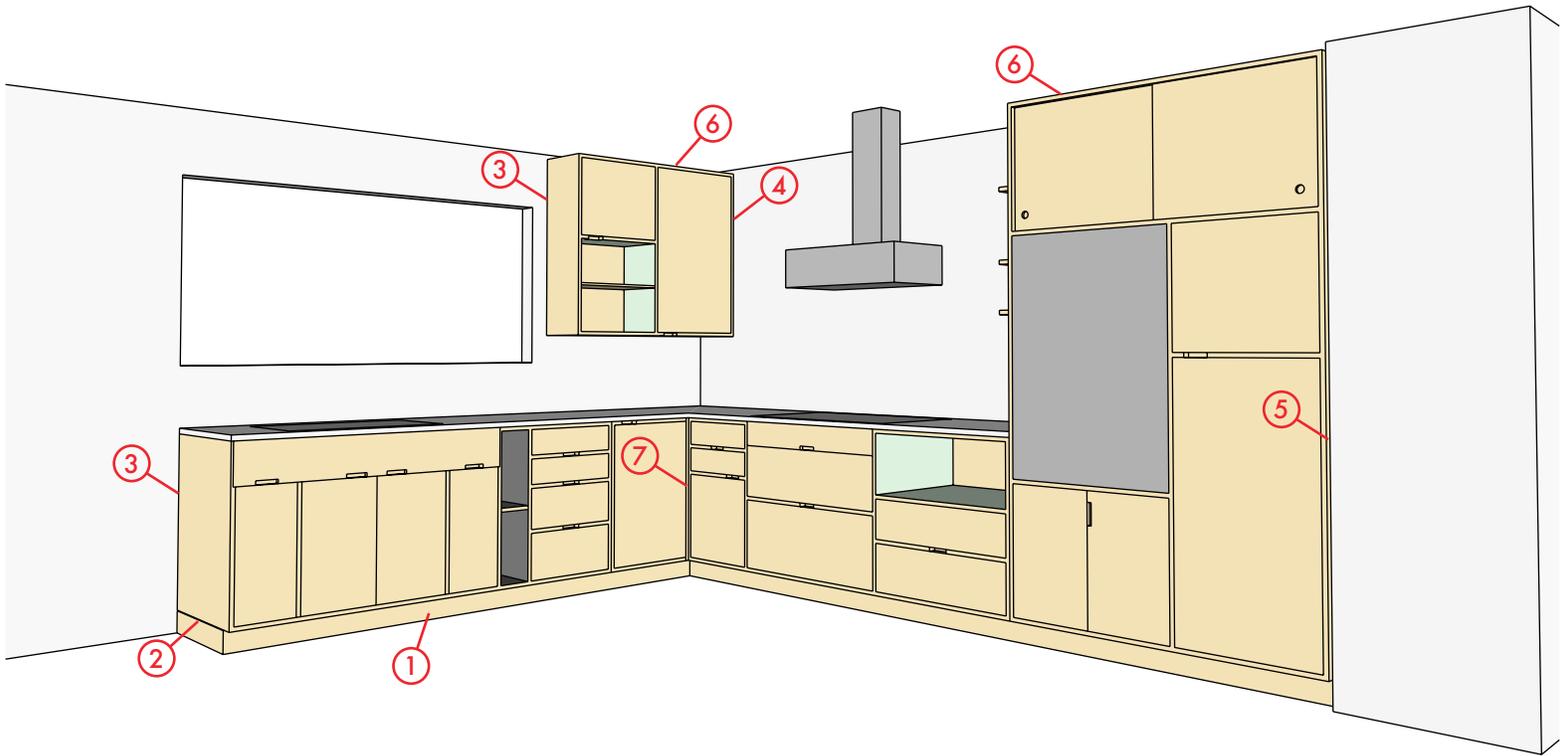


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Cabinet Installation Tips



1. Recessed toe kick
2. Flush toe kick
3. Cabinet back to wall
4. Upper cabinet next to a wall
5. Lower cabinet or pantry next to a wall
6. Cabinet at the ceiling
7. Corner intersection

