



MAJESTIC

KITCHEN+BATH

Material Care & Maintenance Guide

Delivering Certainty

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Product Care & Use

All Majestic Cultured Marble products need to be maintained with care to assure long-lasting beauty and satisfaction. Cultured Marble provides an extremely durable, nonporous surface that is stain resistant. Routine cleaning with a soft sponge or cloth or non-abrasive aerosol foam cleaner is all that is required for many years of trouble-free service. Harsh abrasive cleaners are not needed nor recommended. Scratching or dulling of surfaces can occur from using such products. (Examples: Soft Scrub, Ajax, Comet, etc)

Periodic applications of paste wax or products like "Gel Gloss" help maintain a high gloss luster and make cleaning easier. Mild abrasives such as automotive polishing compound, or baking soda, will remove simple scratches and stains.

Warning

Majestic Cultured Marble vanities are tested to comply with ANSI Z124.3-2005 standards. Our products are designed to withstand water temperatures from 50°F to 120°F. Water heater settings outside these parameters may cause irreparable damage to your vanities and is not considered a warranty issue.

Disclaimer

Samples represent average colors and veining. Some variation in the color shading and vein density is to be expected. Lighting and reflection may also alter the final color appearance after installation.

Majestic encourages you to follow these simple instructions when caring for your new shower enclosure.

Glass shower enclosures are not watertight:

Majestic shower enclosures, when properly installed are designed to prevent leaks under normal shower conditions. Excessive water pressure or directing the shower spray directly at the door does not represent normal shower conditions and may result in leaks. For example, Majestic does not recommend cleaning your shower with a spray nozzle. This is not considered a normal shower condition.

Towel bar and handle:

Some Majestic frameless showers have through-the-glass towel bars. This is a great location for towels and washcloths. For many people, grab bars offer assistance in mobility in your shower. If your Majestic shower enclosure is equipped with a through-the-glass towel bar, you should not use it as a grab bar as it is not designed to hold weight like a grab-bar. If you use excessive force, it can break, snap off and potentially shatter your glass. Please refrain from hanging from and lifting the shower door panels by the towel bars or handles.

Opening and closing your shower door:

Do not use excessive force when opening and closing your Majestic shower enclosure. If excessive force is used, the glass can break or shatter.

Care and Maintenance of Your Shower:

Your Majestic shower enclosure can provide years of beauty and service with a minimum amount of care and maintenance. The finish on your glass shower enclosure is durable and resistant to water damage. To keep your glass looking brilliant, Majestic advises that you squeegee the shower glass after each use, helping keep water spots from building up. Majestic also recommends cleaning your shower glass thoroughly, thus preventing water spot build-up.

Care of Shower Metal and Hinges:

Cleaning your shower enclosure safely and effectively takes the proper cleaner. BEMA (Bath Enclosure Manufacturing Association) conducted studies on a number of products that are efficient at cleaning and are gentle on the enclosure surface. After testing some of the most popular cleaners, BEMA found that Comet Non- Abrasive Bathroom cleaner was the most effective. As with all working hinges throughout your home, your shower door hinge may develop a squeak over time due to the build-up of soap and other chemical residues. This is best fixed by periodically applying 3-in-1 oil to the hinge of your shower door. Majestic does not recommend the use of WD-40.

Although the enclosure is exceptionally resistant to corrosion, discoloration and wear, harsh chemicals, abuse or neglect can mar its natural beauty. Such conditions usually affect only the surface finish but do not reduce the service life of the enclosure. Many glass cleaners can damage the anodized finish of the aluminum if allowed to remain on the metal for any length of time. Majestic does not recommend the use of ammoniated products.

When harsh abrasive cleaners or steel wool are used, the protective anodized coating can break down. When this happens, the shiny coating will fade and the bare metal will be exposed. This as a result, will cause corrosion. This corrosion is sometimes referred to as "white rust". While "white rust" is not aesthetically pleasant, it will not affect the durability or safety of your shower enclosure. Removing "white rust" after it appears is very difficult. Majestic suggests you clean your shower enclosure thoroughly by using a non-abrasive cleaner. This will help protect the anodized coating and prevent corrosion of aluminum.

