



Installation Guide

2022 Edition

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I. Safety and Liability

This Installation Guide is meant to assist you in the general installation process. The installation of cabinetry can be a daunting task and always recommend hiring a qualified cabinet installation professional to optimal results. However, you may have the time, tools, and skillset to complete the installation on your own. Superior Cabinets has no control over supply only or self-installation jobs and all responsibilities, liabilities, and safety measures are the responsibility of those conducting the install.

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 information before beginning.
- ✓ This guide is not intended to address every possible contingency that might be encountered during a typical job 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 To 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: Are the floors level? Are the walls 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 there are variations in wood grain, texture, and colour, all of which 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.

About Wood Veneers: Typically, island panels, integrated finished ends, plant-on end panels/gables, toe kick material, filler material and slab/flat wood doors are made of wood veneer. Wood veneer material will accept the finish differently than solid wood pieces, such as the stile and rail of the flat panel doors, and can 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 tends 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 Stains and Paints Colour: Typically, semi-custom and custom cabinet firms develop their paints and stain finishes for industrial factory application. That said, if you need to match anything, it's recommended taking a factory finished piece from your kitchen to your local paint store to be matched. [Read more](#). They can formulate a residential user-friendly product 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:

Safety

- CSA (Canadian Standards Association) approved Safety Goggles, Steel Toed Shoes/Boots, Work Gloves, and Earplugs.

Tools

- Miter Saw, Jig Saw, Table Saw, or Track Saw.
- Impact Drill and Bits, Air Compressor.
- Pin Nailer and nails with varying nail thickness/gages for fastening a variety of items including fillers and crown moulding.
- Planer, Belt Sander, Router, Biscuit Jointer.
- Clamps, Levels, Squares, Strait Edge, Line levels.
- Extension Cords, Lighting, Ladders.
- Stud Finder, Circuit Tester.
- Tape Measure, Screw Drivers (General Assortment), Mallet Hammer.
- Double-Crosstip (PZ) Screwdriver CR PZ 2x100 for adjusting European full access cabinet hinges.
- U-Scribe Jig for scribing Fillers, Long Lengths, and Risers.
- Pencil, Masking Tape, Screw Anchors.
- Installation Wood Screws (1-1/8" and 2-1/2"), and screw caps (for wood stud construction).
- Cleating, Cabinet Ladder Kick Box Material, and Build up Material, Cedar Shims.
- Decorative Hardware (Handle/Knob) Jig/Template.

Finishing and Touch Up Materials

- Spray Lacquer, Lacquer Thinner, White Carpenter Glue.
- Putty Sticks, White Seam Fill, Silicone/Dap.
- Aerosol Lacquer, Seam Fill, Stain, Mineral Spirits, Citrus Cleaner and Disposable Rags.

4. Installation Process

Understanding Superior Cabinets' codes.

CODE	DESCRIPTION
W1830	Wall Cabinet 18" W and 30" H
WAC2440	Wall Angle Corner Cabinet 24" W and 40" H
B27	Base Cabinet, 27" W and 34-1/2" H
P3084	Pantry Cabinet, 30" W and 84" H
VS36	Vanity Sink Cabinet, 36" W and 30" H

- *All measurements will be referred to in imperial.*

4.1 Getting Started

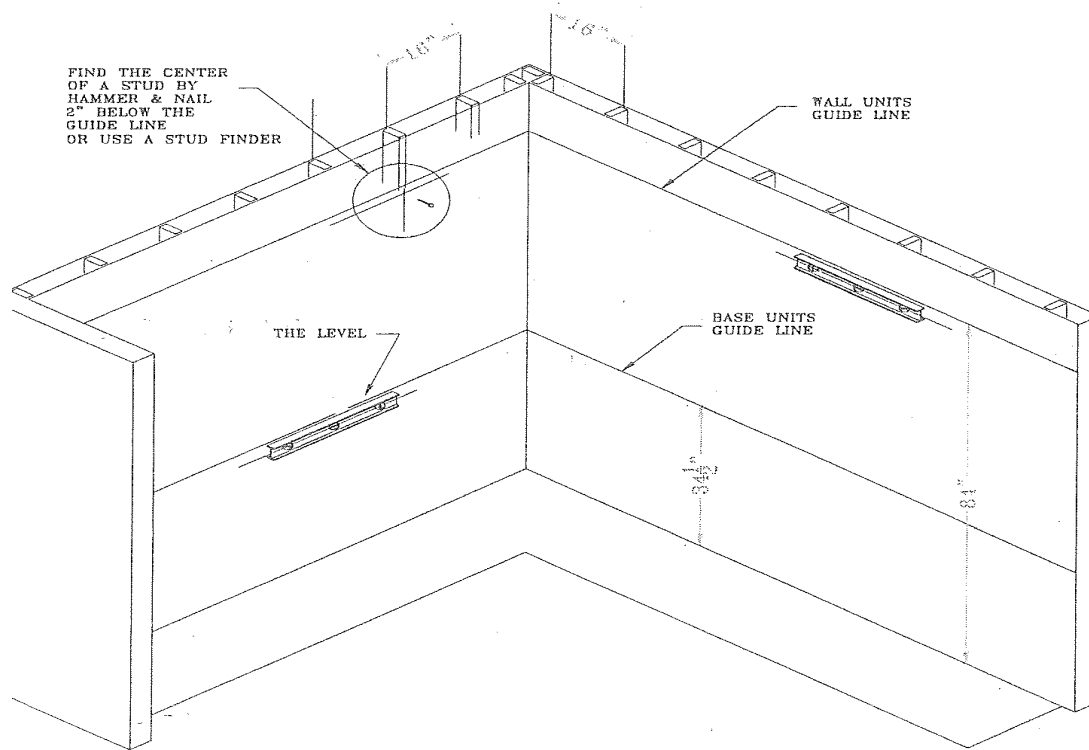
Preparing for the Installation:

- 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 out of the spaces 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 to make the installation plumb, true and square. Use the following procedures to identify your uneven areas.

First, 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 34-1/2" and another mark at 84" (for 30" upper cabinets), with flooring thickness added. Remember that the top of countertop is to be 36", countertop and flooring thicknesses will affect your marking heights. 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 scarping/sanding off excess plaster or sheet rock. Low spots should be shimmed with pieces of wood shims.

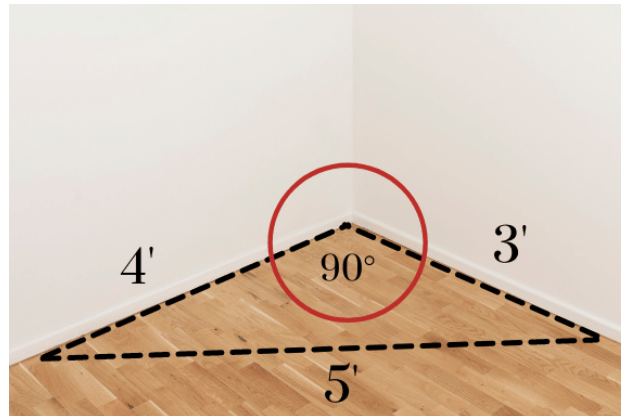
Determine the location of the wall studs with a stud finder or by making holes in the wall finish about 2" below the 84" guide line. These holes will be covered by the wall cabinets when they are installed.

