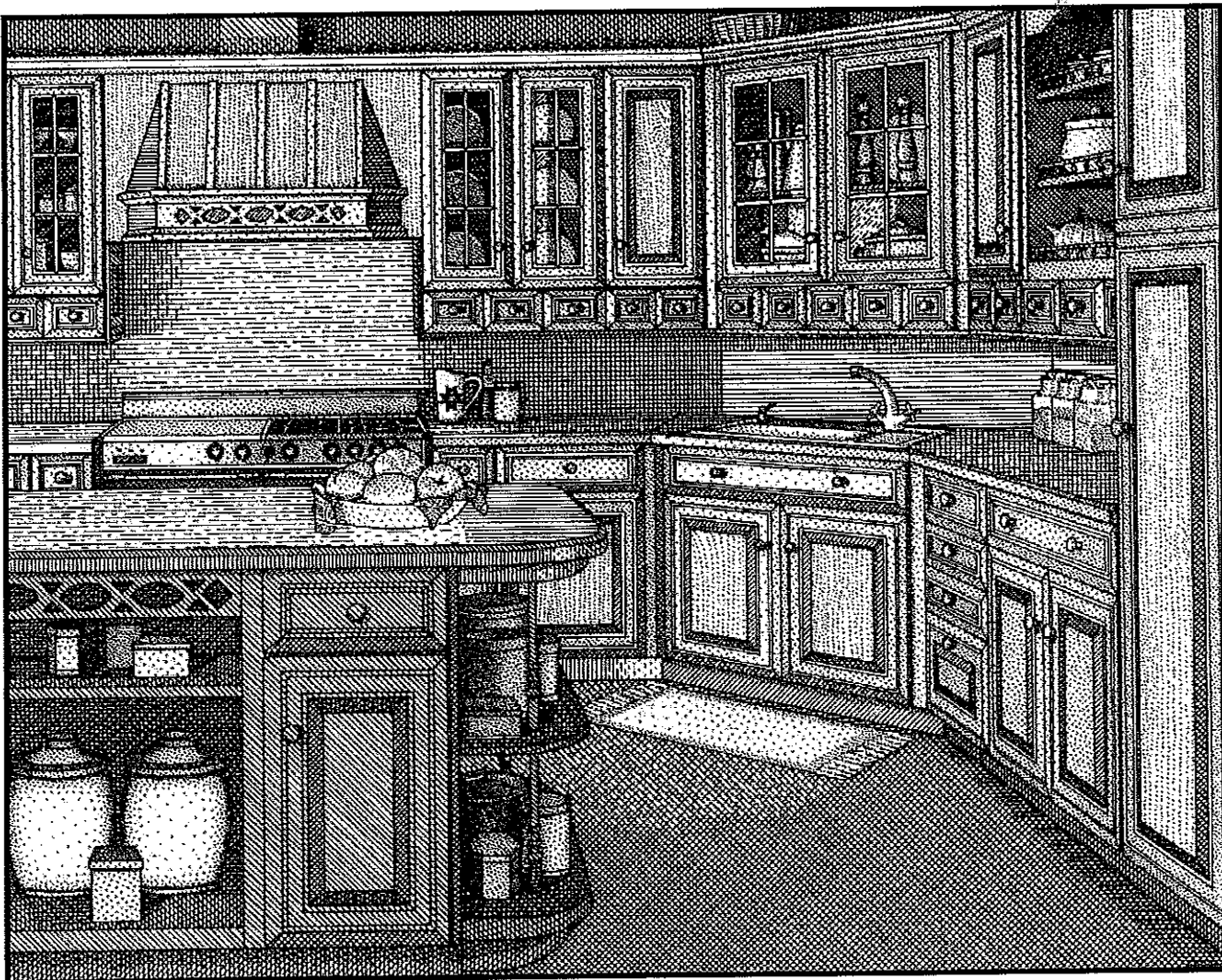


# Product Warranty, Customer Care & Installation Guide



WOOD-MODE, INC. • ONE SECOND STREET • KREAMER, PA 17833

## THE CARE OF YOUR WOOD-MODE CABINETRY

Your Wood-Mode cabinetry has been built with the finest materials and craftsmanship to give you the long-lasting beauty you want in your cabinetry. Whether you have selected a stained or opaque finish or you have chosen a laminate, these basic guidelines will help you keep your cabinetry looking brand-new through the years:

Avoid hard rubbing or scrubbing.

Do not use strong soaps, detergents, oily polishes, or glass cleaners, since these can all damage the finish of your cabinetry. The following is our recommendation for cleaning and caring for your Wood-Mode cabinetry.

### STAINED FINISHES:

1. If the finish gets badly soiled or smudged, use a soft cloth, dampened in a mild soapy water

solution to remove the dirt. Wipe immediately with a clean damp cloth and dry with a clean soft cloth, using light pressure. Avoid vigorous rubbing, as this tends to raise glossy spots, marring the original effect.

2. Never use strong soaps, detergents or liquid wax cleaners with dirt-cutting agents on wood finishes.
3. If polishing becomes necessary, select a quality wood care product and treat your cabinetry as you would any other fine wood furniture in your home.

### OPAQUE FINISHES:

**NEVER** use waxes on an opaque finish!

Simply wipe them clean using a soft cloth with a mild soapy water solution. Wipe immediately after with a clean damp cloth and dry with a soft cloth. Avoid over rubbing on matte finishes. It causes glossy patches in the finish, marring the original effect.

### PLASTIC LAMINATE CABINETS:

Clean with a mild soapy water solution or even Windex®, Glass Plus® or equivalent products and wipe dry using a soft cloth. If necessary, remove stubborn stains with a grease-cutting agent. Clean afterward with a mild soapy water solution. Wipe immediately after with a clean damp cloth and dry with a soft cloth. Avoid over rubbing on matte finishes. It causes glossy patches in the finish, marring the original effect.

## *Lifetime Limited Warranty*

As the original consumer purchaser of Wood-Mode fine custom cabinetry, you have purchased cabinetry built to the highest standards of workmanship and materials. The quality of your Wood-Mode cabinetry is evidenced by our **Lifetime Limited Warranty**.

Your Wood-Mode cabinetry is warranted against defects of material and workmanship for as long as you own them. Replacement of drawer slides and/or hinges are subject to availability from our suppliers. Our responsibility and liability are limited to repairing or remanufacturing, as we may determine, any such defective product. Our warranty does not cover or apply to any defect or malfunction that is not caused by Wood-Mode, Incorporated, (e.g. defects or malfunction caused by misuse, abuse, on-site modifications, environmental conditions, improper storage, improper installation, and neglect) nor does it cover any expense involved in removing or installing any item or product. This warranty applies only to defects and does not apply to the natural aging or mellowing of wood and wood finishes nor from wear and tear. This warranty applies to only the original consumer purchaser of these products and at the original site of installation only.

To obtain performance under this warranty you must contact the dealer from whom you purchased your cabinets and report the nature of all defects claimed. If the dealer is unavailable, then write to Warranty Department, Wood-Mode, One Second Street, P.O. Box 250, Kreamer, PA 17833-0250. No representative has any authority to change or enlarge the above warranty or our liability. This warranty gives you specific legal rights, and you may also have other rights which vary from state to state.

**WE EXCLUDE AND ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES NOR FOR ANY INCIDENTAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE BREACH OF ANY EXPRESSED, WRITTEN, OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OR WHICH RELATES TO OUR CABINETRY.**

Some states do not allow the exclusion or limitation of incidental or consequential damages, so the above limitation or exclusion may not apply to you.

**WOOD-MODE CABINETRY**  
**ONE SECOND STREET, P.O. BOX 250, KREAMER, PA 17833-0250**

## THE CARE OF YOUR BROOKHAVEN CABINETRY

Your Brookhaven cabinetry has been built with the finest materials and craftsmanship to give you the long-lasting beauty you want in your cabinetry. Whether you have selected a stained or opaque finish or you have chosen a laminate, these basic guidelines will help you keep your cabinetry looking brand-new through the years:

Avoid hard rubbing or scrubbing. Do not use strong soaps, detergents, oily polishes, or glass cleaners, since these can all damage the finish of your cabinetry. The following is our recommendation for cleaning and caring for your Brookhaven cabinetry.

### STAINED FINISHES:

1. If the finish gets badly soiled or smudged, use a soft cloth, dampened in a mild soapy water

solution to remove the dirt. Wipe immediately with a clean damp cloth and dry with a clean soft cloth, using light pressure. Avoid vigorous rubbing, as this tends to raise glossy spots, marring the original effect.

