



JAMES MARTIN VANITIES

# USE & CARE GUIDE

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## WOOD CARE

The bathroom can be one of the harshest and most unforgiving places for wood furniture. We have sealed and finished the vanity and backsplash, care and maintenance is imperative. The key point to remember is that any finish can be taken off. Thus, the use of harsh chemical, abrasive cleaners, scouring pads and the like can remove the finish leaving your items exposed to the elements.

For dusting, use a soft treated cloth or a feather or a lamb's wool duster. For further cleaning, you can use warm water with a mild dish soap. Do not soak the wood but gently wipe using a soft cloth. Once clean, wipe off any residual moisture with a damp cloth.

After a good cleaning, the best way to protect the finish is to use a good quality soft paste wax. Apply a thin coat as directed on the label. Wait five minutes and buff lightly with a soft (shoe) brush or cloth. Wait another 30 to 60 minutes and buff/brush again with a bit more vigor. You'll see a beautiful shine return to the finish that will last for many months. Wood isn't hungry! You cannot feed furniture. No matter what the advertising says, wood cannot be fed or nourished or enriched with polishes or oils. Once it has a protective finish over it for beauty and protection, the wood is sealed. Polishes and oils will not penetrate it.

## SOLID SURFACE CARE

### ROUTINE CARE

Solid surface bathroom wares are very easy to clean. Here are the routine care steps.

- Rinse them after each use in time to prevent mineral or soap accumulation. Most dirt will be washed off with clean water.
- Wipe the surface with a soft cloth in time after rinsing to keep them clean and dry.
- Occasionally use widely approved mild and neutral cleaning products to remove more stubborn stains, such as CIF, Mr. Chen, Soft Scrub, Comet Soft Cleanser etc.
- Reseal the bathroom wares once or twice a year with car wax to keep the natural shine.

Note: Never use petroleum-based products when make cleaning, such as paint thinners or other solvents, as they may damage the surface.

### REPAIR

For scratched or damaged surfaces, take the steps as followings:

- Use water to remove dirt and dust from the surface.
- Step-by-step use #240/ #400/ #800 sandpaper to rub in small, circular motions until the scratch is gone.
- If the product is in glossy finish, follow with #1200/ #1500 sandpaper (fine grit) to rub the surface smooth and use white polishing compound for automobiles.
- Wipe again with a towel or a soft cloth.

## KKR AFTER SALES SERVICE

For more professional guidance, please contact our Customer Service Department with detailed products pictures or videos. We will provide the most suitable solution as quickly as we can. You can email [customer care@jamesmartinvanities.com](mailto:customer care@jamesmartinvanities.com).

## NATURAL STONE CARE

### Granite & Marble Identification & Care

**Granite** is a resilient natural surface, popular for countertops and flooring and occurs in many different colors. Granite can best be identified by its crystal like or salt and peppered appearance.

**Caution:** Some cleaners which contain acid can be harmful to granite and most cleaning products will leave a residue, causing a dull film and leave oils trapped in the pores of the granite which emit odors, as the oils become rancid.

The proper care for Granite is to use a high-quality cleaner which is not only safe for the granite, but will travel into the pores, lifting out oils trapped inside, without leaving a residue. Cleaning is the most important step with granite followed by applying a sealer.

Sealing Granite is applying a safe clear durable substance to fill in its pores, which helps to keep out liquids which may cause stains.

The only polishing of granite should be done by a professional as this is serious work. A gloss conditioner may be applied to help bring out the inner beauty of granite but be aware that some granite does not change its appearance with gloss conditioners.

**Marble** is a beautiful natural surface with character which ranges from subtle to bold. It is best identified by its veins and swirls. Marble typically has more flowing look to it. Almost as though you can see the layers of sediment building up over the years.

Travertine is a type of marble with very large open pockets. This is great for providing a rustic look. Most Travertine has had its pockets filled, which can be detected by looking for many solid uniform colored spots that look different than the rest of the stone.