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, you need to get the corners as close to 90° 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.

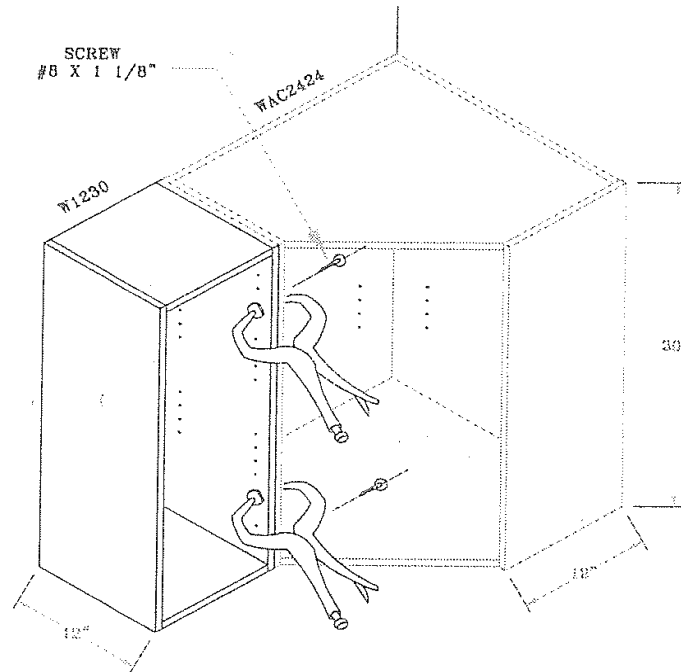
Refer to the cabinet layout or floorplan to determine the correct location of the various cabinets, appliances, vents, plugs, and plumbing. Confirm that all measurements on the layout coincide with the site measurements. You may find it helpful to draw the outline of the cabinets on the walls before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

It's usually best to remove the cabinet doors, drawers, 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 these items in a safe place 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" down from the top floor and once screw about 2" 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-blocking is mandatory on fillers which are 3" or wider.
- Under blocking 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 24" deep fridge upper wall cabinets 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.

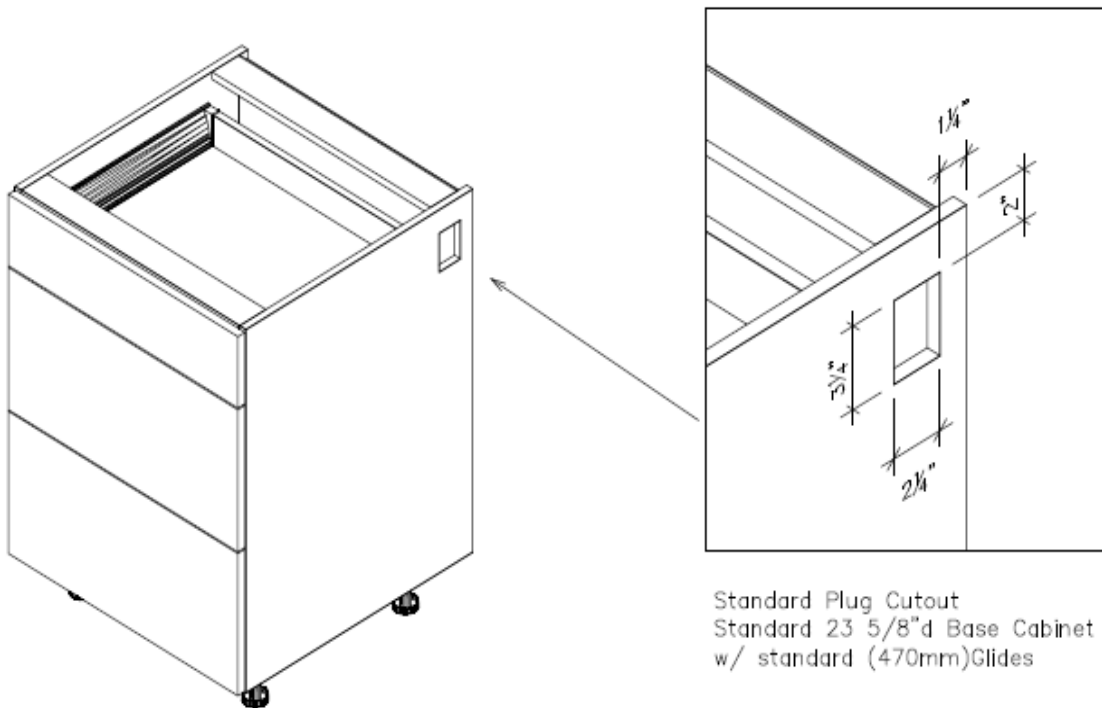
Wall Blind Corner (WBC): This cabinet is installed much like the Base Blind Corner. Remember to use a filler as specified on the cabinet layout/floorplan and to pull the cabinet far enough from the side wall to allow the door to clear the adjacent cabinet.

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

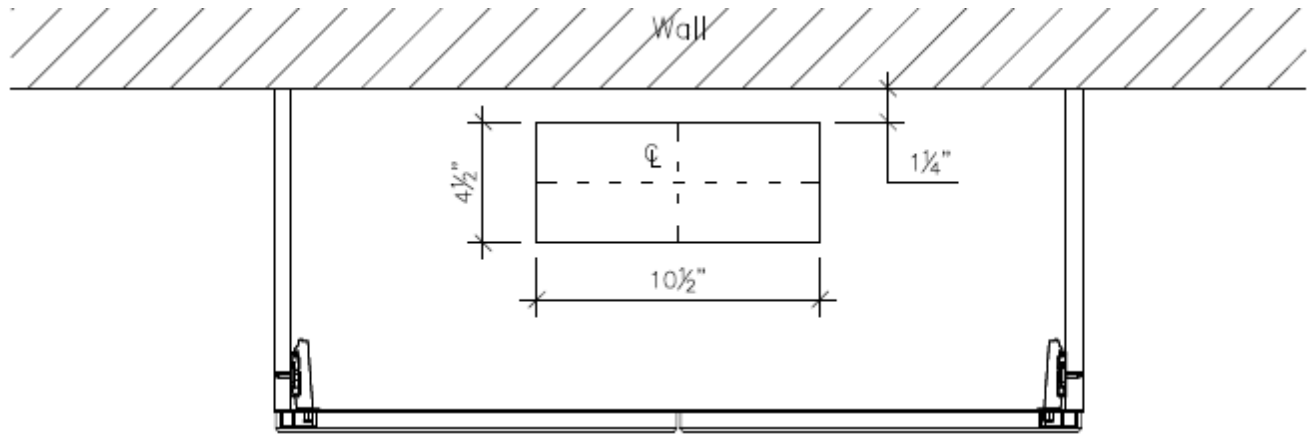
Vanity Wall John: Vanity wall john cabinets, cabinets over the toilet, should be installed at 51" from the floor.

