BEFORE YOU BEGIN INSTALLATION

VERIFYING YOUR ORDER
Verify that all hardware, fillers, cabinet boxes, fronts, moulding and accessories you purchased are on site. A missing item could delay the project.

ORGANIZING YOUR ORDER
Your KLÆRVARÈE CABINETRY® order is going to consist of cabinet boxes, hinges, drawer kits, hardware, shelves, door and drawer front, cover panels, and other finishing items. While it can seem like a lot of pieces, we have some easy tips and tricks to help you stay organized during your installation process.

1 Your KLÆRVARÈE CABINETRY® design packet (generated from the ŪCRÈATÈ® cabinetry planner) will list which components are intended for each cabinet box configuration of your layout. Use the numbers on your floor plan and elevation views with the numbers on the cabinet list to sort and pair your cabinets with their components.

2 You can organize each cabinet configuration by its SKU. This is listed on the cabinet list of the design packet, along with the quantity needed. The SKU is labeled on the outside of each product as well.

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IMPORTANT PROCEDURES & MEASUREMENTS FOR YOUR INSTALLATION

To help prevent injury, explosion, or shock, make sure that all water supplies, gas supplies and electrical breakers to the area are shut off. Double check electrical outlets by using a circuit tester to confirm.

It is essential that you use the screws provided on your design packet for your cabinet installation (SKU 230-0285 found in Hardware). Under no circumstances should nails or drywall screws be used as cabinet fasteners as they do not have the strength or holding power to secure cabinets to the wall.

Installation instructions detailed in this manual are for wood stud construction only. Attachment to any other surface material such as metal stud, concrete block, brick, stucco or poured concrete walls will require a special fastener. Consult your local Menards® store for recommended fasteners.

ALL DIMENSIONS FROM FINISHED FLOOR
We realize that not all floors are perfectly level. All KLÉARVÜE CABINETRY® base and tall cabinets come with adjustable legs to level your cabinets easily.

INSTALL WALL CABINETS
For 30" high wall cabinets draw a level line at 84-3/4" up from the highest point of your finished floor. Install each wall cabinet box so the top edge is level with the line.

INSTALL WALL CABINETS
For 40" high wall cabinets draw a level line at 94-3/4" up from the highest point of your finished floor. Install each wall cabinet box so the top edge is level with the line.

TOOLS FOR INSTALLATION
- Drill
- Drill Bits
- #2 Square Bit
- 3/16" or 5 mm Drill Bit
- T25 Bit
- 4’-8’ Level
- Flat Head Screwdriver
- Phillips Head Screwdriver
- Chalk Line
- Tape Measure
- Marking Pencil
- Square
- Stud Finder
- Clamps
- Jig Saw with Blade
- Gloves
- Safety Glasses
- Miter Saw
- Rubber Mallet

Note: You may also find it helpful to have a table saw and circular saw for cutting down fillers, cover panels, moulding and toe kicks.
PREPARATION

1 Cabinets fit best on square walls. Walls that are out of square will require modification to ensure cabinet installation goes smoothly. For proper cabinet operation and overall appearance, it is essential for the cabinet to be mounted level, plumb, and square in relationship to the floor and walls. If there is any unevenness, your cabinets must be shimmed and adjusted for proper function.

2 Start by checking how level your floor is, and make note of the highest points before installing cabinets. Snap a chalk line or draw a level line.

3 Use a stud finder to mark any studs in the wall.

4 Snap a chalk line or draw a level line at 34-3/4” from the highest point of your finished floor. Your base cabinets will be adjusted up to that line (top of base cabinet without countertop). Snap another chalk line or draw a level line at to 84-3/4” or 94-3/4” (depending if you have 30” or 40” high wall cabinets). Your wall and tall cabinets will be adjusted up to that line. It may be helpful to draw out your cabinet layout on the wall. This will give you a guide to follow as you go.

