



FIELDSTONE[®]
C A B I N E T R Y

CABINETRY CARE

INFORMATION FOR HOMEOWNERS

CABINETRY CARE

Preventative care

We manufacture cabinets with a catalyzed conversion varnish finish, using the best material and techniques available. However, even the best cabinetry finishes are not designed for repeated exposure to water. Always wipe up food and beverage spills immediately after they occur.

Do not wax your cabinets. Do not use abrasive cleaners, powder cleaners or furniture cleaners that remove wax build-up.

Do not allow oven cleaners to touch your cabinetry.

Cleaning

Use a damp, clean, lint-free cloth that is free of loose fibers. Cloth diapers and terry cloth work well.

Don't use a cloth that you use on dishes or countertops. It could contain detergents, residue and fibers that will harm your cabinets.

If a cleanser is necessary, use a mild, liquid, non-abrasive cleaner. Murphy's Oil Soap is a good choice. Apply the cleanser to your cleaning cloth. Don't apply directly to the cabinet.

Work in small areas so you can dry the cabinet immediately with a clean, lint-free cloth that is free of loose fibers.

Removing grease

Use a clean, lint-free cloth that is free of loose fibers. Cloth diapers and terry cloth work well.

Don't use a cloth that you use on dishes or countertops. It could contain detergents, residue and fibers that will harm your cabinets.

Mix a solution of equal parts white household vinegar and water. This solution will not leave a residue. Dampen your cleaning cloth with this solution. Don't apply the solution directly to the cabinet.

Work in small areas so you can dry the cabinet immediately with a clean, lint-free cloth that is free of loose fibers.

Touch up

Even with normal use, you will need to touch up cabinetry. We recommend ordering a Touch-Up Kit when you order the cabinetry. Keep it in a safe place for future needs.

Climate control

Be aware that wood cabinetry installed in certain climates will take on or lose moisture, causing swelling or shrinkage of the components. Doors will swell in humid environments, especially, but not limited to, slab doors such as Aero, Monroe and Tempe. Cabinetry installed in humid locations requires an air conditioned environment to mitigate this issue. For drier locations, or in winter where humidity is low, a humidifier should be run to maintain a moderate moisture level in the environment. While shrinkage will not generally be as significant as potential swelling, it does occur. Please note, changes due to climate conditions are not a quality issue, and are not covered by our warranty.

THERMOFOIL DOOR AND FAUX INSERTS CARE

Clean with mild soap and water, mild kitchen or glass cleaning products, or denatured alcohol. DO NOT USE ACETONE. Avoid harsh household cleaners and abrasives. Always check the active ingredients of your cleaners to be sure there are no potentially harmful chemicals.

Don't use a cloth that you use on dishes or countertops. It could contain detergents, residue and fibers that will harm the surface.

PUNCHED TIN AND METAL INSERTS CARE

To clean panels, wipe with a soft, dry cloth. Should it become necessary to use a liquid cleaner, use only a mild, non-abrasive detergent diluted in water and wipe dry immediately. Never use waxes, polishes, or abrasive cleaners on panels as they may damage the protective coating. With proper care, your panels should keep their original appearance indefinitely.



BUTCHER BLOCK TOP CARE

Daily Cleaning

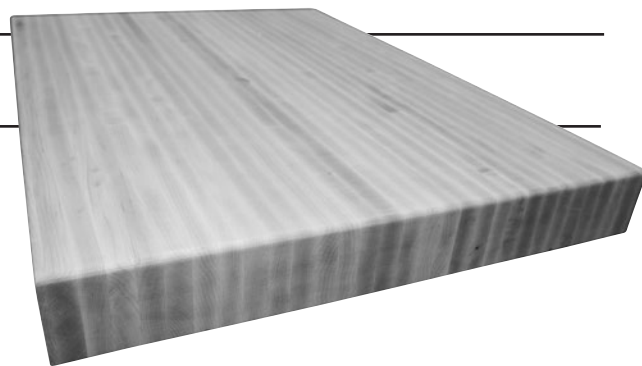
Clean only when needed with mild soap and water. Always immediately wipe off excess water left from the cleaning process. Do not expose your butcher block top to soap or water for longer than necessary to clean it. Do not use any cleaning product stronger than mild soap. Do not use abrasive cleaners or cleaning pads on it.

Oil Treatment

Your solid maple butcher block top receives three oil treatments before it is shipped to your home. How often you have to treat your butcher block top depends on the frequency and type of use it gets in your home. When your butcher block top appears dull, it is time to treat it. To lengthen the time needed between treatments, follow the daily care instructions above.

