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1. Safety and Liability

The decision has been made to install the cabinets and accessories yourself. This Installation Guide is meant to assist you in the general installation process. The installation of cabinetry can be a daunting task and we do recommend that one of our qualified installation professionals (teams) be used. However you may have the skill set to complete the installation on your own. Superior Cabinets has no control over the installation so you are responsible and liable for completing the install correctly and safely.

Safety and Liability Disclaimer:

- Please note that the following instructions are only a guide to cabinet installation. Superior Cabinets will not be liable for any damage to cabinets, cabinet hardware, flooring, walls, etc due to improper installation or mishandling of cabinets.
- To reduce the risk of serious or fatal injury, read and understand this Installation Guide before commencing with the installation.
- Superior Cabinets Installation Guide is not intended to address every possible contingency that might be encountered during installation or to endorse the use of any particular tool.
- Superior Cabinets hereby expressly disclaims all warranties and all liability for any claims for injury or death related to or based upon the use of this Installation Guide.
- A qualified service professional should be used for any electrical or gas line work. Fire, electrocution or an explosion can lead to a serious or fatal injury.
- All gas, electrical and water connections should be shut off in any work area.

Items that you should consider:

- Do you have experience with carpentry and cutting miters?
- Required tools: for a quality installation you will require several tools. They can be expensive and require experience to operate in a safe and efficient manner
- Condition of the site: floors are level, walls are square and level
- Basic plumbing and electrical skills may also be required
- It is recommended that there are two people when installing the cabinets
2. What You Should Know About Wood

No two trees are alike therefore variations in grain, texture and colour are inherent in all wood products. Wood parts will have similarities; however will never look exactly the same from piece to piece. These variations are proof of the unique and natural beauty of wood.

The Veneer: panels on our flat panel door styles, veneer door styles and veneer parts such as finished sides and toe kick will accept the finish differently than solid wood pieces such as the stile and rail of the flat panel doors. The finish on veneer parts may appear to be slightly darker, as veneers tend to absorb stain more easily than solid wood, especially with wipe stains.

Light: There are several different types of light; daylight, UV light, florescent light, incandescent light and halogen light. Customers should consider their lighting selection when choosing their cabinetry as each light source will cast a different hue on their cabinetry, altering the colour of the cabinetry.

Humidity Levels: Wood has a tendency to expand during humid seasons (spring & summer) and contract during dry, cold seasons (fall & winter). Ideal humidity levels are 40-50%, which should be maintained throughout the year. If humidity levels are not maintained, wood may warp or crack.

Matching Stain Colour: Since our finishes are developed for industrial use only, we recommend taking a factory finished piece from your kitchen to your local paint store. They can formulate a stain which is more user friendly for on-site applications for trim packages and other wood pieces not supplied by Superior Cabinets.
3. Tools and Supplies

The following may or may not be required depending on the complexity of your installation:

- CSA approved safety goggles, steel toed shoes and earplugs
- Table saw, Miter saw, Jig saw
- Drill and bits, Compressor, Pin nailer and nails
- Planer, Belt sander, Router, Biscuit jointer
- Clamps, Levels, Squares, Strait edge, Line levels
- Extension cord, Lighting, Ladders, Stud finder, Handle jig, Circuit tester
- Stud finder, Handle jig, Circuit tester
- Tape measure, Screw drivers, Hammer
- Putty sticks, Filler/ Cleat material, White seam fill, Silicone/Dap
- Installation Wood Screws (11/8” and 21/2”) and screw caps (for wood stud construction)
- Spray Lacquer, Lacquer thinner, Carpenter-white glue
- Pencil, Masking Tape, Screw anchors and Cedar shims
4. Installation Process

UNDERSTANDING OUR CABINET CODES - EXAMPLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CODE</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>W1830</td>
<td>Wall cabinet 18” wide and 30” high</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WAC2440</td>
<td>Wall angle corner cabinet 24” w and 40”H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B27</td>
<td>Base Cabinet, 27” W and 34 1/2 ” high</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P3084</td>
<td>Pantry cabinet, 30” W and 84” high</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VS36</td>
<td>Vanity sink cabinet, 36” W and 30 ” H</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

• All measurements will be referred to in imperial.

