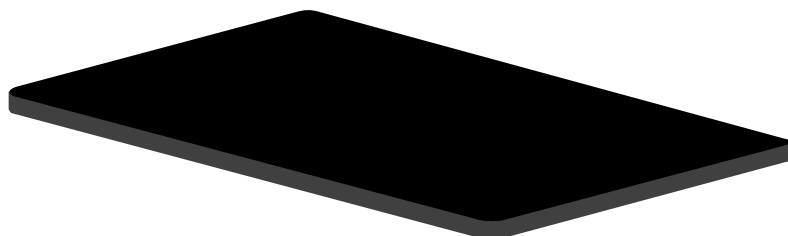


PHENOLIC RESIN WORKSURFACE

Item Number 8001-8005

Assembly Tips

- Do not overtighten screws or they may shear off



PARTS AND HARDWARE	QUANTITY
Phenolic Resin Worksurface	1

- Align work surface onto assembled frame.
- Mark mounting hole locations onto underside of work surface.
- Using a variable speed drill, #29 drill bit and a drill bit stop collar, set the drill bit depth to $\frac{3}{4}$ " and predrill all mounting holes in the work surface. Set the drill speed to low or drill bit will overheat.
 - Apply WD-40 or light machine oil onto #8 x $\frac{3}{4}$ " mounting screws and secure the worksurface in place.
 - For Epoxy Resin worksurfaces, use a masonry bit.
 - Alternatively, attach the worksurface using RTV silicon adhesive.

HARDWOOD BUTCHER BLOCK WORKSURFACE

Item Number 8040-8047

Care and Maintenance

Your solid hardwood butcher block worksurface can be affected by the temperature and humidity of the surrounding environment. To ensure your satisfaction and the long-term performance of the top, we suggest the following:

Initial Installation

- Allow the top to reach ambient room temperature prior to installation. It may take forty-eight (48) hours for the top to acclimate to the surrounding environment.
- If final mounting requires cutting the top, then all exposed raw wood surfaces must be resealed. Polyurethane is an excellent sealer for lacquered tops, while mineral oil should be used for oil finished tops.

Warping

- A top that becomes warped from environmental or seasonal heating dryness is a temporary condition. This condition can be corrected by un-mounting the top and turning it over (so bottom surface is up) and allowing equalization. The top can then be reinstalled as originally mounted.
- Avoid positioning wood tops directly next to heat sources.

Surface Maintenance

- Lacquered tops should avoid excessive amounts of water, oil, and strong cleaning agents. The top should be immediately wiped clean when the surface has been exposed to such excesses. For oiled tops we recommend oiling them every 4-6 weeks depending on usage.
- Also, note that most carburetor cleaners or similar products may damage the surface finish.
- When necessary, reseal any exposed raw wood surfaces to avoid expansion and swelling caused by water and humidity.

IMPORTANT

If you make any cuts or alterations in your worksurface, be sure to refinish the exposed edges with melted paraffin and oil or lacquer sealer. Holes or notches that have been installed in the table top must also be refinished. If you do not refinish these edges, your top will crack due to dryness.

Problem	Description	Cause	Repair
Wind Shakes	Small portion of wood grain lifting up from table top.	Grain separation, excessive dryness.	Clean and dry top. Apply small portion of white glue to piece of paper. Slip paper under the shake and remove, leaving some glue for adhesion. Place heavy weight on area overnight and let dry. Remove any excess glue using light sandpaper or fine steel wool. WORK ONLY WITH THE GRAIN, NOT AGAINST IT!
Warpage	Top cupping or bowing	Imbalance of moisture content between top and bottom surfaces, i.e.: Oiling only one surface.	Apply oil liberally to concave side or lacquer. If not corrected within 2 weeks, tape plastic (i.e., plastic liners, dry cleaning wrap, etc.) to the convex side and oil/lacquer the reverse side. Top may adjust to new humidity and correct itself.
Stains	Water spots, food stains, etc	Allowing food to remain on table top too long, needs paraffin or wax	Use light sandpaper or fine steel wool on stain. Continue regular maintenance. Stain will dissipate in wood grain.
Damage	Nicks, gouges, dents, etc.	External environment.	If top is oiled, simply sand and re-oil. If top is lacquered, lightly sand and refinish with lacquer or another compatible finish (consult a local finishing store).
Mineral Streaks	Dark streaks in the wood	Natural discoloring of the wood due to mineral deposits in the tree.	No repair needed – adds to individuality of your worksurface