

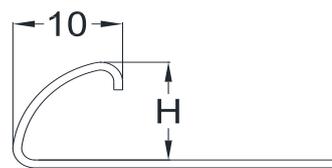
# Technical Data sheet - Stainless Steel Round Trim

## S-TR Series

### Stainless Steel Round Trim

Alusite's Stainless Steel tile trims are the strongest profiles on the market for commercial, industrial and domestic installations. They are particularly suited to commercial and industrial markets due to the chemical resistance properties of Stainless Steel.

Stainless Steel Trim being especially good in areas where a high degree of hygiene is required e.g. wet area, sea side, swimming pool. Stainless Steel trims are more expensive than the Aluminium profiles with one or two finishes available depending on profile choice. They are a popular trim in high end kitchens and bathrooms installations.



### Stainless Steel Details

Standard	<b>AISI 304 / DIN1.4301</b>
Grade	<b>304</b>
Composition : C%	<b>&lt;0.08</b>
Composition : Mn%	<b>&lt;2.0</b>
Composition : Si%	<b>&lt;0.75</b>
Composition : P%	<b>&lt;0.045</b>
Composition : S%	<b>&lt;0.03</b>
Composition : Cr%	<b>18-20</b>
Composition : Ni%	<b>8-10.5</b>
Composition : N%	<b>&lt;0.1</b>

### Laboratory Test Details

Toxicity and Heavy Metal (RoHS)	US EPA 3052 & 6010B	<b>Passed</b>
Salt Spray (Corrosion Test)	ASTM B 117-03 (240Hrs)	<b>Passed</b>

### Maintenance

Stainless steel is a corrosion resistant chromium/nickel alloy steel that is strong and durable with excellent lustre. However, it is not rustproof, particularly in the harsh environment of a swimming pool. Chlorine and bromine used for sanitization are highly caustic chemicals for stainless steel and heat and humidity enhance the corrosiveness of these chemicals. Regular cleaning is the best way to prevent corrosion and add to the service life for your profiles and any other stainless steel equipment. The goal of your cleaning and maintenance program should be to keep the stainless steels protective Chromium oxide layer intact. This is what prevents corrosion. Varying Stages of contamination.

### Precautions

Apply a physical barrier between the stainless steel and corrosive agents by using a soft paste wax, such as an automotive wax. A coating of wax may last for up to six months, depending on equipment usage. Stainless Steel application in a swimming pool, leisure pool and more especially hydrotherapy type pools where temperatures and humidity's are likely to be even higher than modern larger "municipal" Leisure pool buildings. Types 201,304,316 and 321 are widely used and have given excellent service when properly maintained; type 316 is preferred for its greater resistance to staining, pitting and crevice corrosion for the following applications;

- Fully immersed or drenched every session, e.g. pool ladders, pool side rails, some diving board structures;
- Only Splashed with pool water but neither safety-critical nor load-bearing " e.g. changing room fittings, lockers etc;
- In the pool hall atmosphere but neither safety-critical nor load-bearing " e.g. Wall decorative paneling;
- Remote from the influence of the pool hall atmosphere " e.g. café and entrance lobby fittings;

Components which are in the pool hall atmosphere, which are safety-critical and load bearing but which are not washed or cleaned frequently, are potentially vulnerable to stress corrosion cracking (SCC). Types 201,304,316 and 321 have found to be susceptible to SCC in laboratory tests and in some swimming pool atmospheres and must not be used for components vulnerable to SCC if failure could result in personal injury.

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# Technical Data sheet - Lightning Skirt

## SKLD100

### Laboratory Test Details

Toxicity and Heavy Metal (RoHS)	ISO 3613	Passed
Toxicity and Heavy Metal (RoHS)	US EPA 3052 & 6010B	Passed
Salt Spray (Corrosion Test)	ASTM B 117-03	240 Hrs
Accelerated Weathering test	ASTM G154	1,000 Hrs

### Maintenance

Alusite Series utilizes 6063 aluminium alloy commonly used for building material. As with any finished building material, anodized aluminum requires reasonable care prior to and during installation and periodic cleaning and maintenance after installation. Although anodized aluminum possesses exceptional resistance to corrosion, discoloration, and wear, its natural beauty can be marred by harsh chemicals, rough conditions or neglect. Such conditions usually affect only the surface finish and do not reduce the service life of the aluminum. However, scratching and wear and may be damaged by tile adhesive, mortar, or grouting material. Therefore, setting materials must be removed with a sponge and warm water immediately.

### Precautions

Remove and clean adhesive or grout residue from visible surfaces immediately. Avoid using aggressive alkaline or acid cleaners on aluminum finishes. Do not use cleaners containing trisodium phosphate, phosphoric acid, hydrochloric acid, hydrofluoric acid, fluorides, or similar compounds on anodized aluminum surfaces. Strong solvents or abrasive cleaners can cause damage to painted surfaces. Always follow the cleaner manufacturer's recommendations as to the proper cleaner and concentration. Test-clean a small area first. Different cleaners should not be mixed.

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