



Cabinet Install Guide

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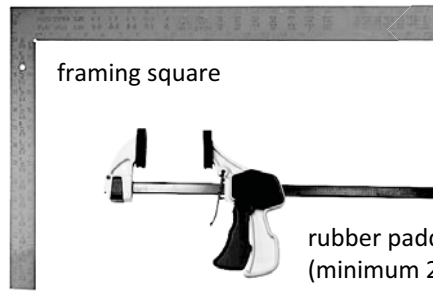
BEFORE YOU BEGIN

Check Your Order - Make sure the contents match the numbers, style and color of your order and that there is no concealed damage to cabinets. Once a cabinet has been installed it may not be returned. Think Safety First - Use at least 2 people and protect yourself with safety glasses and use the right tool for the right job.

REQUIRED TOOLS



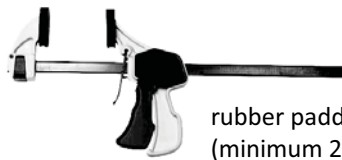
safety glasses



framing square



4' carpenter's level



rubber padded clamps (minimum 2)



shims



chalk line



drill



plane



pry bar



ladder



measure tape



counter sink drill bit



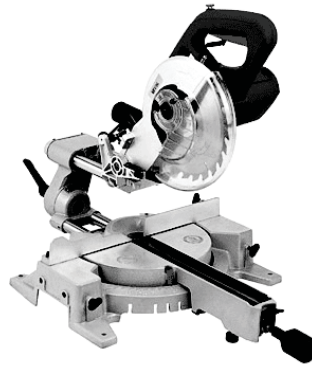
hammer



drill bit set



bees wax



miter saw



screw driver

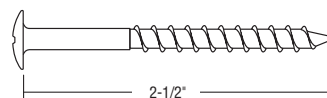


stud finder

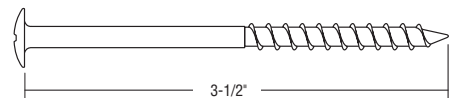
REQUIRED SCREWS (not provided)

⚠ WARNING

Do not use flat head sheetrock screws. Please consult local retailer with any questions.



#10 Face Frame Attachment Screw & Wall Attachment Screw



#10 Wall Double-Face Cabinet Mounting Screw

Use Bees wax (or parafin) to apply to screws for easy installation.



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UTILITIES & APPLIANCES

Make sure your water supply and gas have been disconnected. **WARNING!** Natural gas and propane are highly explosive. Please consult a qualified contractor or your service company for proper disconnection. Shut off power to all electrical within kitchen.

Remove appliances and store in safe area to prevent damage. Installation should not begin until all appliances have been selected and are on sight for actual dimensions when compared to design and floor plan.

DEMOLITION & WALL PREPARATION

For safety sake, proper cabinet operation and overall appearance it is essential for cabinets to be mounted level, plumb and square in relationship to floor and walls. If there is unevenness to your walls and floors your cabinets must be shimmed and adjusted for proper function and installation. Remove any moldings or trim that may interfere with cabinet installation. Perform any reconstruction and finishing before installation. Be sure to check window and doorway moldings for final placement.

STUD LOCATION & MEASUREMENTS

STUD LOCATION

Locate the studs with a stud finder and mark their locations. For secure, safe, and long lasting installation cabinets must be screwed into wall studs - not nailed. Studs normally are 16" apart on center. However, this measurement can vary greatly between old and new construction.

MEASUREMENT

Determine your starting point by finding the highest point in your floor (in comparisons to ceiling) - measure out from this point 20 1/2" from the wall where the toekick part of the cabinets will be and snap a chalk line. This will be your main reference point. Your cabinets may have to be shimmed up on either side. **WARNING!** Make sure you have accounted for new flooring height and any ceiling repair or replacement. This will affect final placement of cabinets. It is recommended that flooring be in place and covered and protected during installation.

