

Cabinetry Care & Maintenance

Master WoodCraft Cabinetry cabinets meet or exceed Kitchen Cabinet Manufacturer Association (KCMA) standards for resistance to stains and surface damage that can be caused by common household chemicals. The finish protects the wood and enhances its natural beauty. Please follow these simple special care and maintenance guidelines which will allow you to enjoy your cabinets for many years to come.

- Wipe with a clean, soft, damp cloth and dry immediately. Never use kitchen cloths or sponges that might have detergent or grease on them, or embedded abrasives.
- To remove food residue or grease, use any common dishwashing liquid (not detergent) or solution of mild soap and water. Wipe with a clean damp cloth. Dry thoroughly.
- If a spill occurs, clean and dry immediately. Left unattended, a spill can soak through the laminate or wood surface and cause damage.

Your cabinets have been finished with a coating that exhibits excellent resistance to foods, beverages and household agents typically found in the kitchen or bath. However, from time to time, your cabinets will need regular cleaning and care.

- Clean at least once a month to protect the wood by wiping the surface with a clean, damp cloth, then dry immediately. Do not use a dishcloth for cleaning. It could contain remnants of grease or detergents. Never use soap pads, steel wool, or cleaners that contain bleach, ammonia, or abrasives. These agents may cause discoloration, marring or dulling of the finish. Do not wax or polish cabinet surfaces, wax build-up will leave a residue that is difficult to remove. Polishes containing silicone should not be used. Products such as Murphy® Oil Soap contain no wax, petroleum, or silicones.
- Excess moisture can damage any cabinet finish, Areas near the sink, range, dishwasher, oven and baseboards are most susceptible. With all cabinets, take a little extra care on bottom edges of base cabinets and base cabinet doors where invisible moisture often collects. Keep these surfaces dry.
- Avoid draping damp cloths or dish towels over the cabinet doors. Over a period of time, this moisture could cause permanent damage to your cabinet finish.

THERMOFOIL DOORS AND CABINETS: Periodically clean the surface using a soft, dampened cloth. Most non-abrasive cleaners are ideal for these surfaces; Tough stains may be cleaned using a soft cloth dampened with a mild type cleanser. However, cleaners with acetone, ethyl alcohol or mineral oils should not be used. Do not wax or polish these surfaces.

GLASS DOORS: Extra care is required when cleaning glass doors. Spray an ammonia-free glass cleaner on a clean, soft, lint-free cloth or paper towel. Do not spray cleaner directly on the glass. It could seep behind the window dividers and cause damage.

DECORATIVE PULLS AND KNOBS: Use a soft cloth and warm water only to clean door and drawer hardware. After cleaning, dry all hardware joints and surfaces and surrounding area with a clean, soft cloth, and buff hardware with the same.

CAUTION: Using cleaners, polishes or other chemicals will attack the finish causing damage to the appearance of your hardware.