

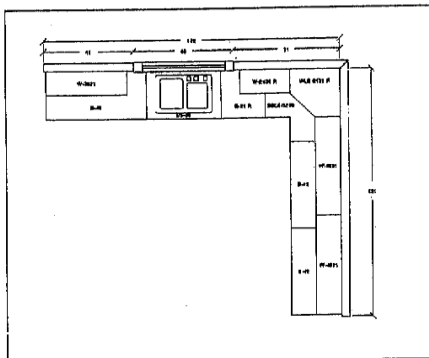
The *DeWils* Guide to Expressions Series Framed Cabinetry Installation



www.dewils.com

Step

Preparation

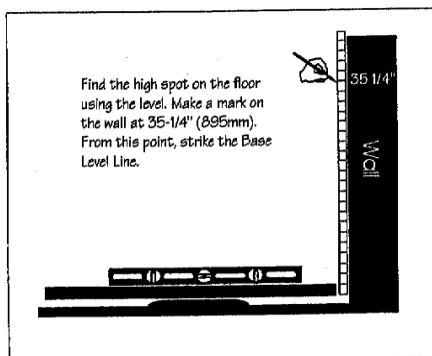


The first step in the cabinetry installation process is to prepare both yourself and the work area for the new cabinets. Begin by familiarizing yourself with the kitchen drawings. Make sure you know where each cabinet will be placed in your new kitchen and check them against your list to ensure you have each item. If you are remodeling your kitchen, prepare the work space by removing all existing appliances, cabinets, sinks and anything else which may be attached to the walls or floor. Be sure to turn off the water and electricity before removing the sinks and appliances. If you are planning on replacing the flooring, electrical or plumbing, or repairing and painting the walls, this work will be much easier if it is done prior to the cabinet installation. It is also important to protect the new floor with tarps or cardboard during installation of the cabinetry.

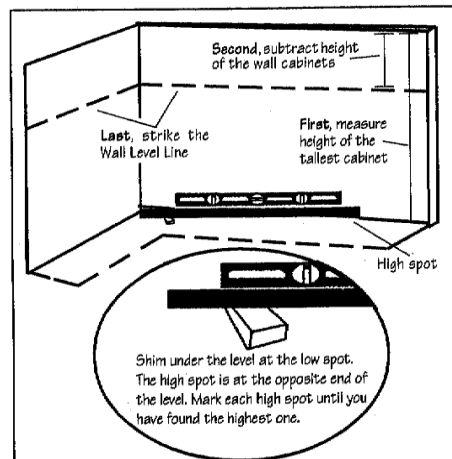
Step

Determine the High and Low Spots

One of the most important steps in cabinetry installation is to begin with a level foundation for the cabinets. Since not all floors and walls were created with smooth, plumb surfaces, it is critical to locate the high spots. Once found, you may either level the spots to the low areas or shim the cabinets to make the installation plumb and square. To determine where the high spots are, place a carpenter's level on top of a 4'-6" (122 to 244 cm) long straight edge. Beginning in a corner, move the straight edge and level around the room on the floor along the wall, marking where the bubble in the level indicates high areas. Repeat the procedure 21" (533mm) out from the walls until you have found the highest spot.



For wall cabinetry, it is also imperative to ensure a smooth base. Utilizing the same method as you used for finding the high spot on the floor, check for unevenness in the walls and soffits. The low spots should be shimmed even with the high point to obtain a smooth, even wall.



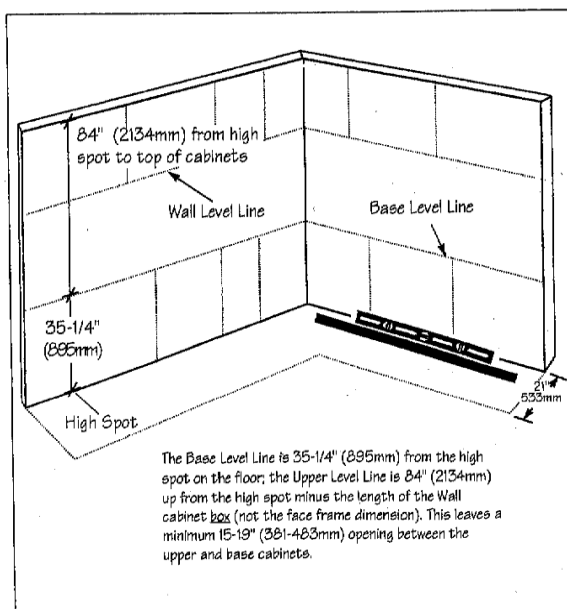
If the walls and floors are straight and level to begin with, it will eliminate misalignment of doors and drawers due to racking (twisting) the cabinets. This is a critical step!

