

Cabinet Installation Tips

The logo consists of the word "KERF" in white, uppercase, sans-serif font, centered within a solid red square.

- I. Toe Kick
- II. Lower Cabinet
- III. Upper Cabinet
- IV. Full-Height Cabinet

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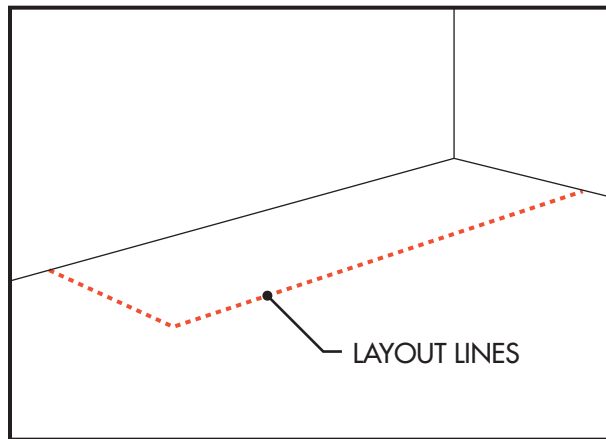
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I. Toe Kick Installation Tips

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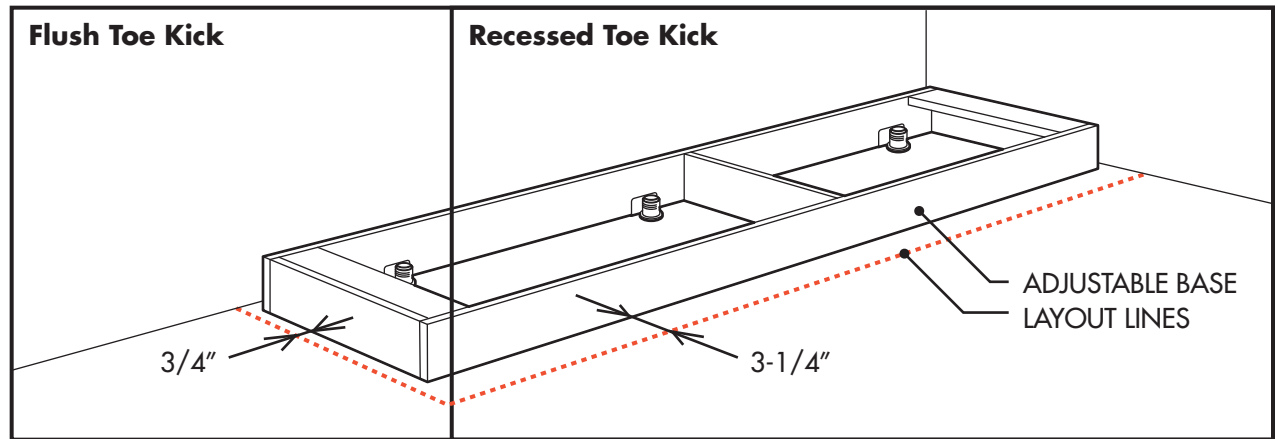
1. Drawing the LAYOUT LINES

Mark out the position of the entire installation on the floor and draw the LAYOUT LINES.



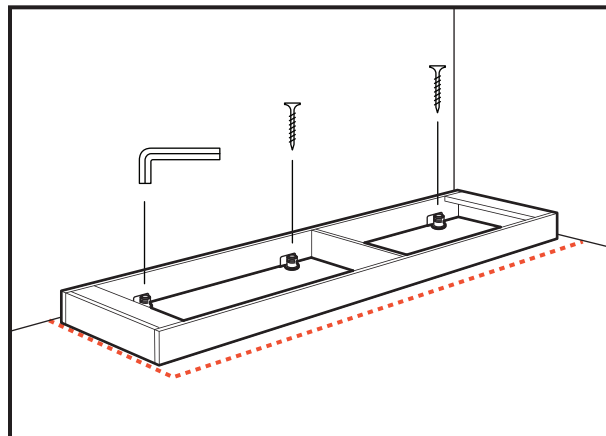
2. Placing the Adjustable Base

Position the ADJUSTABLE BASE 3-1/4" back from the LAYOUT LINES for a recessed toe kick, and 3/4" back from any places where the toe kick is going to be flush with the side of the cabinets.



