

Installation Instructions **Wall and Floor-Mounted Cabinets**

Various sizes and models of floor and wall-mounted cabinets are available. For quick service when ordering damaged or replacement parts, have a complete description and model number of your unit.

Upon receiving shipment, it is the purchaser's responsibility to check that the shipment is complete and to examine each carton for damage. If any damage occurred during shipment, notify the carrier immediately.

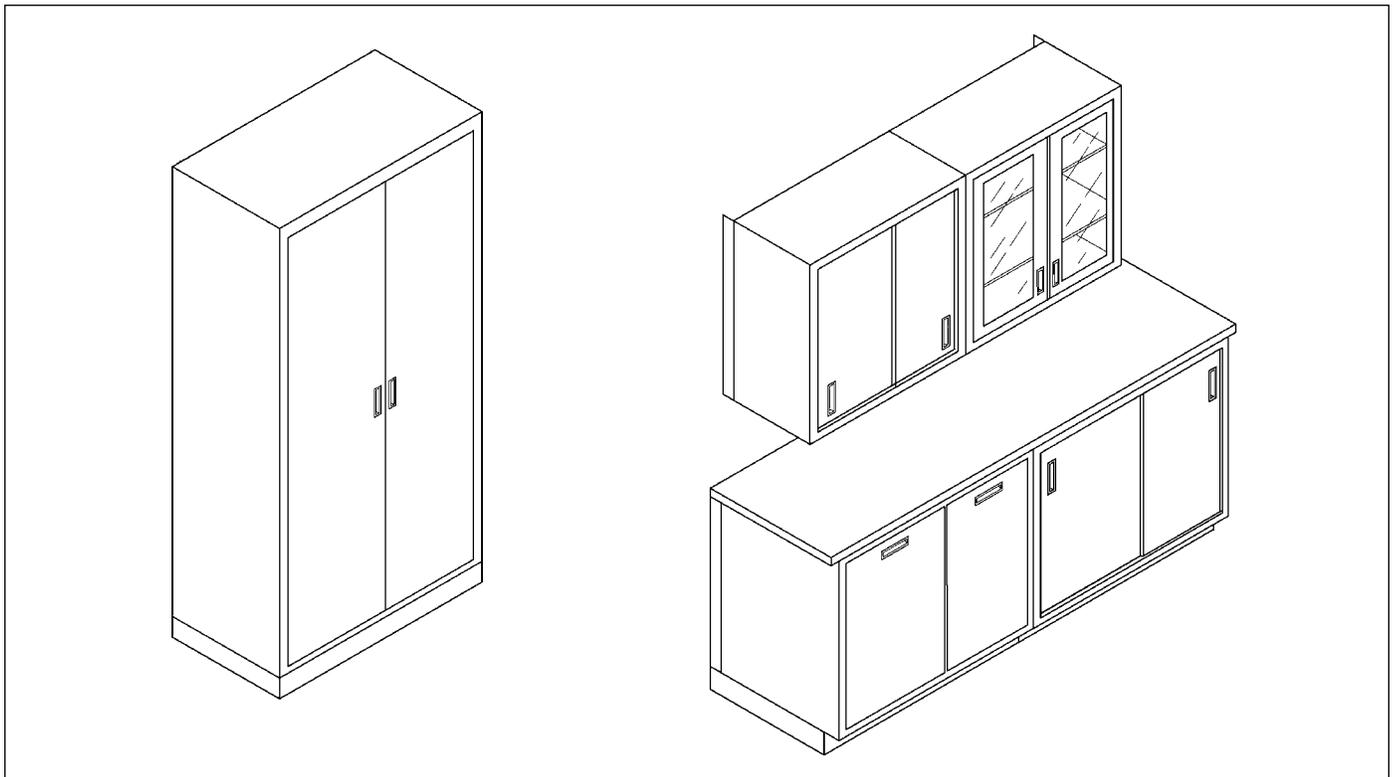
Before starting assembly, have the proper tools and required materials available. Also, wear appropriate safety equipment when using tools.

Recommended Tools: (Not Included)

Tape Measure
Screwdrivers, Phillips Head and Flat Head
Electric Drill and Drill Bits
Hammer
Chalk Line
Center Punch
Level
Straight Edge
Wrenches, Open End or Box
Socket Wrench Set- 3/8" Drive
Marking Device (Pencil, Scribe or Awl)
Plumb Bob
C-Clamps and Bar Clamps
Compass (for scribing)
Utility Knife

Materials Required (Not Included)

Wall Anchors
Silicone Adhesive
Masking Tape
Denatured or Isopropyl Alcohol
Rags
Wood Shims