Care of Glass

The glass can be kept clean by using non-ammoniated glass cleaners. Your glass is tempered safety glass manufactured in accordance with federal standards (Consumer Product Safety Code 16CFG1201 II). Tempered Safety Glass is much stronger than regular or annealed glass; however, it is still breakable. Avoid striking it with any sharp or hard objects. Such damage can cause immediate or delayed breakage (usually at a time of temperature change). If your glass does break, it will break instantly and in numerous, very small pieces. This is somewhat startling, but substantially safer than when annealed glass breaks. This is designed to lessen the damage that can be done to the human body. Majestic strongly suggests you take the utmost caution when dealing with your glass shower enclosure.

Mirrors

Use cleaners with no ammonia to clean surfaces. Spray cleaner on a cloth and wipe mirror as necessary. This prevents the cleaner from collecting on the bottom of the mirror and discoloring the finished edge

Laminate/Post-Form Countertop Care Information:

Routine Care & Maintenance

Laminate/Post-Form can be cleaned quickly and easily. All that is necessary, in most cases, is a non-abrasive cloth, water, and a mild detergent. Scratchpads and abrasive materials like steel wool can leave scuff marks on laminate and possibly allow moisture to penetrate which can lead to visible discoloration from mold and accelerate bacterial growth.

Removing Difficult Spills and Stains

If a mild detergent has not cleaned the Laminate/Post-Form effectively, a household cleaner or glass cleaner can be used in moderation. Products that can be used in moderation for cleaning laminate include: Fantastik brand cleaner, Windex, Formula 409 or a diluted Pine-Sol solution. As little moisture as possible should be used and the countertop should never be flooded. This may weaken the seams and make the laminate susceptible to separation in the future.

When choosing a cleaner, acids and alkaline products are to be avoided. A pH close to 7 (**neutral**) is recommended. Acids and alkaline products include drain cleaners, oven cleaners, rust removers, toilet bowl cleaners, lime remover and chlorine bleach.

Preventing Heat Damage

Laminate/Post-Form will melt, do not place hot items directly on the Laminate/Post-Form surface. Objects of 140 degrees F or higher can have severe detrimental effects. Use trivets or mats under hot dishes and placemats under china, ceramics, silver or other objects that can scratch the surface.

Scratches

Avoid dragging items and using abrasive cleaning pads on the Laminate/Post-Form surface. Excessive scrubbing or exerting too much force could damage the surface. Always use a cutting board.

Chemicals

When using any product, it is recommended to test a small inconspicuous area. Do not expose Laminate/Post-Form surfaces to any chemicals that contain hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, hydrofluoric acid or phosphoric acid - such as rust removers. These types of chemicals may cause permanent damage.

Cleaning:

- Clean stone surfaces with a neutral cleaner, stone soap, or a mild liquid dishwashing detergent and warm water.
- Similar to any item cleaned in your home, an excessive concentration of cleaner or soap may leave a film and cause streaks. Follow manufacturer recommendations.
- Use a clean rag mop on floors and a soft cloth for other surfaces for best results.
- Rinse the surface thoroughly after washing with the soap solution and dry with a soft cloth.
- Change the rinse water frequently.
- In the bath or other wet areas, soap scum can be minimized by using a squeegee after each use. To remove soap scum, use a non-acidic soap scum remover or a solution of ammonia and water (about 1/2 cup ammonia to a gallon of water). Frequent or over-use of an ammonia solution may eventually dull the surface of some stone types.
- In outdoor pool, patio or hot tub areas, flush with clear water and use mild bleach solution to remove algae or moss.

Cleaning Products:

- Many suppliers offer products used for stone cleaning.
- Products containing lemon, vinegar or other acids may dull or etch calcareous stones.
- Scouring powders or creams often contain abrasives that may scratch certain stones.
- Many commercially available rust removers (laundry rust stain removers, toilet bowl cleaners) contain trace levels of hydrofluoric acid (HF). This acid attacks silicates in addition to other minerals. All stones, including granite and quartzite, will be attacked if exposed to HF.
- Do not mix ammonia and bleach. This combination creates a toxic and lethal gas.

Sealing:

Sealing is a common step taken on some stones as an extra precaution against staining. In fact, the sealing products used in the stone industry are "impregnators" which do not actually seal the stone, but more correctly act as a repellent rather than a sealer. Sealing does not make the stone stain proof, rather it makes the stone more stain resistant. However, applying an impregnating sealer is a common practice.

When considering sealing, remember that sealing the stone does not make the stone stain proof, it makes it more resistant to staining.

If a sealer is applied in a food preparation area, be sure that it is non-toxic and safe for use. Consult with your supplier or sealing manufacturer specific to the type of sealer and frequency of use recommended.

