

KALLISTA

CARE & CLEANING INSTRUCTIONS

CARE OF NICKEL SILVER AND CHROME

Water conditions vary across the country. Chemicals and minerals in water and air can combine to have an adverse effect on the finish of your products. In addition, nickel silver shares similar characteristics and appearance with sterling silver, and slight tarnishing is normal.

We recommend that you rinse away any traces of soap and gently dry with a clean, soft cloth after each use. This care will maintain the high-gloss finish of your KALLISTA product and avoid water spotting.

An occasional application of a pure, nonabrasive wax is helpful in preventing water spot buildup and light buffing with a soft cloth will produce a high luster.

To remove water spots and tarnishing, apply a small amount of Simichrome Polish to the fixture; rub briskly; wipe clean with a clean, soft cloth. Simichrome also contains a protective film to enhance maintenance.

NOTE: DO NOT USE ABRASIVE CLEANERS OR SOLVENTS.

NOTE: FOR MIXED-FINISH PRODUCTS, USE THE APPROPRIATE CLEANING INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE COMPONENT FINISH.

CARE OF BRUSHED NICKEL, GUNMETAL AND MATTE BLACK PRODUCTS

While KALLISTA luxury finishes plate to a greater thickness and higher quality than usual, they are still jewelry finishes and require special maintenance.

Water conditions vary across the country. Chemicals and minerals in water and air can combine to have an adverse effect on the finish of your products.

Rinse away any traces of soap and gently dry with a clean, soft cloth after each use. This care will maintain the high-gloss finish of your KALLISTA products and avoid water spotting. These finishes are not recommended for outdoor application.

An occasional application of a pure, nonabrasive wax is helpful in preventing water spot buildup, and light buffing with a soft cloth will produce a high luster. Do not allow materials such as toothpaste, nail polish remover or caustic drain cleaners to remain on the surface.

Over time, with constant cleaning, the surface of your product may begin to show wear. The wear will take the form of faint lines in the highly polished surface.

NOTE: MATTE BLACK, OR OTHER POWDER COATS, SHOULD BE CLEANED WITH A SOFT DAMP CLOTH USING MILD DISH SOAP OR A 50/50 WATER AND VINEGAR SOLUTION.

NOTE: DO NOT USE ABRASIVE CLEANERS OR SOLVENTS.

NOTE: FOR MIXED-FINISH PRODUCTS, USE THE APPROPRIATE CLEANING INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE COMPONENT FINISH.

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CARE OF UNLACQUERED BRASS

Brass will naturally tarnish or age quickly after little exposure to its environment, creating a beautiful brown or gray-green color.

Rinse away any traces of soap and gently dry with a clean soft cloth after each use. Brass polishing compound applied with a soft cloth will remove the patina and restore the brass to its original shine.

Water conditions vary across the country. Chemicals and minerals in water and air can combine to have an adverse effect on the finish of your products. These finishes are not recommended for outdoor application.

NOTE: DO NOT USE ABRASIVE CLEANERS OR SOLVENTS.

NOTE: FOR MIXED-FINISH PRODUCTS, USE THE APPROPRIATE CLEANING INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE COMPONENT FINISH.

CARE OF PVD FINISHES: POLISHED NICKEL (SN), BRUSHED BRONZE (BV), FRENCH GOLD (AF), BRUSHED FRENCH GOLD (BAF), STAINLESS (VS), BRUSHED MODERNE BRASS (2MB), BLUSH BRASS (BLH), BRUSHED GRAPHITE (BGP), POLISHED GRAPHITE (PGP) AND BRUSHED NICKEL (BN)

Do not use cleaners containing ammonia, bleach or acid. Rinse thoroughly and use a soft cloth to wipe the product dry after each use.

Success with cleaners and procedures is dependent upon such factors as the hardness and temperature of the water, using exact measurements of ingredients, changes in cleaning formulas and the condition of the product being cleaned. Since there are variations within these factors, KALLISTA cannot guarantee the effectiveness of the formulas mentioned.

Ideal cleaning technique is to always blot dry any water from metal surfaces. Allowing water to evaporate on metal will form water deposits. It is important to use a dabbing action to dry metal, not an abrasive or rubbing action. Cleaning with a damp sponge and buff drying should keep your product looking beautiful.

