JJ CABINET WAREHOUSE

CABINETRY SOLUTIONS FOR KITCHEN, BATHROOM AND MORE









JJ CABINET
WARFHOUSE









2024

COLOR PALETTE & SPECIFICATIONS

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

| PRODUCT LINE | BOX-CASE | FRONTS | FINISHING | DRAWER BOX | SOFT CLOSE |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|
| ALL PURPOSE CABINETRY | | | | | |
| Fundamentals Cabinetry | 3/4" Plywood TFL Laminate | Painted HDF & Stained Maple | Painted HDF & Stained Maple | Solid Birch Dovetailed | Drawers & Doors |
| Trends Select Cabinetry | 3/4" Plywood TFL Laminate | Painted HDF | Painted HDF | Solid Birch Dovetailed | Drawers & Doors |
| Trends Limited Cabinetry | 3/4" Plywood TFL Laminate | Painted HDF & Stained Maple | Painted HDF & Stained Maple | Solid Birch Dovetailed | Drawers & Doors |
| Euroline Basix Slab | 3/4" Plywood TFL Laminate | Thermo Laminate Wrap 3/4" MDF | Thermo Laminate Wrap 3/4" MDF | Solid Birch Dovetailed | Drawers & Doors |
| Euroline Basix Shaker | 3/4" Plywood TFL Laminate | Thermo Laminate Wrap 3/4" MDF | Thermo Laminate Wrap 3/4" MDF | Solid Birch Dovetailed | Drawers & Doors |
| Euroline Ultra Slab | 3/4" Plywood TFL Laminate | HPL Laminate | HPL Laminate | Solid Birch Dovetailed | Drawers & Doors |
| Econoline Slab | 3/4" Particleboard TFL Laminate | TFL Laminate | TFL Laminate | Solid Birch Screwed Frame | Drawers & Doors |
| Econoline Shaker | 3/4" Particleboard TFL Laminate | Painted HDF & Stained Maple | Painted HDF & Stained Maple | Solid Birch Screwed Frame | Drawers & Doors |

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

| PRODUCT LINE | BOX-CASE | FRONTS | FINISHING | DRAWER BOX | SOFT CLOSE |
|---|------------------------------|---|---|---------------------------|-----------------|
| BATHROOM CABINETRY | | | | | |
| Fundamen- tals Bathroom Cabinetry | 3/4" Plywood TFL Laminate | Painted HDF & Stained Maple | Painted HDF & Stained Maple | Solid Birch Dovetailed | Drawers & Doors |
| Evolution I Bathroom Cabinetry | 3/4" Plywood TFL Laminate | Painted HDF & Stained Oak | Painted HDF & Stained Oak | Solid Birch Dovetailed | Drawers & Doors |
| Evolution II Bathroom Cabinetry | 3/4" Plywood TFL Laminate | Thermo Laminate Wrap HPL Laminate 3/4" MDF | Thermo Laminate Wrap HPL Laminate 3/4" MDF | Solid Birch Dovetailed | Drawers & Doors |
| Evolution III Bathroom Cabinetry | 3/4" Plywood TFL Laminate | Thermo Laminate Wrap 5/8" MDF | Thermo Laminate Wrap 5/8" MDF | Solid Birch Dovetailed | Drawers & Doors |
| CRUSH Bathroom Cabinetry | 5/8" Plywood TFL Laminate | Painted HDF | Painted HDF | Solid Birch Dovetailed | Drawers & Doors |

MATERIAL SPECIFICATIONS

| Material - Description | Durability | Scratch Resistant | Healing-Repairable | Heat Tolerance |
|---|---------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 3/4" PLYWOOD | Excellet | N/A | Yes | High |
| 5/8" PLYWOOD | Good | N/A | Yes | High |
| 3/4" PARTICLEBOARD | Very Good | N/A | Yes | High |
| SOLID BIRCH | Excellent | N/A | Yes | High |
| PAINTED HDF | Very Good | Very Good | Yes | High |
| STAINED MAPLE | Very Good | Very Good | Yes | High |
| TFL LAMINATE | Very Good | Excellent | Yes | High + |
| THERMO LAMINATE | Very Good | Very Good | Yes | High + |
| SERICA THERMO LAMINATE | Excellent | Excellent | Yes | High + |
| HPL LAMINATE (AGT-PET & DECOTEC-EGGER) | Excellent +++ | Excellent +++ | Yes | High +++ |
| GLASS-HDF DOORS | Very Good | Very Good | Yes | Very Good |
| GLASS DOORS - ALUMINUM FRAME | Excellent | Excellent | Yes | High +++ |
| PAINT | Excellent | Very Good | Yes | High |
| STAIN | Excellent | Very Good | Yes | High |



FUROLINE EVOLUTION

SERICA SETS NEW STANDARD FOR SUPER MATT FINISH

Compared to other similar materials, SERICA sets new standards for the sector, with its giant leap forward in ultra matt technology.

The SERICA surface is available in solid colours, abstract such as concrete and marble and woodgrain designs which allow creative combinations.

According to one of the leading European manufacturers of furniture frontals, SERICA is "the best performing super matt finish setting a new standard on the market".



SERICA by Alfatherm is the new warm, captivating and silky finish that gives surfaces a real WOW effect both to the touch and to the eye.

Extremely robust, incorporating anti-scratch and anti-fingerprint technology, SERICA is designed to coverall typesof furnishings in homes, offices and stores and is an excellent.





HIGH PRESSURE LAMINATE

What is High Pressure Laminate (HPL)?

It is considered one of the most durable decorative surface materials and is available with unique performance properties, including chemical, fire, and wear resistance.

Particleboard or MDF are the preferred substrate because they provide a stable, durable, consistent, and economical foundation.

How It's Made

HPL is produced by saturating multiple layers of kraft paper with phenolic resin. A layer of printed décor paper is placed on top of the kraft paper before pressing. The resulting sandwich is fused together under heat and pressure (more than 1,000 PSI). Because phenolic and melamine resins are thermoset plastics, the curing process transforms the resin into plastic by a cross-linking process that converts the paper sheets into a single, rigid, laminated sheet. Thermo-setting creates strong, irreversible bonds that contribute to HPL's durability.

Attributes

In addition to aesthetic attributes, the lamination of particleboard or MDF with HPL can improve the physical performance of the substrate. For example, a shelf of 3/4" industrial (M-2) particleboard that is 24" long will carry 45 lbs. per square foot (psf) of uniform loading with 0.133" deflection. The same shelf can hold 85 lbs psf before reaching the same deflection if overlaid with HPL.

HPL Applications

High pressure laminate is considered one of the most durable decorative surface materials. It performs well in both horizontal and vertical applications, appearing in furniture, cabinetry, flooring and wall treatments.

HPL is durable and therefore well-suited for surfaces in high traffic areas in the home, as well as retail, corporate and hospitality settings. It is often utilized in both vertical and horizontal surfaces in hospitals and clinics.

THERMAL FUSED LAMINATE

TFL decorative panels have excellent scratch and wear resistance. They are widely used in laminate flooring, office furniture, closet system components, store fixtures, and cabinets. It is also an appropriate spec in health care, hospitality, commercial, and retail settings. Due to the performance, design flexibility, and cost advantages, TFL offers an excellent option for designers and specifiers.

TFL has other distinct advantages. It is both a decorative surface as well as a construction material and easily processed on typical panel processing equipment. As such, it eliminates the need for furniture and cabinet makers to install laminating lines. An important advantage of TFL is its ability to match capabilities with high pressure laminate (HPL) and three-dimensional laminates (3DL). While TFL and HPL materials are produced in different systems, the same décor prints can be used in the production of each, providing exact matches. TFL and HPL are often specified and used in the production of furniture, cabinets, and fixtures.

How It's Made

TFL is made by fusing a resin-impregnated décor paper sheet directly to a substrate. The décor paper generally weighs between 60 and 130 g m2 and is the same as the paper used in producing HPL, making for easy matching across materials. Heat and pressure activate the resin in the saturated décor paper, creating a cross-linked bond with the substrate. This process fuses the décor paper to the substrate, creating a finished panel ready to be machined. Particleboard and MDF are ideal substrates for TFL because they are consistent, uniform in strength, and defects-free.