2. Never use strong soaps, detergents or liquid wax cleaners with dirt-cutting agents on wood finishes.
3. If polishing becomes necessary, select a quality wood care product and treat your cabinetry as you would any other fine wood furniture in your home.

### OPAQUE FINISHES:

**NEVER** use waxes on an opaque finish!

Simply wipe them clean using a soft cloth with a mild soapy water solution. Wipe immediately after with a clean damp cloth and dry with a soft cloth. Avoid over rubbing on matte finishes. It causes glossy patches in the finish, marring the original effect.

### PLASTIC LAMINATE CABINETS:

Clean with a mild soapy water solution or even Windex®, Glass Plus® or equivalent products and wipe dry using a soft cloth. If necessary, remove stubborn stains with a grease-cutting agent. Clean afterward with a mild soapy water solution. Wipe immediately after with a clean damp cloth and dry with a soft cloth. Avoid over rubbing on matte finishes. It causes glossy patches in the finish, marring the original effect.

## *Lifetime Limited Warranty*

As the original consumer purchaser of Brookhaven fine made-to-order cabinetry, you have purchased cabinetry built to the highest standards of workmanship and materials. The quality of your Brookhaven cabinetry is evidenced by our **Lifetime Limited Warranty**.

Your Brookhaven cabinetry is warranted against defects of material and workmanship for as long as you own them. Replacement of drawer slides and/or hinges are subject to availability from our suppliers. Our responsibility and liability are limited to repairing or remanufacturing, as we may determine, any such defective product. Our warranty does not cover or apply to any defect or malfunction that is not caused by Wood-Mode, Incorporated, (e.g. defects or malfunction caused by misuse, abuse, on-site modifications, environmental conditions, improper storage, improper installation, and neglect nor does it cover any expense involved in removing or installing any item or product. This warranty applies only to defects and does not apply to the natural aging or mellowing of wood and wood finishes nor from wear and tear. This warranty applies to only the original consumer purchaser of these products and at the original site of installation only.

To obtain performance under this warranty you must contact the dealer from whom you purchased your cabinets and report the nature of all defects claimed. If the dealer is unavailable, then write to Warranty Department, Wood-Mode, One Second Street, P.O. Box 250, Kreamer, PA 17833-0250. No representative has any authority to change or enlarge the above warranty or our liability. This warranty gives you specific legal rights, and you may also have other rights which vary from state to state.

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**BROOKHAVEN CABINETRY**  
**ONE SECOND STREET, P.O. BOX 250, KREAMER, PA 17833-0250**

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## INTRODUCTION

Wood-Mode and Brookhaven cabinetry are each available in two types of construction. These are:

**DESIGN GROUP 42 and BROOKHAVEN II:** cabinetry *with* a face frame attached to the front of the cabinet. The door hinges are attached to this face frame. (See illustration 1.)

**DESIGN GROUP 84 and BROOKHAVEN I:** Cabinetry *without* a face frame. The door hinges are attached directly to the cabinet sides. (See illustration 2.)

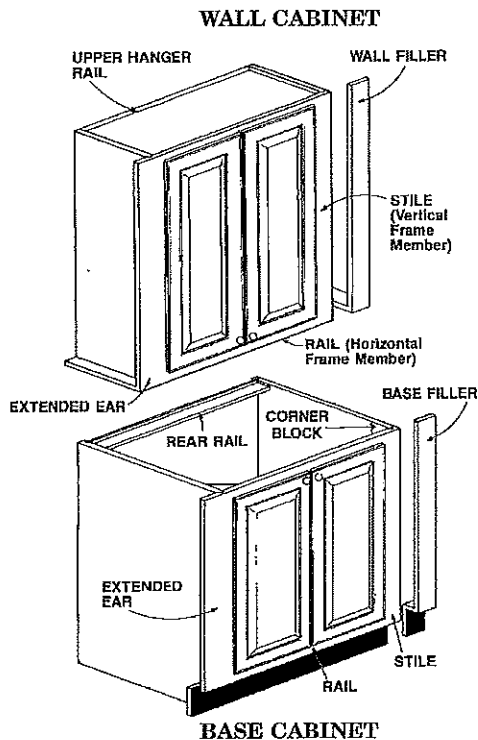
Although many installation aspects are similar for both types, there are some significant differences. We'll note any variation in installation procedure between framed and frameless cabinetry.

We've designed this manual so you can hang it up in a convenient location on the jobsite and refer to it as you work.

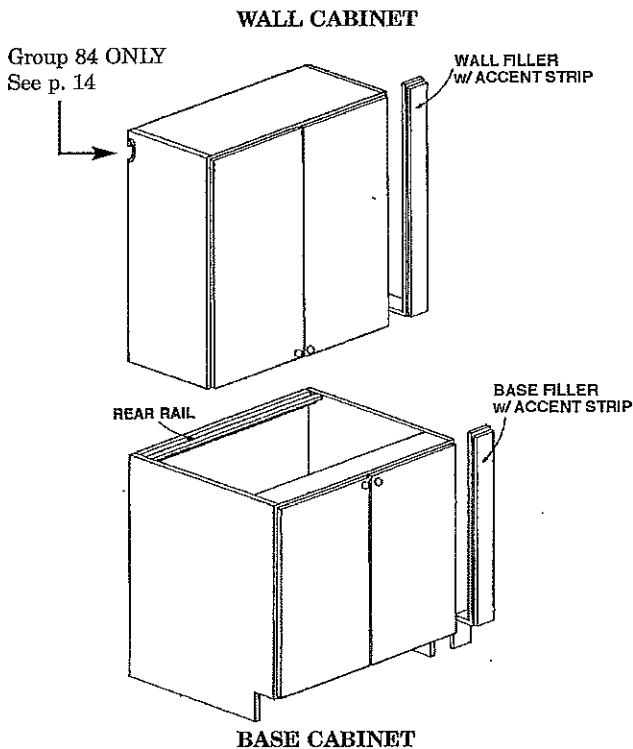
The manual can't cover every conceivable installation problem. It's meant only as a general guide to proper installation procedures.

## RECOMMENDED TOOLS AND SUPPLIES:

- \* 3/8" variable speed electric drill, with reversing switch
- \* Nails & screw sets
- \* Straight and Phillips head screwdrivers — short, medium and long
- \* Sabre (keyhole) saw
- \* Circular (Skil) saw
- \* Steel tape at least 12 ft. long and a folding rule
- \* 2 and 4 ft levels
- \* Claw hammer
- \* Rubber mallet
- \* Blankets or covering to protect the cabinets while you work
- \* Pair of C-clamps with a 3-3/4" to 4" jaws' opening
- \* 12" plane
- \* Extension cord
- \* 6 ft. stepladder and a pair of sawhorses
- \* Electric mitre box
- \* Masking tape
- \* Vaseline, bar of soap or beeswax
- \* Hack saw
- \* Wood shims (wood shingles)
- \* 4 penny and 6 penny finish nails, as well as 1" finish brads — color coordinated if possible *Use these **only** to install moulding or trim work*
- \* #9 and #10 wood screws in miscellaneous lengths
- \* Flat bar
- \* A person willing to help



**FRAMED CABINETS**  
**ILLUSTRATION 1**



**FRAMELESS CABINETS**  
**ILLUSTRATION 2**

**BASIC DEFINITIONS:**

**ACCENT STRIP:** a trim piece fastened over an ear or filler, to continue the line of the doors throughout an installation. (See illustration 2.)

**CLEAT:** a narrow strip of board fastened onto a wall to provide a level line and solid surface to fasten other materials to

**COUNTERSINKING:** removing stock from the top of a screw hole, so you can bring the screwhead flush with the surface. (See illustration 5.)

**CONNECTOR BOLTS:** special male/female bolts, to join adjacent cabinets together through pre-drilled holes (furnished only with frameless cabinetry)

**EAR:** an extension of a framed cabinet's stile. Cabinet widths are normally in 3" increments — 12-15-18 etc. The ear lets you trim the cabinet to fit an odd-dimensioned space. (Ears are not available on frameless cabinets.)

**FILLER:** serves the same purpose as an ear, but it's shipped loose from the cabinet

**HANGER RAILS:** wooden supports fastened to the back of a wall cabinet at its top and bottom. You screw through the hanger rails to secure the cabinet to the wall.

