# WOODWORK

# THE VAUX

Wood Trim & Doors

Provided by:
Medallion Industries
3247 NW Yeon Avenue
Portland, OR 97210
(503) 221-0170

Finish Info:

- Doors are 1 3/8" Solid Core, Rotary Natural Birch.
- Bi-fold doors are 1 3/8" Hollow Core, Rotary Natural Birch.

Wood Trim Info:

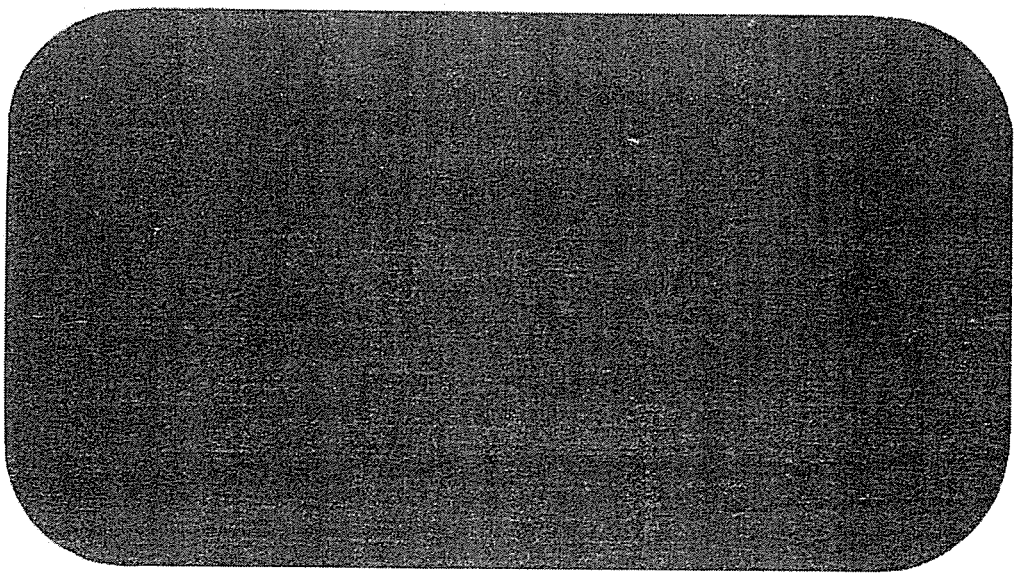
- Door Casing – 5/8" x 2 ¼" Hemlock
- Unit Base – ¾ x 3" Hemlock
- Window Sill – 1 x 5" Hemlock
- Window Apron – 1 x 3" Hemlock

Finish Care:
All wood doors and trim are finished with Sherwin Williams Sher-Wood finish. Review the following Care & Protection guide.

SHERWIN WILLIAMS

# The Care & Protection of SHER-WOOD®

# Finishes



# Care

Furniture should be dusted or vacuumed periodically depending on the amount of particulate matter that may have accumulated. Always dust with a polish-moistened cloth, dry dusting may scratch the surface. It is a good practice to follow the grain of wood while dusting – wiping across the grain could cause scratches to appear if the dust contains grit. In a home or office residues such as cigarette smoke, cooking vapors, or body oils might accumulate on the finished wood surfaces. For these types of residues simply use a damp cloth with a small amount of furniture cleaner. Apply the appropriate amount of pressure with the cloth to remove residue from the area. Remember to select cleaning cloths that are not made of coarse fabrics since they may scratch the finish. Cloths made of cotton or flannel are soft and absorbent while synthetic materials tend to be the opposite.

