



CARE AND MAINTENANCE GUIDE

- Thermalfused and High Pressure Laminate Surfaces
- Vinyl Upholstery Fabrics
- Cushion Floor Mats
- Hydraulic Bases
- Dryers



CARE AND CLEANING OF HIGH PRESSURE LAMINATE SURFACES

1. General Cleaning:

Clean the high pressure laminate surfaces of your casegoods with a NON-ABRASIVE cleanser. Use a soft cloth. Be sure and rinse well with plain water as a final step.

YOU MAY SAFELY USE:

Formula 409®
Dow Tub and Tile Cleaner®
Mr. Clean®

2. Furniture Polish:

You may wish to apply a furniture polish to your cabinets. We suggest using a polish formulated specifically for high pressure laminates. These products generally make the surfaces shinier.

IMPORTANT: Although thermalfused and high pressure laminate surfaces are among the most durable finishes available for cabinetry, some precautions should be observed:

1. Use of abrasive cleansers will, over time, dull the finish.
2. Avoid striking the laminate with sharp edged objects which can scratch the finish. Protect the laminate from heavy objects which can dent or crush the surface.
3. Avoid placing objects with rough bottom surfaces on the laminate. If necessary, use a pad or coaster under vases or decorative items.
4. Exercise extra care with gloss laminates. Although durable, Gloss laminates will show scratches and abrasions more readily than Matte laminates.
- 5., Be very careful when moving laminated cabinets. Make sure that the bottom edges of laminated panels do not drag or get snagged on carpets. This could cause pieces of the laminate to break off. Also avoid bumping the edges of the laminate. These kinds of damage are very difficult to repair.



CARE AND CLEANING FOR VINYL UPHOLSTERY

The following care and cleaning instructions can be used for almost all of the vinyl fabrics currently used in the salon industry. The vinyl fabrics used are supplied by several manufacturers. Because of the nature of vinyls and the way they are made, these guidelines are applicable to all.

NORMAL DAY-TO-DAY SOIL:

Normal day-to-day soil can be removed with mild detergent in a warm water solution. Any dish washing liquid will work. 409® or Fantastic® cleansers can be used for tougher soils. Use a soft bristle brush and/or a soft cloth. Be sure to rinse well with plain water as a final step.

PERM SOLUTION DAMAGE:

There is little that can be done to alleviate perm solution damage if it has been in contact with the vinyl for a significant time. It is a chemical reaction that has altered the vinyl wherever it has come in contact. Whether acidic or basic, most perm solutions are weak. Little or no damage should occur if these spills are wiped up immediately. Again, rinse with water to dilute any residue.

STAINS:

Stains from ink pens, marker pens, lipstick, grease, spray paint, coffee, blood, oils, etc., can generally be lumped into one category. To clean these, immediately wipe up the spill with an absorbent cloth. Then use the above steps for normal day-to-day soils. If the stain is still present, you can try either rubbing alcohol or naphtha. Each can be obtained at your local hardware store.

Stains from hair colors and dyes are extremely difficult to remove, even if spills are wiped up instantly. Follow the same steps above for cleaning general soils and then again using naphtha for the second cleaning. For the third and final step, apply a 20% by volume creme peroxide and let it sit for as long as 24 hours. There are few if any types of vinyls that can totally resist the staining from hair colors. This is by far the toughest stain to deal with.

IMPORTANT NOTE:

Using the above techniques DOES NOT guarantee that you will be able to totally remove all soils or stains from your upholstery. However, these are the best-known methods for dealing with tough stains.

Be aware that the use of cleaners tends to degrade vinyl fabrics, and can make them brittle. The stronger the cleaner or solvent, the more quickly the vinyl degrades. This takes place over a period of time.



Cleaning Naugahyde®[®], Morbern, or Spradling Commerical Quality Upholstery Vinyls

While staining and soiling exposures are common to upholstery fabrics, most stain and soiling may be removed by using the simple cleaning methods that follow:

For Light soiling:

1. A solution of 10% household liquid dish soap with warm water applied with a soft damp cloth will remove most soiling.
2. If necessary, a solution of liquid cleanser and water applied with a soft bristle brush. Wipe away the residue with a water-dampened cloth.