Materials needed

- A clean dry cloth that is free of loose fibers
 - Food safe mineral oil, available at hardware stores and home centers
 - Disposable towels
1. Apply a small amount of mineral oil to the clean cloth, making sure that the oil does not saturate the pad.
 2. Using light pressure, use the cloth to spread the oil evenly over the surface of the butcher block top. Adjust the amount of oil on the cloth so that the surface of the butcher block top is uniformly covered with a light coat of oil.
 3. Maintain a wet cloth as you move across the surface of the butcher block top, working from where the last application of oil ended, working into the non-coated surface, blending the oil coverage evenly over the entire butcher block top.



4. After the entire surface has been coated with oil, use a circular buffing motion over the butcher block top to speed the drying process and smooth the surface to eliminate the need for additional sanding.
5. Allow the surface to dry for 15 minutes. Then wipe the countertop completely with disposable towels to remove any remaining finishing oil. If additional coats of oil will be required, store the clean cloth in an airtight bag to prevent drying between coats.
6. Allow 24 hours for the oiled surface to dry before exposing countertop to water.
7. Properly dispose of rags to avoid the risk of fire.

Occasionally, light sanding may be required before you apply an oil treatment. If the surface is rough from knife cuts, or wood fibers are raised, it's time to sand. When light sanding is necessary, use a fine grade sandpaper pad or a fine grit sandpaper to scour the surface of the butcher block top. Then proceed with step one.

Keep in mind:

- the more you oil treat your butcher block top, the greater its resistance to dirt and staining
- how you maintain the butcher block top during its first several months of use will determine, in large measure, the life expectancy of the butcher block top.

WOOD COUNTERTOP CARE

A few simple preventative steps will keep wood countertops looking good. These tips apply to most finished wood, including furniture, paneling and wood floors.

- Make sure plants are in drip-proof pots and that their leaves do not touch finished wood.
- Always set items down and pick them up. Do not slide them across finished wood.
- Do not set synthetics, rubber or plastic directly on wood finishes. They contain chemicals that can damage the finish.
- Do not leave newspapers or other printed materials on finished wood. Inks used for printing can bleed into the finish.
- Always use coasters under drinks.
- Always use hot pads under hot items.
- Even though the finish on a wood countertop is highly water resistant, we recommend that water or food spills be wiped up immediately after they occur.

BREADBOARD CARE

Initial Oil Treatment

Please treat your breadboard as soon as you receive it, and before you use it.

Materials needed

- A clean dry cloth that is free of loose fibers
 - Food grade mineral oil, available online and at hardware stores and home centers, for example Howard Butcher Block Conditioner
 - Disposable towels
- 1.** Apply a small amount of oil to the clean cloth, making sure that the oil does not saturate the pad.
 - 2.** Using light pressure, use the cloth to spread the oil evenly over the surface of the breadboard. Adjust the amount of oil on the cloth so that the surface of the breadboard is uniformly covered with a light coat of oil.
 - 3.** Maintain a wet cloth as you move across the surface of the breadboard, working from where the last application of oil ended, working into the non-coated surface, blending the oil coverage evenly over the entire breadboard.
 - 4.** After the entire surface has been coated with oil, use a circular buffing motion over the breadboard to speed the drying process and smooth the surface to eliminate the need for additional sanding.
 - 5.** Allow the surface to dry for 15 minutes. Then wipe the breadboard completely with disposable towels to remove any remaining finishing oil. If additional coats of oil will be required, store the clean cloth in an airtight bag to prevent drying between coats.
 - 6.** Allow 24 hours for the oiled surface to dry before exposing breadboard to water.
 - 7.** Properly dispose of rags to avoid the risk of fire.

Daily Cleaning

- Wipe clean **only when needed** with mild soap and hot water. Always immediately wipe off excess water left from the cleaning process. Allow to dry upright.
- **Do not** expose your breadboard to soap or water for longer than necessary to clean it.
- **Do not** use any cleaning product stronger than mild soap.
- **Do not** use abrasive cleaners or cleaning pads on it.

Ongoing Oil Treatment

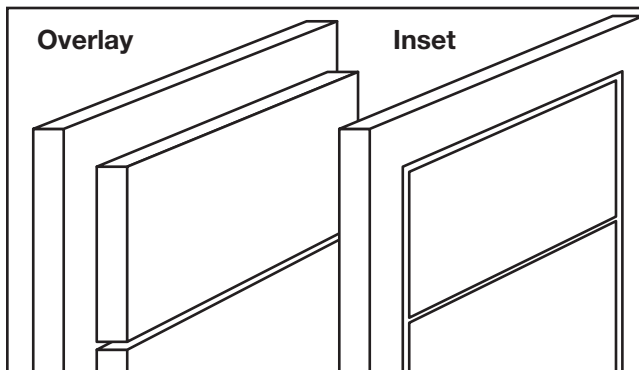
When your breadboard appears dull, it is time for an oil treatment.

