



Stainless Steel Product Care and Cleaning

Stainless steel is a low-carbon steel that contains at least 10 percent chromium. The addition of chromium gives the steel its unique corrosion-resisting properties. Most Bradley accessories are fabricated from type 304 stainless steel, which contains 18 percent chromium and 8 percent nickel. Bradley uses it because it is extremely durable, resists corrosion, stands up to many chemicals, and is easy to fabricate.

Stainless steels are very resistant to rust, however this does not mean that they are impervious to it. Stainless steel must be kept clean and free from contaminants. Frequent cleaning with mild soap and water or glass cleaner and a cotton cloth is required. Sometimes stainless steel products will develop corrosion or discoloration due to environmental and installation conditions. The following is a list of common conditions that cause corrosion or discoloration of stainless steel and should be avoided:

- Chloride containing cleansers – this includes bleach and any bleach containing cleaners
- Muriatic acid (hydrochloric acid) – commonly used to clean up after tile/concrete installation
- Concentrated soap residue – chemical additives will cause discoloration and some dried soaps actually look like rust
- Water with high iron content – can leave a rusty residue, especially if allowed to drip continuously
- Contact with iron materials – including steel wool, machining chips, and iron residue/dust from installation or cleaning of other steel products
- Trapped moisture between the product and another object – rubber mats, metal cans of soaps or cleaners
- Salts – contain chlorides

Any discoloration or corrosion should be removed as soon as possible, or permanent discoloration and pitting of the surface could occur. Usually, the product can be restored to its original condition. Most discoloration can be removed with a mild cleanser (Ajax, Bon Ami, etc.) or stainless steel cleaner (Revere Ware Stainless Steel Cleaner, Goddard's Stainless Steel Cleaner, etc.) and a Scotchbrite pad. The surface should then be thoroughly rinsed with clear water. With proper maintenance, stainless steel will maintain its luster and appearance indefinitely.

MIRROR MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS

Bradley mirrors are fabricated from type 430 stainless steel frames and plate glass or an alternative reflective surface. The frame can be cared for by following the general stainless steel maintenance instructions above (be careful not to scratch the highly polished frames). Reflective surfaces can be cleaned with any standard non-abrasive glass cleaner (Windex, Sparkle, etc.) and a soft cloth. Care must be taken to avoid allowing the cleaner to run down the surface of the mirror and collect in the frame. If allowed to continue, this could lead to silver spoilage and would void the warranty on the glass.

SOAP DISPENSER MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS

Quality soap dispensers require good quality soap and periodic maintenance to properly operate. Bradley soap dispensers will provide dependable, consistent operation over the long term when the proper soap is used and when a minimal amount of periodic maintenance is performed on the valves. Soaps satisfying these basic guidelines will provide consistent flow and reduce clogs

Soap thickness is determined by a measurement called viscosity. Soap viscosity should be between 100 cps (centerpoise) and 2500 cps for all Bradley soap dispensers. The pH (acid) level of soaps that will perform consistently should be in the range of 6.5 to 8.5. More acidic soaps (pH levels lower than 6.5) will corrode metal parts (even stainless steel!!) and degrade rubber and plastic components. Most inexpensive soaps (typically the pink lotion type) fall into this acidic category and will eventually cause valve failure and metal corrosion. PCMX or Isapropanol based antibacterial soaps (within viscosity and pH limits) will also work with Bradley dispensers.

Valves must also be maintained (cleaned) to function properly. At the very minimum, hot water should be pumped through valves periodically to clear out soap residue. Ideally, valves should occasionally be soaked for 30 minutes in hot water or a soap valve cleaning solution. With proper maintenance and soap, Bradley dispensers will provide long term, trouble free operation.

My stainless steel is rusty? What do I do?

The following is a guide to help you chose a cleaning method that best fits the finish and the product in question.

Cleaning method	Applicable finishes	Notes
Naval jelly – available at hardware, marine and automotive supply stores	Bright polished and satin finishes (mirrors, partitions and dispensers)	Follow directions on side of bottle. Must be rinsed well with water. Tends to brighten surface so should use on entire product. This is an acid based product and safety precautions on product must be followed. Does not work as well on rougher finishes.
Mild abrasives – Bon Ami, BarKeepers Friend – available at hardware, discount and grocery stores	Satin finishes (partitions and dispensers)	Do not use any product containing bleach or other chlorides. Put mild abrasive on soft wet cloth. Rub evenly over entire surface of affected item. Rinse well and wipe dry.
Abrasive pads – Scotch Brite or other non metallic pad – available at hardware, discount and grocery stores	Rougher finishes (peened grab bars)	Use a mild abrasive (described above) on a damp abrasive pad. Rub in the direction of the grain. Clean entire part to ensure continuity of the finish. Rinse well with water and wipe dry. Do not use this on fine finishes as it will destroy the intended finish.

Once the discoloration is removed and the environmental condition eliminated, the metal and finish should be as good as it was from the factory. If the environmental conditions cannot be removed (i.e., chlorine in the air in a pool locker room), the item should be cleaned often and rinsed with clear water to prevent permanent damage to the stainless steel. If items are not regularly cleaned, pits may develop and the item’s surface may be permanently damaged.