

Natural Stone

- On textured surfaces, use a broom to loosen any dirt or debris on the surface of the stone.
- Use only Neutral pH (7), no rinse, concentrated stone soaps when cleaning. Use products that explicitly say safe for marble on the label.
- It is common for natural stone to exhibit variations, in color, texture, and finish. These variations are natural and proliferate the stone. Homeowners choose materials based on their personal taste and cost. More consistent materials are typically more expensive.
- Never use vinegar, lemon juice, or bathroom tub and tile cleaners containing acids on marble, limestone, travertine, or onyx surfaces.
- Never use abrasive cleansers such as dry powder cleansers or soft cleansers on natural stone.
- Keep plants elevated off stone surfaces. It is not enough simply to put coasters beneath plants. Many minerals in plant food and potting soil can etch and stain even the most resistant stones.
- Use coasters for your liquid soap dispensers, make-up, perfumes, and colognes. This is the main cause of etching on marble vanities.

Tile & Grout

- Ceramic tile, Porcelain tile and Clay Pavers (Saltillos) are durable surfaces for floors, walls, and countertops. With few exceptions the tile are easy to clean and care for. Grout is another story. Grout is porous allowing liquids to penetrate and carry stains or dirt into the surface.
- As with any flooring selection, proper care is needed to keep your home looking beautiful for the long term.
- For Cleaning, sealing or any other services you may require, please call Sureshine at 866-346-2121.

Floors

- Dust mop, sweep or vacuum floors often preferably daily.
- Blot spills to remove liquids. Rinse with clean water and neutral cleaner. Remove rinse water completely.
- When mopping is necessary, remove all loose debris and dust with vacuum or broom before damp mopping. Do not flood the floor when mopping.

Countertops

- Wipe countertops daily with a clean damp rag and neutral cleaner.
- Kitchen surfaces should be cleaned periodically to remove dirt and oil that regular cleaning can not remove.
- High traffic surfaces should be sealed periodically to prevent long term staining.

Showers

- Squeegee all wall surfaces upon completion of each shower or the last shower of the morning.
- Remove standing water from the surface after use. This will prevent mineral build-up on the surface.

Most problems that occur are repairable.

- On textured surfaces, use a broom to loosen any dirt or debris in grout lines and on the surface of the stone.
- Untreated dust mops and vacuums with rubber wheels and soft brush attachments will properly remove dust and loose debris from the surface.
- Never use your granite countertop as a cutting surface. The sharp edge of a knife can scratch the surface.
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- Never use vinegar, lemon juice, or bathroom tub and tile cleaners containing acids on marble, limestone, travertine, or onyx surfaces.
- Never use abrasive cleansers such as dry powder cleansers or soft cleansers on natural stone.
- Use a non-acidic soap scum remover or a solution of ammonia and water (1/2 cup diluted in a 32 ounce spray bottle) with a white scotchbrite style cleaning pad on your showers.
- Attach thick felt pads to the legs of chairs. Some felt is adhesive backed, some is actually attached to a metal post the can be permanently attached to the bottom of wooden chairs.
- Keep plants elevated off stone surfaces. It is not enough simply to put coasters beneath plants. Many minerals in plant food and potting soil can etch and stain even the most resistant stones.
- Periodically wash your stone shower floor, soap dish, and any corners with a light bleach solution to kill any mold and mildew present.
- Keep the stain protection on your stone surfaces up by the periodic reapplication of the proper impregnating sealer.
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Source: <http://sureshinecares.com/care-tips>