



MacLaren
Kitchen and Bath
The Solution for Quality Cabinets and Countertops

Soapstone Material and Care

Soapstone is made up of mineral deposits created by nature. It is composed primarily of the minerals talc, chlorite, dolomite, and magnetite and quarried in block form. Soapstone comes mainly from Brazil and The United States.

Soapstone has a unique soft color with light flowing veins. When cut, it oxidizes from light grey to dark charcoal in color. A protective coat of mineral oil makes its color even more dramatic.

Denser than granite, slate and marble, soapstone is completely nonporous making it impenetrable to liquids and stain proof to acidic base liquids. Soapstone is inert making it impervious to etching from acids and alkalis and is unaffected by very high temperatures.

Soapstone can scratch easily. The great advantage soapstone is rubbing some mineral oil on the scratched area can hide most light scratches. Deep scratches can be removed with a light sanding and an application of mineral oil.

Soapstone surfaces need to be sealed, but we recommend treatment with mineral oil if consistent surface darkening is desired. Without treatment, soapstone will darken in uneven regions around surface areas most frequently used. Leaving the stone untreated will leave a patina or more aged look.

Soapstone can be cleaned regularly with any common household cleaner. We recommend using a mild dish detergent and water.

Soapstone fits perfectly when it comes to achieving a “rustic” or “old fashioned” look. It also integrates well with modern designs. The addition of soapstone adds value and elegance to any building project.