



CARE + CLEANING GUIDE + HUMIDTY GUIDE

Thank you for your purchase of bespoke cabinetry from Frost Built Cabinetry.

We take pride in applying high quality finishes to your cabinetry.

Please follow these guidelines to care for your cabinetry to ensure that they maintain their beauty for many years to come.

CARE + CLEANING

Things to Avoid:

- Avoid standing water on door & drawer fronts. This is especially important around sink & bath areas.
- Never use an abrasive cleanser.
- Avoid using cleaners such as Fantastic or Formula 409. Many contain chemicals that can break down any finish with prolonged and repeated use.
- Do not apply furniture polish; these can build up over time and interact with the finish on the cabinetry
- Never hang damp towels over cabinetry to dry. Excessive moisture will cause the wood to expand and damage the finish.

What to do:

WOOD + PAINTED COMPONENTS

- Clean only with a damp, clean (preferably new and set in a special place just for your cabinetry) microfiber cloth. Using an old or used microfiber cloth may introduce chemicals or particulate that could damage your cabinetry finish.
- Saturate the new/clean microfiber with water only and wring out thoroughly.
- Wipe down surfaces of cabinetry
- Dry with a second dry, new/clean microfiber cloth
- Remove oil, grease or general soil using a clean cloth dampened with a fresh solution of mild soap and water. Rinse with a clean, damp cloth, then dry thoroughly. It is important to wipe spills immediately. Prolonged exposure to spills, including food, water or other liquids can cause permanent discoloration or damage to your cabinet's finish.

- Treat your cabinets as you would fine furniture and they will reward you with long-lasting beauty. Excess moisture is an enemy of any finish. Sink, range, dishwasher, oven and baseboard areas are most susceptible. Immediately dry surfaces where water may have spilled using a clean cloth.

DECORATIVE HARDWARE:

- Periodically use mild soap and warm water to clean door and drawer hardware.
- After cleaning, dry and buff hardware with a clean, soft cloth.
- Do not use brass and silver polishes. These polishes contain harsh chemicals that can damage the hardware or cabinet surface.

ALUMINUM DOORS:

- Use soap or mild detergent and warm water to clean aluminum and glass.
- DO NOT use an abrasive cloth to clean aluminum or glass.
- Avoid spraying cleaner directly on aluminum or glass; apply the soap or mild detergent to a soft damp cloth.

ART GLASS (Glass or Mirror with Treatments):

- Use a dry, clean soft cloth or paper towel.
- A mild dish soap and water mixture, warm water and damp Mr. Clean Magic Pad or non-abrasive glass cleaner may be used.
- Do not to apply too much pressure to the glass surface. Inserts are fragile and can be easily broken with undue pressure.
- If using a spray cleaner, test on the backside of insert to make sure the cleaner does not remove the patina. It is best to use cleaner on the glass surfaces only.
- Avoid spraying cleaner directly on the glass as overspray may cause damage to wood finishes.
- Do not use any type of abrasive cleaner or scotch-brite product for cleaning as this will damage the finish of the insert.

GLASS DOOR INSERTS

If your cabinetry includes doors with glass inserts, please follow these cleaning guidelines:

- Spray an ammonia-free glass cleaner on a clean, soft, lint-free cloth or paper towel.
- Avoid spraying cleaner directly on the glass as overspray may cause damage to wood finishes.

HUMIDITY GUIDE

HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT:

Home maintenance and medical experts advise homeowners to monitor and control indoor humidity levels in order to maintain a safe and healthy home environment. As it turns out, humidity levels that are healthiest for people are also ideal for cabinetry. Indoor relative humidity levels of 40 to 50 percent are ideal; uncontrolled extremes above 80 percent or below 20 percent are likely to cause problems.

Humidity Imbalance:

- Wood products absorb moisture and swell or expand with high humidity conditions.
- Wood products release moisture and shrink or contract with low humidity conditions.
- Some expansion or contraction of wood products may be noticeable when cabinetry is moved from one location to another or humidity conditions change.

Steps to Balance Humidity

- Consistently run heating, cooling and humidification systems to provide proper balance.
- Check outside drainage to ensure moisture is properly routed away from the home.
- Conduct an insulation audit to ensure all areas are properly insulated and vapor barriers are properly installed.
- Check with local contractors, HVAC specialists or county extension services for tips on how to achieve balance between adequate ventilation and moisture levels to maintain proper humidity levels in all seasons.

Wood Product and Humidity Considerations

- Expansion and contraction of cabinetry most likely results from improper humidity conditions during site storage, installation or use.
- Raw or finished wood reacts to changes in humidity levels. Our multi-step finishing process slows expansion or contraction, but cannot prevent it. Small lines in the finish may appear at joinery points if cabinetry is exposed to unstable humidity levels.
- Some remodeling or construction activities greatly increase moisture content within a home and can be harmful to cabinetry if precautions are not taken. For example, drywall taping adds a lot of moisture into a home if not properly ventilated.
- Homeowners in humid climates should be especially vigilant about maintaining proper indoor humidity level.

- Regardless of location, products installed in non-air conditioned homes are susceptible to moisture imbalance. Winter and vacation homes should maintain climate control year round.
- Examples of humidity imbalance include swollen doors or drawer fronts, butt doors which no longer close properly, door and drawer front panel expansion or contraction beyond what is expected, joint separation especially in mitered doors and bowing of stiles or rails.
- Mitered doors need low, stable moisture.
- Density of wood affects humidity levels. Hardwoods will expand or contract more than softer species.
- Cabinetry should not be stored in areas with unfavorable humidity or temperature changes. This minimizes the degree wood doors may swell, bind, shrink or warp upon installation.

Humidity and Warranty

- Our warranty is written with the expectation that product will be stored and installed in a climate controlled environment; the warranty is void if cabinetry is stored or installed in extreme temperatures or humidity levels.
- Trimming swollen doors voids the warranty.
- With proper maintenance of humidity levels, new cabinetry will be a long-lasting, durable and beautiful enhancement to any home.