

Cleaning Methods For Stainless Steel

Stainless Steel is easy to clean. Washing with soap or mild detergent and warm water followed by a clear water rinse is usually quite adequate for domestic and architectural equipment. Where stainless steel has become extremely dirty with signs of surface discolouration (perhaps following periods of neglect or misuse) alternative methods of cleaning can be used, as outlined below.

Requirement	Suggested Method 1,2	Comments
Routine cleaning of light soiling	Soap, detergent or dilute (1%) ammonia solution in warm clean water. Apply with a clean sponge, soft cloth or soft-fibrebrush then rinse in clean water and dry 6	Satisfactory on most surfaces
Fingerprints	Detergent and warm water, alternatively hydrocarbon solvent	Proprietary spray-applied polishes available to clean and minimise remarking
Oil and grease marks	Hydrocarbon solvents (methylated spirit, isopropyl alcohol or acetone) 2	Alkaline formulations are also available with surfactant additions e.g. 'D7' Polish 1
Stubborn spots, stains and light discolouration. Water marking. Light rust staining	Mild, non-scratching creams and polishes. Apply with soft cloth or soft sponge and rinse off residues with clean water and dry 6,7	Avoid cleaning pastes with abrasive additions 3. Suitable cream cleansers are available with soft calcium carbonate additions, e.g. 'Jif', or with the addition of citric acid, e.g. Shiny Sinks 1. Do not use chloride solutions
Localised rust stains caused by carbon steel contamination	Proprietary gels, or 10% phosphoric acid solution (followed by ammonia and water rinses), or oxalic acid solution (followed by a water rinse). 6	Small areas may be treated with a rubbing block comprising fine abrasive in a hard rubber or plastic filler. Carbon steel wool should not be used, nor should pads that have been previously been used in carbon steel. A test should be carried out to ensure that the original surface finish is not damaged.
Adherent hard water scales and mortar/cement splashes	10-15 volume % solution of phosphoric acid. Use warm, neutralise with dilute ammonia solution, rinse with clean water and dry 6. Alternatively soak in a 25% vinegar solution and use a nylon brush to remove deposits.	Proprietary formulations available with surfactant additions. Take special care when using hydrochloric acid based mortar removers .
Heating or heavy discolouration	a) Non-scratching cream or polish e.g. Solvol Auto Chrome Metal Polish 1. b) Nylon type pad, e.g. 'Scotchbrite' 3,4,5	a) Creams are suitable for most finishes, but only use 'Solvol' on bright polished surfaces. Some slight scratching can be left. b) Use on brushed and polished finishes along the grain.
Badly neglected surfaces with accumulated grime deposits.	A fine, abrasive paste as used for car body refinishing e.g. 'T-cut' rinsed clean to remove all paste material and dried 1.	May brighten dull finishes. To avoid a patchy appearance, the whole surface may need to be treated
Paint, graffiti	Proprietary alkaline or solvent	

	<p>paint strippers, depending upon paint type. Use soft nylon or bristle brush on patterned surfaces.</p>	
<p>Notes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The products referenced in this information sheet are understood to be suitable for stainless steels. However, no endorsement of the products or their manufacturers is implied and it is acknowledged that other manufacturing companies may provide products of equal or better quality. The following companies manufacture proprietary names mentioned – ‘Jif’ – Lever Brothers Ltd, ‘Shiny Sinks’ – Home Products Ltd, ‘Ajax’ – Colgate Palmolive Ltd, ‘D7 Stainless Steel Polish’ – Diversey Ltd, ‘T-Cut’ – Automotive Chemicals Ltd and ‘Solvol Auto Chrome Metal Polish’ – Hammerite Products Ltd. 2. Cleaning agents should be approved for use under the relevant national environmental regulations and, in addition, prepared and used in accordance with the manufacturers or suppliers’ health and safety instructions. Solvents should not be used in enclosed areas. 3. Nylon abrasive pads should be adequate for dealing with most deposits. If a more severe treatment is needed to mask coarse scratches or physical damage on the surface, use the finest abrasive medium consistent with covering the damage marks. With directional brushed and polished finishes, align and blend the new ‘scratch pattern’ with the original finish, checking that the resulting finish is aesthetically acceptable. Silicon carbide media may be used, especially for the final stages of finishing. Avoid using hard objects such as knife blades and certain abrasive/souring agents as it is possible to introduce surface scuffs and scratches. Scratching is particularly noticeable on sink drainer areas. These are usually superficial and can be removed with proprietary stainless steel cleaners or, alternatively, with a car paint restorer, such as ‘T-Cut’. 4. If wire brushes are used, these should be made of a similar or better grade of stainless steel. Ensure that all abrasive media used are free from sources of contamination, especially iron or chlorides. 5. When cleaning a surface with any chemical preparation or abrasive medium, a trial should be done on a small, unobtrusive hidden or non-critical area of the surface, to check that the resulting finish matches with the original. 6. To avoid water marks, use clean rinsing water, such as reasonable quality potable (tap) water. Drying marks may be avoided using an air blower or wiping with clean disposable wipes. 7. Rust marks or staining on stainless steel is unlikely to be the result of corrosion to the stainless steel itself (similar marks may also be found on porcelain and plastic sinks). These marks are likely to result from small particles of carbon steel from wire wool. Or other associated ferrous material contamination. 		