



Cabinet Care

How To Care:

- A soft cotton cloth dampened with warm water is usually sufficient to clean your cabinets. If more thorough cleaning is required, use one of the following cleaning solutions:
 - A fresh solution of mild dishwashing liquid mixed with warm water.
 - A mild all-purpose cleaner that does not contain ammonia or silicone.
 - Use the mildest cleaning solution that will successfully clean your cabinets. Stronger products may damage or discolor your cabinet finish, may void your warranty, are not recommended.
 - After cleaning, wipe all surfaces with a clean, damp cotton cloth, dry immediately, using another clean/ dry cloth.

Cleaning Products to Avoid:

- Avoid using the following cleaning products on your cabinets:
 - Harsh chemicals
 - Abrasive cleaning products such as: tub/sink cleansers, scouring powder, scouring pads, or steel wool.
 - Sponges or dish cloths. (They may contain particles that could scratch your cabinets, or they may contain staining food or oil residue.)
 - Ammonia or ammonia based cleaning products.
 - Bleach or bleach based cleaning products.
 - Silicon based cleaning, waxing, or polishing products.

Splatters & 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 / dry soft cotton cloth for regular dusting. Packaged dusting sheets are not recommended. Do not use pre-moistened dusting sheets, or aerosol products made for dusting.

Waxing & Polishing:

- Waxing is not recommended. Over time, waxing and polishing compounds may build up to the surface of your cabinet causing hazy, streaky, or a yellowed appearance to your cabinet's finish.



Cleaning Glass Doors:

Extra care is cleaning glass doors. Spray an ammonia-free glass cleaner on a clean cotton cloth or paper towel. Do not spray cleaner directly on the glass. The spray could run or seep behind the frame or mullions and cause damage.

Scratches, Gouges, & Nicks:

A Touch-Up Kit is available to hide surface damage. Use the touch-up pen to hide minor blemishes. Use the kit's tinted putty to fill deeper scratches, gouges, or nicks. There is also a fill stick available with the kit. Certain colors will only have the touchup pen and stick available.

Avoid Moisture Damage:

Avoid draping damp clothes or dish clothes over cabinet doors. This moisture can cause permanent damage: including but not limited to peeling and discoloration of the cabinet's finish.

Avoid Light Damage:

Exposure to direct sunlight tends to darken the color of natural wood products. Sunlight can also fade painted wood surfaces. Consider the use of draperies or blinds to protect your cabinets from direct sunlight.

Avoid Heat Damage:

The heat generated when using an oven's self-cleaning feature is much greater than during normal cooking. If this heat escapes from the oven, it can damage your cabinets. While this is a rare circumstance, you can minimize the risk of cabinet damage by removing cabinet door and drawers nearest the oven before using its self-cleaning feature.