4.1 Getting Started

Preparing for the Installation:

• Check to make sure the cabinets and accessories that you have received are what you ordered.
• Assure that you have all the required tools.
• Appliances should be moved to another room for easier maneuvering in the work area.
• Walls should be finished with the first coat of paint applied.

Some floors and walls have uneven (high or low) spots, which will affect your cabinet installation. It will be necessary to locate these uneven areas and shim or scribe cabinets in order to make the installation plumb, true and square. Use the following procedures to identify your uneven areas.

The first step is to check if the floor is level in the area where the cabinets will be installed. This is most easily done with a long level or straight edge and a level.

If you find the floor is not level then determine where the high point in the floor is located. At the high point of the floor measure up and make a pencil mark on the wall at 34 ½” and another mark at 84”. Remember that the top of countertop is to be 36”, countertop and flooring thicknesses will affect your marks. From these two points extend a level guide line for the top of the base cabinets and the top of the wall cabinets. See the following illustration.
Using a 2x4 and a carpenter’s level, check the walls for uneven spots. Wall unevenness can cause cabinets to be misaligned resulting in misalignment of the doors and drawer fronts. At the point where these uneven spots interfere, high spots should be removed by scraping/sanding off excess plaster of sheet rock. Low spots should be shimmed with pieces of wood shims.

Determine the location of the wall studs with a stud finder or by making holes in the wall finish about 2 inches below the 84 inch guide line. These holes will be covered by the wall cabinets when they are installed.

3-4-5 Rule for Square Corners

One of the challenges when creating corners is getting them square. While no room is ever PERFECTLY square, we need to get the corners as close to 90 degrees as possible. If not, your installation will be noticeably ‘off’ from one side of the room to the other. Using the 3-4-5 method for squaring corners will help ensure your corners are square. Use this approach when framing walls to make sure that your corners are square.

- Measure 3 feet from the corner in one direction and make a mark.
- Measure 4 feet from the corner in the other direction and make a mark.
- Measure the distance between your marks. If your corner is square, the distance will be 5 feet.
If the distance is less than 5 feet, then your corner has a measurement of less than 90°.

**Confirm Layout and Prep Cabinets for Install.**

Refer to the cabinet layout to determine the correct location of the various cabinets, appliances, vents, plugs and plumbing. Confirm that all measurements on the layout coincide with the site measurements. You may find it helpful to draw the outline of the cabinets on the walls before you begin the installation to be sure everything will work.

It is usually best to remove the doors and shelves from the cabinets before installation begins. This will help to make cabinets lighter, and will also allow you to clamp cabinets together before installing the mounting screws. Be sure to place the doors and shelves somewhere safe so they don’t become damaged or lost.

You are now ready to begin the installation of your new cabinets.

### 4.2 Wall Cabinets

Begin the installation of the wall cabinets in the corner. Hold the cabinet in place with the top of the cabinet level with the wall cabinet guide. Screw thru the cabinet back into each wall stud with one screw about 2 inches down from the top floor and once screw about 2 inches up from the bottom floor of the cabinet. Be sure the front of the cabinet is plumb by shimming as required between the cabinet and the wall at stud location.

- All cabinets must be installed level and plumb.
- Cabinets wider than 15” require at least 4 screws attaching it to the wall. Screw anchors may be required if you are not able to locate a stud.
- Over-block is mandatory on fillers which are 3” or wider.
- Under block is mandatory where there is a space or void.
- A filler and under-block joint should be mitered (not but-jointed) and edge-tapped.
- Where the tops of cabinets can be seen from above, all spaces should be over-blocked.
- All full depth fridge uppers should be blocked and screwed to the side wall behind the filler (i.e. pantry walls). This provides necessary support and will prevent future sag.