Horizontal Lift Cabinets: Also known as Aventos cabinets, these flip up doors have unique hinges that requires [a special bit for the adjustments](#). Special care should be considered before removing doors, as these high impact hinges can cause serious injury or death. It is recommended to consult adjustment and handling information for these hinges from the hinge manufacturer, see BLUM [Aventos HE](#), HL, and HS.

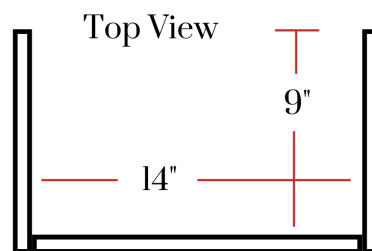
Microwave and Island Plug: Electrical Plug cutouts should be 2 1/4" W X 3 1/4" H (Tape off before cutting to prevent chipping).



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, approximately 1-1/4" from the back of 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).



- On Stove uppers that are 24" and taller, try to keep the shelf intact if possible.
- An "L" shaped vent kit is acceptable if the hole is badly off center. Assemble with screws and caps.
- If the Vent Kit material is supplied, it will have a piece of white or maple print melamine with edge tape. Assemble vent with Edge Tape visible at front edges. Please note, this is typically an upgraded item and not included as standard. Please consult with your Professional Kitchen Designer before ordering.

Clearances

It is always recommended to consult with your General Contractor and/or Professional Kitchen Designer for guidance on your local and municipal building and fire code guidelines before finalizing your order.

Clearance from the top of the countertop to the bottom of a stove upper wall cabinet or bottom exposed light valance should be no less than 30".

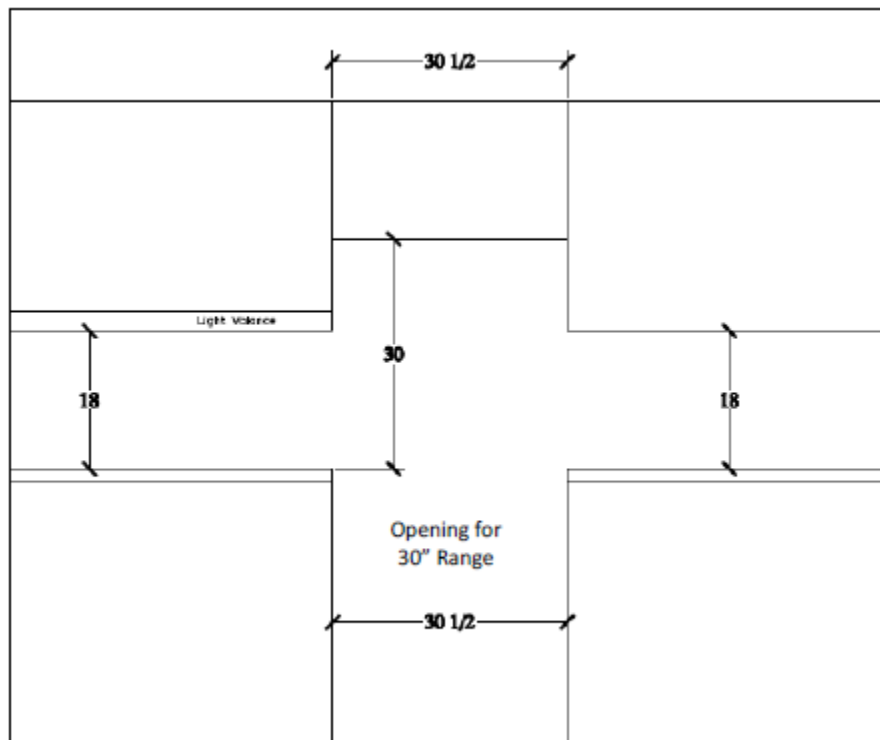
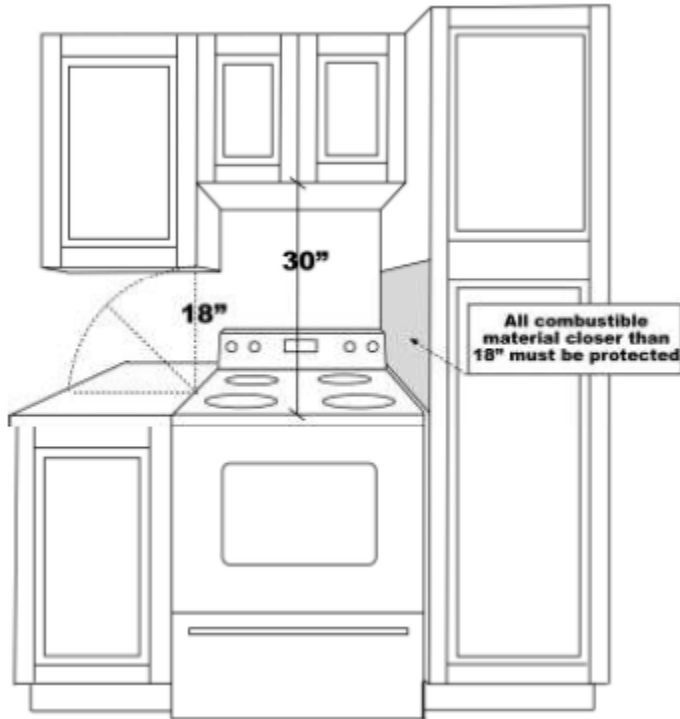
Clearance from the top of the countertop to the bottom of a standard wall upper cabinet should not be less than 18". (see valance clearance in the accessories section for more detail)

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

Clearances:

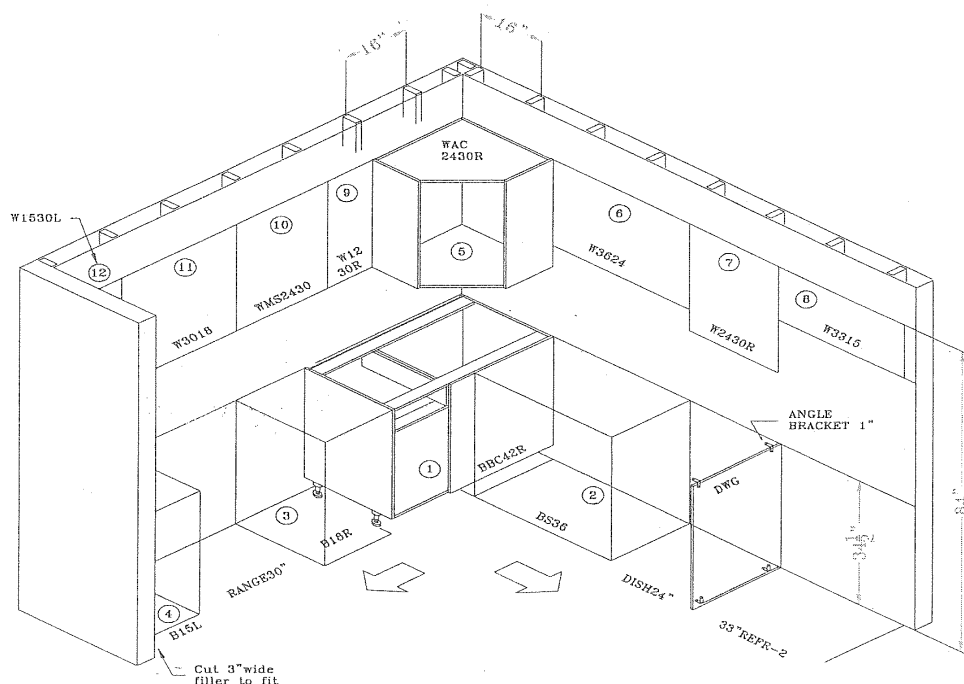
Please be aware of the required clearances when designing your kitchen and installing a gas or electric range.