Installation Instructions

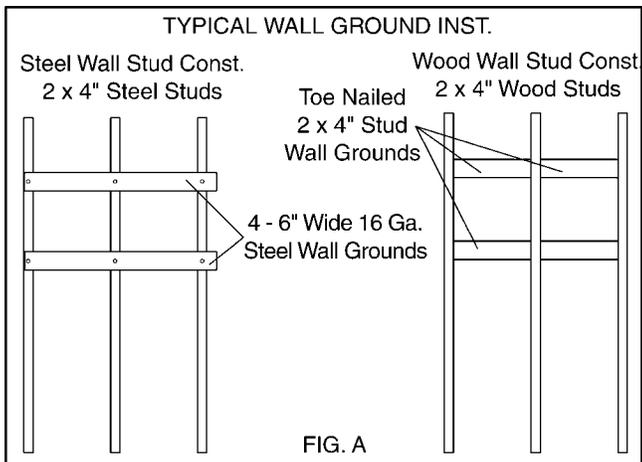
A – General Considerations Before Starting

1. Installation requires good mechanical abilities along with a thorough understanding of cabinet installation and the proper use of power and hand tools. Qualified tradesman are recommended for all electrical, plumbing, and gas installations.
2. Before starting, all necessary services such as gas, water and electrical should be roughed in or located to the proper area where units will be assembled.
3. Floors and walls should be level and straight. Floors must be level to within 3/4" for unit levelers to be effective.
4. For installation of the steel floor base cabinets, refer to Steel Base Unit Instructions Form No. PL-722.
5. Many installers prefer to attach the upper wall cabinets first, this will eliminate working over the floor base cabinets.
6. Determine where wall cabinets will be located such as on a straight wall or from a corner, etc.
7. If walls are studded, locate and mark the studs. Most studs are on 16" centers and provide the sturdiest support for cabinets. For best installation, wall grounds are recommended behind wall case hangers.
8. If lower base units will be used, make sure they align with the upper cabinets for a neater appearance.

B – Floor and Wall Cabinet Layout Preparation

Note: It is recommended that a wall ground be used behind wall case cleats/hangers.

(Refer to Fig. A)



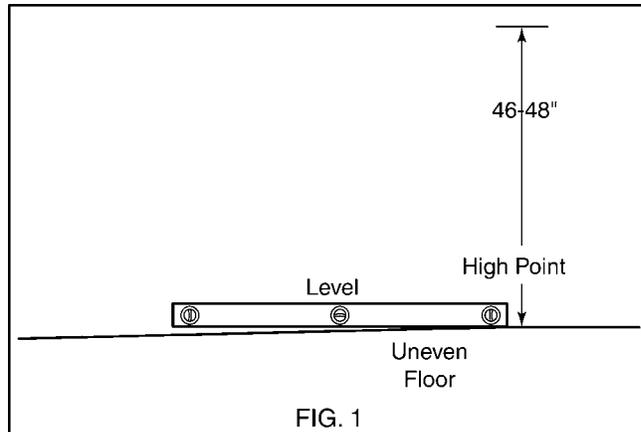
1. Wall grounds are recommended behind all studded wall structures which include new and existing wood and steel studs.
2. For steel studs, a 4-6" wide 16 gauge steel wall ground cut to the appropriate length is required. Fasten to outer edges of existing studs with appropriate flat head fasteners.

(Fasteners and wall ground supplied by others).

3. For wood stud structure, cut and toe nail 2 x 4" pieces between the existing studs. Rotate cut pieces with wide edge facing out and flush with outer edges of existing studs.

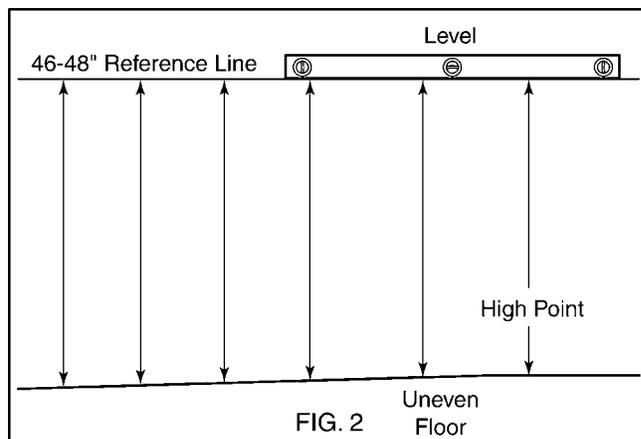
(Refer to Fig. 1)

Note: Two methods may be used to find a non-level or high point of the floor.



1. **Method one:** If available, a long construction level may be used by placing it along the surface of the floor to indicate the high end or point. Scribe or pencil a mark at this high point.

(Refer to Fig. 2)

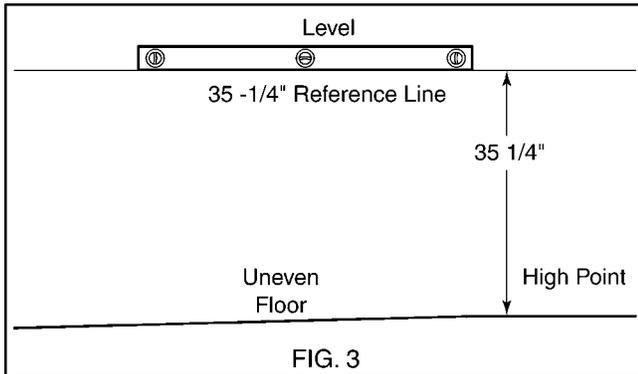


2. **Method Two:** Preferred if only a short level is available. Using a tape measure, mark a reference point on the wall 46 to 48" from the floor. Place level on that mark, extend level layout points along the wall. When wall is marked, snap a chalk line along these marks to create a level reference line.