Follow same instructions to hang next wall cabinet. Do not fully tighten the wall screws. Using two C-clamps, align the vertical stiles of the adjoining cabinets and hold tightly together. Drill pilot holes at hinge level through the side of the second cabinet, just barely into the side of the first cabinet. Using wood screws tighten securely. Then, after making sure both cabinets are plumb and level front to back and side to side, shimming where necessary, tighten all screws securely to the wall. Now continue this procedure around the room. It is important to secure all cabinets together before shimming for plumb and level. Only then should you screw the cabinets tightly to the wall.

**Special Considerations for Wall Cabinets**

**Hutch or Countertop Cabinets** - Countertop thickness is to be confirmed and the cabinet(s) installed accordingly. This allows for countertops and tile to be installed.

**Wall Blind Corner (WBC)** - This cabinet is installed much like the Base Blind Corner. Remember to use a filler as specified on the cabinet layout and to pull the cabinet far enough from the side wall to allow the door to clear the adjacent cabinet.

**Wall Microwave Shelf** - First remove the shelf which is taped to the inside of the cabinet for shipping. Install this cabinet like the other wall cabinets. The microwave shelf is 17” deep and may be trimmed if desired before installing it in the cabinet by screwing it to the bottom floor of the cabinet with the supplied 1 1/8” inch screws. The amount you trim from the shelf would be determined by the depth of the microwave to be used in the cabinet.
Vanity Wall John - Vanity wall john cabinets should be installed @ 51" from the floor

Stacked Cabinets - The Designer is to order the cabinets with a door height modification or use a moulding that gives the doors the required clearance when being opened. If both of these are missed one way to make up the clearance is to use color matched edge tape on both sides of the moulding.

Aventos Cabinets – these flip up doors have a unique hinge that requires a special bit for the adjustments.

Microwave and Island Plug - Plug cutout should be 2 ¼” W X 3 1/4” H (Tape off before cutting to prevent chipping)

Vent Kit Requirements

- The stove uppers bottom vent cutout is to be 4 1/2” x 10 1/2” to 6” x 12” and centered on the cabinet. DO NOT cut out back cleat.
• An interior vent kit should be 9” deep X 14” wide (inside measurement) and assembled with screws and caps. Increase in size only if the vent is bigger. *Note: Do not attach the vent kit to the cabinet (this is due to fire code).

  ![Top View Diagram]

• On Stove uppers that are 24” and taller, try to keep the shelf intact if at all possible
• An “L” shaped vent kit is acceptable if the hole is badly off center. Assemble with screws and caps
• The vent kit material supplied is a piece of white or maple print melamine with edge tape. Assemble vent with Edge tape visible at front edges.

**Clearances**

Clearance from the top of the countertop to the bottom of a **stove upper** should be **no less** than 30”

Clearance from the top of the countertop to the bottom of a standard upper should **not be less** than 18” (see valance clearance in the accessories section for more detail)

Note: Appliance clearance specifications may override the minimum clearances noted above.
Clearances:

Please be aware of the required clearances when designing your kitchen and installing a gas or electric range.

There must be 18" of clearance from the edge of your stove to any combustible material. The exception to rule A is that any combustible material closer than 18" must be protected with at least the equivalent of 3/8" drywall (back splash is exempted from this requirement).

There must be 30" of clearance from the top of your stove to any combustible material.
4.3 Base Cabinets

- All cabinets must be installed Level and Plumb front to back and side to side.
- Superior Cabinets use leveling feet on the lower cabinets. They are pounded into holes in the bottom of the base cabinets, and then leveled.
- Electrical and plumbing cutouts have to be measured accurately and cut out from the back of the cabinet before installing.
- All dishwasher openings are to be 24 1/4" wide (unless otherwise specified).
- Range openings are standard 30 ½". Where there is a slide in Range it may need to be larger (check the appliance specs).
- Always use a filler against a wall where a casing or other material will interfere with a drawer or door opening (minimum 1" filler).
- Corner moulds are to be fastened onto back panels using silicone, held with tape (tape must be removed when you leave site – Pin nails leave unsightly holes that customers do not accept).
- Vanity gables are to be no closer than 15" to center of the toilet drain (building code) with the overall toilet opening no less than 30" wide.
- On sink base cabinets with a solid top, cut out top, leaving 2" border all the way around.
- Plant-on gables are always required next to a tub that is to have tile work up to the cabinet.
**Process**

Turn cabinets upside down and install feet into predrilled holes. Carefully roll the cabinet over onto its feet.

