



## STERLING WOODWORKS

CUSTOM KITCHEN AND FURNITURE BUILDERS

### **Homeowners guide to care and cleaning**

Your new cabinets have been installed, now what's next? Here is a simple guide on how to properly care for your cabinets.

#### **Need to fight some grime?**

- Usually, a clean, soft cotton cloth or microfiber cloth for laminate and high gloss cabinetry-damped with warm water will do the trick.
- For extra grime fighting, a mild solution of dishwashing liquid mixed with fresh, clean, warm water will take care of dirt and grease. After cleaning your stained or painted cabinets, wipe them down with a clean, damp, cloth and be sure to dry surfaces with another clean, soft cloth.
- Laminated and high gloss materials **MUST** be dried with a microfiber cloth to avoid scratches.

#### **Splatters and Spills?**

- Make sure to wipe them up quickly! Then, clean as needed with warm water or the mild dishwashing solution. Prolonged exposure to food, water, and other liquids, as well as grease and oil splatters can cause permanent damage or discoloration to your cabinets finish.

#### **Should I polish or wax?**

NEITHER!

- Your cabinets don't require waxing and we don't recommend it. Over time, waxing and polishing compounds may build up on cabinet surfaces forming a hazy appearance.

## **Dos and Don'ts for cabinets:**

### **Do:**

- Dust periodically, keep them clean by using a microfiber cloth
- Use a mild dishwashing solution, 5% dishwashing liquid, 95% water
- Always dry with a microfiber towel after cleaning
- Maintain consistent temperature and humidity level in your home
- Use drapes or blinds to shield cabinetry from direct sunlight
- Use soap and water to clean door and drawer hardware and always dry with a microfiber towel after

### **Don't:**

- Polish or wax
- Drape damp dishtowels over cabinets
- Clean laminates and high gloss materials in direct sunlight
- Use any harsh detergents, strong soaps, multi-purpose cleaners
- Use sponges or dish cloths
- Use solvent-based products
- Use ammonia or bleach products
- Use silicone-based products
- Use brass or silver polishes for hardware



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### Quartz Care & Cleaning Tips

**Maintaining quartz countertops surfaces is easy. Simply wash with a soft cotton cloth and warm water, use mild soap if desired.**

- Do not expose, in use or otherwise, quartz to abrasive or strong alkaline, acid, free radicals, oxidizers or similar (whether high, neutral or low pH) cleaners. Various chemicals are corrosive and/or erosive in their ability to attack any structure including quartz. Be very aware of this potential damage to your surface.
- Quartz is not heat proof, chemical proof or fracture proof. Be aware of damaging exposure to these potentially damaging elements or conditions.
- Do not use or expose quartz to such products including, but not limited to bleach, oven cleaners, Comet®, Soft Scrub®, or any product with pumice, paint remover, furniture stripper, tarnish or silver cleaners, or similar.
- Do not use abrasive or harsh scrub pads.
- Do not apply any sealers, penetrants or topical treatments to Quartz under any circumstances. Such products will wear off and cause the gloss to appear dull or inconsistent.
- Quartz is a natural material. Variation in the quartz color, pattern, size, shape, and shade are inherent and normal characteristics to be expected. This does not affect the product's performance in any manner.
- Color variations are intended and designed into many designs to enhance the natural beauty. Samples are small select cuts from a slab; they do not exhibit all the characteristics of a design and therefore are not a full representation of what is installed.
- Quartz is durable and more resistant to surface damage than other stones, however, all stone can be damaged by force, and no stone is chip-proof. Objects hitting edges particularly at sinks or dishwashers may cause chips. No stone surface is 100% scratch-proof. Surface markings are more visible on monotone designs than multi-colored surfaces.
- Quartz is not a seamless product. Seams are visible. Where there are seams, the product pattern and shade can slightly vary.
- Quartz surfaces can be damaged by sudden and/or rapid change of temperature, especially near the edges, as well as direct and/or sustained heat applied to the top. Quartz may not withstand the direct transfer of heat from pots and pans and other cooking units such as electric frying pans and griddles, some crockpots or roaster ovens, and heat lamps. The use of a hot pad or trivet is always recommended to prevent damaging the surface.