

## Maintenance

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To protect your bath furniture, we suggest the following:

- Avoid placing your furniture in direct sunlight, as sunlight causes fading.
- Clean up spills immediately. Use a blotting rather than a wiping action. Water left over a long period of time will cause white spots in the finish.
- Alcohol, perfume, after-shave and medications can cause severe damage to the finish.

## Care and Cleaning

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For best results in cleaning and polishing your bath furniture, we recommend the following:

- Dust frequently with a clean, soft, dry, lint-free cloth. Clean the surface by rubbing in the direction of the grain.
- Polish your furniture approximately every six months with a product that contains detergents, emulsifiers and mineral oil. The detergents clean dirt from the furniture; the emulsifiers give it body to clean and last longer; the mineral oil is left behind as a barrier for dirt and moisture that can harm the finish. There is no grit to harm the finish, no wax build-up, and no silicone to raise the sheen and act as a barrier for touch-ups and refinishing.
- Clean up spills immediately. Use a blotting rather than a wiping action. Water left over a long period of time will cause white spots in the finish.
- Clean the outside surface with mild soap, warm water, and a soft cloth.
- On stubborn stains, use a powdered detergent and damp sponge or nylon scouring pad.
- Never use abrasive scouring powders, cleansers, or pads because they will scratch, damage, and dull the surface.
- Clean the sink surface with mild soap and warm water, then dry with a soft cloth.

# HOME DECORATORS COLLECTION

## Maintenance of Engineered Stone

Use a damp cloth and liquid detergent for regular cleaning to remove mineral deposits and soap scum.

Do not use abrasive cleaners, steel wool, scouring pads, scrapers, or sandpaper on any part of the surfaces.

To remove plaster or construction residue, scrape the surface slightly with a wooden edge and wash with liquid detergent. Never use wire brushes or metal tools on any part of the engineered stone surface.

If the stain is from hard water or mineral deposits, try using a cleaner for removing iron, calcium, or other such mineral deposits that are in your water supply. Most cleaning chemicals will not damage the top as long as label instructions are followed.