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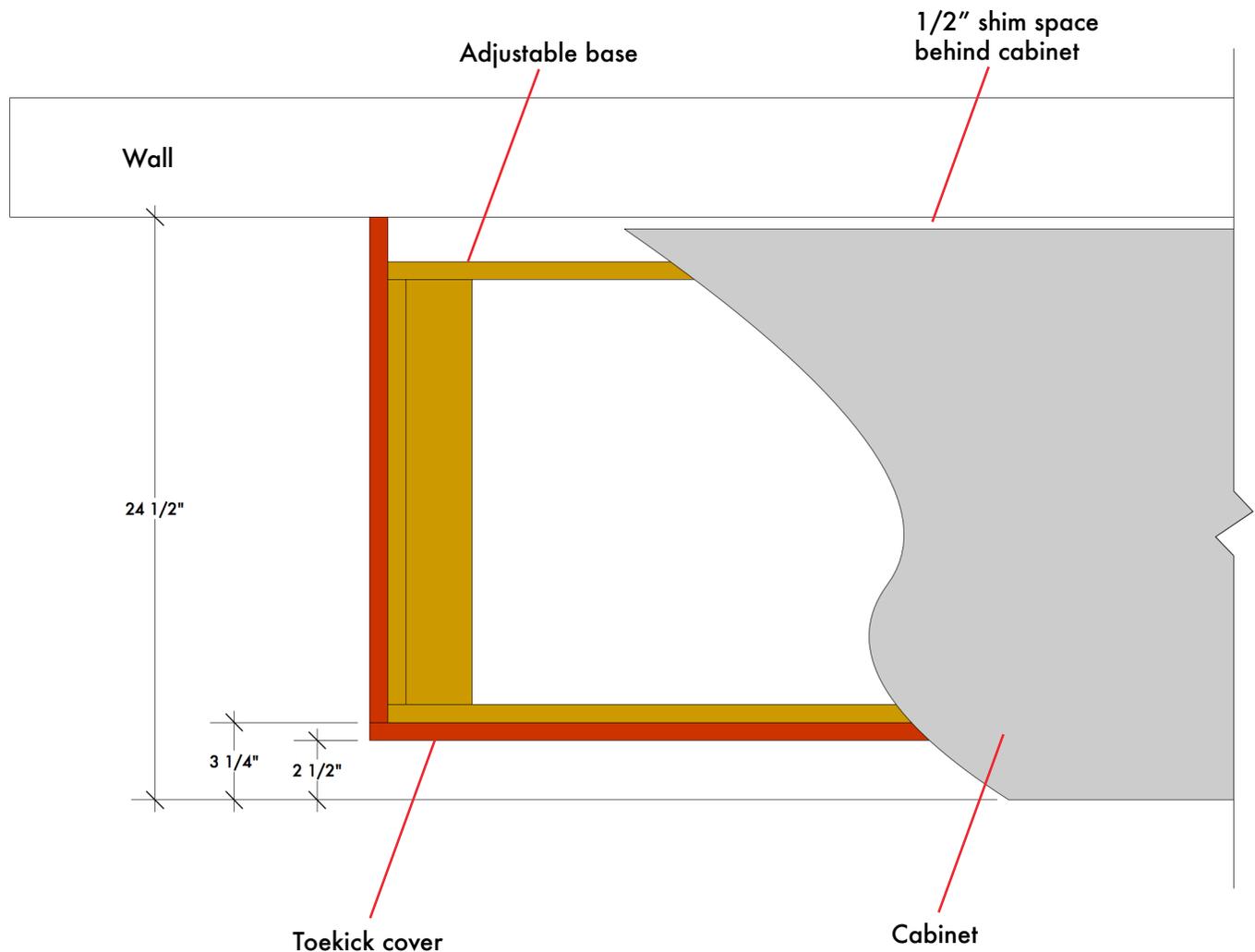
1&2. Position of toe kicks

-Lower cabinets are typically installed about 1/2" away from the wall. This helps avoid any irregularities in the existing walls.

-It is best to mark out the position of the entire installation on the floor before you begin. Start with the desired position of the finished front of the cabinets, about 24-1/2" from the walls. This will vary depending on the actual walls and how the cabinets will ultimately fit into the room.

-Position the adjustable base 3-1/4" back from the layout lines, and 3/4" back from any places where the toe kick is meant to be flush with the side of the cabinets.

