





Wood

Wipe wood surfaces frequently for dust, using a soft, damp cloth.

Clean any spills immediately with a mild soap and make sure to wipe surfaces dry.

Never use abrasive cleaning products or detergents, such as bleach, or solvents, such as nail polish remover. Avoid silicone-based cleaning products as well.

Test cleaning products on the inside of a cabinet door or underside of a shelf in order to determine if the product harms the finish on the wood.

Never use a scouring sponge or steel wool on wood surfaces.

Polish wooden surfaces once or twice a year with high-quality furniture polish.

Excess water, alcohol, perfume, after-shave, and medications can all potentially stain the finish on the wood. Note that the color of wood naturally changes over time, primarily due to exposure to light.

Marble & Quartz

Wipe down regularly with a clean microfiber cloth and warm water.

You can use diluted dish soap as well, but make sure it isn't fat-based, which can alter the color of the stone.

For stubborn stains, use poultice paste. Spread the paste on the stain, cover with plastic wrap and painter's tape. After 12 to 24 hours, scrape off the paste and wipe the spot with a damp cloth. For a deep stain, reapply the paste and repeat the process.

Seal your marble or quartz to make it stainproof. Better yet, have it professionally sealed. When the water no longer beads on the surface, it is time to reseal. This is typically every three-to-five years. This is especially true for marble with a honed finish. If it is not sealed, it will absorb any liquids that are spilled on it.

Never use scouring sponges or steel wool.

Wipe up spills immediately.

Never use acidic or abrasive cleaners. This includes vinegar, ammonia, hydrogen peroxide, and citrus-based products.

If you need a gentle cleanser to remove surface stains make sure it is specifically designed for use on marble or quartz.

Avoid exposing stone to direct high heat. This can melt the plastic in the resin seal.

Do not expose Quartz to the elements. It is not suitable for outdoor installation. Direct sunlight will fade its colors and lead to warping or splitting.





Ceramic Basins

Clean regularly with warm, soapy water and a microfiber cloth.

Never use a scouring sponge or steel wool on wood surfaces.

Never use spray cleaning products.

Never cycle very hot and very cold liquids in quick succession, as it can cause cracking.

To remove limescale, use a limescale-removing product, or a solution of 1-to-3 vinegar-to-water. Increase up to 1-to-1 vinegar-to-water if necessary.

Solid Surface

Clean the Solid Surface with ordinary dishwashing soap and warm water and wipe it dry.

Scrub the Solid Surface with a scrubber sponge and an abrasive cleanser if you notice soap or cleaner buildup. Rinse, then wipe dry.

For tougher stains, use an ammonia-based cleaner on the surface and wipe it clean with a sponge. Allow the cleaner to sit for a minute or two in order to help break up the stains.

Some color-changes over time due to exposure to light are likely and inevitable.

Make sure stone surfaces are sealed and reseal when necessary.



Summary

- Clean all vanity surfaces regularly.
- Clean spills immediately and wipe them dry.
- Never use scouring sponges or steel wool.
- Never use abrasive or acidic cleaning products.
- Always try warm water with diluted, gentle dish soap first.
- Test cleaning products in a hidden place to ensure that it won't have an abrasive or damaging effect.