**HANGER SCREW:** a screw (approximately 3" long) to fasten a cabinet to the wall.

**LEVEL:** placing the cabinet perfectly horizontally

**PLUMB:** placing the cabinet perfectly vertically

**RACKING:** twisting the cabinet box by improper installation, causing misalignment of its doors and drawerheads. (See illustration 12.)

**RAILS:** the horizontal members of the cabinet face frame

**REVEAL:** the spacing between adjacent doors and drawerheads

**SCREW CAPS:** small plastic caps, which you can insert into the head of a hanger screw, valance screw or connector bolt. They're color coordinated with the cabinet interior finish, so the screw heads are less conspicuous

**SCRIBING:** marking a cabinet or countertop so you can trim it to fit snugly against an uneven floor or wall

**SHIMMING:** placing thin wedges (usually shingles) under or behind cabinets, so they stay perfectly level and plumb (See illustration 12.)

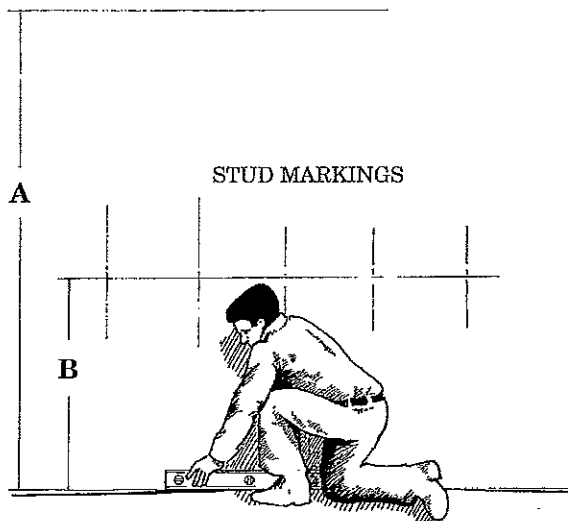
**STILES:** the vertical members of the cabinet face frame

**TRIM:** in general, finish materials such as mouldings and panels used to finish off an installation

**VALANCE SCREWS:** short screws (approx. 1-1/4" long) used to fasten Light Valances, fillers and trim to frameless cabinets

**WALL SUPPORT RAIL:** a metal rail screwed directly to the wall on which you can hang Group 84 wall cabinets. (Available only with Group 84 cabinetry.)

Ceiling height



**LAYING OUT THE JOB**  
**ILLUSTRATION 3**

A = Tall cabinets' height  
B = Base cabinets' height

#### **PREPARATION:**

1. Check your floor plan carefully, to familiarize yourself with the installation.
2. Inspect the cabinets and check their model numbers with those on your plan or order. Pay close attention to left and right hinged doors, finished sides and cabinets with dead corners left or right so you know exactly where each unit goes.
3. To prevent damage, cover up the cabinets till you're ready to use them.
4. Check the walls in the adjoining rooms. Remove any pictures, hanging plates or other valuable items which could fall off the wall when you're working on that wall during installation.
5. Cover the doorways to adjoining rooms with plastic or dropcloths, to help cut down on dust spreading into these rooms.
6. Clear the floor and walls of any obstructions that will interfere with the installation, such as baseboards or mouldings. Cover or fill all holes and cracks to protect against vermin.
7. Using a 4 foot level, locate the highest point on the floor in the area where you're going to install the base cabinets. (It's often in a corner.) (See illustration 3.)

**NOTE!** If you plan to install underlayment and/or thick flooring (such as 1/2" thick ceramic tile, or 3/4" thick flooring) after you install the cabinets, be sure to shim up the cabinets by the total thickness of the combined underlayment and/or flooring. Otherwise, you'll have problems installing appliances under the countertop. Be sure to account for this extra thickness when drawing your horizontal guide lines for base, wall and tall cabinets on the walls of the room.

## ALIGNMENT CHART

Ceiling height

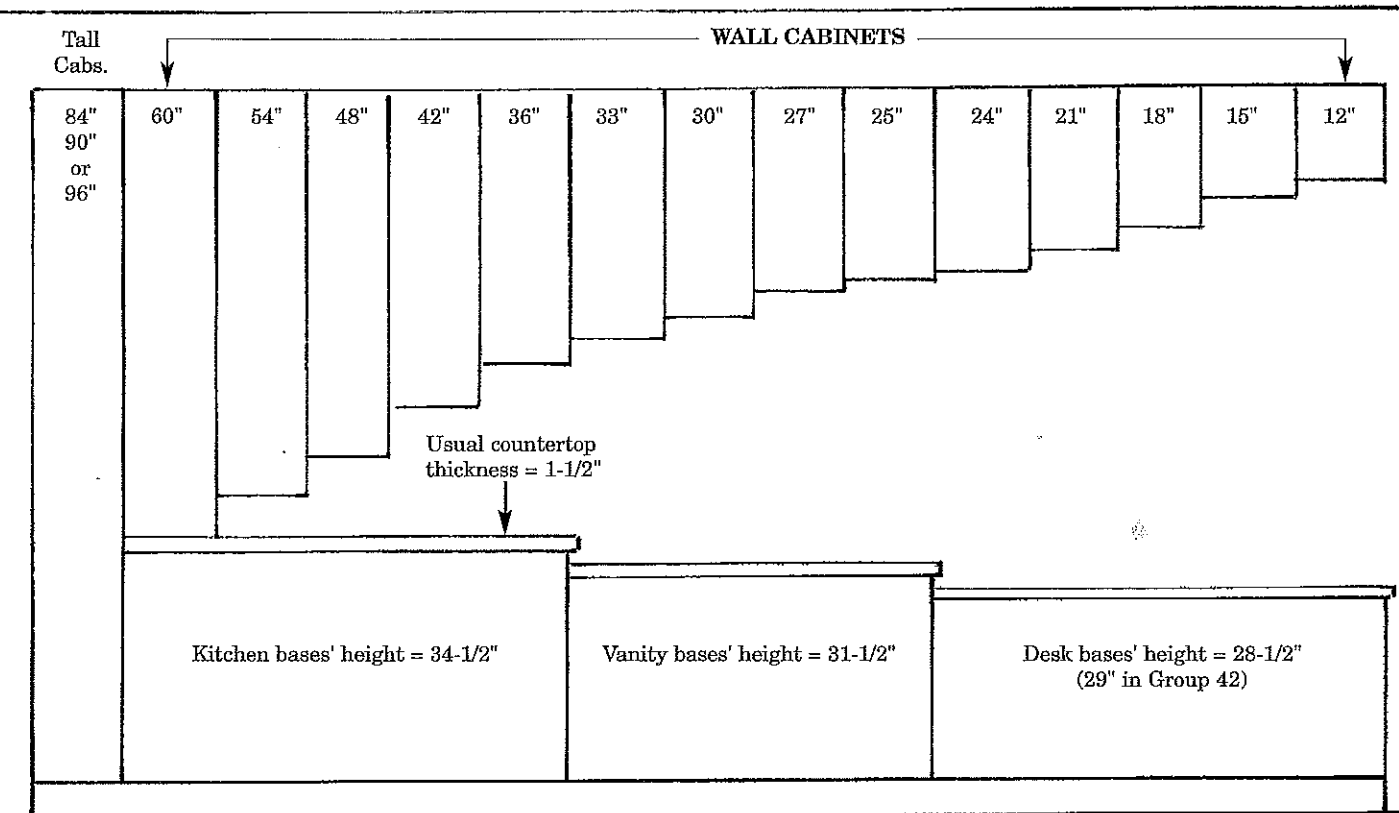


Figure all measurements from the high spot on the finished floor

*ILLUSTRATION 4*



8. From this high point, measure straight up the wall the height(s) of your base and tall cabinet(s). See illustration 3. Through these points, use your level to draw horizontal lines the length of the run of cabinets. See the **Alignment Charts** (see illustration 4) for the standard heights. Measure the heights of your cabinets to determine the correct heights.
9. Locate the wall studs by lightly tapping the wall with your hammer. A stud behind the wallboard makes a dull thud, compared to the hollower sound when there is no stud. Pick a spot which will be hidden by the cabinetry and drive a thin nail to locate the stud definitely. Studs are normally 16" apart center to center. Mark the stud locations, occasionally driving nails through your marks, to be sure you're still hitting studs. Through each stud mark, draw a plumb vertical line upward about 24" from the horizontal line you drew for the base cabinets. These will guide you later, when you're hanging the wall cabinets. (See illustration 3.)

#### **CONNECTING ADJACENT CABINETS:**

Smooth and dependable functioning of your Wood-Mode or Brookhaven cabinetry depends on proper installation. Fasten each cabinet solidly and firmly in place.

