

Simplest Care & Maintenance Guide

ZENITH QUARTZ

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Key Rule: Quartz is durable, but it is not heatproof, not scratchproof, and not resistant to harsh chemicals.

Routine Care

For normal cleaning, warm water, a soft cloth or non-abrasive sponge, and mild dish soap are usually enough. A pH-balanced household cleaner can also be used when it is rinsed off properly.



Daily Method

1. Wipe the surface with warm water and a small amount of mild dish soap.
2. Rinse with clean water so cleaner residue does not build up on the finish.
3. Dry with a microfiber or soft cloth to reduce streaks and water spots.

General precautions

Direct Heat, aggressive cleaners, metal transfer, and abrasion cause most preventable damage. Use trivets, use cutting boards, and wipe spills before they dry on the surface.

- Use soft cloth or non-scratch sponge only
- Follow any cleaner with a clean-water rinse and a dry wipe

Everyday reality

Clean Gently first.
Escalate only when the stain needs more attention

Advanced Cleaning

Most stubborn marks can still be removed without harsh products. Start with the mildest method that makes sense, give the cleaner a short dwell time, then wipe, rinse, and dry.

GREASE AND OIL

Apply a pH-balanced household cleaner or a small amount of degreasing cleaner. Let it sit briefly, wipe with a soft cloth or non-scratch pad, then rinse immediately with clean water.

COFFEE, TEA, WINE, OR FOOD RESIDUE

Wipe the area promptly with soap and warm water. If residue remains, reapply a non-abrasive cleaner, allow a short dwell time, then wipe and rinse.

MAKEUP, LOTION, OR COSMETIC FILM

Clean with soap and warm water first. If the film remains, a careful spot treatment with hydrogen peroxide or rubbing alcohol can help, provided the surface is rinsed thoroughly afterwards.

INK, MARKER, OR TRANSFER MARKS

Use rubbing alcohol on a soft cloth, wipe the mark gently, and rinse. Abrasive scrubbing usually makes the finish worse rather than better.

HARD-WATER SPOTS AND MINERAL RESIDUE

Use a mild non-abrasive cleaner first. When needed, a gentle baking soda and white-vinegar paste may help lift mineral buildup. Keep the contact time short and rinse very well afterwards.

Difficult Spills

Some materials harden as they dry. Food buildup, gum, paint, nail polish, or other dried residue should be lifted carefully rather than attacked aggressively.

For dried-on spills

1. Soften the area with warm water first.
2. Gently lift residue with a plastic scraper or putty knife held upright.
3. Clean the surface normally with mild soap or a pH-balanced cleaner.
4. Rinse thoroughly and dry.

Loss of Sheen

A dull-looking area is often product build up, not the quartz itself wearing out. Waxes, polishes, sealants, and oily sprays can leave a film that changes the look of the finish.

- Reclean the area using mild dish soap or a pH-balanced cleaner
- Rinse and dry thoroughly.
- Do not apply waxes, sealers, or shine-restoring polishes to quartz

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Chemicals to Avoid

Avoid strong chemicals and solvent-heavy products. Even when they do not leave visible damage right away, they can dull the finish, leave residue, or create long-term risk.

- Acetone or nail polish remover
- Drain cleaners and paint strippers
- Oven or grill cleaners
- Abrasive pads, powders, or Magic Eraser®- type products
- Strong Acids or strong alkaline cleaners
- Sealers, waxes, or surface enhancers

Important Precautions

DO NOT PLACE HOT COOKWARE DIRECTLY ON THE SURFACE.

Direct heat and thermal shock can scorch, crack, or weaken seams and edges.

DO NOT CUT DIRECTLY ON THE COUNTERTOP

Quartz is scratch resistant, not scratch proof. Cutting directly on the surface can also leave metallic transfer and dull marks.

DO NOT TREAT QUARTZ LIKE NATURAL STONE THAT NEEDS SEALING.

Quartz is non-porous. Sealers and waxes usually create an artificial film and can make the surface look worse.

DO NOT ASSUME EVERY FINISH CLEANS THE SAME WAY

Honed and Leathered finishes show oils, smudges, and fingerprints faster than polished surfaces

Heat Protection

Quartz can tolerate moderately high temperatures for brief periods, but repeated or extreme heat exposure is bad idea. Use trivets or hot pads under hot pots, pans, air fryers, crockpots, toaster ovens, and similar appliances

Finish Care

Polished surfaces generally need the least effort. Honed and leathered finishes often show fingerprints, oil film, and metal marks more easily, so they may need more frequent gentle cleaning.

Quick Everyday Rules

Clean

Use warm water, mild dish soap, or a pH-balanced household cleaner. Always rinse and dry.

Avoid

Skip harsh chemicals, abrasive scrubbers, oven cleaners, sealers, waxes, and solvent-heavy products.

Protect

Use trivets for heat and cutting boards for food prep. Prevent damage instead of trying to reserve it later.

Respond

For tougher spots, start gentle, use short dwell times, rinse well and only escalate when the stain actually needs it.

Zenith Warranty Note

Zenith Quartz publishes a limited lifetime residential warranty for qualifying original installations. That warranty is centered on manufacturing defects, not wear-and-tear issues caused by misuse or poor maintenance. Published exclusions include scratches, chips from impact, thermal shock, chemical abuse, improper care and maintenance.

- Keep a copy of the purchase receipt and installation details.
- Register the product and review the full warranty terms through Zenith Quartz website.
- Hones and leathered finishes may show temporary marks from normal daily living more easily than polished finishes.

When to Contact Your Dealer or Fabricator

- A seam changes noticeably or begins to separate.
- A crack appears without a clear impact event.
- You suspect fabrication, installation, or support issues.
- You want written confirmation before using a specialty cleaner on a stubborn problem area.