- Follow the oil treatment instructions at left.
- Occasionally, light sanding may be required before you apply an oil treatment. If the surface is rough from knife cuts, or wood fibers are raised, it's time to sand. When light sanding is necessary, use a fine grade sandpaper pad or a fine grit sandpaper to scour the surface of the breadboard. Then proceed with step one of the oil treatment instructions at left.

Keep in mind:

- to lengthen the time needed between oil treatments, follow the Daily Cleaning instructions (below left).
- how often you have to treat your breadboard depends on the frequency and type of use it gets in your home.
- the more you oil treat your breadboard, the greater its resistance to dirt and staining
- how you maintain the breadboard during its first several months of use will determine, in large measure, the life expectancy of the breadboard.





You may need to adjust your doors and drawers seasonally as temperatures change. Overlay cabinetry adjustment instructions are on this page. Inset cabinetry adjustment instructions are on the next two pages. If you are unsure which type you have, check the illustration to the left.

OVERLAY CABINETRY ADJUSTMENT

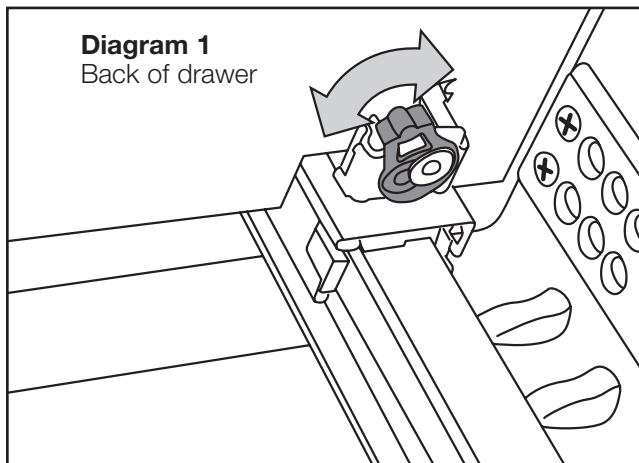


Diagram 1
Back of drawer

DRAWERS

There are two ways to adjust drawer headers.

1. **Adjust the undermount glides (Diagram 1).** There is a cam at the back of the drawer that can be rotated back and forth. This will move the back of the drawer up or down, thereby adjusting how flat the drawer front will sit with the face of the cabinet.
2. **A vertical-only adjustment can be made using the sliding tab under the drawer box (Diagram 2).** The lever is very sensitive and makes very minute adjustments.

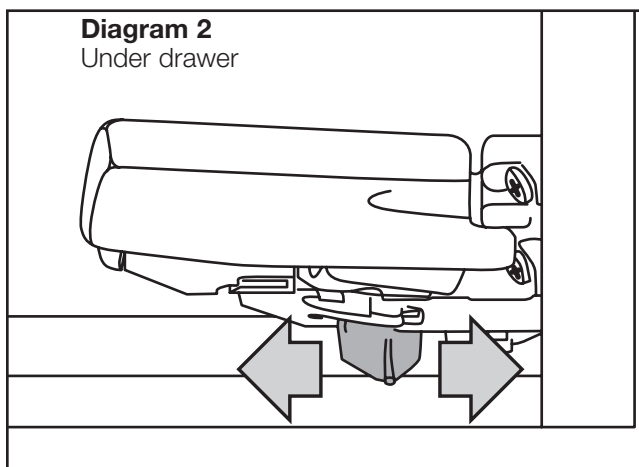


Diagram 2
Under drawer

DOORS

3. Use the two cam screws on each hinge (**Diagram 3**). The screws are protected so you are unable to turn them too far. For best results, we recommend a manual Phillips screwdriver.

The screw on the outside of the face frame (**Screw A**) moves that corner of the door left and right bringing the doors straight with each other.

The screw on the inside of the face frame (**Screw B**) brings that corner of the door forward and back to keep the door flat to the face of the cabinet.

4. Cabinetry built before March 7, 2016, may have optional soft close. Cabinetry built on and after March 7, 2016, is standard with soft close. Set the tension by sliding the grey lever (**Switch C**) up and down (**Diagram 4**). The door will have to cycle through one closing for the new setting to activate.