Begin installation with the corner cabinet.

**Base Blind Corner Cabinet (BBC)**

Place the cabinets in position and turn feet if necessary to make the back of cabinet level with the guideline on the wall and level from back of cabinet to front of cabinet. When you are satisfied with the position of the cabinet screw through the mounting rail at the top of the cabinet into the wall studs with the 2 ½"inch mounting screws. Be sure that the cabinet is not pulled out of square when the screw is installed.
BBC cabinets may be pulled out from the corner if required and the room is available. When installing a base cabinet at a right angle to a BBC cabinet you must use a filler to provide clearance for door and drawer handles. The filler width required is usually 1 ¾" - 2" depending on the type of pull used on the cabinets. Cut the 3" filler to required width. Fasten the filler to the two adjacent cabinets by drilling through the side of the cabinet into the filler. Screw together. Ensure cabinets are square in corner and attach unit to wall. Make sure all cabinets are plumb and level. Shim where necessary and tighten all screws. The remaining base cabinets are installed in the same manner. Using the two C-clamps, align stiles, drill and screw together. Proceed around room making sure all cabinets are plumb and level, shimming where necessary, then tighten all screws.

![Diagram of filler and screws](image)

Install the remaining base cabinets by aligning the fronts of the cases. Clamp the cabinets together and attach using the 1 1/8" screws. Level the cabinet, shim as required and attach to the wall studs using 2 ½” screws through the hanging rail located at the top of the base cabinet. After inserting the screws remove the clamps.

**Base Corner Corner Cabinet (BCC)** - BCC cabinets are placed squarely in the corner, leveled and shimmed as required. They are held in place by cabinets on either side. Counter sink screws on BCC doors.

**Base Angle Corner Cabinet (BAC)** - They are attached to and held in place by cabinets on either side.

**Dishwasher Gables** - Measure 24 ¼" over from cabinet at the front and the back and draw a line on the floor. Draw a plumb line on the wall from the floor to the base cabinet line. These lines mark the position of the inside of the dishwasher Gable. Install a ledger board 24 ¼" long below
the base cabinet guideline. The panel is then installed by attaching it to the ledger strip, floor and countertop with metal L-brackets

**Vanity Cabinet** - Vanity installation maintains a minimum 15” to the toilet center or match the distance from the toilet center to the tub if not under 15”.

**Where Scooping is required** - Scoop vanity rails as shown.

- Cut out back rail of all sink cabinets, 12" centered on the cabinet. Front rails of Kitchen Sink cabinets also require scooping. Re-secure the back cleats after scooping – do not leave pieces hanging.
- If there is a hardwood floor, cabinets must be raised ¾" with blocks for hardwood install.
- Sink Cabinets 31” wide (kitchen) and smaller should be scooped neatly as shown (not if one side is exposed at the end of a run). Do not leave the cutout piece in the cabinet. Please remove.

**4.4 General Install Information**

- The front edge of a fridge gable should be flush with front of the cabinet doors.
- Install all cabinets level and plumb.
- Install bumpers on all door and drawer fronts, especially corner cabinets.
- All cutouts for piping should be as close to pipes as possible with a clean cutout edge.
- **Nail Holes** on white material should be filled with white seam fill. Holes on anything but white should be filled with matching putty.

- **Banjo cleats** should not exceed 1½” in height and should match the cabinet colour. Banjo cleats are to be installed with screw and capped and must be level. Leave a distance of 8” to the tub surround.

