



Wood with Stain finish cleaning instructions:

Once your cabinets have been installed, wipe down all exteriors and interiors with a damp (not saturated) microfiber 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.
- To 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. If you aggressively scrub you may remove some of the oil finish and will need to reapply touch up stain.
- Avoid using harsh detergents, strong soap, abrasive cleaners or self-polishing waxes. All of these items can damage the factory-applied protective finish.
- 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.

CLEANERS TO AVOID

- Any abrasive cleaner.
- Most solvent based cleaners and harsh chemicals such as sink and toilet bowl cleaners.
- Any cleaner in combination with a brush.
- Cleaners containing ammonia.
- Baking soda.
- Bleach.

Glass Door Inserts

If your 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.



Humidity

Medical experts advise homeowners and business owners to monitor and control indoor humidity levels in order to maintain a safe and healthy 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.

Steps to Balance Humidity

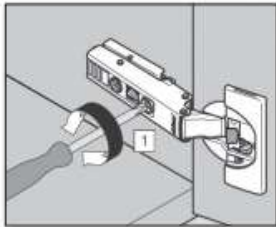
- Consistently run heating, cooling and humidification systems to provide proper balance.
- Check outside drainage to ensure moisture is properly routed away from the home or business.
- Conduct an insulation audit to ensure all areas are properly insulated and vapor barriers are properly installed.
- 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. 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 and businesses in humid climates should be especially vigilant about maintaining proper indoor humidity level.
- Regardless of location, products installed in non-air conditioned home or business are susceptible to moisture imbalance.



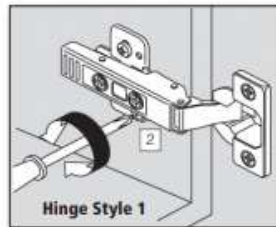
- Examples of humidity imbalance include swollen doors or drawer fronts, butt doors which no longer close properly, door and drawer front panel expansion or contraction, joint separation especially in mitered doors and bowing of stiles or rails.
- Mitered doors need low, stable moisture.
- Density of 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.

Door Adjustments

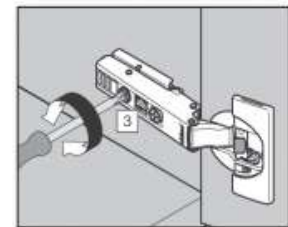
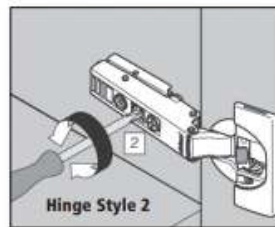
CONCEALED CLIP-TOP HINGE ADJUSTMENTS



Door overlay adjustment:
Rotate screw #1 to increase or decrease door overlay (+or-2 mm).



Door height adjustment:
Rotate cam screw on mounting plate #2 to adjust door position (+or-2 mm).



Door depth adjustment:
Rotate rear spiral tech cam screw #3 to adjust door gap (+3mm, -2 mm).