1. 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).
2. 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 or cabinet leveler legs on the lower cabinets. They are inserted into holes in the bottom of the base cabinets, secured, and then leveled. [Click here for an Instructional Video.](#)
- For Superior Cabinets Authorized Dealer Partner clients only, cabinet cases can optionally be ordered with Integrated Toe Kicks.
- Electrical and plumbing cutouts must 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 30-1/2". 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 mouldings 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 should be filled).
- 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 end gables are always required next to a tub that is to have tile work up to the cabinet.

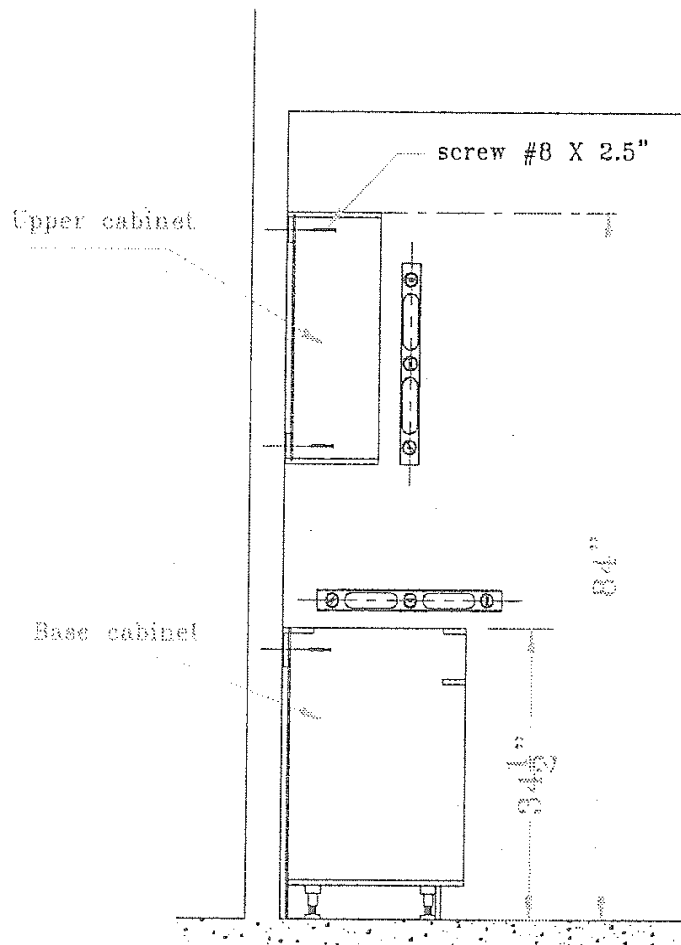


Process

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

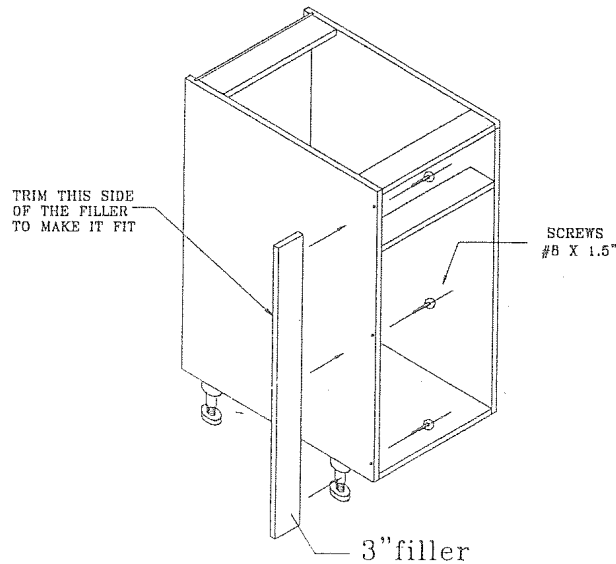
Base Blind Corner Cabinet (BBC)

Place the cabinets in position and turn feet as necessary to make the back of cabinet level with the guideline on the wall and level from the back of cabinet to front of the 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 2-1/2" 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 walls if required and the room is available. This should also be indicated on the final layout/floorplan. 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 1-3/4" - 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 cabinet (case flush) 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.



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 2-1/2" 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.

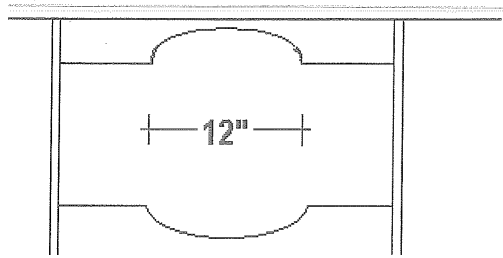
Base Angle Corner Cabinet (BAC): They are attached to and held in place by cabinets on either side.

Dishwasher Gables: Measure 24-1/4" 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 24-1/4" 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

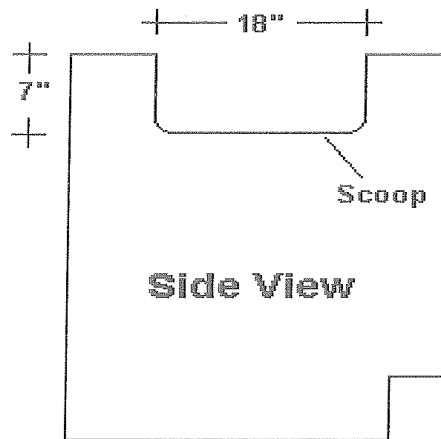
Vanity Cabinet: Vanity installation maintains a minimum 15" to the toilet center or match the distance from the toilet center to the tub if not under 15".

Where Scooping is Required: Scoop sink cabinet rails as shown.

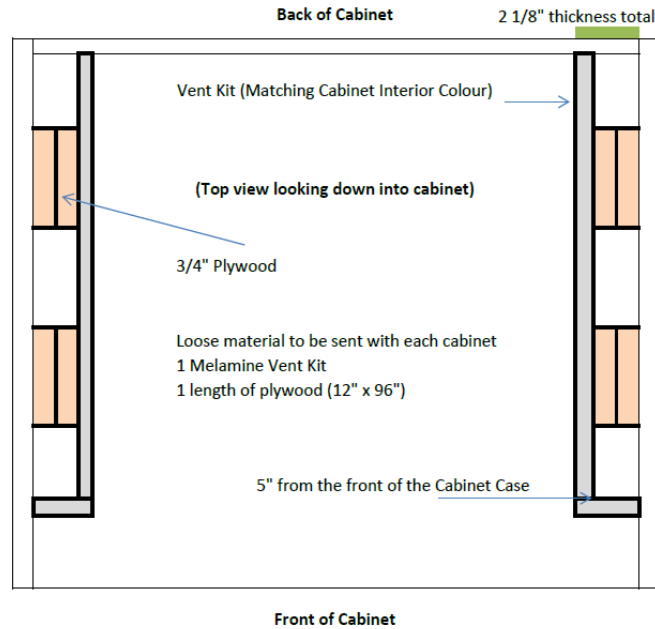
Top View



- 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.
- Ensure the cabinets are raised to account for the flooring material thickness.
- Sink Cabinets that are 31" wide (kitchen) and smaller should be scooped neatly as shown (not if one side is exposed at the end of a run).



