Disclaimers

Environmental Impact Statement

In ordinary circumstances, wood inherently contains moisture and readily interacts with its surrounding environment. This phenomenon persists even after the application of finishes. While finishing treatments can mitigate this process, wood remains responsive to fluctuations in humidity levels. Elevated humidity prompts wood to expand as it absorbs moisture, whereas low humidity causes contraction through moisture loss. Notably, wood dimensions remain stable unless humidity levels fluctuate. High humidity predominantly affects wood width and thickness, with minor dimensional adjustments occurring with typical humidity variations. Maintaining household humidity levels between 40% and 50% is advisable to mitigate environmental effects on cabinetry. Extreme humidity fluctuations exceeding 80% or dropping below 20% can induce detrimental outcomes. Wood performs optimally within controlled environments, and issues such as warping often stem from inadequate site storage, suboptimal installation practices, or environmental factors. Moisture-related consequences may include panel expansion or contraction, joint separation (particularly in metered doors), and warping of frame stiles and rails. Instances of product failure are more pronounced in high-moisture settings such as waterfront properties and coastal regions, underscoring the importance of moisture control to preserve 802 Cabinetry. Doors with 5-piece construction are engineered to accommodate panel expansion and contraction.

Painted Wood Cabinets

Expansion and contraction dynamics can result in visible joint lines in painted cabinetry finishes, a phenomenon deemed normal within the kitchen cabinet industry. While open joint lines do not constitute defects and do not compromise structural integrity, they are an inherent characteristic of painted all wood cabinets, including those from 802 Cabinetry. Variability in wood behavior may lead to differing expansion and contraction patterns among cabinets or within individual joints. Exposure to water or high moisture levels can damage exposed wood joints, emphasizing the importance of promptly removing excess moisture from cabinet surfaces.

Stained Wood Cabinets

Solid wood cabinets may exhibit expansion or contraction in response to temperature and humidity fluctuations, with contraction potentially causing visible unfinished lines during colder months or low humidity periods. To mitigate these lines, pigment furniture polish can be applied. Touch-up kits are available for purchase through 802 Cabinetry dealers. Variation in wood color and appearance is inherent due to the natural characteristics of wood, necessitating an understanding that each product may vary slightly in color and appearance.

Discoloration Concerns

Painted surfaces, particularly lighter hues, are susceptible to discoloration from airborne particles generated by cooking, grilling, smoking, and other sources. Prolonged exposure to natural or artificial light may also alter finish colors, while moisture can contribute to discoloration.

Installation Considerations

Precise squaring of base cabinets during installation is essential for optimal drawer alignment and should be verified before countertop installation.

Light Exposure

Exposure to light can induce color changes in real wood over a short period. It's crucial to recognize that samples or displays may reflect aged wood, providing an approximation of cabinet appearance over time rather than representing freshly produced cabinets. Conversely, newly produced samples may closely resemble the appearance of freshly produced cabinets but may not accurately depict how they will appear when aged.