You accomplish this by:

1. Shimming all cabinets as needed, to insure they're plumb, level and in the proper location.
2. Fastening all cabinets solidly to structural members of the building (studs, joists, etc.)
3. Connecting adjacent cabinets solidly together.

Except for frameless wall cabinets, methods to shim cabinets and attach them to structural members of the building are virtually the same for all groups.

Methods of connecting adjacent cabinets together differ between framed and frameless cabinetry.

## DESIGN GROUP 42 and BROOKHAVEN II:

Fasten cabinets together by screwing through the stiles of their face frames. We recommend using #9 or #10 flat head screws 2-1/4" to 2-1/2" long. Proceed as follows:

### 1. Cabinets of *equal* depth:

- a. On the first cabinet, drill and countersink holes through the first cabinet stile, to prepare for attaching the next cabinet. Locate one hole near the top and one near the bottom. Drill holes between as necessary to draw up a tight join. These holes should be slightly larger in diameter than the shank of the screws you're using.
- b. Locate the next base cabinet, plumbing and leveling it next to the first base cabinet. Using shims if necessary and carefully backplaning the stile extensions on the cabinet sides, align the adjoining cabinet stiles till they're flush. Using slivers of wood to protect the cabinet frames, clamp the stiles together with your C-clamps.
- c. Using the holes drilled in step "a" as guides, drill pilot holes about 2/3 of the way into the adjoining cabinet stiles. **NOTE: these holes must be smaller in diameter than the through holes and smaller than the diameter of the screw body.** Screw the stiles of the two cabinets tightly together. (See illustration 5.)

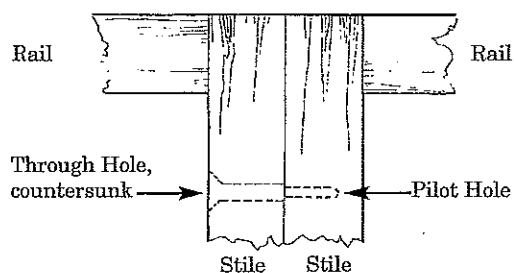


ILLUSTRATION 5

### 2. Cabinets of *unequal* depth:

- a. Drill and countersink the screw holes from the inside of the deeper cabinet. **Be sure these will line up with the center of the stile of the cabinet to be joined.**
- b. Locate the shallower cabinet, plumbing and leveling it into position.
- c. Using the through holes drilled in step "a" as guides, drill pilot holes about 2/3 of the way into the adjoining stile of the shallower cabinet. **NOTE: these holes must be smaller in diameter than the through holes and smaller than the diameter of the screw body.** Screw the stile of the shallower cabinet to the side of the deeper cabinet. We recommend using #9 or #10 screws 1-1/2" or 1-3/4" long.

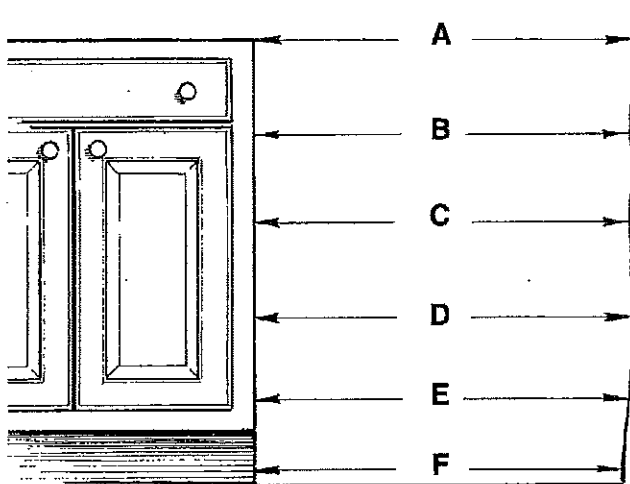
**DESIGN GROUP 84 and BROOKHAVEN I:**

Fasten these cabinets together with Connector Bolts. On wall and base cabinets (except those spec'd without doors), you'll find 5mm pilot holes drilled part way through the sides. They're located 3" back from the front edge of the cabinet and 2-1/4" above the bottom or below the top. (On the hinged side, they're directly behind the hinges.)

To fasten adjacent cabinets together, proceed as follows:

1. Cabinets of *equal* depth and height:
  - a. Using a 5mm (3/16") diameter bit, drill the pilot holes through on those cabinet sides which you plan to fasten together.
  - b. Locate the cabinets. Plumbing and leveling them into position.
  - c. Check to be sure the cabinets' front edges are flush, then tighten the Connector Bolts.
2. Cabinets of *unequal* depths and/or height:
  - a. Plumb and level both cabinets in position. Shim as needed.
  - b. Using a 5mm (7/64") bit, drill through the pilot holes in the shallower and/or shorter cabinet. Drill completely through both cabinet sides.
  - c. Insert and tighten the Connector Bolts.

**NOTE:** Tall cabinets aren't pre-drilled for Connector Bolts. You must determine locations for 5 mm holes and drill straight through the two cabinet sides. Insert and tighten the Connector Bolts as above.

**TRIMMING EARS or FILLERS:**

**LOCATION OF A CABINET  
WITH AN EAR OR FILLER**

*ILLUSTRATION 6*  
MEASURING TO SCRIBE A FILLER OR EAR

You must take utmost care to protect the cabinet finish when trimming an ear or filler. Covering the ear or filler with masking tape makes it much easier to see your scribing line, especially on dark finishes, and protects the finish while you're cutting.

Before you set a cabinet with an ear, start at the top and take at least four *level* measurements. The more you take, the more accurate your fit. Transpose these to the cabinet with the ear and draw the required scribe line through these marks.

Trim by following this line. A slight back cut (slightly tipping the saw blade toward the inside) makes it easier to do any minor sanding or planing to get a snug fit to the wall.

Trim fillers similarly to ears. On framed cabinetry, fasten them by screwing through the adjoining cabinet stile. On frameless cabinets, fasten them using Valance Screws.

Once you've trimmed the ears and/or fillers and are sure they fit, you can secure the entire cabinet run permanently into position.

**NOTE:** if you use Accent Strips to finish off the installation, trim and fit them before you permanently install the ear/filler. Screw them to the ear/filler from the back side. Once you've fastened the Accent Strip, you can permanently secure the cabinet.

Be sure to allow for the proper amount of reveal between the Accent Strip and the adjoining doors or drawerheads. The trimmed edge should fit tightly to the adjoining wall or run of cabinets.

## BASE CABINETS:

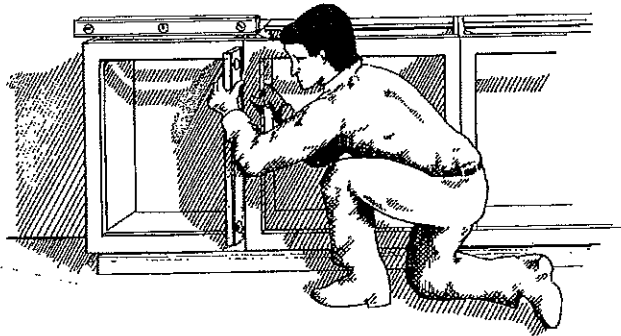


ILLUSTRATION 7  
CHECKING FOR PLUMB AND LEVEL

1. Once you've prepared the room to accept cabinets, determine which run of cabinets should be installed first. If the design uses any dead corner cabinets, install that run first, before you install the run butting into it.
2. *The key to the whole run is proper installation of the first base cabinet, so it's critical that you install this cabinet level and plumb.* Otherwise, the remaining cabinets on the run get increasingly misaligned. Once you've determined which wall to start with, see if any cabinet on the run must be in a definite location (e. g., a sink cabinet centered under a window). If so, start the installation with this cabinet. If there is no such cabinet, it's best to start in a corner. The top back edge of each cabinet should align with your level line on the wall for base cabinets. Double check each cabinet with your level to be sure it's level and plumb. Shim when necessary.

**NOTE:** When using the level, place it on the face frame or front edge of the cabinet. **NEVER** place it on the surface of a door, because you won't get an accurate reading. (See illustration 7.)

If one corner of the run of wall or base cabinets uses an ear or filler, start at the opposite corner, so later, you'll be able to scribe the ear/filler accurately.

