

INSTALLATION OF BASE, WALL AND TALL CABINETS

General Procedures: Before starting the installation verify that each item has been properly located and conforms to the specifications, elevation drawings and matches the attached Bar Coded label on the cabinet. Confirm the dimensions of the room are correct based on the prints supplied. Inspect the floor and determine the high spot in the room, as this is critical in establishing the level of all base and tall cabinets. Confirm that the wall has been properly blocked before starting the installation of any wall cabinets. If it has not been blocked do not proceed with hanging wall cabinets until this issue has been resolved.

TOOLS REQUIRED:

Electric or cordless drill and screwdriver, skill and saber saws,
Level 4 foot or longer and/or laser level, table saw,
Hammer drill, steel and masonry bits

Note: All screws and anchors required are to be supplied by the installer.

1. WALL CABINETS:

1.1 It is recommended that wall cabinets be installed first so as to avoid having to work over lower base cabinets. Once the desired height has been confirmed establish the level line and mark it. Begin at a wall or corner, which will determine the width of the filler. At the wall, the minimum width of the filler should be 1". The vertical filler will be finished on the bottom edge. A bottom filler must also be installed that runs from the backside of the front filler to the rear of the cabinet. The wall fillers should be installed prior to hanging the wall cabinet since they are usually narrow and are attached to the cabinet. **See figure #1**

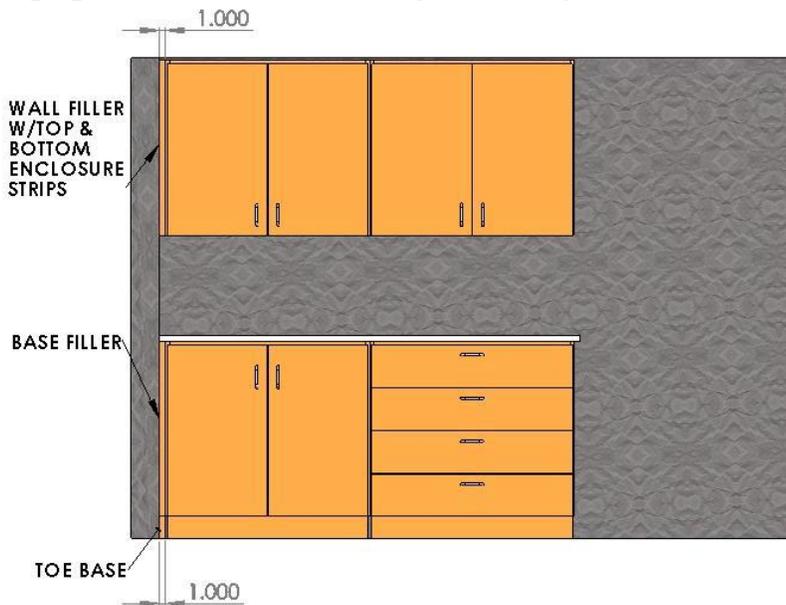


figure #1

1.2 Cabinets can be held in place and secured directly to the wall or be supported using a secondary cleat, which is attached first to the wall. The cabinets can be rested on the cleat and then secured to the wall through the top and bottom stretchers. Many installers find that installing the cleat, which is cut shorter than the stretcher on the back of the cabinet, helps the installation go quicker. It allows the cabinet to be slid left or right and helps support the cabinet if shimming is required to keep the run straight. **See figure # 2.** *Note: If it is determined that the wall has not been properly blocked between the studs then the secondary wall cleat is required. It should be tall enough to secure at least two screws through it into whatever studs can be*


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hit and it must be glued to the wall with a constructive adhesive. Additional mollies should also be used if the cleat only hits one stud.