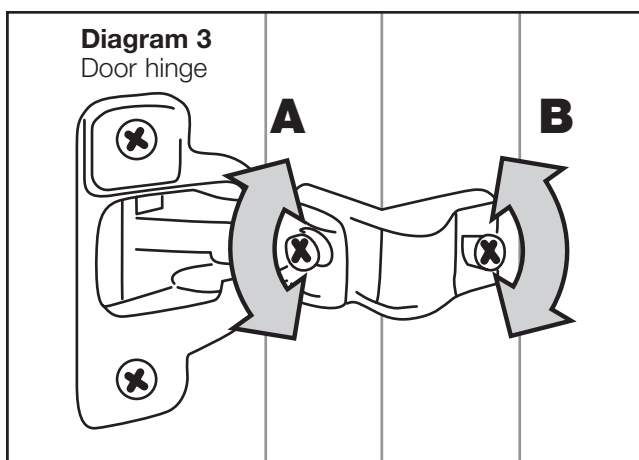


Diagram 3
Door hinge

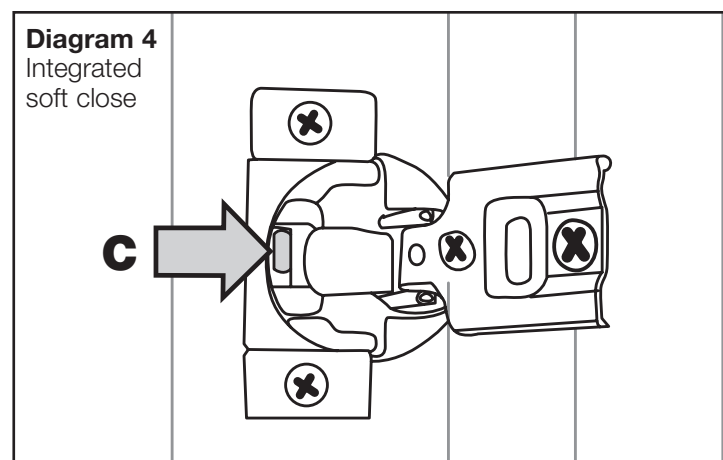


Diagram 4
Integrated soft close

INSET CABINETRY ADJUSTMENT

(for inset cabinets built prior to February 2014.)

Diagram 1

Back of drawer

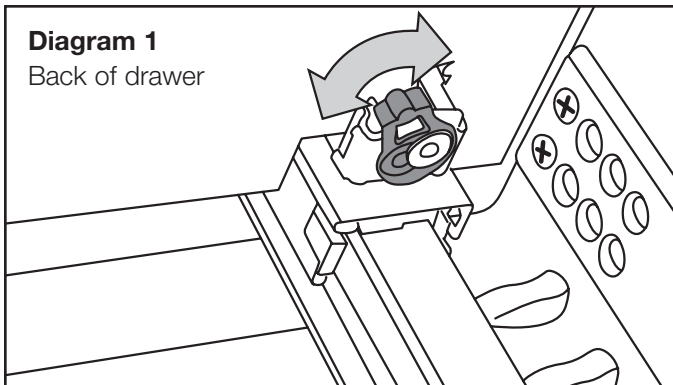


Diagram 2

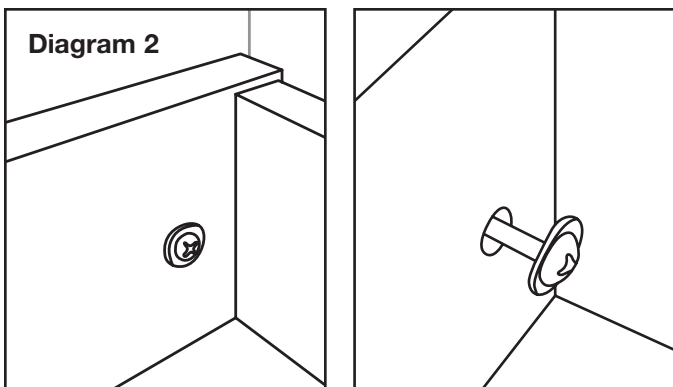
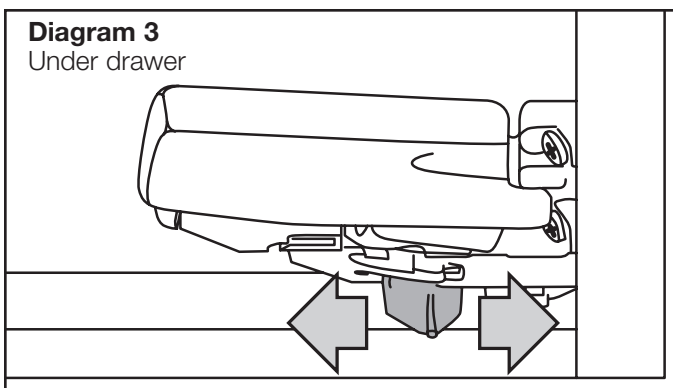


Diagram 3

Under drawer



DRAWERS

There are three ways to adjust the drawer headers:

1. **Adjust the undermount glides.** There is a cam at the back of the drawer that can be rotated back and forth (Diagram 1). This will move the back of the drawer up or down, thereby adjusting how flat the drawer front will sit with the face of the cabinet.
2. **Adjust the screws that hold the drawer front to the drawer box (Diagram 2).** These screw holes are oversized to allow vertical and horizontal adjustment. You do not need to remove the drawers to adjust the tracks.
3. **A vertical-only adjustment can be made using the sliding tab under the drawer box (Diagram 3).** The lever is very sensitive and makes very minute adjustments.

