



Cleaning Natural Stones

Natural stone is a very durable surface when protected and maintained properly and is widely used in residential and commercial applications.

Always Remember:

- Sweep or vacuum your floors regularly.
- Protect your stone from sand and grit as floors may scratch from dirt and debris.
- Be careful with acidic foods and drinks (lemonade, orange juice, etc.) as they may etch certain stones.
- Never use any cleaners that contain ammonia, acids, or bleach.
- Tend to spills quickly. Sealers do not prevent 100% of damages caused by spills.
- Never apply wax or acrylics to the surface as they may damage the stone.

Standard Cleaning of Natural Stone

For stone tiles, use the following instructions for general purpose cleaning:

1. Sweep or vacuum loose dirt and dust from the floor. For wall surfaces tile can be gently wiped down with a clean, dry cloth or rag.
2. Mop the floor with a mild detergent, degreaser, or tile cleaning solution. A sponge or clean cloth can be used to apply the cleaning agent to wall surfaces.
3. Rinse the tile thoroughly with clean water to remove any left-over detergents.
4. Drying with a clean cloth or rag is recommended to increase the shine and to prevent water spots.

Sealing all natural stone is highly recommended.

It is suggested that a breathable penetrating sealer be applied before and after grouting. This treatment provides an excellent defense against staining and may be desirable in high traffic areas. Follow the sealing manufacturer's guidelines for recommendations on how often a sealer should be reapplied.