For Heavier soiling not solved by above method:

1. Dampen a soft white cloth with lighter fluid (naphtha) and rub gently. Rinse with a water-dampened cloth.

NOTE: Use extreme caution with this method. Complete only in a well-ventilated area and away from any open flame. You should try this method on an inconspicuous spot before using it on the original stain/soiling.

For the most difficult stains not removed by the above methods:

1. Dampen a soft white cloth with a solution of household bleach (sodium hypochlorite); 10% bleach, 90% water. Rub Gently.
2. Rinse with a water-dampened cloth to remove bleach concentration.
3. If necessary, allow a 1:10 diluted bleach solution to puddle on the affected area or apply with a soaked cloth for approximately 30 minutes. Rinse with a water-dampened cloth to remove any remaining bleach concentration. You should try this method on an inconspicuous spot before using it on the original stain/soiling.

Note

To restore luster, a light coat of spray furniture wax can be used. Apply for 30 seconds and follow with a light buffing using a clean white cloth.

Please Review Carefully

CAUTION: Should you desire to use other cleaning methods, carefully try them in an inconspicuous area to determine potential damage to the material. Never use harsh solvents or cleaners which are intended for industrial applications. To clean stained or soiled areas, a soft white cloth is recommended. Avoid use of paper towels.

CAUTION: Cleaning products may be harmful or irritating to your skin, eyes, etc. Use protective gloves and eye protection. Do not inhale or swallow any cleaning product. Protect surrounding area and clothing from exposure. Use in a well ventilated area. Follow all product warnings from the manufacturers.



CARE & CLEANING FOR PORCELAIN SHAMPOO BOWLS

1. Always clean your Porcelain Shampoo Bowl with a NON ABRASIVE cleanser and use a soft cloth. Rinse well with plain water as a final step.

YOU MAY SAFELY USE:

Formula 409®

Dow Tub and Tile Cleaner®

Mr. Clean®

2. Finish Protection:

Protect the finish of your porcelain shampoo bowl by applying a high-quality paste wax monthly. This will help maintain the lustrous finish.

IMPORTANT: Use of abrasive cleansers will dull the porcelain enamel finish. Over time, this could cause the finish to become more difficult to clean.

CARE AND CLEANING FOR ANTI--FATIGUE FLOOR MATS

1. To maintain appearance, damp mop or wipe surface as needed with cloth dampened with COLD water. This removes surface dust and grit.
2. When Step 1 no longer restores appearance, clean surface with a standard liquid ALL-PURPOSE cleaner, rinse, and let dry. If you prefer a high gloss luster, apply one coat of an oil-based soap such as Murphy's Oil Soap, following directions on the label. Although polishing is not required, a brisk rubbing with a soft cloth will result in a brighter and long-lasting finish.

DO NOT USE FULL STRENGTH INDUSTRIAL CLEANERS CONTAINING SOLVENTS OR ABRASIVE CLEANSERS.

3. When the floor is scrubbed or mopped, it is recommended that mats be removed prior to cleaning the floor and repositioned after the floor is completely dry. This practice will eliminate the chance of floor staining, as well as potential damage to the cushion sponge.
4. Too much wax forms an unsightly layer that actually holds dust and dirt and mars appearance. If wax build-up occurs, remove it with one cup of household ammonia and 1/4 cup all-purpose cleaner in 1/2 gallon of COOL water. Be sure to rinse well. Refinish appearance by applying TWO coats of oil-based soap, such as Murphy's Oil Soap. Follow the directions on the label.

CAUTION: DO NOT FOLD OR LAY MAT WITH FLOORING FACING IN. THIS WILL CAUSE CRACKING. WHEN CLEANING THE FLOOR, REMOVE THE MAT. NEVER PLACE THE MAT ON A WET FLOOR. IF USED ON CARPET, MOISTURE MAY CAUSE STAINING.

IMPORTANT: MATS ARE NOT WARRANTED FOR DAMAGE CAUSED BY HIGH HEELS, ELEVATED HEELS, OR SPIKED HEELS. SEE WARRANTY PAGE FOR DETAILS.