Base Apron Sink Cabinets: When installing Superior Cabinets, it's recommended that a Ladder Kick Box kit be used and installed under this cabinet for better weight support. Additional support might also be required to support the sink weight. Please consult the manufacturers recommended installation guidelines. Below is one example of how to provide additional support inside the cabinet case for a heavy apron sink.

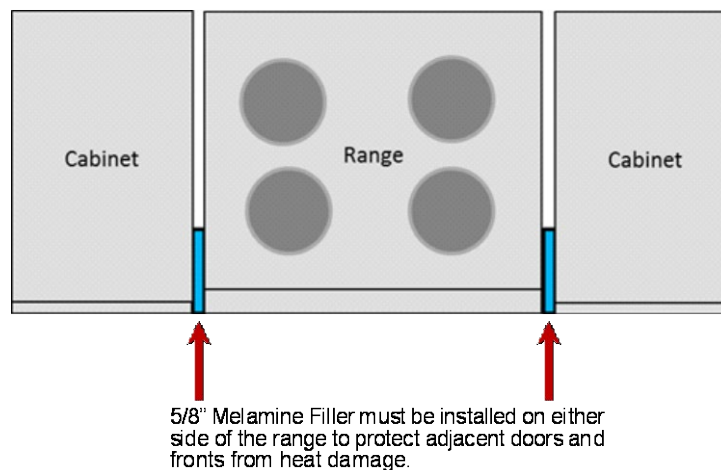


4.4 Thermofoil Fillers and Heat Shields

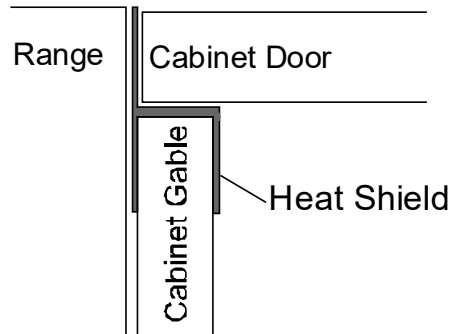
When using Thermofoil cabinetry, it is important that the doors on either side of a range are protected from heat. Please note, for Superior Cabinets, Thermofoil is not available in all markets.

There are two options:

1. **Fillers:** Fillers can be installed on either side of the range. Please ensure your Professional Kitchen Designer leaves space and accounts for the material for this in the design. We recommend that front edge of the fillers be installed 7/8" past the front edge of the cabinet case to fully protect the door and drawer front from heat escape when range is in use.



2. **Durable Plastic Heat Shields:** Can be used to protect the doors beside the range and will help resist heat from the range. The heat shield is mounted to the cabinet gable so that the outside wing protects the edge of the door closest to the range.



SELF-CLEANING APPLIANCES: When using the self-clean feature on your range, please ensure you pull your range out at least 12" from the wall. Extreme heat is generated when your self-clean option is in use and if heat escapes during this process, there risk of heat damage to any cabinetry or parts. It's also recommended to completely remove upper, lower doors and drawers that are directly beside the appliance while the self-cleaning feature is in use. [Read More.](#)

4.5 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.
- **Filling Gaps:** Scribe mouldings maybe required due to an excessive gap at wall or floor. Please note, this is typically an upgraded item and not included as standard. Please consult with your Professional Kitchen Designer before ordering if required.
- **Recycle and Garbage Pullouts:** 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.
- **Banjo Cleats:** For above the toilet, they should not exceed 1-1/2" 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.
- **Cleats for Countertop:** All supports are to be installed with cabinets, this includes voids, open under, laundry countertops, make-up desk at vanities, corner base cabinets, and dishwasher openings.

- **Soaker Tubs:** 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.
- **Desks:** Are to be installed at 30" to the top of the cabinet unless otherwise specified on the layout/floorplan.
- **Screwing:** 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 Box and secured to the floor unless specified on the layout/floorplan (i.e. a single box, which is left loose for easier flooring installation, and secured after).
- **Tall Appliance Cabinets and Base Apron Sinks:** A Ladder Kick Box should always be used under cabinets that have heavy countertops or contain built in appliances or heavy farmhouse apron sinks. This will help to distribute and carry the added weight.

4.6 Fillers

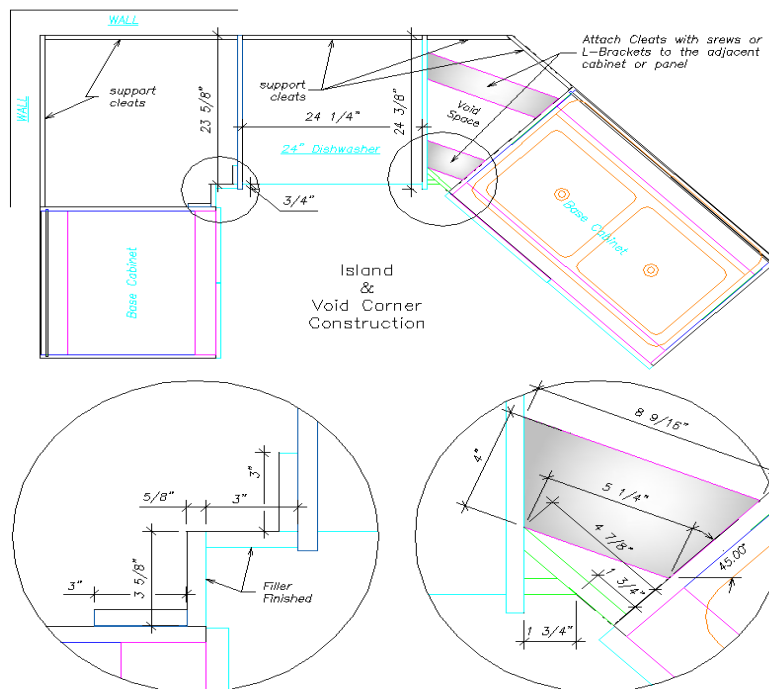
Fillers are needed to take up odd dimensions when cabinets are installed next to a wall. They will also allow clearances for doors and drawers to operate properly when turning a corner with a blind corner cabinet.

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.

- Fillers are typically installed flush to the cabinet case, and not flush to the door, resulting in a recessed look once the door or drawer front is.
- 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/casing.
- 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 silconed (paintable only).

Example of Recommended Construction of Angled Island and Void Corner



4.7 Panels and Supports

Back Panels

- Panels must be removable. Install with screws from the back side, or inside of the cabinet.
- Angled joints in panels are always finished with protective corner mouldings. Please note, this is typically an upgraded item and not included as standard. Please consult with your Professional Kitchen Designer if required.
- Put panels 1/8" past finished end. If 90° corner moulding is being used the corner should be flush. Corner moldings are to be silicone in place and held temporarily with tape. Pin nails should not be used to secure moldings (whenever possible), as they leave unsightly holes.
- Raise panels to allow for installation flooring material thickness.

