



CARE AND CLEANING

Wood and Veneer Door Styles

Once your cabinets have been installed, wipe down all exteriors and interiors with a damp cloth to remove dust, drying immediately with a dry cloth. Be careful not to scratch the surface when wiping off dust and debris.

- Regular exterior and interior cleaning requires only wiping with a damp cloth and then drying. Remove oil, grease or general soil using a clean cloth dampened with a fresh solution of mild soap and water. Rinse with a clean, damp cloth, then dry thoroughly. It is important to wipe spills immediately. Prolonged exposure to spills, including food, water or other liquids can cause permanent discoloration or damage to your cabinet's finish.
- Avoid using harsh detergents, strong soap, abrasive cleaners or self-polishing waxes. All of these items can damage the factory-applied protective finish.
- Avoid using your dishcloth to clean or dry cabinet exteriors. It may contain remnants of detergents and grease.
- Immediately dry surfaces where water may have spilled using a clean cloth. Never hang damp towels over cabinetry to dry. Excessive moisture will cause the wood to expand and damage the finish. Treat your cabinets as you would fine furniture and they will reward you with long-lasting beauty.

Decorative Hardware

Periodically use mild soap and warm water to clean door and drawer hardware.

- After cleaning, dry and buff hardware with a clean, soft cloth.
- Do not use brass and silver polishes. These polishes contain harsh chemicals that can damage the hardware's surface.

Glass Door Inserts

If your kitchen cabinetry includes doors with glass inserts, please follow these cleaning guidelines:

- Spray an ammonia-free glass cleaner on a clean, soft, lint-free cloth or paper towel.
- Avoid spraying cleaner directly on the glass as overspray may cause damage to wood finishes.

(over)

WOOD CHARACTERISTICS AND HUMIDITY CONTROL

The beauty of finished cabinetry comes from the unique natural characteristics of the wood itself.

All hardwoods have their own “personality” and characteristics; variations in color, grain pattern and texture are to be expected because they are natural aspects of the materials. Due to these naturally occurring characteristics, each piece of wood will react differently to the finish material used resulting in slight shade differences within and between cabinets.

Finished wood is constantly “mellowing” and changing in appearance because of the natural aging of wood, finish on wood and long-term effects of light. These characteristics are apparent when natural light or tinted finishes are applied. This results from the character and beauty of natural wood and are considered desirable aspects.

Humidity in the Home

Home maintenance and medical experts advise homeowners to monitor and control indoor humidity levels in order to maintain a safe and healthy home environment. As it turns out, humidity levels that are healthiest for people are also ideal for cabinetry. Indoor relative humidity levels of 40 to 50 percent are ideal; uncontrolled extremes above 80 percent or below 20 percent are likely to cause problems.

Humidity Imbalance

- Wood products absorb moisture and swell or expand with high humidity conditions.
- Wood products release moisture and shrink or contract with low humidity conditions.
- Some expansion or contraction of wood products may be noticeable when cabinetry is moved from one location to another or humidity conditions change.

Wood Species	Panel Size with Nominal Humidity (70°F, 45% RH)	Panel Size with Low Humidity (70°F, 20% RH)	Panel Size with High Humidity (70°F, 70% RH)	Panel Size Change from Low to High RH (70°F, 20% to 70%)
Knotty Alder	24	-0.246	0.283	0.528
Cherry	24	-0.238	0.274	0.512
Maple	24	-0.339	0.390	0.729
Oak	24	-0.354	0.407	0.762

- As you can see from this chart, wood’s response to humidity can be dramatic and affect the finish and/or function of cabinetry. What can be done to prevent this? Steps can be taken to balance humidity in the home.

Steps to Balance Humidity

- Consistently run heating, cooling and humidification systems to provide proper balance.
- Check outside drainage to ensure moisture is properly routed away from the home.
- Conduct an insulation audit to ensure all areas are properly insulated and vapor barriers are properly installed.
- Check with local contractors, HVAC specialists or county extension services for tips on how to achieve balance between adequate ventilation and moisture levels to maintain proper humidity levels in all seasons.

Wood Product and Humidity Considerations

- Expansion and contraction of cabinetry most likely results from improper humidity conditions during site storage, installation or use.
- Raw or finished wood reacts to changes in humidity levels. Our multi-step finishing process slows expansion or contraction, but cannot prevent it. Small lines in the finish may appear at joinery points if cabinetry is exposed to unstable humidity levels.
- Some remodeling or construction activities greatly increase moisture content within a home and can be harmful to cabinetry if precautions are not taken. For example, drywall taping adds a lot of moisture into a home if not properly ventilated.
- Homeowners in humid climates should be especially vigilant about maintaining proper indoor humidity level.
- Regardless of location, products installed in non-air conditioned homes are susceptible to moisture imbalance. Winter and vacation homes should maintain climate control year round.
- Examples of humidity imbalance include swollen doors or drawer fronts, butt doors which no longer close properly, door and drawer front panel expansion or contraction, joint separation especially in mitered doors and bowing of stiles or rails.
- Mitered doors need low, stable moisture.
- Density of wood affects humidity levels. Hardwoods will expand or contract more than softer species.
- Cabinetry stored in unfavorable conditions should be allowed to acclimate to the surrounding environment for a period of time. This minimizes the degree wood doors may swell and bind upon installation. Once doors have been installed in controlled climate conditions they will naturally restore to original dimensions.

