



## Stone Routine Care Guide

### Routine Care

Clean stone surfaces using a soft clean cloth with a few drops of a neutral cleaner, stone soap (available in hardware stores or from a stone dealer), or mild dishwashing liquid and warm water. After washing with the soap, rinse and wipe with a clean soft cloth.

### Prevention

Blot up (don't wipe) spills immediately, before they penetrate the surface. Wiping the area may spread the spill. Flush the area with clean water and mild soap and rinse several times.

Avoid extended contact of greases and oils to surface (pizza boxes, cooking & salad oils). Use coasters under all glasses, particularly those containing alcohol or citrus juices. Many common foods and drinks contain acids that can etch, dull or stain some stone surfaces.

Do not use products that contain lemon, vinegar or other acids on marble or limestone. Strong detergents or corrosive liquids can dull the polished marble/granite surface and should not be used.

Do not use abrasive cleaners such as dry cleansers, scouring powders, or "soft" cleansers.

To avoid cracking, DO NOT walk or stand on countertops specifically designed as a work surface.

### Difficult Spills

To remove difficult spills, wipe the surface with warm water and soap. If needed, apply a common household cleaner. For stains that harden as the dry, such as food and gum, remove by gently scraping off of surface using a razor blade, and then clean using warm water and soap.

### Extreme Heat Protection

Most stones are extremely resistant to heat, and can withstand moderately high temperatures for brief periods of time without being damaged. Although all stone surfaces can be damaged by sudden and extreme temperature changes, especially near the edges. For this reason, we recommend using a trivet or a hot pad to protect your stone surfaces from extreme heat.

### Chemicals to Avoid

Avoid exposing your stone surface to strong chemicals and solvents. Items to avoid include: nail polish remover, permanent markers or inks, oils soaps, and furniture cleaners or paint strippers that contain trichloroethane or methylene chloride. Also avoid exposing your stone surface to chemicals with high alkaline/pH levels, such as oven cleaners. If contact does occur, quickly flush the surface with water.

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