
FINISHED PRODUCT DISCLAIMER:

Glazed Finishes: such as Black, Grey, and Mocha glazes are pigments and tints that accent profiles and enhance the beauty of stained wood. They are sprayed on after the UV lacquer topcoat. Once dry, the excess glaze is removed with an abrasive pad leaving glaze “hang up” only in the detailed areas. It is then top coated with a UV lacquer once more. This process has been designed for premium protection and aesthetic enhancement.

The glaze is a hand wiped finish and it is not guaranteed to give the same exact appearance on any two jobs or any two components. There will be variations from door to door and molding to molding. Your kitchen may vary in appearance from the display or sample, overall color tone and or the amount of “hang up” and wiping patterns. This is the nature of these types of “hand-made” finishes and inconsistency is considered to enhance the beauty and charm of the finish and is not considered a defect.

Glazed finishes: End panels, flat panels, finished ends, face frames, finished interiors, solid stock, and moldings without profiles will not be glazed and may have a slight difference in appearance than product with glazing.

Red oak characteristics: Oak is one of the stronger hardwoods and is characterized by its predominant grain patterns that run from straight line to arched and pointed. Color and value (lightness and darkness) variations are present and noticeable in some finishes.

Rift oak characteristics: Rift oak wood is a parallel-grained variation of the existing red oak species. Tight grain, often called comb-grain, will reveal a fairly straight grain pattern that can range from being close together to far apart, displaying a slight curve in the grain. Tiger-stripping or flecking, may occur and are evident as shiny patches or scars which cut across the grain. They reflect light differently than the general grain and is not considered a reason for replacement.

Maple characteristics: Maple is characterized by its smooth and fine grain pattern. Natural Maple has some color variation but is more uniform than most hardwoods. Mineral streaks, pin holes and even some bird’s eye pattern are common in Maple and may appear darker with staining. A distinct mottled or blotchy look may be apparent when stained is applied and not considered for replacement. Maple wood tends to mellow (golden) over time.

Walnut characteristics: Walnut is a strong hardwood and is characterized by its predominant grain patterns that run from straight line to arched and pointed. Color and value (lightness and darkness) variations are present and noticeable in some finishes. Walnut wood tends to mellow (darken or lighten) over time, a unique characteristic enhancing walnut’s warmth and charm and is not considered a reason for replacement.

Cherry characteristics: Cherry wood is a richly elegant furniture hardwood characterized by its close grain pattern, random gum streaks, pin holes (commonly referred to as “bird pecks”) and inherent wood color that can vary from whitish sap wood to reddish brown. Cherry wood tends to mellow (darken) over time, a unique characteristic enhancing Cherry’s warmth and charm and is not considered a reason for replacement.

Hickory characteristics: Hickory veneer is typically a pale-yellow beige and a contrasting creamy reddish light brown color. It is also known as calico or two-toned hickory. A combination of light sapwood and dark heartwood is used for a naturally bold effect. Some moderately coarse early wood, but otherwise hard and smooth. Some may contain color variation, color streaks, and rustic marks like worm track and bird peck.

Eco Veneers: Eco veneers resemble real wood species. These veneers represent a vertical modern grain creating a repeatable pattern and are simulated to represent various species. With this process the pattern of the grain is fairly predictable and easy to work with for grain match.

Natural Wood & Stain Variations: When dealing with natural wood and veneer products it is inevitable that you will have variations from piece to piece. Even two sheets of product that are derived from the same tree can have slight differences because of environmental factors. Woods can be stained to help neutralize some of these variations however it may still be noticeable as different parts of the material will absorb stain at varying levels. These variations on color and graining are properties of working with natural wood products and are how they are unique and beautiful. It is recommended that if consistency is a key requirement, a pre-finished product should be selected.

Solid Wood Vs Veneer: When selecting a shaker door profile the rails of the door will be solid wood with the center panel being veneer. All fillers, riser, panels and toekick will be manufactured out of a veneer product. With using a combination of solid wood and veneer you should expect variations in the final product including grain patterns, color and consistency of stain. Veneer is used over solid wood as it is a much more stable product that will not have the expansion and contraction of solid wood.

Non-Grain Match: Our standard is non-grain matched patterns with the grain direction running vertical on doors and drawers and horizontal on riser and toekick unless otherwise specified. The grain pattern will end with the joints in the product. This will become more noticeable in some of the species that have a bold grain pattern, such as Walnut, Hickory and Red Oak.

Sheet Sizes: Most veneer products come in 4’ x 8’ sheet sizes. This means that any run of cabinetry exceeding these lengths will require seams. These seams may be more visible in veneers than other product types due to the grain patterns not aligning between parts. This is also something to consider if selecting a horizontal grain direction as product is restricted to a 4’ height which will require a seam on any tall pantry doors and splice seams in any tall panels.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

Wood products are best maintained at a comfortable and constant level of temperature and humidity. It is recommended to maintain temperature between 20° to 23° Celsius and 35% to 40% relative humidity.

Sunlight, heat, oxygen, humidity and other environmental conditions may affect color over time. This is called mellowing of the wood.

Natural hardwoods react to seasonal changes and dry and humid climate conditions. These changes cause expansion and contraction in wood products. Wood expands when exposed to heat and/high humidity, and contracts when exposed to cold and/or unusually dry conditions. Normal seasonal changes will also cause wood to expand and contract resulting in gap movement in joints between two pieces of wood. This is normal and not considered a defect.

Overtime wood products may develop visible hairline cracks in the finish around joint areas. This is the result of expansion and contraction of the hardwoods below the finish. Since this is a natural response to changing environmental conditions it shall not be considered a defect in the cabinet or the finish.

Avoid Moisture Damage: Avoid draping damp cloths or towels on cabinet doors, or letting any water stay on the surface for a prolonged period. This can damage the finish over time.

Avoid Light Damage: Exposure to direct sunlight can discolor the Natural Wood components. Some species are extremely sensitive to UV light exposure. Use drapes or blinds to avoid this. Be especially careful with parts that are only partially exposed to direct sunlight as discoloration patterns caused by this can be even more noticeable.

Avoid Heat Damage: Extreme or prolonged heat exposure can damage cabinet doors and components. The location and installation of large appliances (stoves & dishwashers) need to be considered when designing the space. Always use a hood fan when cooking on the stove top to help disperse heat properly. Also be careful using kettles, hot plates or other heat generating appliances directly under or beside your cabinetry.