PRODUCT CARE GUIDELINES

Congratulations on your choice of a Milena laundry product

Milena has been proudly manufacturing laundry products in Australia since 1976 so when you purchase a Milena laundry product you can be confident that it is built to the very highest standards and made to last.

1 INTRODUCTION

We have carefully chosen the materials used in our products to provide good looks and durability. Treated with care, our products will offer many many years of service.

In order to preserve appearance with minimum effort, we offer the following advice. These recommendations are intended to assist you and are based on our experience and judgment but must not be regarded as amounting to a legal warranty or liability on our part.

2 ENVIRONMENTAL ATTACK

This is caused by chemicals and particles that are present naturally in the air or are caused by activities that release these into the air. The chemicals and particles settle on surfaces and can cause irreversible damage.

A simple indicator of this is dirty windows. The grimy buildup on windows is environmental chemicals and particles.

Areas of high exposure and thus high risk would include those near to the sea, mining activities, high traffic-flow, etc…

Particular activities such as fumigation, building activities, chemical leaks, etc… can also cause high exposure.

If you live in an area of high exposure or have an incident that causes high exposure you may need to clean more regularly.

3 CLEANING & POLISHING

All surfaces should be cleaned regularly with a clean, soft cloth dampened with a mild household detergent and water solution. Surfaces should then be well rinsed with clean water and finally dried with a clean soft cloth.

Strong chemicals, abrasives cleaners and scourers should be avoided. Steel wool must never be used as it can scratch surfaces and also cause Iron Contamination.

Polishing is generally not required or recommended for Polymer cabinets or tubs.

Polishing of Stainless Steel tubs is recommended – any of the commonly available Stainless Steel polishes will do but often the more expensive ones do offer longer protection. This is especially important when a tub will not be cleaned and rinsed regularly (for example in the case of a holiday home).

4 HARSH CHEMICALS

These should be kept away and where exposure occurs it should be cleaned immediately and thoroughly. Where Stainless Steel tubs are exposed in addition to immediate cleaning they should be polished with a suitable Stainless Steel polish.

Be especially wary of:

- Products that contain bleach resistant dyes
    - Products designed for cleaning toilets and other ceramic surfaces regularly contain these dyes and may cause staining.
- Chemicals used in the construction process
    - Such a Hydrochloric or Muriatic Acid (used to clean tile grout or masonry).
    - They are known to attack and damage surfaces including Stainless Steel.
- Chemicals used in Bleaching and Cleaning products
    - Many of these contain chemicals that will attack surfaces including Stainless Steel (such as Chlorine, Chlorides, Sodium sulphide, etc…).
    - If you store them in your laundry cabinet ensure they are in an appropriate air-tight container and are closed properly.

Note that even just the vapor of many of these chemicals can be harmful.

5 DISCOLOURATION

Avoid harsh chemicals.

Should discolouration occur on polymer products marks can be removed or improved using a cutting compound (normally used for car paintwork), followed by buffing with a car polish and a clean soft cloth.

6 SCRATCHES

Avoid contact with hard, sharp objects.

Should scratches occur on polymer products marks can be removed or improved using a cutting compound (normally used for car paintwork), followed by buffing with a car polish and a clean soft cloth.

7 IRON CONTAMINATION

Reddish Brown “rust” marks are a clear sign of iron contamination.

The most likely source is Environmental Attack but it can also be due to incorrect cleaning procedures such as the use of steel wool.

When iron contamination has occurred then you need to clean with CLR (to neutralize the corrosion) and a nylon brush (to attempt to dislodge the iron particles). WEAR GLOVES AND EYE-PROTECTION.

In the case of Stainless Steel the surface needs to be polished with a suitable polish once all the iron contamination is fully removed.