Applied Plant-On Doors End Gable Panels

- Panels should be secured from the back side, or inside of the cabinet, 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 End Gable Panels

- 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 or scribe moulding along the wall to fill in the gap, if not ordered oversized to be cut and scribed on site.
- Raise panels to allow for installation flooring material thickness.

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/floorplan or elevations.
- Generally, one bracket is required for every 24" maximum of countertop.
- Always consult your countertop supplier/fabricator for support requirements, as these factors depend on the amount of unsupported span and the substrate or material of countertop selected.
- 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).

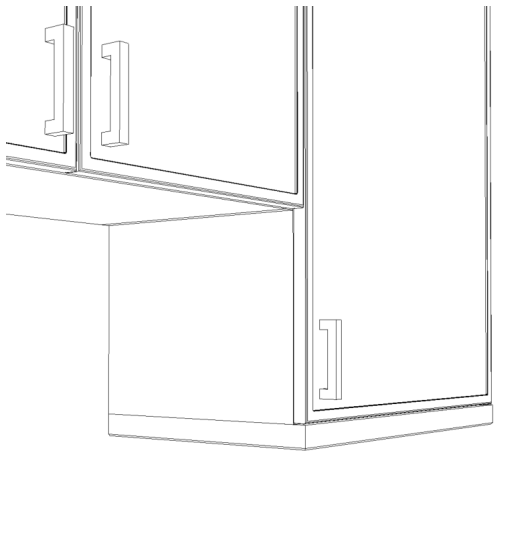
Posts

- Ensure decorative 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.

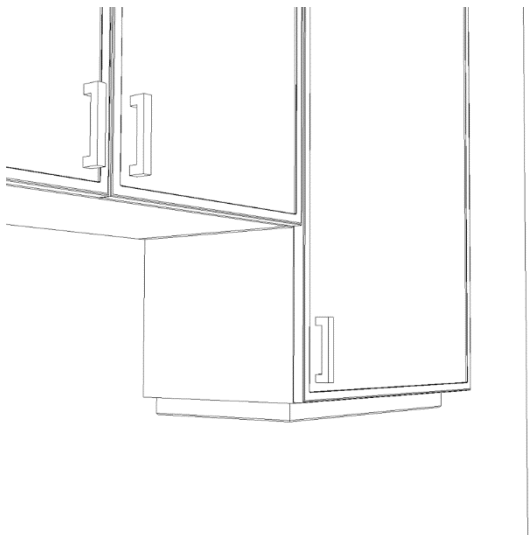
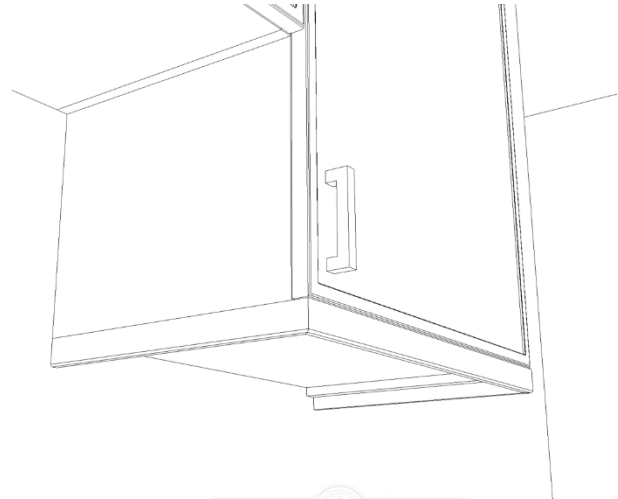
Valances

- Valances are typically ordered oversized and will have to be cut to size on site. 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 (whenever possible).
- Valance Gap to the wall (where there is tile) should be set back by the tile and mortar thickness (typically 7/16"), alternately it is recommended to leave off until after tile is installed, and then installed.
- When installing a soffit panel or riser/filler material to the ceiling, it 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 nail holes.



Flush Light Valance



Recessed Light Valance

4.8 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.

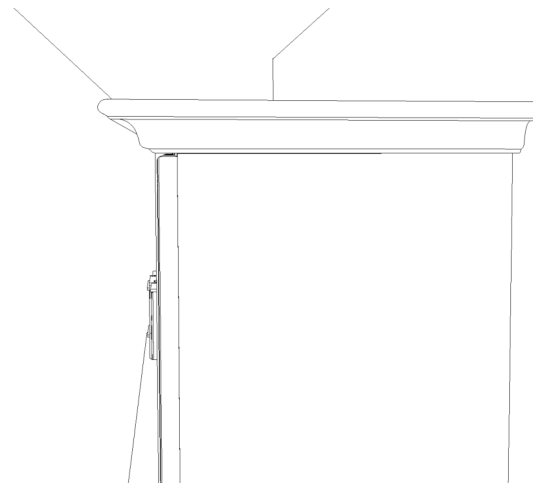
Moulding Angles – 90°: Cut moulding at a 45° angle, 135° at 22.5° angle. If a seam in crown, due to a long run, it must be mitered at 22.5° or 45° and not butt jointed.

A quality electric miter 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.