Attributes

Thermally Fused Laminate decorative panels can be manufactured with enhanced visual and performance characteristics. Steel press plates that emboss the decorative overlay create surface textures that heighten the realism of wood grain, stone, or abstract designs. Steel press plates can also be used to create or control the gloss level of the surface. TFL panels have excellent scratch and wear resistance.

TFL Panels are used in the following:

Laminate Flooring
Office Furniture
Closet System Components
Store Fixtures
Cabinets

It is also appropriate in healthcare, hospitality, commercial, and retail settings. TFL panels typically require a decorative edge treatment and can be specified with or without edge, as well as with single or opposite-side face treatments.

MEDIUM DENSITY FIBREBOARD

What Is MDF (Medium Density Fibreboard)?

MDF (Medium Density Fibreboard) is an engineered wood product made from compressed wood fibres, resin, and wax. It has a lower density and is softer than HDF. MDF is widely used in furniture making, cabinetry, and other woodworking projects due to its easy workability and smooth surface.

The name derives from the distinction in densities of fibreboard. Large-scale production of MDF began in the 1980s, in both North America and Europe. [3]

Over time, the term "MDF" has become a generic name for any dry-process fibreboard.

Physical properties

MDF is typically made up of 82% wood fibre, 9% urea-formaldehyde resin glue, 8% water, and 1% paraffin wax. [4] The density is typically between 500 and 1,000 kg/m3 (31 and 62 lb/cu ft). [5] The range of density and classification as light-, standard-, or high-density board is a misnomer and confusing. The density of the board, when evaluated in relation to the density of the fibre that goes into making the panel, is important. A thick MDF panel at a density of 700–720 kg/m3 (44–45 lb/cu ft) may be considered as high density in the case of softwood fibre panels, whereas a panel of the same density made of hardwood fibres is not regarded as so. The evolution of the various types of MDF has been driven by differing need for specific applications.

MDF may be glued, doweled, or laminated. Typical fasteners are T-nuts and pan-head machine screws.[9] Smooth-shank nails do not hold well, and neither do fine-pitch screws, especially in the edge. Special screws are available with a coarse thread pitch, but sheet-metal screws also work well. MDF is not susceptible to splitting when screws are installed in the face of the material, but due to the alignment of the wood fibres, may split when screws are installed in the edge of the board without pilot holes.

Advantages

Denser than plywood and chipboard
Consistent in strength and size
Shapes well
Stable dimensions (less expansion and contraction than natural wood)
Takes paint well
Takes wood glue well
High screw pull-out strength in the face grain of the material
Flexible

Applications

Loudspeaker enclosure being constructed out of MDF

MDF is often used in school projects because of its flexibility. Slatwall panels made from MDF are used in the shop fitting industry. MDF is primarily used for indoor applications due to its poor moisture resistance. It is available in raw form, or with a finely sanded surface, or with a decorative overlay.

MDF is also usable for furniture such as cabinets, because of its strong surface. [12] MDF's density makes it a useful material for the walls of pipe-organ chambers, allowing sound, particularly bass, to be reflected out of the chamber into the hall.

MDF's Unique Qualities

MDF has a lower density compared to HDF, offering distinct advantages:

Density Of MDF: Standard MDF (Medium-Density Fibreboard) has a density of 800-880 kg/m³ (50-55 lbs/ft³)

Workability: MDF's looser fibre structure makes it easier to cut, mitre, shape, and machine than HDF. This characteristic favours its use in furniture construction, cabinetry, and decorative applications.

Smoothness: MDF's inherent smoothness creates an ideal surface for painting, veneering, and applying laminates. This versatility allows for diverse aesthetic finishes.

Weight: The lighter weight of MDF compared to HDF simplifies handling and installation, making it a practical choice for various applications.

Machinability: MDF's looser fibre structure allows for easier cutting, shaping and drilling, making it ideal for intricate designs and woodworking projects.

Neither HDF or MDF are water-resistant, both boards suffer from swelling and water damage when soaked in water or with prolonged exposure. However, higher grade MDF can be treated to be moisture-resistant, which allows for installation in environments such as kitchens and bathrooms, outside of direct contact with water.

| MDF Specification Sheet | Physical Properties (Metric) |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| Density | 788 Kg/m³ |
| Moisture Content | 5.5% |
| Thickness Tolerance | ± 0.125 mm |
| Modulus Of Rupture | 33.1 N/mm² |
| Internal Bond | 0.9 N/mm² |
| Linear Expansion Limit | ≤ 0.3% |
| Length / Width Tolerance | ± 1.8mm |
| Thickness Swell | ≤ 1.3mm" |

HIGH DENSITY FIBREBOARD

What Is MDF (Medium Density Fibreboard)?

HDF (High Density Fibreboard) is an engineered wood product made from compressed wood fibres, resin, and wax. It has a higher density and is harder than MDF. HDF is commonly used for flooring, cabinetry, furniture, and other applications where durability and strength are required.

HDF Full Form: High-Density Fibreboard

HDF, which stands for High-Density Fibreboard, is a type of engineered wood board, specifically a fibreboard. HDF was originally known as 'Hardboard', by its accidental inventor William Mason in 1925. William later trademarked the name 'Masonite', which is also a generic term for HDF in the US and Canada.

HDF is similar to MDF (Medium-Density Fibreboard) and LDF (Low-Density Fibreboard / also known as Particle Board). And as the names suggest, their primary difference is the density of the wood fibres which compose the fibreboard.

HDF boards have a consistent smooth appearance and texture due to the fineness of the wood fibres used in their construction. This side is ideal for painting due to its uniform surface.

How HDF Is Made

HDF is made from two main components. Wood fibre and resin.

Wood Fibre

Wood fibre is the raw material for HDF, usually obtained from various softwoods such as Pine, Fir or Spruce. Hardwoods like Oak and Birch and recycled wood from sawdust, wood chips and wood waste are sometimes used.

The wood fibre is refined into ultra-fine particles using mechanical or chemical processes such as chipping, grinding or pulping. The mechanical process involves cutting or shredding the wood into small pieces, while the chemical process involves cooking the wood in a solution of water and chemicals to dissolve the lignin and separate the fibres.

The refining process affects the quality and characteristics of the wood fibres, such as the length, width, thickness, surface area and bonding potential. Generally, longer and thinner fibres have higher strength, whilst shorter and thicker fibres have higher density and stability.

Resin

Resin is the adhesive substance that is mixed into the fibres at specific ratios to bind the wood fibres together, forming a dense and uniform panel. The resin can be synthetic or natural.

The most common type of resin used is urea-formaldehyde, a low-cost and durable synthetic adhesive, but also emits formaldehyde which is a harmful substance which can degrade indoor air quality. Other types of resin used for HDF include melamine-formaldehyde, phenol-formaldehyde, lignin, wax and starch.

The ratio of resin to fibres varies on the types of wood and resin used. For every 100 grams of HDF, there are usually 10 - 20 grams of resin and 80 - 90 grams of fibre. The ratio of resin to fibre by volume can be derived from the ratio of resin to fibres by weight, using the densities of resin and fibre. The ratio of resin to fibres by volume can range from 30% to 50%, depending on the density and type of resin and fibres. This means that for every 100 cubic centimetres of HDF, there are 30 to 50 cubic centimetres of resin and 50 to 70 cubic centimetres of fibre.

Industrially HDF, MDF and LDF is mass-produced from wood fibres and resin with the following steps.

1. Preparation

The raw material for HDF, wood fibre and resin, are prepared and stored in silos or tanks. As detailed above, the wood fibre is obtained from various sources and the resin is obtained from synthetic or natural sources, then mixed with additives and catalysts to improve the bonding and curing properties.

2. Blending

The wood fibre and resin are blended together in a specific ratio depending on the desired properties or grade of the HDF sheet. The blending can be done using drum blenders, disc blenders or air blenders. The blending process ensures a uniform distribution of resin and fibre, contributing to the creation of a homogenous mixture.

3. Forming

The resulting wood fibre / resin mixture is formed into a continuous mat or sheet using a forming machine. The forming machine can be either a single-opening or multi-opening press, depending on the production capacity and efficiency. The forming machine applies heat and pressure to the mixture. Causing the resin to melt and bond the fibres together.

