



CARE AND MAINTENANCE of GRANITE COMPOSITE SINKS

- Avoid placing pots, pans or other hot objects in excess of 280° C on the surface of the sink (CAUTION! The bottom of a pot or pan just removed from the burner can reach temperatures of over 600°C). • Pots, pans and other hot objects must be placed on appropriate potholders (made of wood, rubber, etc.). Avoid causing excessive thermal shock due to the presence of very hot and very cold objects on the sink at the same time.
- Do not use the sink as a cutting surface: rather, use a cutting board made of hardwood or polyethylene, which can be purchased together with the sink.
- The use of wire baskets or small tubs made of polycarbonate (which can be purchased together with the sink) can reduce the risk of accidental damage.
- Do not use detergents, abrasive substances or metal cleaning pods to clean the sink because they scratch the surface, making it susceptible to stains.
- Heavy or pointed objects that fall on the surface of the sink can damage it.
- Scratches and chips on the surface of the sink can be removed using sandpaper and then a coat of polish.
- CAUTION! Do not pour alcohol, gasoline, acid or any solvents in general into or onto the sink because they could interact with the chemical structure of the sink and damage it beyond repair.

CLEANING of GRANITE COMPOSITE SINKS

- Clean the sink regularly after each time it is used with warm water and a liquid detergent (LIQUID AJAX, etc. are excellent for this type of surface) and a soft cloth. Generic stains should be removed immediately.
- Cleaning powders and creams which are even slightly abrasive should not be used, nor chemically aggressive detergents.
- Abrasive cleaning products can be used only under exceptional circumstances, e.g. when a cigarette burn must be removed; however, these products should be used with extreme care.
- Marks caused by foods or liquid which stain easily, i.e. tea, coffee, fruit juice and the like, must be removed immediately with very hot water and a cleaning product.
- Special stains, such as those caused by Indian ink, ink, oil-based stains or paints, etc., must be removed immediately. If these stains are difficult to remove, use a cloth dampened with denatured alcohol. • For organic stains which are especially difficult to remove, it is recommended that you fill the sink with a highly diluted organic cleaner such as bleach and let stand overnight. The next morning, rinse with warm water and a soft cloth.
- Cover the bottom of the sink with a solution of normal vinegar and water (or a product specifically designed to fight lime buildup) and let stand for a few hours: -Then, rub the bottom of the sink vigorously with the stiff side of a sponge until the lime, dirt and stains have been removed. - Rinse thoroughly with water.