



A guide for:
Stainless Steel Care & Cleaning

SHOR-LINE
SCHROER MFG. CO.

{Save This Guide For Future Reference}

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Introduction

Thank you for purchasing Shor-Line products. As a leader in animal care equipment, our commitment to you is exactly the same as it was in 1927.

We hope this guide answers any questions you might have in regards stainless steel care and cleaning. If you can't find the answers to your question(s), have further questions(s) or would like to purchase additional products, please contact us at 800.444.1579 or 913.281.1500. If in Europe phone +44 1446 77 20 41.

Consider keeping this guide in a safe and convenient place for future assistance.



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⚠WARNING

Shor-Line products are designed for animal use only.



Stainless Steel Care & Cleaning

{Quality & Life of Your Product}

IMPORTANT: Routine maintenance will ensure quality and life of your long-term investment and protect animals from transmittable disease and infection

IMPORTANT: To safeguard your investment and rights to the Shor-Line's Warranty, it is important that you know factors that degrade stainless steel. Corrosion, pitting, and discoloration can occur if:

- Bleach, deodorizing agents, disinfectants, and sanitizers (chlorides, bromides, iodides and thiocyanates) stand wet on your product for a prolonged period (over two minutes).
- Bleach, deodorizing agents, disinfectants, and sanitizers are used frequently without being neutralized with clean water after each application.
- Acidic urine is not removed rapidly and surfaces are not washed thoroughly.
- Animal hair, holding urine and fluids, is allowed to collect around legs, hinges, casters, and welded wire intersections.
- Solutions like liquid bleach and antibacterials are allowed to evaporate and dry on surfaces.
- Particles from steel wool, metal fiber brushes, or metal scrapers (which are never recommended for cleaning stainless) get embedded in your product's surface, rust, and give the false impression that the stainless steel is defective.
- Your water source (local or well) is heavy in iron content and water is allowed to dry on your product.
- High levels of pollution (automotive exhaust, aggressive gases, soot, iron oxides, chemicals, etc.) or chloride (from sea or de-icing salts) exist in the environment and frequent, thorough cleaning (manual or rain-washing) does not occur.

{Care & Cleaning Best Practices}

IMPORTANT: You play an essential role in safeguarding your investment and rights to Shor-Line's Warranty. We strongly recommend:

- Daily or weekly cleaning of stainless steel to prolong its longevity and value and to help you maintain its finish.
- Using the mildest cleaning procedure that will do the job effectively.
 - Ordinary waste deposits and fluids can usually be removed with soap and water. Rinse thoroughly with clear water and dry completely with a soft cloth to discourage water spotting.
 - Minor scale build up and some hard water spotting can be removed by washing with vinegar followed by a clearwater rinse and thorough drying.
 - If rubbing, brushing, or scraping is required, use only stainless steel wool, brushes with plastic, nylon or stainless steel fibers, and scrubbers made of plastic or nylon. Ordinary steel wool or steel brushes should never be used.
 - Stubborn deposits or tightly adhering debris may require a commercial cleaning product. Scouring powders will scratch stainless and should not be used. Always review label statements on cleaning products regarding use on metals.
 - Cleaning is not completed until fresh water has been used to thoroughly rinse all residue of salt, bleach, deodorizing agents, disinfectants, and sanitizers.
- Rubbing, drying, and polishing should always be in the direction of the product's grain so scratches will blend into the surface. Efforts opposite the grain may produce a scratched surface appearance.
- Rubbing a soft cloth moistened with olive oil, undiluted white or cider vinegar, or club soda may brighten stainless steel and help remove surface streaks and heat stains.
- Never use paint, lacquer, or varnish as a substitute or shortcut for properly caring and cleaning stainless steel.
- Never intentionally stamp or etch stainless surfaces.

{Protecting Against Disease & Infection}

IMPORTANT: Shor-Line shares your commitment to health and safety. This information is intended help protect your animals, as well as, safeguard your investment.

- Bleaches can be harmful to animals. Bleaches can react with acids and release chlorine gas that is highly toxic.
- Because of its strong corrosive and toxic properties, bleach is diluted with water. The solution's potency (shelf-life) quickly degrades as the active chlorine dissipates with water. Animal care professionals, therefore, cannot know with certainty how effective the bleach solution is over time without implementing a formal monitoring system.
- If chemical deodorizers, disinfectants, or sanitizers are used, protect your animals from respiratory problems and infections by using clean water to wash residue from all surfaces and dry thoroughly.
- Clorox® Company warns: "We cannot recommend Clorox® to clean metal surfaces, including stainless steel. Prolonged or repeated exposure of metal to strong solutions of our product eventually can cause discoloration or corrosion. To reduce the possibility of metal discoloration, we suggest that exposure time to Clorox® be less than five minutes and that surfaces be rinsed well after application of the solution."

SHOR-LINE®

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