



## CABINETRY INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

### 1. Before You Begin

These instructions are intended as supplemental reference for those who have the appropriate skills and experience to safely and successfully install cabinetry, including familiarity with basic carpentry principles, and safe and proper tool use. Wall framing and construction can vary greatly, and these instructions may not describe your wall. Also, there may be electric, water, or gas lines or other utilities behind the wall, which you must avoid contacting during installation. If for any reason after reading these instructions you do not feel confident in your ability to safely and successfully install this cabinetry, please contact a licensed contractor for installation. Thomasville Nouveau is not responsible for improper installation.

**WARNING:** Electric, water and gas lines, and other utilities, are frequently running behind walls where cabinets are installed. Before drilling any holes, driving any screws or inserting any nails, be sure you will not be making contact with any of these utilities. Failure to follow this instruction may result in property damage, and serious or fatal injury. If you do not feel confident in your ability to insure that you will not make contact with utilities behind a wall during installation, please contact a licensed contractor to install the cabinetry.

#### tools needed

- Pencil
- Hammer
- Shims
- Drill & bits
- Tape measure
- Chalkline
- Square
- Miter saw
- Caulk gun and caulk
- Level
- Straight edge
- C-clamps
- Pry bar
- Safety glasses
- Installation Kit
- Screwdrivers and assorted screws
  - 2 ½" round washer head screw
  - 1 ⅛" wood screws
  - 1 ⅛" lo-root flathead screws

✓ *Helpful Hint:* Read through this manual carefully before starting your renovation project so you'll become familiar with all the steps.

### 2. Check your new cabinets

Check to make sure the cabinets and accessories you received are what you ordered and are not damaged. Don't remove your old plumbing fixtures and kitchen cabinets until you are sure you have the correct products to replace them. Go over the layout with your designer to make sure you know where everything goes, and identify all finished ends. Don't remove the protective film on acrylics until after you drill for hardware.

### 3. Remove the existing cabinets (if applicable)

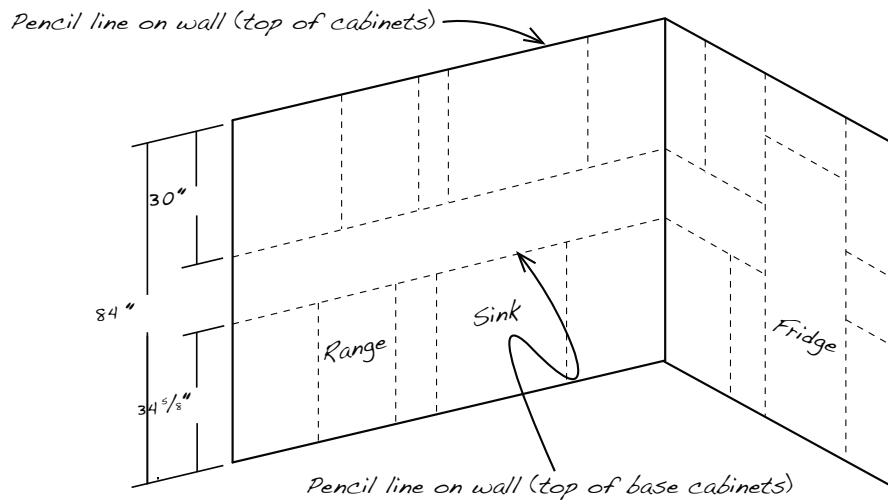
Empty your existing cabinets. Shut off all water supply lines to the kitchen as well as the electricity and remove any existing appliances. It is best to move the appliances to another room for easier maneuvering in the work area.

If you intend to use your existing sink and traps, disconnect them carefully with the required tools and place them in a safe place away from all the construction.

Remove the existing cabinets and counter tops as well as any mouldings around windows or doors, and any baseboards that may be in the way of your installation. Be careful when removing upper cabinets from the wall. It is best to have two sets of hands to support the old cabinet's weight when removing the last of the screws. This will help prevent it from falling, causing injury and/or damage.

Repair any damage to wall surfaces that may show after you've installed your new cabinets.

✓ *Helpful Hint:* To help visualize the location of the new cabinets it may help to draw an outline on the walls where they will be attached. Simply measure the widths of the cabinets and transfer the measurements to their respective walls.