BASE CABINET LEVEL LINE

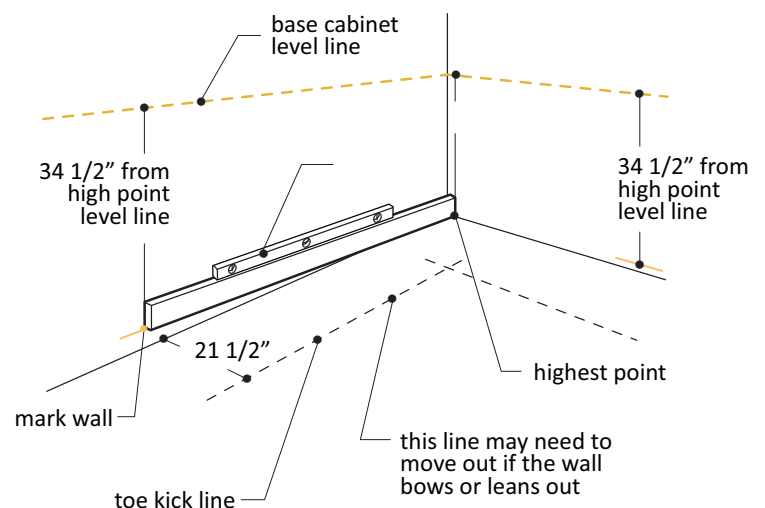
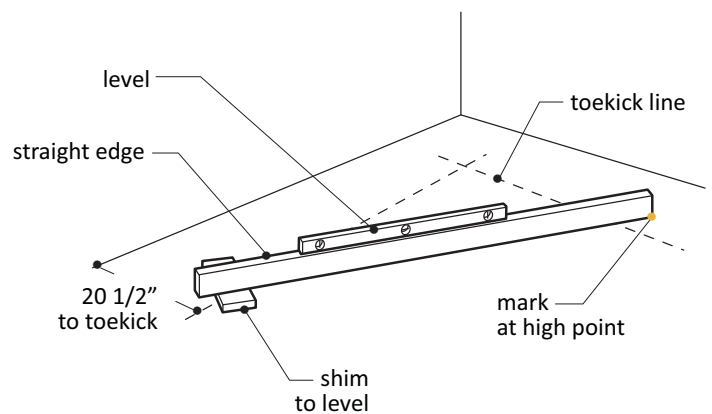
Once you have confirmed the highest point on the floor place measure up 34 1/2" from the level marks of the high point. This is the base cabinet level line (without countertop). Mark this line across all walls that will receive cabinets.

UNEVEN WALLS

Make sure to check for uneven walls, high spots and low spots where cabinets will be placed. Toekick line may vary. Place a straight 2 x 4 against wall to find the high and low spots.

SQUARE CORNERS

Check corners for "square". Place a framing square into the corner where cabinets are to be installed. If corner is out of square, or in square, you will have to adjust the toekick line on the floor to account for the walls not being square. This "new" line should be applied to floor and shims will be required to ensure that cabinets will be straight.

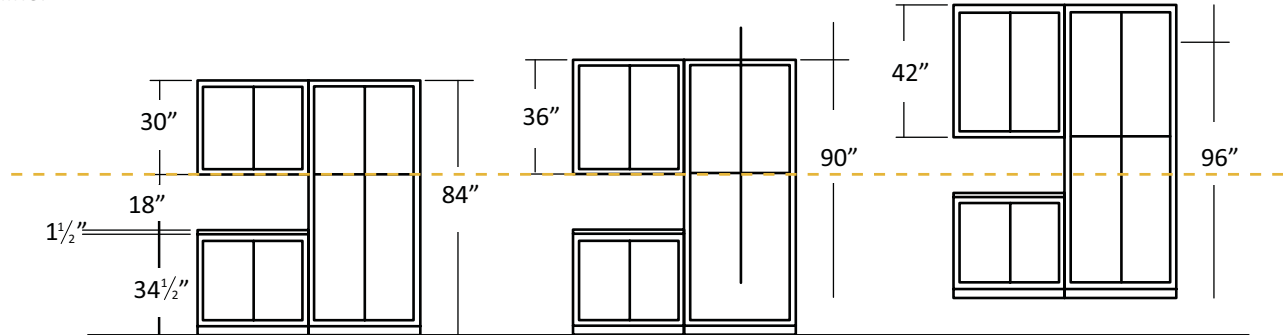




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PLACING CABINETS

If wall cabinets are to be installed under soffits or ceilings lower than 8' you must first determine the lowest point under the soffit or ceiling. Measure up from your base cabinet line in several areas to locate the lowest point. Mark this and snap a chalk line for wall cabinets to follow. **WARNING!** The distance between the top of the counter (36" from highest point on floor) and bottom of standard cabinets should not be less than 15-18". Confirm the placement of your wall standard height cabinets (see chart below) and mark wall cabinet line.



