



## Use and Care

### Switches:

The switches are stamped showing which switch is for what application.

Facing the hood the switch on the right is the lights and the switch on the left is the fan. All fan (Blower Motor) systems use the same switch. Both switches get turned on counter clockwise.

1. The light switch has a dimming application. When the lights are turned on they start at their least brightest point and as you turn the switch the light gets brighter.
2. The fan (Blower Motor) switch has a variable speed application. When the fan is turned on it starts at its highest power level and decreases as you turn the switch.

### Filters and Fillers:

All hoods come with filters, baffle or mesh, and most hoods come with a filler piece or pieces. All the filters and fillers are made out of 304 stainless. The mesh in the mesh filters is made from aluminum.

1. All filters and fillers are installed the same way in every hood.
2. First remove any protective PVC covering from the stainless before installation.
3. Please refer to the Filter Installation Instructions on how to install the filters and fillers.
4. How frequent you wash your filters is determined by what type of cooking you do and how much you cook.
5. Cooking with a lot of oil ( frying, etc.) will cause grease build up in the filters and they will drip if not washed consistently.
6. Baffle filters and filler pieces are dishwasher safe and can be washed with the rest of the kitchenware.
7. Mesh filters are made of 304 stainless but the mesh is aluminum. The mesh filters are dishwasher safe, but the mesh can discolor and get spots because of alkaline in some dishwasher detergents.

### Cleaning your Hood:

This is determined by the type of material the hood is made of. All of our hoods are made of solid materials. We only plate accessories with some finishes.

1. Stainless, powder coats and clear coated materials can be cleaned with soap and water. Microfiber cloths are recommended and no harsh or abrasive detergents. Always make sure the hood is completely dry.
2. Brass and copper are living finishes and they will patina unless they are coated. These materials are best cleaned by specific processes. You can get that information from us or online. Always use microfiber.
3. Zinc can be cleaned with non abrasive detergent and warm water. Mineral spirits are also recommended for heavy grease build up. Always use a microfiber.



## How to clean different materials

**Powder coat :** Clean with soap and water. Don't use harsh detergents. Always use a microfiber cloth. If your hood is accessorized with living finishes (Uncoated Copper, Uncoated Brass, Uncoated Zinc) make sure to protect those materials and clean them as recommended.

**Stainless Steel :** Clean with soap and water. Don't use harsh detergents. Always use a microfiber cloth. If your hood is accessorized with living finishes (Uncoated Copper, Uncoated Brass, Uncoated Zinc) make sure to protect those materials and clean them as recommended.

**Coated Copper, Coated Brass and Coated Zinc :** Clean with soap and water. Don't use harsh detergents. Always use a microfiber cloth. If your hood is accessorized with living finishes (Uncoated Copper, Uncoated Brass, Uncoated Zinc) make sure to protect those materials and clean them as recommended.

### **Uncoated Brass, Uncoated Copper and Uncoated Zinc**

#### **(Living Finish): DO NOT HANDLE WITH YOUR BARE HANDS**

True brass is an alloy of copper and zinc. It tends to oxidize (patina) quickly when exposed to air. Most conventional polishes such as "Brasso®," "Twinkle®," etc. coat the raw metal with a thin film of oil to help inhibit future tarnishing. Additionally, most metal polishes contain solvents and detergents to remove the tarnish, mild abrasives to polish the metal, and oils to act as a barrier between the raw metal and air.

Brass and copper turn "black" when cleaning due to over-use and misuse of polish. The biggest challenge to the upkeep of most metals, including brass and copper, is the removal and inhibition of tarnish. All substances, especially metals, oxidize when exposed to air. Once tarnish is removed, a chemical barrier should be created between the bare metal and the air to inhibit the process from re-occurring.

Many people over-use and flood metal surfaces with polishes believing that they are better protecting the surface. The more polish, the more protection. Wrong assumption. More polish creates a smudging problem since fingerprints (human body oils) "dissolve" the solvency of the metal polish. Additionally, too much polish may discolor the surface. Only a trace amount creating a thin film should be applied. Therefore, an adequate amount of metal polish should be applied and spread out an amount on an absorbent rag. Then let the rag dry out for a minimum of 24 hours before placement onto most metals. Apply this trace amount of polish with the grain of the brass with one hand while buffing it out in a rapid motion (creating friction) with the other hand. This burnishing action will harden the polish (like "spit shining" a shoe) and create a surface far more difficult to smudge or discolor. When dealing with "raw" brass

instead of finished clear coated brass, the reaction between raw metal and chemicals can create the condition. The care of most metals is a two step process:

### **Uncoated Brushed Brass: DO NOT HANDLE WITH YOUR BARE HANDS**

1. **Cleaning** (for light soils): The use of isopropyl (rubbing alcohol) applied with the sponge side of a light-duty, "white-padded" scrubbing sponge with the grain of the hood. In the event of tougher scuff marks, flip over sponge and gently agitate with the grain of the metal with the white scrub pad.