Products to consider:

- Fantastik® Antibacterial Heavy Duty
- Green®Works All-Purpose
- Green Works Glass Cleaner
- Windex® Ammonia-Free

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CARE OF ACRYLIC, CAST MINERAL OR CAST STONE PRODUCTS

Cleaning Your Acrylic, Cast Mineral or Cast Stone Products

Do not use abrasive cleansers or solvents on acrylic surfaces.

Wipe out acrylic, cast mineral or cast stone bath or sink with a soft cloth after each use. Avoid detergents, disinfectants or cleaning products in aerosol cans.

If the surface becomes excessively dirty, use a general-purpose cleaner such as:

- Formula 409® All Purpose Cleaner
- Gel Gloss® (Bath and Shower only)
- Scrub Free® Mildew Stain Remover
- Mr. Clean® Lemon Fresh
- Cinch®
- Glass Plus®
- Fantastik® All Purpose

NOTE: TO RESTORE DULL OR SCRATCHED UNITS, CONTACT CUSTOMER SERVICE FOR REPAIRS.

Use a soft cloth to wipe the keypad and remote control after each use. If the surface becomes dirty, use nonabrasive soap and warm water to clean.

CARE OF ACRYLIC BATHS WITH AIRJETS

Cleaning Your Acrylic with Airjets

Do not use powdered cleaners unless the cleaner is fully dissolved in water. Solid substances could block the airjets.

Do not use full-strength bleach or ammonia cleaning solutions. Chemically active cleaning solutions can damage the bath surface.

Do not use abrasive cleansers or solvents on acrylic surfaces. Abrasive cleaners and solvents can damage the bath surface.

Wipe out acrylic bath with a soft cloth after each use.

Avoid detergents, disinfectants or cleaning products in aerosol cans.

If the surface becomes excessively dirty, use a general-purpose cleaner such as:

- Formula 409., All Purpose Cleaner
- Gel Gloss., (Bath and Shower only)
- Scrub Free., Mildew Stain Remover
- Mr. Clean., Lemon Fresh
- Cinch
- Glass Plus
- Fantastik® All Purpose

NOTE: TO RESTORE DULL OR SCRATCHED UNITS, CONTACT CUSTOMER SERVICE FOR REPAIRS.

Cleaning Your User Keypad and Remote Control

Use a soft cloth to wipe the keypad and remote control after each use. If the surface becomes dirty, use a nonabrasive soap and warm water to clean.

Maintaining the Airjets

If cleaning the airjets is required due to hard water deposits, use a small between-the-teeth dental brush and white vinegar. Dip the brush in the vinegar, brush the hole, rinse the brush in clean water and use the wet rinsed brush to rinse the hole.

Fill the bath with water to the top row of airjets. Drain the bath and press the purge button.

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Flushing Your Air Bath System

Flush your air bath system twice a month or more, depending upon usage. Use the following sequence:

1. Fill bath with water 1" (2.5 cm) above the top of all airjets.
2. While bath is filling, carefully add 1 cup of bleach to the water.
3. Let sit for 10-15 minutes.
4. Drain the water, run the purge cycle and rinse any debris from the bath.
5. Clean bath surfaces as needed with recommended cleaners.
6. Dry the bath with a clean, soft towel.

CARE OF CAST-IRON BATHS

Water conditions in various parts of the country will determine any extra cleaning attention you give your cast-iron tubs. In the meantime, a simple daily care routine will keep your cast-iron tubs fresh and sparkling.

KALLISTA does not recommend the use of harsh abrasive cleaners on any of its products. If used regularly, harsh cleaners will scratch and destroy product surfaces. In the rare occurrence of stubborn stains, use abrasive cleaners sparingly. NEVER use abrasive cleaners without water.

Rinse thoroughly after each use.

Use a soft cloth to wipe the product dry after each use.

Use a soft, nylon brush on the tub's bottom surface. Do not use steel wool or abrasive sponge pads.

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CARE OF BRONZE AND COPPER

As some of the most widely known and used metals in the industry, Copper and Bronze are not only sturdy materials, but rich in aesthetic character and natural properties. Due to the natural composition of these metals, they are susceptible to a beautiful and unique patina process.