DOORS with FINIAL HINGES

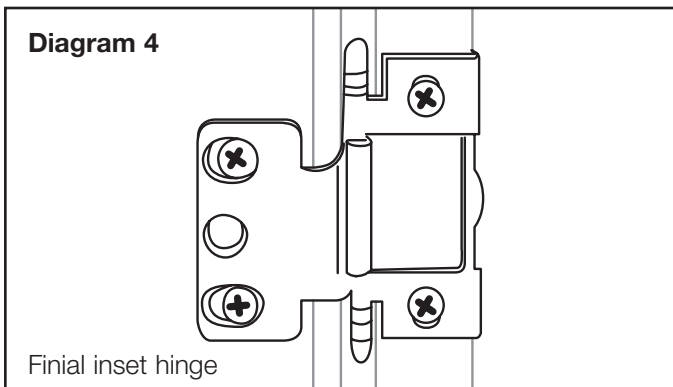
Square the doors to the door opening using a Phillips screwdriver to adjust the hinges. Diagram 4 shows the four screws you can use to adjust finial hinges.

DOORS with CONCEALED HINGES

To adjust concealed hinges, see Diagram 5. Turn Screw A (the screw closest to the door) to move the door left and right in the door opening. Turn Screw B (the screw furthest back in the cabinet) to move the door forwards and back. Turn Screw C to move the door up and down. Be aware, the moves will be small.

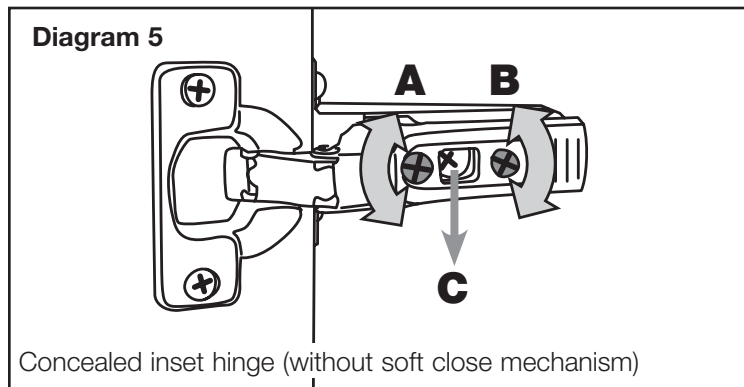
If the cabinet doors are equipped with non-integrated soft close, you will have to remove the soft close mechanism (it has a gray plunger) before you can adjust hinges. Remove it by sliding it toward you. Replace it after adjusting the hinges.

Diagram 4



Finial inset hinge

Diagram 5

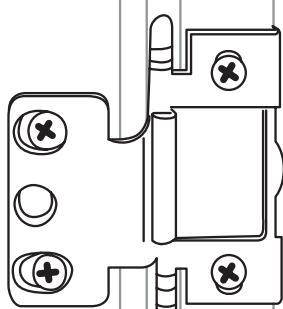


Concealed inset hinge (without soft close mechanism)

INSET CABINETRY ADJUSTMENT

(for inset cabinets built February 2014 and later.)

Diagram 1



Finial inset hinge

Diagram 2

Concealed inset hinge

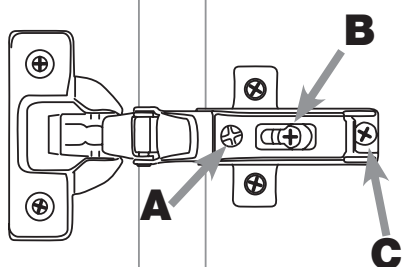


Diagram 3

Back of drawer

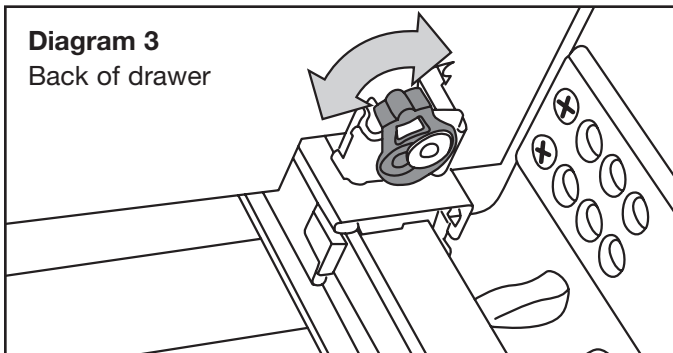
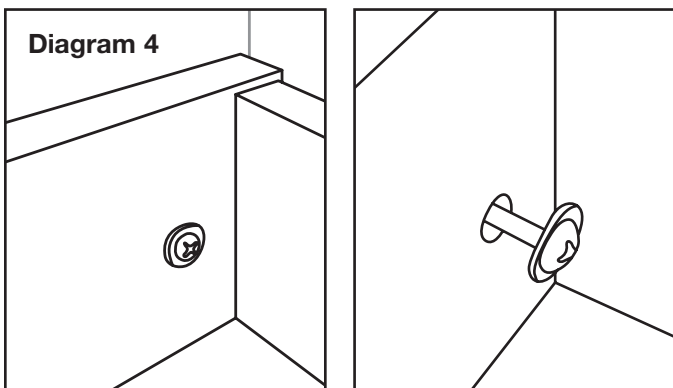