Crown Flush with Plant-On End Gable

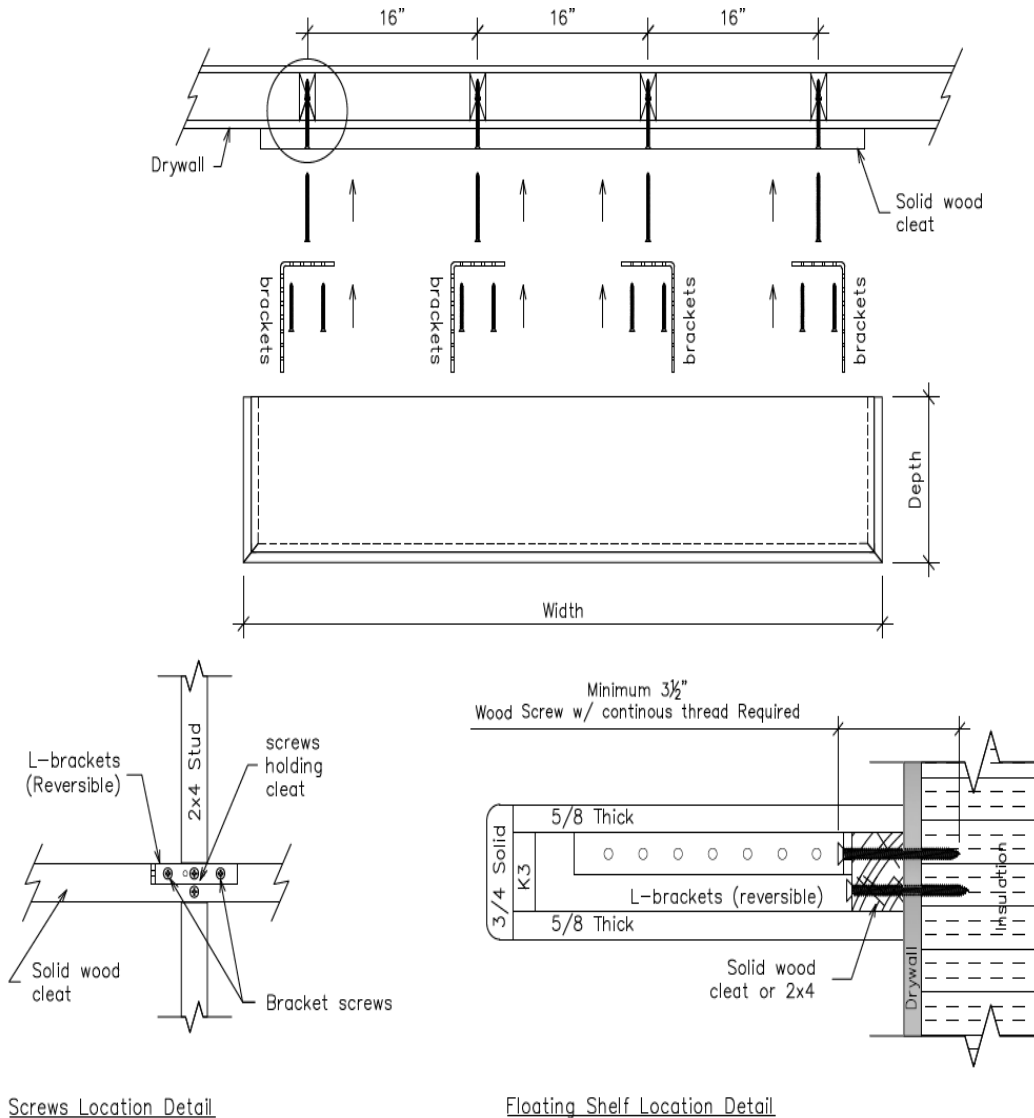


Crown Flush with Cabinet Door

- 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.

4.9 Floating Shelf

Installation of Floating Shelf Installation.

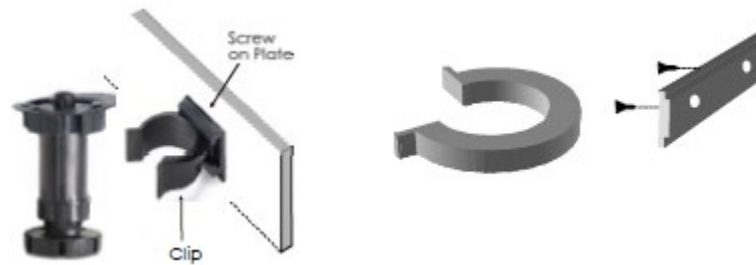


4.10 Toe Kicks

For Cabinets Manufactured with Cabinet Feet Leveler Legs.

- Finished Toe Kick material 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 10-3/4" 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 (6-3/4" 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.
- 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.
- **Decorative Furniture Kick:** Is typically either installed flush with doors or built out in front of doors.
- **Islands:** It's recommended that all islands are constructed with a Ladder Kick Box (see section 4.11).

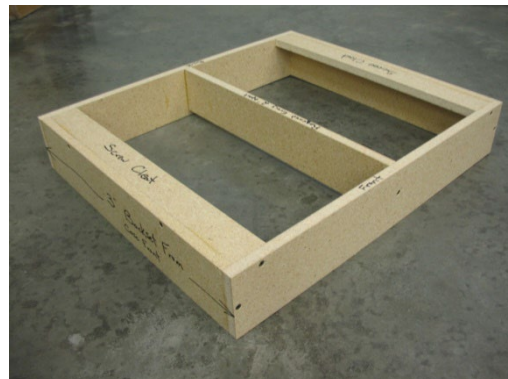
For Cabinets Manufactured with Integrated Toe Kick.

- To finish or cover the exposed unfinished material at the bottom, it's recommended to miter the end of the toe kick material.
- Alternatively, an Outside Corner Molding or Adhesive Edge Tape can be used to cover.



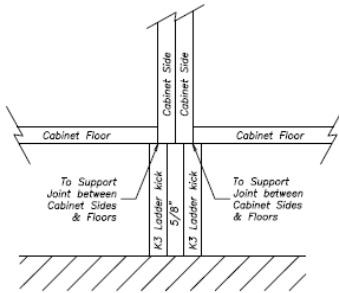
4.11 Ladder Toe Kick Box

- A ladder toe kick box platform should always be used under cabinets that will contain built-in appliances, islands, or any cabinets that aren't fastened to a wall that are standing independently.
- For Superior Cabinets that are ordered and fabricated with Integrated Toe Kicks, rather than Cabinet Feet Leveler Legs, all cabinets higher than 84" will be sent with pre-assembled toe kick platform to be used in place of 4" toe kick.
- For Superior Cabinets, Base Apron Sink cabinets will also be sent with a pre-assembled toe kick platform.
- If ladder material wasn't supplied, you can build the ladder frame out of K3, Plywood, or any other solid material you have.
- The purpose of the ladder frame is to provide stability and help to distribute and carry the added weight of appliances or heavy countertops such as granite, quartz, or porcelain.
- Once built, you must place your ladder and level using cedar shims.

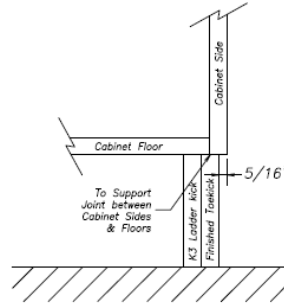


Ladder Kick Construction for Islands

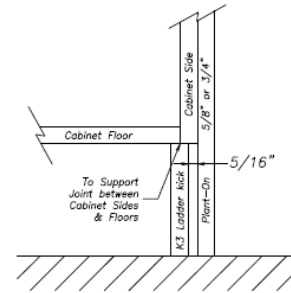
Adjoining Cabinets



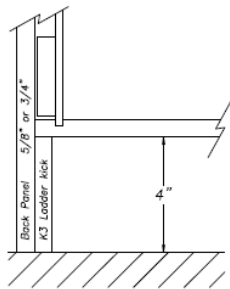
End Cabinet without Plant-On Panel



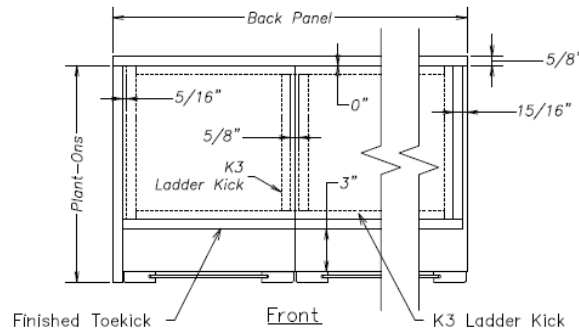
End Cabinet with Plant-On Panel



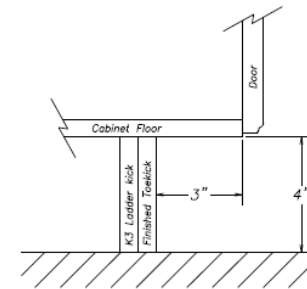
Back of Cabinet with Back Panel



Top View with Multiple Cabinets



Front of Cabinet



Note: Cabinet Feet are optional when Ladder kick is used.