Copper's natural ability to oxidize in various environmental elements, if chosen to leave untreated, could produce some darker hues of the typical copper coloring throughout as well as the possibility for a vibrant green variation under certain conditions. For Bronze, the patina process typically develops as a dark, rich "living" finish that will continue to darken and change overtime.

Both Copper and Bronze are durable but soft metals, therefore are susceptible to denting, scratching or scuffing. Caution should be taken with how the metals are treated and avoid dropping heavy or sharp objects on the sink's surface to prevent surface deformation. Although the products are waxed at time of production, wax is only a temporary barrier.

Care, Cleaning and Restoration

If a natural patina aesthetic is of interest, Kallista recommends the following care and cleaning procedure(s):

Do not use any abrasive cleaning solutions, pads or polishes on the finish. These will damage the surfacing and patina. When cleaning, a soft wet rag with a VERY small amount of dish soap can be used. After cleaning, carefully rinse the surface and dry it with a soft dry cloth.

Do not allow acidic foods/liquids, water, mouthwash or toothpaste to rest on the Copper or Bronze surfaces for a prolonged amount of time. Avoid having household chemicals contact your copper or bronze bowl. Rinsing and drying bowls after each use will prevent harsh watermarks.

A carnauba or beeswax should be applied after each cleaning at regular intervals, as needed depending on usage. Due to the textured pattern, powder coat or matte finishing on exposed exterior sides (where applicable), we suggest waxing only the interior side of your bowl. Once you are certain that the surface is completely dry, a new layer of wax should be reapplied. Remember that your wax is only a temporary barrier; wax regularly to protect your sink's surface.

If the natural patina is not of desire, Kallista recommends the following care, cleaning and restorative procedures:

Kallista recommends the same care and cleaning procedures as noted for a natural patina, with added notes on restoration, to maintain an aesthetic closer to the original finishing color and shine.

For restoration of Distressed Copper (DPC) and Distressed Silicon Bronze (DSZ), a polishing compound such as Brasso can be applied using a soft microfiber cloth to the entirety of the sink basin surface, while applying in a large circular pattern to assure even post-restoration finishing.

CAUTION:

The compound will help to remove the patina and restore similar to original finishing but note that using such a solution on these finishes may not return the finish 100% back to the original polished mirrored state. Results can vary, but typically the finishing color will reemerge, however may return a more natural matte copper or bronze appearance.

Do not use an abrasive pad such as a maroon scotch brite pad on the Distressed Polished Copper (DPC) or Distressed Silicon Bronze (DSZ) finishes, as these will destroy the mirrored finish, and will leave the finishing looking dull or scratched.

Applying the polishing compound in straight back and forth motions and not the recommended larger circular motions may cause uneven finishing effects.

For the traditional Polished Bronze (PTB) finish, rinse away any traces of soap and gently dry with a clean, soft cloth after each use before applying Brasso.

For the Satin (TSB) or White Satin Bronze (WHB) finishes, Brasso can be applied with a maroon scotch brite pad to remove away water marks or stains.

Note: due to the beautifully complex natural properties of both metals and variations in environmental exposure(s), even with regular restoration efforts, the vibrancy and coloring of the finish is subject to change over time.

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CARE OF STAINLESS-STEEL SINKS

KALLISTA Stainless Steel sinks are the highest quality with Nickel content to guard against corrosion.

The sinks are made of type 304 quality stainless steel with an 18% chromium and 8% nickel content.

This provides excellent resistance to stains and corrosion. To achieve their striking finish and high wear resistance, the sinks go through a number of polishing and buffing operations.

Stainless steel sinks should be cleaned at least once a week. Use cleaners in moderation and rinse immediately; do not let cleaners sit on the surface of the sink. Sinks should be rinsed and wiped out after each use, so soap buildup doesn't occur.

Success with cleaners and procedures is dependent upon such factors as the hardness and temperature of the water, using exact measurements of ingredients, changes in cleaning formulas and the condition of the product being cleaned. Since there are variations within these factors, KALLISTA cannot guarantee the effectiveness of the formulas mentioned.