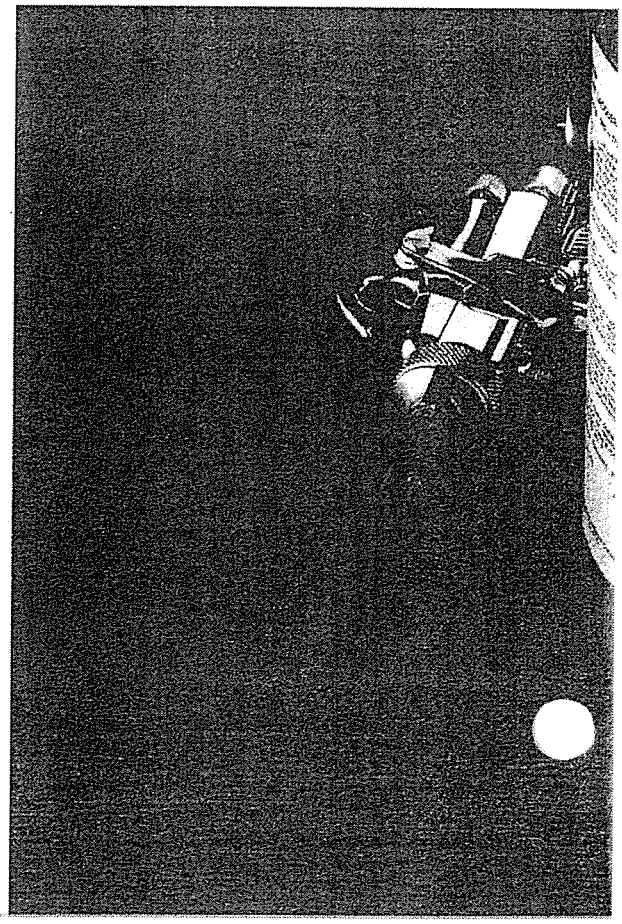
It should be noted that new furniture, kitchen cabinets, and paneling require a period of curing to take place, approximately 30 days, so that the paint film can achieve its maximum performance properties. Consideration should be given to the continued use of desk pads and the elimination of excessive weight being placed on an unprotected area; also avoid dragging items across the surface.

There are two types of commercially available cleaning solutions to choose from – solvent based and water based. Solvent based cleaners are usually composed of aliphatic or aromatic solvents which in most cases are volatile and flammable (see label for specific details). When selecting a cleaning material carefully read the label to determine if the product contains silicone. If the product contains silicone it should only be used sparsely and not in a factory environment. Silicone-containing materials may cause fish eyes or craters, as well as intercoat adhesion difficulties. Repeated use of silicone-containing cleaners can cause refinishing difficulties once the finish is stripped from the wood or even in a small area that needs to be repaired. For consumer use silicone-containing cleaners help with water repellency when spills occur. They also make polishes easier to apply and rub. Silicones are common in today's commercially available polishes. Their specific use needs to be understood.

Good housekeeping and safety practices should be followed with the use of solvent based cleaners such as adequate ventilation, and the disposal of the cleaning rags. After the rags have been used they should be cleaned immediately or placed in a container that contains water to prevent spontaneous combustion.

The most commonly used cleaning agents on the market today are water base. They are formulated to contain degreasing agents as well as cleaning additives that bring beauty to the wood. Products such as Murphy's® Soap or Johnson's Pledge® household cleaner or equivalent are used frequently. Washing the wood with soap and water is not a recommended practice. It will leave the film lusterless and in most cases cause harm to the finish if left on the surface too long.

SHER-WOOD® standard lacquer (T70, T75 series both solvent and water) and SHER-WOOD® penetrating oil need to be cleaned with products containing little or no water, preferably with a solvent base material such as naphtha since their use can cause damage to the film. One of the best methods for maintaining an oil finish is to apply a light coat every year or so depending on the frequency of use. SHER-WOOD® catalyzed finishes can be cleaned with almost any type of commercial wood cleaning materials. Home care maintenance products for furniture have as an objective to clean as well as beautify the wood. A common ingredient is lemon oil which gives a pleasant odor when used in combination with other cleaning agents. Pure lemon oil however gives only short term protection resulting in a luster that is prone to smudges. It should be noted that lemon oil contains kerosene, an ingredient that is harmful to non-catalyzed finishes.