The forming machine also controls the thickness and density of the HDF panel, by adjusting the speed and pressure of the press.

4. Cooling

The HDF panel is cooled to room temperature using a cooling system. The cooling system prevents the HDF panel from warping or cracking due to thermal stress and stabilises its dimensions and properties.

5. Cutting

After the HDF panel is cooled, it's cut into the required size and shape. The cutting process can also create different types of edges, such as square, bevelled or tongue-and-groove, depending on the intended use of the HDF panel.

6. Sanding

After the HDF panel is cut, it is sanded to achieve a smooth surface, using abrasive belts, discs or rollers. The sanding process removes any defects such as roughness, unevenness or scratches and improves the appearance of the panel.

7. Treating

After sanding, the panel can be further treated with various coatings, laminates, veneers or paints to enhance its appearance, durability and functionality. The treating process can provide different types of finishes such as glossy, matte, textured or patterned. It can also protect the HDF panel from moisture, stains, scratches or UV rays and increase resistance to wear and tear.

8. Testing

The physical and mechanical properties can be determined and verified through testing. Characteristics and qualities such as density, moisture content, bending strength, modulus of elasticity, internal bond strength, surface soundness, formaldehyde emission and more can be determined to establish a grade. Testing is vital to ensure the panels meet required standards, regulations and their suitability for the intended application.

The processes for making HDF, MDF and LDF are virtually identical, the primary difference is the pressing of the panels and the quantity of mixture used per panel to form either a high, medium or low density panel.

HDF's Unique Qualities

HDF has a higher density than MDF, which gives it unique advantages.

Density Of HDF: Standard HDF (High-Density Fibreboard) has a density of 880 - 1040 kg/m³ (55-65 lbs/ft³)

Strength & Durability: HDF is stronger and more durable than MDF due to its higher density and smaller wood fibres. HDF is less prone to chipping, cracking, and warping than MDF, and is better suited for applications where strength and durability are essential.

Hardness: HDF's tight fibre structure yields a harder surface, allowing for precise machining and sharp edges. This characteristic lends itself well to applications requiring intricate details, such as millwork and mouldings.

Density & Weight: HDF is denser and heavier than MDF due to its smaller and more tightly packed wood fibres. HDF typically has a density of around 50-65 pounds per cubic foot, while MDF has a density of around 30-50 pounds per cubic foot.

Edge Holding: HDF excels in holding sharp, crisp edges due to its dense composition, crucial for intricate detailing

Stability: The tighter fibre structure of HDF minimises movement and warping, making it suitable for dimensional stability requirements

Moisture Resistance: Neither material excels in moisture resistance, but HDF exhibits slightly better performance due to its denser structure.

| HDF Specification Sheet | Physical Properties (Metric) |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| Density | 892 Kg/m³ |
| Moisture Content | 5% |
| Thickness Tolerance | ±0.125 mm |
| Modulus Of Rupture | 35.8 N/m㎡ |
| Internal Bond | 1.06 N/m㎡ |
| Linear Expansion Limit | ≤ 0.3% |
| Length / Width Tolerance | ± 1.8mm |
| Thickness Swell | ≤ 0.087" ppm |

Is HDF Waterproof?

Unfortunately, no, HDF is not waterproof. Although it exhibits slightly better moisture resistance than MDF due to its higher density, both materials are susceptible to water damage when exposed for extended periods or soaked directly. The wood fibres that make up HDF can swell and warp, compromising the board's integrity and functionality. While certain treatments can enhance moisture resistance to some degree, neither HDF nor MDF are truly waterproof. For applications requiring direct water contact or prolonged exposure to humid environments, consider materials like marine plywood, pressure-treated lumber, or specialised waterproof composites.

What Are The Main Differences Between HDF And MDF?

The main differences between HDF and MDF are their density, strength, and hardness. HDF has a higher density, which makes it stronger and harder than MDF. As a result, HDF is more suitable for applications requiring durability and resistance to wear, while MDF is easier to work with and provides a smoother surface for painting or veneering.

HDF (High-Density Fibreboard) and MDF (Medium-Density Fibreboard) are both types of engineered wood fibreboards. Both are widely used in construction and design, whilst they share similarities in composition, their primary difference is density, which leads to distinct properties and applications.

| | HDF | MDF |
|---------------------------|--|---|
| Density & Strength | More resistant to moisture and humidity | Less dense and strong, prone to chipping |
| Moisture Resistance | More resistant to moisture and humidity | Less resistant to moisture and prone to warping |
| Applications | High-traffic areas, durable applications, laminated flooring | Furniture, cabinetry, decorative applications |
| Machinability & Finishing | More difficult to machine and finish | Easy to machine and finish, smooth surface |
| Cost | More expensive | More affordable |
| Sustainability | Sustainable and eco-friendly | Sustainable and eco-friendly |

Density: The Defining Difference Between HDF & MDF

The primary differentiator between HDF and MDF is their density. As its name suggests, HDF exhibits a higher density than MDF due to the tighter compaction of its wood fibres. This density difference translates to the following qualities:

Specification Breakdown

Density: Reflects the board's mass per unit volume. HDF has the highest density at 892 kg/m³, making it heavier and typically more durable than MDF (788 kg/m³)

Moisture Content: Indicates the percentage of water in the board, affecting its stability and resistance to warping. All three types have similar moisture content, with HDF at 5% and both MDF

Thickness Tolerance: The acceptable variation in the board's thickness. All types have a tolerance of ± 0.125 mm, showing they are manufactured to precise standards.

Modulus Of Rupture: Measures the board's strength before breaking when bent. HDF is the strongest (35.8 N/mm²), followed by MDF (33.1 N/mm²) and then LDF (24.1 N/mm²), indicating HDF is better for high-stress applications.

Internal Bond: The strength of the bond between the board's fibers. HDF again leads with 1.06 N/mm², MDF is next at 0.9 N/mm², and LDF is at 0.76 N/mm², suggesting HDF has the highest internal cohesion. Linear Expansion Limit: The rate at which the board expands due to changes in humidity or temperature. All boards have a similar expansion limit of \leq 0.3%.

Length/Width Tolerance: The allowable variance in the board's dimensions. All types have a tolerance of ± 1.8 mm, indicating uniformity in size.

Thickness Swell: Indicates how much the board's thickness increases after exposure to moisture. HDF has the least swell (\leq 0.087" ppm), followed by MDF and LDF (both \leq 1.3mm), showing HDF is more resistant to moisture-induced swelling.

PLYWOOD

What is plywood?

Plywood is one of the most widely recognized multi-purpose engineered wood-based panel products used in Canadian construction projects. Plywood binds resin and wood fibre sheets to form a composite material sold in panels. A typical plywood panel has face veneers of a higher grade than the core veneers. The function of the core layers is to increase the separation between the outer layers where the bending stresses are highest, improving resistance to bending forces.

How is plywood made?

Plywood panels are fabricated from multiple layers or plys of softwood veneer glued together with the grain direction of each layer of veneer perpendicular to that of the adjacent layers. These cross-laminated sheets of wood veneers are fastened together with a waterproof phenol-formaldehyde resin adhesive and cured under heat and pressure.

Cabinet grade plywood is not your run-of-the-mill plywood; it's the cream of the crop. What sets it apart is its impeccable quality and consistency. Unlike traditional plywood, which may have knots, voids, or uneven layers, cabinet grade plywood is manufactured to higher standards. It boasts smooth, defect-free surfaces on both sides, making it ideal for projects where aesthetics and precision are paramount.

Superior Quality: Cabinet grade plywood undergoes rigorous quality control measures during production, ensuring uniform thickness, minimal voids, and impeccable surfaces. This consistency translates to better-looking, more structurally sound projects.

Versatility: Whether you're crafting cabinets, furniture, shelves, or architectural elements, cabinet grade plywood offers unparalleled versatility. Its stable core and smooth finish make it suitable for a wide range of applications.

Durability: Thanks to its high-quality construction, cabinet grade plywood is built to last. It resists warping, cracking, and splitting, ensuring longevity and performance even in demanding environments.

