



DESIGN & MFG., INC.

Custom Kitchen Design & Consulting

Cleaning and Care Guidelines

JSB Cabinetry is built and finished to last a lifetime. Please use the following guidelines to care for your new cabinetry. Proper care involves attentive cleaning and careful avoidance of damaging household cleaners.

Cleaning the exterior of your cabinetry

Unless otherwise specified by the client, JSB Design uses a catalyzed lacquer for all of its exterior & interior finishes. Lacquered finishes are extremely durable and will withstand much wear and tear from years of daily use.

In most cases, all that is needed to clean the exterior of your cabinetry is a soft cotton cloth dampened with warm water. If more thorough cleaning is required, use a concentrated, non-abrasive, neutral liquid detergent diluted in warm water (use a 15-20% dilution) For excessive dirt and grease, a multiple step process of cleaning and drying is recommended to avoid too much moisture being applied to the surface of your cabinetry. A small amount of vinegar can also be added to the soap mixture to aid in removing sticky grime and film buildup. After cleaning, wipe all surfaces with a clean, damp cotton cloth. Dry the surfaces immediately using another soft, clean cotton cloth. Clean spills and splatters immediately. Prolonged exposure to spills, food or liquids, may discolor your cabinet finish. When cleaning wood cabinetry, always wipe in the direction of the wood grain. This will reduce visible scratches to the cabinetry surface.

These same guidelines can be used to clean the interior melamine and lacquer finished surfaces of your cabinetry.

When cleaning glass cabinet doors it is not recommended to spray glass cleaners directly onto glass cabinet doors. Instead, spray a little glass cleaner onto a clean, soft, lint-free cotton cloth and wipe until the glass is clean. Next use a dry, clean, soft, lint-free, cotton cloth and wipe until streak free and dry.

Cleaning Products to Avoid

The following products are to be avoided when cleaning cabinetry, as damage may occur:

- Harsh detergents and abrasive cleaning products such as Lime-Away, Soft Scrub, Tilex
- 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.
- Citric acid (including orange and lemon oil)
- Silicone-based cleaning, waxing, or polishing products
- Oven cleaners
- Self polishing waxes

The following cleaning tools are to be avoided when cleaning your cabinetry, as damage may occur:

- Steel wool
- Plastic brushes
- Scouring pads and powders
- Dishcloths and sponges that may contain food and oil residues.
- A soft lint free cotton cloth is almost always the best choice for cleaning your cabinetry.

Avoid excessive moisture exposure to your cabinetry. Moisture is one of the worst enemies to wood and cabinetry. Avoid draping wet towels and clothes over cabinet doors. Immediately dry off areas where water and liquids have spilled to avoid damage to your cabinetry and finished surfaces. When mopping your floors, don't use mops dripping with water. Excess water could be absorbed by your toe kick or cause finish damage to cabinetry legs and/or feet. Opening dish washers mid-cycle can also cause excessive moisture to get on the surfaces of surrounding cabinetry. Try to avoid coffee makers and other steam producing appliances venting directly onto cabinetry.

With the proper care, your cabinetry will withstand many years of daily use.