

Quartz Cleaning and Maintenance Guide

Daily (regular) cleaning

- Clean with a damp cloth and a little liquid detergent.
- Wipe residue away.

Dust and dirt

- Spray a clean, damp dust mop with an antistatic aerosol 6 or 7 times and leave it to stay overnight to dry prior to use.
- Mop the floor/surface in the next day.
- Scotch-Brite® Electrostatic Dusting Cloth and Sweeper, whether dry or damp, is also usually successful in picking up dust and dirt from quartz surfaces without leaving any lint.

Stubborn stains and dried spills

- Most multi-purpose cleaners or detergents can be applied on stains provided that water is used to clean the surface thoroughly and immediately after the treatment.
- For extra-stubborn spills, use light-colored Scotch-Brite® sponge to remove the dirt.
- Scrubbing done with the above mentioned cleaning product should not damage quartz surface if used properly.
- Surfaces should not be allowed to dry out without rinsing away all residuals of the cleansers thoroughly.

Removing spots

- To remove stubborn materials like food and gum, first scrape away the excess with a sharp pallet or spatula.
- If there are any gray metal marks left on the surface, one of the regular cleaning agents and light-colored Scotch-Brite® sponge should remove it.
- Finally wash and rinse the surface properly.

Periodic cleaning

- It is recommended that quartz surfaces subject to heavy traffic be treated (once in a month besides daily cleaning) with a heavy duty (an intensive) and neutral cleanser, which is stronger than a daily cleaning product.
- Such type of a periodic cleaning will provide mirror gloss effect.
- In the use of industrial cleaning machines, make sure that soft pads are used on the machines while strictly avoiding wax strippers.
- Customers that use industrial-cleaning machines daily and periodically should always use appropriate types of pad and brush.
- In order for the dense dirtiness to resolve, professional cleaning products are applied by

using a cleaning machine with plastic brush or soft pad.

- Following the application of the cleanser, rinse the surface thoroughly with water afterwards.
- All cleansers should be prepared at recommended concentrations as described on product labels and surfaces should be rinsed with water after treatment.

MAINTENANCE

Routine Care

- Clean the surface after each use with mild soap and water.
- Wipe the surface with a dry cloth.
- After prolonged or heavy use of oils, acidic or colored fruits, or vegetables that have been exposed but not cleaned off promptly may result in a stubborn mark on the surface.
- It may be necessary to clean the surface with warm water and a small amount of standard household cleaner.
- We highly recommend that all spills be cleaned off as soon as possible.
- On occasion stubborn substances such as hard water spots, food coloring or dried food particles may accumulate on the surface and appear as stains and be resistant to removal; these are surface blemishes and can be removed gently with a soft abrasive cleaner and a white Scotch-Brite® pad.
- Green and Red Scotch-Brite® pads should not be used.
- Rinse the surface after the use of these cleaners and wipe dry.
- For the toughest blemishes such as nail polish and food coloring, use a white Scotch-Brite® pad and acetone to remove the blemish and then rinse the area with soap and water.

Things to avoid

- Prolonged exposure to excessive heat from pots, skillets, or poorly insulated crock pots may damage the surface.
- When setting a heated object on quartz surface you must use a trivet or hot pad.
- When cutting up fruits, vegetables and meats a cutting board should be used.
- Quartz surfaces resist most stains caused by fruit juices, liquid food coloring, coffee, tea, wine, grapes and soft drinks.
- However, prolonged exposure may lead to stains. It is recommended that any spills on the surface should be cleaned immediately after they occur
- While the natural quartz will resist scratches from knives and utensils, a cutting board will make the surface easier to clean and prolong the appearance of the surface.
- Most household chemicals do not affect quartz surfaces but there are some household agents that should be avoided.

- Products such as drain cleaners, oven cleaners, paint removers, or strippers which contain methylene chloride or other chemicals with a high alkaline/PH level should be removed immediately with warm water and detergent cleaner.
- Even a brief contact with these items may damage your quartz surface.
- Do not expose, in use or otherwise, the quartz surface to abrasive or strong alkaline or acid or free radicals or oxidizers or the like (whether high, neutral or low pH) cleaners.
- Various chemicals are corrosive and/or erosive in their ability to attack any structure including Quartz surfaces.
- Be very aware of these potential damages to your surface.
- Do not use or expose the surface to products including, but not limited to bleach, oven cleaners, Comet®, Soft Scrub®, SOS®, products with pumice, batteries, paint removers, furniture strippers, tarnish or silver cleaners, or the like.
- Avoid use abrasive or harsh scrub pads.
- Do not apply any sealers, penetrants or topical treatments to the quartz surface under any circumstances. Such products will wear off and cause the gloss to appear dull or inconsistent.