

Phenolic Resin Cabinetry

User's Guide



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SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS

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Cleaning

Solid Phenolic Compact has superior resistance to scratches, harsh chemicals, extreme temperatures and impact, making it ideal for laboratory applications. While extremely durable, general maintenance is recommended to ensure surfaces remain safe and attractive.

Solid Phenolic Compact is non-porous and does not support bacterial growth, making it easy to clean. The below chart describes recommended methods for keeping your Solid Phenolic Compact looking new for the life of the install.

Maintenance	Instructions
Periodic/Light Staining	Wipe down surface with a damp cloth and mild soap, followed by a wet cloth. Then dry with a towel to prevent streaking.
Normal Staining/Prolonged Exposure	Wipe surface using a clean cloth and hot water. For persistent stains, a soft sponge or nylon brush and a non-abrasive household cleaning solution may be used.
Heavy staining	Apply a cleaning detergent to the stain and leave overnight, remove with a wet cloth the next day. If the stain persists, a light abrasive cleaner can be used with extra care so not to damage the surface.
Residue build-up	Residue build-up such as wax, use a plastic or wooden spatula to remove the residue carefully, and any remaining stain use a previously mentioned method.
Physical damage	If the top is physically damaged, such as a deep scratch that penetrates the surface, then the Manufacturer recommends replacing the top.

(Note: Be sure cleaners are compatible with other chemicals within the laboratory. Be sure to always start with a mild cleaning process and progress to a more stringent method if necessary)

Recommended Household Cleaners

- Windex
- Glass Plus
- Fantastic
- Mr. Clean
- Formula 409

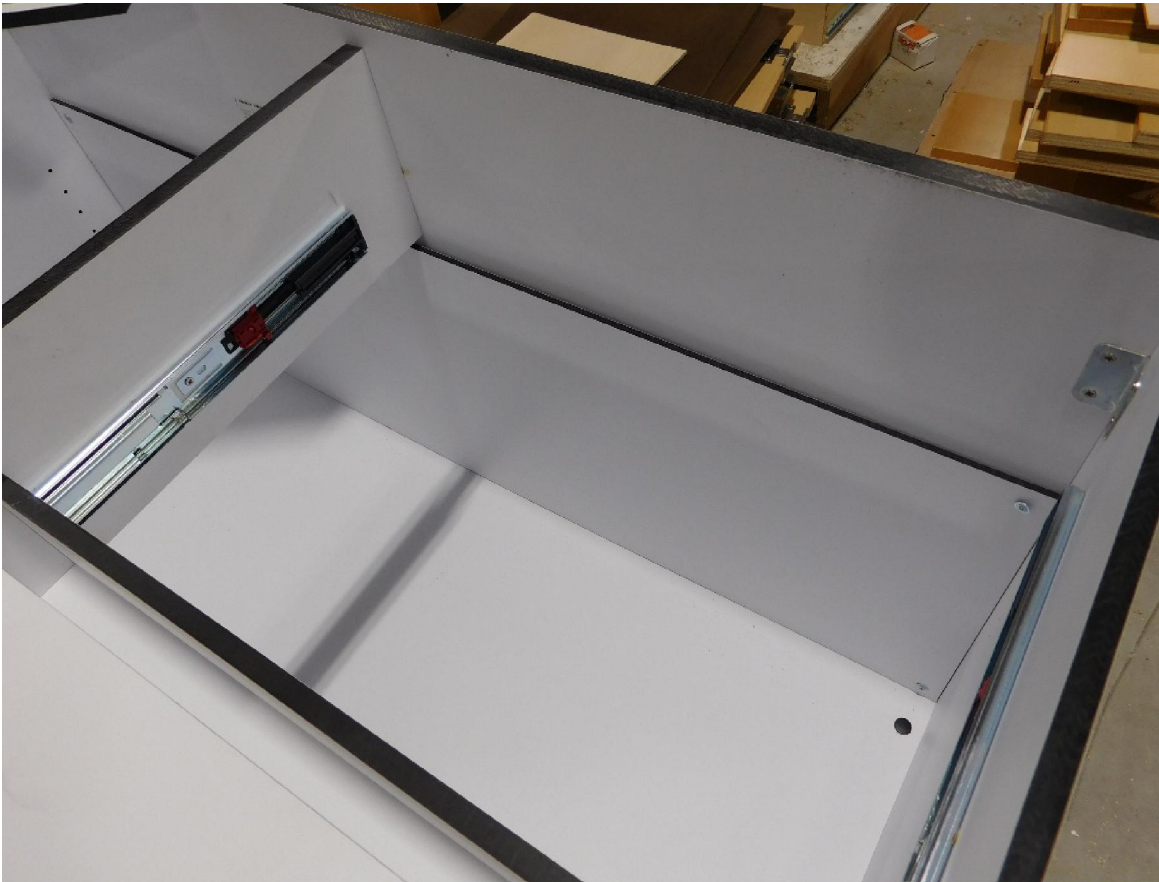
Notes of Caution

1. Acidic or abrasive cleaners will more than likely damage laminate surfaces; do not use them.
2. Drain cleaners containing lye will permanently damage laminate surfaces. If you spill a drain cleaner, wipe it up immediately and rinse several times with water.
3. Hair, textile and food dyes can cause permanent stains. If dye should happen to spill, wipe it up immediately with an all-purpose cleaner.
4. Never place pots or pans directly from an oven or burner on an unprotected laminate surface; extreme heat could possibly cause blistering or cracking.
5. Do not work with oven cleaners, rust removers, or toilet cleaners near unprotected laminate. These items will damage the laminate. If a spill does occur, wipe up immediately and wash surface with soapy water and rinse several times.
6. Abrasive pads and steel wool will damage laminate. Do not use them for cleaning and do not store the steel wool on the surface of laminate, the metal will leave rust stains.
7. Prolonged exposure to bleach will cause discoloration
8. When cleaning laminate, DO NOT use products that contain the following ingredients:
 - a. Hydrochloric Acid
 - b. Sulfuric Acid
 - c. Hydrofluoric Acid
 - d. Phosphoric Acid
 - e. Sodium Hydroxide
 - f. Pumice

Removable Back Panels

To Gain Access To Services Behind Cabinet:

- Remove shelf from cabinet
- Remove back panel by removing the screws that is holding it in place.
- To replace back panel put it back in its original location and secure with the fasteners.



Drawer Removal

Full Extension Type Drawer:

- Pull the drawer out, all the way, push down on plastic tabs and pull drawer out to remove.
- To replace drawer, push full extension slide all the way into the cabinet.
- Line up channel on drawer housing with full extension channel in cabinet and push in.
(Take care to line up runner channels as forcing them together may cause ball bearings to be dislodged and slide failure.)