Step

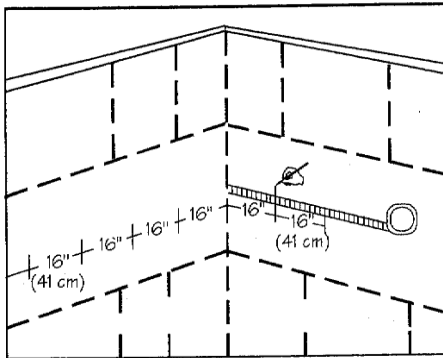
Find the Base & Wall Level Lines

From the high spot, measure up the wall 35-1/4" (895 mm) if you are installing Base Height Cabinets, 30-1/4" (768 mm) if you are installing Vanity Height cabinetry. With the chalk line, strike a level line around the room on the walls using the highest spot as the starting point. This line is called the "Base Level" line and is the point to which you will level the tops of the base cabinets. For overseas customers, because DeWils customizes cabinet heights, it is best to unwrap one of the cabinets and measure from the bottom of the toe kick to the top of the cabinet in order to determine how far up from the high spot you should measure to strike your Base Level line.

Measure 84" (2134 mm), 90" (2286 mm) or 96" (2438 mm), according to the finished height of the cabinetry from the original high spot. Subtract the height of the wall cabinets and make a mark on the wall. Move up the wall 1" (25 mm) from this mark and strike a line on the walls parallel to the Base Level Line. This is called the Wall Level Line and it is the line along which you will level the bottoms of your upper cabinets. Please note that the recommended clearance between the top of the Base Cabinets and the bottom of the Wall Cabinets is a minimum distance of 15" (381 mm) and a maximum of 19" (483 mm). Please be sure the distance between your installed wall and base cabinets fall within this range.



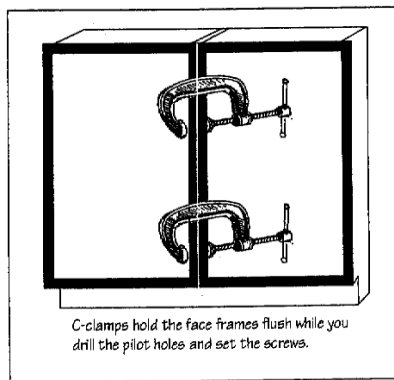
Step 4
Find the Studs



Next, locate the 2" x 4" studs using either an electronic or magnetic stud finder or by measuring in 16" increments starting in a corner or next to a doorway. Ordinarily, studs are located 16" apart (from the center point to center point of the stud) in each wall. You can ensure you have located a stud by pounding a small nail into the wall. If it is solid, you have found a stud. Mark the studs with a pencil approximately 2" (508 mm) above the Base Level Line so you can see where they are located when installing the cabinets. Marking the walls within 2" (51mm) of the countertop will ensure the marks are concealed by the countertop backsplash.

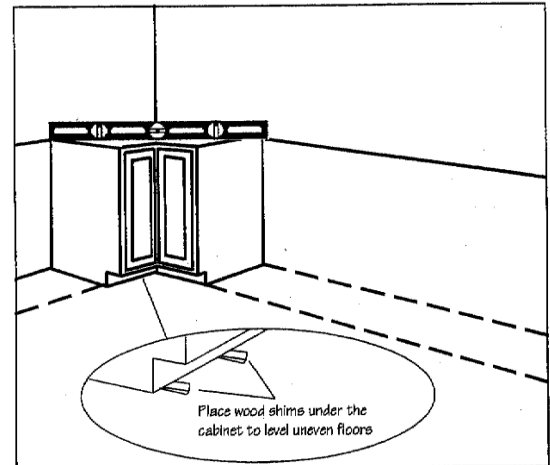
Step 5
Install the Base Cabinets

The primary goal when installing base cabinetry is to make sure it is level with the Base Level Line. Starting with the cabinet located in the corner, use thin wooden shims placed under the cabinet as necessary so that the cabinet top is perfectly level with the Base Level Line. If necessary, place shims between the cabinet and the wall to ensure a flush fit and that the cabinet is plumb. Check the cabinet with a carpenter's level to be certain it is level and plumb. Fasten the cabinet to the wall using 2-1/2" (635 mm) wood screws placed through the "nailing strip" on the upper inside back of the cabinet. Re-check the cabinet with the level to make sure it is still level after screwing it to the wall. Moving