With the studs marked and located you can now begin to mount wall cabinets. **WARNING!** Do not use nails to mount cabinets. Use the recommended screws. Using nails or drywall screws will void warranty. You may choose to mount wall or base cabinets first. The advantage to mounting wall cabinets first is you do not have to reach over base cabinets to install wall/upper cabinets.

make sure you have previously inspected all cabinets and parts. Report any errors or damage to your dealer. Unbox only the cartons you will need. Leave other cabinets cartoned, out of your way, to avoid any damage.

WARNING! REMOVE DOORS AND SHELVES FIRST. This will make the cabinets lighter, prevent damage and allow for clamps to be used.

WARNING! MINIMUM WALL CABINET ATTACHMENT REQUIREMENTS: If a cabinet is not supported and/pr attached to cabinets on both sides, the face frame must be screwed into the soffit joists or ceiling joist, as well as being secured to the wall stud(s).

Cabinets up to 18" wide should have screws into top and bottom of back panel, one wall stud, and face frame to one adjacent cabinet. Cabinets from 21" to 36" wide should have screws into top and bottom of back panel, two wall studs and one adjacent face frame. *Confirm cabinet wall line and confirm cabinet numbers and placement with design plan.*

CABINET INSTALLATION SUPPORT BRACING

Well made braces make installation easier and more accurate. Install a 1" x 2" ledger board on the wall cabinet bottom line. Fasten into studs with 2 1/2" screws. This will provide you with a very stable support method but will require some minor touch up from screw holes. **NOTE:** Do not completely tighten screws until after wall cabinets have been installed and final leveling and "shim" adjustments have been made. See Securing Wall cabinet page for illustration.

CEILING INSTALLATION

For secure support and safe installation, you must attach ceiling hung cabinets to ceiling joists with screws. Locate ceiling joists above wall cabinets with a stud finder. Secure cabinets to ceiling using same manner as to walls with the same screws.

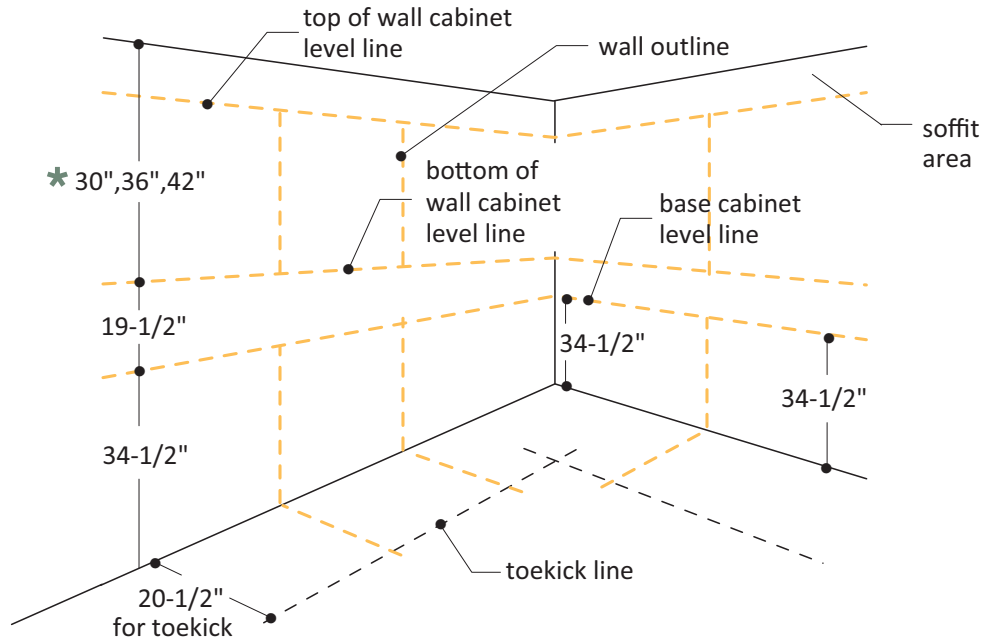
WARNING! Bridge wall cabinets (24" deep wall cabinets and peninsula wall cabinets) must be secured to the ceiling. 24" deep wall cabinets may not require ceiling attachment if there are 3 points to secure to: the back wall, side wall, and an adjacent cabinet all must be secured to. If this is not possible a "prop" leg must be used. A refrigerator return can be used in place of a side wall. If 24" deep wall cabinets have been installed without using 3 secure points your warranty will be void. It is recommend that wall peninsula cabinets require additional build up (between cabinet top and ceiling surface) and heavy screws such as lag bolts to secure to ceiling joist.



