

WOOD SPECIFICATIONS

The infinite variety in color, grain and texture is what gives wood its rich character and natural warmth. Along with the differences among varying wood species, even within the same species, no two trees are alike. Climate, light, rainfall and minerals in the soil all create diverse and unique grain and color patterns in each piece of wood. It is impossible to guarantee that all pieces of wood within a kitchen will match in grain pattern and color. We believe that this variety is what makes natural products so appealing. Due to variables and options available in choosing a wood species, the following guidelines will assist you in selecting the right wood for the desired result.

RED OAK (FLAT CUT)

Red Oak grain and color are matched to form a reasonable blend. Defects such as knots and splits are removed. Characteristics such as burl or pin knots are acceptable. Panel ribs are arranged to form a reasonable blend of grain matching color tones. Some mineral is acceptable.

WHITE OAK (RIFT CUT)

Rift cut white oak will vary from a light straw color to a much darker brown mixed with greenish/grey variations depending on the log that the material comes from. Veneer will have a tighter grain pattern to it, as rift sawing produces a very straight grain without variegating ribbons. In solid, there could be some presence of rays and flakes along with pin knots which is harder to control in solid material.

ALDER (CLEAR OR KNOTTY)

Alder has a light base color with yellow to peach hues. It features large open knots which are filled adding to its natural beauty and rustic properties. The appearance and size of knots can not be controlled and Redl cannot guarantee that every door will have these knots present or not (knotty verses Clear alder). Alder is one of the softer hardwoods which adds to its rustic properties over time.

FLAT CUT WALNUT & QUARTERED WALNUT

Walnut has heartwood that is a rich purplish/brown shade to a chocolate/brown shade. Very little sap is present but cannot be eliminated. The grain is very open and course but is uniform in look. When finished with a clear top coat it has a very rich velvety sheen. Random Planked matched walnut veneers may be used to minimize color variations.

MAPLE

Maple is a light brown to creamy tan hard or dense wood with a subtle grain pattern and is suitable for natural finish as well as lighter stains.

CHERRY

Cherry may contain some sapwood (white wood from the outer section of a log). Grain and color are book matched to form a reasonable blend. Exposure to light causes cherry to darken with age, revealing a deep reddish/brown tone. Gum pockets (black pin holes) are a natural characteristic of cherry.

HICKORY

Hickory has a unique grain pattern and variety of color tones all its own. Hickory has some color selection and no knots (pin knots are acceptable), it is unique with lots of varying character.

MAN-MADE EXOTIC VENEERS

Recon veneers are made from secondary wood sources such as poplar and are sliced, dyed, layered and laminated in altering layers and in specific ways in order to represent different exotic species. Recon veneers provide a consistency in grain pattern and color because they are actual wood fibers, which are natural in texture and appearance. Recon veneers may get lighter in color when exposed to sunlight.

Recon veneers are a renewable product and an environmentally friendly alternative to some of the rarer and more exotic veneers.

PLEASE NOTE: Redl extensively tests veneers for fading before they are approved for manufacture. As well, Redl finishing products contain UV inhibitors. However, direct sunlight should be avoided on all veneer surfaces, as fading, bleaching, color changes, and damage to the surface coating may occur. As with any natural timber product, dyed products such as fabrics, color will change over time when exposed to visible UV light. Redl highly recommends that all heating/cooling systems be fully operational prior to the cabinet installation. The recommended relative humidity should be between 30 and 40%.

Through technology and research, our finishes are among the finest in the world for evenness in colour, sheen/gloss, and consistency. When shipped from the factory, the finishes are tough enough to withstand everyday wear and tear and will continue to cure over the next 24 days. Once this time has passed, the doors and drawers are as durable as they will become.

Corners and some edges may be susceptible to chipping if they are banged or repeatedly bumped. For small chips, a touch-up kit may be ordered from Redl. Please refer to Section 13: Options & Accessories at the back of the price book for further details. Any excessive damage should be repaired by fully qualified furniture finish repair personnel.

TOUCH-UP KIT

Prior to using a touch up kit, make sure the area is smooth, clean, and dry.

SATIN FINISHES:

To mix up a small solution of the paint, you will need a disposable container and a toothpick or fine paintbrush.

Note: at no time should the two products be mixed in their original containers

1. Mix one to two drops of clear solution with a coloured lacquer into a separate disposable container. The consistency should resemble milk. Approximately a ratio of 10:1 (paint: catalyst).
2. Apply with a toothpick or fine paintbrush.
3. Several very thin coats are always preferred over one thick coat. Wait 5-10 minutes before applying the next coat.
4. Once mixed, the solution will harden and become unusable within 12 hours.

HIGH GLOSS FINISHES:

A touch up kit with your premixed finish comes in a bottle with a brush attached to the cap. Shake VERY WELL to ensure that product is properly mixed. Use the brush to apply paint to the damaged area. Several very thin coats are always preferred over one thick coat. Wait 5-10 minutes before applying the next coat, when required.

WOOD FINISHES:

Apply touch up stain with a small brush. Wipe off with a soft, clean rag as required.