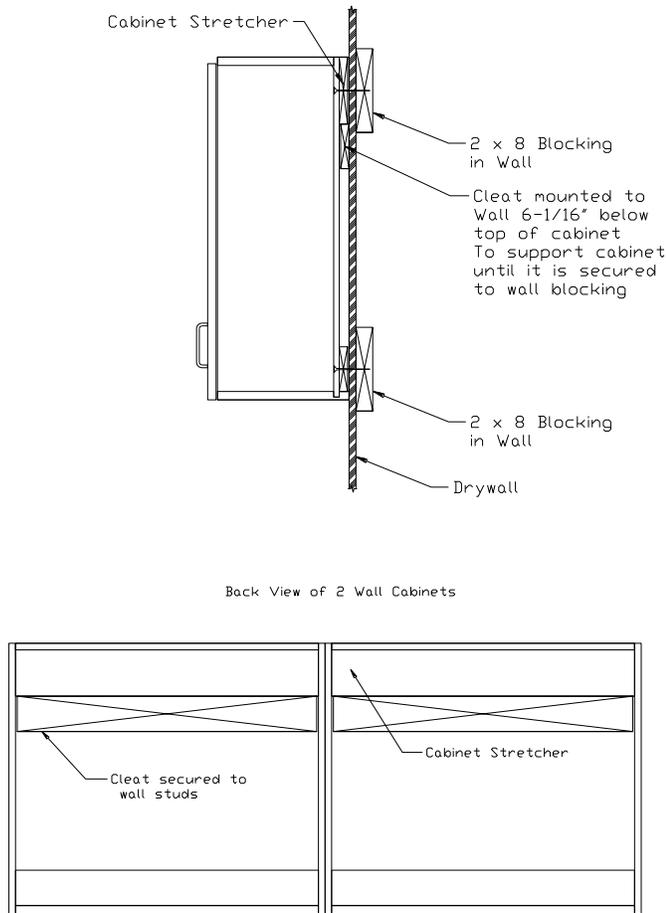


figure #2

1.3 Wall cabinets must be screwed to the wall through both the top and bottom stretchers. The top stretcher is 6" tall and the bottom is 3.75". If the wall had been blocked then the layout of the attachment screws should be consistent within the cabinets as this gives a better appearance. If the wall has not been blocked and only studs and the secondary wall cleat will support the cabinet then the studs **MUST** be hit.

1.4 Wall cabinets must also be ganged together; the recommended screw is a #8 x 1 1/4" flat head. The face edge of each cabinet must be kept level, straight and plumb. This may require shimming behind the cabinets as they are being secured to the wall. *Note: the screws used to gang the cabinets must not be run through a shelf clip hole as these align cabinet to cabinet so they will not properly secure the cabinets.*

1.5 Cabinet hardware and shelves can be installed at this time or at the end of the installation. In either case, the cabinets must be cleaned inside and out and all doors adjusted so doors are straight and level along the run.

2. BASE CABINETS:

2.1 Depending on the specifications and depth of cabinets they will be either secured to the rear wall or be held away from it or be set as island cabinets. In each case, the base cabinets must be set level and secured to the wall or floor. It is recommended that cabinets not be shimmed more than 3/4" if at all possible. Remove the four shipping buttons on the bottom of each cabinet before starting.

2.2 After determining the high point in the floor within the room or along a run, starting at a corner or a wall set the first cabinet. Proceed along the elevation setting the next cabinet leveling and ganging cabinets as you go. As cabinets are ganged to each other make sure the front edges are flush and plumb. Every other or third cabinet must be secured to the floor using tapcon screws which are drilled through the toe base on an angle into the floor. It has been found to be easier drilling through the side toe base rather than the front.

See figure # 3 & 3a.

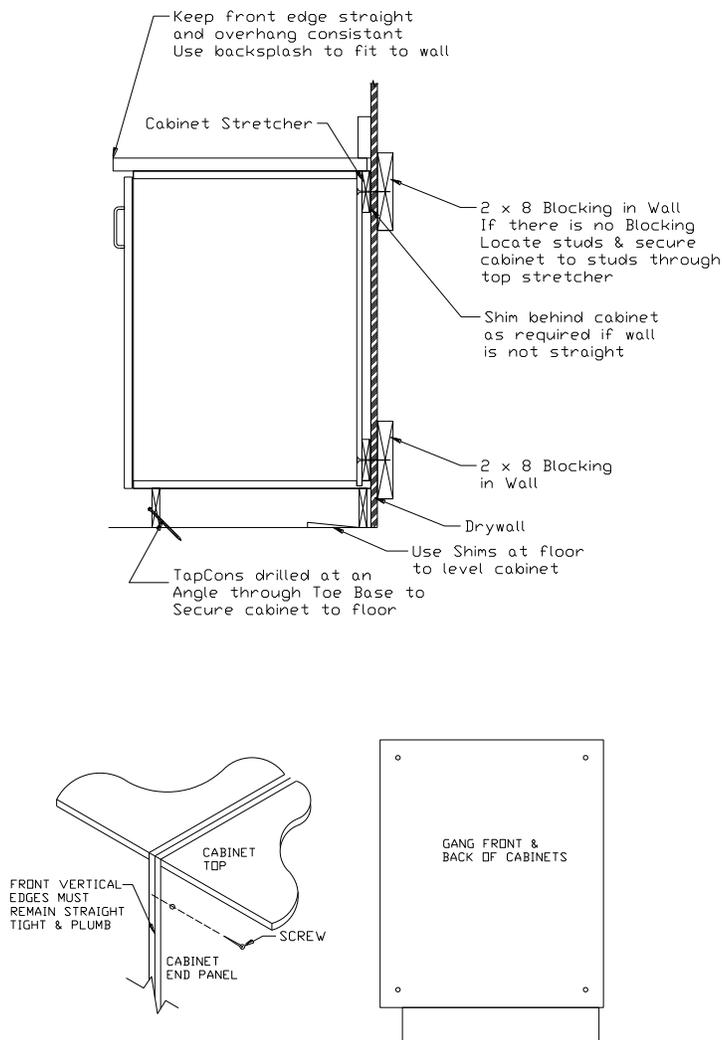


figure #3a