

CARE AND MAINTENANCE

Product Variations and Characteristics



MAPLE

Maple is a medium to hard wood with a straight, wavy or curly grain. Popular for its durability, maple has a light, uniform appearance that produces a smooth, clean look when painted or stained. Maple wood inherently has a characteristic known as a "bird's eye" or "fiddleback" pattern in the wood. When finished, it may have an uneven appearance, a varied sheen, or a satiny look. This is the beauty of real maple that gives the cabinetry its unique look.

OAK

With excellent durability and appealing grain markings, Oak is one of the most recognizable species of wood. The dense texture and coarse grain varies from straight to a distinctive sweeping arch pattern. Timeless and flexible, Oak is a great cabinetry choice blending beautifully with many different design styles.

PAINT

Wood is in a constant state of expansion and contraction due to temperature, humidity and other environmental factors. This normal movement may cause some hairline separation at the joints in the painted finish on cabinet doors. This is a natural occurrence and does not weaken or diminish the structural integrity of the joint. Due to the repeated impacts of everyday use, wood may expand and contract differently from cabinet to cabinet, showing variation in the visibility of the joint lines even within the same cabinet.

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

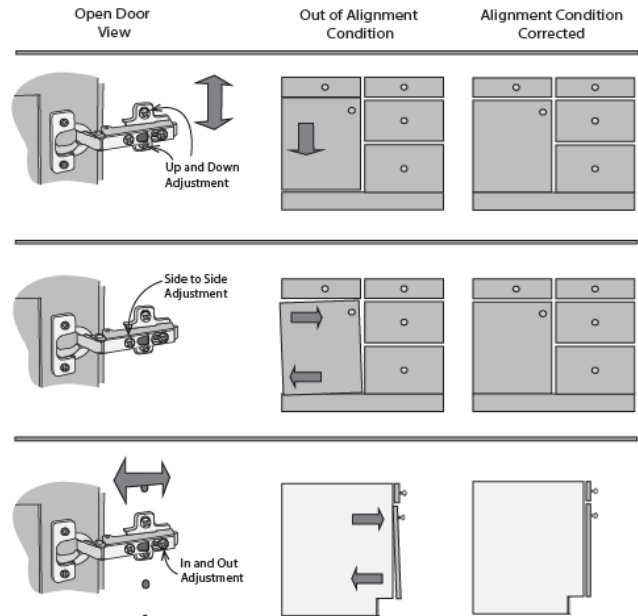
Mineral streaks are common and may form in the wood as the tree extracts nutrients from the soil. These mineral deposits cause blackish-blue streaks in the grain that may appear darker when stained.

These natural occurring characteristics should not be considered a defect or an irregularity with the product. We are confident you will be pleased with your purchase of PCS cabinetry, supported by a 5-year limited warranty.

Adjusting Doors and Drawers

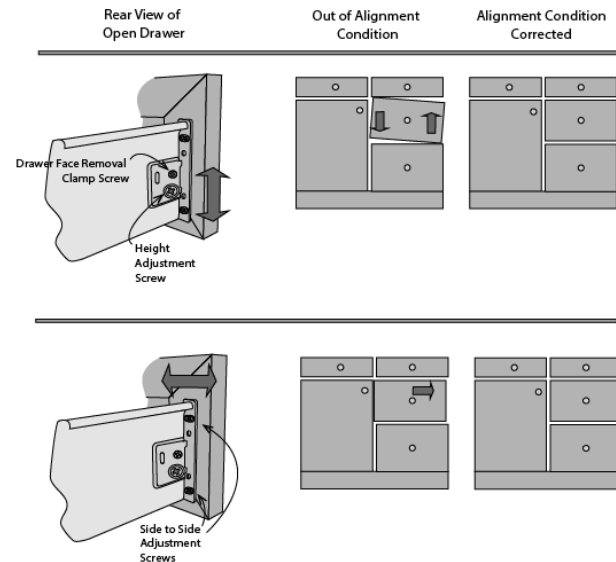
High quality hinge that allows for multi-directional adjustments to ensure your cabinets are properly aligned.