CARE & MAINTENANCE

Acrylic and ABS Molded Shampoo Bowls

GENERAL CLEANING: Harsh chemicals and disinfectants may damage your new acrylic or plastic shampoo bowl. For the best results, use soap and water and/or non-abrasive cleaners. Review the instructions on the bottle before applying any cleaner to the bowl's surface. For best results, we recommend the following cleaners be used:

WINDEX, GLASS PLUS, FORMULA 409, MR. CLEAN, SPIC & SPAN, CLOROX

The following cleaners are not recommended for use and may even damage your Concept Bowl:

LYSOL DISINFECTANT SPRAY, LESTOIL, INESOL, WHITECAP, or
DOW DISINFECTANT BATHROOM CLEANER,

ABRASIONS & SCRATCHES: Light abrasions and scratches may be removed and the original gloss substantially restored by using the following materials:

NOVUS PLASTIC POLISH, PERMATEX PLASTIC CLEANER #430D, TURTLEWAX
POLISHING COMPUND, J-WAX AUTOMOTIVE CLEANER/WAX.

FOR MORE STUBBORN STAINS: The following agents may be effective with more stubborn stains, but these agents must be removed quickly and the bowl then be thoroughly cleaned with soap & water to avoid permanent damage.

KEROSENE, RUBBING ALCOHOL mixed with 50% water, TRIALENE SOAP, GASOLINE.

WIPE OFF COLOR and CHEMICALS IMMEDIATELY! PROLONGED EXPOSURE TO THESE CHEMICALS CAN PERMANENTLY DISCOLOR OR DAMAGE THE CONCEPT BOWL'S FINISH. DO NOT DISPOSE OF NAIL CARE PRODUCTS, ACETONES, KETONES, ESTERS, OR AROMATIC-HYDROCARBONS IN THE SHAMPOO BOWL.

Failure to follow the above instructions, or use of cleaning products not listed above will void the factory warranty.



Cleaning & Maintaining Cultured Marble Shampoo Bowls

CARE & CLEANING INSTRUCTIONS

You will find your shampoo bowl requires very little effort to maintain. By following the care and cleaning instructions below, you will ensure its lasting beauty.

1. It is recommended that a good grade of paste wax such as KIT auto-wax, or comparable, be applied to the bowl's surface monthly. This will help preserve the luster as well as protect against small abrasions. Liquid auto waxes may also be used, but these do not last like the paste.
2. Under normal conditions, cleaning with detergents and liquid cleaners such as Cinch, Mr. Clean, and 409 will do the job. We have found Cinch to work the best. Abrasive cleansers such as Bon Ami, Comet, and soft Scrub can be used. However, these cleaners contain abrasive materials and should only be used for the most stubborn areas.
3. Solvents, such as acetone, can be effective and will not damage the surface of a fiberglass or cultured marble bowl ... but acetone will damage acrylic shampoo bowls and the clear-acrylic on-off control.

IMPORTANT

Under normal conditions, the above cleaning procedures will prove satisfactory. However, there is no way to foresee the many unusual conditions that might exist. Listed below are a few problems that could occur in some salon environments and suggested or recommended procedures for handling them.

1. **HARD WATER SCALE:** Use citric acid, vinegar, lemon juice, and in some cases liquid glass cleaners.
2. **GREASE STAINS or OIL RESIDUE:** Use strong solutions of a liquid detergent such as 409 or Mr. Clean.
3. **HAIR DYE or COLOR:** These products should not stain the gel-coated surface of your shampoo bowl. Occasionally, certain colors will leave a coating on the surface only. This should be removed as soon as possible using one of the liquid cleaners recommended earlier. If the coating of hair color persists, use Bon Ami or comparable.
4. **DRAIN CLEANERS:** These cleaners are highly alkaline or caustic chemicals and prolonged contact is harmful to the bowl's gel coated surface. Make sure the bowl has been thoroughly rinsed after use of these chemicals.
5. **CIGARETTE BURN STAINS:** Use Bon Ami, or in some cases, wet-sand lightly with a 600 grit wet/dry sandpaper. Then polish and buff with a light-duty polish-cleaner. Recommend Turtle Wax or Dupont #7 White Polishing Compound. These are not rubbing compounds.
6. **LIGHT SCRATCHES:** Depending on the severity, they can frequently be polished out following the procedure for cigarette burn stains.

These polishing compounds & procedures are an excellent way to maintain or restore your bowl's original luster.