


Cleaning of Stainless

Condition of Surface	Cleaning Agent	Method Of Application
Atmospheric and construction dirt	Soap/detergent and water	Sponge or rag. Rinse with water, wipe dry.
Heavier dirt containing oil or grease	Organic solvents like acetone, benzene, xylene	Sponge or rag. Rinse with clean water, wipe dry. Observe safety rules (goggles, gloves etc.)
Rust discoloration from other materials	Commercial pickling pastes, diluted nitric acid (6 to 15% by volume)	Clean cloth or sponge  let stand for 20 min. Rinse and repeat if necessary. Observe safety rules (goggles, gloves etc.)
Rust spots caused by iron contamination	Mild abrasive or phosphoric acid or oxalic acid	Clean with water and then with any of the mentioned acids. Abrasive of very fine grit can be used. Only the affected area should be cleaned.
Heat tint or heavy discoloration	5% oxalic acid (warm) 5-15% nitric acid or 5-10% phosphoric acid and follow with neutralizing. Rinse.	Swab or immerse. Observe safety rules (goggles, gloves etc.)
Oil, grease, fatty acids (without swabbing)	4-6% solution of sodium metasilicate / trisodium phosphate.	No swabbing required.
Oil, grease, fatty acids (with swabbing)	Carbon tetrachloride, trichloroethylene, acetone, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol.	Rub with cloth. Observe safety rules (goggles, gloves etc.)
Hand, fingerprint smears, identification markings.	Calcium carbonate fine powder, wax-based polish. Mild detergents with warm water.	Rub with cloth. If the stains are stubborn, add a little bit of vinegar to the detergent solution and clean. Finally, clean using water and wipe dry.

DOS and DON'TS While Cleaning

Use the mildest cleaning agent that does the job effectively.

- Follow the polishing lines when using abrasive cleaners.
- Rinse thoroughly after every cleaning operation.
- Wipe dry to avoid water marks.
- Do not use an ordinary steel scraper or knife to remove dirt. This causes rust. Use plastics or stainless steel tools.