Hinge Adjustment

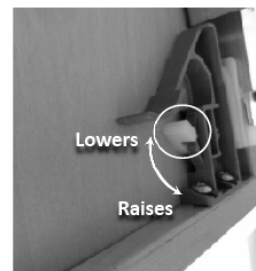


Drawer Adjustment

Standard Drawer



Dovetail Drawer Adjustment - To Adjust the dovetail drawer for alignment, slide the white plastic clip on the under side of the drawer back and forth to raise and lower the left and right side of the drawer.



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You have made an excellent choice by selecting PCS cabinetry. To ensure the beauty and function of your new cabinets and accessories, we are providing this guide to help you care for them properly.



WOOD DOORS, PANELS AND MOLDINGS

Dust cabinets frequently with a soft, lint-free cloth. Dampen the cloth slightly to remove dust. Clean up spills immediately using a clean, damp cloth if necessary. Wipe dry with another clean soft cloth. Cloth is better than paper towels for this purpose. Do not let liquids stay on the surface for a long period of time. Although the surface is water-resistant, it is not waterproof.

Wood doors can be cleaned with most general-purpose household cleaners and polished with most furniture care products that do not contain wax, petroleum solvents or silicone. We suggest using a mild soap with a damp cloth to remove any grease buildup from cabinets. Any product used should be applied and then quickly and completely removed with a damp cloth. Dry the cabinetry completely after cleaning as excess moisture can be damaging to any fine wood finish. In addition, do not drape wet or damp cloths over the edge of doors.

Don't use detergents, oven cleaners, soap pads, steel wool or any other type of abrasive pad or scrubber on your cabinetry. These products will mar the wood finish. We also suggest not using citrus oils, paste wax or polishes that contain silicone because they leave a residue that is sometimes difficult to remove and attracts dust. Finally, do not use solvents such as ammonia, bleach, acetone, lacquer thinner or cleaners such as Goof Off or WD40, all of which may damage or dissolve some or all of the finish. For repairing nicks and dings, we recommend purchasing a touch-up kit from your kitchen and bath dealer.



THERMOFOIL DOORS

Thermofoil (RTF) doors can be wiped with a damp cloth. Tough stains may be cleaned using a soft cloth dampened with a mild soap or cleanser and fine soft scrub pads can be used without risk of damage. Please see Heat & Humidity below. Thermofoil doors are subject to damage from heat exceeding 160 degrees.

GLASS DOORS

Clean cabinet windows carefully. Do not spray glass cleaner directly onto glass. Some glass cleaners can damage wood finishes and the protective finishes on many brass handles or other hardware. Instead, spray a small amount of cleaner onto a lint-free cloth or paper towel, then wipe the glass.

LAMINATE INTERIORS

You can clean all laminate exterior and interior surfaces of the door by using a damp, soft cloth. Do not use excessive amounts of water; it will seep into the seams of the cabinet. To further protect shelves, cabinet bottoms or drawer bottoms from wear, use commonly available shelf liner products. Sink base cabinets are the most common cabinet to have water damage and can usually be protected with a plastic liner or pan.

PREVENTING HEAT or HUMIDITY DAMAGE

Various cooking ovens, ranges, cook tops, cooking pots, toasters and other small appliances produce a lot of heat or humidity. It is very important to make sure these products are positioned so rising heat is not trapped or confined in or near cabinetry, otherwise, you risk damage to cabinets or moldings that is 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 Thermofoil doors, which cannot be exposed to extended temperatures beyond 160 degrees without risking permanent damage. Installation of a Heat Shield is recommended for Thermofoil cabinets.

SUNLIGHT AND AGING

Over time, exposure to sunlight, smoke and chemicals may cause some materials to fade or vary from their original color. Cabinets or accessories added at a later date may not match cabinets previously installed. For the same reason, door samples on displays may not represent the exact color of cabinets received at the time of shipment.