Diagram 4



DOORS WITH FINIAL HINGES

1. **Diagram 1** shows the four screws you can use to adjust doors with finial hinges. For best results, we recommend a manual Phillips screwdriver.

DOORS WITH CONCEALED HINGES

2. To adjust concealed hinges, see **Diagram 2**. By turning Screw A you will move the door left and right in the door opening. By turning Screw B you will move the door up and down in the door opening. By turning Screw C, you will move the door back and forth in the door opening (away from cabinet contents and towards cabinet contents). Be aware, the moves will be small.

DRAWERS

There are three ways to adjust drawers:.

3. **Adjust the undermount glides (Diagram 3)**. There is a cam at the back of the drawer that can be rotated back and forth. This will tilt the back of the drawer up or down, thereby adjusting how flat the drawer front will sit with the face of the cabinet.

4. **Adjust the screws that hold the drawer front to the drawer box (Diagram 4)**. These screw holes are oversized to allow vertical and horizontal adjustment. You do not need to remove the drawers to adjust the tracks.

5. **Two adjustments can be made using the orange/gray colored mechanism under the drawer box (Diagram 5)**. A) Rotating the small light gray wheel moves the drawer header left and right in the drawer opening. B) Pushing and pulling the gray tab moves the drawer header up and down in the drawer opening.

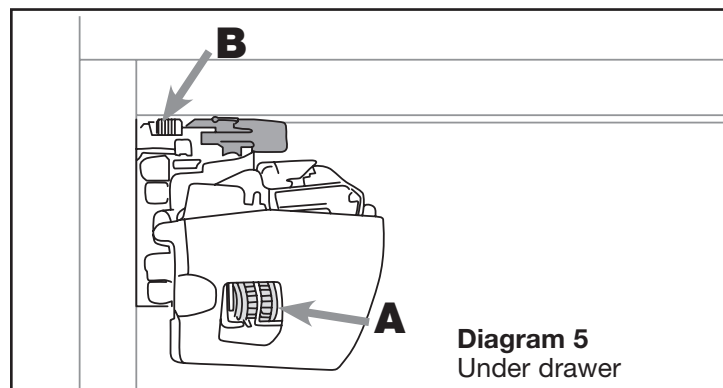


Diagram 5
Under drawer

FIELDSTONE CABINETRY'S CONSTRUCTION, MATERIALS AND ALL FINISHES ARE COVERED BY A LIMITED LIFETIME WARRANTY.

Congratulations on your purchase of Fieldstone Cabinetry. We take great care in our craftsmanship. Accordingly, we offer the following warranty on our products.

Fieldstone Cabinetry warrants to the original retail purchaser of this product from an authorized dealer that the Fieldstone cabinets purchased will be free from defects in workmanship and material under reasonable use for as long as you own your Fieldstone cabinets. This warranty is not transferable and applies only to the original installation.

Components of this product not originally manufactured by Fieldstone will be covered to the extent indicated therein by the original component manufacturer's warranties.

Fieldstone agrees, at Fieldstone's option, to repair or replace this product or any part thereof, which proves, upon inspection by Fieldstone, to be defective in material or workmanship during the above stated period of warranty coverage. The above warranties are limited to those products that form a portion of the standard Fieldstone Cabinetry product line at the time a warranty claim is made.

Fieldstone will not be liable for any labor, removal, installation, shipping, freight or other charges incurred acting upon the above warranties. Fieldstone will not be obligated to adjust replacement finishes to match existing products.

Installation, storage or use of this product not in accordance with product instructions, or misuse, abuse, change, modification or neglect of, or accident to, the product will void the above warranties. This product is not intended for exterior applications or commercial use, and the above warranties do not apply to any products so used.

The above warranties do not apply to unfinished cabinetry, to normal wear and tear of this product, to the natural aging or mellowing of wood and wood finishes due to photo

degradation or otherwise, or to the effects of exposure to sunlight, extreme temperature, extreme moisture or extreme dry conditions.

