

CABINET CARE

STAINED WOOD FURNITURE

- Wood Furniture of all types requires routine care and attention.
- Dust weekly between polish applications.
- Polish furniture monthly with wax free and silicone free polish. Apply polish to a clean, soft, lint-free, cotton cloth and wipe in the direction of the wood grain. Never apply polish directly to the surface you are cleaning. Work on a small area at a time and wipe completely dry before moving to the next area.
- Clean spills and splatters immediately; prolonged exposure to spills, food or liquids, may discolor your cabinet finish.
- Never use a dishcloth to wipe your cabinets, since it may contain remnants of grease and detergents.
- Never use abrasive sponges, abrasive cleaners, scouring pads, harsh detergents, ammonia solutions, glass cleaner or powdered cleaners on wood surfaces.
- Use your cook top or oven hood fan when cooking, these fans draw steam and grease away from your cabinets.
- Open a window or use your exhaust fan to help control steam buildup and moisture in bathrooms.

PAINTED WOOD, LAMINATE FURNITURE

- Dust weekly.
- Clean spills and splatters immediately; prolonged exposure to spills, food or liquids, may discolor your cabinet finish.
- Use a dry clean soft lint-free cotton cloth to clean. Never use a dishcloth to wipe your cabinets, since it may contain remnants of grease and detergents.
- Never use abrasive sponges, abrasive cleaners, scouring pads, harsh detergents, ammonia solutions, glass cleaner or powdered cleaners on your cabinetry.
- Use your cook top or oven hood fan when cooking, these fans draw steam and grease away from your cabinets.
- Open a window or use your exhaust fan to help control steam buildup and moisture in your bathroom.

HUMIDITY & TEMPERATURE

- Wood Cabinetry and Furniture should be placed in moderate temperatures (60-80 °F) and moderate humidity (30%-60% RH). Why?
 - All woods are subject to temperature & humidity changes such as expanding and contracting with changes in weather conditions. Joints in the face frames, doors and in certain accessories have a tendency to open up or form fine cracks due to the natural expansion and contraction in wood items. This tendency is more noticeable in painted finishes than in stained finishes, but can be noticed in both.
 - High humidity levels cause wood to absorb moisture and swell or expand. This can prevent butt doors from closing properly and cause doors and drawers to stick, and door panels to expand, creating joint separations.
 - Low humidity levels cause wood to release moisture and shrink or contract causing joint separations.

WOOD & WATER DON'T MIX

- Always wipe up spills, spatters, water spots and moisture from your cabinetry with a clean soft cloth as they occur, give special attention to areas around sink and dishwasher.
- Water left to puddle or stand can dull or mark the finish and if the exposure is extreme, can even warp wood.
- Open a window or your exhaust fan to help control steam buildup in bathrooms.
- Always wipe up water on your counter-top, this is especially important around the edges and at the seams where your counter-top join.
- Do not drape damp or wet towels over cabinet doors. Over time, this moisture can cause permanent damage to your door and its finish.
- Treat your cabinets as you would fine furniture, use coasters, pads, cloths or runners to protect against spills and water rings.
- Excess moisture is an enemy of any finish.

SUNLIGHT

To limit the fading effects of ultra violet (UV) rays, furniture should not be placed in direct sunlight. Blinds, curtains and UV furniture polish help protect wood furniture from UV rays.

ACCESSORIES

Heavy accessories may cause distortion to the top of the finish. Use cork or felt pads under accessories, not rubber or plastic. Lift objects rather than dragging them across the furniture surface. Rotate objects several times a year.

PLACE SETTINGS

To limit damage to wood finishes, replace vinyl and plastic tablecloths or place mats with linen. Cloth place mats should not be left on furniture for extended periods of time.

CLEANING GLASS CABINET DOORS

When cleaning glass cabinet doors - Spray a little glass cleaner onto a clean, soft, lint-free cotton cloth and wipe until the glass is clean. Next use a dry, clean, soft, lint-free, cotton cloth and wipe until streak free and dry.

OVENS, RANGES AND CABINETS

Do not allow oven cleaner to touch any part of your cabinetry.

Self-cleaning ovens use intense heat as a cleaning agent, if the oven's heat gasket is damaged or does not seal properly, this intense heat can cause damage to your cabinetry.

COFFEE MAKERS & TOASTERS MOUNTED BENEATH CABINETS

We strongly recommend that you do not use these heat producing appliances beneath cabinets. Both the excessive heat and moisture from these appliances can damage cabinetry.

DISHWASHERS & CABINETS

Do not open your dishwasher during a cycle. Excess water falling out of the dishwasher could be absorbed by your cabinet's Toe Kick. Wait until your dishwasher has finished cleaning and the heat and steam has dissipated before opening