Care & Cleaning

- For normal spills, a damp cloth is sufficient. Remember to dry the surface immediately.
- RTF doors can be cleaned with most general purpose household kitchen or bath cleaners.
- Wood doors can be cleaned with most general purpose household cleaners and polished with most furniture care products, not containing wax, petroleum solvents or silicones.
- Do not use caustic agents and/or abrasive scrubbers or oven cleaners.
- Nicks and dings can be repaired with touch-up kits.
- For stains that persist, flakes of Ivory soap diluted in warm water may be used. Remember to dry the surface immediately.
- Cabinets can be cleaned with a damp sponge, a cloth using soapy water, or most general purpose household cleaners. Do not use any type of abrasive cleaner or scrubbers.
- Do not let liquids stay on the surface for a long period of time. The surface is water resistant, not waterproof.

Disclaimers

HARDWOOD: Hardwoods have a dense structure and come from broad leaved deciduous trees such as maple, oak, birch, cherry, hickory, poplar, or ash species. We use a combination of these to achieve a great looking and highly durable product. Natural features include:

- Light blonde to dark reddish brown tones
- Small black and reddish brown mineral streaks or deposits that darken with stain
- Wavy, curly bird's-eye, or burl graining as well as worm tracking across the grain that will darken when stained
- Variations within a single door

COLOR VARIATION: Individual distinctions are part of the beauty of any wood product. These naturally occurring variations create a sophisticated charm that makes your cabinets one of a kind. Wood species in all finishes will naturally exhibit color variations and changes depending on the type of soil it was grown in, the weather or when exposed to different types of light and environments over time. Such color changes are expected and as such each door will be consistently unique.

MINERAL STREAKS: Mineral streaks are common and may form in the wood as the tree extracts nutrients from the soil. These mineral deposits cause blackish-blue streaks in the grain that may appear darker when stained.

These naturally occurring characteristics should not be considered a defect or an irregularity with the product.

Preventing Heat and/or Humidity Damage: Various cooking ovens, ranges, cook tops, cooking pots, toasters and other small appliances produce high heat and/or humidity. It is very important to make sure these products are positioned so rising heat is not trapped or confined, otherwise, you risk damage to cabinets or moldings that are not covered under the warranty. In addition, if higher temperature settings are used for extended periods of time, the radiant heat may be excessive and the doors and drawer fronts should be shielded or removed. This is particularly important on RTF doors, which cannot be exposed to extended temperatures beyond 160°F without risking permanent damage. We recommend the use of a heat deflector (AKHD - page 18) for RTF kitchen installations.

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including formaldehyde, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer, and methanol, which is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information, go to **www.P65warnings.ca.gov**