

GRAMMAR



Countertop Installation:

- 1) Do not touch or lean on countertops for at least 24 hours after installation.
- 2) Do not use the faucet or sink for at least 24 hours after installation.

NATURAL STONE CARE TIPS

To get the longest life and preserve the beauty of your natural stone, follow these simple tips:

Coasters: Use coasters under all glasses, particularly those containing alcohol or citrus juices.

Trivets: While many stones can withstand heat, the use of trivets or mats is recommended.

Dust Mopping: Dust mop interior floors frequently using a clean non-treated dry dust mop. Sand, dirt and grit are abrasive and can damage natural stone.

Mats/rugs: Mats or area rugs inside and outside an entrance will help to minimize the sand, dirt and grit that may scratch the stone floor. Be sure that the underside of the mat or rug is slip resistant.

Felt Pads: Use felt pads or sliders under chairs and furniture to help prevent scratching of stone.

Vacuum cleaners: If used, be sure the metal or plastic attachments or the wheels are not worn as they can scratch the surface of some stones.

Spills: Blot the spill with a paper towel immediately. Don't wipe the area, it will spread the spill. Flush the area with water and mild soap and rinse several times. Dry the area thoroughly with a soft cloth. Repeat as necessary.

Cutting Boards: We recommend using cutting boards for proper conservation.

CLEANING

- Clean stone surfaces with a neutral cleaner, stone soap, 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.
- Use a clean rag mop on floors and a soft cloth for other surfaces for best results.
- Rinse the surface thoroughly after washing with the soap solution and dry with a soft cloth.
- Change the rinse water frequently.
- In the shower or other wet areas, soap scum can be minimized by using a squeegee after each use.

CLEANING PRODUCTS

- Products containing lemon, vinegar or other acids may dull or etch stones. Do not use these materials on your natural stone.
- Scouring powders or creams often contain abrasives that may scratch certain stones. We do not recommend using these abrasive cleaners.
- Many commercially available rust removers (laundry rust stain removers, toilet bowl cleaners) contain trace levels of hydrofluoric acid (HF). This acid attacks silicates in addition to other minerals. All stones, including granite and quartzite, will be attacked if exposed to HF.

SEALING

- Sealing is a common step taken on some stones as an extra precaution against staining. 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. Applying an impregnating sealer is a common practice. We recommend resealing your stone at least once a year, but this may vary if the area is more often used, or less often used.

ENGINEERED QUARTZ CARE TIPS

PLEASE REFER TO THE MANUFACTURER OF YOUR PARTICULAR QUARTZ BRAND FOR MORE DETAILED INFORMATION REGARDING CARE AND MAINTENANCE.

To get the longest life and preserve the beauty of your engineered quartz countertop, follow these simple tips:

Coasters: Use coasters under all glasses, particularly those containing alcohol or citrus juices.

Trivets: Quartz is a heat resistant product, but not heat proof. It is recommended that you never place hot objects directly on the worktop, but rather use mats and pads to place these objects.

Spills: Blot the spill with a paper towel immediately. Don't wipe the area, it will spread the spill. Flush the area with water and mild soap and rinse several times. Dry the area thoroughly with a soft cloth. Repeat as necessary.

Cutting Boards: Although quartz is one of the hardest materials available for countertops, we recommend using cutting boards for proper conservation.

MAINTENANCE

- Due to its physical and chemical characteristics and no porosity; it only requires regular cleaning, using a neutral pH product/detergent, rinsing it with water and drying it with a cloth or paper towel.
- Quartz surfaces should not be re-polished under any circumstances, even quartz floors or countertops.

REMOVING STAINS

- To remove stains, dilute a small amount of neutral pH detergent in warm water, rub the stain with a cloth in a circular motion and rinse it immediately with water.
- To remove a dried lime stain, pour vinegar (or some diluted light acid) or use non-abrasive cleaners for cleaning the lime stain, applied over the surface and leave it for 1 minute, then rinse it with water.
- To remove silicone residue, moisten the surface, applying a small amount of solvent (such as ethanol). Scrape smoothly with a blade to avoid scratching the surface. Rinse immediately with plenty of water.
- For COMPAC quartz: To eliminate rust stains, pour a small amount of hydrochloric acid. Leave it to react for a few seconds, rinse it with plenty of water and dry it with a cloth or paper towel.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Quartz should not be used or stored outdoors, or in any place under intense sunlight or in places where the product is exposed to UV ray lamps.
- Never use paint stripper, caustic soda, degreasers, products with a high pH or chlorine base, oven or toilet cleaners, furniture polish, oily soaps, products which contain hydrofluoric acid or dichloromethane.
- If you must use bleach or solvents, rinse them with water and never leave them in contact with the surface for a long time.

SEALING

- Quartz surfaces do not need any replants or sealers.

WARRANTIES

- Contact your distributor for warranty information. You may also visit the website of your particular Quartz Manufacturer for more information.