Wall and Floor-Mounted Cabinets
Installation Instructions

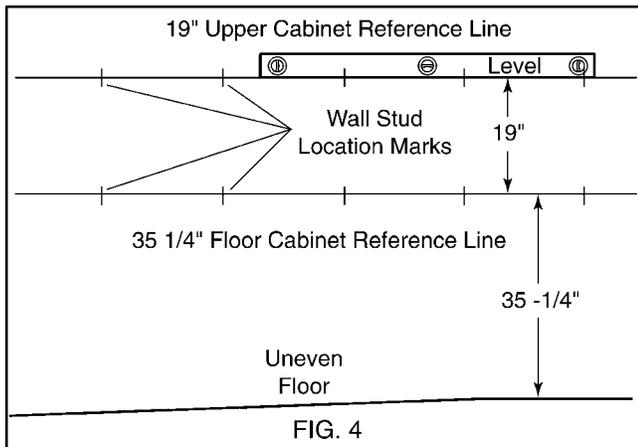
3. Measure from this reference line down to the floor in several places. Mark the floor where the measurement is the shortest. This will indicate the high point of the floor.

(Refer to Fig. 3)



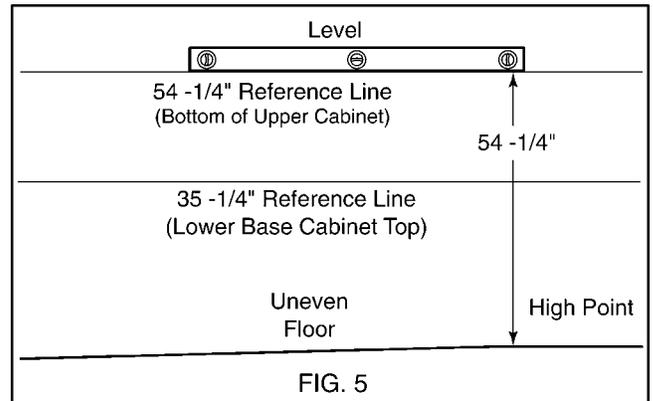
4. Using either method, from this high point, mark the height for the base cabinets, (35-1/4" for standing height cabinets without tops). From that mark, extend a level layout reference line along the wall. Snap a chalk line.
5. The top of the floor base cabinets must be flush with this layout line. Floor base cabinets will be installed and leveled to this line later.

(Refer to Fig. 4)



6. The bottoms of most upper wall cabinets are 18" above the lower base cabinet tops. Measure 19" up from each end of the 35-1/4" base cabinet layout reference line from Step-4 and snap a level chalk line. This line is the reference layout line for the bottom edges of the upper cabinet/s.
7. Locate the wall studs and mark their locations on both layout reference lines.

(Refer to Fig. 5)

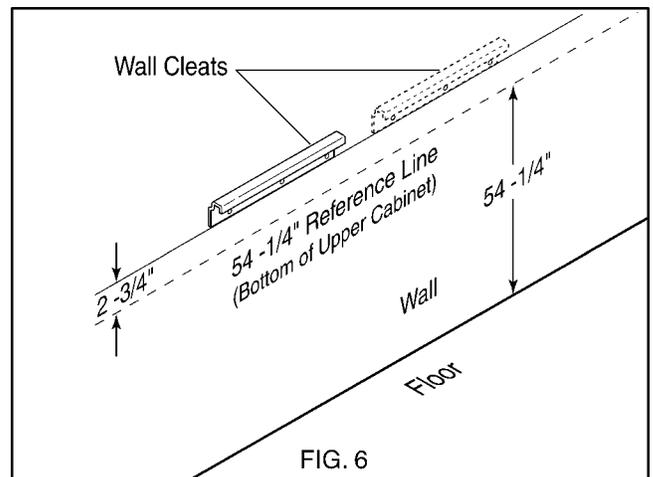


8. This upper cabinet reference line may also be determined from Step-1 by measuring 54-1/4" up from the high point of the floor.
9. Extend level layout points along the wall from this point. Snap a chalk line at these marks to create a level reference line.

Note: This measurement is for standing height base cabinets only: 35-1/4" + 19" = 54-1/4". If other base cabinets are used, heights will vary and measurements should be made accordingly.