-The toe kicks are typically levelled at 4" from the floor, but this height may vary depending on the specific installation.



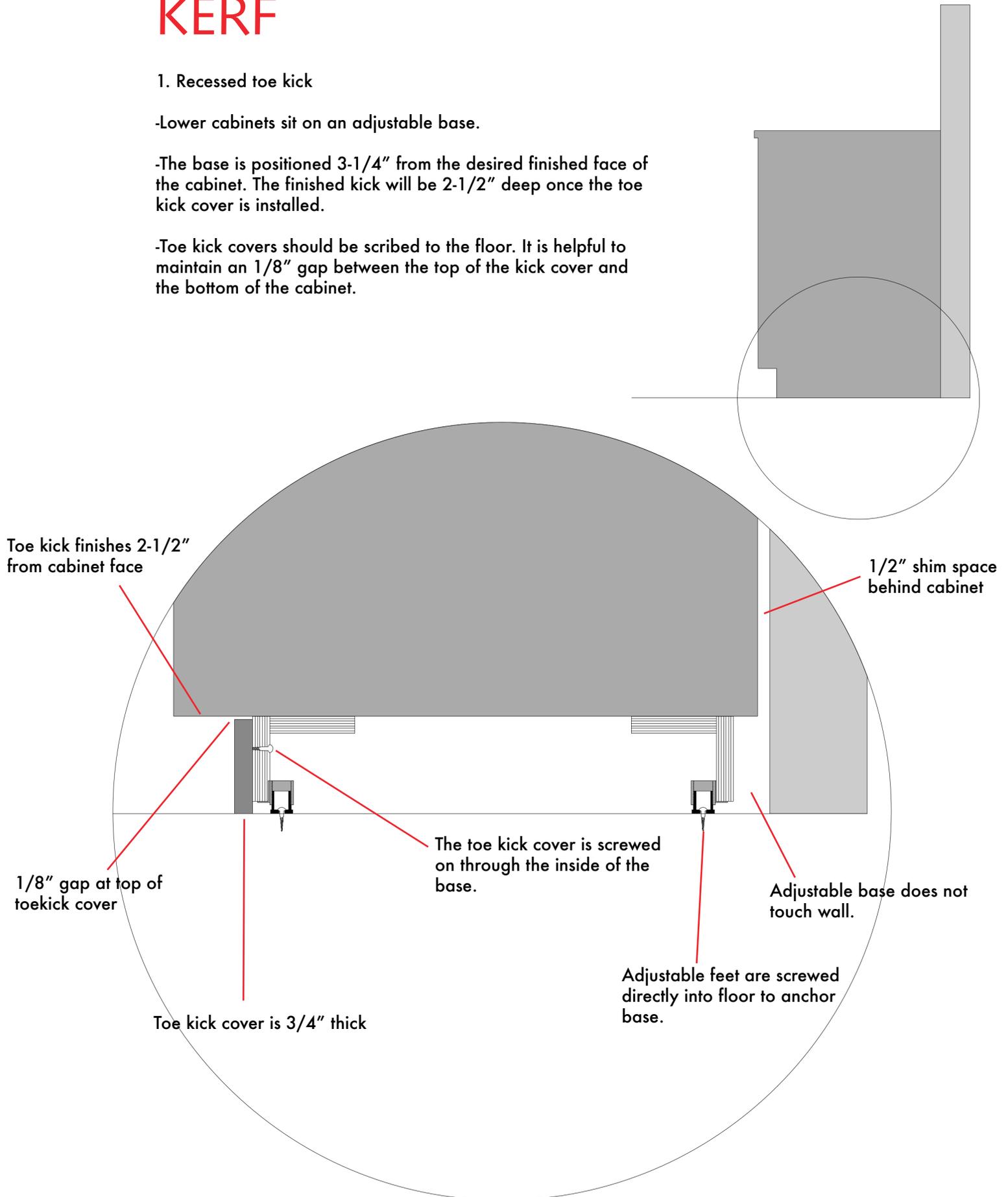
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1. Recessed toe kick

-Lower cabinets sit on an adjustable base.

-The base is positioned 3-1/4" from the desired finished face of the cabinet. The finished kick will be 2-1/2" deep once the toe kick cover is installed.

