

Because it very quickly forms a thin oxide layer when it comes in contact with air, aluminium has a dull, silver-grey appearance. This oxide layer makes aluminium very corrosion resistant. It is a very soft and malleable metal which can be rolled into a thin film. Aluminium is the third most common element in the earth's crust and only occurs in a chemically bonded condition. It is a good electric conductor.

Aluminium is a non-ferrous metal and can corrode in the same way as steel. When this happens, however, unlike steel and iron, an oxide layer is formed which protects the surface below from further corrosion. When the oxide forms, however other substances (salts, acids) also have a disintegrating effect on the material which make a coating of corroded aluminium surfaces necessary.

Although aluminium has a very smooth surface, grease and oil can adhere easily to it. For this reason, aluminium parts must always be degreased very thoroughly. Wear gloves so as not to leave any finger marks after cleaning!

Mechanical Cleaning

Dust, stains and light dirt can be removed easily with lukewarm water. Tougher stains, such as plaster and cement residue, can be removed easily by adding a few drops of a conventional cleaning agent to the water. Avoid dry cleaning at all costs as this can scratch the surface. We recommend an anodized aluminium cleaner for all anodized surfaces.

Finger marks and handprints on stainless steel surfaces

All aluminium surfaces that are touched often should be cleaned regularly and disinfected before applying an aluminium care product. The cleaning agent and disinfectant should be added to preferably warm water.