MATERIALS

- 100% silicone
- granite sealer
- kitchen & bath caulk
- acetone or natural stone cleaner
- liquid nails or PL adhesive
- caulk edging tool
- caulking gun
- cloth towels

WARNING!

Although natural stone is very durable, it can become extremely fragile if handled incorrectly. Here are a few tips on how to handle your vanity without damaging it.
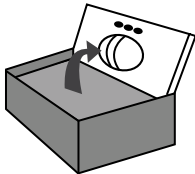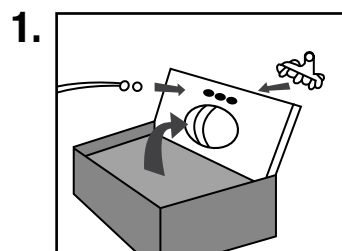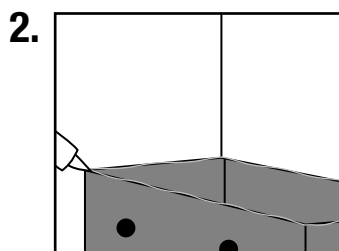

Remove vanity from box **VERTICALLY!**
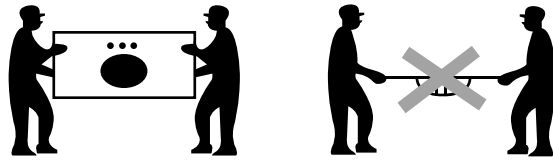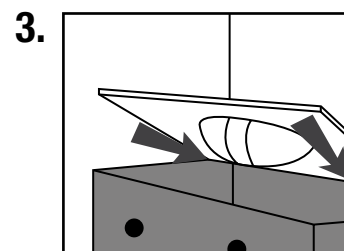
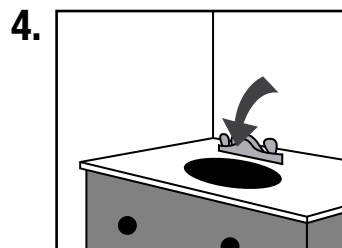Carry the vanity upright, **NEVER** flat.

INSTALLATION

1.

With a helper, stand the vanity up (as shown). This is a good time to install the faucet and drain per manufacturer's instructions.
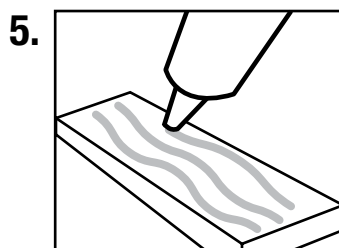
2.

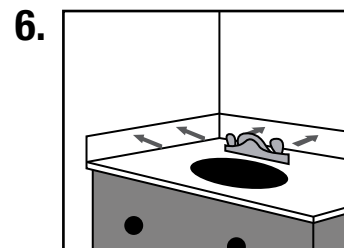Outline the top of the cabinet with silicone.

3.

Clean off any excess silicone and place the vanity on the cabinet, back first.
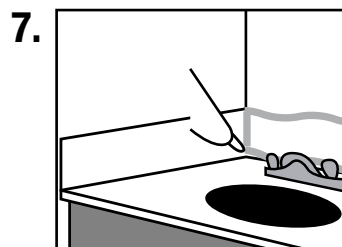
4.

Carefully lay the vanity flat on the cabinet.

5.

Use "Liquid Nail" or "PL Adhesive". Apply a generous amount to the back of the splash.

6.

Carefully push the splash in place, making sure you firmly press it against the wall.

7.

Apply "100% silicone" to the seam where the backsplash and/or sidesplash touches the granite top (indicated by grey line). Apply "kitchen & bathroom caulk" to the top edge of the splash that touches the wall.
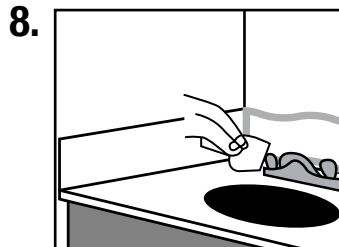
8.

With a caulk edging tool, run it across the seams to clear away excess silicone & caulk (this technique will leave a clean line of silicone & caulk over the seams).
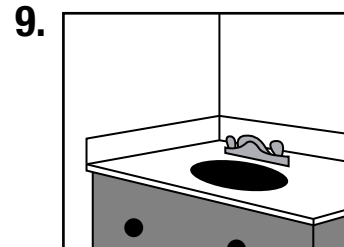
9.

Clean vanity with acetone or a commercial stone cleaner, then allow 24 hours for adhesive to fully dry.

MATERIALS

- ammonia
- acetone
- cloth & paper towels
- natural stone cleaner & sealer
- bleach
- household detergent
- steel wool
- mineral spirits
- hydrogen peroxide
- liquid soap

STAIN REMOVAL

Identifying the type of stain on the stone surface is the key to removing it. If you don't know what caused the stain, play detective. 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 goes on or in the area around the stain? Surface stains can often be removed by cleaning with an appropriate cleaning product or household chemical. Deep-seated or stubborn stains may require using a poultice or calling in a professional. The following sections describe the types of stains that you may have to deal with, appropriate household chemicals to use and how to prepare and apply a poultice to remove the stain.

SPILLS & STAINS

Blot the spill with a paper towel immediately. Don't wipe the area, it will spread the spill. Flush the area with plain water and mild soap and rinse several times. Dry the area thoroughly with a soft cloth. Repeat as necessary. If the stain remains, refer to the stain removal section.

TYPES OF STAINS & FIRST STEP CLEANING ACTIONS

Water Spots & Rings
Most granite is porous, and water will usually evaporate from stone over a short period of time (surface accumulation of hard water). Buff with dry 0000 steel wool.

Organic
(coffee, tea, fruit, tobacco, paper, food)
May cause a pinkish-brown stain and may disappear after the source of the stain has been removed. Indoors, clean with 12% hydrogen peroxide (hair bleaching strength) and a few drops of ammonia.

Oil-based
(grease, 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 bleach, household detergent, ammonia, mineral spirits or acetone. DO NOT MIX BLEACH AND AMMONIA! THIS COMBINATION CREATES A TOXIC AND LETHAL GAS!

Biological
(algae, mildew, etc.)
Clean with diluted ammonia (1/2 cup in a gallon of water), bleach or hydrogen peroxide. DO NOT MIX BLEACH AND AMMONIA! THIS COMBINATION CREATES A TOXIC AND LETHAL GAS!

Ink
(magic marker, pen, ink)
Clean with bleach or hydrogen peroxide (light colored stone only), lacquer thinner or acetone (dark stone only).