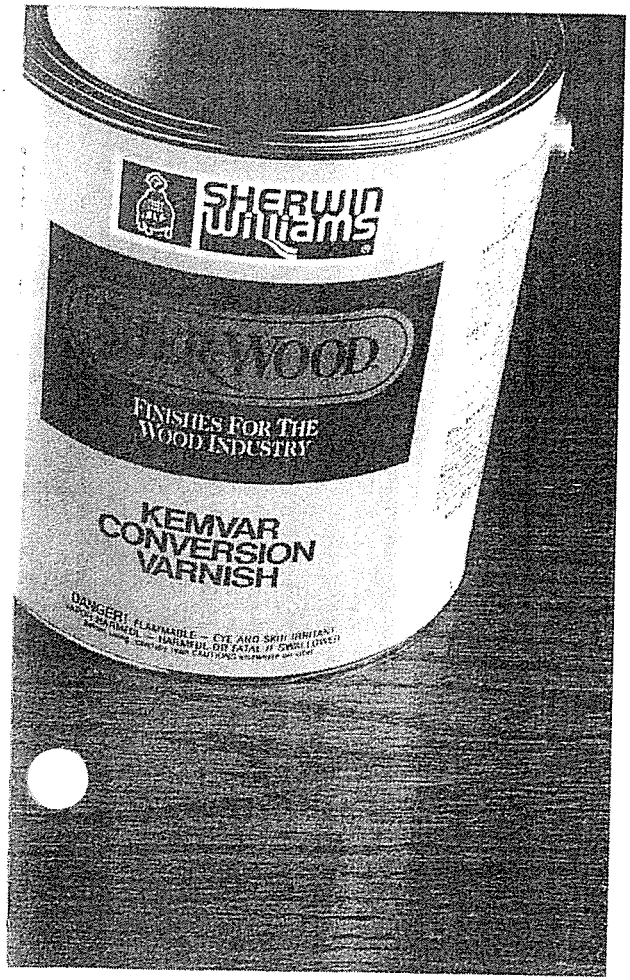
# Protection

A key ingredient to maintain a finish is to eliminate potentially damaging environmental elements such as sunlight, moisture, heat and humidity.

When furniture is being arranged or when the placement of cabinets is being planned consideration should be given so that furniture is not in direct sunlight. Overexposure to the ultraviolet rays can impact adversely on the wood finishes. SHER-WOOD® CAB-Acrylic Lacquer and KEMVAR® water white conversion varnish discolor least when exposed to light, that is why they are selected for use over light colors and pickled finishes. SHER-WOOD® water reducible lacquers, due to the nature of acrylic waterborne technology, also exhibit resistance to UV degradation. Additional protection can be gained by the addition of a UV absorber to solvent based topcoats. It should be noted that UV inhibitors retard the effects UV light has on clear wood finishes. They do not, however, prevent color change.

A good practice to follow when exposure to sunlight cannot be minimized is to rotate the furniture to avoid long term exposure. Articles on a finished wood surface should also periodically be rearranged to prevent sun bleaching.

Where UV exposure is a problem, pigmented stains and toners offer the greatest protection. Combination systems of dye stains and pigmented stains offer greater protection than coloring systems based on dyes alone. Solvent based dyes have the greatest stability (S61), followed by alcohol dyes, with water type dyes generally being the least light stable. Generally the wood also plays a role when exposed to sunlight, for instance lighter woods darken and darker woods lighten. Light of any nature helps contribute to wood fading or darkening. When the exposure is consistent it will allow kitchen cabinets or paneling, for example, to change in a uniform manner so a pattern is not apparent.