#### 4. Preparing to install your new cabinets

Locate electric, gas or water lines running behind the walls. You may need to cut openings in the back panel of the cabinet(s) to accommodate the utilities before installation, and you will also want to be sure to avoid accidentally damaging those utilities during installation. Mark the location of all of the studs on the walls that are to support the new cabinets. Use a magnetic stud finder or a hammer and small finishing nail to accomplish this. It is very important that cabinets are firmly attached to wall studs for the optimum amount of support. Be sure to avoid electric, gas, or water lines, or other utilities that might be behind the wall when locating the studs, and whenever drilling into the wall or driving a screw.

Houses can become unlevel over long periods of time due to settling and shifting. It is important to determine where the highest point in the floor is along the walls where you are going to install your cabinets. Check the floor with a level to determine the highest point.

Using a chalk line or straight edge, draw a level line at 34-5/8" from the highest point on the floor on the wall where the new base cabinets will be installed. This line establishes the base cabinet height. Now, measure up 84"(or the height of your cabinetry) from the same high point in the floor and draw a similar level line on the wall where your wall cabinets will be installed. This line establishes the top of the wall cabinet height.

Remove the packaging as well as all of the doors, drawers, false fronts and any adjustable shelving from the new cabinets. This procedure will help to reduce the weight and prevent injury or damage from falling shelves, swinging doors and sliding drawers during the initial installation phase.

Your cabinets are equipped with fully adjustable clip hinges for easy door removal. You'll find the clip at the end of the hinge facing the inside of the cabinet. Simply squeeze the clip and the hinge will release without changing the door adjustment.

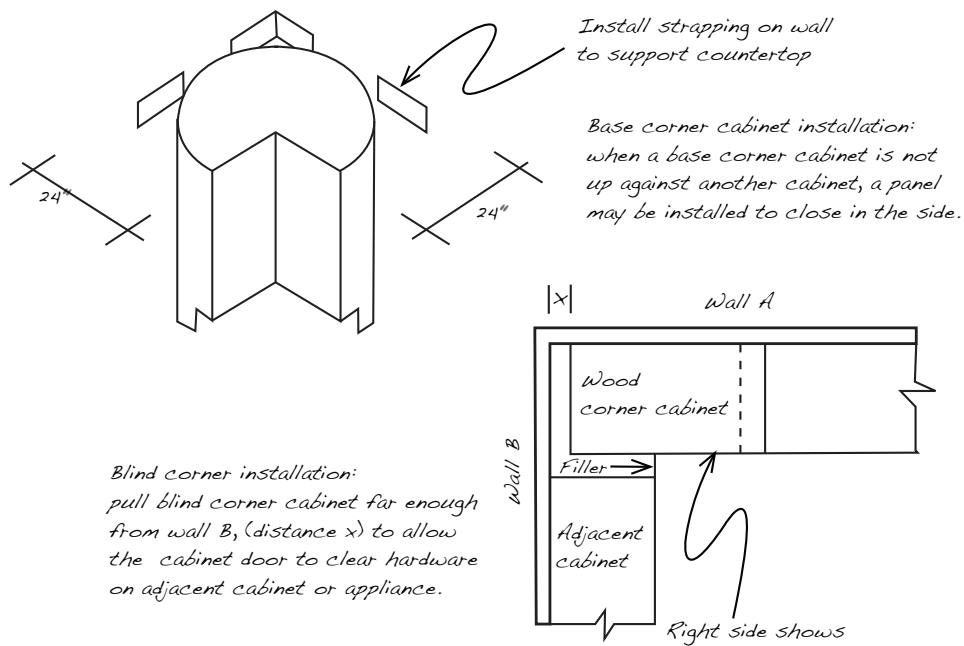
## 5. Installing the base cabinets

If you prefer to install the upper cabinets first, skip Step 5. And proceed to Step 6. Installing the wall cabinets. Once you've completed Step 6, return to this Step 5 and install the base cabinets. As with all base and wall cabinets, any necessary cut-outs for utilities such as water, electricity or gas should be made in the back panel of the cabinet before installation. Measure the location of the utilities carefully, transfer that to the back of the cabinet, and make a corresponding cut-out in the back panel of the cabinet, with a spade-bit, hole saw or jigsaw.

