



## Porcelain Maintenance Instructions

### NEWLY INSTALLED TILE SHOULD BE CLEANED AS FOLLOWS:

Once the tiles have been laid and grouted, a cement film or residue can usually be seen on the surface of the tiles. These residues can normally be removed with cleaning. Be sure all cements and grouts are completely dry and set before cleaning.

- Remove loose dirt by sweeping or vacuuming.
- Use a neutral pH cleaner designed for porcelain tile. Follow the manufacturer's directions for this cleaner.
- Thoroughly clean the tile, including grout joints following manufacturer's instructions.
- Rinse thoroughly with clean, warm water and allow drying. A second rinsing with clean water may be necessary to completely remove all the cleaning solution.

### Special Instructions for Polished Porcelain Tiles:

On some polished surfaces, the presence of an 'oily' film can be observed due to the 'stain-resistant' treatment applied to the surface of the tiles during the manufacturing process. Once all the material has been laid and the remains of the cement and any setting material have been removed, if this film is still visible, we recommend cleaning the surface with dry cleaning products (detergents in powder form). Once this fine protective film has been eliminated, clean the tiles as indicated above. In extreme lighting conditions, light reflections may occur due to the high degree of brightness and the characteristics of the product.

### DAILY MAINTENANCE:

- To maintain the beauty and elegance of Boss tiles, we advise daily cleaning with conventional methods.
- Remove soil with a broom, non-oily dust mop or vacuum. Use a scraper or putty knife to remove any stubborn surface debris. We do not recommend using dust-catching mops with silicone and waxes. The surface must be washed with a neutral soap and the amount of hot water recommended by the manufacturer.
- Do not use cleaning products containing wax, brighteners or similar additives, since in time they may leave a waterproof layer on the tile which alters its surface appearance.
- We strongly recommend the use of doormats, which must remain clean, in entrances to tiled areas, whether from the street, terrace or garden, to prevent the entry of abrasive elements. We recommend special care in zones close to beaches or construction works, where there is a risk of sand and stones being brought in.
- It is advisable to place protections on objects which can mark the tiles if dragged (metal table legs, chairs, etc.) being especially careful with shiny and satin-finished products.
- The low porosity of porcelain stoneware tiles makes it highly resistant to staining. However, if certain strong dyes are spilled or accidentally come into contact with the surface of tile, staining may occur if it is not cleaned immediately. It is therefore advisable to clean up any spills as quickly as possible. If the tiles cannot be cleaned completely, we provide the following table showing suitable cleaning agents:



TYPE OF STAIN	CLEANING AGENT
Oil, ink, marker pen, tomato, fruit, chocolate, grease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organic solvents: alcohol, turpentine, acetone</li> <li>• Alkaline detergents in liquid or powder form</li> <li>• Bicarbonate</li> </ul>
Tar, rubber, shoe polish, paint, graffiti, wax, resins, marker pen, nail varnish	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organic solvents: alcohol, turpentine, acetone</li> </ul>
Coffee, ice cream, nicotine, wine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alkaline detergents in liquid or powder form</li> </ul>
Lime, cement, beer, metal deposits, soft drinks, fruit juices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diluted acids: vinegar, hydrochloric acid</li> </ul>
Glue, chewing gum, tire or shoe rubber	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organic solvents: alcohol, turpentine, acetone</li> <li>• Diluted acids: vinegar, hydrochloric acid</li> </ul>
Blood, iodine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oxidant: oxygenated water, diluted bleach</li> </ul>

When more thorough cleaning is required to eliminate stains or scaling that have penetrated the surface and cannot be removed by regular procedures, any aggressive stain removal product should first be tested on a spare tile. Chemical degradations that could worsen the condition of the tile should be avoided. Metal spatulas or abrasive scourers should not be used.