

Maintenance of Fireclay Sinks

Fireclay sinks are designed and produced for a lifetime of use with minimal care. For everyday cleaning of common dirt and stains, use soapy water or a mild dish detergent. Rinse thoroughly and wipe dry. For harder stains, use a 50/50 mix of water and bleach solution or a non-abrasive cleaner according to the manufacturer's instructions. Rinse thoroughly and wipe dry.

- **DO NOT** use any harsh abrasive or caustic cleaners containing ammonia or alkalis.
- **DO NOT** use any strong chemicals or undiluted bleach solution.
- **DO NOT** use steel wool or scouring pads, as they might damage the sink surface.
- **DO NOT** place hot pots or pans directly onto sink.
- **DO NOT** pour boiling water directly onto sink – always run cold water in sink when pouring boiling water.

Maintenance of Porcelain Enameled Steel Sinks

Porcelain enameled stainless steel undermount sinks are designed and produced for a lifetime of use with minimal care.

ALWAYS

- For everyday cleaning of common dirt and stains, use soapy water or a mild dish detergent.
- For harder stains, we recommend a 50/50 water and bleach solution or a non-abrasive cleaner. Rinse thoroughly and wipe dry.
- Porcelain-enamel chip repair kits are available at most home improvement stores or contact Houzer to purchase.

NEVER

- Use harsh abrasive or caustic cleaners containing ammonia or alkalis.
- Use any strong chemicals or undiluted bleach solution.
- Use steel wool or scouring pads, as they might damage sink surface.
- Place hot pots or pans directly onto sink.
- Leave coffee, tea bags or other staining materials on the sink surface for extended time.

Maintenance of Quartztone Granite Composite Sinks

Quartztone Granite Composite sinks require light but frequent cleaning, usually with no more than a damp cloth, then dry with a soft cloth.

- For regular cleaning, always clean after each use by thoroughly rinsing with mild soap and warm water and wipe dry. This will prevent most water spots or dirt build-ups.
- For minor stains and mineral deposits, clean any daily stains or mineral deposits built-up over time with a mild solution of vinegar and water followed by a thorough flushing with water.
- For stubborn stains, clean by soaking stained area with a solution of 50% bleach and 50% of water or non-abrasive household cleaner. Rinse thoroughly with warm water and wipe dry with cloth.
- Hard mineral deposits such as calcium and lime deposits can be removed with products such as Lime-A-Way®. Always rinse the sink after using any such product.
- NEVER USE paint or nail-polish remover, straight bleach or strong chemicals, abrasive cleaning products, scoring pads or steel wool.

Maintenance of Stainless-Steel Sinks

ALWAYS

- Clean everyday by thoroughly rinsing with a mild soap and warm water and wipe dry.
- Rub lightly with a soft cloth in the direction of grain lines on a regular basis for additional preventive cleaning.
- Keep the sink free of any standing water as this can cause a buildup of mineral deposits, which can affect the appearance of your sink.
- Any stubborn stains should be removed by scrubbing in the direction of the grain with a mild abrasive such as Comet. Always rinse the sink after using any cleaning agent and wipe dry.
- Clean any mineral deposits built up over time with a mild solution of vinegar and water followed by a thorough flushing with water.
- Remove any scratches with a Scotch-Brite pad and cleaning agent rubbing in the direction of the grain. NOT RECOMMENDED FOR MIRROR FINISH.

NEVER

- Leave water spots, steel cookware or utensils in the sink for lengthy periods; iron particles often develop rust spots in the stainless-steel surface.
- Use a steel wool or scoring pad as it damages the sink surface and causes discoloration.
- Let household cleaning agents or bleach sit in your sink for long periods of time as this may ruin the finish of your sink.
- Leave rubber mats, sponges, or cleaning pads in the sink overnight as this will trap water and could stain and discolor the sink surface.
- Use any drain cleaning products containing sulfuric or hydrochloric acid as this will attack the sink. Silver cleaners can also contain acids that will damage the sink surface.
- Use the inside of the sink as a cutting surface.

Finish Maintenance on Faucets and Soap Dispensers

- To maintain the brightness of the faucet, and to prevent the buildup of mineral scale and/or soap residue, the faucet should be wiped with a soft dry cloth following usage, keeping the faucet clean and dry after use.
- Spots and surface debris can be removed by applying a mild cleaner (such as diluted Windex) to a soft cloth and then cleaning the faucet. Never spray cleaner products directly onto the faucet.
- Always rinse product well with clear water and then polish dry with a soft cloth after cleaning. Residue from soaps can cause damage.
- Never clean the faucet with (i) abrasive powders, pads, brushes, or sponges, or (ii) cleaners that contain alcohol, bleach, abrasives, vinegar, hydrochloric acid, formic acid, lye, or acetic acid, (iii) steam cleaners or (iv) “no rinse” cleaning agents.
- Always follow instructions provided by the manufacturer of the cleaning agents used. Do not mix cleaning agents.

Cleaning Faucet Aerators

1. To clean the aerator(s), gently unscrew the spray head.
2. Remove the O-ring.
3. Remove the aerator by pushing it with finger from bottom.
4. Rinse the aerator with water until all debris is gone.
5. Place aerator then O-ring back into spray head.
6. Gently screw the spout tip by hand back onto spout.