Ease of Use: Working with cabinet grade plywood is a breeze. It cuts cleanly, sands smoothly, and accepts finishes like paint, stain, and varnish beautifully. This ease of use makes it suitable for professionals and hobbyists alike.

PAINT AND STAIN

AkzoNobel

Industrial wood coatings for furniture Industrial wood coatings for cabinets Coating solutions for kitchen and bathroom cabinets

We provide industrial wood finishes for stock, semi-custom and custom cabinetry for both kitchens and bathrooms. Using the latest innovations, our coatings are formulated to meet specific manufacturing requirements for OEMs, flat-line and customer workshops.

Our formulations are better for the environment, while also meeting the highest standards for looks and durability. Our innovative, eco-premium solutions include UV cure, waterborne, zero-VOC and formaldehyde-free technologies.

Test standards and certificates

Test standards are very important for products used for coatings. Test standards evidence the quality and particular properties of the certified products and therefore ensure the necessary safety. The occasionally high demands (chemical demands, abrasion resistance, flame resistance etc.) from clients, architects or even tenders can therefore be fulfilled.

All tests are exclusively performed on cured coatings.

Slip resistance DIN 51130 and ASR A1.5/1,2

Admission for contact with foodstuff according to UNI EN 1186:2003 and 1935/2004 Extremely heat-resistant. Short-term exposure to heat of 150° C without visible traces. EN 1399 Resistance against stubbing out and burning of cigarettes.

Tox Control – certification for low-emissions furniture paint CE marking

EN 71-3 – European Standard - Migration of heavy metals Heavy metals/chemical elements (e.g., tests children's toys) DIN 53160-1/2 saliva and sweat fastness

Requirement for furniture surfaces in regards to their resistance to temperature changes DIN 4102 – Fire behaviour/low flammability

COUNTERTOPS

Engineered quartz kitchen countertops: How are they made To understand how quartz-engineered stone countertops are made, we need to explain the technology that is used and the overall process.

Breton technology

Even though quartz has only become popular in the last few years, the product itself has been around for several decades. The technology used to create this stone was developed by the Breton Company in 1963. The process involves blending the pulverized quartz and adding a mix of polymers. Then, the air is removed, and the product is heated and shaped into slab form.

How quartz is made

Quartz can be found almost everywhere. The whole process of your quartz countertop begins when the clusters of the stone are extracted from the ground. The quartz is crushed and then combined with different elements such as polyester resins and pigments. After the mix, this combination will be compacted into slabs. The last step is sealing and applying the finish to the slab. Thanks to this process and the materials used, quartz looks like a natural stone

Which colors and patterns does quartz come in?

One of the characteristics that homeowners fall in love with is the fact that quartz engineered stone countertops come in a variety of colors, patterns and textures. The range available to you depends on the brand you choose. Because this is an engineered product, there is more uniformity than can be offered by a natural stone product. The patterns come in veined or solid designs. In addition to natural shades, quartz also comes in a variety of colors such as white, red, black and orange.

What is the environmental impact of quartz countertops?

Quartz is an abundant material and is engineered to stand the test of time. It's the ideal choice for homeowners concerned about their environmental impact as it does not need to be replaced frequently.

Where can I use engineered quartz?

Even though quartz is usually used as a countertop for your kitchen, there are other parts of your house where you can utilize it including backsplashes, tub/shower surrounds, fireplace surrounds, wall cladding and more.

It's important to note that quartz is a very heavy material and that only UV stable quartz (such as in our Outdoor Collection) can be used outdoors.

Are quartz countertops heat resistant?

As part of the process of making quartz, the material is exposed to a significant amount of heat though it is not heat proof. We recommend avoiding any exposure to heat to ensure the durability of your quartz. The routine use of burn pads or trivets is recommended to avoid burn marks.

Is there a difference between quartz and quartzite?

Quartz is an engineered stone. Though 90% of the material in quartz comes from the ground, it is not a natural stone. Quartzite is a natural stone while quartz is man-made.

How can I clean my quartz countertop?

Quartz is nonporous, which means bacteria won't accumulate on the surface. Plus, quartz countertops are also stain- and scratch-resistant. Clean-up is quick and easy through wiping with water and mild soap every day to maintain its new appearance.

Is quartz better than granite?

Granite vs. Quartz: Is One Better Than The Other? | HGTV

Quartz is actually harder than granite and thus, more durable. In fact, quartz is nearly indestructible, and because it isn't porous like granite, it's easy to keep your countertops relatively bacteria-free. Be careful with cooking pans though: Quartz can be damaged by excessive heat, so use heating pads at all times.



FUNDAMENTALS

FUNDAMENTALS CABINETRY

MATERIAL & CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

BOX CONSTRUCTION
3/4" FURNITURE GRADE PLYWOOD

BOX - INTERIOR-EXTERIOR FINISH THERMAL FUSED LAMINATE

PAINTED DOOR CONSTRUCTION - 5 PIECE HIGH DENSITY FIBREBOARD

DOOR - EXTERIOR & INTERIOR FINISH PAINTED



BOX - INTERIOR-EXTERIOR FINISH THERMAL FUSED LAMINATE

STAINED DOOR CONSTRUCTION - 5 PIECE SOLID MAPLE

DOOR - EXTERIOR & INTERIOR FINISH STAINED







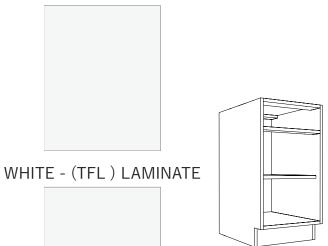




STANDARD BOX COLOR

STANDARD DOOR STYLE AND COLOR

WHITE - (TFL) LAMINATE



WHITE - (TFL) LAMINATE



CHARCOAL GREY - (TFL) LAMINATE



BERMUDA WHITE - BEVELLED SHAKER



CODE: BW PAINTED 3" RAIL

WHITE - STEP SHAKER



CODE: SSW PAINTED 3" RAIL

WHITE - NARROW SHAKER



CODE: NWS PAINTED 1 1/2" RAIL

FOG GREY - STEP SHAKER



CODE: FG PAINTED 3" RAIL

CHARCOAL GREY - STEP SHAKER



CODE: SCG STAINED 3" RAIL

TRENDS SELECT/LIMITED CABINETRY



RENDS LIMITED

MATERIAL & CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

BOX CONSTRUCTION
3/4" FURNITURE GRADE PLYWOOD

BOX - INTERIOR-EXTERIOR FINISH THERMAL FUSED LAMINATE

DOOR CONSTRUCTION - 5 PIECE HIGH DENSITY FIBREBOARD

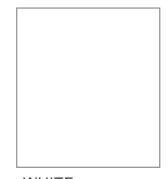
DOOR - EXTERIOR & INTERIOR FINISH PAINTED

STANDARD BOX COLOR





CINNAMON MAPLE - (TFL) LAMINATE



WHITE - (TFL) LAMINATE



STANDARD DOOR STYLE AND COLOR



MIDNIGHT BLUE -BEVELLED SHAKER

CODE: MB PAINTED 3" RAIL

RENDS LIMITED

MATERIAL & CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

BOX CONSTRUCTION
3/4" FURNITURE GRADE PLYWOOD

BOX - INTERIOR-EXTERIOR FINISH THERMAL FUSED LAMINATE

DOOR - EXTERIOR & INTERIOR FINISH JAVA STAIN



BOX CONSTRUCTION
3/4" FURNITURE GRADE PLYWOOD

BOX - INTERIOR-EXTERIOR FINISH THERMAL FUSED LAMINATE

BLACK DOOR CONSTRUCTION - 5 PIECE HIGH DENSITY FIBREBOARD 3/4"

