

CARE & CLEANING



VITREOUS CHINA

- Use all purpose liquid cleaners to wipe off surface.
- Use toilet bowl cleaners or any disinfectant to brush off the inside bowl.
- As with any product, test your cleaning solution in an inconspicuous area before applying to the entire surface.
- After applying cleaning solution, immediately wipe surface clean and rinse completely with water. Dry with a soft cloth.
- Never use abrasive cleaning tools or cleaners to clean or wipe the surface, such as Ajax, wire brushes, steel wool, and scouring pads.
- Do not use in-tank toilet bowl cleaners containing bleach or chlorine as it may result in damage to tank components and may cause flooding and property damage.

ACRYLIC TUBS

Do not use bath oils or bath salts on System tubs, use of either will void the warranty. It is recommended to activate the air bath routinely to purge water from the air channel when tub is used as a soaker or shower only. Purge cycle is only activated when blower has been used. Pump and pipe circulation system should be flushed before first use and on a monthly basis when product is under normal use.

Below are the recommended procedures for cleaning:

- Switch on whirlpool and run for 10 minutes.
- Drain tub completely.
- Fill tub with cold water above jets.
- Switch on whirlpool and run for 5 minutes.
- Drain tub completely.
- DO NOT use powdered cleaners unless cleaner is fully dissolved in water.
- DO NOT RUN WHIRLPOOL DRY. Fill the tub with hot water 2-3 inches above the jets and add 2-3 teaspoons of low foaming detergent such as dish washing machine detergent.
- DO NOT use full strength bleach or ammonia cleaning solutions. Chemically active cleaning solution can damage the bath surface.
- DO NOT USE ABRASIVE CLEANERS as they will scratch and dull the surface of the acrylic and void the consumer warranty. Plaster can be removed using a sharpened wooden stick.
- DO NOT USE METAL SCRAPERS, WIRE BRUSHES OR OTHER HARSH ABRASIVE TOOLS. Usually a mild detergent will remove construction debris. More stubborn debris may be removed with denatured alcohol, or Clorox Soft Scrub® cleaner. Light scratches and dulled areas may be restored to original luster by rubbing with an automotive type cleaning compound such as DuPont White Polishing Compound®. Note: To restore dull or scratched units: Apply white automotive polishing with a clean rag. Rub scratches and dull areas vigorously. Wipe off residue. Follow with a coat of white automotive paste wax.
- DO NOT wax areas where you walk or stand.
- For crack and major surface damage, call customer service at 1-800-221-3379 for repair recommendations.

FAUCETS

- Regular, gentle care is suggested to preserve your faucet's finish.
- In order to maintain the appearance of the finishes, wipe after each use with a nonabrasive, soft, dry cloth.
- As with any product, test your cleaning solution in an inconspicuous area before applying to the entire surface.
- Suggested cleaning products include only mild soap or non-ammonia glass cleaners. Do not use cleaners containing ammonia, bleach or acid.
- Never use abrasive cleaning tools such as steel wool or cleaning agents containing alcohol, acids, abrasives, etc. as these may damage your faucet or dull the finish.
- Aerators may be removed and flushed periodically depending on the quality of water.

STAINLESS STEEL

With proper care, stainless steel will maintain its luster and appearance indefinitely. Stainless steel should be kept clean and free from contaminants. Periodic cleaning with mild soap and water or glass cleaner and a cotton cloth is recommended as needed.

The following is a list of common conditions that can cause corrosion or discoloration of stainless steel and should be avoided:

- Cleaners containing chloride – this includes bleach and any cleaners containing bleach.
- Muriatic acid (hydrochloric acid) – commonly used to clean up after tile/concrete installation. Additives will cause discoloration and some dried soaps actually look like rust.
- Water with high iron content – Can leave a rusty residue, especially if allowed to drip continuously.
- Contact with iron materials – including steel wool, machine chips, and iron residue/dust from installation or cleaning of other steel products.
- Trapped moisture between the product and another object – rubber mats, metal cans of soaps and cleaners.
- Salts – contain chlorides. Any discoloration or corrosion should be removed as soon as possible, or permanent discoloration and pitting of the surface could occur. Most discoloration can be removed with a mild cleanser (Ajax, Bon Ami, etc.) or stainless steel cleaner (Revere Ware Stainless Steel Cleaner, Goddard's Stainless Steel Cleaner, etc.). The surface should then be thoroughly rinsed with clear water.