



Care and Maintenance

Solid Surface Care

Aquasurf® surfaces may be easily cleaned using conventional cleaning agents such as an ammonia based liquid cleaner, (glass cleaner).

Dry stains on a matte finish can be removed with a 3M Scotch-Brite gray scouring pad or a mild abrasive cleaner.

Burns or scorches can be removed by sanding with coarse grit sandpaper followed by finer grit (220) sandpaper. Follow sanding with a 3M Scotch-Brite gray pad (or equivalent) to match finish of sanding area to surrounding area. A final buffing may be required on polished surfaces. Accidental nicks or chips can be repaired with special patch kits available in all Aquasurf® colors.

Avoid exposing Aquasurf® surfaces to strong chemicals such as acetone's; paint removers and sulfuric acid or hydrochloric chemical cleaners. Exposure to strong chemicals may result in permanent damage to Aquasurf® surfaces.

Stainless Steel Care

Stainless Steels are basically alloys of iron and chromium, and are corrosion resistant. Stainless steel has a bright surface that is easy to clean and is free from oxides. Therefore, cleaning of stainless steel is relatively simple and easy if done on a regular basis.

Frequency of cleaning should depend on the rate at which the fixture becomes dirty. Remember that fresh (soft) deposits of all kinds are relatively easy to remove, while removing older (hard) deposits are much more difficult. Establish a cleaning SCHEDULE.

Routine cleaning should involve ordinary soap or detergent and water, applied with a sponge, brush or cloth. Baking soda, borax or any of several non-abrasive commercial cleansing agents can help hasten the cleaning action. After scrubbing, rinse THOROUGHLY and wipe dry.

DO NOT use common steel wool, scouring pads, scrapers, wire brushes, files or other steel tools to clean stainless steel. Such items will scratch the surface or leave small particles of iron imbedded in the surface, which will eventually rust and stain the surface—even appearing as if the stainless itself was rusting.

Certain chemical compounds, if used on stainless steel, can give the appearance of rust and if allowed to stand for long periods of time, can pit the surface of even stainless. Products containing hydrochloric acid, muriatic acid or potassium hydrochloride can ruin the surface.