- All **Cleats for countertop** supports are to be installed with cabinets – this includes voids, open under, laundry countertops, make-up desk at vanities, corner base cabinets, dishwasher openings.

- When installing cabinets beside a **soaker tub** it is important for the layout to specify how far the cabinet should be installed from the plywood.

- **Closets** – installation of closet cabinets is similar to the other cabinets. The difference is in the accessories such as rods, pullout racks, baskets and lifts.

- **Recycle Centers** – there are types that the frame attaches to the door. The door slides out with the bin frame. They may require adjustment in order to line up with the fronts and doors next to it.

- Desk units are to be installed at 30” to the top of the cabinet unless otherwise specified on the layout.

- Scribe molds maybe required due to an excessive gap at wall or floor.

- Cabinets should be screwed together (do not use pin nails). Countersink screws where necessary and cap all screws.

- All lower cabinets (unless specified on the plan) are to be screwed to the wall

- **Islands** - All cabinets should be installed with Ladder Kick and secured to the floor unless specified on the layout (i.e. a single box, which is left loose for easier flooring installation, and secured after)

### 4.5 Fillers

Fillers are needed to take up odd dimensions when cabinets are installed next to a wall. They will also allow clearances for doors and drawers to operate properly when turning a corner with a blind corner cabinet.

Hold the filler in place; turn it over and on the back side make a pencil mark at top and bottom where it should be cut. To prevent chipping when cutting fillers place masking tape over the surface that is being cut. Join the two marks with a pencil line and saw along that line. Put the filler in place and drill a pilot hole at hinge level through the cabinet and into the filler. Attach the filler to the adjacent cabinet by fastening together with wood screws.

- Keep fillers to a minimum 1” where any cabinet meets a wall and less than 2” unless specified (i.e. drawers and handles that don’t clear appliances or themselves, such as 3” at a dishwasher and 5” at the stove.)
• Fillers are required any place where cabinetry meets a wall or object (tub deck, chimney chase, etc)
• Fillers are required where cabinets intersect on any angle
• Under-blocks and Over-blocks are required where there is a space or void
• A filler and under block joint should be mitered.
• Fillers should never go all the way to the floor
• Always use a filler against a wall where a casing or other material will interfere with a drawer or door opening. Always use minimum 1” filler in washroom to assure that the drawer clears the door trim
• Face fillers are to be screwed from inside of the box (not pin nailed) and capped with screw caps. Pre-drilling helps to avoid splitting the filler. Screw where the hinge will cover the head of the screw.
• All fillers, under block and vertical gables are to be scribed to fit wall, dapped or siliconed (paintable only).

Example of Recommended Construction of Angled Island and Void Corner

4.6 Panels and Supports

Back Panels
• Panels must be removable. Install with screws from the back side.

• Angled joints in panels are always finished with protective corner mouldings.

• Put panels 1/8" past finished end. If 90 degree corner moulding is being used the corner should be flush. Corner moulds are to be silicone in place, and held temporarily with tape. Pin nails should not be used to secure mouldings as they leave unsightly holes.

• Where applicable, raise panels to allow for installation of hardwood flooring (typically 13/16" above sub-floor). Be aware of its construction: ¾" hardwood, engineered hardwood, laminate, tile or linoleum flooring have various requirements.

**Plant – on Doors/ Panels**

• Panels should be secured from the back side using screws whenever possible.

• When access to back of panel is not possible use silicone to attach panels. Two sided tape can be used to temporarily hold panel until silicone sets. Never face nail a panel into place.

**Fridge and Dishwasher Panels/Gables**

• Fridge panels are fastened to the upper cabinet from the inside of the cabinet. The panel is to be level and plum with the cabinet. The panel may require a screen moulding along the wall.

• Where applicable, raise panels to allow for installation of hardwood flooring (typically 13/16" above sub-floor). Be aware of its construction: ¾" hardwood, engineered hardwood, laminate, tile or linoleum flooring have various requirements. The bottom is to be attached to the finished floor with silicone or an L bracket.