All claims and other communications under the above warranties must be made in writing to the original authorized retail dealer or to Fieldstone at 600 East 48th St. North, Sioux Falls, SD 57104, within ninety (90) days after the date the defect is first discovered or reasonably could have been discovered. This claim must contain a reasonable description of such defect and the date and place of purchase and must be accompanied by proof of purchase. The claimant must provide information and evidence reasonably required by the original authorized retail dealer or Fieldstone and, if requested, must permit inspection of the product within a reasonable period of time after the claim is made.

If the Federal Consumer Product Warranties Act applies to the original purchaser of this product, then any implied warranties which may be applicable under state law, including, without limitation, any implied warranty of merchantability or any implied warranty of fitness for a particular purpose, are limited to one (1) year.

OTHER THAN AS DESCRIBED ABOVE, FIELDSTONE DISCLAIMS ANY AND ALL OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, ANY WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. IN NO EVENT SHALL FIELDSTONE BE LIABLE FOR INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES.

The above warranties give you specific legal rights, and you may also have other rights which vary from state to state. Certain federal and state laws may limit or disallow disclaimers of incidental or consequential damages and/or limitations on implied warranties.

Date of purchase _____

* Order number _____

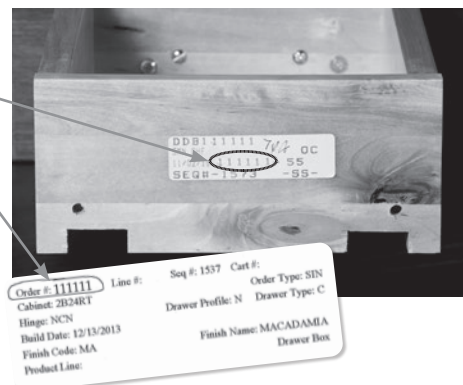
Dealer name _____

Door style _____

Wood specie _____

Finish _____

* We record the order number on a label on the back of the drawer. The label is visible when you remove the drawer from the cabinet. The label will be one of two types, depending on the age of the cabinet. An example of both labels is shown at right. The order number is circled. In these examples, the order number is 111111.





Your home. Our planet.

FIELDSTONE CABINETRY TAKES CARE OF BOTH.

Because there is no room in a landfill for a kitchen, we use no shortcuts when we create Fieldstone Cabinetry. Well-crafted custom cabinetry is what we've always built, and we do it wisely. That's good for your home, and good for our planet.

Fieldstone is ESP certified, but what does that mean?

In 2006, the Kitchen Cabinet Manufacturers Association (www.kcma.org) began certifying cabinet manufacturers who prove they are using sustainable practices and products. Certification must be earned yearly.

Fieldstone Cabinetry was one of the first companies to earn ESP certification, and we have earned the certification each year.

ESP certification is awarded to manufacturers who use materials with low formaldehyde emissions, use recycled materials, and use hardwoods certified through a recognized sustainable forestry program.

ESP requires manufacturers to have a written environmental policy and to work with their suppliers to protect the environment.

Why should I trust ESP?

Unlike other certification programs, ESP takes into account the complete life cycle of a product. ESP requires recycling and energy conservation.

Unlike many other certification programs, ESP encourages local community involvement.

Find out more about ESP at www.greencabinetsource.org. KCMA has proven their ability to set and enforce rigorous standards as verified by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI).

Fieldstone Cabinetry is CARB II compliant, but what does that mean?

In technical terms, this means 100% of Fieldstone Cabinetry's products are compliant with the California Air Resources Board (CARB) Airborne Toxic Control Measure (ATCM) to reduce formaldehyde emissions from composite wood products including hardwood plywood (HWPW), medium density fiberboard (MDF), and particleboard (PB) (Title 17, California Code of Regulations §93120-93120.12).

In laymen's terms, it means that Fieldstone Cabinetry complies with the nation's strictest regulations regarding formaldehyde.

Fieldstone Cabinetry's CARB II compliance coupled with its ESP certification assures that your cabinetry is manufactured by an environmentally responsible company with environmentally friendly manufacturing materials and processes.

What material does Fieldstone Cabinetry use to make their cabinets?

Fieldstone Cabinetry is created with quality hardwoods: oak, maple, cherry, hickory and alder.

For the past forty years, American hardwood new growth has exceeded its harvest—it is sustainable. Besides supplying wood to create long lasting—not disposable—cabinets, sustainable forests benefit our environment. There is zero depletion of forestland as a resource, and low and fully recoverable impact on habitats and ecosystems. A sustainable forest has a positive impact on "greenhouse" gases, absorbing carbon dioxide and releasing oxygen.

Many homeowners are surprised to find out wood is one of the greenest construction materials. If you compare the energy needed to extract, manufacture and transport construction material, brick uses four times the energy of wood; concrete, five times; plastic, six times; and aluminum, 126 times!

