



(GB) Note on articles made of stainless steel

Basically, alloyed and unalloyed steels with a very high degree of purity are called stainless steel. The designations 18/10 or V2A are also common. However, it is in any case a high quality, easy to clean material.

The corrosion resistance of the stainless steel is based on the formation of a very thin "passive layer" (protective film) on its surface. In the case of damage, such as scratches, this passive layer, formed under the influence of oxygen again and again. So the stainless steel has a self-repair mechanism. Prerequisite for corrosion is thus the permanent injury or destruction of this passive layer.

This can already happen during cleaning, if e.g. the concentration of the cleaning agent is high. A chemical attack can quickly lead to corrosion on stainless steel. Too cleaner can cause rust, because the passivating effect is lost. For cleaning, we therefore recommend household standard stainless steel cleaners.

For example, a cleaner that remains in a spill basin in the area of the sieve valve (the most contaminated area) can also lead to rust.

Ubiquitous steel and iron particles can deposit on the surface of the stainless steel and also initiate a corrosion process.

In regions with hard, calcareous water, the surfaces should be dried after use with a soft fabric.