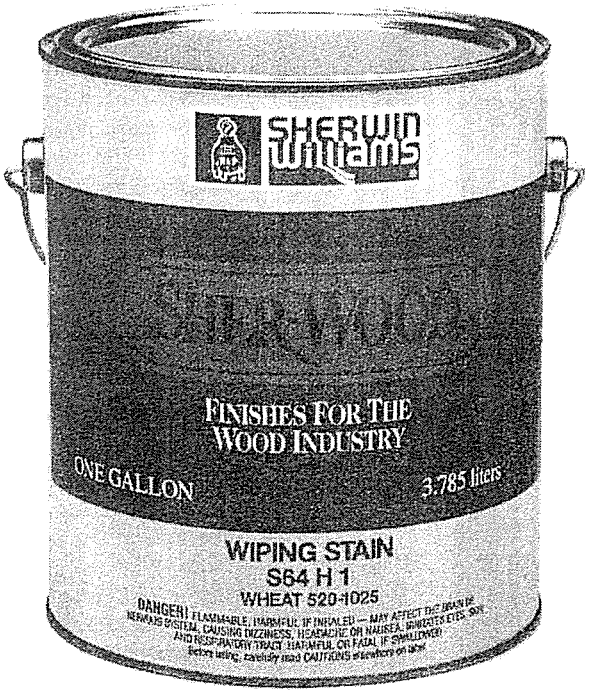

When spills occur they should be blotted up as quickly as possible before the liquids penetrate the surface. Avoid placing damp objects such as towels, flower pots, glasses, etc. on cabinet surfaces without a moisture barrier such as a coaster or tray to prevent the moisture from reaching the cabinet surface. It is also a good practice not to place hot items such as pots, pans, plates or cups on a surface without coasters.

When furniture is placed in a room it will adjust to the humidity present. The optimum moisture content for interior wood is 5-10% in most areas of the U.S. and Canada and 8-13% in southern and coastal areas. To maintain the moisture content in wood the relative humidity in a room needs to be optimized at 25-55% in most areas of the U.S. and Canada and 43-70% in southern and coastal areas. Controlling the environment will help prevent warping and splitting of furniture components and crazing of the film. Extreme variations in temperature is a variable that also needs to be controlled. Another enemy of furniture is plasticizer migration. When non-catalyzed finishes are exposed to vinyl items such as desk pads, phone cords, etc. the vinyl residue extruder will eventually soften and damage the film. Avoid contact with new vinyl items if a non-catalyzed finish is utilized to prevent damage from plasticizer migration.

A good line of protection against the enemies of cabinets, furniture, and paneling is a protective layer of wax. Our SHER-WOOD® catalyzed finishes are durable and hard enough that in most cases they do not need to be waxed at all. Depending on the wear and use a good rule to follow is to wax finishes approximately every six months. A good quality wax contains carnauba wax – check label contents. Waxes can also be purchased in colors to match tone as well as sheen of the original finish. Wax a small area first to determine if the material you selected is appropriate. Soft waxes will smudge if too thick a layer is applied. Excessive waxing will also allow moisture rings to appear when cups are left on the surface. When selecting a SHER-WOOD® system it is important to understand the performance characteristics required of the finish in the environment it will be required to perform in. Proper coating system selection will be woods first defense against the enemies of the environment. When good maintenance procedures are followed your SHER-WOOD® finishes will help beautify your wood products for many years to come.

# SHER-WOOD®

## FINISHES FOR THE WOOD INDUSTRY




SHERWIN WILLIAMS

Door Hardware provided by:
Chown Hardware
333 NW 16th.
Portland, OR 97209
(503) 243-6500

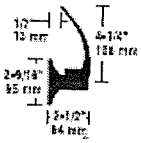
# Home Entry Door Hardware:
# Schlage S-Series Neptune