**Caution:** Marble is largely made of calcium carbonate like that in an anti-acid. Acid will eat the calcium out of the marble causing a damaged spot called an "etch". Items which contain acid include coffee, sodas, wine, vinegar, room fresheners, perfumes, glass cleaners and many cleaning products.

An etch can look like a dull spot, or the surface may have slight uniform etch to it, where the entire surface has a dull or worn look.

The proper care of marble is using a high-quality cleaner to keep it free from oils and debris that cause it to look dull, have an odor and may even stain it. Keeping acids away from marble is essential for maintaining an excellent appearance. Sealing marble is highly recommended; however, it will not protect the marble from acids, but it will help protect it from stains.

## **STAINS & SPILLS**

Blot the spill with a paper towel or soft absorbent cloth immediately. Do not “wipe” the area as it will spread the spill. Flush the area with plain water and very mild soap and rinse the area several times. Then dry the area thoroughly with a soft cloth. Repeat these steps, if needed. If the stain is still apparent, please follow the stain removal tips below.

Identifying the type of stain on the stone surface is essential, as it will assist with removal.

Oil-based stains will darken the stone and need to be dissolved to achieve successful removal. Use a nitrocellulose lacquer thinner (available at most home improvement and hardware stores) to treat this type of stain. Nitrocellulose lacquer thinner (NCL) may also be used on stains caused by ink and magic markers.

Paint related stains can generally be removed by scrapping the surface (carefully) with a razor blade, or with the use of NCL.

Metal related stains (iron, rust, copper, bronze) are difficult to remove and generally require the use of a poultice to draw out the discoloration. Deep seated rust stains are extremely difficult to remove and may cause a permanent stain. When in doubt, consult a professional.

Water spots and rings can generally be removed by lightly buffing the areas with dry steel wool (very fine texture).

Etch marks may be treated with marble polishing power and using a damp cloth to buff the area.

### **Do's and Don'ts**

DO: Clean surfaces with very mild detergents or specialized stone soaps.

DO: Double check cleanser contents before using. Remember, no acid-based products.

DO: Thoroughly rinse and dry the surface after washing.

DO: Blot up spills immediately.

DO: Promptly blot up common use items, e.g. toothpaste, shampoo, hair dyes, polish remover.

DO: Re-seal your stone surface once per year.

DO: Use coasters and protective pads to prevent water rings and scratches.

DO: Consult a professional regarding any large projects or major stains or scratches.

DON'T: Use vinegar, lemon juice or other bathroom cleaners containing acid.

DON'T: Use bathroom cleaners with abrasive or “gritty” contents

DON'T: Use cleaning pads with abrasive surface

DON'T: Stand on the countertop to change overhead lights or clean the top of the mirror...

# SILESTONE

## GENERAL USAGE ADVICE

Routine cleaning and maintenance due to their low porosity, Silestone® and ECO Line Colour Series surfaces are highly resistant to household stains. Cosentino recommends you use Q-Action\* to clean its Silestone® and ECO Line Colour Series surfaces. If you don't have this product, the best option is to use water and neutral soap. You should then finish off by rinsing the surface with plenty of water and drying it with kitchen paper or a clean cotton dishtowel

Cleaning Stubborn Stains When faced with stubborn stains, the best way to fix it depends on the type of stain. The most usual cases are:

### GREASE STAINS

Apply Q-Action or similar (dishwasher soapy product) onto the stain and rub it with a sponge until it disappears. Repeat the process if necessary. Next, rinse with a generous amount of water and dry the affected area.

### LIMESCALE

Use cleaning vinegar and a damp sponge. If the stain persists, you can use a limescale remover that has been diluted with water. Never leave it on for more than 2 minutes. Repeat the process if necessary. Rinse with plenty of water and dry with paper.