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MAPPING OUT YOUR DESIGN

Referencing your cabinet design plan, draw an outline representing all your cabinets. Having determined the base cabinet line by finding the high point of the floor you now need to determine where the wall cabinet line will be placed. Mark the width of each cabinet to ensure accuracy and correct cabinet placement. This will help ensure that you will not be meeting any obstacles such as windows, doorways, electrical outlets, air ducts, and chimney chases



* Standard homes have 96" ceiling. If using 30" wall cabinets this will create a 12" soffit area, 36" cabinets will have a 6" soffit area, and 42" cabinets will go to the ceiling. Make sure to allow room for molding when using 42" high cabinets.

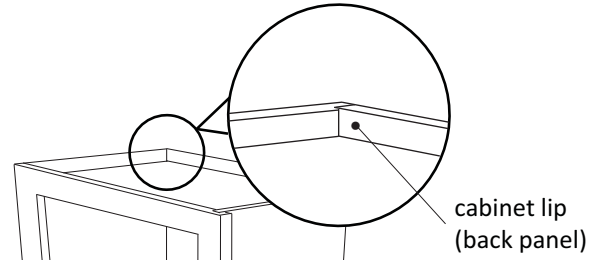


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SECURING WALL CABINET

Place top of the cabinet at line on wall and mark the back/top of each cabinet to match location of wall studs. Drill 1 3/16" hole through the back side of the cabinet. **This can be inside of the cabinet or on the back panel "lip" located on the top or the bottom of the cabinet.** Wall cabinets are symmetrical and do not have a top or a bottom. All cabinets are drilled for hinges on both sides of the face frame for left or right hinge placement. Using a 3/32" bit, drill through the holes in cabinet back panel, going into studs at least 1". Fasten cabinet using #10 3 1/2" mounting screws. Fasten cabinet at top and bottom.

SECURE TO WALL SCREWING THROUGH THE SHIM see diagram below

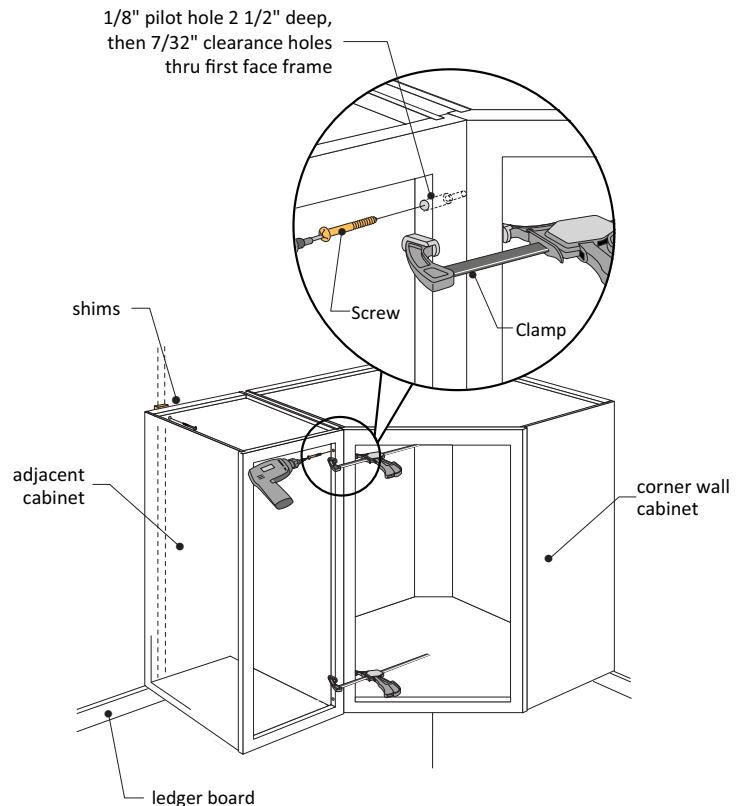
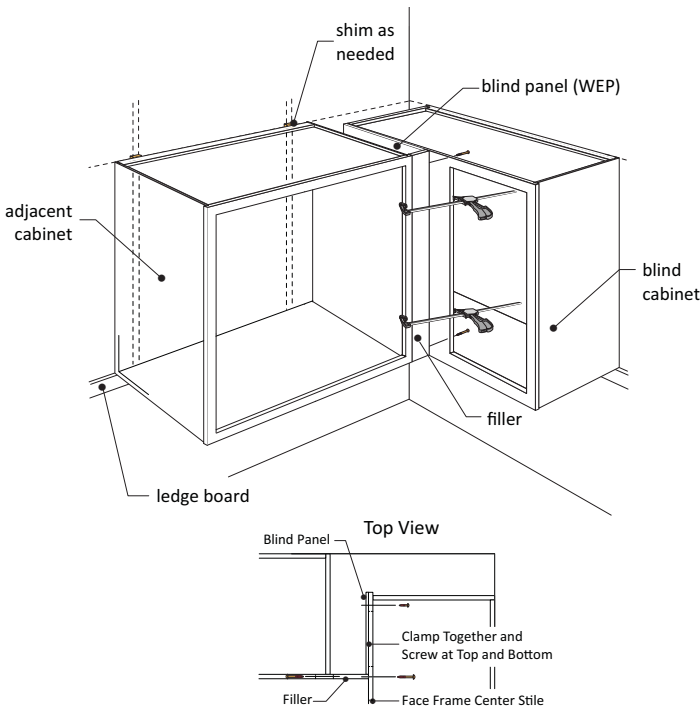


