



WARRANTY POLICY

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Covenant Construction will warranty all products for two (2) years after final installation is completed. All manufacturers warranties also apply on products supplied by Covenant Construction only. Any defects in the product or workmanship will be repaired or replaced at no cost to the homeowner. This does not include damage due to improper handling, cleaning or damage done by trades not associated with Covenant Construction.

**There is no warranty on the installation of customer supplied products. Example: Any mirrors supplied by customer are hung at owners own risk, Covenant is not responsible for any damages from these items.*

Covenant Construction uses Salice, Grass and Marathon slides and hinges on all of our cabinetry. These parts all carry a limited lifetime warranty and will be replaced at no additional cost to the client if they become faulty in their lifetime unless they are damaged due to improper handling and care.

At Covenant Construction we strive to provide you with the best quality products and ensure that you love your home for years to come. If you have any issues with a product, even after the 2-year warranty is up, do not hesitate to call, as we may be able to contact the manufacturer directly and coordinate repairs or replacements.

WARRANTY ITEMS

Item	Warranty Duration	Description of Warranty Coverage

WOOD DOORS & CABINET SURFACES

Our wood and MDF doors are finished in a low VOC polyurethane lacquer that bonds to the surface and is sealed to prevent dirt and grease from penetrating and damaging the finish.

WOOD AND COLOUR DISCLAIMER

Covenant Construction uses the best materials available to construct our custom millwork. These are natural products, unless otherwise specified, in the case of MDF and painted finishes.

Covenant Construction can not guarantee colours on stained products due to the natural variations in wood colour, grain etc. There is no way to ensure the exact wood colouring. Sample colours and grain may also vary. Wood doors are a product of nature, and therefore no two pieces are alike. The same species of wood can show variations in colouring and grain based on the location the tree was grown. All wood products will exhibit the following attributes: sap runs, knots and pin holes. These characteristics vary from species to species. Covenant utilizes both solid and veneered wood products in our cabinet construction. Because of the normal variations in the density, colour and graining of wood itself, the same stain applied to different areas and pieces of wood from the same species may result in some colour variations. Using a coloured stain on a wood product may produce a difference in colour due to the density of the wood. Softer areas, and typically end grained pieces will accept more stain, and allow the colour to penetrate the wood more evenly and will often end up darker in areas. This is a natural reaction of the wood to stains and therefore potential colour variations cannot be controlled.

How Wood Reacts to Stain

The way any wood species will react to a stain or paint will differ depending on the specie's characteristics. These factors can be an open or closed grain, end grain matching, sanding and if it is a solid or veneered product.

Typically, our polyurethane paint is applied over a high density, cabinet grade MDF, but can be done over maple and oak as well. The textured of the material the paint is being applied to will be reflected in the painted finish. When paint is applied to a natural surface like wood, hair line cracks at the joints and strong grain patterns will occur on occasion.

Humidity and Cabinetry

Here is the Golden Rule: With lacquered or natural stained cabinets, or hardwood/engineered floors, you need to keep relative humidity levels in your home between 35% and 45%.

High Humidity Levels

If the humidity hits above 45%, you are creating the opportunity for moisture to seep into the wood. Too much moisture and your cabinets or hardwood could begin to swell. This swelling



can create pressure between the boards, which can cause the boards to warp or cup. Remember, while engineered hardwoods tend to be more stable than solid hardwoods, they are still susceptible to moisture.

Low Humidity Levels

While high moisture levels can damage your cabinetry and floors, it is not the only thing to watch out for. If the humidity level drops *below* 35%, low moisture levels can also be a problem. Low levels can cause the wood to dry out, which, in turn, could weaken the wood, causing the floor to splinter. It could also lead the floor to “check”, meaning that it could split along the grain. This can also damage the finish, which would become an issue during your regular maintenance.

Keeping Humidity Levels in Check

So how you can prevent potential damage? Check the humidity levels in the rooms where you have your hardwood floors or wood cabinets installed using a humidistat or a hydrometer – they’re both available in hardware stores or home centers. If the humidity levels are beyond the 35% – 45% range, then make adjustments. If the levels are too high, use a dehumidifier or turn up the air conditioning. Either will lower the humidity levels. If you need to *raise* the humidity level, try a humidifier to boost the overall moisture in the room.

By maintaining the humidity levels in your home, you will help to ensure your cabinets and floors perform its best.

How to Take Care of and Clean your Cabinetry

It is important to remember that your cabinetry is like furniture. Keeping them clean, and in the correct way is an important part of making sure your new cabinets stand the test of time.

The polyurethane finish used on your painted cabinetry fronts is exceptionally durable, but still needs to be treated with care as to not compromise the integrity of the finish.

When cleaning your cabinet doors, DO NOT use any harsh cleaners or abrasives. Products containing bleach or ammonia can damage the finished surface.

Using abrasive cleaners and scouring pads can scuff, scratch or damage the finish. To clean your new cabinets all you need is a soft, damp cloth with clean water. You want to ensure that your

cloth is not too wet, and that water does not pool on the finished surfaces for an extended period.

For tough messes, a mild dish detergent with no bleaches and a damp cloth is all that is required.

Here are some scenarios and ways to keep your cabinets clean and in the best condition possible.

- Spills and leaks need to be cleaned up immediately with a damp soft cloth followed by a dry soft cloth to avoid streaks all while keeping a gentle pressure when wiping.
- Be careful when mopping your floors and to ensure that if any wet areas are in the corners of your cabinets, that they are dried up right away with a soft cloth to avoid any damage to the toe kicks and furniture base.
- To clean & dust surfaces use a clean, damp soft cloth & dry promptly with a second clean, soft cloth to avoid streaks.
- To clean harder-to-remove dirt and grease, use a water-soluble, non-abrasive cleaning solution such as mild-soap or dishwashing liquid: use a clean cloth dampened with a solution of warm water and mild soap, rinse with a clean water-dampened cloth and dry immediately with a soft, clean cloth.

Waxes or chemical polishers such as Pledge are not recommended as they may damage the top surface by creating a sticky layer that attracts dirt and dust.