



CENTERPOINTE WOOD COUNTERTOPS INSTALLATION GUIDE

Congratulations! You have purchased the most beautiful, versatile, durable natural solid surface countertop made. If properly installed, this **Centerpointe** wood countertop top will enhance your home for many years with only minimal care.

WHERE TO USE OUR CENTERPOINTE WOOD COUNTERTOP

Certainly, the ultimate kitchen will have a wood countertop throughout. However, any design and decor can be enhanced by the addition of this gorgeous, yet useful, surface. A small section is also often used over the built-in dishwasher. A **Centerpointe** countertop island under a hanging pot rack makes a perfect prep area, or you may want to add the warmth and beauty of **CenterPointe** wood countertop as a raised breakfast bar with stools.

CENTERPOINTE WOOD COUNTERTOP INSTALLATION AND CARE

Correct installation of **CenterPointe** wood countertop is essential for optimum performance. The moisture content of wood countertop will vary due to the movement of moisture into and out of the wood. Natural humidity (dry and wet), air conditioning, machines that dispel heat or moisture (eg. Dishwashers, cooking appliances, etc.) will affect the moisture content of the wood. As moisture in the air increases it is absorbed by the countertop, and the wood will expand. The countertop contracts as moisture in the air decreases.

CenterPointe countertop, being a natural wood product, will expand and contract across the grain with these changes in humidity. This movement is quite normal. It is usually only minimal and can be allowed for in the installation

DAILY MAINTENANCE OF YOUR WOOD COUNTERTOP

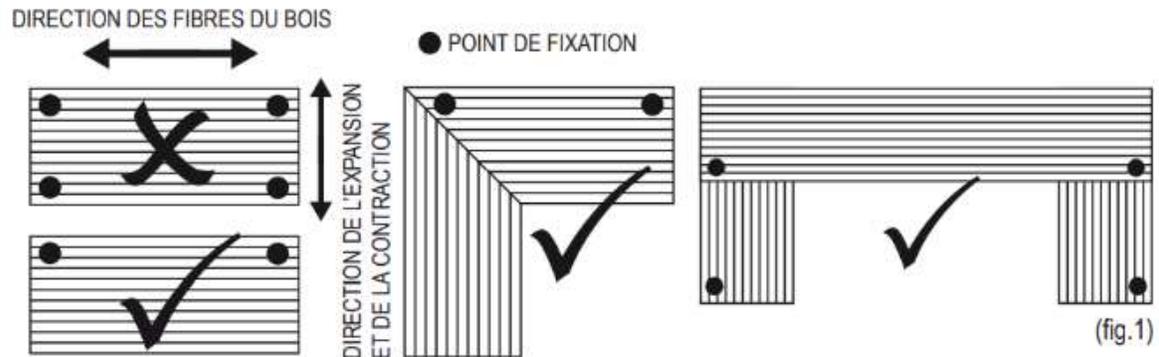
Wash the countertop immediately after each use with mild dish soap and water, making sure to dry the surface thoroughly. Do not use harsh or abrasive cleaners or chemicals to clean the counter. Do not place hot objects directly on the surface. Avoid cutting directly on the wood, as this may damage the surface.

FINISH

The wood must be bare, clean and dry. If you need to sand the wood, sand completely in the direction of the wood grain with a flat sanding block and a 120 grit sandpaper. Seal all rough surfaces or bare edges before use. Protect any areas that have been cut with sealant or other coating. Several types of products can be applied to seal and protect wood. Be sure to follow the recommendations according to the instructions for the product you will be applying. Make a test beforehand on a small section by reproducing the conditions and actual application methods in order to verify the adhesion, the compatibility of the product you wish to apply.

FIXING POSITIONS

Minimal fixing only is required as the piece will be held down by self weight, plumbing, etc. Ideally, fix into the same strip of wood. Slotting or oversized holes will also help. The diagrams below show examples for correct or incorrect fixing. (fig.1)



SERVICE CONDITIONS

CenterPointe countertops are suitable for interior use only.

DISHWASHER, FLOOR MOUNTED VENTS AND HOT WATER SYSTEMS

Where appliances have heat acting on the bench top, polystyrene or similar insulation should be installed to cut down heat transference. Provide adequate ventilation.

SINKS, COOKTOPS, CUTOUTS FOR POSTS, ETC

The fitting of sinks, basins, cooktops, etc. must not restrict the bench top from expanding and contracting. Ensure that there is at least one quarter inch (1/4") clearance all around the appliance. Insulation should be installed around cooktops. Rubberized joint sealant should be used in sink and basin applications.