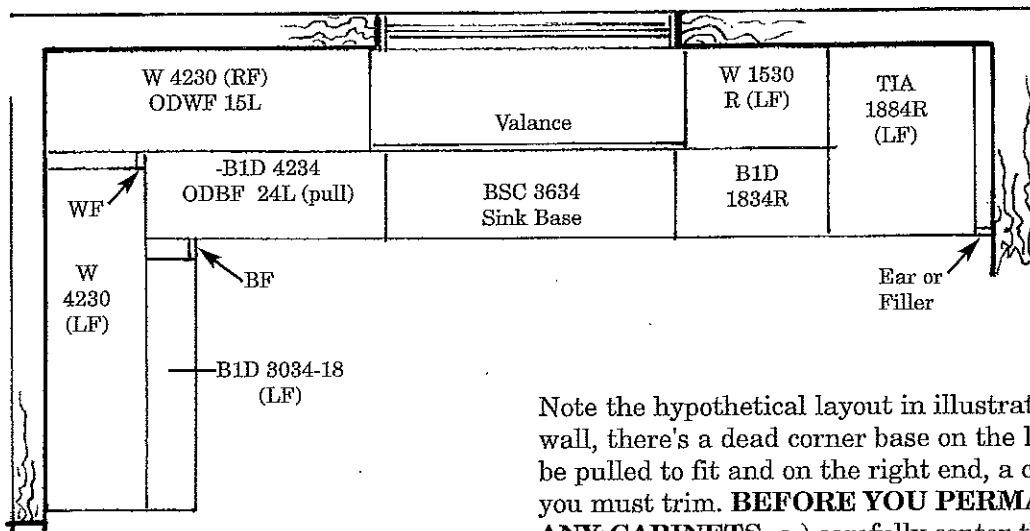


ILLUSTRATION 8

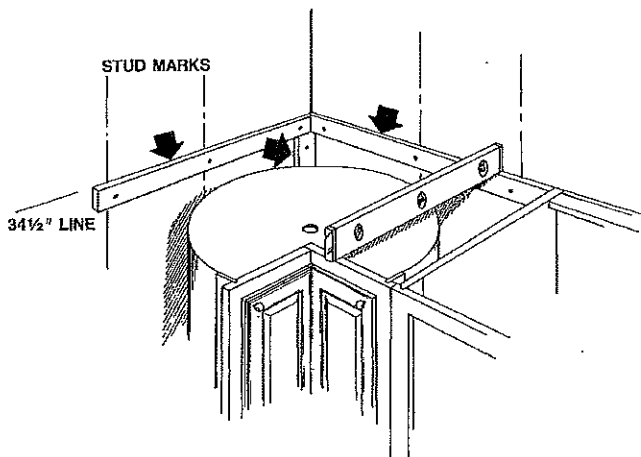
Note the hypothetical layout in illustration 8. On the sink wall, there's a dead corner base on the left end, which must be pulled to fit and on the right end, a cabinet with an ear you must trim. **BEFORE YOU PERMANENTLY INSTALL ANY CABINETS** a.) carefully center the sink cabinet under the window; b.) scribe the ear on the cabinet on the right to fit the wall; c.) install this cabinet and the sink base level and plumb and fasten them to the wall; d.) pull the dead corner base up tight to the side of the sink cabinet; plumb, level and fasten it to the wall as described below.

By doing this, you've ensured 1.) correct placement of the sink cabinet; 2.) a snug fit against the wall on the right end and 3.) the correct amount of pull on the dead corner base cabinet.

3. To fasten base cabinets to the wall, drill holes through the rear rail on the base cabinet in line with the wall studs. Be sure the rear rail lines up on the level line you drew on the wall. Fasten the cabinet to the wall using wood screws, but don't tighten the screws yet. Prepare the cabinets for attaching adjacent cabinets by drilling the required holes (See illustration 5.)
4. Locate the next base cabinet, plumbing and leveling it up to the level line and to the first base cabinet. Using shims, align the adjoining cabinets till they're flush and fasten them together. Drill holes in the rear rail on this cabinet in line with the wall studs and fasten with wood screws. Don't tighten the screws yet.
5. Continue as above for the remainder of the run. Before tightening the screws permanently, trim ears or fillers as described earlier.
6. Now you can tighten the screws in the back rails of all the cabinets in the run. Make sure the doors align; if they don't, loosen the screws. Shim and tighten the screws again. Keep checking with your level to make sure the cabinets are level and plumb.

**NOTE:** frameless cabinets (or framed cabinets with full overlay doors) have a very small reveal between the doors and drawerheads. Therefore, it's critical to install the cabinets level and plumb, to avoid conspicuous misalignments.

7. Follow this same procedure for each run of base cabinets.



**ILLUSTRATION 9**  
INSTALLING A BASE LAZY SUSAN

### **BASE CAROUSELS (LAZY SUSANS): FRAMED CABINETRY**

**NOTE:** before you install base or wall cabinets with rotating shelves, be sure you remove the shipping blocks, per the instructions on the cabinet.

When your design uses a base carousel, we recommend you start the installation in a corner with this cabinet. You'll have to fasten cleats to the wall, so the countertop doesn't sag after the job's in. Use 1 x 2 cleats, aligning their upper edge with level line on the wall, then screw the cleats into the wall studs. Use an additional support under the cleats to the floor (See illustration 9.)

**BASE CABINET FRONTS:**

1. When your plan uses a base cabinet front instead of a complete cabinet, you'll need to fasten cleats to the wall, so the countertop doesn't sag after the job's in. Use a 1 x 2 cleat, aligning the upper edge with the level line on the wall, then screw it to the wall studs.
2. If the plan uses a bottom plate (floor — spec'd QBPS), set it in place before you install the front.
3. Prepare the fronts for attaching to adjacent cabinets (see "Connecting Adjacent Cabinets" on page 6 ).

**NOTE:** frameless cabinets' front assemblies are 4 3/32" deep, so there's room to attach the doors and the Connector Bolt holes. Framed cabinet fronts consist of a face frame and doors. Drill holes through their stiles to connect them to the adjoining cabinets.

4. Position the front between the two adjacent cabinets. Insert Connector Bolts or screws and tighten them, making sure the fronts are flush with the fronts of the adjacent cabinets.

**COUNTERTOPS:**

You can install the countertop after the bases have been leveled, plumbed and secured. If your counter uses a full height backsplash, you must install it before you hang the wall cabinets. If the counter has a 4" backsplash, you can install it after you hang the wall cabinets.

Prepare to attach the countertop by drilling holes through the top of the rear and front cabinet rails. Angle the holes slightly toward the back to draw the countertop tighter to the wall.

Bring the tops into the room. Locate any cutouts which extend into the backsplash (for outlets, switches, windows, etc.) and make any required cutouts. Secure the top by screwing it fast through the holes you've drilled in the cabinet rails.

## TALL CABINETS:

Install tall cabinets similarly to other cabinets. Be sure their top edges align with the line you drew for the wall and tall cabinets. If they don't raise the tall cabinets with a flat bar and shim them into position. As with the bases, check that they're level and plumb and screw them to the wall through the top hanger rail.

If any cabinets adjoin a tall cabinet, fasten them together as you did with the base cabinets.