**Bar Supports**

• Always secure bar supports using screws from behind the panel.

• Brackets must be installed level, plumb and flush with top edge of back panel.

• Approximate location of brackets should be shown on your layout or elevations.

• Generally one bracket is required for every 24" maximum of countertop.

• Ensure wood grain runs vertical.

• When installing on stub wall, toenail screw from top rail of stub wall, and silicone and pin at bottom (LEVEL and PLUMB).

**Posts**

• Ensure posts are installed Level and Plumb.

• Hollow posts should be secured to the floor using a block of wood. Solid posts should have a dowel or center pin installed to prevent the post from moving at the floor. Silicone may also be used.

• The "low point" of the floor must be found before installation begins when dealing with posts as many styles are not available in longer lengths.
Valances

- Valances will have to be cut to size. Hold the valance in place; turn it over and on the back side make a pencil mark each side equally so valance design remains symmetrical. Put the valance in place and using an L bracket drill a pilot hole into valance and attach the valance to the adjacent cabinet by fastening together with wood screws. Other methods of attaching maybe required depending on the situation.
- Flush valance should be flush with the front of the doors and the edge of the cabinet where there is no door. Recess valance should be set back from the edge of the cabinet by 5/8”, whether there is a door or not.
- Valance is to be screwed on from the back and not pin nailed. The exception to pin nailing may be Victorian Crown & reversed Calgary Crown when used as a valance.
- Valance Gap to the wall (where there is tile) should be 3/8”, or leave off until after tile is installed.
- Soffit panel or toe kick filler to the ceiling is to be set back from the face of the cabinet 1/8” maximum.
- Valance and Crown must have tight miters, if necessary, use matching putty for miter lines and pin nails.
4.7 Crown Moulding

Installing Crown mouldings is a difficult task and should be left to a professional or a person with experience. If you lack the experience but have decided to install it yourself you may want to practice making cuts on other pieces of wood.

Moulding Angles – 90 degree: cut moulding at 45 degree angle, 135 degree at 22.5 degree angle.

A quality electric mitre saw is required to make accurate cuts. When placing the moulding in the miter saw the moulding should be upside down with the bottom edge resting against the fence. Double check that you have the saw set to the correct angle.

The bottom edge of the crown is to be flush with the front of the door (the bottom edge of the crown should be flush with the front edge of a fridge gable). The return towards the wall (or gable) should be flush with the gable.
• Check that grain and colour will match at the joint and is filled and touched up to be nearly invisible.
• Use 23 gauge nails to fasten moulding or riser to cabinet from the top (if there is enough room for the nailer) and face-nail crown to riser.
• Crown (any moulding) should never have exposed nails or miters. Putty should be used for nail indents and minor miter openings.

4.8 Floating Shelf

Installation of Floating Shelf Installation
4.9 Toe Kicks

- Finished toe-kick is attached with clips that are provided with all standard cabinets. Measure and cut the length of toe-kick required. Mark on the back of the cut toe-kick the placement of the feet when lined up. The clips are attached to the toe-kick with a screw plate. Assure that each leg has a clip and that there are no missing screws. The clip slides into the plate and moves side to side for easy minor adjustment. Once in place it is optional that they be pin nailed.
• Recessed kick should be used when a filler is against a cabinet or wall. The toe kick should be set back to match cabinet and securely blocked from behind to withstand sharp blows to the kick.

• A toe kick floor vent opening should be 10 ¾”W x 4”H (from finished floor) and centered on the vent hole.

• All toe kick corners should have screen or outside corner moulding attached with silicone.

• All void areas should have backing for toe-kick and cleating for countertop.

• Toe-kick Vac-Flo (Dust Pan) cutouts can be different sizes (6 ¾”W x 3”H is common), and correct size is required before cutting hole. The cut out opening should be from the finished floor and centered on the pipe coming out of the floor.

• Furniture Kick – is either installed flush with doors or built out in front of doors.