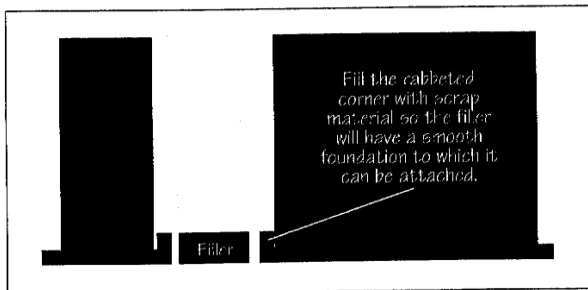


C-clamps hold the face frames flush while you drill the pilot holes and set the screws.

along either wall, place the next cabinet flush to the corner cabinet. Secure the cabinets together using C-clamps, making sure the cabinet face frames are flush both top and bottom as well as along the front. Drill a pilot hole through the face frame of the second cabinet and into the first. Fasten the cabinets together with 2-1/2" (635 mm) wood screws. Shim the second cabinet until it is plumb and level, then secure it to the wall. Cut shims flush with the toe kick and conceal them with the toe kick cover. Repeat this procedure following your floor plan until the cabinets are completely installed.

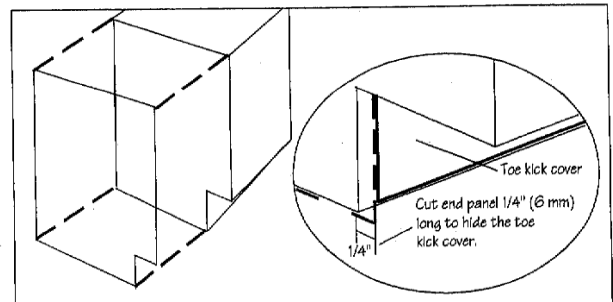


Step 6
Install the Fillers & End Panels



When installing a filler onto the rabbeted face frame of the cabinet, place a 1/4" (64 mm) piece of material behind the rabbet so that the filler can be attached to a flat surface. Following this step will provide a smooth, solid base to which the filler can be attached and will eliminate any "filler cupping."

At the end of the cabinet run, a finished end panel is necessary to cover the unfinished end of the cabinet. To install end panels, place the panel flush to the back edge of the face frame of the cabinet. Scribe the panel to the wall and make the cut. Each end panel is cut 1/4" (64 mm) wider than the actual width of the cabinet so that you can scribe (cut) the panel to match the wall thus eliminating any gaps. Next, cut out the space for the toe kick, however be sure to allow an extra 1/4" (64 mm) to cover the toe kick cover. Fasten the end panel to the cabinet with carpenter's glue and finish nails.