VEGETABLE STORAGE

Where vegetables or other material that are likely to give off moisture are stored under the counter, insulation should be installed and adequate ventilation provided. Ventilation Particle board or MDF tops fixed to cabinets should be removed or have large holes cut into them to assist with even and adequate ventilation. Do not attach directly on top of a solid underlayment. The wood countertop needs adequate ventilation.

BRICK WALLS

A moisture barrier, such as plastic, should be utilized in situations where "WOOD COUNTERTOP" is located adjacent to brickwork or rendered walls to prevent moisture transference. A slight air gap should also be left.

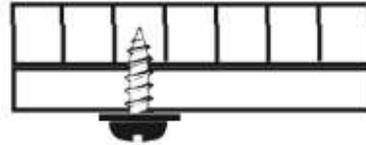
OVERHANGS

If overhangs exceed eight inches (8"), then some form of bracketing should be used for support.

SCREW HOLES

Fixing through framework into the underside of bench should be via a 7/16" clearance hole and a #10 screw with washer, allowing movement between fixing points. Holes should be predrilled.

NOTE: Ensure screw is centralized within clearance hole.



“WOOD COUNTERTOP” SHOULD NEVER BE GLUED DOWN

To ensure optimum performance, wood countertop requires protection for the environment by means of seal coatings. Sunlight breaks down most coatings, exposing the timber and allowing moisture, humidity and heat to act.

STORAGE and HANDLING

Being a natural product, your tops are subject to changes in atmospheric conditions, and therefore require some care in handling and storage.

CENTERPOINTE WOOD COUNTERTOPS are warranted free from manufacturing defects, and the performance of the product is guaranteed, providing the conditions relating to handling and storage are adhered to and that fabrication and Installation has been performed to Belanger recommendations.

Natural wood features and variations in color and texture of the wood and/or laminates are not considered defects.

FABRICATION RECOMMENDATIONS

1. CORNER JOINTS

All edges to be joined together must be dressed true (exact). The recommended corner joints are MITRE joints or full BUTT joints. With mitre joints on boards of unequal width, a true mitre usually gives the best result as any movement is equalized, and the laminates will be close to matching at the joint.

- I. Biscuit or tongue the joint. Joints should have “Lamella” biscuits or plywood slip tongues fitted.
- II. Bolt clamp the joint. Do not use dowels. Fit bolt clamps (mitre bolts) to the underside of all joints; 4” from the front, 6” from the back of mitres and 1-1/2” from both sides of butt joints. On wide joints fit an extra clamp midway between the others.
- III. Butt joints with opposing grain direction are never to be glued, instead use silicone.
- IV. Mitre joints and butt joints with grain running in the same directions should be glued.

2. APRONS/DROP-FRONTS/FACIAS

Fitted to the front edges of bench tops. Must not be glued across the grain. If an apron is to run across the end of the bench top, it should be screwed with a fixing baton, allowing for

movement, or “build up” the end grain by slicing off sections of the bench top end and gluing underneath

3. ONSITE STORAGE

On receipt of your **CenterPointe** countertop, it is essential that they are to be stored in a way that they are protected from the weather and areas that are subject to extreme changes in humidity. Store flat at least 8” off the floor to allow air to circulate. Do not leave boards leaning against brick or concrete walls as excess moisture pick up is inevitable.

4. PROBLEM SOLVING

- End Splitting: is common with unsealed boards. Repair by filling with Epoxy glue.
- Minor Wood Defects: Natural to countertop. Can be repaired with Wood Putty colored to suit.

5. GLUES

Use full strength Epoxy glues for like grain directions and Silicon sealant wherever there is opposing grains.

6. HOLES/CUTOUTS

Must have a 3/16” clearance on all sides and corners should have a slight radius. The distance between the end of the bench top and a cut-out or between cut-outs should be at least 4-5”. If this is not possible, reinforce the narrow cross grain section by recessing and gluing a piece of similar **CenterPointe** wood countertop into the underside with the grain running in the same direction and position it so that the glue lines are offset to the glue lines on the bench top.

A rubberized joint sealant should be used in all sink and basin applications. Holes must be properly sealed with at least four coats of polyurethane. Particular attention should be paid to the end grain.

