

ALL WOOD CABINETRY CARE AND CLEANING

The finish on your cabinetry is just like that of a high-quality piece of furniture. After installation, it will take up to three weeks for your cabinetry's finish to fully cure. Although it is designed to protect against normal, everyday home use, general upkeep and cleanliness are very important. With proper care, your cabinetry will last long and look good for generations to come.

BASIC CLEANING A dry, soft cotton cloth is usually sufficient to clean your cabinets. Clean only with soft, non-abrasive cloths (paper towels not recommended). If more thorough cleaning is required, please use a fresh solution of mild hand dishwashing liquid mixed with warm water. After cleaning, wipe all surfaces with a clean, damp cloth. Dry immediately using another soft, clean cloth.

CLEANING PRODUCTS TO AVOID The following cleaning products are to be avoided as damage may occur:

- Harsh detergents, strong soaps, abrasive cleaning products such as tub and sink cleansers, scouring powder, scouring pads, steel wool or self-polishing waxes.
 - Sponges or dish cloths. They may contain particles that could scratch your cabinets, or they may contain food and oil residue or remnants of harsh cleaning solutions.
 - Solvent-based or petroleum-based products such as mineral spirits, nail-polish removers or paint thinners.
 - Ammonia or cleaning products that include ammonia.
 - Bleach or cleaning products that include bleach.
 - Silicone-based cleaning, waxing, or polishing products.
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SPLATTERS AND SPILLS Clean spills and splatters immediately. Prolonged exposure to spills, including food, water or other liquids, or to oil and grease splatters, can cause permanent discoloration or damage to your cabinet's finish.

REGULAR DUSTING Use a clean, soft lint-free cotton cloth for regular dusting. Packaged dusting sheets are not required or recommended. Do not use pre-moistened dusting sheets, and do not use aerosol products made for dusting.

WAXING AND POLISHING Waxing is not required or recommended. The use of paste wax and polishes that contain silicone cause a wax build up that is difficult to remove and will leave a residue that attracts dust. Over time, waxing and polishing compounds may build up on the surface of your cabinets and cause a hazy, streaky or yellowed appearance. This wax build-up is very difficult to remove. Polishing can be done once or twice each year. To polish your cabinets, use a light coat of quality furniture polish.

CLEANING GLASS DOORS Extra care is required when cleaning glass doors. Spray an ammonia-free glass cleaner on a clean, soft, lint-free cloth or paper towel. Do not spray cleaner directly on the glass. It could seep behind the window dividers and cause damage.

AVOID MOISTURE DAMAGE Avoid draping damp clothes or dishtowels over cabinet doors. This moisture can cause permanent damage to the cabinet's finish such as peeling and discoloration.

AVOID HEAT DAMAGE Self-cleaning ovens are cleaned using intense heat, much greater than during normal cooking. If the heat gasket does not seal properly, heat may escape from the oven and could damage the surface or finish of your cabinets. While this is a rare circumstance, to minimize the risk of damage during cleaning cycles, we recommend that you remove doors and drawers from cabinets that are above and adjacent to a self-cleaning oven.

We do not recommend that you mount heat or steam producing appliances, such as coffee makers and toaster ovens, beneath cabinets. Excess heat and moisture from these appliances can damage cabinets.

AVOID UV/LIGHT DAMAGE FOR ALL WOOD CABINETRY Over time, the Ultraviolet light rays in natural sunlight may affect the appearance of your cabinets. Exposure to direct sunlight tends to darken the color of natural wood products.

Depending on the natural characteristics of wood and the applied finish, the amount/direction of light exposure, and the portion of the cabinet that receives light, the appearance of your cabinet(s) may change over time. Sunlight can also fade painted wood surfaces. Where needed, draperies or blinds should be used to shield your cabinets from direct sunlight.