



CARE and Maintenance Instructions

Please inspect your basin/ sink/ tub carefully after your purchase and before installation. Clean and polish basin after installation and before first use.

Do not allow water spots to dry on your basin/sink. To keep your basin/sink beautiful: KEEP THEM CLEAN AND DRY. Use clean soft cloth.

Never use cleaners with abrasives or soft scrub cleaners. Under no circumstances should abrasive, rough, acidic or alcohol cleaners be used.

IMPORTANT: It is the responsibility of the customer to check for defects. Claims for damaged, defective or imperfect goods inside the packing must be determined before installation.

Shiny Nickel, Matte Nickel, Shiny Chrome, Matte Chrome, Shiny Gold and Matte Gold

- Clean stubborn spots with a non-abrasive liquid or paste polish. We recommend “FLITZ METAL POLISH” or “FAUCET BRITE”.
- A paste wax may also be applied to the polish surface to minimize and delay the tarnishing process, it will add another temporary protective coat. We recommend “FLITZ FAUCET & FIXTURE WAX”.
- These basins/sinks have no protective coatings. They will darken and spot without proper care.

Shiny Brass, Matte Brass, Shiny Copper, and Matte Copper

Shiny Brass, Matte Brass, Shiny Copper, and Matte Copper will naturally tarnish as a matter of course, but are readily restored to their original luster by polishing with commercially available brass polish.

- The aging process may be altered in an undesirable fashion by calcium stains left behind by drying water. Clean stubborn spots with a non-abrasive liquid or paste polish. We recommend “FLITZ METAL POLISH” or “FAUCET BRITE”.
- A paste wax may also be applied to the polish surface to minimize and delay the tarnishing process, it will add another temporary protective coat. We recommend “FLITZ FAUCET & FIXTURE WAX”.
- These basins/sinks have no protective coatings. They will darken and spot without proper care.



Antique Brass, Antique Copper, and Oil Bronze

Antique Brass and Antique Copper finishes are created by a classic Old World patina process that will develop even more interest and individual distinction with age.

- Clean stubborn spots with a non-abrasive liquid or paste polish. Use a liquid non-ammoniated pure soap. We recommend a regular application of protective film be applied, such as FLITZ FAUCET & FIXTURE WAX or a furniture wax, which does not contain polish, to the surface of the antique copper or antique brass.
- These basins/sinks have no protective coatings. They will darken and spot without proper care.

Stainless Steel

- Rinse thoroughly after each use. Thorough rinsing can be done by running the water for a few minutes and rubbing the cleaned area with a sponge.
- Scour the sink once a week, being sure to rub in the direction of the finish lines. We recommend “Bar Keepers Friend”, “Lawrence Right Work” and “Shiny Sinks Plus”.
- Do not scour the sink across the finish lines. Scouring across the finish lines can damage the original sink finish.
- Do not leave standing solutions of chlorine bleach and water in the sink for extended periods of time. Chlorides, which are found in most soaps, detergents, bleaches, and cleansers, are very aggressive to stainless steel. If left on the sink too long they can cause surface pitting.
- Do not use a steel wool pad to clean your sink. If a more abrasive product is needed, use a Scotch Brite® pad being sure to rub in the direction of the satin finish lines. Steel wool pads have a tendency to break apart and small particles of steel can become embedded in the surface of the sink. The steel particles will rust and will give the appearance that the sink itself is rusting.
- Do not use rubber mats or dishpans in the sink to protect the finish. Leaving rubber mats or dishpans in the sink can lead to surface rust or possible pitting. However, if you do use mats or dishpans please remove them after each use.
- Do not leave wet sponges, cloths, or cleaning pads on the sink. This can lead to surface rust.



- Like many metallic surfaces, your stainless steel sink will scratch. These are merely usage scratches and over time will blend into the overall finish of your sink.
- Heavy salt concentration or foods containing high levels of salt should not be allowed to dry on the sink surface. Rinse your sink thoroughly after use.

Natural Stones

Stones not only look beautiful, it is hard and durable. All stones have an absorption factor. Tap water contains chemicals (chlorine, fluoride, purifiers) minerals and salts that may penetrate the stone and cause discoloration. To guarantee its long-lasting beauty, a preventative maintenance program is needed. Please follow our easy maintenance instructions.

- Clean stubborn spots with a non-abrasive liquid or paste polish.
- These basins/sinks/ tubs are honed and sealed.
- Apply stone/ marble seal every 3-5 yea or whenever necessary. This will help lower the absorption of liquids. We recommend Masterpiece Stone/ Marble Care Products.
- To clean stains or spots we recommend you call a local marble maintenance repair company. See your Yellow Pages Directory.
- Never use cleaners with abrasives, soft scrub, and Clorox or Drano type products on these finishes.

Wood

Wood is a living material, provided with the benefits of nature. The fine-pored and skin-friendly surface provides easy care and hygienic cleanliness. Wood needs correct treatment and some care. To keep your bathtub beautiful: **KEEP THEM CLEAN AND DRY.** Use clean soft cloth.

We recommend re-oiling the wooden bath furniture as necessary whenever the water does not roll off again. **Guideline:** If the water rolls off the wood, it is still protected sufficiently by the oil. If the water does not roll off any more, you have to re-oil it.

Cleaning

- For cleaning we recommend herbal soap. Such soap should be massaged in the wood in pure form and flushed with abundant water.
- Clean stubborn spots with a none-abrasive liquid or paste polish. Use water and liquid non-ammoniated pure soap.



- Under no circumstances should abrasive, rough, caustic cleaning agent and cleansing materials, acidic or alcohol cleaners be used. Use clean soft cloth.
- Wood/ furniture paste wax care and cleaning agent/ spray may also be applied to polish surface whenever necessary. It will add another protective coat.

Re-oiling

Oiled wooden surfaces have to be treated regularly. An oiled surface is subject to wear due to mechanical and physical stress in the course of time. It is particularly recommendable to treat the wooden bath furniture with wood oil. For re-oiling, place some oil on a cloth or a soft sponge and rub it evenly on the surface. The oil should be supplied thinly, but evenly onto the entire surface in the direction of the wood grain. It should be oiled from inside towards the outside, i.e. from the drain toward the edge of the tub. Let the oil act upon the wood for a few hours, preferably overnight. The wood oil recommended for wooden bath furniture features resistance against dirt, humidity and changes of temperature.

Ceramic

- Clean stubborn spots with a non-abrasive liquid or paste polish.
- Never use cleaners with abrasives, soft scrub, and Clorox or Drano type products on these finishes.

Solid Surface

- Use clean soft cloth. Most dirt & residue and watermarks; use soapy water or ammonia based cleaner, rinse and wipe dry.
- Difficult residue; spray residue with soapy water or ammonia based cleaner. Rub entire surface with a green Scotch-Brite®* pad in a circular motion. Rinse surface with water and wipe dry