Start with the corner cabinet (if applicable). Slide the cabinet into the desired corner and determine if it needs to be shimmed up to the previously drawn line (34-5/8"). Shim as necessary with wood shims remembering the toe kick will cover the shims after it is applied. Check the top with a level and adjust the shims accordingly. When the corner cabinet is level, secure it through the cabinet hanger strip into the stud using 2-1/2" round washer head screw. The 2-1/2" wood screws that came with your installation kit may be inappropriate for your installation, depending upon the framing and construction of your wall. You are responsible for using the appropriate screws for your wall.

Repeat this process wherever studs fall behind the corner cabinet nailer strip. If your base corner cabinet is round, install strapping on the wall to support the countertop and keep the cabinets square.

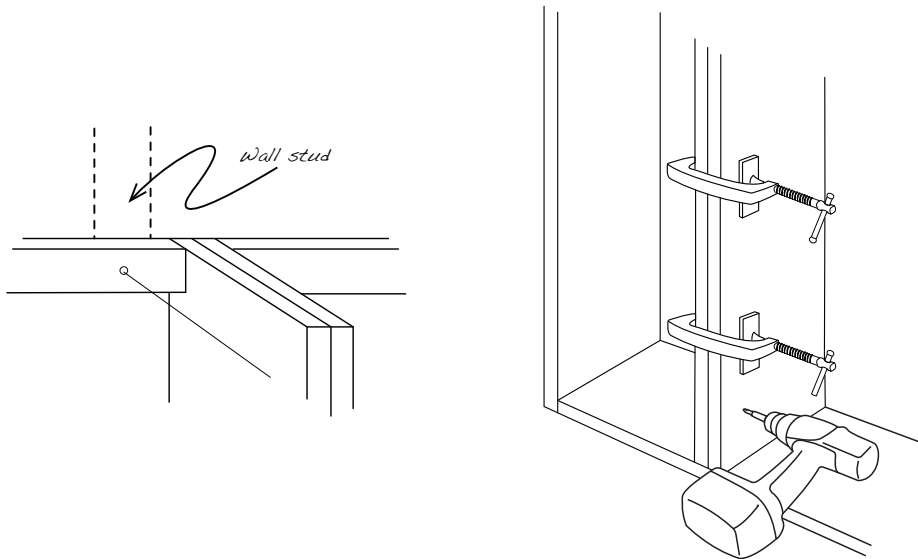
It may be helpful to install the round base corner cabinet to the adjacent cabinet before leveling and positioning. If there is no adjacent cabinet to the round base corner unit, leave it unfastened until countertops are installed. Secure it in position by installing it to the underside of the countertop.



Slide the next cabinet into position so that side is flushed and plumb against the side of the previously installed corner cabinet. Using C-clamps, clamp the two cabinets together and shim under the cabinet where necessary. Check to ensure the cabinet is level. Screw the cabinets together using 1-1/8" wood screws. You may want to pre-drill these holes to prevent splitting or cracking. Use four wood screws to join the two cabinets together.

When the two cabinets are secured together, secure the cabinet to the wall, following the 34-5/8" line, using 2-1/2" round washer head screws through the cabinet hanger strip into any available studs behind the cabinet. Complete the installation of the base cabinets using the same procedure. If there is a window above your base cabinets, be sure to appropriately center the cabinet under the window.

✓ *Helpful Hint:* Always pre-fit your cabinets before permanently securing them, as having to change screw locations will leave unwanted holes on the insides of your new cabinets.