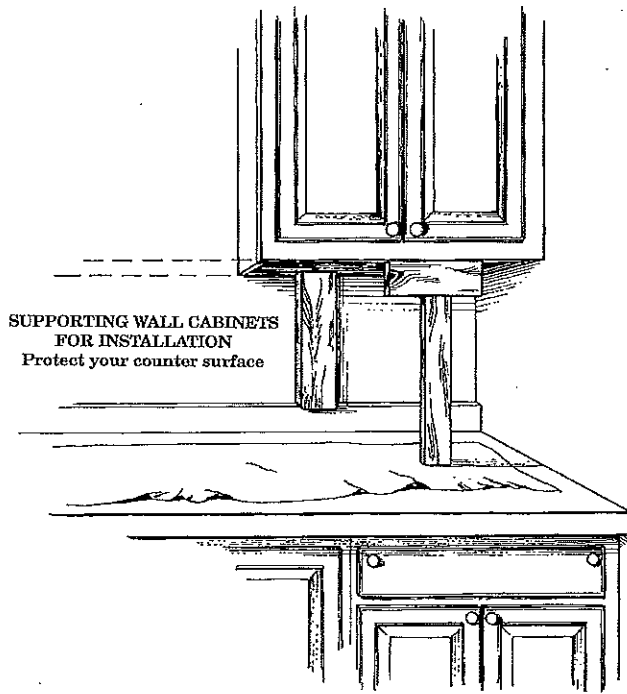


ILLUSTRATION 10

## WALL CABINETS

### DESIGN GROUP 42 and BROOKHAVEN:

1. Install wall cabinets by screwing through the top and bottom hanger rails into the wall studs. (You can hang Group 84 wall cabinets this way, or you can use the Wall Support Rail described further on). For additional support, we recommend using metal collars or washers around the hanger screws. To make things easier, cut supports from furring strips to reach from the backsplash to the bottom of the wall cabinets. Use a T-shaped support for the front of the cabinets. It sits on the countertop and should be slightly less than the height you need, to allow play for shimming. **Protect your countertop at all times!** (See illustration 10)
2. Using your level, draw horizontal lines on the wall to represent the bottoms of the wall cabinets. (See illustration 11.) Start the installation with a corner cabinet. If the cabinet in one corner uses an ear or filler, follow the procedure under "Trimming Ears and Fillers".
3. Measure from the corner to your stud marks on the wall and transpose the stud locations to the inside of the wall cabinet. Drill through the top and bottom hanger rails; normally, two screws in each rail are sufficient.
4. Install the cabinets on the wall by screwing through the hanger rail into the wall studs. Tighten one screw and leave the others slightly loose. Drill holes to prepare for joining the next cabinet. Transpose the stud locations to the inside of the next cabinet and drill holes as in step 3.
5. While your helper supports the front of the cabinet, line up the adjoining cabinets, using shims if necessary. Screw the adjoining cabinets together.
6. Now you can tighten the hanger screws in the first cabinet. Be sure the cabinet is level and plumb, if necessary loosening the screws and shimming it as shown in illustration 12 to correct any racking. Follow this procedure for the remaining wall cabinets.

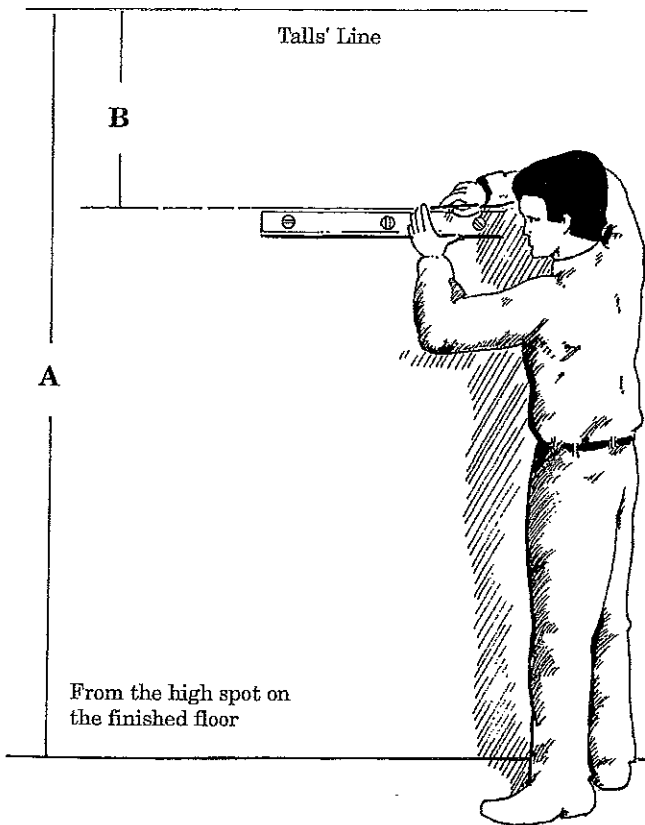


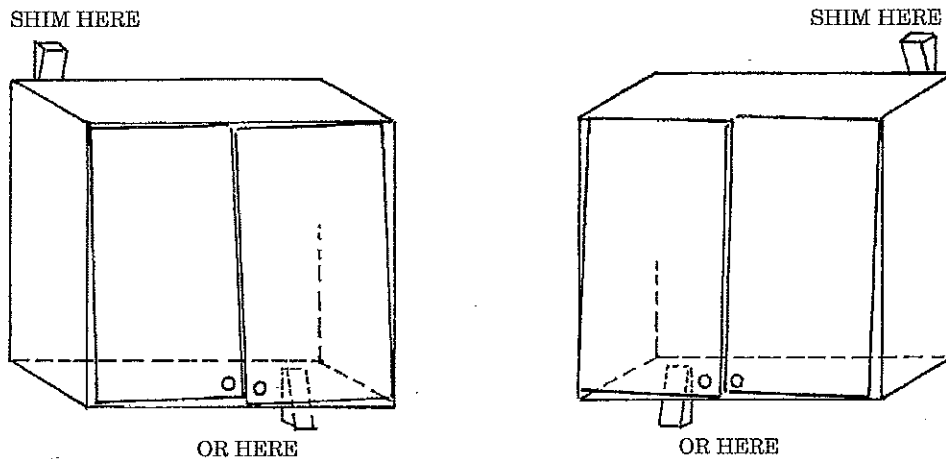
ILLUSTRATION 11

LOCATING THE WALL CABINET BOTTOM LINE

A = Tall cabinet height  
B = Bottom of the wall cabinets



7. If some wall cabinets only have one stud behind them, use toggle or molly bolts for added support. This is especially important if that cabinet is on the exposed end of a run, or by itself with no adjoining cabinetry.
8. If you're installing wall cabinets on solid brick walls, drill two holes through each hanger rail. Locate the cabinet on the wall and mark the hole locations with a punch. Drill holes in the wall and insert rawl plugs or lead shields to receive the hanger screws. On hollow tile or wire lath walls, use molly or toggle bolts for extra support. With metal studded walls, we recommend using wooden blocks between the studs for support and using molly bolts to hang the wall cabinets.
9. Once you've installed all the cabinets, check to be sure they're all level and plumb. Shim out any discrepancies **now**, before you install any mouldings or trim. ***Once you've installed the trim it's extremely difficult to make any changes in your installation!***

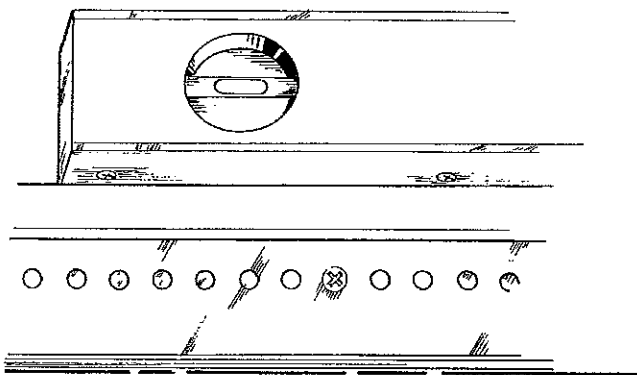
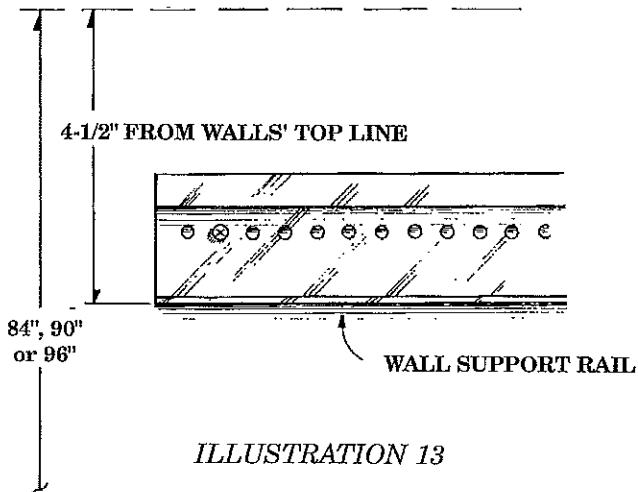


If cabinet doors are misaligned as shown, the cabinet is racked. Locate shims as shown to correct racking.

