Quartz Countertops Care & Maintenance

Maintaining the Beauty and Durability of Your Quartz Surfaces

Quartz is a non-porous material that is highly resistant to stains, scratches, and heat. Unlike natural stone, quartz surfaces do not need to be sealed due to their engineered composition. However, while quartz is durable, it is not stain, scratch, or heat-proof. Following the care and maintenance guidelines below will help preserve the beauty and resilience of your quartz countertops.

Routine Care & Maintenance

- Clean your quartz surface regularly with mild soap and water to maintain its shine.
- Use warm water and a damp cloth with a non-abrasive cleaner that does not contain bleach.
- While quartz resists stains, spills should be cleaned promptly. Wipe up liquid spills and food stains (from fruits, vegetables, coffee, wine, etc.) as soon as possible with soap and water.

Preventing Damage

Heat Resistance

Quartz is heat-resistant and can withstand brief exposure to normal cooking temperatures. However, all surfacing materials, including quartz and natural stone, can be damaged by sudden or extreme temperature changes.

- Always use trivets or hot pads when placing hot skillets, pans, crockpots, or other heat-generating cookware on your quartz surface.

Scratch Prevention

Quartz is highly durable and resistant to scratches, cuts, and chipping, but precautions should still be taken:

- Do not cut directly on the quartz surface. Always use a cutting board.
- Avoid dropping or dragging heavy objects across the countertop to prevent potential chipping or cracks.

Chemical Exposure

Quartz should not be exposed to strong chemicals or solvents, as they may cause discoloration or damage. Avoid using:

- Paint removers, paint thinners, or stain strippers containing trichloroethane or methylene chloride
- Nail polish remover, bleach, or oil-based soaps
- Oven cleaners, drain openers, or any cleaners with high pH (alkaline) levels
- Cleaning products that contain powders, oils, or abrasives

Chemicals to Avoid

The following chemicals should not come into contact with quartz surfaces, as they may cause damage. This list is not exhaustive, and other unlisted chemicals may also be harmful. The effect of chemical exposure depends on the type of chemical, duration of exposure, and concentration level. Avoid Using:

- Oil-based products: Oil soaps, bluing agents, dyes, stains, and paint thinners/strippers.
- Solvents: Acetone, nail polish remover, lacquer thinner, or bleach (short-term exposure at 50% dilution may be acceptable for difficult stain removal, but the area must be rinsed immediately).
- Chlorinated solvents: Trichloroethylene, methylene chloride.
- Industrial chemicals: Benzene, toluene, methyl ethyl ketone (MEK).
- Strong acids: Hydrocyanic acid, hydrofluoric acid, hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, nitric acid.
- High-alkaline substances: Any cleaner with a pH level above 10 (such as oven cleaners, drain openers).

Removing Difficult Spills & Stains

For stubborn or dried spills that routine cleaning does not remove, use a non-abrasive cleaning pad along with one of the following recommended cleaners:

- Simple Green
- 10X Stone Polish
- Magic Eraser by Mr. Clean
- Mild soap and water
- Denatured alcohol

DISCLAIMER & SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

Yudu Products does not manufacture installation or cleaning products. This guide is for **informational purposes only**. Always check with the product manufacturer for proper handling, application, and safety instructions before use.

Some products may contain chemicals that can cause reactions. We recommend using Safety glasses, Respirators (masks), and Gloves when handling chemicals