CORNER WALL & BLIND WALL CABINETS

WARNING! ALWAYS START BY INSTALLING THE CORNER CABINET FIRST.

Blind Corner Wall cabinets can be pulled away from side wall a set amount of inches - please consult design plan and confirm with your designer before placement. Hang cabinet with normal procedure and always use a 3" filler strip to allow for hinge clearance as illustrated. Attach filler strip to cabinet using the same procedure as attaching frames together. Use a wall end panel (WEP) to cover blind cabinet opening.

Corner Wall cabinets require 24" of space from the corner on each wall. Be sure cabinet is plumb on both sides and front, and is level vertically and horizontally. This cabinet is the keystone to the entire installation. Check with carpenter's level.



SECURING FACE FRAMES

The illustrations above show how face frames should be secured to each other with #10 Face Frame 2 1/2" screw. Securing face frames together at the front is essential to eliminate gaps and provide increased strength. Apply clamps while drilling and fastening frames together. Use a 3/16" bit, drill a hole through the cabinet's vertical frame and then drill a 3/32 pilot hole 1" deep into adjoining face frame (apply Bees Wax for easier installation). This will prevent splitting. Counter sink screw heads. For a cleaner looking job you may be able to conceal screws behind the hinge plate. Be careful not to interfere with hinge screw and alignment.



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BASE CABINET INSTALLATION

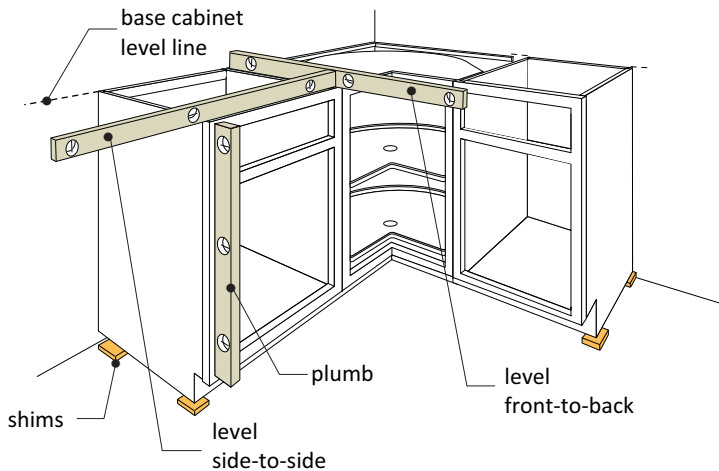
With the studs marked and located you can now begin to mount base cabinets. **WARNING! DO NOT USE NAILS TO MOUNT CABINETS.** Use the recommended screws. Using nails or drywall screws will void warranty.

WARNING! REMOVE DOORS AND SHELVES FIRST. This will make the cabinets lighter, prevent damage and provide for clamps to be used.