C – Attaching Wall Cleats

(Refer to Fig. 6)

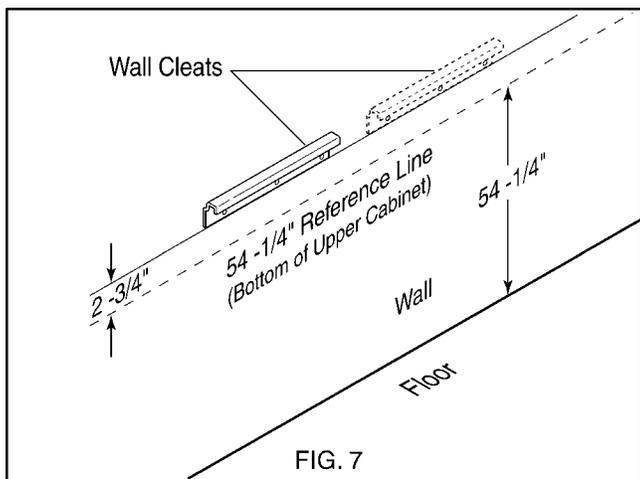


1. Determine wall cabinet location and the previously marked wall studs or wall grounds.
2. Locate the previously marked upper cabinet bottom reference line (54-1/4").
3. Measure up 2-3/4" from this line, mark and snap a chalk line.

Wall and Floor-Mounted Cabinets
Installation Instructions

4. This will be the lower wall cleat guideline.

(Refer to Fig. 7)

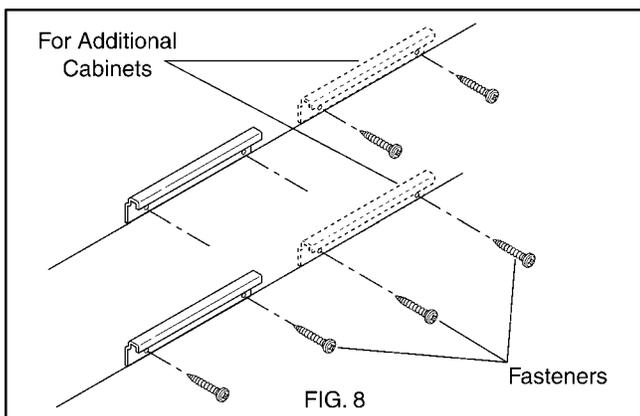


5. Measure upward 26" from the lower wall cleat guideline, mark and snap another chalk line for the upper wall cleat guideline.

Note: The 26" measurement is for 31" cabinet heights. Smaller cabinets will vary and distance between cabinet hangers should be measured.

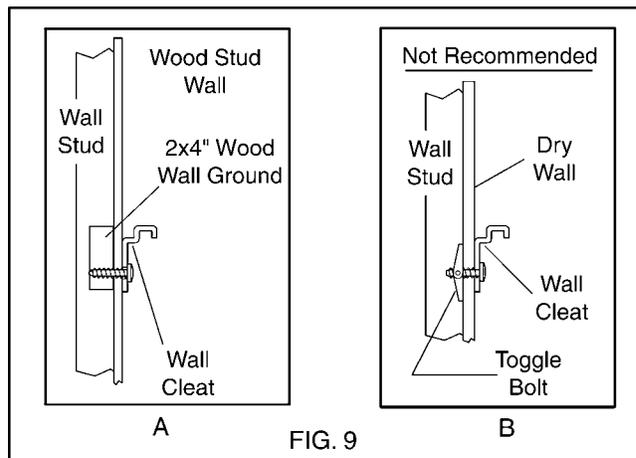
(Refer to Fig. 8, 9)

6. Wall cleats do not come predrilled, hole size and location to be determined at the job site. One upper and one lower wall cleat per cabinet is required.



7. Properly position the wall cleats with the bottom edge of the cleats on the previously marked reference line and anchor to the wall studs with appropriate fasteners. (Fasteners not included).

8. If walls are not true, it may be necessary to place shims behind the wall cleats.

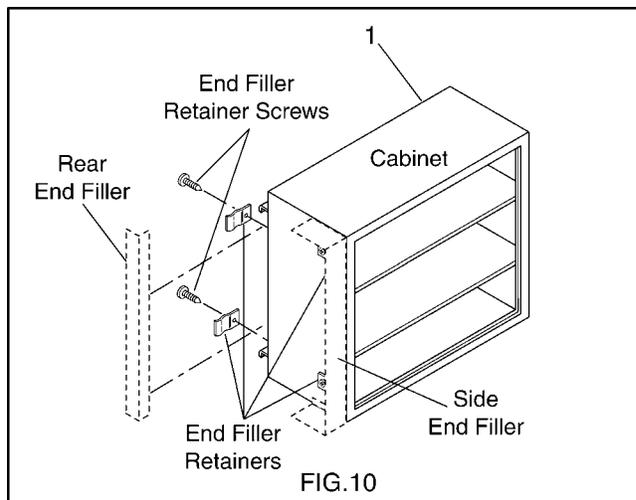


Note: If other types of wall construction is encountered such as concrete, brick, plaster etc. appropriate fasteners must be determined and provided by others.