-Toe kick covers should be scribed to the floor. It is helpful to maintain a 1/8" gap between the top of the kick cover and the bottom of the cabinet.



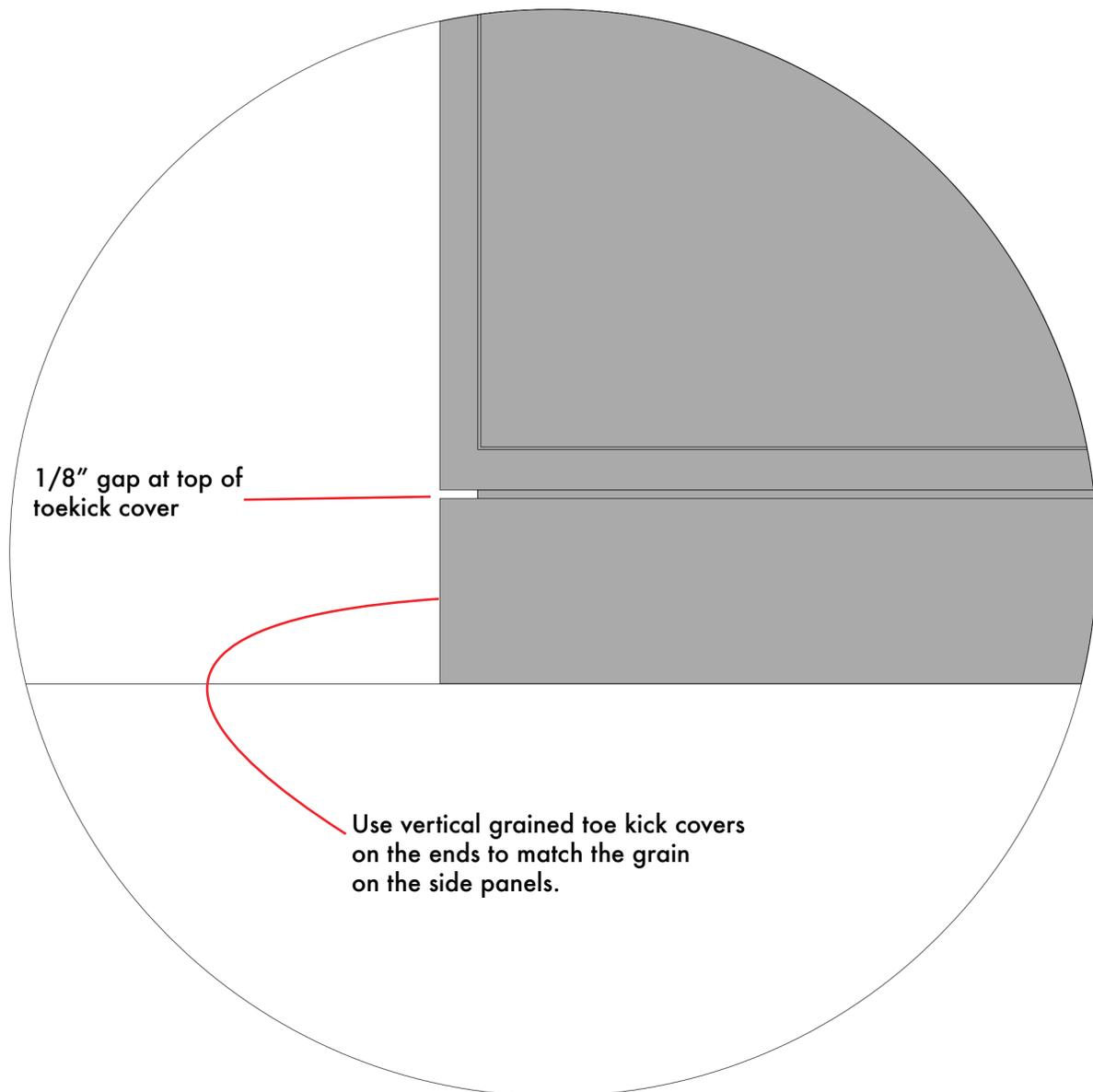
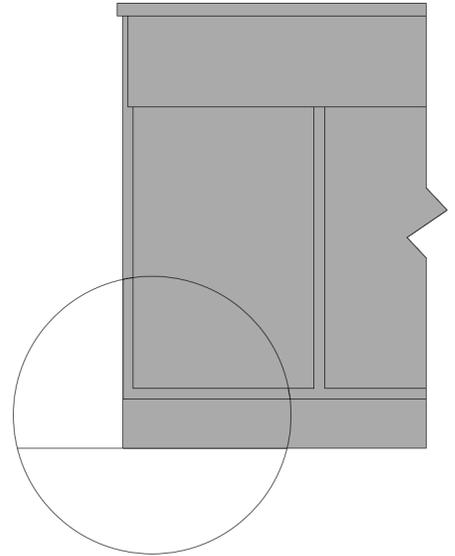
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2. Flush toe kick