7. PREPARATION

Any grain checking, tear-out and similar **CenterPointe** wood countertop blemishes should be filled and sanded (use a wood putty). Shakes, which have a tendency to lift, should be repaired with “5 minute” Epoxy colored to match the wood.

8. SANDING

Sand the surface and visible edges through a suitable range of papers.

CUPPING

The wood countertop can cup when it is in an unsealed and/or unbalanced state. Cupping is natural and occurs when there is an absorption or loss of atmospheric moisture on one side of the board and not the other, causing a moisture content imbalance. This imbalance is a temporary situation and is caused when there are changes in humidity or atmospheric conditions. Proper sealing prevents an imbalance occurring.

NATURAL WOOD BLEMISHES

Any grain checking, tear-out and similar wood blemishes can be filled with a matching wood putty and then sanded smooth. Shakes and similar blemishes, which have a tendency to lift, can be glued down, using a five-minute Epoxy glue mixed with matching color sanding dust.

Alternatively, to make a blemish appear natural, apply "Plasticbond" colored with a very small amount of oxide of suitable color. Sand smooth when it has set. If filling as above is impractical because of aesthetics, a portion of the laminate can be removed with a router and replaced with a fillet (a strip of similar timber ripped to the matching width and thickness) glued in place with a full strength Epoxy glue, and then sanded.

SPLITS AND SHAKES

Minor shakes and splits in wide slabs of wood countertop are rare, but normal. They are usually caused by contraction of the top after installation as the bench top "normalizes" to the humidity of the site environment. They can be easily repaired at any time using the following method.

REPAIRING A SPLIT

1. Using a utility knife, remove any debris from the split. Vaporiser une fine couche d'accélérateur de durcissement de colle sur la fente et autour de celle-ci. Laisser sécher. Cette étape prépare la surface à recevoir la colle instantanée.
2. Spray a light mist of Custom Bond Accelerator over/and into the slit. Allow to dry. This will help prepare the area for the Instant Adhesive. Appliquer alors un mince trait de colle instantanée des deux côtés de l'extrémité en biseau d'une éclisse de bois. Appliquer ensuite un mince trait de colle sur le fendillement.
3. Hairline splits can be filled with Instant Adhesive alone. Splits a 1/32nd or wider will require gluing-in wood wedges.
4. Apply a small bead of Instant Adhesive to both sides of the chisel end of a wood wedge. Apply a small bead of Instant Adhesive over the split. À l'aide d'un couteau tout usage bien aiguisé, entailler des deux côtés de l'éclisse juste au-dessus de la surface du comptoir. Couper les entailles jusqu'à ce que l'éclisse soit entièrement coupée.
5. Lightly tap wedge into split.
6. Spray glue line on both sides of wedge with Accelerator to cure glue line. You will see the glue craze or flash over in a few seconds. Glue should now be rock hard. If not, mist glue line again with Accelerator.
7. Using a sharp utility knife, score both sides of wood wedge just above the table surface. Keep scoring each side until wedge is cut off. Essuyer la surface à l'aide d'un chiffon à dépolir.
8. Sand glue line flush, starting with a piece of 100 grit sandpaper wrapped around the sanding block. Sand with the grain. When sanding, feather out the area around the repair so it blends in with the surrounding area so as not to create a "dip" or "depression" over the repair.

9. Finally, sand and blend with 150 grit sandpaper wrapped over the sanding block.
10. Remove excess sawdust from repaired area.
11. Wipe repaired area with tack cloth.

REPAIRING A WINDSHAKE

1. Using a utility knife, scrape any debris away from the windshake.
2. Spray a light mist of Accelerator over and into the windshake. Allow to dry. This will help prepare the area for the Instant Adhesive.
3. Carefully slide edge of utility knife under edge of windshake and gently lift up. Take care not to break off the windshake.
4. Squirt a small bead of Instant Adhesive into and over the windshake.
5. Using a wood wedge, apply pressure to the top of the windshake to “clamp” it down.
6. While still applying pressure (clamping) to the windshake, mist the glue with Accelerator to quick cure the glue.
7. Follow steps 8 thru 11 from above section “Repairing a Split”.

MINOR DENTS

A small dent can be easily fixed by recovering the crushed wood cells with an application of steam. To achieve this, place a very damp rag over the dent and sit a hot iron on the damp rag. Allow the wet heat to penetrate the wood. The time for it to recover will vary according to the severity of the dent and the density of the wood. Check on progress after a minute or two, and if necessary, repeat. Finish with a light sand, particularly if the wood fibres have been broken or damaged. This process can also be done over a finish, but takes longer.