Confirm cabinet wall line and confirm cabinet numbers and placement with design plan. make sure to “dry fit” cabinets. Like the wall cabinets start in the corner. Carefully slide the cabinets into position - DO NOT attach or shim at this time. This will help visualize your layout and reconfirm that you have the correct cabinets. Make not of any cabinet above base cabinet level line. If there are any cabinets above the high point then the high point is not correct. Find the correct high point and redraw the base cabinet level line.

WARNING: START BY INSTALLING CORNER CABINET FIRST. Consult the wall corner cabinet section and apply similar install techniques.

Ensure that entire cabinet is plumb, level, and straight, This is the keystone cabinet to the installation.



WARNING! Do not secure base cabinets to wall until all cabinets are attached to at the front face frame.

The remaining base cabinets are installed in the same manner - using clamps, aligning frames, pre-drilling and securing with screws.

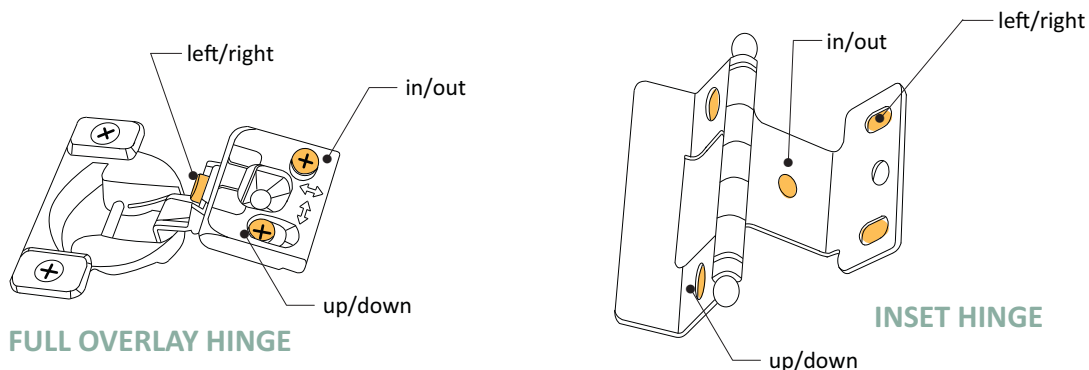
Start in the corner, locate wall studs and drill 3/16" holes through the top of the back panel. Then using 3/32" bit drill through the holes in cabinet back panel about 1 1/2" into wall stud.

Make sure to keep checking for plumb and level for each cabinet.

Shims will be required to keep back panel of cabinet from bowing.

CHECK FOR DOOR AND DRAWER FRONT ALIGNMENT

The hinges can be easily adjusted up/down, left/right and in/out by simply adjusting the cam screws in the hinge. If there is need for further up/down alignment the main anchor screw(s) can also be moved up and down (drilling of pilot holes will apply). Hinges are adjustable up to 1/8" in both directions. Inset hinges are adjustable to 1/16" in both directions.



Drawer fronts can be easily adjusted up to 1/8" in any direction simply by loosening the flat head screws located on the inside (front) of the drawer box. **WARNING! DOORS AND DRAWER FRONTS SHOULD BE ADJUSTED BEFORE HARDWARE IS APPLIED.**



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MOLDING

Molding and trim is used to trim out cabinetry where cabinets meet an adjacent wall, soffit, ceiling or another cabinet. Carefully measure and cut to proper length. When moldings meet at a 45-degree angle, use your miter box for a proper cut. Use small finish nails or a pin nailer to attach the molding to the face frame of the cabinet. Make sure you have correct size nails, and measure 2-3 times before cutting - molding can be expensive when making mistakes. Installing molding is one of the most difficult aspects of cabinet installation. Please consult your designer and a professional for any recommendations for tools and skills required.

DOOR HARDWARE

WARNING: DOORS AND DRAWER FRONTS SHOULD BE ADJUSTED BEFORE HARDWARE IS APPLIED

Door hardware is the last thing that you will install on your cabinets. Take time and care to select the hardware that will add to your new cabinets look and not detract from them. Hardware cost can be reasonable and expensive. Choose wisely because once you drill your doors and drawer fronts - you are committed to that type. Be sure to consider handles, pulls or both. Measurements for hardware must be very precise - be sure to consult with your designer for additional tips on hardware installation.

With full overlay doors make sure to countersink the hardware screws so they do not scratch the face frames. (see illustration below)