• Be sure, when putting furniture kick around an island running into the dishwasher space that you leave 25” for the dishwasher to allow for the thickness of the furniture kick

• ISLANDS – All islands are to be constructed with “Ladder” toe kicks (see section 4.10)
4.10 Ladder Kick

- A "ladder" toe kick should be used under cabinets that will contain built in appliances.
- It is also recommended to use a ladder toe kick for island cabinets or those cabinets that aren't fastened to a wall that are standing independently.
- You can build the ladder frame out of K3, plywood or any other solid material.
- The purpose of the ladder frame is to provide stability and help to distribute and carry the added weight of appliances or heavy countertop such as granite or quartz.
- Once built, you must place your ladder and level using shims.

Ladder Kick Construction for Islands

[Diagrams showing ladder kick construction for islands]
4.11 Appliances

Today’s appliances are available in all shapes and sizes. Because of this you must confirm opening sizes against the Spec Sheet provided with your paperwork.

- Standard Dishwasher openings are to be 24 ¼” wide (unless otherwise specified).
- Standard Fridge Opening is 37” W x 72”H (Unless otherwise specified).
- Standard Range openings are to be 30 ½” wide (unless otherwise specified).
- **Slide in Ranges** – The opening and finished counter height is crucial when dealing with Slide in Ranges. Type of flooring and countertop thickness has to be taken into account. Fillers or scribe on each side maybe required to make sure drawers and doors clear the range. If base cabinets are set too low or high the range will not sit flush with the countertop. Countertop top should be 36” unless otherwise noted.

Note: Never attempt to move an appliance on finished flooring. Do not connect or disconnect any appliance that is hard-wired or connected to a water source. Always ask for help before attempting to move an appliance, as appliances are often heavy and there is a high risk of personal injury or property damage if not properly handled.

**Tall Oven/ Microwave Units**

- Cabinets for built-in ovens and microwaves typically use a wooden face frame. Specs for built-in appliances openings must be verified; adjust opening size if required.
- A false floor is included for each built-in appliance opening; it will be sitting loose in the cabinet on one of the fixed floors. This floor needs to be installed flush with the bottom of the
frame opening. Be certain to securely brace this floor as it will be supporting several hundred pounds when finished.

- A “ladder” toe kick should be used under cabinets that have heavy countertops or contain built in appliances. This will help to distribute and carry the added weight of these appliances.
- Ensure frames are aligned with case.

**Appliances with Door Panels**

- Appliance panels are attached and constructed in many different ways. The spec sheet for the appliance will illustrate how the panels are to be installed.
- It is recommended that an experienced installer or an appliance company be used for installing appliance panels. The reason is that most of the appliances are high end and complicated to take apart. There is also the risk of potential damage to the appliance or flooring. An appliance company may also have the ability to deal with any plumbing or electrical issues.

**Cook-Tops**

- Gas and electric cook-tops require base cabinets with a countertop for installation.
- Ensure that the top floor of this cabinet has sufficient clearances to allow the cook top to be dropped into place.
- Verify that the drawer does not interfere with a gas line or electrical connection inside the cabinet. Drawer boxes may need to be shortened or notched out to achieve proper clearance.

**4.12 Door and Drawer Hardware**

It is crucial that you confirm hardware type, quantity, and location before you start to drill. Hardware selections can be found on the front page of your install paperwork. Be sure to check your layout and elevations for any special notes that may have been made by the Designer.

