

Kitchen Cabinet Care and Cleaning Tips



PROPER CARE

Kitchen Cabinets, just like fine furniture, should be dusted or vacuumed periodically depending on the amount of particulate matter that may have accumulated. Always dust with a polish-moistened or damp cloth, as dry dusting may scratch the surface. It is also a good practice to follow the grain of wood when dusting - wiping across the grain could cause scratches to appear if the dust contains grit. Residues such as smoke, cooking vapors or body oils can be cleaned with a damp cloth with a small amount of furniture cleaner. Remember to use a clean soft cloth such as an old T-shirt, cheesecloth, dishtowel, flannel or chamois with no snaps or buttons that may scratch the surface.



All SHER-WOOD® finishes require a period of curing to take place, approximately 30 days, so the film can achieve its full performance properties.

CLEANING OF SHER-WOOD® AND ULTRA-CURE® UV FINISHES

There are three basic types of furniture care products: silicones, waxes and polishes.

While silicone cleaners offer a high degree of shine, the silicone seeps into even the highest quality finishes creating a barrier that will not accept stain or finish. This makes it virtually impossible to re-finish or touch up when it may be required.

All SHER-WOOD® catalyzed finishes are durable and hard enough that in most cases they do not require any wax. Waxes should actually be avoided because their regular use may result in build-up wax film on the surface. This build-up could actually attract dirt, smoke and other pollutants in the air, resulting in smudges and streaks. Also, many waxes contain grit that may permanently damage the surface if used improperly.

Polishes would be the best choice for use. They contain detergents to clean the dirt, emulsifiers give it body to clean and last longer, and mineral oil is left behind as a barrier for dirt and moisture while leaving no wax or silicone residue.

When good maintenance procedures are followed the SHER-WOOD® finishes selected will beautify and protect for years to come.

BASIC CARE TIPS

- Wipe up spills, splatters and water spots as they occur - keep the cabinets dry.
- Clean as needed with a soft, lint free cloth. Use a mild detergent or soap and warm water.
- Dry surfaces immediately with a soft cloth.
- Avoid using a dishcloth or sponge - it 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 allow oven cleaners to come in contact with wood finishes.
- Avoid placing small kitchen appliances where heat is directed onto cabinet surfaces.
- Avoid draping damp clothes or dishtowels over cabinet doors – excessive moisture can cause permanent damage.

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According to the American Hardwood Council, confusion is fueled by the myth that wood is “alive” and needs to breathe. On the contrary, according to the council’s information center, wood doesn’t need be “moisturized” with oily cleaners and polishes. If wood dries and cracks, it’s due to changes in humidity, not for lack of oil.