Stain Identification Tips:

Identifying the type of stain on the stone surface is the key to removing it. Stains can be oil-based, organic, metallic, biological, ink-based, paint-based, or acid-based. If you don't know what caused the stain, consider likely staining agents that may have been present. Here are some questions you consider:

Where is the Stain Located?

- Is it near a plant, a food service area, an area where cosmetics are used?
- What color is it?
- What is the shape or pattern?
- What occurs in the area around the stain?

Stain Removal Steps:

Surface stains can often be removed by cleaning with an appropriate cleaning product or household chemical.

What Type of Stain is It?

The following sections describe the types of stains you may have to deal with and the appropriate household chemicals to use and how to prepare and apply a poultice to remove the stain.

Oil-based: (grease, plumbers' putty, tar, cooking oil, milk, cosmetics)

An oil-based stain will darken the stone and normally must be chemically dissolved so the source of the stain can be flushed or rinsed away. Clean gently with a soft, liquid cleanser with one of the following: household detergent, mineral spirits, or acetone.

Organic: (coffee, tea, wine, fruit, tobacco, paper, food, urine, leaves, bark, bird droppings)

May cause a pinkish-brown stain and may disappear after the source of the stain has been removed. Outdoors, with the sources removed, sun and rain action will generally bleach out the stains. Indoors, clean with 12% hydrogen peroxide (hair bleaching strength) and a few drops of ammonia.

Metal: (iron, rust, copper, bronze)

Iron or rust stains are orange to brown in color and follow the shape of the staining object such as nails, bolts, screws, cans, flower pots, metal furniture. Copper and bronze stains appear as green or muddy-brown and result from the action of moisture on nearby or embedded bronze, copper or brass items. Metal stains must be removed with a poultice. (See website on Using a Poultice. Deep-seated, rusty stains are extremely difficult to remove and the stone may be permanently stained.

Biological: (algae, mildew, lichens, moss, fungi)

Clean with diluted cleaning solution. Use a 1/2 cup of any of the following: ammonia, bleach, or hydrogen peroxide and a gallon of water. Reminder: do not mix bleach and ammonia.

Ink: (magic marker, pen, ink)

On light-colored stones, clean with bleach or hydrogen peroxide. On dark-colored stones, clean with lacquer thinner or acetone.

Paint:

Small amounts can be removed with lacquer thinner or scraped off carefully with a razor blade. Heavy paint coverage should be removed only with a commercial "heavy liquid" paint stripper available from hardware stores and paint centers. These strippers normally contain caustic soda or lye. Do not use acids or flame tools to strip paint from stone. Paint strippers can etch the surface of the stone; repolishing may be necessary. Follow the manufacturer's directions for use of these products, and flush the area thoroughly with clean water. Protect yourself with rubber gloves and eye protection, and work in a well-ventilated area. Use only wood or plastic scrapers for removing the sludge and curdled paint. Normally, latex and acrylic paints will not cause staining. Oil-based paints, linseed oil, putty, caulks and sealants may cause oily stains. Refer to the section on oil-based stains.

Water Spots and Rings: (surface accumulation of hard water)

Buff with dry 0000 steel wool.

Fire and Smoke Damage:

Older stones and smoke or firestained fireplaces may require a thorough cleaning. When the smoke is removed, there may also be some etching (due to carbonic & other acids in smoke). Commercially available "smoke removers" may save time and effort.

Etch Marks: (caused by acids left on the surface of the stone)

Some materials will etch the finish but not leave a stain. Others will both etch and stain. Contact your stone dealer or call a professional stone restorer for refinishing or repolishing etched areas.

Scratches and Nicks:

Slight surface scratches may be buffed with dry 0000 steel wool. Deeper scratches and nicks in the surface of the stone should be repaired and repolished by a professional.

Majestic shares the same opinion of the Natural Stone Institute of America concerning the use of natural stone sealers. Please view the following link for more detailed information:

<https://pubs.naturalstoneinstitute.org/pub/d1ee965f-a26e-8c8e-293a-eae7760c1c4c>

There are two types of sealant: (1) TOPICAL and (2) IMPREGNATING or penetrating.

TOPICAL SEALANTS

Topical sealers are derived from natural wax, acrylics, and/or other plastics, and create a surface “film” that will provide protection from water and other staining agents. However, due to the nature of this sealant it will “wear” off; therefore, reapplication of this type of sealant will be more frequent.