DOOR - EXTERIOR & INTERIOR FINISH PAINTED



BOX CONSTRUCTION
3/4" FURNITURE GRADE PLYWOOD

BOX - INTERIOR-EXTERIOR FINISH THERMAL FUSED LAMINATE

OAK DOOR CONSTRUCTION - 5 PIECE FACE OAK VENEER CENTER RAILS - SOLID OAK

DOOR - EXTERIOR & INTERIOR FINISH PAINTED

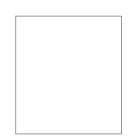


STANDARD BOX COLOR

STANDARD DOOR STYLE AND COLOR



CINNAMON MAPLE - (TFL) LAMINATE



WHITE - (TFL) LAMINATE



BLACK -NARROW SHAKER

CODE: NBS PAINTED 1 1/2" RAIL





CINNAMON MAPLE - (TFL) LAMINATE



WHITE - (TFL) LAMINATE



NATURAL OAK -NARROW SHAKER

CODE: NOS STAINED 11/2" RAIL



ECONOLINE CABINETRY



ECONOLINE SLAB

MATERIAL & CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

BOX CONSTRUCTION
3/4" FURNITURE GRADE PLYWOOD

BOX - INTERIOR-EXTERIOR FINISH WHITE (TFL) LAMINATE

DOOR CONSTRUCTION - 1 PIECE - SLAB HIGH DENSITY FIBREBOARD

DOOR - EXTERIOR & INTERIOR FINISH (TFL) LAMINATE

STANDARD DOOR STYLE & COLOR

LIGHT OAK - SLAB



CODE: LOS (TFL) LAMINATE

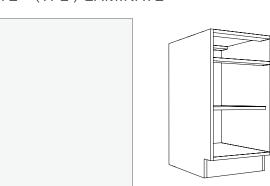
WHITE - SLAB



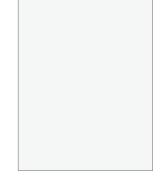
CODE: SW (TFL) LAMINATE

STANDARD BOX COLOR

WHITE - (TFL) LAMINATE



WHITE - (TFL) LAMINATE



ECONOLINE SHAKER

MATERIAL & CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

DOOR CONSTRUCTION - 5 PIECE - SHAKER HIGH DENSITY FIBREBOARD

DOOR - EXTERIOR & INTERIOR FINISH PAINTED

STANDARD DOOR STYLE & COLOR





CODE: NWS PAINTED 1 1/2" RAIL

BLACK -NARROW SHAKER



CODE: NBS PAINTED 1 1/2" RAIL

WHITE -STEP SHAKER



CODE: SSW PAINTED 3" RAIL

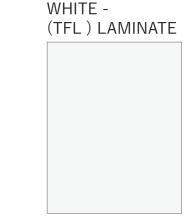
WHITE -BEVELLED SHAKER



CODE: BW PAINTED 3" RAIL

STANDARD BOX COLOR

| WHITE - |
|-----------------|
| (TFL) LAMINATE |
| |



| WHITE | _ |
|-------|----------|
| (TFL) | LAMINATE |

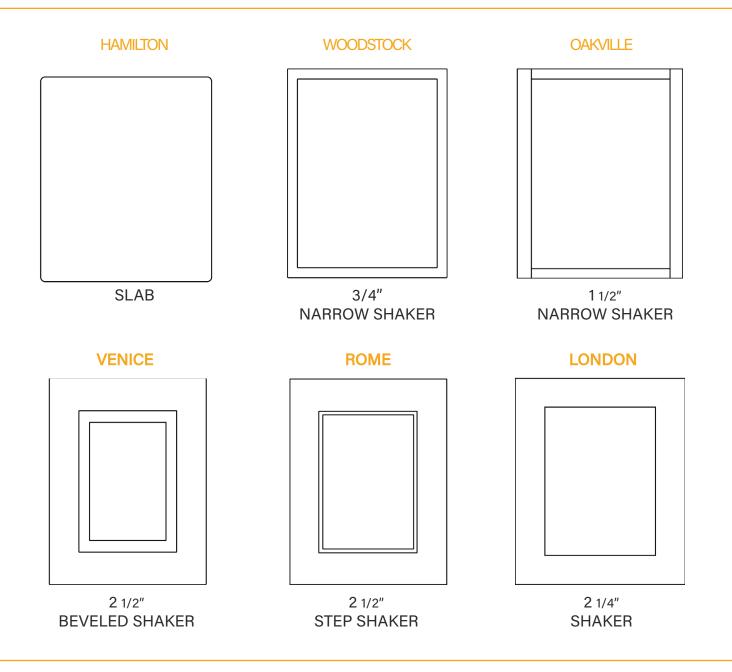


EUROLINE CABINETRY

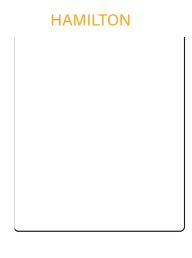
BASIX & ULTRA

UROLINE





ULTRA DOOR STYLE



SLAB



BOX CONSTRUCTION
3/4" FURNITURE GRADE PLYWOOD

BOX - INTERIOR-EXTERIOR FINISH (TFL) LAMINATE - WHITE FINISH

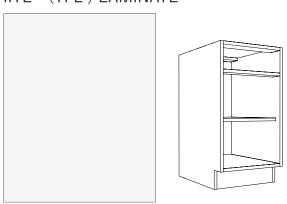
DOOR CONSTRUCTION - 1 PIECE - SLAB MEDIUM DENSITY FIBREBOARD

DOOR - EXTERIOR FINISH SERICA LAMINATE

DOOR - INTERIOR FINISH
MELAMINE LAMINATE - WHITE FINISH

STANDARD BOX COLOR

WHITE - (TFL) LAMINATE



STANDARD DOOR STYLE

SI AB

CODE: HAMILTON



COLOR PALETTE - SERICA LAMINATE











BOX CONSTRUCTION 3/4" FURNITURE GRADE PLYWOOD BOX - INTERIOR-EXTERIOR FINISH (TFL) LAMINATE - WHITE FINISH

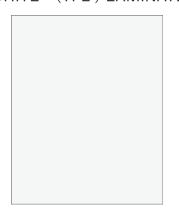
DOOR CONSTRUCTION - 1 PIECE - SLAB MEDIUM DENSITY FIBREBOARD

DOOR - EXTERIOR FINISH THERMO LAMINATE

DOOR - INTERIOR FINISH
MELAMINE LAMINATE - WHITE FINISH

STANDARD BOX COLOR

WHITE - (TFL) LAMINATE





STANDARD DOOR STYLE

SLAB

CODE: HAMILTON



COLOR PALETTE - THERMOLAMINATE



AFTER HOURS





SHEER BEAUTY





HIGHLAND GREEN





FASHIONISTA





WINTER FUN





BOX CONSTRUCTION 3/4" FURNITURE GRADE PLYWOOD

BOX - INTERIOR-EXTERIOR FINISH (TFL) LAMINATE - WHITE FINISH

DOOR CONSTRUCTION - 1 PIECE - SHAKER

MEDIUM DENSITY FIBREBOARD

DOOR - EXTERIOR FINISH SERICA LAMINATE

DOOR - INTERIOR FINISH
MELAMINE LAMINATE - WHITE FINISH

STANDARD BOX COLOR

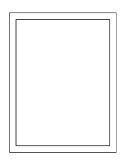
WHITE - (TFL) LAMINATE

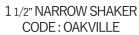


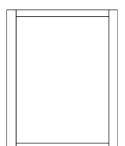


STANDARD DOOR STYLES

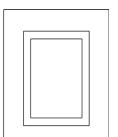
3/4" NARROW SHAKER CODE: WOODSTOCK



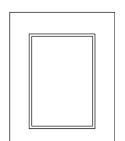




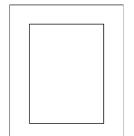




2 1/2" STEP SHAKER CODE : ROME



2 1/4" SHAKER CODE : LONDON



COLOR PALETTE - SERICA LAMINATE

















WHITE COULD







BOX CONSTRUCTION 3/4" FURNITURE GRADE PLYWOOD

BOX - INTERIOR-EXTERIOR FINISH (TFL) LAMINATE - WHITE FINISH

DOOR CONSTRUCTION - 1 PIECE - SHAKER
MEDIUM DENSITY FIBREBOARD

DOOR - EXTERIOR FINISH SERICA LAMINATE

DOOR - INTERIOR FINISH
MELAMINE LAMINATE - WHITE FINISH

STANDARD BOX COLOR

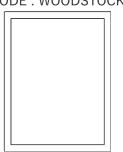
WHITE - (TFL) LAMINATE

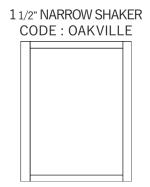




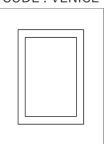
STANDARD DOOR STYLES

3/4" NARROW SHAKER CODE: WOODSTOCK

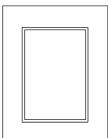




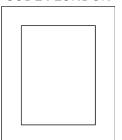
21/2" BEVELED SHAKER CODE: VENICE



2 1/2" STEP SHAKER CODE: ROME



2 1/4" SHAKER CODE: LONDON



COLOR PALETTE - THERMO LAMINATE





HIGHLAND GREEN







TUROLINE SLAB -AGT-PET