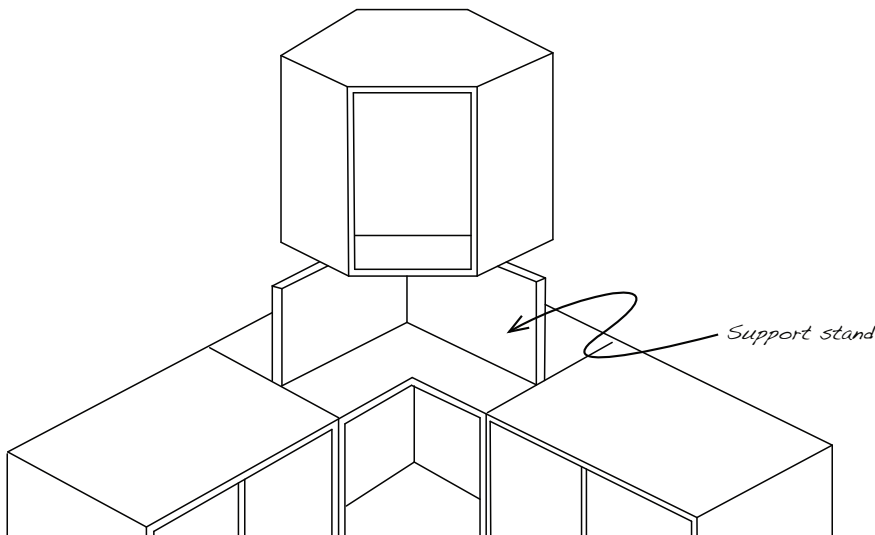


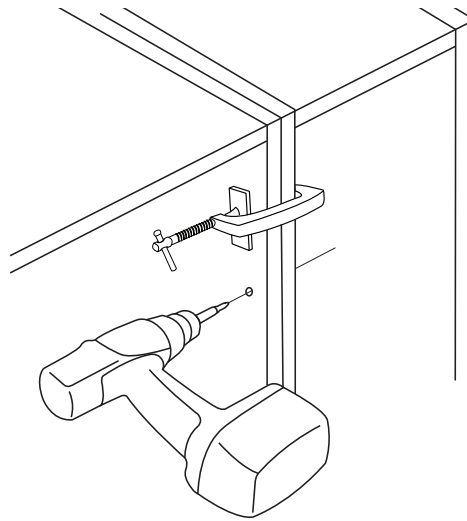
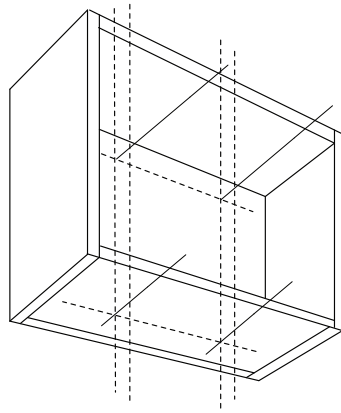
## 6. Installing the wall cabinets

Installing the wall cabinets is similar to installing base cabinets. Start with the corner cabinet. Begin by positioning the corner cabinet so that the top is flush with the level line that was drawn previously (refer to Step 4). It can be helpful to draw the cabinets on the wall to ensure they will all fit, including any mouldings that will extend further than the cabinets. Be sure to center the cabinet above the stove and between any window openings your cabinetry will surround.

After checking the cabinet to ensure that it is level and plumb, secure it through the upper and lower cabinet hanger strips into the wall studs using 2-1/2" round washer head screws. It is recommended that at least four (two upper & two lower) screws secure each wall cabinet to the wall. Following the same procedure as with the base cabinets, place the next wall cabinet into position, clamp them together with C-clamps, secure the two cabinets together and finally, secure it to the wall. Complete the run of wall cabinets using the same procedure.

✓ *Helpful Hint:* Make a single cabinet support to hold the cabinet in position during the installation process (see below).





*Pre-drill hole  
before using screw*

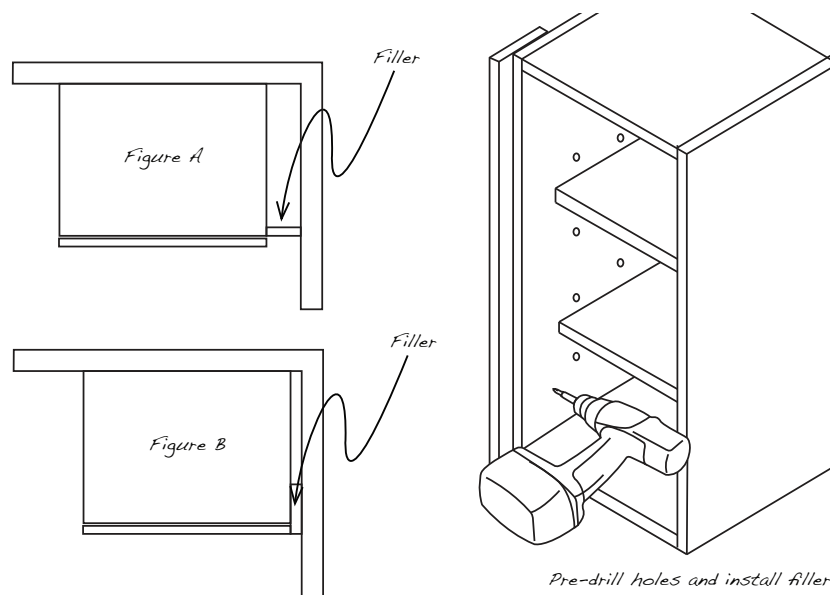
## 7. Installing fillers

Because modular cabinets are manufactured in standard sizes, sometimes it is necessary to install filler pieces to make up extra space. There are many ways of constructing useful fillers.