FABRICATION OF TOPS

Whatever Belanger item is being made, the sequence of construction and finishing processes remain the same. Remember, wood works easily, and common sense and care are your best tools. In general this is what you will need to do.

1. SHOOTING THE EDGE

Edges need to be dressed true (shot), as they will not necessarily be straight enough for follow operations (joining for width, corner joints, splashbacks, aprons, etc.) Shooting can be achieved on a jointer or spindle, but if neither are available, a router and straight edge can be used. Run the router counterclockwise against the straight edge; this helps prevent chipping out. Don't try and cut the full depth off in one pass: take 1/8" to 3/16" at a time.

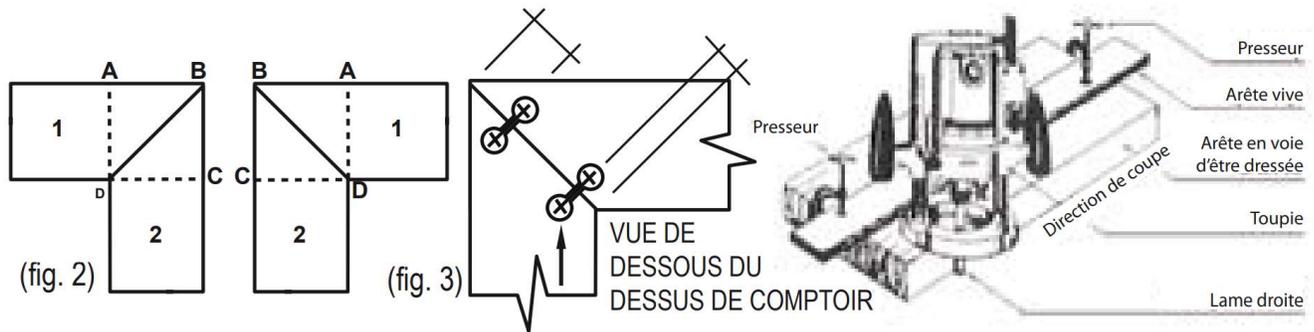
2. JOINING to make a wider board shoot straight the two edges which go together

3. CORNER JOINTS

Recommended corner joints are MITERS or full BUTT joints. Mason's mitres are not recommended. For mitre joints on boards of unequal width, a true mitre normally gives the best result as any movement is equalized, and the laminates will be close to matching.

- i. Cutting the joint

Cut on a panel saw; if unavailable use the router and straight edge method. Cut one board from the top and its mate form the bottom. This ensures any slight discrepancies are averaged. For out of square corners, make a template of the corner and increase the width of one bench top leg, and then rip it back to match the template. (fig. 2) petits défauts de coupe seront ainsi répartis. Dans le cas d'un coin qui n'est pas à l'équerre, fabriquer un gabarit du coin, augmenter la largeur de l'un des montants supérieurs du dessus, puis ajuster en fonction du gabarit. (fig. 2)

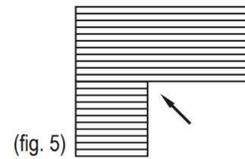
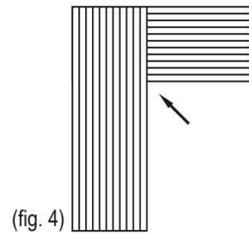


- ii. Biscuit or tongue the joint
 - iii. Bolt clamp the joint Bolt clamp (mitre bolts) (see diagram at right) should be fitted to the underside of all joints. 4" from the front, 6" from the back of centers. (fig. 3)
 - iv. Machine and insert "Lamella" type joining biscuits or groove with a router and insert 7/32" thick plywood slip tongues, each about 4" long.
 - v. Apply a Type II woodworkers glue to both edges, as well as the joining biscuits/slip tongues and insert them
 - vi. Bring the two boards together and clamp in place with bar or pipe clamps spaced about 18" apart. Bolt clamps (see section 7.3) can be used, but be careful that boards remain in the same plane (ie: flat).
4. RIPPING THE WIDTH
- Rip all boards to the required width. In calculating the finished width allow for the thickness of aprons, splashbacks, etc. Also, check if there are any out of square corners that require extra width for trimming.
- vii. Assemble the joint.
Dry assemble the joint, check level and fit and adjust, if necessary. Sand the top to even out any variation in thickness.