Note: If you choose, install a 1x4 or 2x4 ledger board onto the wall at the bottom of your wall cabinet height. This will give you a ledge to set your wall cabinets on when installing and can assist in keeping them level. This method requires you to screw into your wall and could require hole patching.

WALL CABINETS

1 Starting with the corner wall cabinet, install 4 cabinet screws through the fastening strips on the cabinet into the wall studs. Be sure to check for level before fastening cabinet into place.

Note: Wall corner cabinets include specialty hinges packaged inside the cabinet box. These will be used to install the door front to the box. (478-3894)

If you do not have a corner, start with the end closest to a wall. Cabinets against wall will require a filler strip to begin. Install filler onto cabinet before installing cabinet to wall.

See filler installation on page 7.

2 The next cabinet will be set into place and clamped to the previously installed cabinet. Clamp the two cabinet boxes together so that the front, top and bottom edges are flush. Verify that the cabinet is level and install 4 cabinet screws through the fastening strips into the wall studs. With cabinets still clamped and flush, install cabinet connectors through the pre-drilled holes on the side of the cabinets.

3 CABINET CONNECTOR INSTALLATION (478-3872)
Before you begin installing cabinet connectors, it is important to note the pre-drilled holes that are used in building your cabinet configurations. We have found it common to use the fourth hole from the top and bottom for cabinet connector installation, however, some configurations require use of these locations. Use the installation instructions included with drawer kits and hinges to determine hole locations your configuration will use.
Once cabinet connector installation locations have been determined, use a 3/16" or 5mm drill bit to drill through desired holes. Insert cabinet connector and fasten using a Phillips head screwdriver until tight. We suggest using two cabinet connectors at the front of the cabinet and one near the back. Once connectors are installed, remove clamps. Continue installing wall cabinets in this fashion until all are installed.

Note: If cover panel is required between two wall cabinets, see page 9.

BASE CABINETS

1 Set base cabinet legs to be level with the 34-3/4" chalk line. Adjust base cabinet legs so the top of the cabinet box is level with the line previously drawn on the wall.

2 Start with the corner cabinet. Insert the cabinet legs into the pre-drilled holes and secure into place with a rubber mallet.

Note: When securing into place, you may want to use a scrap piece of material between the mallet & leg for protection.

Note: See additional Blind Corner installation on page 6.

Set cabinet into place. Check for level and install 4 cabinet screws through the fastening strips into the wall studs.

If you do not have a corner, start with the cabinet closest to the wall. Cabinets against wall will require a filler strip to begin. Install filler onto cabinet before installing cabinet to wall.

See filler installation on page 7.

Note: Base corner cabinets will include adjustable legs that are packaged inside the cabinet box. These will need to be installed before securing the box to the wall.
Corner Legs (478-9840)

Base cabinets will have Toe Kick Clips packaged inside. Insert these into the front of the cabinet leg. These will be used later for Toe Kick Installation.

Note: Shallow-depth base cabinets and undermount apron sink bases will include a wall cabinet box paired with a 4-pack of adjustable legs that include a template to convert the wall cabinet into a base cabinet.
4-pack Adjustable Legs with Toe Kick Clip (478-3850)

Note: Blind Corner and Lazy Susan Cabinets include specialty hinges packaged inside the cabinet box. These will be used to install the door front to the box.
Blind Corner (478-9838) Lazy Susan (478-3892)

Video: Adjustable Legs - klearvuecabinetry.com

3 The next cabinet will be set into place and clamped to the previously installed cabinet. Clamp the two cabinet boxes together so that the front, top and bottom edges are flush. Verify that the cabinet is level and install 4 cabinet screws through the fastening strip into the wall studs. With cabinets still clamped and flush, install cabinet connectors through the pre-drilled holes on the side of the cabinets.

