

Stone Care and Maintenance

Quartz

Simply wash with a soft cotton cloth and warm water, use a mild soap if desired. If you have dried spills and desire to use a cleaner, it is recommended that you use one of the following products:

Arm and Hammer Clean Shower	Lysol IC
Clorox Anywhere (Hard Surfaces)	Lysol Sanitizing Wipes
Clorox Disinfecting Kitchen Cleaner	Method – Go Naked Wipes
Clorox Wipes Bleach Free Lemon Fresh	Simple Green D Pro 3 Cleaner
EcoPure EP64 Neutral pH Multi-Use Cleaner	Simple Green Extreme Clean
EcoPure EP67 Heavy Duty Industrial	Simple Green Lemon Fresh
Formula 409 Orange Power Daily Kitchen Cleaner	Windex
Goo Gone	Windex Multi-Surface Cleaner with Vinegar
Lysol Disinfecting Wipes	Windex Lime Action Multi Surface
Lysol Antibacterial Kitchen Cleaner with Citrus Scent	Denatured/Isopropyl (rubbing) alcohol
Lysol Island Breeze Disinfectant	Saniten N-313
Lysol Food Surface Sanitizer	

Please avoid selecting a variation of the products listed above, as most brands have multiple variations of product types; some variations may include chemicals or additives that could damage your quartz.

Additional Information:

Some designs may require more frequent attention from finger prints or other spills; Simple Green D Pro 3 and/or denatured/isopropyl (alcohol) work very well in this situation.

DO NOT use abrasive or strong alkaline or acid (high or low pH) cleaners. DO NOT use or expose quartz to bleach, oven cleaners, Comet®, Soft Scrub®, SOS®, products with pumice, batteries, paint removers, furniture strippers, tarnish or silver cleaners. DO NOT use abrasive or harsh scrub pads. DO NOT apply any sealers, penetrants or topical treatments to quartz under any circumstances. Such products will wear off and cause the gloss to appear dull or inconsistent.

Polished Natural Stone

Clean stone surfaces with a neutral cleaner, a natural stone cleaner or a mild liquid dishwashing detergent and warm water. Similar to any item cleaned in your home, an excessive concentration of cleaner or soap may leave a film and cause streaks. Follow manufacturer

recommendations. Rinse the surface thoroughly after washing with the soap solution and dry with a soft cloth.

Products containing lemon, vinegar, or other acids may dull or etch calcareous stones. Scouring powders or creams often contain abrasives that may scratch certain stones.

Sealing is a common step taken on some stones as an extra precaution against staining. In fact, the sealing products used in the stone industry are “impregnators” which do not actually seal the stone, but more correctly act as a repellent rather than a sealer. Sealing does not make the stone stain proof, rather it makes the stone more stain resistant.

If a sealer is applied in a food preparation area, be sure that it is non-toxic and safe for use.

Sealing the stone is recommended at least once a year.

Honed

Wipe your countertop daily with a soft, damp cloth to remove dirt and loose materials. This is especially recommended after you're done with preparation of meals. For food that has dried on the countertop, you can carefully scrape it away, then wipe with a damp cloth. Granite is an extremely hard stone and doesn't scratch easily. Wipe the counter with a soft cloth to absorb moisture and prevent water spots.

Once a week, you may want to wash your countertop with water and soap. It is best to use a natural stone cleanser. Make use of a soft-bristled brush to clear away stubborn dirt. Rinse the counter with warm water, then wipe dry.

Obtain a natural stone sealer that is suitable for granite from a home improvement store. Use a soft cloth to apply the sealer onto the countertop with long, smooth strokes. To facilitate proper absorption, it is best to spread a light coat of sealant. Allow sufficient time for the countertop to dry, then apply a second coat. Due to the high porosity of honed granite, it is best to apply a sealer every 6 months. This helps to guard against stains. It also extends the longevity of your countertop.

Although granite is extremely hard and doesn't scratch easily, be careful to avoid abrasive cleaners. Steel wool and stiff-bristled brushes aren't a good idea. With frequent use, these can leave your countertop with a scuffed appearance. Acidic cleaners, bleaches and alkalis can cause your granite to etch. This shortens its durability.