MATERIAL & CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

COLOR PALETTE - (HPL) PET LAMINATE

BOX CONSTRUCTION
3/4" FURNITURE GRADE PLYWOOD

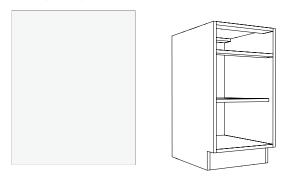
BOX - INTERIOR-EXTERIOR FINISH (TFL) LAMINATE - WHITE FINISH

DOOR CONSTRUCTION - 1 PIECE - SLAB MEDIUM DENSITY FIBREBOARD

DOOR - EXTERIOR & INTERIOR FINISH (HPL) LAMINATE

STANDARD BOX COLOR

WHITE - (TFL) LAMINATE



STANDARD DOOR STYLE

SLAB (HPL) LAMINATE



MDF 3/4" SOFT TOUCH FINISH

ARCTIC GREY

WHITE

BLACK SOFT TOUCH

ANTIQUE WHITE

SUNSET GREY

NATURAL TOUCH OAK

SLATE GREY

MDF 3/4" HIGH GLOSS FINISH

ARCTIC GREY SLATI

SLATE GREY

CASHMERE GREY

BLACK HIGH GLOSS

WHITE

METALLIC ELM

SUNSET GREY

ANTIQUE WHITE

MILANO WALNUT







MATERIAL & CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

COLOR PALETTE - (HPL) EGGER LAMINATES

BOX CONSTRUCTION 3/4" FURNITURE GRADE PLYWOOD

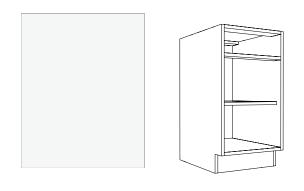
BOX - INTERIOR-EXTERIOR FINISH (TFL) LAMINATE - WHITE FINISH

DOOR CONSTRUCTION - 1 PIECE - SLAB PARTICLE BOARD

DOOR - EXTERIOR & INTERIOR FINISH (HPL) LAMINATE

STANDARD BOX COLOR

WHITE - (TFL) LAMINATE

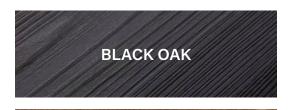


STANDARD DOOR STYLE

SLAB (HPL) LAMINATE



PARTICLE BOARD 3/4" WOOD GRAIN FINISH



LIGHT TENNESSEE WALNUT

NATURAL CORINI WALNUT

NATURAL TOSSINI ELM

WHITE CAPE ELM

VICENZA OAK

SAND BEIGE MOLINA ASH

PREMIUM WHITE

FUNDAMENTALS

FUNDAMENTALS BATHROOM CABINETRY

MATERIAL & CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

BOX CONSTRUCTION
3/4" FURNITURE GRADE PLYWOOD

BOX - INTERIOR-EXTERIOR FINISH THERMAL FUSED LAMINATE

PAINTED DOOR CONSTRUCTION - 5 PIECE HIGH DENSITY FIBREBOARD

DOOR - EXTERIOR & INTERIOR FINISH PAINTED

BOX CONSTRUCTION
3/4" FURNITURE GRADE PLYWOOD

BOX - INTERIOR-EXTERIOR FINISH THERMAL FUSED LAMINATE

STAINED DOOR CONSTRUCTION - 5 PIECE SOLID MAPLE

DOOR - EXTERIOR & INTERIOR FINISH STAINED

STANDARD DOOR STYLE AND COLOR - PAINTED

WHITE -STEP SHAKER



CODE: SSW PAINTED 3" RAIL

LONDON FOG -BEVELLED SHAKER



CODE: LF PAINTED 3" RAIL

WHITE -BEVELLED SHAKER



CODE: BW PAINTED 3" RAIL

MIDNIGHT BLUE -BEVELLED SHAKER



CODE: MB PAINTED 3" RAIL

STANDARD BOX COLOR

WHITE -(TFL) LAMINATE



GREY -(TFL) LAMINATE



WHITE -(TFL) LAMINATE



BLUE -FLAT PAINTED



STANDARD DOOR STYLE AND COLOR - STAINED

STANDARD BOX COLOR



STEP GREY -STEP SHAKER

CODE: SG STAINED 3" RAIL



FLAT (TFL) LAMINATE

GREY -





CHARCOAL -STEP SHAKER

CODE: SCG STAINED 3" RAIL





RIVERSTONE -BEVELLED SHAKER

CODE: RS STAINED 3" RAIL

GREY -FLAT (TFL) LAMINATE







SANDSTONE -BEVELLED SHAKER

CODE: SS STAINED 3" RAIL

SAND -FLAT (TFL) LAMINATE



EVO UTION CABINETRY



EVO UTION I SHAKER

MATERIAL & CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

BOX CONSTRUCTION 3/4" FURNITURE GRADE PLYWOOD **BOX - INTERIOR/EXTERIOR FINISH GREY - THERMO LAMINATE**

WHITE FINISH

DOOR AND DRAWER FACES CONSTRUCTION -5 PIECE - SHAKER - PAINTED HIGH DENSITY FIBREBOARD

DOOR AND DRAWER FACES -INTERIOR FINISH - WHITE PAINTED - WHITE

DOOR AND DRAWER FACES -**EXTERIOR FINISH - WHITE** PAINTED - WHITE

SIDE PANEL - EXTERIOR FINISH - WHITE THERMO FUSED LAMINATE FINISHED GOOD TWO SIDES

NATURAL OAK FINISH

DOOR AND DRAWER FACES CONSTRUCTION -5 PIECE - SHAKER - PAINTED HIGH DENSITY FIBREBOARD - OAK RAIL

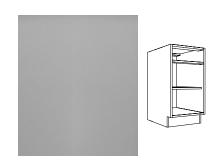
DOOR AND DRAWER FACES -INTERIOR FINISH - NATURAL OAK OAK VENEER

DOOR AND DRAWER FACES -EXTERIOR FINISH - NATURAL OAK OAK VENEER- SOLID OAK RAIL

SIDE PANEL - EXTERIOR FINISH - NATURAL OAK THERMO FUSED LAMINATE FINISHED **GOOD TWO SIDES**

STANDARD BOX COLOR

GREY - (TFL) LAMINATE



NARROW SHAKER

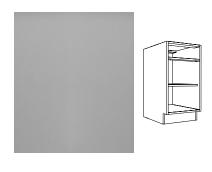
WHITE -

COLOR PALETTE



CODE: NWS PAINTED 1 1/2" RAIL

GREY - (TFL) LAMINATE



STANDARD SIDE PANEL COLOR

SIDE PANELS MATCH THE COLOR OF THE DOOR FACES AND DRAWE RFRONTS SIDE PANELS ARE FLAT NO PROFILE

NATURAL OAK



CODE: NOS STAINED 1 1/2" RAIL

EVOLUTION I SLAB THERMO

MATERIAL & CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

BOX CONSTRUCTION 3/4" FURNITURE GRADE PLYWOOD

BOX - INTERIOR/ EXTERIOR FINISH **GREY - THERMO LAMINATE**

DOOR AND DRAWER FACES CONSTRUCTION -1 PIECE - SLAB MEDIUM DENSITY FIBREBOARD

DOOR AND DRAWER FACES - INTERIOR FINISH WHITE - MELAMINE LAMINATE

DOOR AND DRAWER FACES -**EXTERIOR FINISH** THERMO LAMINATE

SIDE PANEL -EXTERIOR FINISH COLOR MATCHED THERMO LAMINATE

SIDE PANEL - INTERIOR FINISH WHITE MELAMINE LAMINATE