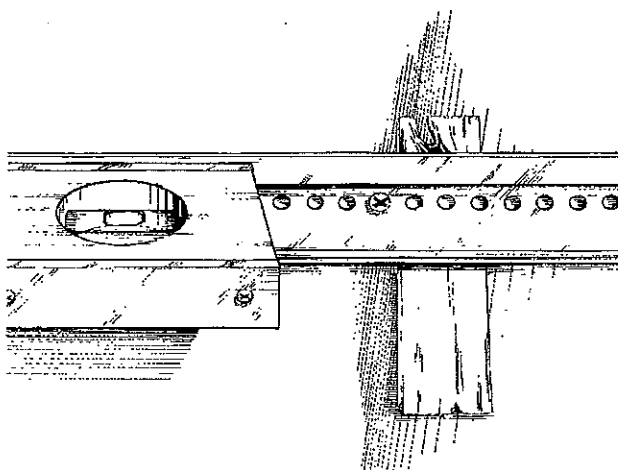
**ILLUSTRATION 12**  
SHIMMING WALL CABINETS TO CORRECT RACKING

**GROUP 84 WALL CABINETS ONLY:**

As a more convenient alternative, you may choose to use the Wood-Mode QSR Wall Support Rail to hang group 84 wall cabinets. Here's how it's done:



LEVELING THE WALL SUPPORT RAIL (QSR)



SHIMMING WALL HANGER RAIL STRAIGHT

1. Determine where you're going to hang the wall cabinets. Measure down 4-1/2" from the 84", 90" or 96" line you drew for the tops of the wall and tall cabinets. Use your level to draw a horizontal line through this mark wherever you plan to hang wall cabinets. This is the line for the **bottom** of the Wall Support Rail. (See illustration 13.)
2. Determine the length of the first run of wall cabinets — install runs with dead corners first. Cut a length of the metal Wall Support Rail for this run.
3. Hold the **bottom** of the rail to the line you drew in step 1 above. On an exposed end, be sure to hold the end of the rail in 1/4" from the outside edge of the cabinet. Screw the rail to the wall studs, but don't tighten it yet.
4. Be sure the bottom of the metal rail is flush with the Wall Support Rail line. Set your level on top of the rail to be sure it's level. If it is, then tighten the metal rail to the wall (See illustration 14.)
5. Hold the level against the front of the rail to be sure the Wall Support Rail is straight. If not, loosen the appropriate screws, shim the rail out to the edge of the level and retighten the screws (See illustration 15.)
6. Using the same procedure described on page 7, through-drill the pilot holes for the Connector Bolts.
7. Lift the hanger rail of the wall cabinet over the lip of the Wall Support Rail and hang the cabinet in position.

**NOTE:** You need 3/4" clearance to lift a wall cabinet up and over the rail. If the design uses a soffit, install it after you've hung the wall cabinets. If you're pre-building the soffit, allow for this extra 3/4" of clearance. If the soffit extends beyond the face of the wall cabinets, (especially if it contains recessed light fixtures), this clearance allows the doors to open without hitting the light fixture trim.

8. Check that the cabinet front edges are flush, then insert and tighten the Connector Bolts.
9. If one end of the run uses a filler, follow the procedure described on page 8.
10. After you've hung all the cabinets and fillers on the rail and secured them together, use your level to check that they're level and plumb. Shim them out as necessary to plumb the front edges.

11. Measure from the corner to your stud marks on the wall. Transpose the stud locations to the inside of the wall cabinet, about 1" from the bottom. Drill through the cabinet's bottom hanger rail and screw the bottom of the cabinet to the studs, using Wood-Mode hanger screws. Double check to be sure the cabinets are still level and plumb.

**NOTE:** if you use the Wall Support Rail and Connector Bolts, you shouldn't need more than two or three screws in a run of wall cabinets.

12. Repeat this same procedure for each run of wall cabinets.

### **MOULDINGS, VALANCES and TRIM:**

Your design may use various types of mouldings, valances and trim. The following are only general guidelines. If you have any questions, contact your Wood-Mode or Brookhaven dealer.

1. Cut mouldings to fit using a power mitre box with a fine-toothed sawblade. Stain the sawn edges **BEFORE** you install the moulding, so the joints are as inconspicuous as possible.
2. Apply the moulding with finish nails or, better yet, color-coordinated brads. Drill pilot holes, to avoid splitting the moulding.
3. Countersink the finish nails or brads with a nail set, then cover the holes using a matching putty stick.

### **NOTE: MOULDINGS with GROUP 84 or BROOKHAVEN I:**

If you apply mouldings directly to frameless cabinets, drill through holes from inside the cabinet before setting the trim in place. Drill smaller pilot holes into the trim itself and fasten it using Valance Screws.

We furnish plastic caps coordinated with the interior finish. When you've finished the installation, push a cap into each screw or bolt head, for a more professional final appearance.

4. To size a valance properly, mark its center point. From there, carefully measure equally left and right to get the exact overall dimension. Use a square to mark your cutting lines. Install the valance between cabinets with screws. Screw from the inside of the cabinet into the edge of the valance.

**POINTS TO REMEMBER:**

1. Use *only* screws or Connector Bolts to secure cabinets together
2. Use *only* screws to secure cabinets to the walls. **NEVER USE NAILS!**
3. Always drill pilot holes for any fasteners
4. Lubricate screws with soap, vaseline or beeswax

**APPLIANCE FRONT PANELS:**

Your installation may include front panels for appliances such as dishwashers or refrigerators. Instructions for installing such panels should be included with the trim kit furnished by the appliance manufacturer.

**FINAL ADJUSTMENT:**

The more care you take throughout the installation to assure that you've hung the cabinets level and plumb, the less final adjustment you're apt to need at the end. In traditional reveal door styles, the reveal between the doors and drawer-heads is wide enough so that minor discrepancies are not noticeable. Minor shimming or catch adjustments will cure most minor discrepancies.

In frameless or full overlay door styles, adjustment is more critical. They have very small reveals, so discrepancies will show up. If the cabinets are level and plumb, adjusting screws on the hinges and drawerheads may cure the discrepancies.

Frameless cabinet hinges have three (3) adjusting screws, located beneath the plastic "Wood-Mode" or "Brookhaven" cover plates. They each allow for the following:

1. Front screw = side to side adjustment
2. Center screw = front to back adjustment
3. Rear screw = up or down adjustment

Base carousel units also have provisions for door adjustments. There are adjusting screws on the brackets which attach the doors to the carousel hardware.

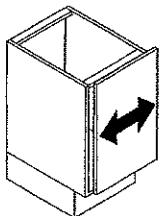
# Hinge Adjustments

## INSERTA / CLIP series

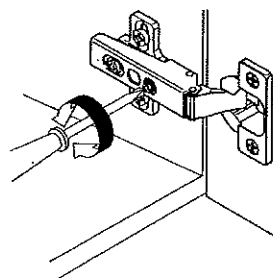
100°, 110°, 125°, Thick door, Mini, and Glass door hinges

(For Brookhaven I & Wood-Mode Group 84)

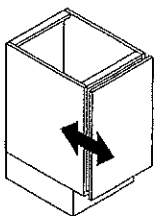
### Side Adjustment



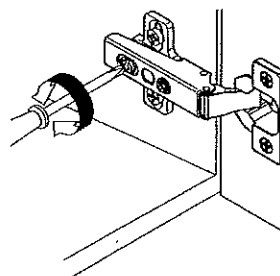
Turn front screw clockwise to increase door overlay, counter-clockwise to decrease.  
**Range =  $\frac{5}{32}$ " (4mm)**



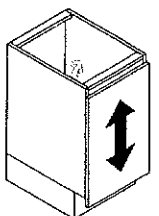
### Depth Adjustment



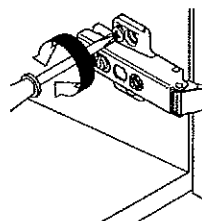
Loosen back screw. Adjust door to position and tighten screw.  
**Range =  $\frac{5}{32}$ " (4mm)**



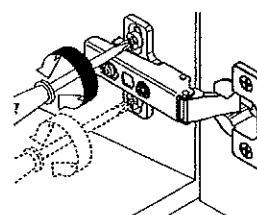
### Height Adjustment



Loosen screw(s) on the mounting plate. Adjust door to position and tighten screws.  
**Range =  $\frac{1}{4}$ " (6mm)**

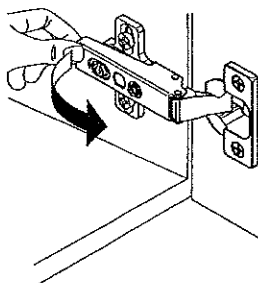


Two-piece mounting plate



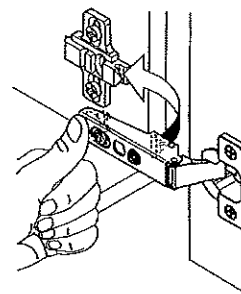
One-piece mounting plate

### Door Removal and Installation



Release the lever under the hinge arm to remove.

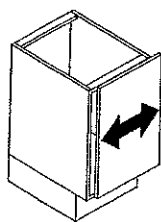
To reinstall, place the hinge on the mounting plate and push the back with finger pressure. The "CLIP" sound confirms a secure attachment.



