



Pral

**CARE AND MAINTENANCE
INSTRUCTIONS**

ABET LAMINATI

Pral® is an acryl-based Solid Surface Material (SSM) in a mixture with aluminum hydroxide. By combining these ingredients a very hard material is obtained which can be sawn, thermoformed and fabricated to create seamless designs. It can be cut to size, ground, polished or thermally treated.

Pral® consists for the most part of natural materials, as a result of which it is suitable for contact with foods and has no harmful effects on the user. Its aspect can be preserve following and observing the Pral® care and maintenance instructions below.

CARE AND MAINTENANCE

HOW TO CLEAN PRAL® SURFACES, WASH BASINS AND SINKS

FOR EVERYDAY CLEANING

Even though the liquids cannot penetrate into Pral®, it is recommended to immediately wipe the spilled stain with a dry cloth (stains of coffee, tea, fruit or vegetable juices, red wine, ketchup, ink, pen, colouring agents). Rinse the stain with warm water and clean Pral® with a soft microfiber cloth and a normal household detergent or cleaning agent. Always clean in a circular motion.

FOR PERSISTENT STAINS

For matt surfaces use a cleaning pad and clean them with a diluted bleaching agent (3:1) or a fine abrasive cleaning agent (suitable for Inox). Rinse the surface a few times with warm water and wipe it with a soft drycloth.

Clean shiny surfaces with a soft cloth and a fine polishing agent.

SCALE, MINERALS

Spray the household scale-removal agent (bathroom cleaning) or table vinegar on the surface and allow to work for 2–3 minutes. Take a microfiber soft cloth and rub the surface for a while in a circular motion. Rinse the surface several times with warm water and wipe it with a softdry cloth.

SCRATCHES AND CUTS

- Never cut or chop directly on surface, but for chopping/cutting always use a suitable cutting board.
- Scratches, dust and everyday wear are more visible on dark colours.

Since Pral® is full-colour material, its surface can be fully restored, and minor scratches and cuts can be removed.

Deeper abrasions and scratches should be polished with a sandpaper of granulation 180–220, until they disappear. Continue the polishing with a sandpaper of granulation 320–400, 600.

Afterwards, clean the entire surface with a more fine abrasive cleaning agent. Shiny surfaces should be polished with a sandpaper of granulation 600–800 or higher. To obtain an even surface of the product, you should polish all the visible surface.



FOR WASH BASINS AND SINKS

Once or twice a week perform a beauty care on the wash basin or sink.

To remove grease and other stains that occur during a normal food preparation, use stronger surface cleaning agents. Prepare a spray with $\frac{3}{4}$ of chlorine-based household bleaching agent and $\frac{1}{4}$ of water, spray the prepared mixture on the surface and allow to work for 10 minutes.

After the procedure has been completed, rinse the surface with running warm water and wipe it with a soft cloth. You can use the same ratio of the bleaching agent and water to fill a wash basin or sink and allow to work for 10 minutes. After the procedure has been completed, rinse the surface thoroughly with running warm water and wipe it with a soft dry cloth.

CLOSE ATTENTION MUST BE PAID TO:

HEAT:

- When placing hot kitchenware (pans, frying pans, baking tins, etc.) directly from the cooking hobs or oven, always use a protective surface and never place hot kitchenware directly on the working surface of the washbasin rack or on the bottom.
- Do not pour boiling or hot water directly into the sink bowl, without opening the faucet with a cold water.

CHEMICAL SPILLAGE

Any accidental spillage of chemicals (thinners, oven cleaning agents, drainage cleaning agents, strong acids and alkali, acetone-based nail polish remover, etc.) should be rinsed with soap and water to prevent damage to the working surface.

To remove nail polish use a non-acetone based remover and then rinse with water. Undiscovered and long-term exposure to chemicals can damage the surface. Detailed information on Pral® resistance to chemicals can be found below (testing of chemicals), while the resistance to special bases can be tested further.



QUALITY GUARANTEED

Abet guarantees its customers a 10-year material quality warranty subject to observance of our processing, care and maintenance instructions. If properly cared for, Pral® will remain the same as it was at the moment of installation.

TESTING OF CHEMICALS

CHEMICAL RESISTANCE OF PRAL® PRODUCTS

Pral® has been tested according to ISO 19712-2:2007 (Plastics-decorative solid surfacing materials, Part 2: Determination of properties - Sheet goods), method A (Resistance to chemicals and stains).

TESTING DESCRIPTION:

The test samples are subjected to contact with several stain-leaving agents found in our everyday lives. Two to three drops of the tested agent are applied to the test sample, which is subsequently covered with a watch glass. The agent is allowed to take effect for the prescribed time (maximum 16 hours), afterwards the stains are rinsed with water and a detergent. Any stain is then visually assessed. The stain is removed with a cleaning pad and a diluted bleaching agent or a fine abrasive cleaning agent.

Aggressive chemicals and longer exposures may damage the surface, therefore cleaning with fine abrasives is not always suitable (photo chemicals, special chemicals used in laboratories, medical practices, etc.), thus it is suitable that the resistance of Pral® to a specific chemical is tested and the suitability of Pral® for use is confirmed.

Pral® is not sensitive to the following substances:

Aluminium hydroxide	Sodium nitrate
Ammonia	Sodium sulphate
Petrol	Paraffin
Benzoic acid	Zinc sulphate
Beer	Cooking salt solution
Citric acid (10%)	Yeast culture in water solution
Formaldehyde (39%)	Glycerine
Meat and sausages	Mustard
Lipstick	Iodine solution (medical)
Liquid household cleaning agent	Calcium hydroxide
Boric acid tincture	Calcium chloride
Urine	Animal and plant fats and oils
Bleaching agent	Hydrogen peroxide (30%)
Hand cream	Alkali and soapy water
Toothpaste	

Minor stains (shine modification) that can be removed with a wet cleaning pad can be caused by the following substances:

Alcohol	Alcoholic beverages
Stamping ink	Cola beverages
Tea	Black and red wine
Diethyl ether	Coffee
Nail polish	Natural fruit and vegetable juices
Natrijev hidroksid (25%)	Sanitary detergent
Hydrochloric acid (20%)	Wine vinegar
Amidosulfonic acid-based anti-scale agents (<10%)	

The stains that can be removed with a fine abrasive agent and a bleaching agent can be caused by the following substances:

Acetone	Barium hydroxide
Black tea	Ink
Ethyl acetate	Gentian violet
Phosphorous acid (< 9%)	Concentrated vinegar (30 % acetic acid)
Shoe polish	Water crayons
Formic acid (< 9%)	Nail polish remover
Blueberry juice	Hair colouring and discolouring agents
Toluol	

The following chemical agents may require additional polishing to be removed. Frequent use and long-term exposure are not recommended:

Bromine

Cresol

- Brush cleansers
- Metal cleansers

Dichloromethane

Dioxane

Nitric acid (9%, 20%)

Phenol (40%, 85%)

Hydrofluoric acid (48%)

Phosphorous acid (20%, 75%, 90%)

Acid cleansing agent for discharge pipe system

Chlorobenzene

Chloroform (100%)

Strong disinfectants

Formic acid (20%, 50%, 90%)

Acetic acid (30%)

- Paint strippers

Perchloric acid

Methylene chloride-based products:

- Film developing agent
- Trichloroacetic acid (10%)

Sulphuric acid (20%)