-It is extremely helpful to maintain an 1/8" gap between the top of the kick cover and the bottom of the cabinet. This hides any slight misalignment between the cabinet and the finished toe kick.

-Toe kick covers with vertically oriented wood grain are provided to match the grain direction on the side panels of the cabinets.

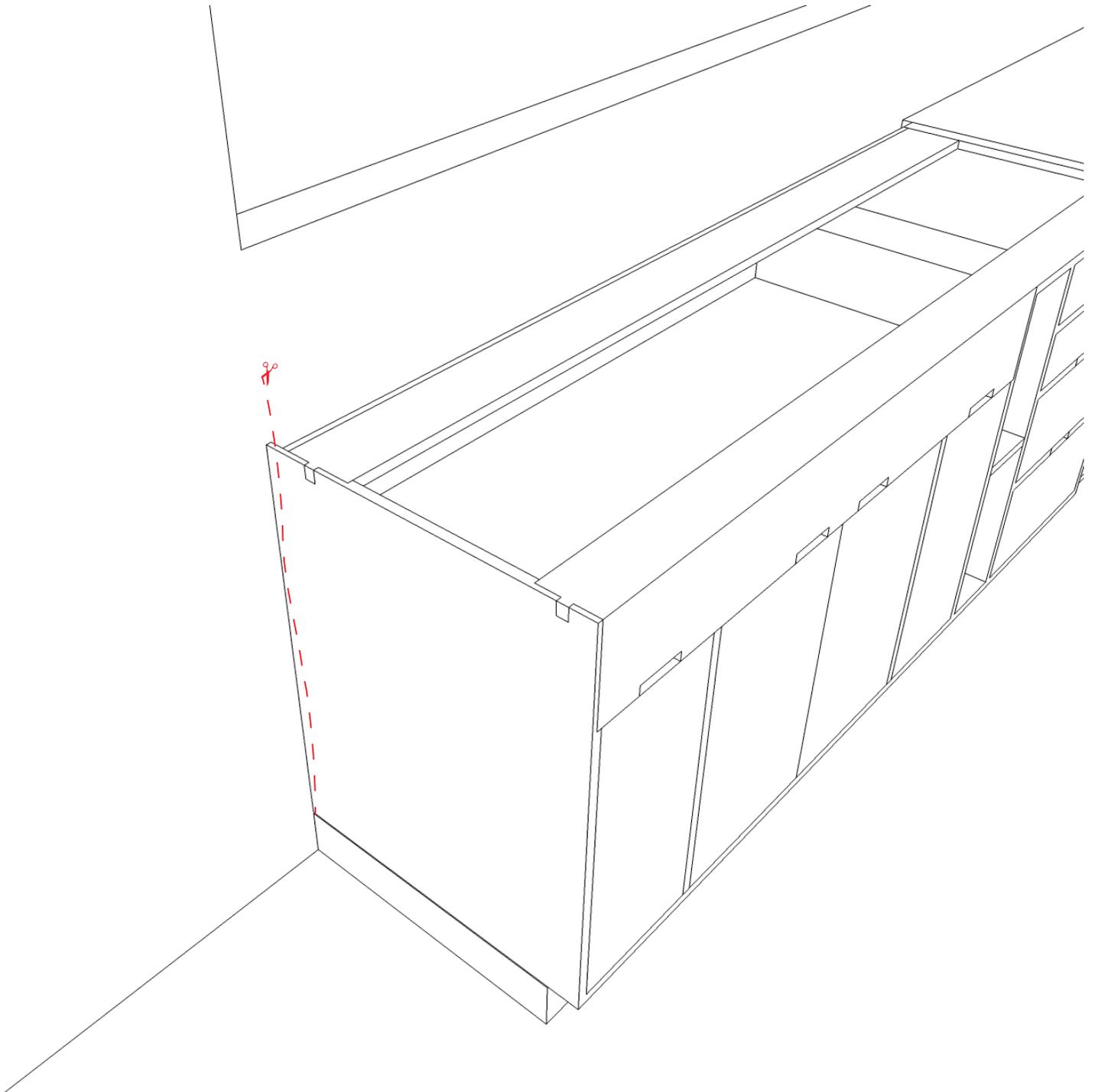
-Corner joints between toe kick covers are butt-joined. The exposed plywood end should be sanded and oiled.



