

ISLAND CABINET SPECIFICATIONS, CARE, and MAINTENANCE GUIDE

The cabinet itself is constructed from “Everlast” polymer panels, a ¾” thick, high density, black polymer sheet material specifically designed for outdoor use. Drawer boxes, shelves, toe cover, and finished backs are ½” thick. The color is throughout the entire thickness of the product. All cabinets are fully assembled and are produced standard with finished backs. Installation is bolting one cabinet to another by inserting the supplied connecting bolts into the pre-drilled holes in cabinet sides.

- *Can withstand any temperature extremes produced by climate changes.*
- *It will not delaminate, and has UV inhibitors for fade resistance.*
- *It is extremely durable, cleans with any non-abrasive household cleaner and is FDA approved for food contact.*
- *Hinges are stainless steel, knobs are solid brass plated in brushed nickel and the drawer slides are galvanized weather protected steel and nylon.*
- *Optional countertops are solid 1-1/4” thick Soapstone.*

Cabinet fronts (door and drawer fronts) are “Everlast polymer or Tuscan Teak™ (an extremely weather resistant non-endangered African hardwood), see available style. NOTE: Since wood is a product of natural growth no two parts will look exactly the same. Therefore, your finished product will not look identical to the samples or pictures you have seen. These color and grain variations are inherent with wood products and lend to the real beauty of any wood product. This material is also used for outdoor furniture and boat decks. Tuscan Teak™ wood doors and drawer fronts are shipped in their natural wood state if not ordered oiled and will discolor over time if left untreated. We highly recommend that you apply a treatment of a good “Teak Oil” in the spring and fall to protect against food stains.

- *Do not use household cleaners on any teak surface if they have not been oiled.*
- *Polymer cabinet parts can be cleaned with most liquid NON-Abrasive household cleaners. Test a small inside area before using.*
- *Do NOT use abrasive cleaning products on any part of your grill base cabinetry.*

SOAPSTONE COUNTERTOP CARE and MAINTENANCE GUIDE

Good information to keep your soapstone looking great!

ABOUT THE MATERIAL

Soapstone is a natural product quarried from the ground in blocks, like marble and granite. But, unlike either of these stones, it's non-porous, which makes it extremely stain resistant. Soapstone is an inert material and impervious to chemicals, acids and heat – so there are no household products that will harm it. It's durable like granite and marble, but because it's more forgiving under stress, soapstone has a tendency to dent rather than chip or crack. Soapstone is recognized by the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) as a suitable surface material for contact with food. Taking care of soapstone is pretty easy. Remember, this stuff is impenetrable. Nothing can get down into this stone! So...several options exist.

- Option One:*** Don't do a thing. Time will make this grayish blue stone slowly darken from regular use. It will gain a natural patina darkened color over time. If a mark gets on the stone you don't like, either rub it out with dry paper towel and lots of muscle or use a little piece of light grit (300-400) sandpaper. The sanded stone will return to its original gray-blue color.
- Option Two:*** Use standard mineral oil that's purchased in a pharmacy. Rub it onto the stone (not too much so that it remains looking wet). Rub off any excess. This will darken all stone tenfold to almost a black color. Over time, the mineral oil will need to be re-applied (every 4-8 weeks) to keep all the countertops uniform in color, as the oil will evaporate. If time goes by and you wish to return the tops color to the original grayish blue, you can with a lot of sandpaper and a few hours of time – have a friend help and use an electric flat sander.
- Option Three:*** Stone sealers will work with slightly limited effect on soapstone compared to granite. Remember – Nothing can get down into soapstone – Stone sealers are made as a rule to penetrate Granite and Marble – not soapstone. They can't get down into soapstone like they do with marble and granite. There are two types of sealers. One, which will change the color of the soapstone to look like it was oiled. Once it dries (1-2 hours) it will keep the stone looking dark and oiled for up to three years or more. Another type sealer will leave the soapstone's natural color unchanged (gray-blue) and will protect the stone from changing color at all. It should be re-applied every year or so. If either sealer is scratched through, you may wish to re-apply some more to that area.
- Scratches:*** Depending on the size of the scratch will depend on how to repair it. The deeper the scratch, the lower number grit sand paper you'll want to start with. 100 grit sandpaper which is pretty rough and will sand quite a lot of soapstone quickly. As the scratch is sanded out, you will want to graduate to a higher grit sandpaper (220) – then higher to (300-400) for a finish that will basically match the original grit finish. After sanding is complete, top off the repaired area with a little mineral oil or sealer.

SOAPSTONE COUNTERTOP CARE and MAINTENANCE GUIDE

(Continued)

MINERAL OIL AND SOAPSTONE

Soapstone fresh from the quarry is actually a cloudy blue-gray in color. That rich charcoal color soapstone is known for comes when the stone is exposed to water, grease and oils. These liquids cause the stone to oxidize, which darkens the stone's color and really brings out its natural beauty. To help expedite oxidation of the stone, we highly recommend that you treat it with mineral oil from time to time. This treatment will keep oxidation uniform across the entire surface.

IF YOU HAVE DECIDED TO OIL:

FIRST OILING PREP

Once your soapstone is installed and enough time has passed for glues to set up properly (overnight), it's time to bring out the natural beauty of the stone with mineral oil. Newly installed stone will have some dust residue, which easily wipes away with a sponge and clean water. When all the dust is gone, your soapstone is ready for its first coat of mineral oil.

FIRST OILING

The first oiling of your soapstone will take a bit more elbow grease than follow-up oilings. With a few clean, dry rags at the ready, simply pour the mineral oil directly from the bottle onto the surface of the soapstone, rubbing it on to the entire surface with one of the rags (a small paint brush can be handy for corners). Once you've covered the stone with oil, let it sit for a half hour or so. Then just wipe off the excess oil with another clean, dry rag. Remember, mineral oil is just a thin moisture layer that is used to speed up oxidation of the stone. Since the stone doesn't absorb the oil, over time it will evaporate and need replenishment. Now that you have brought out the character of your soapstone, it's ready to use.

FOLLOW-UP OILING

This treatment and its frequency of application depends on the individual homeowner. Most people find an average of once a month for a year works for them. Some are finished with treatment within a couple of months. Some people treat the surface for a couple of years. A general guide to reapplying mineral oil is, when water is leaving a noticeable dark spot, oil it up.

You can clean your soapstone after the mineral oil treatment using any household cleanser such as Ajax or Comet. Usually just wiping the soapstone with soap and water works just fine.

USE YOUR SOAPSTONE

Without a doubt, soapstone loves to be used. In fact, we've found that the more the stone is used, the less often you need to do a follow-up oiling. If you see scratches early on, they are usually just a displacement of mineral oil. Gently rubbing the area with your thumb, or just reapplying a small amount of oil, will eliminate the mark.