Video: Cabinet Connector Install - klearvuecabinetry.com
4 CABINET CONNECTOR INSTALLATION (478-3872)
Before you begin installing cabinet connectors, it is important to note the pre-drilled holes that are used in building your cabinet configurations. We have found it common to use the fourth hole from the top and bottom for cabinet connector installation, however, some configurations require use of these locations. Use the installation instructions included with drawer kits and hinges to determine hole locations your configurations will use.

5 Once cabinet connector installation locations have been determined, use a 3/16” or 5mm drill bit to drill through desired holes. Insert cabinet connectors and fasten using a Phillips head screwdriver until tight. We suggest using two cabinet connectors at the front of the cabinet and one near the back. Once connectors are installed, remove clamps. Continue installing base cabinets in this fashion until all are installed your configuration will use.

Video: Cabinet Connector Install - klearvucabinetry.com

BLIND CORNER CABINETS
Additional Materials Needed
- Silicone
- (2)3"x30" Fillers
- Clamps
- Large L-Brackets

1 Determine orientation of cabinet (left or right opening) and use a rubber mallet to attach included cabinet legs into the pre-drilled holes. Adjust cabinet legs so the top of the cabinet box is level with the 34-3/4" chalk line. To position blind corner properly, have 3” of space between wall and the length of cabinet (bringing 39” cabinet to 42”). Install cabinet to wall, making sure cabinet is level. Install 4 cabinet screws through the fastening strips.

2 Once the corner cabinet is installed, attach first 3” filler. Apply silicone to the back of the filler and clamp into place, 3/4” back from the opening of the cabinet. Wipe down any excess silicone.

3 Attach second 3” filler using Large L-Brackets. This is installed at the end of the first 3” filler, perpendicular to the cabinet box. Remove clamps once silicone has dried.

SINK / COOKTOP

STANDARD SINK / COOKTOP
When installing a sink or cooktop, trimming maybe necessary to fit within the cabinet. Mark cutout lines where the sink or cooktop will be using the countertop template that is provided (with a countertop order) to ensure correct measurements. Cut along the marked lines using a jigsaw.

UNDERMOUNT APRON SINK
An undermount apron sink base is made by modifying a deep wall cabinet into a base cabinet using the 4-pack adjustable legs. You will need to cut holes out of the top of the cabinet to allow plumbing. Locations of holes will vary based on what sink you purchase. Most sink brands come with a template that demonstrate where to cut holes.
FILLER STRIP

1 If a filler strip is required, measure the distance between the cabinet and the wall and cut the filler strip to match. A minimum of 2" of filler is required between the wall and cabinet, to ensure full opening.

Note: Follow the installation guide that is provided for filler strip with Small or Large L-Bracket (pending filler size) for filler installation.

2 Place filler strip to sit 3/16" past the front of the cabinet box and hold into place using clamps. Install using L-Brackets from the back side of filler strip and cabinet.

Note: Install filler onto cabinet before installing to wall.

When installing a filler between two cabinet boxes, cut filler to the required dimensions. Place filler strip to sit flush to the front of the cabinet box using clamps. Install using L-Brackets from the back side of filler strip and cabinet.

ISLAND & PENINSULA

ANCHORING ISLAND AND PENINSULA CABINETS
An island or peninsula will cause your cabinets to be free standing. In this case, a support piece will be needed to secure your cabinets to the floor. In the following steps, you will see an example of how to achieve this.

Additional Materials Needed
- Large L-Brackets (478-3868)
- Block Of Wood For Support
- Construction Screws

CABINET SUPPORT DETAIL
1 Center the location of your cabinet support between two cabinets. Secure Large L-Brackets to the floor using construction screws to the length you need.

2 Use a block of wood that touches to the bottom of the cabinet. Secure with screws to the Large L-Brackets.

3 Fasten through bottom of cabinet into block of wood with a construction screw.

Pictured
1) Countertop
2) Cover Panel
3) Cabinet Support
4) Drawer Front
5) Toe Kick
ATTACHING COVER PANELS TO ISLANDS AND PENINSULAS
Attaching cover panels to the back of an island or peninsula will require some additional steps than standard cover panel installation.