# Hinge Adjustments

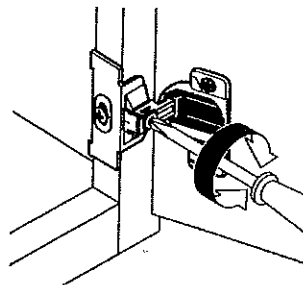
**COMPACT 33 series**  
110° or 120° hinges  
(Brookhaven II Full Overlay Styles)

## Side Adjustment

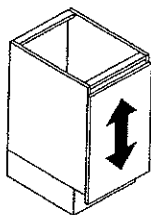


Loosen front screw,  
position door, tighten  
screw.

**Range =  $\frac{1}{8}$ " (3mm)**

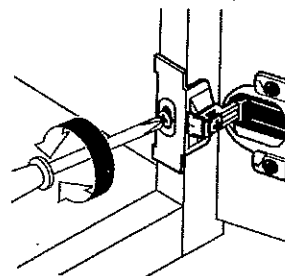


## Height Adjustment

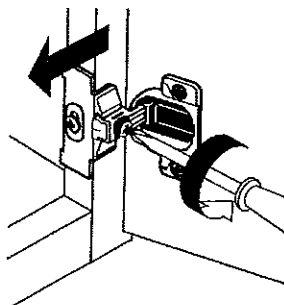


Loosen screw(s) on the  
mounting plate. Adjust  
door to position and  
tighten screw(s).

**Range =  $\frac{9}{32}$ " (7mm)**

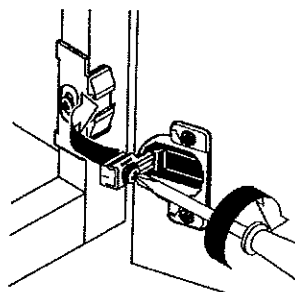


## Door Removal and Installation



Loosen side adj. screw.  
Slide hinge off mounting  
plate towards center of  
cabinet.

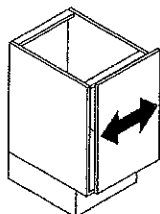
To reinstall reverse  
procedure, tighten  
screws on all hinges.



# Hinge Adjustments

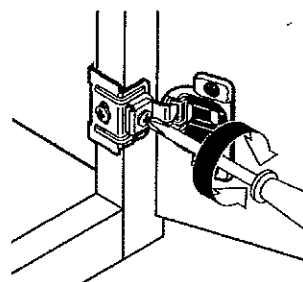
**COMPACT 38A/39A series**  
107° hinges  
(Wood-Mode Group 42 Full Overlay)

## Side Adjustment

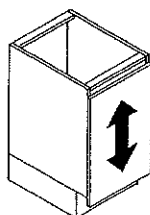


Loosen front screw,  
position door, tighten  
screw.

**Range =  $\frac{1}{8}$ " (3mm)**

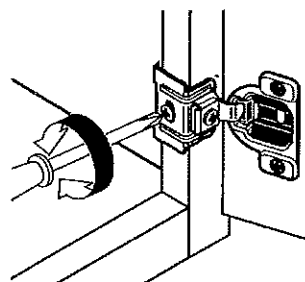


## Height Adjustment

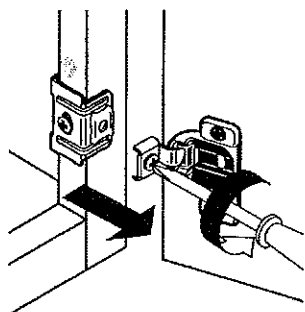


Loosen screw(s) on the  
mounting plate. Adjust  
door to position and  
tighten screw(s).

**Range =  $\frac{9}{32}$ " (7mm)**

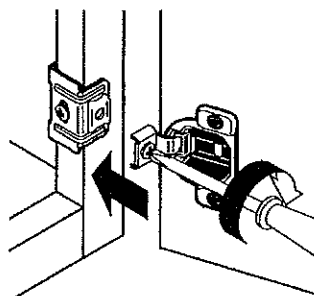


## Door Removal and Installation



Loosen side adj. screw.  
Remove hinge from  
mounting plate.

To reinstall reverse  
procedure, tighten  
screws on all hinges.

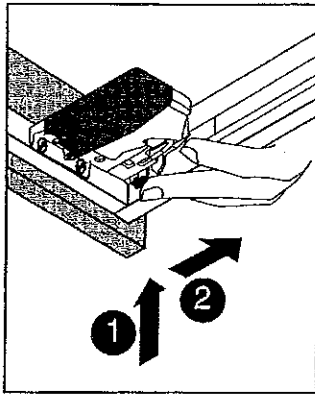


# Drawer Front Adjustments

## TANDEM series

(For Wood-Mode Group 42 or Group 84)

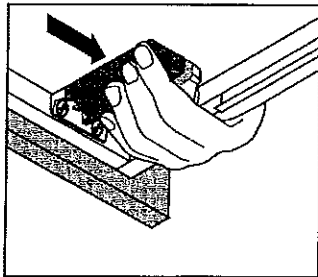
### Height Adjustment



1. Press down on adjustment latch.
2. Push latch towards back of drawer after pressing down.

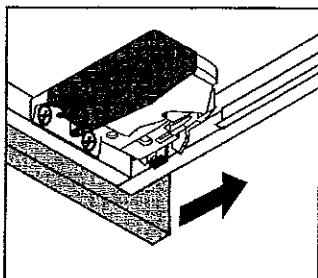
***Provides upward adjustment only.***

### Removal and Installation



#### Drawer Removal

1. Reach under the drawer and squeeze the orange handles of both locking devices.
2. While holding the handles, pull the drawer straight out and lift it off the runners.



#### Drawer Installation

1. Place drawer on the runners (either extended or retracted) and close.
2. The locking devices will automatically engage with the runners. Open drawer completely to confirm that both locking devices have engaged.



**CARE and USE:**

**CAUTION! CAUTION! CAUTION!**

**DO NOT** use abrasive cleansers or pads on cabinet surfaces! They can cause scratches. On laminate cabinetry, scratches may be irreparable!

**STAINED FINISHES:**

1. If the finish gets badly soiled or smudged, use a soft cloth, dampened in a mild soapy water solution to remove the dirt. Wipe immediately with a clean damp cloth and dry with a clean soft cloth, using light pressure. Avoid vigorous rubbing, as this tends to raise glossy spots, marring the original effect.
2. Never use strong soaps, detergents or liquid wax cleaners with dirt-cutting agents on wood finishes.
3. On wood finishes, use a quality wood care product. We recommend Guardsman®. (For further cabinet care products, call 800-253-3957)

**OPAQUE FINISHES:**

**NEVER** use waxes on an opaque finish!

Simply wipe them clean using a soft cloth with a mild soapy water solution. Wipe immediately after with a clean damp cloth and dry with a soft cloth.

**POLYESTER FINISHES:**

Use Glass Plus®, Windex® or similar products on a soft cloth. Wipe again immediately after with a clean damp cloth.

**CAUTION:** Avoid over rubbing on matte finish polyesters. It causes glossy patches in the finish, marring the original effect.

**PLASTIC LAMINATE CABINETS:**

Clean with a mild soapy water solution or even Windex®, Glass Plus® or equivalent products and wipe dry using a soft cloth. If necessary, remove stubborn stains with a grease-cutting agent. Clean afterward with a mild soapy water solution and wipe dry.

***METALLIC LAMINATES or INSERT PANELS:***

*Do not use abrasive cleaners, scouring pads, powders, sandpaper or steel wool. These will permanently damage the surface and appearance!*

*Acids, solvents, alkaline or ammonia-based cleaners or other liquids (other than mild household cleaning solutions) may etch, oxidize or otherwise damage the surface and appearance.*

**TO REMOVE FINGERPRINTS, OIL or SUGAR-BASED STAINS:**

Use a mild (diluted) liquid dish detergent and a soft, damp cotton cloth. Clean in the direction of the metal grain, pattern or texture; avoid harsh rubbing.

Remove any residual moisture with a clean, dry cotton cloth.

***REMEMBER:***

This booklet is a basic guide only. If questions or problems arise and you're not sure how to proceed, contact your Wood-Mode or Brookhaven dealer for advice. Should you receive any damaged cabinetry, or have any problems with installation, contact your Wood-Mode or Brookhaven dealer for assistance.

***COMPLETION:***

For your protection, please fill out your warranty card and return it to the factory.