

To ensure your cabinetry looks good for generations to come, general upkeep and cleanliness is imperative. Here are some tips to guide you through the proper ways of taking care of new cabinetry, because after all, life takes place in the kitchen and life can get messy.

The Catalyzed finish used on your DeWils cabinets require a period of curing to take place. For 30 days after installation, extra care should be given until the film can achieve its full performance properties. When good maintenance procedures are followed, the catalyzed finishes will beautify and protect for years to come.

EVERYDAY USE TIPS

- Wipe up spills, splatters and water spots as they occur. Keep the cabinets dry.
- Residues such as smoke, cooking vapors, or body oils can be cleaned with a damp cloth with a small amount of high-quality furniture cleaner.
- Avoid placing small kitchen appliances where heat or steam is directed onto cabinet surfaces.
- Avoid draping damp clothes or dishtowels over cabinet doors-excessive moisture can cause permanent damage.

BASIC CLEANING TIPS

- It is good practice to follow the grain of the wood when cleaning and polishing.
- Dry the surface immediately with a soft cloth. Avoid using dishcloth or sponges they could contain remnants of grease or detergents.
- Do not use products with bleach, ammonia, or abrasive additives.
- Never use scouring pads, steel wool or powdered cleaners.
- Do not ever allow cleaners to come in contact with wood finishes.
- Avoid the use of silicones and waxes. Polishes are the best choice for use. They contain detergents to clean the dirt. Emulsifiers give it body to clean and last longer. Mineral oil is left behind as a barrier for dirt and moisture, while leaving no wax or silicone residue.

THINGS TO AVOID



Avoid using: Harsh detergents, abrasive sponges & cloths, silicone/wax products, bleach, solvent/petroleum based cleaners, ammonia.



Your DeWils painted product has four coats of paint, two coats of primer, and two coats of catalyzed pigmented lacquer or catalyzed acrylic. Depending on your climatic conditions, cure time will take a minimum of 30-40 days. Please use extreme caution in cleaning during the cure time.

Most non-abrasive household cleaners may work well. However, cleaners with colorants, acetone, ethyl alcohol, mineral oils, or traces of silicates should not be used. Harsh solvents and/or abrasives like turpentine will break down the finish, so avoid these products.

We recommend cleaning with a dry, soft microfiber cloth and using water only when necessary and immediately drying the surface off. The two most critical areas will be the sink base and the garbage can cabinets. Spending a few seconds and drying these cabinets off after every use will ensure a long lasting, beautiful finish.

Because of their abrasiveness, do not use sponges or sponge cleaning products. This also includes the Magic Eraser.

Keeping the finish dry throughout the life of the product is paramount. Continuous splashing of water will adversely affect the life of the finish.

THINGS TO AVOID



Avoid using: Harsh detergents, abrasive sponges & cloths, silicone/wax products, bleach, solvent/petroleum based cleaners, ammonia.



If you look at FENIX through a microscope, you will see the structure that causes light to reflect at a variety of angles. This is what we recognize as a matte appearance. Taking care of FENIX means taking care of the structure.

EVERYDAY USE TIPS

- Usually warm water is highly effective. As FENIX is a strong material, you can also use any household cleaner, like all-purpose cleaners, disinfectants, degreasers, or limescale removers. If needed, even acetone can be used safely.
- To avoid damaging the structure, don't scrub your FENIX surface with abrasive cream, a scouring pad or a hard brush. In the long term, doing this might lead to a glossy spot on your matte surface. Instead, you can use a melamine sponge, also known as a magic eraser sponge.
- As a final step, always rinse with plenty of warm water and wipe dry with a clean cloth. The water removes dirt, residues from cleaning liquids and particles of a melamine sponge, that could otherwise stay behind the structure. The clean cloth absorbs water and therefore avoids limescale residues that may cause a change in appearance.



DEEP CLEANING

Step One:

Spray a kitchen degreaser on the entire surface. Use a clean cloth and warm water to loosen any residues, applying gentle friction. Rinse with plenty of warm water and dry with a clean cloth.

Step Two:

Spray a limescale removing liquid on the entire surface. Use a clean cloth and warm water to loosen any residues, applying gentle friction. Rinse with plenty of warm water and dry with a clean cloth.

Step Three:

Use a melamine sponge, make circle shaped movements to reach deep into the structure. Rinse with plenty of warm water and dry with a clean cloth.

If there is a remaining stain, you can use acetone locally. Rinse well with warm water and dry with a clean cloth.



PROTECTIVE FILM

The protective film of the panels must be removed once installation is complete or a maximum of 6 months after delivery, in order to ensure that no adhesive residue remains on the surface.

BASIC CLEANING TIPS

For cleaning, it is recommended to use a nonabrasive cloth moistened with soap and water and immediately drying. ***Under no circumstances must hard chemicals be used such as solvents, alcohol, ammonia, etc.***

THINGS TO AVOID



Avoid using: Harsh detergents, abrasive sponges & cloths, silicone/wax products, bleach, solvent/petroleum based cleaners, ammonia.



WOOD CHANGES SIZE

Water vapor is always present in the air. The amount of water vapor air can hold depends upon its temperature: warm air can hold more than cold air. Importantly, changes in wood moisture content are keyed to changes in relative humidity. Wood is a hygroscopic (readily taking up and retaining moisture) material and it constantly exchanges water vapor with the air, picking it up when atmospheric relative humidity is high, and giving it off when relative humidity is low. Since wood swells as it absorbs water and shrinks as it releases water, both its moisture content and its dimensions are controlled by the relative humidity of the surrounding air.

A moisture content change even in finished wood happens more slowly because water vapor must first diffuse through the coating. There is no finish that is totally impervious to moisture. It's inside homes where the relative humidity of outdoor air drawn inside is drastically altered. Climate control of indoor air reduces the wide swings in relative humidity and stabilizes the wood.

EFFECTS OF MOISTURE

- Any solid wood product will expand or contract over time as moisture and climate conditions change
- Effects of moisture may include:
 - Panel Expansion
 - Panel Contraction
 - Joint Expansion or Opening (Especially on mitered doors)
 - Stile Bowing
 - Stile/Rail Expansion

THINGS TO KEEP IN MIND

- Proper climate control within the home can greatly reduce the occurrence of moisture related problems. The ideal humidity level inside your home is 40-50% consistently.
- Keep in mind that cabinetry in non-conditioned homes in areas of high humidity will expand. Remember that homes should always be maintained with some type of climate control, even when not occupied.
- Our warranty does not cover damage from exposure to extremes in temperature or humidity, or product concerns related to improper control of humidity or moisture levels.