Additional Materials Needed
- 1-1/4" Wood Screws

Note: When island or peninsula length requires 2 cover panels, a seam will be required. Measure and cut so seam is in center of cabinet run.

COVER PANEL INSTALLATION
1. To attach cover panel to back of cabinet, clamp into place and secure using 1-1/4" screws (not provided) through the interior of the cabinet into the top & bottom fastening strips.

! Using screws longer than 1-1/4" put you at risk of a screw going through your cover panel. If you have a Lazy Susan corner base cabinet with a solid back, you will want to use the screws that are provided with your cover panel.

TALL CABINETS

TALL CABINETS & BUILT-IN APPLIANCES
Tall cabinets boxes (80"H and 90"H) do not come pre-assembled. They require assembly on site for easier handling and transportation.

Your tall cabinet will include three items needed to assemble the tall cabinet before you can configure it:
- Two Tall Cabinet Side Walls
- One Tall Component Kit

The Tall Component Kit will include the instructions on how to assemble this cabinet. Once assembled, it can be secured to the wall.

Video: Tall Utility Cabinet Assembly - klearvuecabinetry.com
COVER PANELS

1 Exposed ends of cabinets (typically end of cabinet runs) will require a cover panel. Place cover panel onto cabinet, lining up to be flush to the top of the cabinet box, and flush to the cabinet door or drawer front and secure with clamp. Fasten with included screws through the pre-drilled shelf holes of the cabinet into the cover panel. More instructions included with cover panel.

2 If you do not intend to use wall base moulding, trimming of wall cover panels may be required.

Note: Cover panels will be longer than wall cabinets. In some applications, you may need to trim panel down. For best results, lay painters tape on the finished side of the panel before cutting. Instructions included with Cover Panels. Some cover panels are required in-between cabinets during the cabinet installation process. All cover panels are called out on your floor plan and elevation view printouts.

TOP MOULDING AND WALL BASE MOULDING

Top and Wall Base Mouldings are the same material applied in different orientations. Follow the moulding hardware instructions for detailed installation.

TIPS FOR CUTTING MOULDING

1 When cutting your moulding, you follow many of the same rules as when you cut cover panels. Mark your lines, and cut using a miter saw with a high tooth-count. When using a miter saw, cut with the finished side facing downward for the cleanest cut.

2 When connecting two pieces together, consider painting or staining the inside edge of the moulding to help hide seams. We also offer a color-matched caulk to blend your seams together.

Note: Avoid exposed cuts.

TOE KICK INSTALLATION

Insert Toe Kick Clips into the front of the cabinet leg. Place Toe Kick underneath, and use a flat tool (such as a flat head screwdriver) to push the clip down onto the Toe Kick. Toe Kicks are held in place with tension so cabinets can easily be maintained in the future. Adhesive Toe Kick Clips (478-3898) are also available.

Video: Top Moulding - klearvuecabinetry.com
Video: Bottom Moulding - klearvuecabinetry.com
Video: Toe Kick Install - klearvuecabinetry.com
HINGE ADJUSTMENT
You may find that adjustment is needed with the hinges to line up the door fronts properly. Using a Phillips screwdriver you can adjust the hinges in six directions.

1) To adjust the door fronts up and down in height, rotate the adjustment screw in the center of the mounting plate as shown in the illustration.

2) To adjust the door fronts in and out in depth, rotate the adjustment screw on the front of the mounting plate as shown in the illustration.

3) To adjust the door fronts left and right, rotate the adjustment screw on the back of the mounting plate as shown in the illustration.

You may have to make adjustments to both hinges on the door fronts to see results.

**Video:** 110 Degree Hinge Install - klearvuecabinetry.com

DRAWER ADJUSTMENT
Drawer kits will come packaged with a Configuration Guide that will explain proper placement of drawer glides within the cabinet box, as well as instructions for drawer kit assembly.

