Trouble Free Quartz Care and Maintenance Guide

Quartz countertops are very easy to take care of and require very little in terms of care and maintenance. As a non-porous material it is very resistant to heat, staining and scratching. That being said though, it is not heat, stain or scratch proof. With the recommended proper care and maintenance of your quartz countertops your quartz surface will remain beautiful for years to come.

Routine Care and Maintenance

For normal day-to-day care we recommend a regular dusting with a dry soft cloth to prevent dirt build up of the surface. Cleaning with a mild soap and water regularly will keep the dazzling gloss and the luminous sheen. Although Quartz is very resistant to staining we recommend that you clean any spills as soon as possible. To clean up most common spills we recommend using Method Daily Granite Cleaner® and a soft cloth or paper towel.

Common spills may include but are not limited to: herbs and spices, red wine, mustard, coffee/tea, fruits, ink, markers, permanent markers, and paint.

Removal of Dried Spills and Stubborn Stains

Sometimes we don't always get around to wiping up the spills right away. In a case where a spill has dried on your quartz surface, start by applying a non-abrasive household cleaner (such as Method Daily Granite Cleaner®) and rinse to remove any residue. In the case that there is adhered material on the quartz surface such as dried paint, food, gum or nail polish, use a plastic putty knife followed with a damp cloth to remove and marks or residual dirt. Another option for dried on spills is to use a non-scratch Scotch-Brite® in combination with a non-abrasive cleaner followed by routine cleaning procedures.

Preventing Damage

While your quartz surface has been designed to be tough and resistant against scratching, heat and staining it is not indestructible. Following the quick tip below will help you keep your countertops in pristine condition for years to come.

Heat

Quartz is designed to be able to tolerate moderately hot temperatures for brief periods of time, however extreme temperature changes for brief and prolonged periods of time is not recommended and should be avoided. Consider using trivets and hot pads when placing hot skillets, pans, crockpots and other heat generating kitchenware on your quartz surface.

Scratching

Quartz surfaces are highly scratch resistant and are able to withstand normal use; however abuse of the surface should be avoided by refraining from using sharp objects such as knives and screwdrivers directly on the surface. Use of a cutting boards and avoidance of dropping or dragging heavy objects on the quartz surface will help ensure ever-lasting beauty.

Cleaning and Chemical Agents to Avoid

The below list is a compilation of cleaning and chemical agents that World Stone recommends to avoid with your quartz surfaces. This is not a complete list and there may be other chemical that are not listed that may damage your quartz. The effect of cleaning and chemical agents on your quartz will be entirely dependent on the type of chemical, length of exposure and the degree of concentration.

- Oil soaps and cleaning agents that have a sealer component included.
    - Products that contain oils, sealers or powders may leave a residue and will need to be rinsed off thoroughly.
- Solvents such as acetone, nail polish remover, laquer thinner, or bleach
    - Short term exposure can be acceptable for purpose of cleaning difficult stains; based on removing and rinsing the area within 5 minutes.
- Chlorinated solvents such as trichlorethane or methylene chloride.
- Benzene, toluene, methyl ethyl ketone, kerosene.
- Concentrated acids such as hydrochloric acid, hydrofluoric acid, hydrocyanic acid, sulfuric acid, and nitric acid.
- Chemical agents that have high alkaline/pH levels (pH 8.5 or higher).

Should your quartz surface accidentally be exposed to any of these damaging products, rinse immediately with clean water to neutralize the effect.

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