Cleaning products recommended include:

- Fantastik® Antibacterial Heavy Duty
- Formula 409® Antibacterial All Purpose
- Windex® Ammonia-Free
- Stainless Steel Cleaner+ Polish
- Bar Keepers Friend® Soft Cleanser

DO NOT USE METAL SCOURING PADS or rust stains may appear in the sink. Also do not allow rusty utensils to remain in the sink. DO NOT USE A RUBBER MAT. Organic particles under the mat may decay and cause the sink to be stained.

Avoid soaking dishes for a long period of time and refrain from leaving coffee grounds, tea bags or pottery with rough bottoms in the sink.

Some chemicals such as chlorides may corrode stainless steel. Make sure you rinse the surface immediately if you use a cleaner with chloride. Do not allow cleaners to remain in contact with the sink for long periods of time.

CARE OF WOODEN CUTTING BOARDS

KALLISTA cutting boards are made of beautiful natural materials. Color variations are typical, adding uniqueness and character to the board. To keep your cutting board looking great, please follow these simple care and cleaning instructions.

DO:

- Wipe the cutting board surface with a damp cloth, and dry it thoroughly after each use
- Apply a coat of mineral oil to all cutting board surfaces regularly (especially if the material appears faded or dried out)
- Store the cutting board in a dry, well-ventilated area when it is not in use
- Keep these care and cleaning instructions for future reference

DO NOT:

- Clean the cutting board in a dishwasher
- Immerse the cutting board in water
- Use the cutting board in a microwave oven

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CARE OF NATURAL STONE FIXTURES

For regular cleaning and maintenance, Kallista suggests cleaning the surface with a non-abrasive, mild solution like warm soapy water. Do not use any chemicals, acidic cleaners, bleach, ammonia, vinegar, or cleaners containing alcohol, as these could damage the surface of the stone. Avoid using abrasive cleaning cloths or steel/metal materials.

After each fixture use, with a soft dry cloth, dry any sitting water off the fixture surfaces, as sitting water left behind could create accumulations of minerals, leaving potential negative, long term structural and aesthetic impacts on the stone.

Stone, like any other natural product, will age and patina, adding to its beauty and character, however all natural stone fixture products are shipped pre-sealed for resistance to environmental factors such as staining and non-abrasive cleaning solutions. For continued protection, products should be resealed after installation and periodically as needed. Kallista recommends Miracle 511 sealant. It is strongly recommended that a sealant is first tested on a small and concealed area of the product prior to full application.

When installing drains and fittings, use 100% silicone or marble safe plumbers' putty; use of incorrect putty may result in stained marble and void the warranty.

CARE OF NATURAL STONE FAUCET HANDLES

Although the product is sealed at the manufacturer, sealants are only a temporary barrier. Regular sealing is recommended to protect your stone's finish.

Cleaning

Use a neutral soap with warm water to clean. A neutral soap is any soap that you would use on your hands such as soft soaps or mild dish soaps. DO NOT use any soap containing abrasives and/or stain removing chemicals like chlorine. Soft sponges or soft cotton rags should be used in cleaning.

For heavier cleaning, it is recommended to use cleaners especially formulated for natural stone. Cleaners are available for general maintenance as well as heavy duty cleaning and stain removal.

Maintenance

A matte clear stone sealant should be applied every 3 to 6 months depending on use and water conditions. If the sink is used heavily (every day), the sealer should be applied every 3 months or earlier. If the sink is only used a few times per week the sealer can be applied every 6 months or earlier. A key indicator that a sealer is required is when water no longer beads on the surface of the stone.

General

Although the use of a high-quality penetrating sealer reduces the potential for deep, difficult-to-remove stains, please note that sealing is not fail-safe. It is best to keep chemicals such as chlorine (bleach), fingernail polish remover, fingernail polish, oils, paints, etc., away from the sink.

Spills should be wiped up as soon as possible. Stone, like any other natural product, will age and patina, adding to its beauty and character.

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CARE OF MIRRORS AND MIRRORED PRODUCTS

Mirrors and mirrored cabinets and their interiors are constructed of glass and aluminum. Use only a damp cloth to clean. Ammonia or vinegar-based cleaners can damage the mirrors; the use of these cleaners can attack and damage the edges and backing of mirrors.