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3. Scribed Side panel

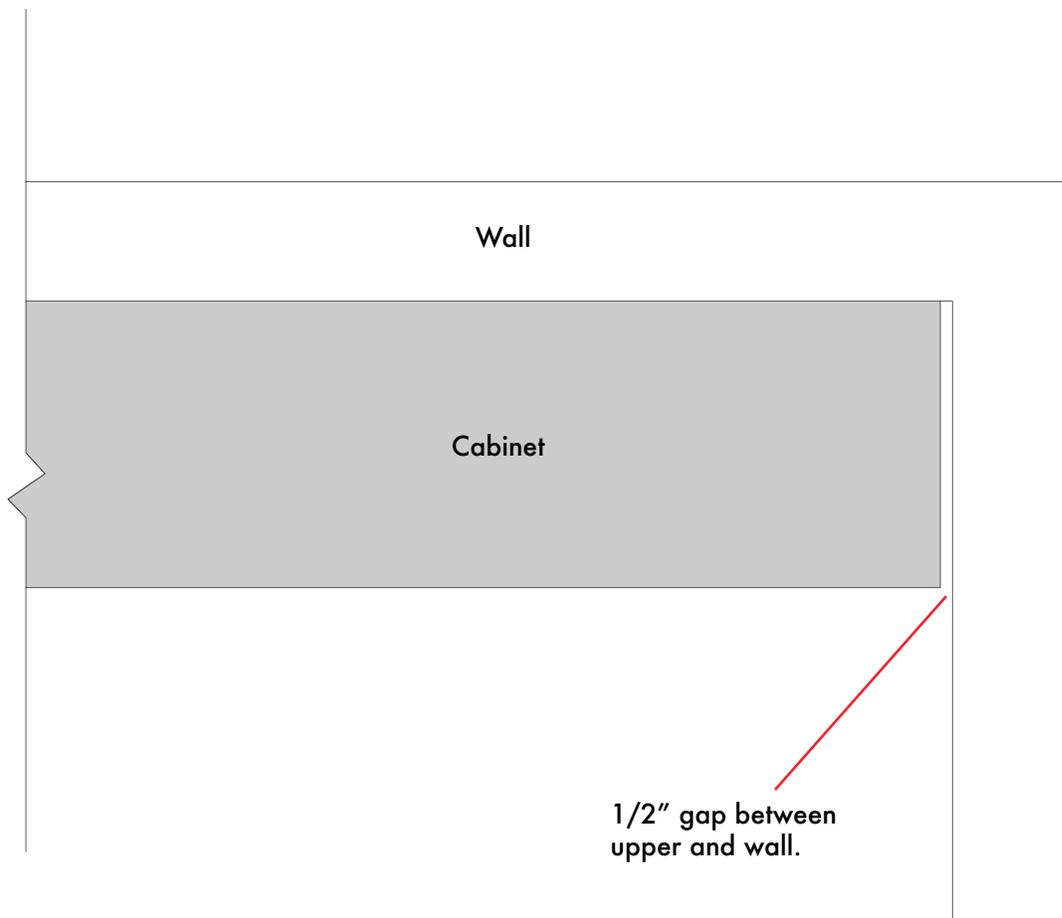
-Exposed cabinet sides that meet a wall are designed with an integral scribe. About 1/2" of extra material is provided to be cut away to match the contour of the wall.



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4. Upper Cabinet Next To a Wall

-Where an upper cabinet meets an adjacent wall a 1/2" space is usually left between the side of the cabinet and the wall. A filler is typically not used here.