1) Turn the metal adjustment screw to adjust the drawer front up and down.

2) To adjust your drawer fronts to the left and right, adjust the white adjustment screw inward and outward of your drawer kit. Protrude both adjustment screws to the right to force the drawer front to move to the left. Protrude both adjustment screws to the left to force the drawer front to move to the right.

3) To release the drawer box from the drawer glides, begin by placing your hands under the center of the drawer front. Be careful not to place hands under the drawer glides. From the closed position, use gentle force to extend the drawer completely out and then lift upwards in one fluid motion.

4) To remove the drawer front, use a Phillips screwdriver into the hollowed-out location (looks like a + symbol) and rotate towards the back of the drawer box until the bracket is released. Repeat on both left and right sides of the drawer.

**Video:** Low Drawer Kit Install - klearvuecabinetry.com

**Note:** If the white screw on the mounting bracket has been adjusted and is protruding out, you may need to un-adjust the screw to remove or re-install the drawer front.
KLÆRVÛE CABINETRY® is hand-crafted from the finest materials. Our fine furniture grade finishes are very durable and moisture resistant, but they are not moisture-proof. Care must be taken to ensure durability for a lifetime. Use the following guidelines to assist you in maintaining the beauty of your KLÆRVÛE CABINETRY®.

When the installation is complete, vacuum and wipe down all interiors and exteriors with a soft dampened cloth to remove all dust. Pay special attention to the drawer glides, dust and wood particles should be removed to ensure your glides slide smoothly.

The high-quality furniture finish of your cabinetry is designed to withstand daily use. All surfaces may be cleaned with a soft dampened cloth and warm water. For a difficult situation, use a soft dampened cloth with mild dish soap (not detergent). After cleaning, dry immediately with another soft dry cloth. Do not use harsh chemicals or ammonia base products as they may cause discoloration of the finish.

It is important to wipe up spills from your cabinetry as they occur. Give special attention to product around the sink and dishwasher. Avoid draping damp or wet dish towels over the door of the sink base cabinet. Prolonged exposure to spills, including: food, oil, grease, water, coffee, tea, food colorings, and/or other liquids may cause permanent discoloration or damage to the finish. KLÆRVÛE’s Lifetime Limited Warranty does not apply in cases where product has been exposed to the above elements thus resulting in damage to the product.

CLEANING PRODUCTS TO AVOID
The following cleaning products are to be avoided as damage may occur:

- Harsh detergents, strong soaps, abrasive cleaning products such as tub and sink cleaners, scouring powder, scouring pads, steel wool or self-polishing waxes.

- Sponges or dish cloths. They may contain particles that could scratch your cabinets, or they may contain food and oil residue or remnants of harsh cleaning solutions.

- Solvent-based or petroleum-based products such as mineral spirits, nail-polish removers or paint thinners.

- Ammonia or cleaning products that include ammonia.

- Bleach or cleaning products that include bleach.

- Silicone-based cleaning, waxing, or polishing products.

CLEANING GLASS DOORS
Extra care is required when cleaning glass doors. Spray an ammonia-free glass cleaner on a clean, soft, lint-free cloth or paper towel. Do not spray cleaner directly on the glass. It could seep behind the window dividers and cause damage.

AVOID HEAT DAMAGE
The heat generated when using an oven’s self-cleaning feature is much greater than during normal cooking. If this heat escapes from the oven, it can damage your cabinets. While this is a rare circumstance, you can minimize the risk of cabinet damage by removing cabinet doors and drawers nearest the oven before using its self-cleaning feature.

AVOID LIGHT DAMAGE
Exposure to direct sunlight tends to darken the color of natural wood products. Sunlight can also fade painted MDF surfaces, laminated surfaces and thermofoil surfaces. You should consider draperies or blinds to shield your cabinets from direct sunlight.