**Installing Tips**

- Sharp bits and the use of a block behind the area to be drilled will help prevent blowout chipping.
- A Jig/Template is recommended to assist in accurate installation.
- Always install at center of door stile, never offset hardware.
- Knobs – hole to be drilled 3" from the top or bottom of door.
• Handles – the first hole is to be drilled 3” from the top or bottom, similar to a knob. The location of the second hole will vary based on the handle size. Also centered on the rail.
• Pantry Cabinets – The top door of the pantry should have hardware installed similar to an upper cabinet (3” up from bottom). Hardware on the lower door of a pantry should be installed as per the instructions in the floor plan, or contact the designer.
• Flip-up Doors – these receive a single handle centered on the door rail.
• In the case of Stainless Steel bar pulls – see Horizontal Drilling below.
• Both knobs and handles are to be centered on the drawer front from top to bottom.
• Drawer fronts 24” and smaller have one handle or knob located in the center (unless otherwise specified on the perspective drawings).
• Anything wider than 24” has 2 handles or knobs (unless otherwise specified on the perspective drawings). The location for these is determined by dividing the width of the front by four. Measure in from each edge by this amount to find center point.
• Tab Pull or Inset Edge Handles – clearances have to be taken into account because of the design of the handles. The spacing between doors, fronts, mouldings and hardware have to be adjusted to assure that they do not rub. In most cases the bottom drawer has to be lowered with the other fronts evenly spaced. Plant on gables should be installed so that the bottom of the panel is even with the bottom of the door or drawer. Stacked cabinets may require a spacer in order for the handle to clear the other door.

**Horizontal Drilling**

• Special attention needs to be given to minimum filler width when a handle is installed horizontally. This is done to prevent hardware from making contact with the wall when the door is fully opened. Sales Designers need to take this into account when placing the cabinet order and should specify minimum widths on the cabinet layout. Cabinet elevations should also be marked if various handle lengths are being used (custom hardware).

**Note** if the hardware information isn’t clear you should contact the Sales Designer for clarification before drilling any holes.

**4.13 Touch-Ups, Repairs and Adjustments**

Each job you will be sent a Customer Care Kit. These kits are intended to be used by the installer if needed and must be left on site for the homeowner. The material in these kits is closely matched to wood species and finish. Each kit contains: One wax fill stick and stain marker.

Additional materials for touching up minor damage include Aerosol Lacquer, Seam Fill, Stain, Mineral Spirits, Citrus Cleaner and rags.
Adjustments

It’s the installer’s responsibility to ensure that all adjustments are properly made. Detailed instructions for adjusting hinges and drawer slides are located below. Proper adjustments include:

- All drawers must be adjusted so as to glide freely and not bind
- All doors and drawer fronts are to be spaced evenly, adjusted level and plum and as flush to the face of the cabinet as possible with special attention to drawer banks. See Supporting Documents for adjustment instructions
- Ensure that all Superior Cabinets cover plates are secure and in place (hinges and Drawer boxes – excludes dovetail)
- All exposed Screws must have screw caps (use correct size and color)
5. Care Of Product

- **Cabinets** - clean with a solution of warm water and a small amount of mild dish detergent. Simply wipe clean with a cloth dampened in the water/mild dish detergent solution and dry immediately with a soft cloth to avoid streaking. Avoid excessive moisture on your cabinets. It is recommended that you complete a small area at a time so that any moisture from the damp cloth will not sit on the cabinets for an extended period.

- Warning: Avoid using cleaners containing ammonia, silicone or bleach additives.

- Never use abrasive cleaners, scouring pads or powdered cleaners on any type of cabinetry.

- **Caring for Your Cabinets Everyday** - Liquid spills should be cleaned up as they occur. Areas around your sink and dishwasher may need to be cleaned more often. Never hang a wet dish cloth or dish towel over your cabinet door. Eventually the moisture can cause permanent damage to your door.

- **Self-Cleaning Appliances** - Self-cleaning appliances create a great deal of heat during the cleaning process. Since there is a chance that some of this heat may escape through seals or gaskets, we recommend you either pull your oven out approximately eight inches, or remove doors and drawers that are directly beside the appliance while the self-cleaning feature is in use.

- **Cleaning the Hardware on the Cabinets** - Brass and Silver cleaners are not recommended for cleaning your handles. Some of these cleaning solutions may contain harsh chemicals that can damage the finish on your handles. Our handles are coated with a lacquer that will prevent them from tarnishing. Wash your hardware with a solution of warm water and a small amount of mild dish detergent. Dry your hardware and areas around the cleaned area immediately. Hinges can be cleaned with a dry cloth or cotton-tipped swab.