

WOOD CHARACTERISTICS

Cherry

Cherry wood is an elegant, rich hardwood used for centuries for crafting fine furniture. Many unique characteristics distinguish its beauty from that of other woods. In its raw state, it has a pinkish- brown hue with occasional shades of white, green, pink or gray. Natural or light stains accent these color variations. Cherry lumber frequently contains small gum pockets, pin holes, small knots, pitch pockets, and mineral streaks. Cherry will darken or “mellow” with age and particularly with exposure to light. This is a natural occurrence. When cabinetry or components are added or replaced at a later date, they will normally be lighter in color and may need to be exposed to more direct sunlight to speed up the darkening process. Because the quantity and intensity of natural and artificial light will vary from home to home, cabinetry will age at different rates.

Maple

Hard maple wood is a strong, close grained wood that is particularly off-white in color, although it also contains light hues of yellow, brown, and pink. The surface appearance is a combination of soft, flowing grains, intermingled with different “patterns” caused by varying density. Pronounced circular “dots” known as “birds eyes” are not uncommon and are, in fact, frequently sought after in hard maple lumber. It will contain dark mineral streaks, small sound knots, and occasional worm holes. Grains may vary from “even” to “wild.”

Maple— Painted

Wood of all species is hygroscopic, meaning that it is vulnerable to the humidity and temperature of its environment and will thus lose or gain moisture and consequently shrink or swell depending on the ambient environment. Even protective coatings cannot prevent this movement, they merely retard the process. When the final product is painted, the solid colored paints and glazes mask the joints on assembled face frames, doors, drawer fronts, and solid glued-up panels and accessories.

When there are fluctuations in the temperature and humidity of the environment, the wood components shrink or swell accordingly, sometimes resulting in the joints becoming visible in the form of small hairline cracks reflecting where the components are fitted during the assembly process. This is a natural phenomenon that can be minimized by maintaining a stable environment. The strength and integrity of the door is not compromised by these hairline cracks. Because this is a natural occurrence, the manufacturer or Kitchen & Bath Creations cannot accept responsibility for the inherent properties of wood and wood products, specifically hairline cracks that occur when environmental changes transpire.

Red Oak

Red Oak contains wide open “flaming” grain patterns and a variety of colors and tones. While red is the predominant color in red oak lumber, it is intermingled with shades of white, tan, brown, green, blue, and black. These colors appear randomly in any given piece of lumber. It will also contain mineral streaks, small sound knots, and occasional worm holes.

Hickory

Hickory is a strong, open – grained wood that is known for its flowing grain pattern and dramatic variation in color. It often contains random pecks, burls, and mineral streaks, and it is not uncommon to see doors or parts of doors that range in color from light to deep brown when finished in light or natural stains. Darker stains will mildly tone these color variations, but these very characteristics make each hickory kitchen unique.

As a prospective purchaser of these products, we want you to be fully informed of the above characteristics. A product cannot be produced without these characteristics, so it is important that you agree these characteristics are acceptable.

I have read and understand “Wood Characteristics.”

Signed _____

Date _____