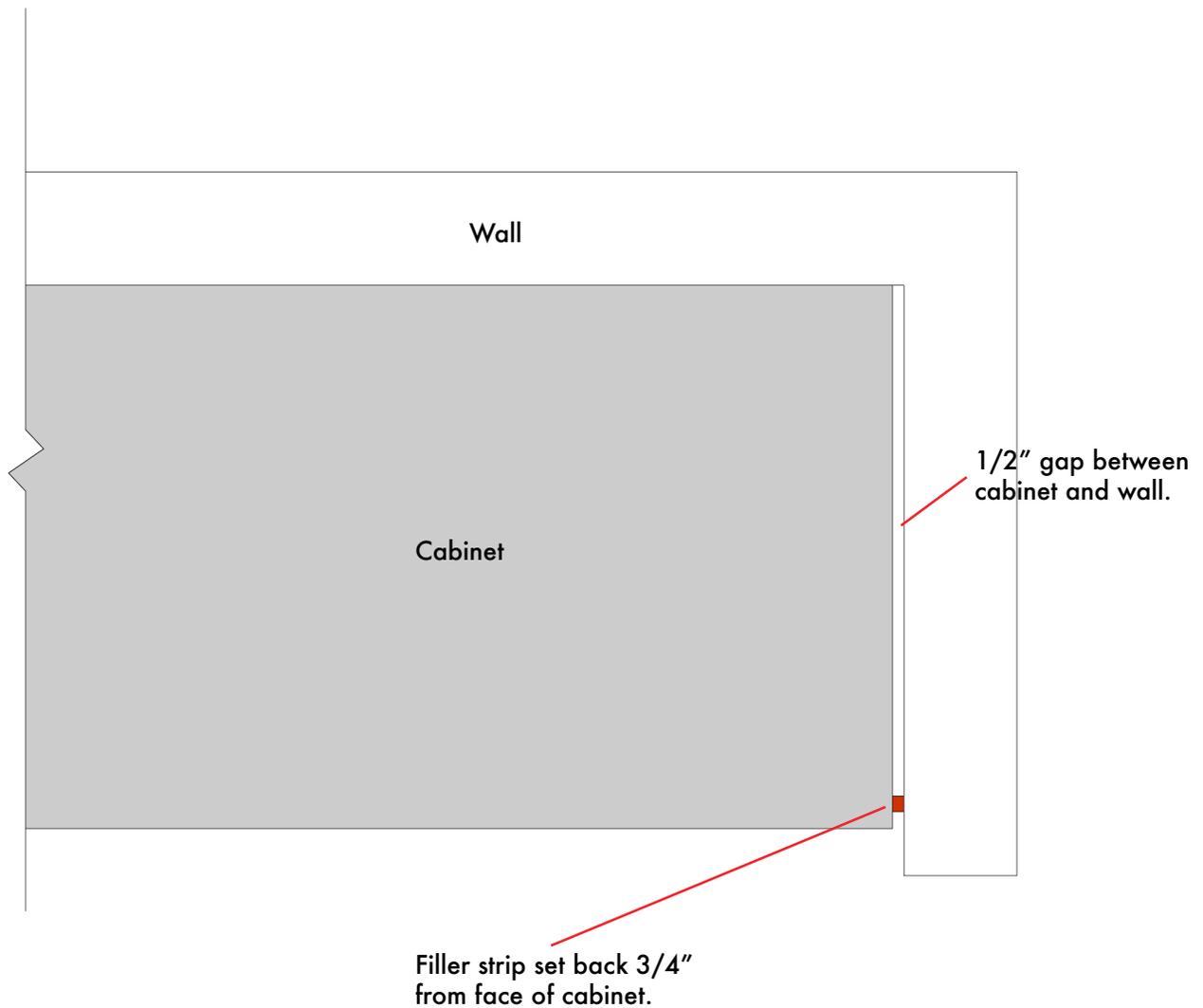
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5. Lower Cabinet or Pantry Next To a Wall

-Where a lower cabinet meets an adjacent wall a 1/2" filler strip is used.

-The filler strip is set back from the face of the cabinet by about 3/4" to create a reveal.