### SILICONE & PUTTY STAINS

We recommend you remove the stains as soon as they appear. To do so, use a knife held horizontally and CleanColorsil, and scrub with a sponge. If you do not have any CleanColorsil, you can use a well-known brand of silicone remover. Afterwards, rinse with plenty of water and dry

### CLEANING DIFFICULT STAINS

For difficult stains, pour some Q-Action (or a similar product) onto the affected area and leave for 2 minutes. Next, scrub with a gentle scouring pad (for glass-top cookers, blue type: no scratch), rinse with plenty of water and dry. If the stain persists, contact the fabricator or studio who supplied you with your Silestone materials.

#### OTHER STAINS

STAIN	PRODUCT	TOOL
Food	Neutral Soap + Water	Wet Dish Cloth
Ink	Alcohol Etilic*	Roll Paper
Greasy Stains (Oil)	Neutral Soap + Water	Wet Sponge
Oxid/Metal	Hydrochloric Acid*	Roll Paper
Limescale	Antical Product/ Vinegar	Wet Sponge
Other Stains (Coloring, Wine)	Diluted Bleach	Wet Sponge

\* Do not apply directly on the stain. To get wet the roll paper.

## RESPONSE TO IMPACTS

One of the most notable features of these surfaces is high impact resistance. However, you should avoid impact to those areas that are less resistant and more sensitive to impact along edges.

## AVOIDING HEAT DAMAGE

After using certain kitchen utensils, such as frying pans, pots and other items that give off heat, do not place them directly onto the surface. Instead, you should use a tablemat (a rubber one, if possible) until the utensils have cooled down. This is because the sharp difference in temperature (between hot and cold) can damage the surface.

## PRECAUTIONS FOR GENERAL USE

- Do not leave water on the surface for long periods of time. The most susceptible areas are those that are close to sinks.
- Do not use sharp objects to cut directly on the worktop surface. Instead, use other protective materials such as chopping boards.
- Do not place the surface outside or anywhere that may be exposed to high levels of ultraviolet radiation.
- Do not place any objects that give off heat, or that have been recently removed from the cooker, onto the surface. Use a trivet or tablemat.
- Do not use water-repellents, sealants, polishes or similar products.
- Do not polish the surface.
- Do not place heavy objects that are unsuitable for worktop use on the surface.
- Do not use paint strippers, caustic soda or any products with a pH greater than 10. If you use bleach or solvents, you should rinse the surface with plenty of water. Never leave such products in permanent contact with the surface, as they may affect it after 12 hours. Avoid the use of any chlorine-based products and any contact with hydrofluoric acid.
- Do not use grease removers with a high mineral content, or very strong products containing 50% solutions of hydrochloric acid or sodium hydroxide.
- Do not use any cleaning products that have a mineral content or that include microparticles in their composition.
- Do not use any scouring pads that may scratch the surface. Use a cleaning sponge.
- Examples of products that you must not use on Silestone and ECO Line Colour Series surfaces: paint strippers, oven-cleaning products, cleaning products containing methylene chloride, acids for unblocking plugholes or nail-polish removers containing acetone.
- If any of these products are spilled onto the surface, remove them as quickly as possible using plenty of water and neutral soap.
- The use of these types of products may result in the loss of the product warranty.

## CLEANING SILICONE & GLUE

During the fabrication (miter cutting, laminating, general cleaning of pieces) and the countertop installation (joints, back splashes, etc.) where glues, adhesives and silicones are used, we recommend to clean afterwards (maximum 30 minutes after gluing). To do so, use a clean cotton cloths or paper. Use Clean Colorsil (Consentino's complementary product) as a silicone and adhesive cleaner; Isopropyl Alcohol or Isopropanol (cleaning alcohol) or ethanol may be use instead.

## NOT RECOMMENDED PRODUCTS

Products such as solvent or acetone should not be used for cleaning worktops or slabs. Scouring pads should not be used. It is advisable to use microfiber cloth or wet paper.