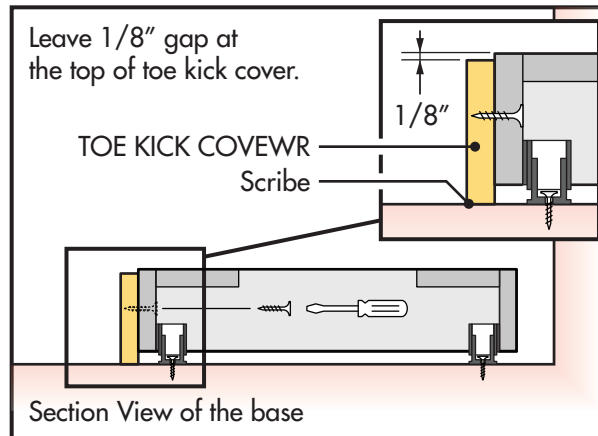
3. Fixing the Base

Adjust the height (typically levelled at 4" from the floor) and screw down to the floor through each foot.



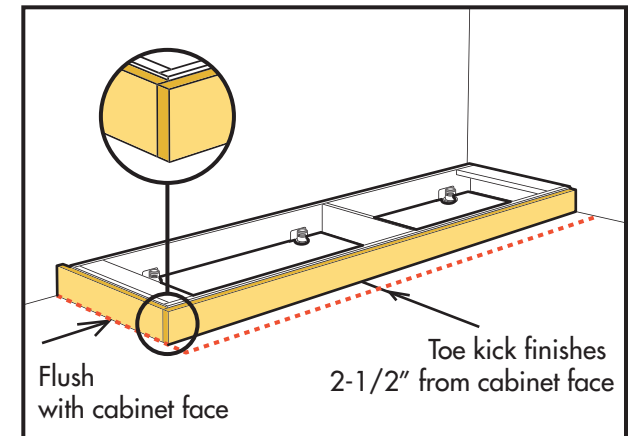
4. Toe Kick Covers

Scribe TOE KICK COVERS to the floor and screw on through the inside of the base.