4.12 Appliances

Today's appliances are available in many sizes and installation methods. First, confirm opening sizes against the Appliance Specification Sheets. **Please ensure you follow your appliance installation specifications. Improper appliance installation can cause potential heat and steam damage to surrounding cabinetry, and will not be eligible for warranty.**

- Standard Dishwasher openings are typically 24-1/4" W (unless otherwise specified).
- Standard Fridge Opening is typically 37" W x 72" H (Unless otherwise specified).
- Standard Range openings are typically 30-1/2" W (unless otherwise specified).
- Slide in Ranges: The opening and finished counter height is crucial when dealing with Slide in Ranges. Flooring and countertop thickness must be considered, and typically base cabinets are installed at 34-3/4" off the finished floor, assuming an 1-1/4" countertop. Fillers or scribe on each side maybe required to make sure drawers and doors clear the range. Consult the provided layout/floor plan and the appliance specification sheet for installation

instructions and illustrations. Finished Countertop top is typically 36" from finished floor, unless otherwise noted.

Appliance Moving and Tips: 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 to be installed with an overlay method, typically use a four-sided frame in the matching cabinet material and finish. Specifications for built-in appliances openings must be verified, adjust opening size if required.
- For Superior Cabinets, a false floor is included for each built-in appliance opening, which sits 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.
- If Inset Flush or Flush appliance installation method was designed for, please consult with your Professional Kitchen Designer for advisory.
- The 1/4" back in the section that holds the appliance may need to be cut out to allow the appliance to fit properly, depending on the base cabinet depth.

Appliances with Door Panels [Panel-Ready]:

- Appliance panels are attached and constructed in many ways. Consult the appliance specification sheet for installation instructions and illustrations.
- Typically, appliance cabinet panels and appliance handle hardware are not installed by the cabinet installer, but rather a certified appliance panel installer, often recommended by the appliance store where they were purchased.

Built-in Cooktops:

- Gas and electric built in cooktops 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 on site to achieve proper clearance.

4.13 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/floorplan and elevations for any special notes that may have been made by the Professional Kitchen Designer.

Decorative Cabinet Hardware 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 and efficient installation.
- Always install at center of door stile, never offset hardware.
- **Knobs:** There are many standards, but typically look great if the hole to be drilled 3" from the top or bottom of door, centered on the drawer front from top to bottom.
- **Handles:** Also have many standards but look great if 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 cabinet 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:** Typically receive a single handle centered on the door rail.
- **Cabinets 24" Wide or Smaller:** Drawer fronts that are 24" wide and smaller, typically one handle or knob located in the center (unless otherwise specified on the perspective drawings).
- **Cabinets Wider than 24":** Typically, 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 must be considered because of the design and thickness of the handles. The spacing between doors, fronts, mouldings, and hardware must be adjusted to assure that they do not rub. In most cases, the bottom drawer must be lowered with the other fronts evenly spaced. Plant-on end 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 for the handle to clear the other door.
- **Horizontal Handle Placement:** This is typically never recommended, as damage can occur. 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, or adjacent deeper plant on end gables, when the door is fully opened. Your Professional Kitchen

Designer should 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 contact your Professional Kitchen Designer for clarification before drilling any holes.*

4.14 Touch-Ups, Repairs, and Adjustments

Superior Cabinets typically provides one professional touch up kit for the installers use, remains of which can be left on site for the homeowner or end user. These are specially formulated to closely match the paint or stain colour. A kit typically contains: Touch-Up Stain or Paint Marker, Touch-Up Crayon, Plastic Scraper, Buffing Pad, and Instructions. Additional materials not included but recommended for touching up minor damage include: Aerosol Lacquer, Seam Fill, Stain, Mineral Spirits, Citrus Cleaner and Disposable Rags.

Adjustments

To complete a successful cabinet install, it's typically the installer's responsibility to ensure that all adjustments are properly made to these standards:

- All drawers must be adjusted so they 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.
- Ensure that all decorative branded cover plates (if supplied) are secure and in place (hinges and Metal Drawer Boxes, excluding Dovetail Drawer Boxes).
- All exposed Screws must have screw caps (use correct size and color).

For comprehensive information on [cabinet door and drawer adjustments](https://superiorcabinets.ca/products/resources/), visit:
<https://superiorcabinets.ca/products/resources/>

5. Care of Product

- **Daily Maintenance:** Liquid spills should be cleaned up right when they occur on or in your cabinetry, and it's best to avoid letting spills dry on your finish. For everyday clean-up on cabinets, clean them by wiping with a slightly damp soft microfiber cloth, and then immediately dry them with a dry soft cloth to remove any excess residual moisture. For stubborn stains, you can also add a small amount of mild dish soap.

- **Monthly Maintenance:** It's recommended to wipe them down once a month, using the same techniques as mentioned above. Areas around handles or knobs can get very sticky from grease, hand oils, and grime. This will also happen near the cooking zone, as grease from cooking can build up on cabinet fronts, especially those close to the stove or cooktop.
- **Spring and Fall Maintenance:** Visually inspect the reveals and margins on cabinet doors and fronts, as some basic adjustments may be required. Remember, any moving parts (doors, drawers, pull-outs) will need to be adjusted as part of regular required homeowner maintenance.
- **Cleaning Hardware (Handles/Knobs):** These are typically finished with a protective coating, but this doesn't make them invincible. Clean by wiping with a slightly damp soft cloth, and immediately dried with a dry soft cloth to remove any excess residual moisture. Protect the finish by avoiding contact with jewelry, as finger rings can quickly chip away at the protective coating and permanently wear or erode the finish.

Things To Avoid

- **Touching Cabinet Fronts:** Touching of cabinet fronts will eventually contaminate the cabinet finish from hand oils, showing visible fingerprints that can't be wiped off without deeper intervention.
- **Brass or Silver Cleaners on Hardware:** These are not recommended for cleaning your cabinet handles, knobs, drawer slides, or decorative hardware.
- **Magic Eraser:** Do not use on cabinet fronts, insides, or countertops.
- **Cleaners or Abrasives:** For cabinets and countertops, never use harsh detergents, cleaners containing ammonia, silicone, abrasives, or bleach additives.
- **Furniture Waxes or Polishes:** Do not use, as they will contaminate or mar your factory finish or top coat.
- **Self-Cleaning Appliances:** These create a great deal of heat during the cleaning process, and this can cause major damage to your cabinets. If you use this feature, pull the range/stove/oven out a minimum of 12" out from the wall. It's also recommended to completely remove upper, lower doors and drawers that are directly beside the appliance while the self-cleaning feature is in use.
- **Steam and Heat Releasing Appliances:** These will damage your cabinetry if placed too close. Small appliances such as kettles, coffee makers, pressure cookers, instant pots, toaster ovens, and any countertop appliances that produce excess heat and steam should be pulled out beyond the upper cabinetry, so that steam does not touch the cabinet fronts or cases/boxes.

For more information, please see our *Cabinet Cleaning and Care*: <https://superiorcabinets.ca/tips-tricks/cabinet-cleaning-and-care/>