

# COPPES NAPANEE

ESTD • CABINET CO • 1876

## Wood/Finish Awareness Form

This form should be submitted with all orders.

Coppes Napanee is dedicated to your satisfaction. Coppes takes pride in creating spaces where family and friends make and share lifelong memories using the finest woods and finishes. We feel it is important to explain the unique and natural characteristics of hardwoods and finishes which will have variations due to their hand-application and natural origins. With natural hardwoods and hand-applied finishes, variations are inevitable and part of their beauty and charm. The variations discussed in this document are natural characteristics and should not be considered for product replacement/warranty.

### Characteristics of Hardwood

- **Color, Grain & Texture:** Hardwood will naturally vary in color, texture and grain. The natural variation is the beauty, character and charm of hardwood. No two pieces are identical. Our cabinetry is crafted using many different types of wood - solid hardwood, plywood, and MDF – and each wood type will affect the final look. The soil and climate in which a tree grew can play a big role in the color and graining and how the wood accepts a finish.
- **Age/Mellowing:** As hardwood ages and with exposure to light and other elements, it will change slightly in color – this is called “mellowing”. In most species, the color will darken, but with Alder it will become lighter. This color change is subtle and occurs over time but can occur rapidly with intense, direct exposure to sunlight.
- **Moisture/Humidity:** All hardwoods are affected by moisture and fluctuations in humidity. In more humid conditions, hardwood absorb the moisture in the air and will expand. In less humid conditions, hardwood will lose moisture and contract. This normal movement is more noticeable with mitered joints and inset cabinetry. It is important to maintain year-round humidity levels of about 45% to 50%. Solid wood cabinetry should not be exposed to extreme fluctuations in temperature and/or humidity.
- **Characteristics of Finish:** Hand-applied finishes (stains and glazes), enhance the natural beauty of hardwood. As with any hand-application, there can be subtle variations in the application, the absorption of the stain, and the glaze detailing. Glazing techniques require an especially artistic application and are meant to be random. For all hardwoods and finishes, it is important to view door samples and displays to see the full spectrum of color and hardwood variation that can occur. This is especially important for any glazed or distressed finishes due to their artistic application. Selections should not be based off a small stain sample alone.
- **Splicing Seams on Plywood Veneers:** Sheets of plywood contain faintly visible joints between flitches which make up the wood veneer on plywood. While splices are generally not noticeable, they will appear throughout plywood veneers. Cuts such as quarter-sawn or rift-sawn may contain more splicing seams due to the limitations of maintaining the grain pattern of the cut. Splicing seams in plywood veneers are inevitable but are prevented and blended as much as is possible by the manufacture.
- **Splicing Seams in Hardwood Panels:** Hardwood Panels contain visible seams between the hardwood pieces used to create what's known as a glue up panel. Splicing seams are visible every two to six inches dependent on type and cut of wood. Cuts such as quarter-sawn or rift-sawn may contain more splicing seams due to the limitations of maintaining the grain pattern of the cut. Grain may slightly differentiate throughout a panel due to variation of grain direction and structure based on each unique piece of hardwood. Each hard wood piece is strategically placed according to its grain direction in relation to the adjacent piece to prevent warping, creating more noticeable splicing seams and differences in grain patterns. Splicing seams in hardwood panels are inevitable but are prevented and blended as much as possible by the manufacture.