It should be noted that any material purposely purchased in a “honed” or unpolished surface finish should not be treated with a topical sealer. The wax base of this product will attempt to “shine” the surface creating a look inconsistent with the manner in which it has been created.

IMPREGNATING SEALANTS

Impregnating sealers are formulated to penetrate the surface of the stone and create a protective barrier below that surface. Impregnating, or penetrating, sealers are either (a) water-based or (b) solvent-based. Majestic professionally applies a silicone, solvent-based, impregnating sealer during installation.

Due to the nature of impregnating sealers, reapplication intervals are greater (less frequent) and can be specific to the brand or type purchased. There is no “right or wrong” to a particular brand. However, IT IS IMPERATIVE that the homeowner read/familiarize themselves with the sealers available at Lowe’s, Home Depot, online, etc. before application.

DISCLAIMER: Majestic does not endorse any particular brand or source of natural stone sealers, nor do we imply in this statement that a particular type of sealer is more suitable than the alternative. It is, again, imperative to understand and follow the manufacturer’s directions concerning suitable stones, chemical makeup, reapplication intervals and procedures, etc. prior to using the product.

Taking Care of Your Quartz Countertops

Quartz surfaces blend modern sophistication and timeless luxury with unbeatable strength and durability. The ever-lasting finish requires only simple and routine care to maintain its good looks. It will withstand exposure to tea, soda, wine, vinegar, lemon juice and strongly colored substances.

Routine Care & Maintenance

Virtually maintenance-free, non-porous surface requires no sealing to ensure protection and shine. For routine cleaning, use small quantities of cleaners that are non-bleach and non-abrasive together with warm water and a damp cloth or sponge.

Removing Difficult Spills and Stains

Liquid spills, such as fruits, vegetables, food colorings, curries, etc., should be wiped up and cleaned with a mild detergent and warm water immediately after detection. Quartz can stain if spills are not cleaned in a reasonable time frame.

To remove adhered material such as food, gum, nail polish, dried paint, or any other similar substances accidentally adhered to the surface, first scrape away excess material with a plastic putty knife or scraper to gently remove the substance and then use a damp cloth to remove any marks or residual debris.

Preventing Heat Damage

Quartz has been designed to be resistant to heat and withstand exposure to moderately hot temperatures without being damaged, although the extreme temperature changes, whether prolonged, sudden direct contact with, or radiated heat from very hot pots/pans can cause thermal shock, discoloration, or damage which can permanently damage the material.

Therefore, we do not recommend placing hot pots, pans, electric frying pans, and oven trays directly from the oven on the surface. We recommend using a hot pad or trivet to be placed on the surface under the cooking units such as electric frying pans, pots, saucepans, toaster ovens, hot skillet, or any heat-generating appliances on the surface.

Scratches

Quartz is highly scratch resistant, however, refrain from using sharp objects such as sharp knives or screwdrivers directly on the surface as it could potentially scratch the surface and result in a loss in shine. The use of cutting boards and taking precautions not to drop heavy objects on the surface will help to preserve the long-lasting beauty of the stone.

Chemicals

Quartz can be permanently damaged by exposure to strong chemicals and solvents that undermine its physical properties. Do not use products that contain Trichloroethane or Methylene chloride, such as paint removers/strippers, nail polish removers, bleach, furniture cleaners, oil soaps, permanent markers and inks. Any of these products may leave a residue and should be rinsed off thoroughly.

Avoid the use of highly aggressive cleaning agents such as oven/grill/drain cleaners and dishwasher polishing agents that have high alkaline/pH levels (pH 8.5 or higher). Should your surface accidentally be exposed to any of these products, rinse immediately with clean water to neutralize the effect, and then follow with normal cleaning procedures.

General Comments

As Quartz is non-porous, it will keep its lustrous gloss and ultra-smooth finish without polishing. Quartz requires no sealing or special cleaning products.

Some variations in color and patterns are to be expected. Small surface spots and blotches are typical in quartz surfaces.

The above care and maintenance information can be applied to all quartz surfaces.

Solid Surface Countertop Care Information:

Routine Care & Maintenance

Clean spills promptly, many materials only stain if left in contact with the surface for extended periods. Warm soapy water, ammonia-based cleaners, or commercially available solid surface cleaners will remove most dirt and residue from all types of finishes. Avoid window cleaners, however as they can leave a waxy build-up that dulls the surface. Experience has shown that a film builds up on the surface if water is left to dry on the countertop. To prevent the buildup of film, it is important to wipe the countertop completely dry after spills and cleaning.