A 50/50 solution of water and isopropyl alcohol is recommended for cleaning the mirror.

Cleaners should never be sprayed directly onto the face of a mirror. When cleaning, spray the cloth and not the cabinet, mirror or surrounding surfaces. Care should always be taken to avoid getting the edges and backing of the mirror wet. Should they get wet, dry immediately.

Do not use abrasive cleaners on any part of the mirror or cabinet.

Do not store items in the cabinet area directly behind the hinge, as damage may occur to cabinet or items.

CARE OF VITREOUS CHINA

Toilets and Sinks

Water conditions in various parts of the country will determine any extra cleaning attention you give your vitreous china. In the meantime, a simple routine of daily care will keep your vitreous china products fresh and sparkling.

KALLISTA does not recommend the use of harsh abrasive cleaners on any of its products. If used regularly, harsh cleaners will scratch and destroy china surfaces. In the rare occurrence of stubborn stains, use abrasive cleaners sparingly. NEVER use abrasive cleaners without water.

Soft abrasive cleaners may be used to clean KALLISTA vitreous china products. Use a soft cloth to wipe the product dry after each use.

Toilets

Use toilet bowl cleaners on the inside of the bowl only. Avoid tank-in cleaners as they can damage the flush valve or other working parts. Wipe any splashes of cleaner solutions from plastic or plated surfaces immediately. In the rare occurrence of stubborn stains, use abrasive cleaners sparingly.

NEVER use abrasive cleaners without water.

Over time, hard water deposits may clog toilet rim holes and trap ways. To handle this problem, purchase a commercial cleaner that's recommended for the removal of hard water deposits.

Follow all instructions on package.

Recommended cleaners:

- Scrub Free®
- Clorox Clean-Up®
- Soft Scrub
- Spic and Span
- Comet® Bathroom Cleaner
- Lysol® Foaming Disinfectant
- Dow Bathroom Cleaner
- Bar Keepers Friend
- CLR Bathroom Cleaner

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CARE OF TOILET SEATS

Toilet Seats (in general)

Do not allow abrasive chemicals or cosmetics (such as fingernail polish or aftershave) to come in contact with the toilet seat, as they can damage the finish.

Use a damp soft sponge or cloth to clean the toilet seat. Rinse seat, clean and dry with a soft towel. Let seat air dry and ensure hinge area dries completely.

Plastic or Molded Toilet Seats

Clean the outside surface of your toilet seat with a mild soap such as dishwashing liquid and warm water. Wipe the entire surface completely dry with a clean, soft cloth. Use soft abrasive cleaners when necessary to clean your toilet seat. Do not use strong abrasive cleaners, as they will scratch and dull the surface.

Wipe any cleaner solution splashes from plastic or plated surfaces immediately.

If the surface becomes excessively dirty, use a general-purpose cleaner such as:

- Fantastik® All Purpose
- Lysol® Basin, Tub & Tile Cleaner
- Soft Scrub® All Purpose
- Scrub Free® Disinfectant Bathroom Cleaner
- Scrub Free Mildew Stain Remover
- Clorox Clean-Up®
- Spic and Span Liquid
- Gel Gloss®
- Comet® Liquid Bathroom Cleaner
- Mr. Clean® Lemon Fresh
- Scrubbing Bubbles® Bathroom Cleaner
- Cinch®
- Glass Plus®
- Bar Keepers Friend®
- Bon Ami®

Painted Wood Toilet Seats

Painted wood seats require special care and cleaning. Use only a mild detergent, such as dishwashing soap.

Wood Finish Toilet Seats

Use a humidifier in the winter and an air conditioner in the summer to keep the relative humidity at 25 to 35 percent.

Dust with a soft cloth by following the woodgrain pattern. Use an old clean T-shirt, baby diaper or cheesecloth.

Dust often to remove abrasive particles from wood surfaces. Before dusting, moisten the cloth lightly. A dry cloth can leave hairline scratches on the finish.