5. Corner Joints

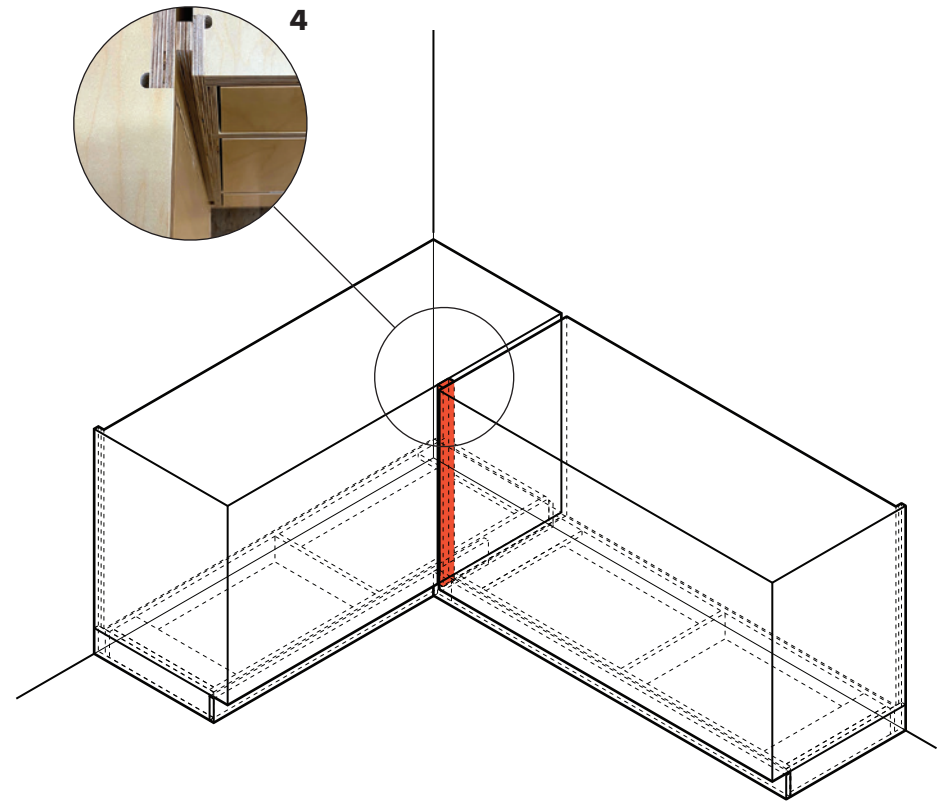
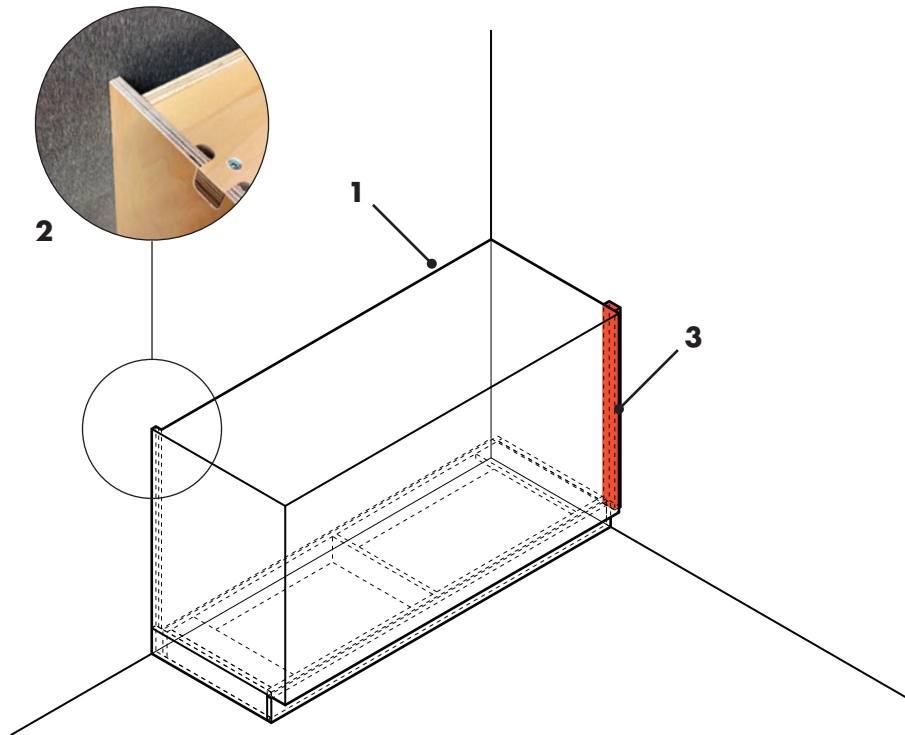
Corner joints are butt-joined. The exposed plywood end should be sanded and oiled.