Removing Difficult Spills and Stains

If the stain is tough enough to warrant the use of a special cleaner, use one. Difficult stains such as hard watermarks or food residue marks need a strong cleansing agent. Soak the stained area in an abrasive cleaner for about 10 minutes. Thereafter, use a scrubber or a sponge to rub the area in a circular motion carefully and then rinse thoroughly. Using a floor stripper cleaner or an oven cleaner is a strict No. Such cleansing agents contain harsh chemicals that can reduce the sheen of your countertop. Be careful while also scrubbing since scrubbers may scratch the surface of the countertop if used excessively.

Preventing Heat Damage

While Solid Surface is heat resistant, it is important to minimize direct heat exposure to protect your surface and investment. Do not place hot pots, pans, etc., directly on the surface. Always use trivets or mats under hot objects or heat-generating appliances.

Scratches

Avoid cutting or using a knife on the Solid Surface. If your surface has a matte/satin finish, we recommend a firm buffing with 220 grit sandpaper, followed with a Scotch-Brite® pad in little circles. If you have a semi-gloss surface, use 220 grit sandpaper first, then 320 grit, and then 400 grit. Apply an abrasive cleanser to a cloth and smooth the surface.

Chemicals

Some chemicals will damage your Solid Surface countertops. Avoid strong chlorinated solvents, ketones, methylene chloride (found in paint removers), chloroform, strong acids (i.e. concentrated sulfuric and hydrochloric acids), and acid drain cleaners. If these substances come in contact with your surface for even a short time, they can create stains or spots.

Ultra-Compact Surface Countertop Care Information:

Routine Care & Maintenance

Due to its practically zero porosity, the Ultra-Compact surface is highly resistant to staining in day-to-day use and from chemical products, making it ideal for use as a kitchen worktop and as a surface for other kinds of work, both inside and out. For general cleaning, we recommend the use of Q-Action with a sponge or scouring pad. If this product is not available, the best option is to use a neutral soap and water.

Removing Difficult Spills and Stains

In the case of aggressive stains, either from products that are resistant to normal cleaning agents or because they have remained on the surface without being removed, we recommend using more specific products such as cream detergents with abrasive particles or solvents. Acid cleaning products can include any of low pH or descaling agent etc. Alkaline products include basic cleaning agents, ammonia etc. Solvents can include products such as universal solvent, turpentine (white spirit), acetone, alcohol etc. Oxidants include products such as hydrogen peroxide and diluted bleach.

Preventing Heat Damage

Recipients such as frying pans, saucepans, casseroles and coffee makers etc. can be placed directly on the surface after use. Electrical apparatuses which give off heat can also be placed on the unprotected surface.

Scratches

Ultra-Compact surfaces are highly resistant to scratches and cuts. Even with that we recommend the use of cutting boards and avoiding the use of metal scouring pads.

Chemicals

Given the zero porosity of the Ultra-Compact surface there are few chemicals that will cause any issues. We do however recommend you to stay clear of using toxic chemicals in food preparation areas.

Taking Care of Your Venetian Marble Countertops

Sealing of the product is recommended on an annual basis for enhanced protection and greater durability. The sealant used should be specific to marble surfaces. For application, follow the instructions as outlined by the sealant manufacturer.

Routine Care & Maintenance

For everyday cleaning use a damp cloth, soft sponge, or paper towel. Before applying any cleaning agent, be certain to rinse all the surface area thoroughly.

Removing Difficult Spills and Stains

Liquid spills, such as fruits, vegetables, food colorings, curries, etc., should be wiped up and cleaned with a mild detergent and warm water immediately after detection.

For more stubborn stains you can use a **neutral** pH cleaner and a non-abrasive scrubbing pad. For more difficult stains use a mild liquid detergent or stain-specific poultice solution.

Preventing Heat Damage

Do not place hot items directly on the Venetian Marble surface. Use trivets or mats under hot dishes and placemats under china, ceramics, silver or other objects that can scratch the surface.

Scratches

Avoid dragging items and using abrasive cleaning pads on the Venetian Marble surface as it can scratch easily.

Chemicals

When using any product, it is recommended to test a small inconspicuous area. Do not expose Venetian Marble surfaces to any chemicals that contain acetone, methyl chloroform, hydrofluoric acid or methylene chloride – such as paint remover or furniture strippers. These types of chemicals may cause etching or discoloration.