D – Attaching Upper Wall Cabinets

Note: Remove shelves, (and doors if possible) to make the cabinet lighter and more accessible. Label everything with masking tape for proper reassembly.

(Refer to Fig. 10)

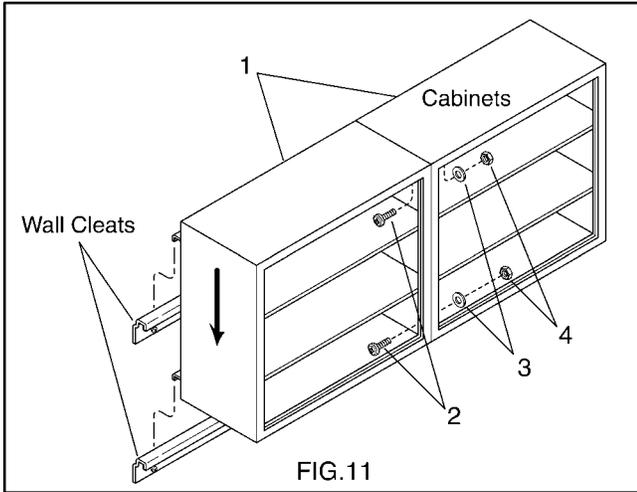


1. Locate one of the wall cabinets (1).
2. If end fillers are required, attach the end filler spring clips to the back or side of the unit prior to hanging cabinet. The clips must not extend beyond the outside edge of the cabinet. Allow a slight recess back from the cabinet edge and mark. Attach the clips with the thread cutting screws provided.

Wall and Floor-Mounted Cabinets
Installation Instructions

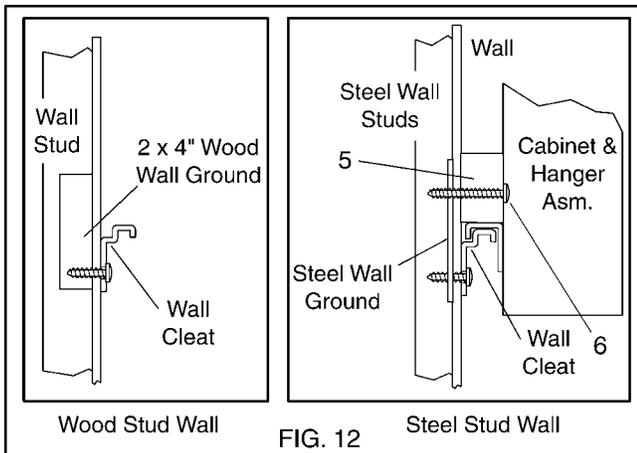
(Refer to Fig. 11)

3. With the help of an assistant, raise the cabinet (1) up and hook the cabinet hangers over and down onto the previously attached wall cleats.



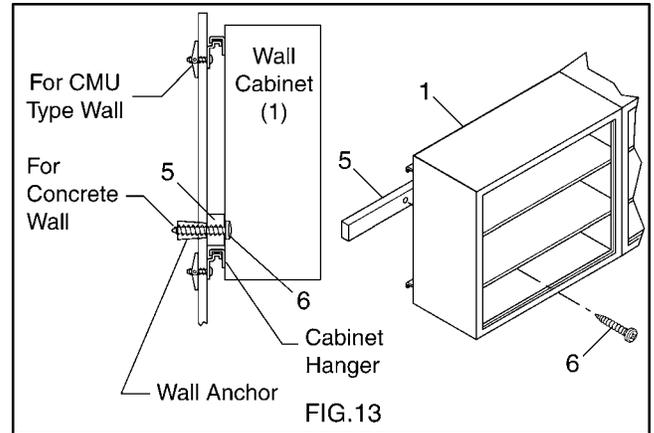
4. Make sure cabinet is straight and level. Use a straight edge or level.
5. Use the same procedure if multiple cabinets are to be hung. Attach the remaining cabinets to the additional wall hangers. See Fig. 8. Make sure all cabinets are straight and level and the fronts are flush.
6. When multiple cabinets are properly aligned, carefully clamp the units together. Mark and drill 1/4" clearance holes through the upper and lower front corners of each cabinet.
7. Bolt the units together using 1/4 x 1/2" pan head machine screws (2), Flat washers (3) and nuts (4). Remove the clamps.

(Refer to Fig. 12)



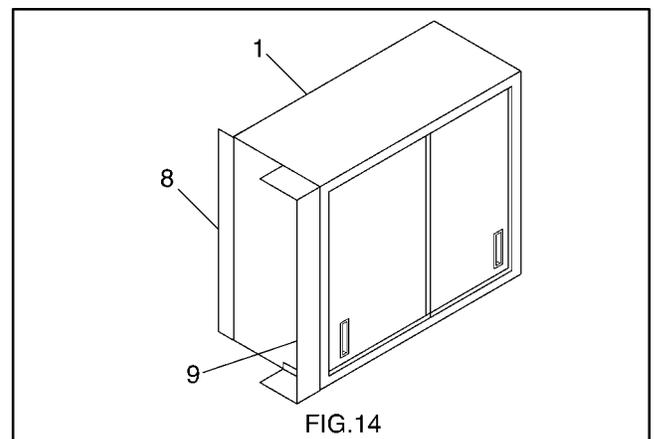
8. Make sure the cabinet hangers are hooked and seated on the wall cleats.
9. A wood filler (5) is required between the back of the cabinet and wall. The width of the filler must be slightly thinner than the cabinet hanger. The height may vary between 2" and 4". The length must be shorter than the width of the cabinet to allow for rear filler attachment if required Fig.10.

