



# ABODIAN

CABINET COMPANY

## **Cabinet Cleaning & Care Guidelines**

A soft cotton cloth dampened with warm water is usually sufficient to clean your cabinets. If more thorough cleaning is required, use one of the following cleaning solutions:

- A fresh solution of dishwashing liquid mixed with warm water.
- A mild all-purpose cleaner. Make sure it does not contain ammonia or silicone.

Use the mildest cleaning solution that will successfully clean your cabinets. Stronger products may damage or discolor your cabinet finish and are not recommended.

After cleaning, wipe all surfaces with a clean, damp cloth. Dry immediately, using another soft, clean cloth.

## **Splatters & Spills**

Clean spills and splatters immediately. Prolonged exposure to spills, including food, water or other liquids, or to oil and grease splatters, can cause permanent discoloration or damage to your cabinet's finish.

## **Cleaning Products to Avoid**

Avoid using the following cleaning products on your cabinets:

- Harsh chemicals.
- Abrasive cleaning products such as tub and sink cleansers, scouring powder, scouring pads or steel wool.
- Sponges or dish cloths. They may contain particles that could scratch your cabinets, or they may contain food or oil residue.
- Solvent-based or petroleum-based products such as mineral spirits, nail polish removers or paint thinners.
- Ammonia or cleaning products that include ammonia.
- Bleach or cleaning products that include bleach.
- Silicone-based cleaning, waxing, or polishing products.

## **Regular Dusting**

Use a clean, soft, lint-free cotton cloth for regular dusting.

Packaged dusting sheets are not required or recommended. Do not use pre-moistened dusting sheets, and do not use aerosol products made for dusting.

## **Waxing and Polishing**

Waxing is not required or recommended. Over time, waxing and polishing compounds may build up on the surface of your cabinets and cause a hazy, streaky or yellowed appearance. This wax build up is very difficult to remove.



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## **Cleaning Cabinet Interiors**

Use a soft cloth with warm water and mild soap solution. Dry immediately with a soft dry cloth. Do not allow water or liquids to sit on the surface for extended periods of time as it may cause staining or bubbling. Be sure dishes, glasses, etc. are dry before storing in the cabinets.

## **Cleaning Glass Doors**

Extra care is required when cleaning glass doors. Spray with 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.

## **Scratches, Gouges & Nicks**

A Touch-Up Kit is available. In most cases, they are included in your order. Instructions for using the items are included in the kit.

## **Avoid Moisture Damage**

Avoid draping damp cloths or dishtowels over cabinet doors. The moisture can cause permanent damage, such as peeling and discoloration, to the cabinet's finish.

## **Avoid Heat Damage**

The heat generated when using an oven's self-cleaning feature is much greater than during normal cooking. If this heat escapes from the oven, it can damage your cabinets. While this is a rare circumstance, you can minimize the risk of cabinet damage by removing cabinet doors and drawers nearest the oven before using its self-cleaning feature.

## **Avoid Light Damage**

Exposure to direct sunlight tends to darken the color of natural wood products. Sunlight can also fade painted wood surfaces, laminated surfaces and Thermofoil. You should consider draperies or blinds to shield your cabinets from direct sunlight.

## **Functionality**

- Hinges - All hinges are manufactured with a maximum opening stop. Forcing a hinge to open beyond its stop will damage or destroy the hinge.
- Drawer Guides – Drawer load capacity should not exceed 50 pounds per drawer. Never use an extended drawer for a ladder or a work platform (as in placing a breadboard onto an extended drawer).
- Shelves – Loading of shelves should be as evenly dispersed as possible. A visible deflection is an indication that the shelf is overloaded and items should be rearranged. The Kitchen Cabinet Manufacturers Association states "shelf loads should not exceed 15 pounds per square foot of shelf space".