II. Lower Cabinet Installation Tips

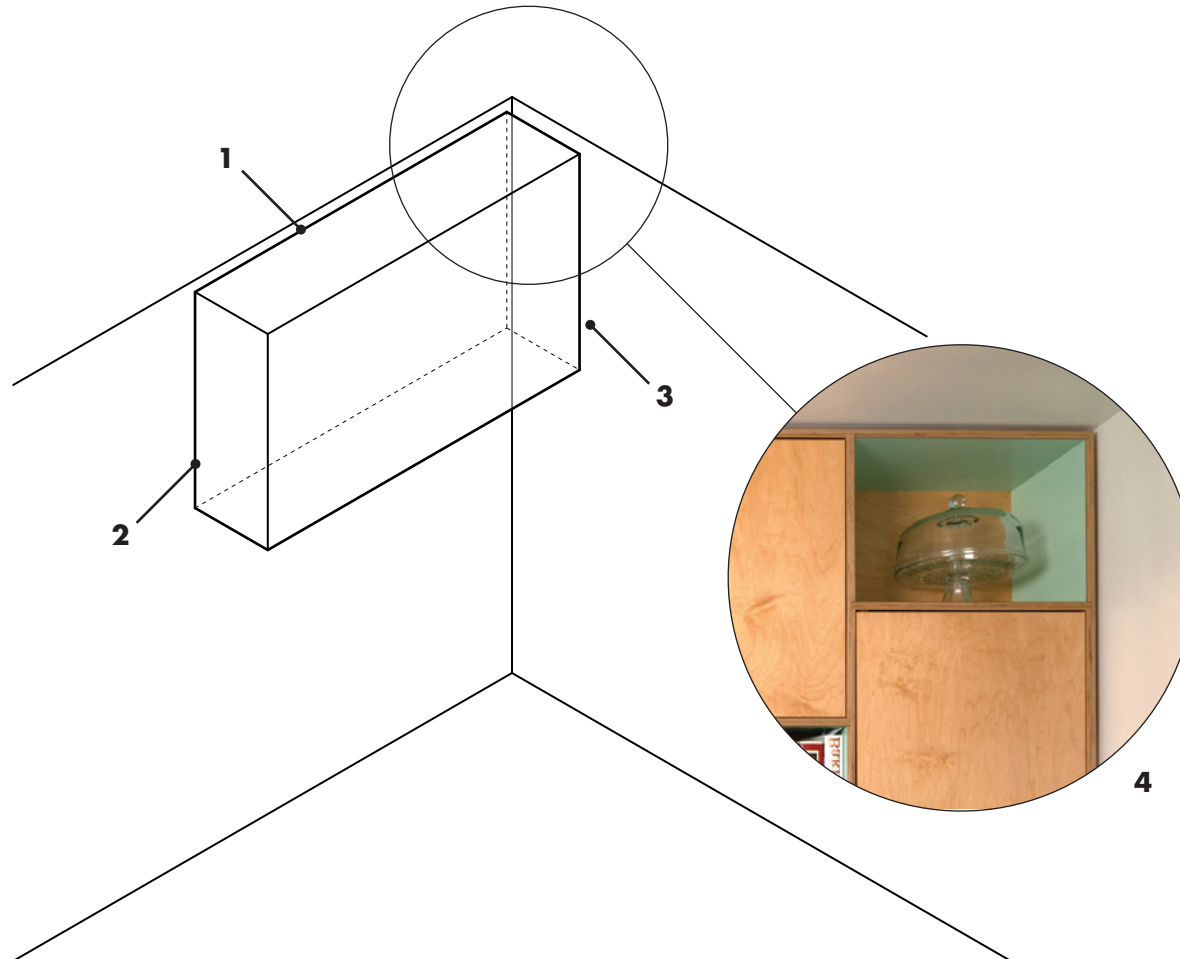
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- 1. Shim Space:** Lower cabinets are typically installed about 1/2" away from the wall. This helps avoid any irregularities in the existing walls.
- 2. Scribing Side Panel:** Exposed cabinet sides that meet a wall are designed with an integral scribe. About 1/2" of extra material is provided to be cut away to match the contour of the wall.
- 3. Next To a Wall:** Where a lower cabinet meets an adjacent wall a 1/2" filler strip (indicated in red) is used. The filler strip is set back from the face of the cabinet by about 3/4" to create a reveal.
- 4. Corner Intersection:** Where two cabinets meet at a corner a 1/2" filler strip (indicated in red) is used to join the cabinets. The filler is set back from the face of the cabinet by 3/4".



III. Upper Cabinet Installation Tips

- 1. No Shim Space:** Upper cabinets are typically installed right up against the wall.
- 2. Scribing 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.
- 3. 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.
- 4. Cabinet at the Ceiling:** Where a cabinet meets a ceiling a 1" space is usually left between the top of the cabinet and the ceiling. A filler is typically not used here.



IV. Full-Height Cabinet Installation Tips

1. No Shim Space:

Full-height cabinets are typically installed right up against the wall.

2. Scribing 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.

3. Next To a Wall:

Where a cabinet meets an adjacent wall a 1/2" filler strip (indicated in red) 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.

4. Cabinet at the Ceiling:

Where a cabinet meets a ceiling a 1" space is usually left between the top of the cabinet and the ceiling.

A filler is typically not used here.