(Refer to Fig. 13)



10. An additional pan head screw (6) should be placed through the rear of each cabinet near the bottom through the filler and into a wall stud to prevent accidental dislodging from the wall.
11. If it is not possible to locate a wall stud, use appropriate fasteners for the type of wall encountered to attach the wood filler.
12. Check that all cabinets are level and straight. Secure all fasteners.
13. Reinstall shelves and doors if they were removed.

(Refer to Fig. 10, 14)

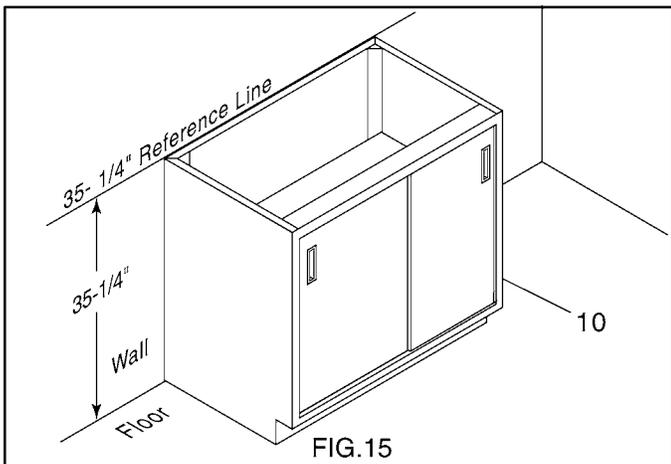


Installation Instructions

14. If required, cut and attach rear filler strips (8) or end filler (9) to cabinets for a neat finished appearance.

E – Installing Floor Mounted Base Cabinets

(Refer to Fig. 15)

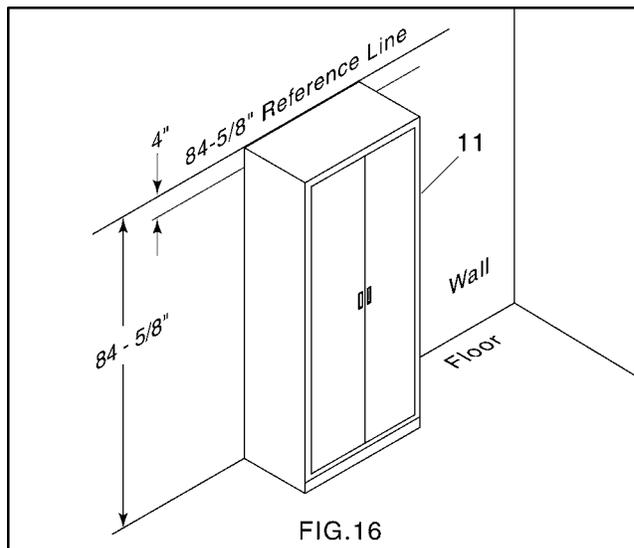


1. Locate the lower base cabinet/s (10) and properly position them under the previously installed wall cabinets.
2. The tops of the base cabinet/s should be in alignment with the previously marked 35-1/4" reference line from Section-B, Step-4.
3. Make sure the base units are sitting solidly on the floor.
4. Adjust the base unit levelers if necessary until the tops of base units are level and aligned with the reference line.
5. See Section-A, Step-4 for ordering further information on base cabinet assembly and installation.

F – Installing Tall Storage Cabinets

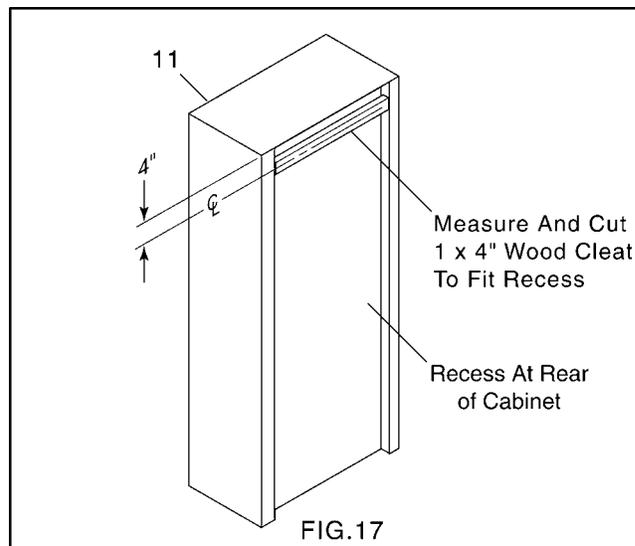
(Refer to Fig. 16)

1. Measure up from the floor high point 84-5/8" and extend a level layout reference line across the wall. Measure down four inches and extend another line. This will be the wood cleat reference line.
2. Locate the storage cabinet (11) and position it in the proper area of installation. Remove the shelving.