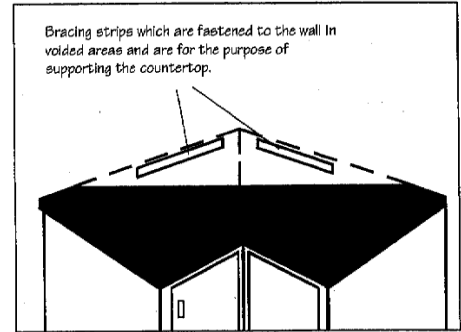


Step
7

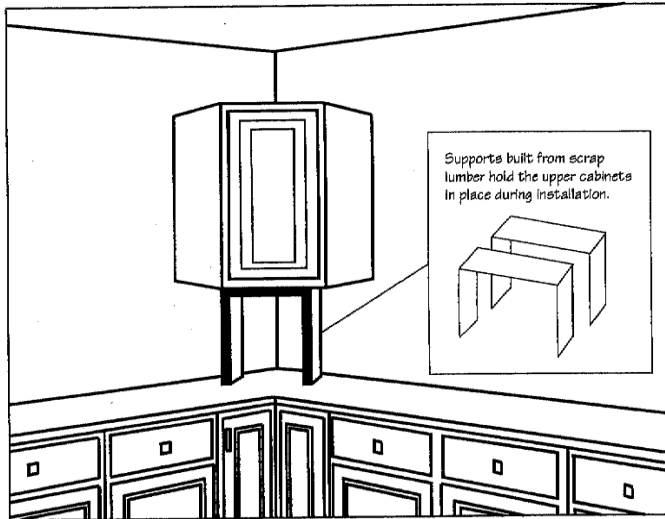
Countertops

The countertops can be installed after the base cabinets have been leveled, plumbed and secured to the walls and to each other. Please note it is better to proceed to Step 9 Drawer head alignment before installing the countertop. Depending on which type of countertop you have selected, it will have different installation instructions. Please consult your countertop dealer or countertop instruction guide for detailed directions.

Regardless of which kind of countertop you are installing, if you are installing the countertop over a lazy susan, or in areas where there is a void (such as an area in which the cabinet is "pulled" away from the wall), you must provide adequate support along the wall in the form of wall cleats. These cleats can be made out of scrap material and fastened to the walls with wood screws. Attach the countertop to the cleats for extra strength.

Step
8

Install the Wall Cabinets



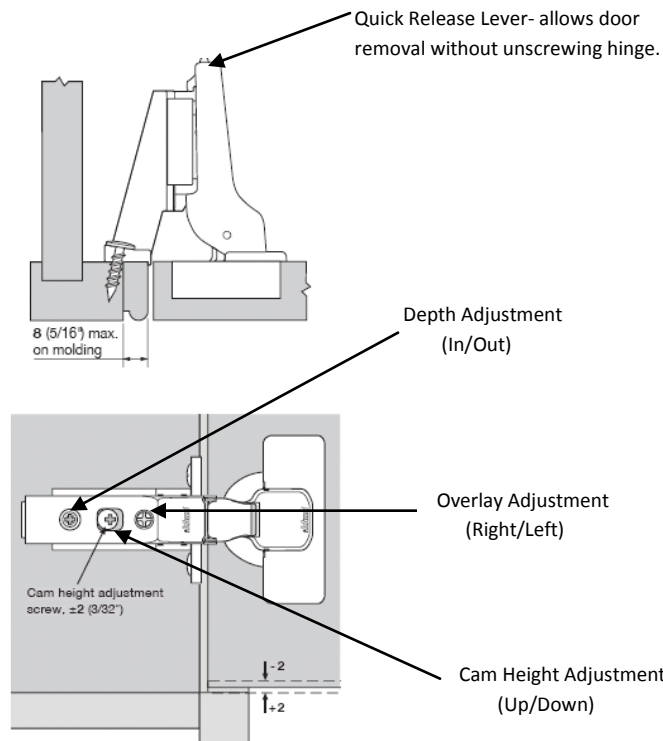
Construct cabinet supports from scrap material. These should be the same height as the height from the top of your base cabinets to the Wall Level Line. Beginning in the corner, place the supports under the first cabinet. Use wooden shims to level and plumb the cabinet as necessary. Fasten the cabinet to the wall using 2-1/2" (64 mm) wood screws. As you are tightening the screws, check the cabinet with a carpenter's level to be sure the cabinet is properly shimmed, and is plumb and level. Each cabinet under 24" (610 mm) wide should receive four screws, two at the top and two at the bottom. Cabinets which are larger than 24" (610 mm) should receive two screws per stud. Follow directions in Step Five to finish installing wall cabinets.

It is important to note that if you are installing a single cabinet, or if there is only one wall stud located behind the cabinet, place at least 3 screws through the cabinet into the stud to ensure that the cabinet will have adequate rigidity and will be attached to the wall with adequate strength. This is an important safety point.

Once your cabinets are installed, it is critical to check them once again with a carpenter's level to be sure they are level and plumb, and that the doors and drawers fit properly. If there are any tight drawers or doors which do not fit properly due to racking, loosen the screws holding the cabinet in place and adjust it using shims as necessary so the torque on the cabinet is eliminated.

Step
9

Final Adjustments



Now that your cabinets are installed, the doors and drawer fronts must be adjusted to ensure perfect cabinetry lines. Beginning with the doors, loosen the appropriate screw, adjust the door into position and tighten the screw again. Repeat this until all doors are adjusted properly.

Next, align the drawer fronts.