For heavier soils: Dampen sponge side with water, and apply a light scouring low abrasion creme onto it. Work product into sponge, and then stroke it onto your hood with the grain. Once completed, wipe surface thoroughly clean with a clean, soft rag. Once surface is cleaned, then go to the next step.

2. **Polishing**: One of the best tools which provides just the right amount of oil onto metal is a "yellow" treated dust cloth. Wipe down brass with this cloth and then buff it dry with a soft, cotton cloth. This trace amount of oil in the cloth should not smear or discolor, especially after buffing.

### **Uncoated Polished Brass: DO NOT HANDLE WITH YOUR BARE HANDS**

This is a mirrored finish so make sure you don't use any abrasive cloths or sponges.

1. **Cleaning** (for light soils): The use of isopropyl (rubbing alcohol) applied with a soft sponge or microfiber cloth. Dry with a microfiber cloth.

For heavier soils: Dampen a soft sponge or microfiber cloth with water, and apply a light scouring creme ( Brasso ) onto it. Work product into sponge and then stroke it onto your hood in one direction. Once completed wipe surface thoroughly clean with a clean microfiber cloth. Once surface is cleaned, then go to the next step.

2. **Polishing**: One of the best tools which provides just the right amount of oil onto metal is a "yellow" treated dust cloth. Wipe down brass with this cloth and then buff it dry with a soft, cotton cloth. This trace amount of oil in the cloth should not smear or discolor, especially after buffing.

### **Uncoated Brushed Copper: DO NOT HANDLE WITH YOUR BARE HANDS**

1. **Cleaning** (for light soils): Mix 1 tablespoon of table salt and 1 cup of white vinegar. Apply it with a "white-padded" scrubbing sponge going with the grain of the hood. In the event of tougher scuff marks, flip over sponge and gently agitate with the grain of the metal with the white scrub pad. Once completed, wipe surface clean with a microfiber cloth. Once surface is cleaned, then go to the next step.

For heavier soils: Dampen sponge side with water, and apply a light scouring low abrasion creme onto it. Work product into sponge, and then stroke it onto your hood with the grain. Once completed, wipe surface thoroughly clean with a clean, soft rag. Once surface is cleaned, then go to the next step.

2. **Polishing**: One of the best tools which provides just the right amount of oil onto metal is a "yellow" treated dust cloth. Wipe down brass with this cloth and then buff it dry with a soft, cotton cloth. This trace amount of oil in the cloth should not smear or discolor, especially after buffing.

### **Uncoated Polished Copper: DO NOT HANDLE WITH YOUR BARE HANDS**

This is a mirrored finish so make sure you don't use any abrasive cloths or sponges.

1. **Cleaning:** (for light soils): Mix 1 tablespoon of table salt and 1 cup of white vinegar and apply it with a soft sponge or microfiber cloth. Dry with a microfiber cloth.

For heavier soils: Dampen sponge or microfiber cloth with water and apply a light scouring creme ( Brasso ) onto it. Work product into sponge and then stroke it onto your hood in one direction. Once completed, wipe surface thoroughly clean with a clean soft rag. Once surface is cleaned, then go to the next step.

2. **Polishing:** One of the best tools which provides just the right amount of oil onto metal is a "yellow" treated dust cloth. Wipe down copper with this cloth and then buff it dry with a soft microfiber cloth. This trace amount of oil in the cloth should not smear or discolor, especially after buffing.

### **Uncoated Zinc: DO NOT HANDLE WITH YOUR BARE HANDS**

**Cleaning:** (for light soils) Clean your hood regularly with a mixture of mild soap and water. Mineral spirits are also recommended to clean zinc. Always use microfiber cloths to avoid scratching the material. Use zinc safe wax to maintain the luster and protect the material.

For heavier soils: Use lemon and vinegar. Run a lemon wedge over it while holding the rind. Alternatively, put white vinegar on an old cloth and rub it over the zinc. This helps remove the patina.