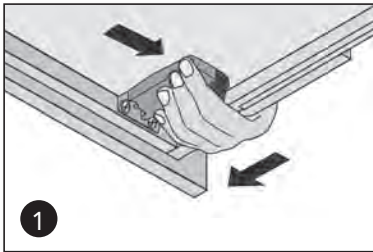
Humidity and Warranty

- Warranties are written with the expectation that product will be stored and installed in a climate controlled environment; the warranty is void if cabinetry is stored or installed in extreme temperatures or humidity levels.
- Trimming swollen doors voids the warranty.
- With proper maintenance of humidity levels, new cabinetry will be a long-lasting, durable and beautiful enhancement to any home.

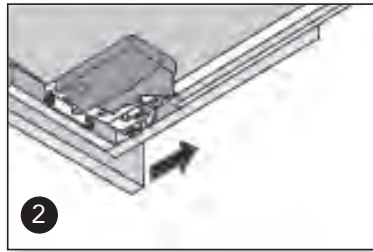
HARDWARE ADJUSTMENTS

Drawer Adjustments

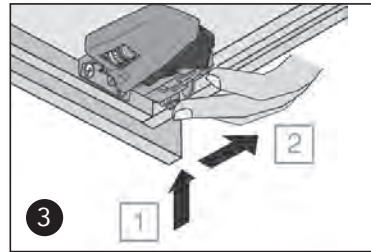
UNDERMOUNT DRAWER GUIDE ADJUSTMENT



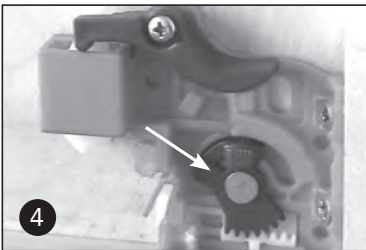
1
Drawer Box Removal: Squeeze both handles and pull drawer out and up.



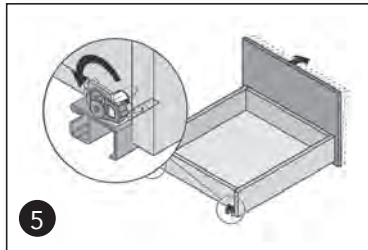
2
Drawer Box Placement: Place drawer box on runners and close; drawer will automatically engage runners.



3
Vertical Adjustment of Drawer Front (Version 1): Press up on adjustment latch and slide forward or backwards. To raise drawer, slide towards back of cabinet; to lower, slide towards front of cabinet.



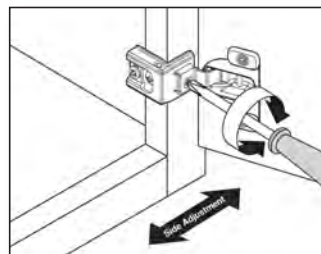
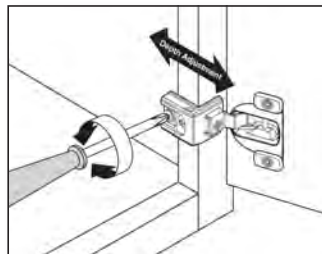
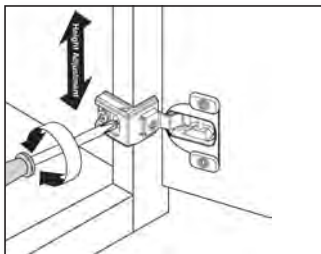
4
Vertical Adjustment of Drawer Front (Version 2): Turn wheel to achieve height adjustment for drawers with this feature.



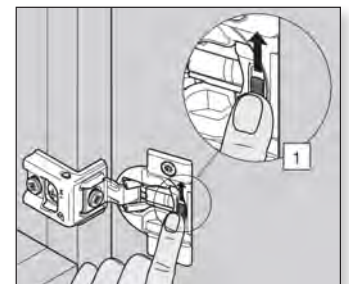
5
For Drawer Guides with Tilt Adjustment: Rotate adjustment lever on rear of each guide to adjust tilt of drawer front.

Door Adjustments

OVERLAY HINGE



DOOR CLOSURE



1
Quiet Close switch on hinge cup: For small or light doors, Quiet Close can be deactivated on one of the hinges. Door must be closed once for deactivation to be complete. To reactivate, move switch back to original position.