STANDARD BOX COLOR

GREY - (TFL) LAMINATE

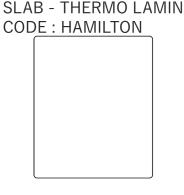




STANDARD DOOR STYLE

STANDARD SIDE PANEL COLOR

SLAB - THERMO LAMINATE



EXTERIOR

SIDE PANELS MATCH THE COLOR OF THE DOOR FACES AND DRAWER FRONTS SIDE PANELS ARE FLAT NO PROFILE THERMO LAMINATE

INTERIOR

WHITE MELAMINE LAMINATE

COLOR PALETTE -THERMO LAMINATE



WINTER FUN

EVOLUTION I SLAB



MATERIAL & CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

BOX CONSTRUCTION 3/4" FURNITURE GRADE PLYWOOD

BOX - INTERIOR/ EXTERIOR FINISH GREY - THERMO LAMINATE

DOOR AND DRAWER FACES CONSTRUCTION
1 PIECE - SLAB

MEDIUM DENSITY FIBREBOARD

DOOR AND DRAWER FACES - INTERIOR FINISH
WHITE - MELAMINE LAMINATE

DOOR AND DRAWER FACES -EXTERIOR FINISH SERICA THERMO LAMINATE

SIDE PANEL -EXTERIOR FINISH COLOR MATCHED SERICA THERMO LAMINATE

SIDE PANEL - INTERIOR FINISH COLOR MATCHED SERICA THERMO LAMINATE

STANDARD BOX COLOR

GREY - (TFL) LAMINATE





STANDARD DOOR STYLE

STANDARD SIDE PANEL COLOR

SLAB - SERICA LAMINATE CODE : HAMILTON

TON

EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR FINISH

SIDE PANELS MATCH THE COLOR OF THE DOOR FACES AND DRAWER FRONTS SIDE PANELS ARE FLAT NO PROFILE SERICA THERMO LAMINATE

COLOR PALETTE - SERICA LAMINATE



EVOLUTION I SHAKER THERMO

MATERIAL & CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

BOX CONSTRUCTION 3/4" FURNITURE GRADE PLYWOOD

BOX - INTERIOR/ EXTERIOR FINISH GREY - THERMO LAMINATE

DOOR AND DRAWER FACES CONSTRUCTION 1 PIECE - SHAKER
MEDIUM DENSITY FIBREBOARD

DOOR AND DRAWER FACES - INTERIOR FINISH WHITE - MELAMINE LAMINATE

DOOR AND DRAWER FACES -EXTERIOR FINISH THERMO LAMINATE

SIDE PANEL -EXTERIOR FINISH COLOR MATCHED THERMO LAMINATE

SIDE PANEL - INTERIOR FINISH WHITE MELAMINE LAMINATE

STANDARD BOX COLOR

GREY - (TFL) LAMINATE





STANDARD SIDE PANEL COLOR

EXTERIOR

SIDE PANELS MATCH THE COLOR OF THE DOOR FACES AND DRAWER FRONTS SIDE PANELS ARE FLAT NO PROFILE SERICA THERMO LAMINATE

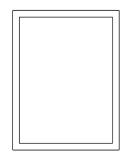
INTERIOR

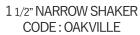
WHITE MELAMINE LAMINATE

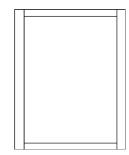
STANDARD DOOR STYLE

THERMO LAMINATE

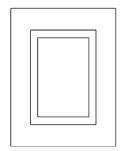
3/4" NARROW SHAKER CODE: WOODSTOCK



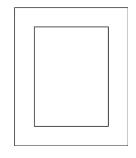




2 1/2" BEVELED SHAKER CODE: VENICE



2 1/4" SHAKER CODE : LONDON



COLOR PALETTE









WINTER FUN

EVOLUTION I SHAKER

MATERIAL & CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

BOX CONSTRUCTION 3/4" FURNITURE GRADE PLYWOOD

BOX - INTERIOR/ EXTERIOR FINISH GREY - THERMO LAMINATE

DOOR AND DRAWER FACES CONSTRUCTION -1 PIECE - SHAKER MEDIUM DENSITY FIBREBOARD

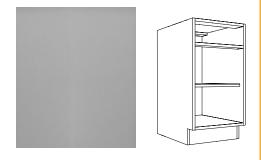
DOOR AND DRAWER FACES - INTERIOR FINISH WHITE - MELAMINE LAMINATE DOOR AND DRAWER FACES -**EXTERIOR FINISH** SERICA THERMO LAMINATE

SIDE PANEL -EXTERIOR FINISH COLOR MATCHED SERICA THERMO LAMINATE

SIDE PANEL - INTERIOR FINISH COLOR MATCHED SERICA THERMO LAMINATE

STANDARD BOX COLOR

GREY - (TFL) LAMINATE



STANDARD SIDE **PANEL COLOR**

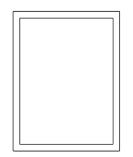
EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR FINISH

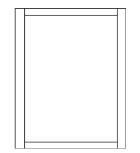
SIDE PANELS MATCH THE COLOR OF THE DOOR FACES AND DRAWER FRONTS SIDE PANELS ARE FLAT NO PROFILE SERICA THERMO LAMINATE

STANDARD DOOR STYLE

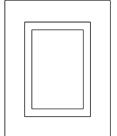
SFRICA LAMINATE

3/4" NARROW SHAKER 1 1/2" NARROW SHAKER CODE: WOODSTOCK CODE: OAKVILLE

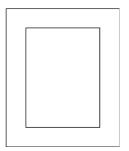




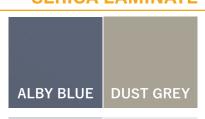




2 1/4" SHAKER CODE: LONDON



COLOR PALETTE - SERICA LAMINATE









WHITE COULD



EVOLUTION I SLAB -AGT-PET

MATERIAL & CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

BOX CONSTRUCTION 3/4" FURNITURE GRADE PLYWOOD

BOX - INTERIOR/ EXTERIOR FINISH GREY - THERMO LAMINATE

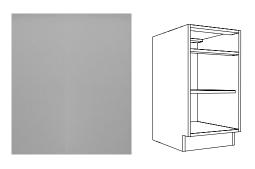
DOOR CONSTRUCTION
MEDIUM DENSITY FIBREBOARD

DOOR - INTERIOR FINISH HIGH PRESSURE LAMINATE - MATCH TO FACE FINISH

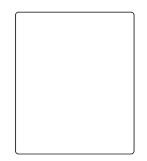
DOOR- EXTERIOR FINISH HIGH PRESSURE LAMINATE

STANDARD BOX COLOR

GREY - (TFL) LAMINATE



STANDARD DOOR STYLE



SLAB - (HPL) LAMINATE

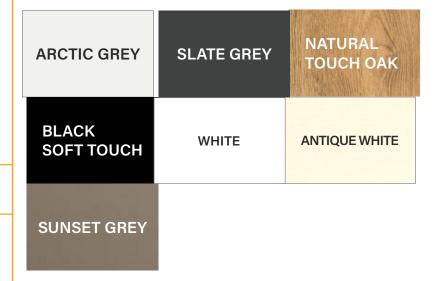
STANDARD SIDE PANEL COLOR

EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR FINISH

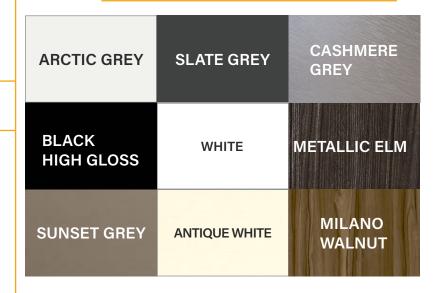
SIDE PANELS MATCH THE COLOR OF THE DOOR FACES AND DRAWER FRONTS SIDE PANELS ARE FLAT NO PROFILE HIGH PRESSURE LAMINATE