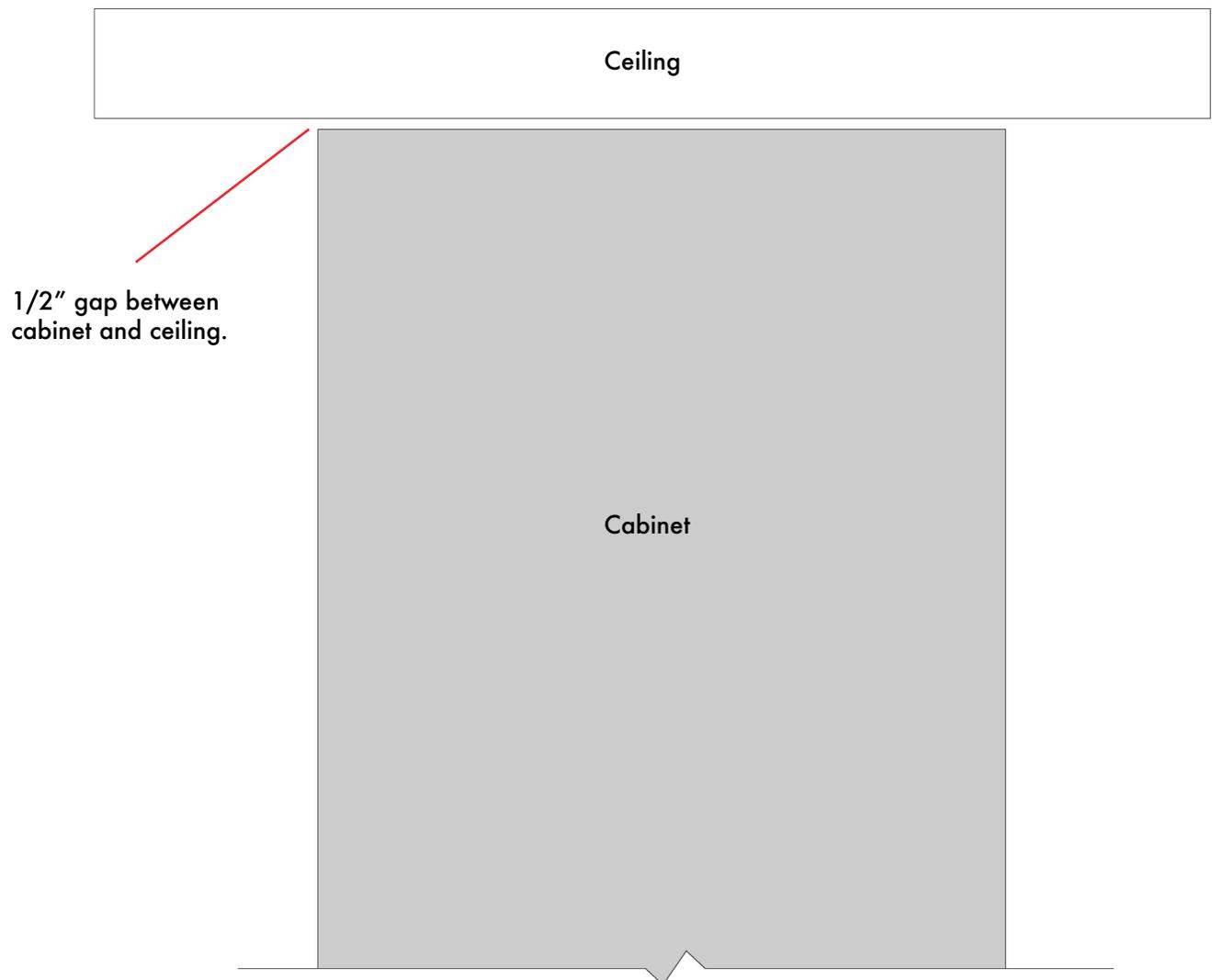
-The filler strip should be scribed to the wall as necessary.



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6. Cabinet at the Ceiling

-Where a cabinet meets a ceiling a 1/2" space is usually left between the top of the cabinet and the ceiling. A filler is typically not used here.



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7. Corner Intersection

-Where two cabinets meet at a corner a 1/2" filler strip is used to join the cabinets. The filler is set back from the face of the cabinet by 3/4".