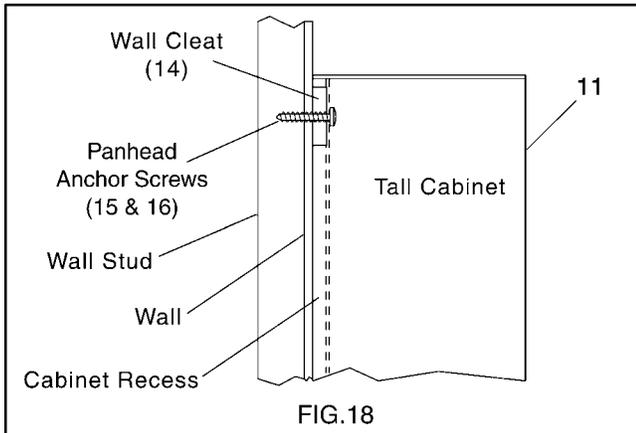
(Refer to Fig. 17)

3. Locate and cut a wood cleat from a 1 x 4" piece of lumber. The cleat must be cut to fit into the recess at the rear of the cabinet. Locate the centerline of the cleat 4" from the top of the cabinet.

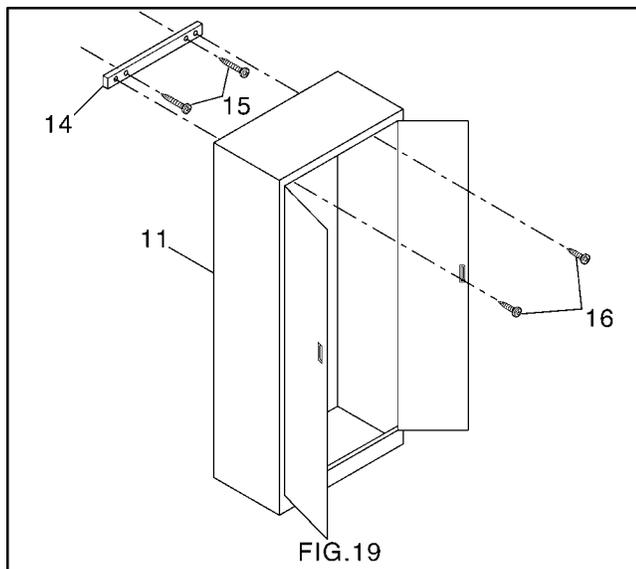


(Refer to Fig. 18, 19)

4. Locate the wall studs or wall ground and attach wood cleats to the wall on the previously marked wood cleat reference line (Fig. 16). **Note:** Fasteners (15) provided by others.



5. Measure and drill two clearance holes for a No. 10 panhead wood screw through the upper rear of the cabinet (11). Make sure holes align with the wood cleat (14) previously installed.
6. Position the cabinet against the wall. Make sure the wood cleat is positioned into the recess of the cabinet.



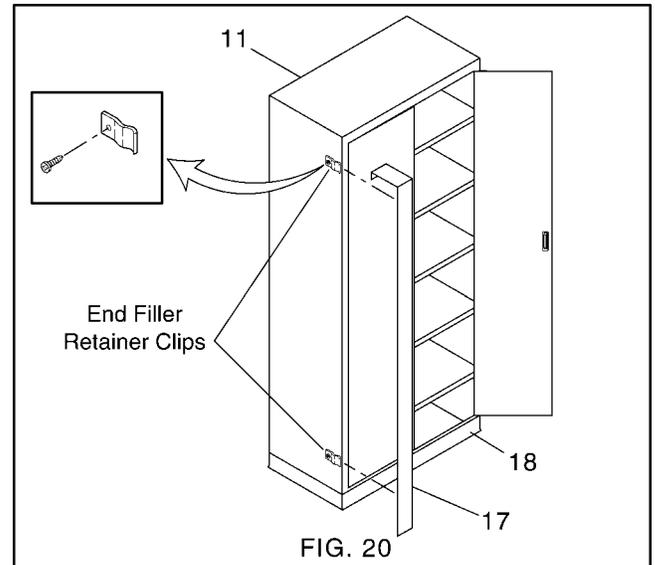
7. Make sure the storage cabinet is sitting solidly on the floor.
8. Adjust the base unit levelers if necessary until the top of base cabinet is aligned and level with the reference line in Fig. 16.