The most basic application is to install one (or more)  $\frac{5}{8}$ " fillers between wall and cabinet or cabinet and cabinet. Simply cut the filler to the desired size, slide it into position and secure it to the cabinet using 1  $\frac{1}{8}$ " lo-root flat head screws. See Figure A.

An alternate method would be to install the filler against the side of the cabinet as in Figure B.

✓ *Helpful Hint:* When determining the location of your fillers during the planning stage, it is wise to place them (if possible) at the end of the cabinet run, as they can usually be installed after the cabinets are installed. If they are placed between cabinets, make sure you remember to install them in the correct location during the installation procedure.



*Pre-drill holes and install filler to  
cabinet before installing the cabinet.*

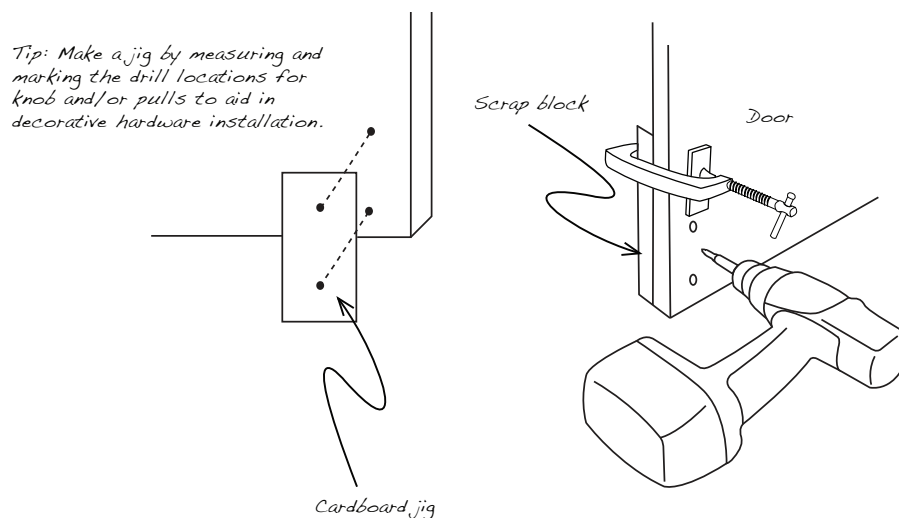
✓ *Helpful Hint:* When cutting melamine covered wood, put masking tape under your pencil line before cutting to prevent any chipping or flaking due to the blade of the saw.

## 8. Completing the installation

Once all of the cabinets are installed, re-install the adjustable shelving, doors, false fronts and drawers. Make any needed adjustments. Next, install the knobs or handles (if applicable), along with any moulding. Drawer fronts can be adjusted by loosening the screws that attach the drawer front to the drawer box, repositioning the drawer front and re-tightening the screws. Doors can be adjusted in multiple locations using the screws built within the hinge. See adjustment details on page 7. Do not remove the protective film on acrylics until after you drill for hardware.

Measure and cut the toe kicks and attach using finishing nails or panel adhesive. Run silicone caulking compound where the base cabinets meet the walls and floor and along the backsplash of the counter top to prevent any moisture from seeping in. After it is dry, wipe all of the cabinets with a mild soap, warm water and a clean soft cloth. Your completed cabinets are ready to enjoy for years to come.

✓ *Helpful Hint:* On some styles of cabinet door, the door swing can be reversed by moving the hinges to the other side of the cabinet, flipping the door and clipping it into position. Make sure you change the swing before drilling any handle or knob holes.



