Paint Grade Materials

The specifications below will provide information and define our Paint Grade species offering. This material selection is made from the best products available in the market and will give you superior results when painting.

Hybrid Hood – Paint Grade will be constructed using for the body of the hood, 1/2” thick MDF or HDF with no veneer thus providing a smooth surface to paint. We are also utilizing a 3/4” thick plywood core with an 1/8” HDF (high density fiber) outer layer, commonly referred to as a Combi Core. Both materials present a smooth surface to finish and are considered the best materials on the market for painting. All molding and hardwood pieces will continue to be Paint Grade Hard Maple. All structural parts will continue to be 3/4” thick veneer core plywood.

Superior Surface for curved hoods – We use a bendable material exclusively designed for painting on all our curved hoods. This material is referred to as Superior Surface. It will be used on the curved section of the hood. This is a paintable man-made material which is impregnated with resin. This is a proprietary material which we have worked with our suppliers to develop for our curved hoods. It is very smooth, stable and has great adhesion.

Hybrid Doors – Doors will be constructed with a Paint Grade Hard Maple frame and MDF panels – raised or flat panels. Hybrid center panels have been tested extensively in the market and have proven to be effective in providing a more durable and superior product for painting. The machining on the hybrid MDF panel profiles is just as precise and clean cut as with solid wood panels. The Hybrid MDF panel provides a more stable product that does not expand and contract like a solid wood center panel. The elimination of center panel shrinking virtually eliminates raw material showing along the outside of a center panel as the seasons change. Eliminating expansion of the center panel also helps to reduce hairline cracks that may develop in the mortise and tenon joint of the door framing.

Paint Grade:

Hood/Cabinet Sides: 3/4” thick Combi Core Plywood

Mitered Portions: 1/2" thick MDF/HDF

Curved Sections: Superior Surface

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Wood Species Cont.

Maple is hard and heavy with good strength properties, in particular it's high resistance to abrasion and wear. The raw wood color ranges from near white to a dark reddish brown. The wood has a close fine texture and is generally straight grained. Maple is stain grade Maple & **not** intended for Painted Applications. Finish issues related to painting Maple are not warrantable. Please use Paint Grade for all painted applications.

Alder is extremely soft hardwood of medium density. Colors range from light brown with a yellow tinge to light brown with a reddish tinge. Alder is fairly straight grained with a uniform texture. This wood may have pin knots and mineral streaks. Mineral streaks and other natural variations help create the personality of this product. **Rustic Alder** material will allow for varying size knots & other sound characteristics including mineral streaks. Both sapwood & heartwood can be present in varying amounts.

Hickory is a very hard, very heavy and dense hardwood which demonstrates extreme variations in color from nearly white to dark brown. Grain patterns can be bold and prominent with irregular characteristics that are associated with tree growth. Burls, water stains, mineral streaks and sound knots are typical and are not considered defects.

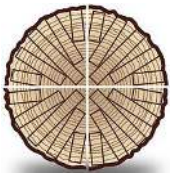
Cherry is considered a medium density wood with moderate weight and strength. The heartwood of cherry ranges from light to dark reddish brown while the sapwood may be near white. The heartwood darkens with age and light exposure, this change can be dramatic. Cherry has a fine and uniform grain pattern with a smooth texture. Acceptable characteristics include brown flecks, natural gum pockets, mineral streaks and pin knots.

Walnut is an exceptionally beautiful and stable hardwood whose traits are strongly defined throughout the history of woodworking. Grain patterns range from straight to varied; providing striking depth when finished in natural tones. This specie's coloration fluctuates from dark brown to a purplish black.

Plain Sawn White Oak is White Oak lumber is characterized by uneven cathedral grain that would be similar in appearance to Red Oak grain patterns. Plain Sawn White Oak however has a neutral light to medium brown color sometimes with an olive hue. Known for strength and durability.

Quarter Sawn White Oak is cut radially (90-degree angle from the growth rings) instead of with the grain and produces vertical and uniform grain lines that are straight, tight and run the length of the board, sometimes creating prominent ray flecks. Structural benefits include that it reduces twisting, warping and cupping, holds finishes better, and does not allow liquids to readily pass through it.

Rift Sawn White Oak is specifically cut White Oak lumber where logs are quartered, then sliced perpendicular to the growth rings of the tree. The resulting grain pattern is relatively straight, but the spacing between the grain will vary. This specie will have the normal color range of other White Oak variations, but the method of cutting eliminates cathedral grain, but allows limited amounts of mineral and pin knots to be present.



Red Oak / Quarter Sawn Red Oak is a hard, heavy wood which results in great wear resistance. Color ranges from white to light brown to a pinkish reddish brown. Red Oak will be plain sliced, Quarter Sawn Red Oak will be quarter sawn cut.