

## METLAM AUSTRALIA STAINLESS STEEL & ABS SOAP DISPENSER CLEANING AND MAINTENANCE GUIDE

Maintaining a clean and functional Soap Dispenser is just a matter of a few simple steps. Expensive cleaning agents or special equipment is not required. We suggest an ordinary household cleaner is usually all that is required should the following guidelines be adhered to.

### WHAT TO USE

For everyday cleaning, wipe the surface with a damp soft cloth or sponge. You may also use a mixture of warm water and mild Neutral pH soap or detergent (such as PZ Cussons Morning Fresh).

***After cleaning, wipe the surface dry with a soft absorbent cloth.***

### AVOID SCRATCHES

Stainless Steel can be scratched by careless handling or aggressive scrubbing. Avoid dragging rough items across the surface and be aware that grit, trapped under other materials, can actually cause surface scratches.

### CHEMICAL REACTION

If left in contact with salts or acids for extended periods, Metlam Australia Stainless Steel products may be compromised. Applying regular hygiene measures, like a maintenance/cleaning schedule, will minimise any potential problems.

Using incorrect cleaning products can damage your Metlam stainless steel product and void the warranty.

### AVOID:

- \* **Rubbing with steel wool (wire wool) or scraping with steel tools**
- \* **Using scourers and cleaning cloths that have been used on ordinary steel**
- \* **Rubbing plastic scourers across the grain of brushed surfaces**
- \* **Using concentrated bleach or hydrochloric acid-based cleaning products**
- \* **Contact with products containing chlorine bleach, hydrochloric or muriatic acid**

**[For more information on how to look after your Metlam Australia Soap Dispensers visit our YouTube channel](#)**

## **CLEANING THE INTERNAL COMPARTMENT OF YOUR METLAM AUSTRALIA SOAP DISPENSER:**

### ***Stainless Steel Soap Dispensers***

To ensure best performance of your Metlam Soap Dispenser, it is recommended that the unit be periodically (every 12-16 weeks) removed from the wall and flushed out using hot water.

The unit can be removed from the wall by releasing the grub screw located inside refill lid and lifted up off the wall bracket.

The valves also require a similar maintenance schedule, by pumping hot water through these to clear any soap build up trapped inside.

In some cases where a Soap Dispenser has lay dormant and unused for some time, the valves can clog. In this scenario we recommend the valves be unscrewed from the face of the unit (be sure to empty any remaining soap first) and soaked in hot water for at least 30 minutes, pumping the valve 15-30 times while submerged to clear any soap residue from inside.

### ***ABS Soap Dispensers***

First remove soap dispenser from wall bracket where possible and then remove the tank from the unit (if there is a tank insert). Empty all soap from tank and flush tank with warm water to remove any dried or thickened soap residue. Once clean, reinstall tank into unit.

### **Note for both Stainless Steel and ABS Dispenser Units:**

After you refill soap tank on manual push button Soap Dispensers you **MUST** prime valve in order to start soap flow. Place finger on drip spout and push valve in. Remove finger and let valve come out. Repeat this until valve starts to dispense liquid soap in hand.

### **NEVER USE:**

- Steel wool (wire wool) or scraping with steel tools
- Stainless Steel scouring pads including pre-used scourers as these will scratch the finish of both your Stainless Steel or ABS Soap Dispenser
- Rubbing plastic scourers across the grain of brushed surfaces
- Using concentrated bleach or hydrochloric acid-based cleaning products
- Contact with product containing chlorine bleach, hydrochloric or muriatic acid

## HOW TO FIX TARNISHING?

304 Grade Stainless steel Soap Dispensers are typically specified because of the longevity and ability to resist corrosion in a variety of environments. Occasionally a lack of correct maintenance, long term exposure to the elements or an overflow of soap or use of harsh chemicals can remove the native protective layer (chromium oxide) from the surface of the stainless steel and can cause stainless steel to tarnish or “tea stain”.

Removing Tarnishing from surfaces restores the appearance, but it's importance goes beyond appearance. Left unchecked, tarnish can lead to serious rust & pitting and structural damage to products and components and can impact the performance of instrumentation, contaminate flow paths, and impact reliability.

To remove tarnishing, we recommended to use a Stainless-Steel restorer such as Brasso or equivalent with a microfiber cloth and to use as per instructions. Brasso can be purchased from any general hardware store such as Bunnings.

*Example:*

*How to recognise of tarnishing on a Stainless-Steel shelf*

*You will notice the discolouration on the side of the shelf, this is tarnishing/ tea staining*



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