## 9. Continuing care

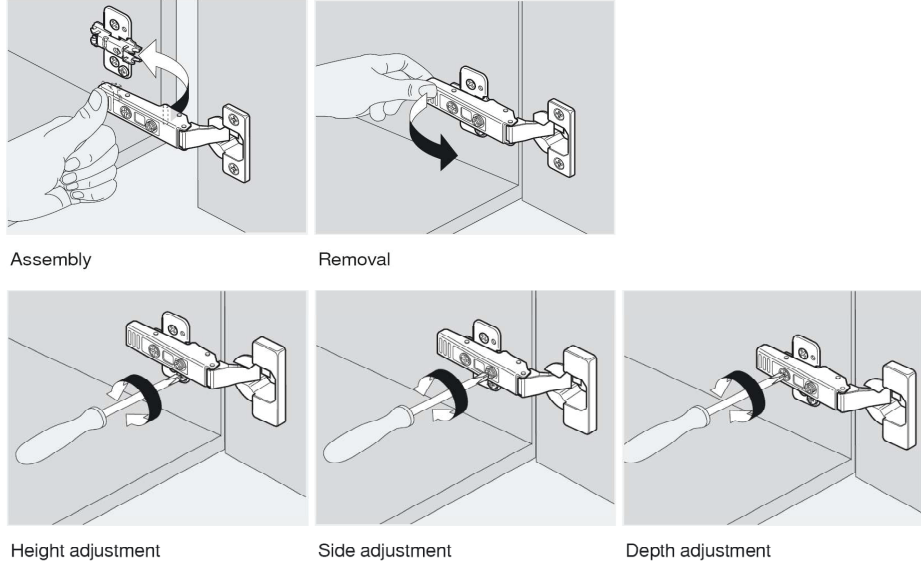
Our finishes feature a durable finishing system and will retain their beauty with the simplest of care. Use warm water and a mild, non abrasive soap and a clean soft cloth for cleaning. Never use thinners, scrapers or abrasive cleaners on your new cabinetry. Customer care kits are available.

**WOOD DUST CAUTION! SAWING, SANDING OR MACHINING WOOD PRODUCTS CAN PRODUCE WOOD DUST WHICH CAN CAUSE A FLAMMABLE OR EXPLOSIVE HAZARD.**

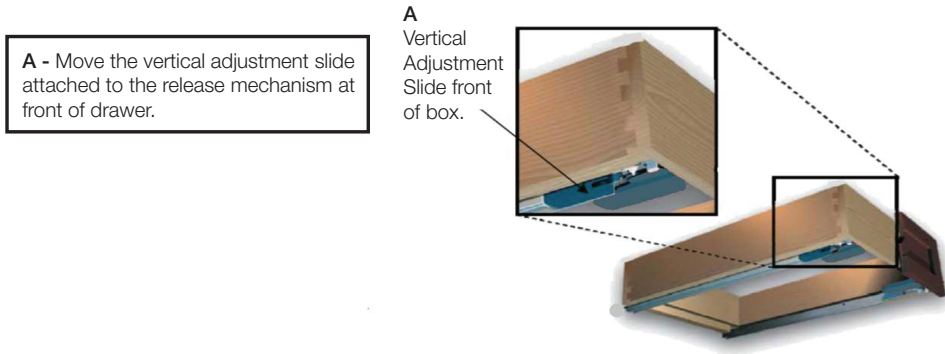
**WARNING:** Drilling, sawing, sanding, or machining wood products generates wood dust, a substance known to the State of California to cause cancer. Avoid inhaling wood dust or use a dust mask or other safeguards for personal protection. Wood dust may cause lung, upper respiratory tract, eye and skin irritation. Some wood species may cause dermatitis and/or respiratory allergic effects. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified wood dust as a nasal carcinogen in humans. Avoid dust contact with ignition sources. Avoid prolonged or repeated breathing of wood dust in air. Avoid dust contact with eyes and skin. First aid: If inhaled, remove to fresh air. In case of contact, flush eyes and skin with water. If irritation persists, call a physician. FOR A WOOD DUST MSDS (Material Safety Data Sheet), contact customer service at (812) 482-2527.

# 10. Door and drawer adjustments

## Clip on hinge adjustment



## Hardwood drawer box adjustment



## Figure 8 clip adjustment (melamine and hardwood)

Melamine and Hardwood drawer boxes are attached with figure 8 clips. The oval shaped slot allows for adjustment of the drawer front. Screw needs to be loosened and front is manually adjusted.



## Metal drawer box adjustment

