



GENERAL CLEANING AND MAINTENANCE

Your new surface product is a contemporary version of classic stone made of crushed natural stone and pigments mixed with tough polyester resins and then smoothly molded into vanities, surrounds, and accessories. This product evokes the beauty of quarried stone at a fraction of the price.

Our surface products are available in two finishes, matte and gloss, and a wide array of colors. Some colors may require more frequent cleaning to maintain a uniform finish. Darker colors generally require more attention than lighter colors. A gloss finish generally requires more attention than a matte finish.

Over time, your surface will acquire a patina through use. You may restore the look of the original finish by following the refurbishing guidelines.

The finish on your surface product is stain-resistant and designed to provide a lifetime of beauty and service with proper care. Unless otherwise specified, use only liquid, non-abrasive cleaners on your surface. If your surface has a gloss finish, prolonged exposure to any abrasive may dull the surface. Objects left on the surface may yellow the surface beneath them. This discoloration should disappear over time.

MOST DIRT AND STAINS

Use soapy water, ammonia-based cleaner, ordinary detergent, or a good solid surface cleaner. Rinse and wipe dry.

WATER MARKS/HARD WATER SCALE

Wipe with a damp cloth then wipe dry. For hard stains, use a standard household limescale cleaner and follow manufacturer's instructions. If necessary, lightly use a scouring pad. Rinse and wipe dry. When

ROUTINE CARE AND MAINTENANCE

using a scouring pad, be sure to use on the entire surface to blend the finish.

RUST STAINS AND LIME DEPOSITS

Use a standard tub and sink naval jelly and follow manufacturer's instructions.

DISINFECTION

Sinks: Fill sink 1/4 full with diluted household bleach (1 part water to 1 part bleach). Let sit. Scrub with non-abrasive sponge, rinse, and wipe dry.

Other surfaces: Use the diluted bleach solution to wipe down surface area. Rinse and wipe dry.

Minor Physical Damages: Cracks, Scratches, Marks

Avoid dropping or pounding heavy objects on the surface, including in the sink itself, because it may cause the surface to chip or crack. Do not cut or chop directly on your surface and always use a cutting board. Curling iron and other equipment supports can scratch or put small dents in the surface. Use protective pads. Metal marks may occur from pots, pans, and containers, particularly aluminum and cast iron.

Minor physical damage may be removed from the surface by buffing the area with an auto buffing compound or light wet sanding with 1,500 grit wet sandpaper followed by buffing with an auto buffing compound.

See the refurbishing section for more details regarding physical damage. For repair of extensive damage, contact the source where you purchased the surface.

CHEMICALS

Avoid exposing your surface to strong chemicals such as paint removers, oven cleaners, undiluted bleach, brush and metal cleaners, acid drain cleaners, cleaners containing methylene chloride, and acetone-based nail varnish removers. If contact occurs, quickly flush with water.

HEAT

Your surface is heat resistant, but always use a hot pad or trivet with rubber feet to protect it. Hot pans, containers, and equipment and some heat-generating appliances may damage the surface. Avoid pouring boiling water directly into the sink without running cold tap water at the same time.

Cleaning and Maintenance for Specific Finishes

MATTE

For difficult stains: Use an abrasive cleaner and an abrasive scouring pad.

Maintenance: Use water and an abrasive scouring pad.

GLOSS

For difficult stains: Use Soft Scrub™ or a similar cleaner, diluted bleach, or a white polishing compound with a non-abrasive sponge.

Maintenance: Use a non-abrasive polish and sponge.



REFURBISHING YOUR SURFACE PRODUCT

Like all materials, your surface product will develop minor damage through daily use, including scratches, general or chemical stains, scorches or burns, and minor impact marks. Minor damage can be repaired on-site with a light abrasive cleanser and a cleaning pad. For heavier damage, light sanding may be necessary.

GENERAL GUIDELINES

- Identify the extent of the damage and determine whether a minor repair will solve the problem. You may want to consult with your supplier.
- If the damage is minor, try to repair it using an abrasive cleaner and a cleaning pad.
- If the previous step is unsuccessful or you determine it is heavier damage, try to repair it using wet/dry sand paper. To minimize dust, wet the surface before sanding.
- If the previous step is unsuccessful, try to repair it using an electric sander and heavier-grit paper. Always make provisions to control dust.
- If none of the above guidelines are successful, you may need to consult a professional for additional repair options. Contact your supplier for assistance.

FINISH-SPECIFIC GUIDELINES

Matte: Sand with 180- or 220- grit fine sandpaper. Restore finish with an abrasive cleaner and a cleaning pad.

Gloss: Sand with 400- or 499-grit sandpaper. Once that is complete, wipe the surface clean and continue with 600-grit sandpaper. Once the sanding is complete, wipe the surface clean and buff with a white polishing compound and a low-speed (1,500-2,000 rpm) polisher equipped with a wool pad. Finish with a countertop wax.

RESTORING SURFACE LUSTER

To restore the luster of your surface product and make sure it does not develop unevenly, use a gentle abrasive powder bleach or a mild cream abrasive cleaner. Blend the scrubbed area into the entire surface by rubbing in a circular motion. Clean the entire top with a wet sponge or cloth by rubbing in a circular motion. Rinse the surface with a damp cloth and dry with a soft cloth or paper towel. Repeat these steps once or twice a month for the first few months after installation and every time you use an abrasive cleaner or abrasive pads.