



CARE AND CLEANING TIPS

GENERAL GUIDANCE

Be sure to use only liquid or foam, non-abrasive cleaners such as Windex, Glass Plus, Clean Shower, etc. To keep your cultured marble looking its best, a coat of gel gloss every month will maintain the shine, plus help resist soap build up and water spots. Gel gloss is available at your local hardware store. Any lime, rust or calcium deposits may be removed with cleaners made for that purpose. Certain chemical substances can seriously mar your marble, even during only brief periods of contact.

Protect your American Bluegrass Marble from these harmful reagents:

- Clorox and other hypochlorite bleaches
- Hydrogen peroxide in any concentration
- Drano or other lye solutions
- Sane-flush or other sodium bisulfate compounds
- Fingernail polish remover
- Paint Strippers containing ethylene chloride
- Comet, Ajax or other abrasive cleaners

Cultured marble shares the contraction and expansion characteristics of natural marble. Attention to temperature change is particularly important during winter months when the temperature difference of hot water in your heater and the cold-water lines feeding your house is the greatest.

Avoid running hot water exclusively into your vanity bowl. Rapid changes in water temperature can cause your top to crack. **Your top should last a lifetime if you turn the temperature in your water heater to the low or mid-range.**

Stain Removal

Many difficult stains can be avoided by attention to the proper care of your American Bluegrass Marble product.

Use the following steps to solve unusual cleaning problems:

- Grease stains and oil residues can be removed by kerosene, mineral spirits or butyl-cellulose available from paint outlets. Wipe clean immediately.
- Mold and mildew can be removed with a diluted solution of Clorox or with Lysol. Never let pure Clorox come into contact with your American Bluegrass Marble.
- Hair dye or shoe polish stains can be removed by using polishing compound.

Repair of Scratches

Minor surface scratches can be buffed out using an automotive buffing compound. Deeper scratches or burns require light sanding using wet, 600-grit sandpaper. Sand lightly with a circular motion in as confined an area as possible. Wet the area amply while sanding. Remove the minor scratches that result from sanding by buffing with a polishing compound.

Small chips can be repaired by first applying clear fingernail polish and then following the instructions for sanding out scratches.

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