CLEANING & CARE INSTRUCTIONS

CABINETS

* Redl Cabinetry is designed for interior use in a climate-controlled environment. *

NEVER use the following to clean **ANY** cabinet doors:

- Abrasive cleaning agents
- Furniture polish or wax
- Nitro based thinners, acetone, nail polish remover or similar products
- Rough cleaning cloths

These products will damage the finish and leave streaky marks or build-up that cannot be removed from the cabinets. Any product containing ammonia will turn the finish cloudy and weaken the surface protection

**When using coffee machines, kettles, and other small appliances that produce steam, please ensure they are pulled towards the front edge of the workshop to prevent the hot steam from damaging the cabinetry.*

**Allow dishwashers to dry the dishes using the dry cycle. The common practice of opening the dishwasher to allow steam to escape forces the steam onto neighboring cabinet fronts.*

**Excess moisture is the worst enemy of any finish and substrate material. Dry off any water immediately with a dry, soft cloth. Avoid exposure of doors and drawers to high heat or high humidity. Avoid water splashing against and settling against the bottom of toes kicks, panels, and gables as it will cause the material to swell.*

**Indoor relative humidity should always be between 30% to 40%. As with any cabinet product, when humidity levels are not maintained, cracking and splitting may occur.*

LAMINATE/MELAMINE DOORS & INTERIORS

- We recommend using a multi-purpose cleaning agent, this cleans without leaving streaky marks. Any other ordinary water-soluble household cleaning agent will also work. Use a clean, damp cloth and wipe over the surface. Follow manufacturer's recommendation pertaining to rinsing needs.

LACQUER CABINETRY

To preserve the finish of lacquered surfaces proper care and cleaning are essential.

- Dust – Can be removed using a soft cloth.
- Normal Cleaning – Wash with lukewarm water and light pressure. Wipe dry with a soft, dry cloth.
- Heavily Soiled Surfaces – We recommended using a small amount of mild household cleaner diluted with warm water.

Over time and during normal use, doors and drawer fronts with a painted finish may develop a non-structural hairline crack in the finish on the joints or edges of door and drawer fronts. This type of crack in no way jeopardizes the structural soundness of the product. It is merely an aesthetic characteristic which is considered normal in a painted finish and is not covered by warranty.

GENUINE WOOD CABINETRY

Wood is a natural material. It will continue to undergo expansion and contraction movements year after year as it compensates and adjusts naturally to changing humidity and temperature conditions.

Solid wood or wood veneers have been sealed several times on all sides with acrylic or polyurethane lacquer. These surfaces are easy to clean and highly resistant to almost all household solvents and liquids.

- Dust – Can be removed with a soft cloth.
- Normal cleaning (includes dust, finger marks and grease splashes) – Use a fine brush to remove dust from any grooves and profiles. Dissolve a mild cleaning agent in warm water and use a soft, slightly damp cloth to clean your cabinets. It is important to ensure that you dry your cabinets so that no water is left in the grooves and corners.
- Heavily Soiled Surfaces (pen, marker, lipstick) – Use a cotton swab in white spirit or benzene for cleaning. Wipe cabinet with a clean damp cloth ensuring water isn't left in the grooves.

HIGH GLOSS POLY SURFACES

- Dust – Can be removed using a soft cloth.
- Normal Cleaning – Wash with lukewarm water and light pressure. Wipe dry with a soft, dry cloth.
- Heavily Soiled Surfaces (grease or harder to remove stains) – Add a mild dishwashing liquid to warm water. Wipe dry with a soft, clean cloth. Clean one or two doors at a time for best results. Panels should be cleaned the same way.
- Small Scratches – A high quality automotive polish should help to even out the finish

COUNTERTOPS**QUARTZ, GRANITE, CORIAN & MARBLE**

- Appropriate care instructions should be provided by distributor/installer of your countertop.

WOOD COUNTERTOPS (BUTCHER BLOCK)

Regular care will ensure the long life and immaculate appearance of natural wood countertops. Wood is an organic material. It adapts to household humidity levels and absorbs moisture. To keep the countertop in its best condition, follow these recommendations:

- Twice weekly, treat the wood with cold pressed linseed oil.
- Minor surface damage can be removed by sandpapering the affected area and re-applying wax oil afterward.
- Any water spilt on the worktop should be wiped up as quickly as possible.
- Ring marks and discoloured areas can be treated by sanding with fine sandpaper and rubbing in a little linseed oil.
- Always use a dry cloth to wipe your wood counters. Do NOT use a damp cloth or sponge, as it will remove previously applied oil.
- If the surface becomes rough, sand down the worktop with fine sandpaper (400 grit) and rub in some wax oil.

HANDLES

- Normal Cleaning – Use hand soap or a neutral soap and wipe with a soft, moist cloth.
- All stainless-steel surfaces should be cleaned with a conventional household cleaner designed specifically for these surfaces.

NEVER use the following to clean **ANY** handles:

- Abrasive cleaning agents of any kind
- Vinegar
- Nail Polish Remover
- Nitro-based thinners
- Concentrated Citric Acid