleaning to prevent permanent damage.
- Start by cleaning with an approved agent, and then lightly rub the stained area with a non-abrasive pad such as a 3M Scotch-Brite (or equivalent), always moving in the direction of the grain.
- Follow up with a stainless steel polish
- Rinse and dry completely.
- Never use abrasive pads on highly polished stainless steel.