625

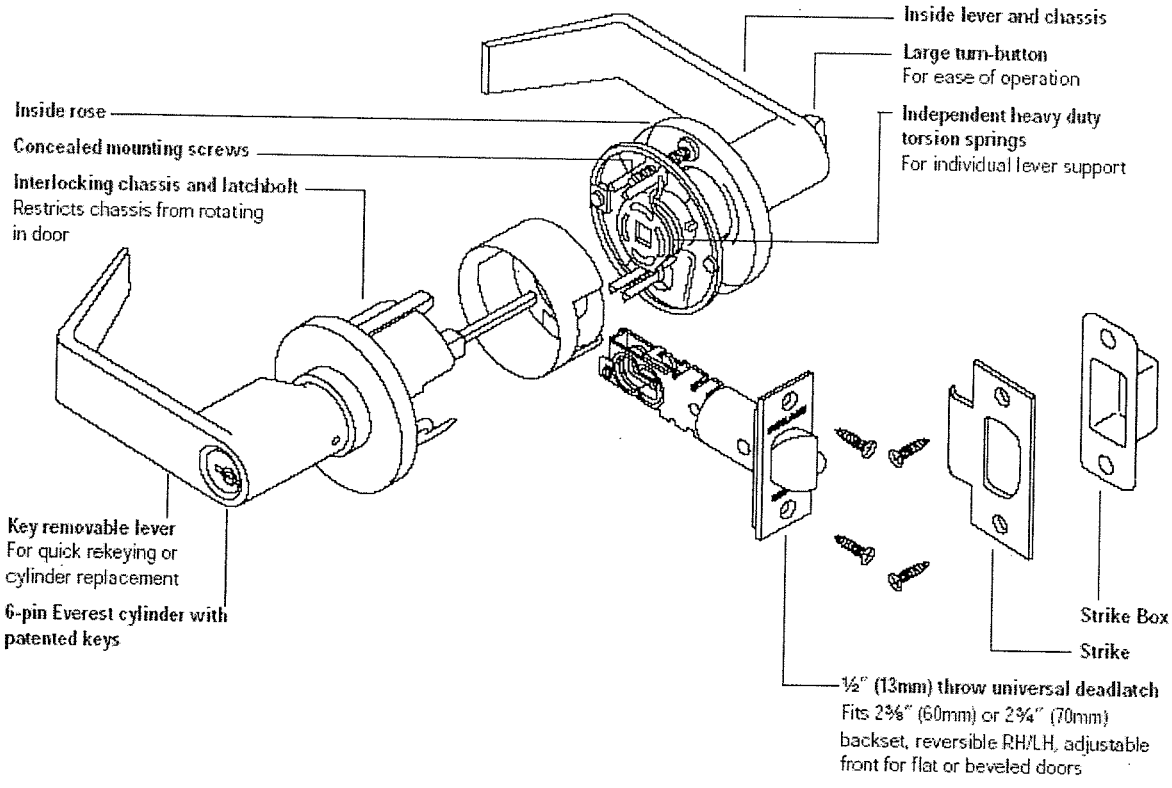
*NEPTUNE*

Symbol: NEP
Material: Pressure cast zinc
Finishes: 605, 606, 609, 613, 625, 626

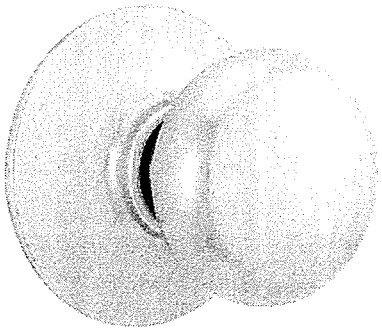
Matches D-Series *SPARTA* and L-Series *17* designs

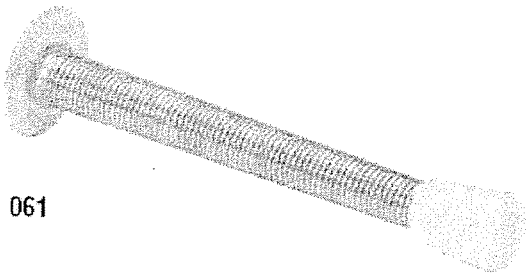


*Exploded View*



Home Interior Door Hardware:
Schlage Plymouth






Door stop

Bi-fold Wire Pull