COLOR PALETTE - (HPL) PET LAMINATES

MDF 3/4" SOFT TOUCH FINISH



MDF 3/4" HIGH GLOSS FINISH



EVOLUTION I SLAB EEGGER

MATERIAL & CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

BOX CONSTRUCTION 3/4" FURNITURE GRADE PLYWOOD

BOX - INTERIOR/ EXTERIOR FINISH GREY - THERMO LAMINATE

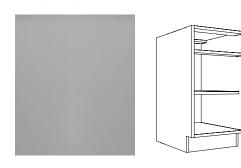
DOOR CONSTRUCTION
MEDIUM DENSITY FIBREBOARD

DOOR - INTERIOR FINISH HIGH PRESSURE LAMINATE - MATCH TO FACE FINISH

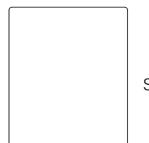
DOOR- EXTERIOR FINISH HIGH PRESSURE LAMINATE

STANDARD BOX COLOR

GREY - (TFL) LAMINATE



STANDARD DOOR STYLE



SLAB

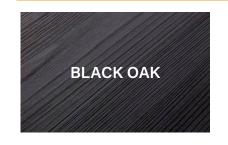
STANDARD SIDE PANEL COLOR

EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR FINISH

SIDE PANELS MATCH THE COLOR OF THE DOOR FACES AND DRAWER FRONTS SIDE PANELS ARE FLAT NO PROFILE HIGH PRESSURE LAMINATE

COLOR PALETTE EGGER LAMINATES

PARTICLE BOARD 3/4" WOOD GRAIN FINISH













NATURAL TOSSINI ELM

PREMIUM WHITE

EVO UTION II FLUTED CABINETRY

MATERIAL & CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

BOX CONSTRUCTION 3/4" FURNITURE GRADE PLYWOOD

BOX - INTERIOR/ EXTERIOR FINISH GREY - THERMO LAMINATE

DOOR CONSTRUCTION - 1 PIECE - SLAB MEDIUM DENSITY FIBREBOARD

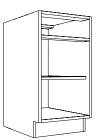
DOOR - INTERIOR FINISH WHITE - MELAMINE LAMINATE

DOOR- EXTERIOR FINISH SERICA LAMINATE

STANDARD BOX COLOR

GREY - (TFL) LAMINATE





STANDARD DOOR STYLE









CODE: ONTARIO



CODE: MICHIGAN

STANDARD SIDE PANEL COLOR

EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR FINISH

SIDE PANELS MATCH THE COLOR OF THE DOOR FACES AND DRAWER FRONTS SIDE PANELS ARE FLAT NO PROFILE SERICA THERMO LAMINATE

COLOR PALETTE - SERICA LAMINATE





PORCELAIN

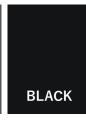
DUST GREY



MARINE

BLUE











BATHROOM CABINETRY

MATERIAL & CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

BOX CONSTRUCTION 5/8" FURNITURE GRADE PLYWOOD

BOX - INTERIOR/ EXTERIOR FINISH THERMAL FUSED LAMINATE

PAINTED DOOR CONSTRUCTION - 5 PIECE HIGH DENSITY FIBREBOARD

DOOR - EXTERIOR & INTERIOR FINISH PAINTED

STANDARD BOX COLOR



WHITE -(TFL) LAMINATE



BLACK -(TFL) LAMINATE



SLATE GREY -(TFL) LAMINATE

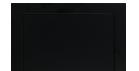
STANDARD DOOR STYLE AND COLOR

BLACK - NARROW SHAKER

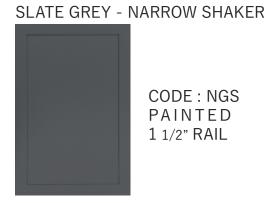
WHITE - NARROW SHAKER



CODE: NWS PAINTED 1 1/2" RAIL



CODE: NBS PAINTED 1 1/2" RAIL



CODE: NGS PAINTED 1 1/2" RAIL

VANITY TOP 2CM PREMIUM QUARTZ



CLOUD WHITE

COUNTERTOPS

What Is a Quartz Countertop?

Quartz countertops are a form of engineered stone made from ground-up particles of quartz bound together with resins. The industry is increasingly using the term engineered stone to refer to this type of countertop in order to differentiate it from natural stone.

What are Quartz Countertops Made Of?

Quartz countertops are not made of solid quartz, but a mix of 90% crushed granite, marble, natural stone, or recycled industrial waste, such as ceramic, silica, glass, and mirrors. The other 10% is a polymeric or cement-based binder that binds all the material. The mix of these materials gives quartz countertops the look and feel of stone.

Quartz countertops can include some amount of actual quartz, but they contain no solid quartz extracted from quarries. The 90% of stone-like materials that form the base of quartz countertops are all waste byproducts of other quarrying or manufacturing processes, which makes quartz an eco-friendly countertop option.

All Quartz Countertops Are Made Using Bretonstone Technology

Bretonstone Technology is a patented process created by the Breton company in northeast Italy. The process consists of blending pulverized natural stone aggregate with a mix of polymers, removing the air, and then heating and shaping the material into slabs that have the hardness and appearance of natural stone.

Bretonstone Technology has been licensed to more than 50 companies around the world, including such famous quartz brands as Silestone, Cambria, and Caesarstone. While these manufacturers add their own flair and nuances to their engineered stone countertops, they're still working off the original patent, from Breton.

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COUNTERTOPS

Tip

Though quartz countertops are very durable, placing a hot pan or baking dish directly on the surface will cause discoloration or even warping. To exercise caution, always use a trivet or coaster.

Is Quartz Better Than Granite Is Quartz Better Than Granite

Quartz is more durable and less porous than slab granite, which is a natural stone. For years, quartz tried to play the natural stone game, and it was all about deciding between quartz kitchen countertops vs. granite. These days, the popularity of quartz has driven down the price of granite.

Here are a few of the key differences between quartz and granite countertops:

Quartz

Easier to maintain
Doesn't require sealing
Resistant to staining
More durable

Granite

More involved maintenance Must be sealed Stains easily Less durable

COUNTERTOPS

Quartz Quality

The main difference between low-quality and high-quality quartz is the makeup of the mixture. For example, low-quality quartz has about 12% resin and high-quality quart has about 7% resin.

Are Quartz Countertops Easy to Clean?

You can easily keep quartz countertops spotless with the occasional wipe with a soft cloth and warm water. Tougher messes will benefit from a small amount of dish soap or a cleaning spray that is safe for quartz countertops. Fortunately, quartz countertops are resistant to staining and don't require sealing like granite, so you don't have to worry about everyday messes.

FAQ

Are there any cons to a quartz countertop?

Quartz is a highly durable countertop material, but it's not without a few drawbacks. Quartz countertops can be difficult to install and often have visible

seams after installation. They're not very heat-resistant due to the resins used to make them. Lastly, quartz countertops can also be expensive. The good news is it's possible to buff out light scratches with polish and get your countertops looking like new again. It's also possible to fix deep scratches using an epoxy filler. However, the key is scratch prevention by doing things like always using cutting boards.

Tip

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VANITY TOPS

MATERIAL & CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

PREMIUM QUARTZ - 2CM INCLUDES SINK WITH CENTER HOLE

COLOR -ARCTIC GLACIER



CODE - AGR

COLOR -MIST



CODE - MTR

COLOR -CLOUD WHITE



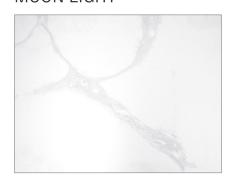
CODE - CWR

COLOR -PURE WHITE



CODE - PWR

COLOR -MOON LIGHT



CODE - MLR

COLOR -WHISPER



CODE - WHR

COLOR -FUSION



CODE - FUR

REGULAR QUARTZ - 2CM INCLUDES SINK WITH CENTER HOLE

COLOR -STAR LIGHT



CODE - SLR

PREMIUM QUARTZ - 3CM INCLUDES SINK WITH CENTER HOLE

COLOR -LAVA GREY



CODE - LGR

COLOR -MOON LIGHT



CODE - MLR

KITCHEN &BATH CABINET MANUFACTURE



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