



Care and Protection of Northland Cabinets Finished with Sherwin-Williams Coatings:

The Sherwin-Williams' Sher-Wood® Conversion Varnish supplied to you for Northland Cabinets kitchen and bath cabinetry meets or exceeds the physical performance requirements of American National Standards Institute (ANSI) / Kitchen Cabinet Manufacturers Association (KCMA) A161.1 – 1995, Approved March 22, 1996, which is the latest version of the KCMA coatings specification. As such, this coating provides excellent resistance to moisture and common household chemicals; excellent toughness and mar resistance; and excellent cold check resistance. A complete listing of household chemical test results is provided at the end of this document.

New finishes on kitchen and bath cabinets are very tough when they leave Northland's factory, however, all finishes require a period of 30 days after application to achieve maximum performance properties. For this reason, new cabinetry should be treated with extra care during the first 30 days after installation and not subjected to strong cleaners or solvents.

Water soluble cleaning solutions are best for routine cleaning of cabinetry. This finish may be wiped clean using a soft cloth (avoid abrasive cloths, brushes and pads) and a mild soap such as Murphy® Oil Soap (carefully follow package instructions). It is important to thoroughly rinse the surface with clean water and immediately dry with a soft cloth after cleaning with soap solutions. Soap residues left on the surface can result in streaks and smudges on the finish. Cabinets should never be immersed in water or other liquids.

Unlike some softer furniture lacquers, waxes and polishes are not necessary to maintain the finish on Northland's cabinets. If homeowners would like to use wax or polish on their cabinets however, it is best to select a quality wax containing carnauba wax. Waxes are available in various colors and sheens. Excessive wax on cabinet surfaces will produce streaks, smudge and print easily, and may be sensitive to water staining.

Cabinetry installed in locations subject to direct sunlight may undergo gradual change in the color of the wood. Wood naturally undergoes subtle changes in color or patina as it ages regardless of the type of coating used to protect and finish the surface. The Sherwin-Williams finishes supplied for Northland's cabinets are formulated to resist discoloration as a result of exposure to ultraviolet light, but all wood species will gradually change color with age and exposure to direct sunlight. This is a normal characteristic of wood. The use of window shades, blinds, or glass designed to block ultraviolet radiation during periods of direct sunlight will protect wood from the effects of ultraviolet radiation. Prolonged and severe exposure to direct sunlight can cause wood to dry out excessively, shrink, and produce cracks and construction joint separations.

Household chemical resistance tests are conducted on the finish supplied for Northland's cabinetry to insure quality. Panels coated with Sher-Wood® conversion varnish were aged 30 days at 77° F.; 5 drops of each item were placed under a watch glass for a period of one hour. Film was rinsed with water, washed with warm water and soap, rinsed with water, dried, and wiped with VM&P Naphtha to remove any residue not removed with soap and water. The following household chemicals have been tested according to the procedure above and found to produce no visual effect on the surface of the finish supplied to Northland Cabinets:

Household ammonia, vinegar, lipstick, lemon juice, 50% ethyl alcohol, mercurochrome 2%, washable red ink, washable blue ink, mustard, oil base paint, latex emulsion paint, VM&P naphtha, turpentine, orange crayon, mayonnaise, 10% sodium carbonate, sour milk, margarine, butter, water, and cooking fat.

Sherwin-Williams is proud to supply coatings for Northland's cabinetry. With responsible and reasonable care, the finish on Northland's cabinets will continue to look beautiful for years to come.