Butt joints with opposing grain direction (see diagram at right) are NEVER TO BE GLUED. (fig. 4)

For a butt joint where the grain runs in the same direction (see diagram at right); this is the same as widening a board and should be glued. (fig. 5)

Mitre joints can now be glued unless they are to be left "open" to facilitate transport, access and handling. Open mitre joints should be glued on site.



Extremes of humidity and dryness can swell and shrink hard wood enough to cause small seasonal checks to appear, usually at the ends of tops or at the end of a lamination. Cracks filled with a cellulose filler of the right tint become practically invisible. You can help preserve your table by keeping your home humidified in the winter and by refreshing your table often with appropriate mineral oil. With a minimum amount of care and maintenance on your wood countertop, you can lengthen the life of the top from 5 to 10 years.

DO NOT:

1. Wash knives and forks or other utensils on the work surface of your top.
2. Wash your top with harsh detergents of any type.

DO:

Periodically (once every several weeks), depending upon use and household conditions, apply a heavy coat of mineral oil to the work surface of your top.

CAUTION: Do not place counter tops near excessive heat (such as stove) without proper insulation between heat source and the edge of the countertop.

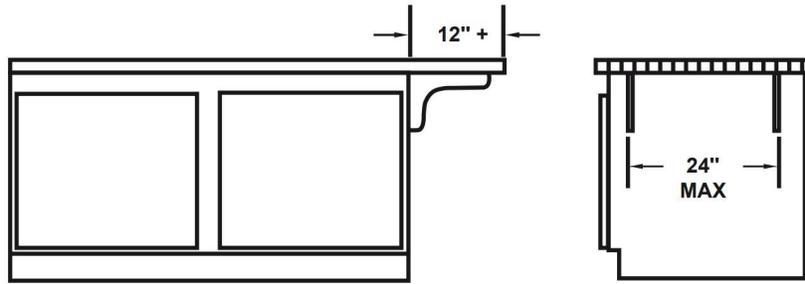
Do not cut off ends, drill holes, make cut-outs or otherwise deface tops...without refinishing exposed unfinished wood. Guarantee is void if tops are modified.

This countertop is made of dried hard wood and dried to a moisture content of 6% making it very susceptible to water and dampness. When cleaning this countertop, we ask that the following directions be followed very closely:

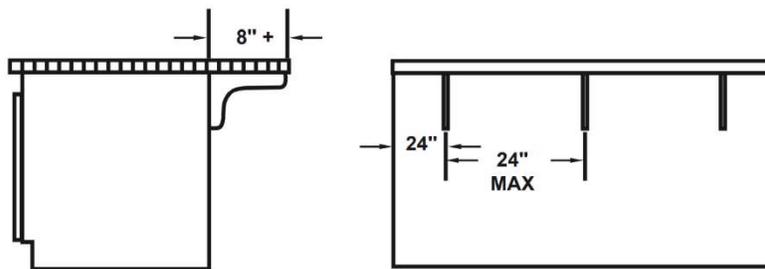
- First scrape loose with a steel scraper or spatula any heavy food particles or foreign matter that may have adhered to the surfaces.
- Brush or scrape all loose particles from the surfaces.
- Take dish cloth and dip in warm soapy, or a VERY MILD DETERGENT water and wash top the same as any other wood surface. Wash out dishcloth in clear warm water, wring out, and go over surface again. TAKE DRY CLOTH AND GO OVER ALL SURFACES TO DRY THOROUGHLY. An occasional application of mineral oil is recommended.

If any method, other than the one outlined above, is used in cleaning this top, very serious damage may result. No guarantee of any kind is expressed or implied except as pertaining to material and workmanship

INSTALLATION OF SUPPORTS FOR OVERHANGING COUNTERTOPS



In the case that a top is placed on a base that results in an overhang of 12po (30cm), the overhang portion **must be stabilized with brackets**. These brackets should be spaced no more than 24po (60cm).



In the case that a top is placed on a base that results in an overhang of 8po (30cm), the overhang portion **must be stabilized with brackets**. These brackets should be spaced no more than 24po (60cm).

Several types of brackets are readily available (see the suggestions illustrated below). Be sure to follow the installation recommendations of the manufacturer of the product you choose. Use the correct type and length of screw so as not to perforate the countertop. Take care to reinforce your cabinets if necessary, so that these brackets are firmly fixed.

These types of brackets will prevent warping and strengthen your countertop. If these recommendations are not followed, your counter's warranty could be affected.



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