9. Secure the cabinet to the wall cleat using two No. 10 x 1" panhead wood screws (16).

G – Completing the Storage Cabinets

(Refer to Fig. 20)

1. Check that cabinets are level and straight. Secure all fasteners.



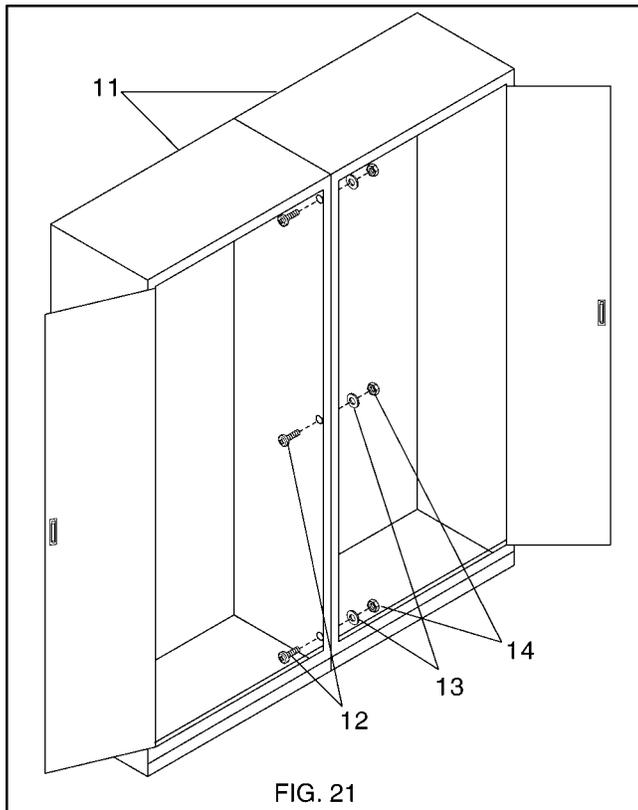
2. Reinstall all shelves.
3. Scribe, cut and attach filler strips (17) and end filler clips to cabinet if required for a neat finished appearance.
4. Base molding (18) is recommended around the bottoms of all cabinets.

Installation Instructions

H – Attaching Multiple Storage Cabinets to Walls

(Refer to Fig. 21)

1. Attaching multiple tall wall cabinets is similar to single unit installation used in the previous Sections-F and G.

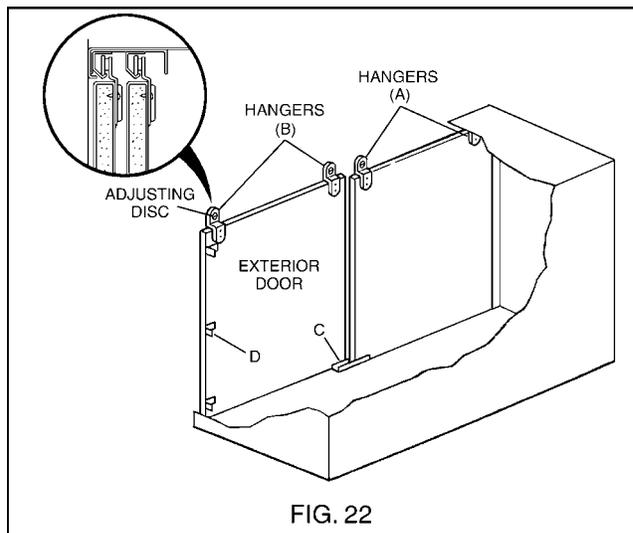


2. Make sure the storage cabinets are sitting solidly on the floor.
3. Adjust the base unit levelers if necessary until the tops of base units are aligned with the reference line. See Fig. 16.
4. Cabinets should be straight and level with the fronts flush. Carefully clamp units together.
5. Drill clearance holes for 1/4" bolts through the center, upper and lower front corners of both units.
6. Bolt the units together using 1/4 x 1/2" pan head machine screws (12), Flat washers (13) and nuts (14). Remove the clamps.

J – Steel and Glass Sliding Door Adjustment

Note: Framed glass doors are adjusted in a similar manner as steel sliding doors.

(Refer to Fig. 22)



1. All cabinets must be level and plumb and doors should move freely.
2. Each sliding door has two roller adjustment hangers (A, B).
3. Each hanger has an adjusting disc which may be adjusted using a flat blade screwdriver. Clockwise rotation lowers the door and counterclockwise raises the door.
4. Start by adjusting the interior door first.
5. To make the doors plumb with the side, adjust the adjusting discs, Hangers (A), to raise the doors to either the full up or down position.
6. If a slight gap is evident, adjust one or both hanger discs if necessary for proper side alignment.
7. When the door is plumb with unit side, up and down adjustment of the door is made by adjusting the hanger discs equally.
8. Adjust both hangers to achieve proper clearance at the bottom of the door guide (C). Doors should move smoothly with no dragging or binding.
9. To adjust the exterior door, remove the door stops (D). This allows the doors to bypass each other giving access to the adjusting discs for hangers (B).
10. Repeat Steps-2 thru 9 above for adjusting the interior door and hangers (B).
11. This completes wall and floor mounted cabinet installation.