Fieldstone Exotic Veneers—Bamboo, Rosewood, Wenge—each have a core that's certified NAUF—no added urea formaldehyde. To create the bamboo veneer, bamboo is steamed (caramelized) to create a rich tone. The rosewood and wenge are created from renewable plantation hardwoods. No endangered trees are in harm's way to create these exotic looks!

Fieldstone Cabinetry also offers cabinetry made of Lyptus®. The Lyptus trees are grown on plantations—a mosaic of eucalyptus and native tropical forest that were previously agricultural and grazing lands. Over 25% of these plantations are managed as permanent native forest where sensitive slopes and areas near water are maintained in natural habitat.

What materials does Fieldstone recycle?

Fieldstone Cabinetry recycles cardboard, paper and electronics and also items not usually thought of as recyclable, such as forklift batteries, coolant and shop lights. Wood scrap and dust is used to generate energy in ethanol plants. Shelves for cabinets are made in part from recycled wood. Surplus office supplies are donated to charitable organizations.

Our Continuous Improvement Teams are the ultimate green movement. These days, reducing waste is called "eco-awareness". We've always just called it common sense. When you build something right the first time, there's not much waste to worry about.

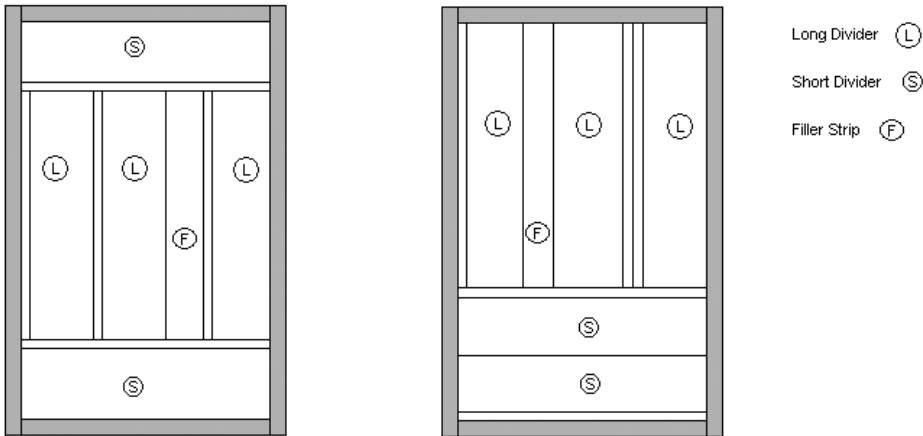
Fieldstone Cabinetry excels at getting it right the first time. Ask the kitchen designers who specify our cabinets, and ask the homeowners across the nation who have a Fieldstone kitchen.

The credit for our quality goes to our employees. Our Continuous Improvement teams pinpoint the reasons for errors and then solve them. It's not flashy. Just wise.

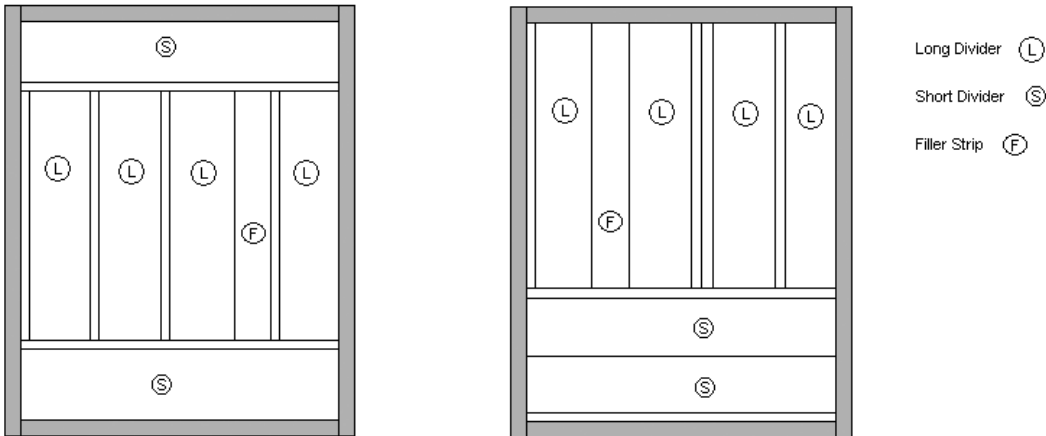
Wood Drawer Organizer

The Wood Drawer Organizer (item number CIDW) can be re-arranged in different sizes and layouts to optimize storage.

OPTIONS FOR 15" WIDE DRAWER



OPTIONS FOR 18" WIDE DRAWER



OPTIONS FOR 24" WIDE DRAWER

