WM

WAREHOUSE MATRIX

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Helpful Hints on Cleaning

- Toilet Bowls and Urinals are best cleaned with an acid-based buffered cleaner such as Peerless "Attac". This product is safe to use on stainless steel, unlike some acid products. Bowl cleaners containing hydrochloric acid should not be used on stainless steel because the chloride ions attack and darken the steel. A new product and approach is to use organic cleaners for this purpose, leaving acid based cleaners for heavy duty jobs.

- Never mix a QUAT (Quaternary ammonium chloride compounds are Cationic detergents and have a positive charge) with a soap (being an Anionic detergent and having a negative charge) - the result will be partial or complete loss of germ killing activity.

- Never mix an acid bowl cleaner with a chlorine bleach - the result will be a deadly chlorine gas which is toxic even in minute quantities.

- Never use an acid or an alkaline cleaner on marble vanity tops or showers. Acid etches the surface and high alkaline cleaners destroy the factory finishes, both ruining the glossy finish of the stone.

- Never use caustic products on tiled surfaces that are grouted, the caustic will allow the grout to lose adhesion and fall out.

- Never use abrasive cleaners on soft surfaces such as marble, acrylic basins, baths, showers, gold plated taps etc., as scratching of the surface will result.

- Glass windows, mirrors should always be cleaned with a cleaner that will clean and allow the surface to be buffed to a high gloss. (eg. Peerless "Status" Glass Cleaner. Can also be used to buff and polish chrome taps and porcelain basins, and as a spray cleaner for laminated finishes.)

- Methylated Spirits is classed as hazardous, is highly flammable, and should not be used for window or general cleaning.

- There is no magic cleaning chemical or one product, that will clean, polish and disinfect all areas. When cleaning, select and use the appropriate chemical for the job in hand, do it right with efficiency the first time and clean it up.

- When using trigger spray guns, never mist or atomise the product, always select either a stream or spray sufficient to apply the solution to the surface so as to avoid breathing in the chemical.

- Never mist or spray an acid toilet cleaner, gently stream or use a squeeze bottle.

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CHEMICAL DILUTION RATES

Is the recommended quantity of a product to be mixed with water to achieve the desired cleaning result.

It can be expressed as a percentage or ratio. eg. 40:1 or 2 1/2 in water.

Both would require 2.5 litres of chemical product to be added per 100 litres of water.

QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE to DILUTION RATES

160 : 1	**=**	**6.25 ml of product in 1 litre of water**		
140 : 1	**=**	**7 ml**	**"**	**"**
120 : 1	**=**	**8.5 ml**	**"**	**"**
100 : 1	**=**	**10 ml**	**"**	**"**
80 : 1	**=**	**12.5 ml**	**"**	**"**
50 : 1	**=**	**20 ml**	**"**	**"**
40 : 1	**=**	**25 ml**	**"**	**"**
20 : 1	**=**	**50 ml**	**"**	**"**
10 : 1	**=**	**100 ml**	**"**	**"**
4 : 1	**=**	**250 ml**	**"**	**"**
2 : 1	**=**	**500 ml**	**"**	**"**
1 : 1	**=**	**1 litre**	**"**	**"**

If more water is used, multiply the amount of "product" to be added by the increase in the volume of water. ie. at a dilution rate of 40 : 1 = 25 ml

If used in 5 litres of water multiply the amount of "product" to use by water used.
25 ml X 5 (litres of water) = 125 ml

Remember, if less "product" is used than recommended, the "product" will not be effective or do the job efficiently.

Also, if more "product" is used than recommended, it will not necessarily do a better job, but could be more costly and is wasteful.

For best chemical efficiency, always measure the quantities used.