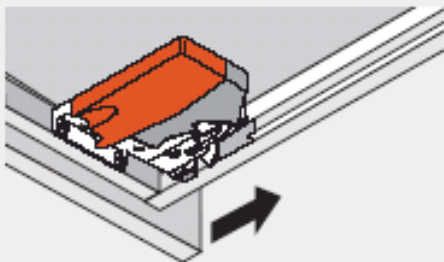
The following pages will guide you through the proper alignment the two drawer systems offered by DeWils.

Wood Drawer Box Adjustments

Tandem Installation, removal and adjustment information

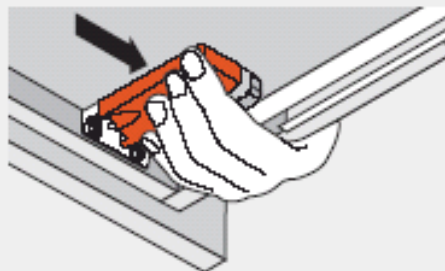
Drawer installation and removal

Installation



Place drawer on runners and close.
Locking devices automatically connect
to runners.

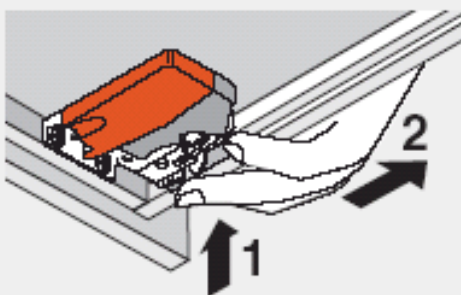
Removal



1. Squeeze orange handles on
locking devices.
2. Pull drawer out and up.

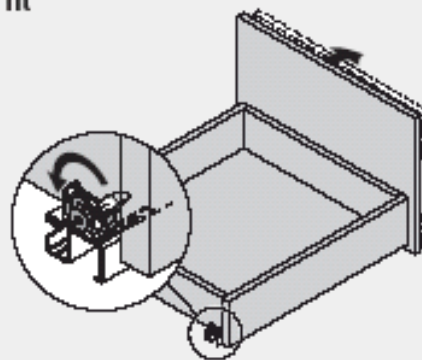
Adjustments

Height



1. Press up on adjustment tab.
2. Push towards back of drawer.
Max. 3mm (1/8") rise of drawer.

Tilt

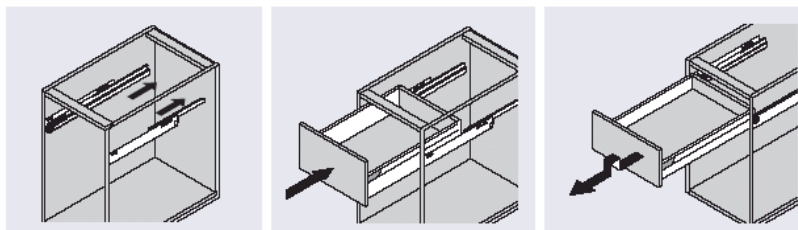


Rotate the tilt adjustment dial on the
rear of each profile to tilt the top of the
drawer front forward.

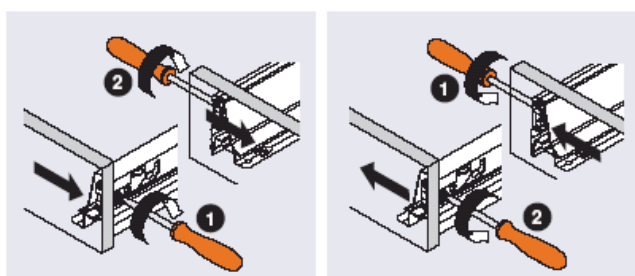
Stainless Steel Drawer Adjustments

Installation, removal and adjustment

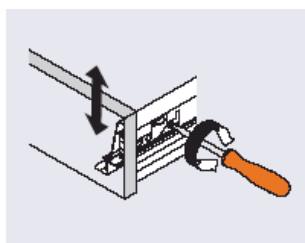
Drawer insertion and removal



Side Adjustment – Grey Plastic Cam – Turn both cams equally



Cam Height Adjustment –Gold Color Screw - Loosen and move Drawer head, retighten



Tilt Adjustment For Larger Drawer Heads

Twist the chrome rods clock wise or counter clock

Note: drawer heads 8" and larger will have one rod per side. Drawer heads 12" and larger will have 2 rods per side