Surfaces can also be cleaned with a mild non-alkaline soap and water. Test the solution on an out-of-sight section to make sure it doesn't damage the finish. Use a damp sponge or cloth and dry immediately with a soft cloth following the grain.

Use a paste wax every six to twelve months. Remove old wax first with a mild non-alkaline soap and water solution.

Avoid waxing urethane-finished surfaces. Waxing these surfaces causes them to gather dust and dirt rather than repel it.

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CARE FOR KALLISTA FINE FURNITURE

Wood Finishes

Do not use silicone waxes, lemon oil or other oily polishes. Your furniture has a protective lacquer finish that most likely will not require any care other than dusting. However, on highly used surfaces we recommend applying a quality paste wax (such as Minwax® Finishing Wax) which should be used on a regular basis to provide additional protection from scratches and spills. Minwax® Finishing Wax is available at most home improvement stores. How often you apply the wax depends on how much wear the furniture receives. New furniture should be waxed after receipt.

Before applying the wax, your furniture should always be clean. For food spills use a cloth or sponge which has been dampened in a mild, soapy water (without ammonia). For oily type smudges and buildup, a cloth dampened with Murphy® Oil Soap will suffice. Remember to follow the manufacturer's directions when using a cleaner of this type. Dry the piece thoroughly with a clean, soft cloth. Apply a thin film of wax to the surface, working a small area at one time. Always rub in the same direction as the woodgrain, then buff with a soft, dry cloth.

Between waxing, your wood furniture requires dusting. For a surface that has been paste waxed, use a moist, lint-free cloth and dry immediately with another soft cloth. A pretreated dusting cloth that will attract dust without scratching the finish can also be used. When dusting a surface that has not been paste waxed, we suggest using a cleaning polish such as Endust® that does not contain silicon. Silicon can damage the lacquers and make future refinishing very difficult. Lemon oil and other oil-based polishes should also be avoided, since they attract dust and grit and cause a hazy film on the finish. When caring for colored lacquers, leather Coromandel and gesso-type finishes, follow the same procedure as used for wood finishes.

Painted Finishes

Textured and brushed-painted finishes that have an eggshell sheen lacquer should not be waxed or polished, as they will acquire an undesirable higher sheen. For cleaning, use mild, soapy water, and then dry the surface immediately with a clean, soft cloth.

Tips for Preserving Furniture

Spills should never be wiped; they should be blotted immediately. If water stands on the surface, there is the possibility that it will cause white marks in the lacquer finish. You can remove these blemishes by heating the area with a hair dryer and applying Endust® while the surface is still warm. Follow by buffing with a soft cloth and reapply paste wax if needed. If perfume or nail polish remover is spilled, do not wipe or blot it. The lacquer that has been softened by the chemicals should return to normal when the liquid has totally evaporated. Allow the area to dry, rub it with a fine automotive polishing compound, and then apply a fresh coat of wax. If candle wax drops on your wood-finished surface, hold an ice cube to the wax to harden it. Blot up the water and use a dull plastic spatula to remove the wax without touching the wood. Gently scrape away any remaining wax, and rub the area with furniture wax to replace the protective coating. Wood is a natural product. Sun bleaching will occur when wood furniture is exposed to sunlight. This will cause darker finishes to lighten and sometimes cause lighter finishes to darken. For this reason, try to avoid placing furniture in direct sunlight and rearrange accessories from time to time to prevent spot bleaching. Some bleaching will occur under both incandescent and fluorescent lighting. Arrange your furniture so that it does not sit near heat registers, air-conditioning units or radiators. It is important to keep the home or office in which your furniture is placed properly humidified. Lack of humidity (usually in winter months or in dry climates) can cause certain veneers to check and joints to work.

NOTICE: Some plastic feet on computers, calculators, telephones and other rubber or plastic products such as placemats and vinyl notebook binders, etc., contain a plasticizing agent that may discolor or soften the lacquer finish on fine furniture. Always use felt pads under these articles to prevent discoloration or softening of the lacquer. Articles such as glasses, bookends, flowerpots, hot cups and dishes should have cloth or felt-type pads on them. Beware of some felt pads that have a pre-glued side, as some of these adhesives contain chemicals that can damage the lacquer.

Always remember to lift objects rather than slide them across the finish.