

## HANDS ON APPROACH:

“A hands on approach from start to finish, is how we like to produce our cabinets. This built in quality control system not only assures you, but us, that the cabinets you are purchasing are free from manufacturing and material defects. Individual cabinet and drawer assembly, spraying, staining and finishing through the final assembly and packaging are all done under the watchful eye of a trained craftsman. We love our work and we think you will too.”

## CABINET CONSTRUCTION:

“Cabinet fronts are made from solid wood. Front stiles are pocket-drilled and assembled with screws for rugged durability. Side and back panels are made from 3/8” vinyl covered particleboard (or plywood option). Base cabinets include all wood hanging rails on the sides and back.”

### Wood Cabinet Doors

- Door frames – 3/4” solid wood with mortise and tenon corner joints
- Williamsburg and Vanderburgh doors – mitered corners with mortise and tenon joints
- Center panels held in place with rubber balls in the dados to allow for expansion and contraction.

### Painted Cabinet Doors

- Door frames – composite board with mortise and tenon corner joints
- Center panels are held in place with rubber balls in the dados to allow for expansion and contraction.

### Laminated Cabinet Doors

- Mission door – 5/8” particle board with maple veneer and edge banding

### Drawer Fronts

- Slab: Constructed of same material as □ corresponding door (see above for door materials)
- 5-Piece (not available with all door styles) □ Constructed with mortise and tenon corner joints. □ Williamsburg and Vanderburgh have mitered □ corners with mortise and tenon joints

### Drawer Boxes

- 1/2” MDF with bullnose (or all-wood option)
- Foil-covered bullnose top edges
- Dovetail construction
- Self-adjusting ball bearing nylon guides

## CABINET CARE:

“Quality wood cabinet finishes that have been made to last, can, like good clothes, very quickly get a “used” appearance.

Good things need looking after if they are to keep their quality. Due to its many properties, wood has always been a popular material for fine cabinetry the world over. Each tree is an individual, piece of nature, which, after being felled, keeps its own character in its strength, structure and sensitivity to light and moisture. Wood can also change its character with time.

Moisture is the worst enemy of all wooden furniture, so all spilled liquids should be wiped away at once. Cabinets should be protected against heat, and also against wet or colored objects.

Cabinet surfaces should be cleaned with a very mild soapy solution. The cloth should be soft and dampened with the soap solution. The surface should then be wiped down with a dry cloth to remove excess moisture. Other cleaning compounds exist but may contain alkaline reagents which will adversely affect the surface. Household polishes can be used on an infrequent basis. Products containing silicone are moisture and dirt resistant but may hinder future lacquering.”

