

# Cabinet

## Installation Guide



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## SUGGESTED TOOLS & SUPPLIES



- Second Set of Hands
- Safety Glasses
- 24" Level
- 72" Level or Laser Level
- Hammer or Mallet
- Ladder
- Tape Measure 
- Utility Knife & Blades 
- Cordless Drill with Clutch
- Appropriate Bits
- Miter Saw
- Clamps
- Shims 
- Stud Finder
- Blue Tape
- Marker
- Pencil/Construction Crayon
- Broom & Dust Pan
- Vacuum

### DISCLAIMER

This guide is not all inclusive step-by-step instructions. The purpose is to guide you through the process and recommend solutions for your installation. Please consult a licensed professional if you encounter any problems along the way.



# 01 Starting out right

- Verify your delivery is complete and damage free.
- Remove packaging from cabinet, setting cardboard aside.
- Inspect each cabinet, trim, and accessories for hidden damage.
- Cut/save box labels and place inside each cabinet for future reference.
- If cabinet fronts have protective peel coat, leave in place throughout installation process.
- Move smaller items to a safe location in the room so they don't get lost or damaged.
- Clean the work area of all debris and objects in the way
  - sweep and vacuum.

## HELPFUL HINT

**Save cardboard for protecting work areas/floors and cabinets during installation.**



It has been lovely to have wonderful new kitchen cabinets from BOXI! They add a modern, fresh and functional design element for my client projects.



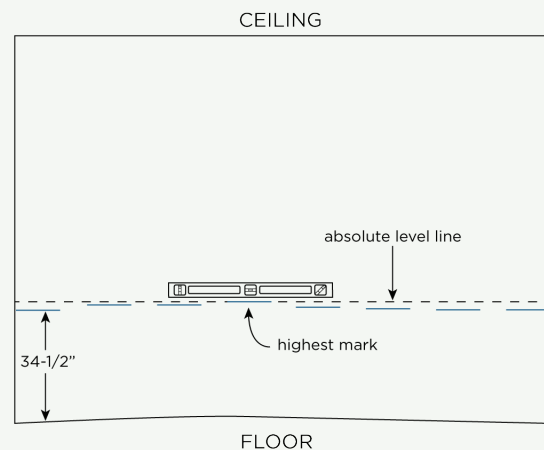
-- Anita Yokota, designer

## Level lines - base & tall cabinets

- Using a tape measure, mark 34.5" from the floor in several areas across the room.
- Using a long level (72" minimum), compare your marks to each other and find the highest spot on the wall. This will become your "absolute" level mark that all base cabinets will be set to.
- Using the level from that mark – draw a line on the wall wherever a base cabinet will be located. This will represent the installation height of the base cabinets.
- Floors are never perfectly level so you will have one mark that will be 34.5" and others will range higher than that.
- Our leg leveler system will allow you to install cabinets with a perfectly level countertop.
- In some severe cases, a combination of shims, blocks, and leg levelers will need to be used.

### HELPFUL HINT

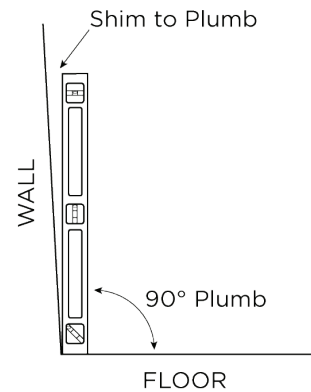
Using a laser level will expedite this process. These may be able to be rented locally.





## PART 1

Use the level about every 24" to verify if walls are plumb. **Plumb is when walls are perfectly straight, forming a 90° angle with a level floor.** If they are not plumb, you will need shims to make the cabinets plumb against wall. Cabinets must be installed perfectly level and plumb and aligned with each other.

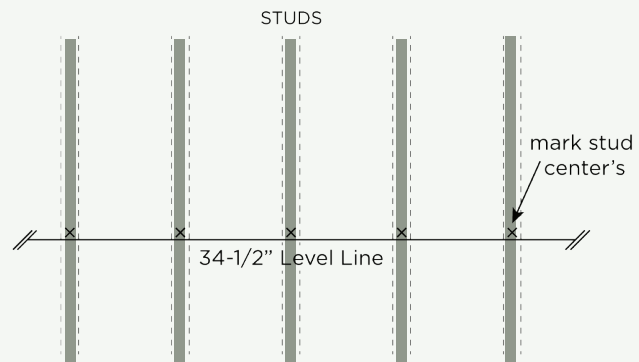


## PART 2

Find your wall framing studs with a stud finder. Mark the stud centers with a pencil just above the base cabinet line you made on the wall. You will reference these later for mounting the wall cabinets.

## CAUTION

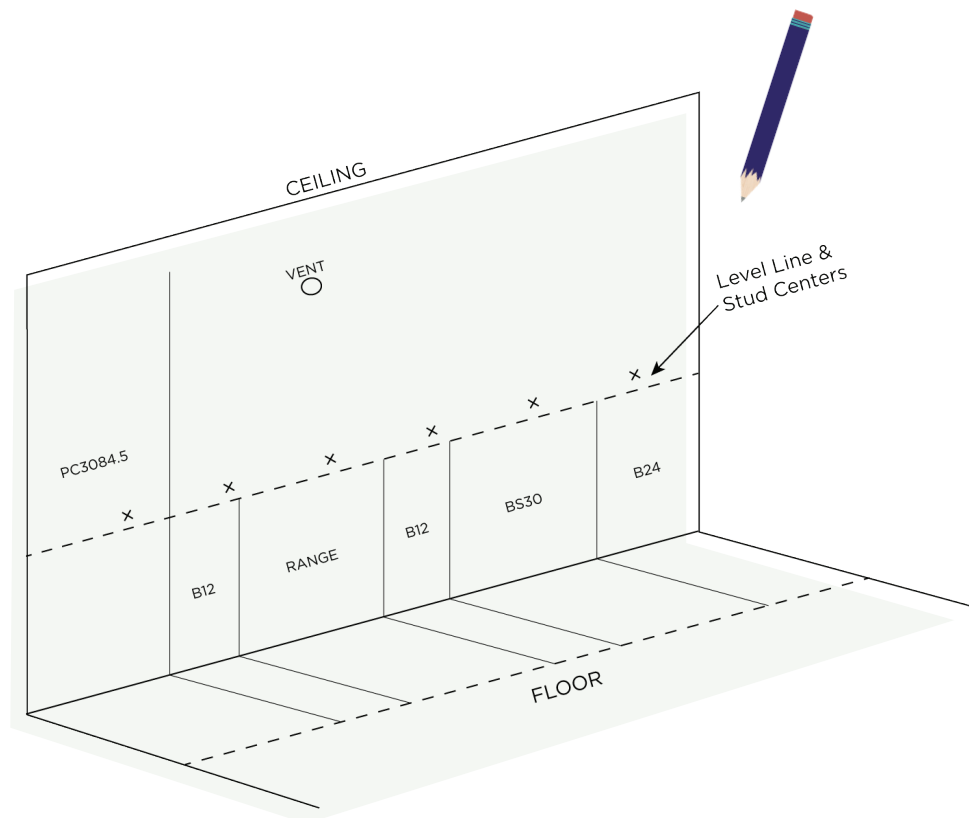
Stud finders may also locate plumbing pipes or electrical conduit



# Base & tall cabinet layout

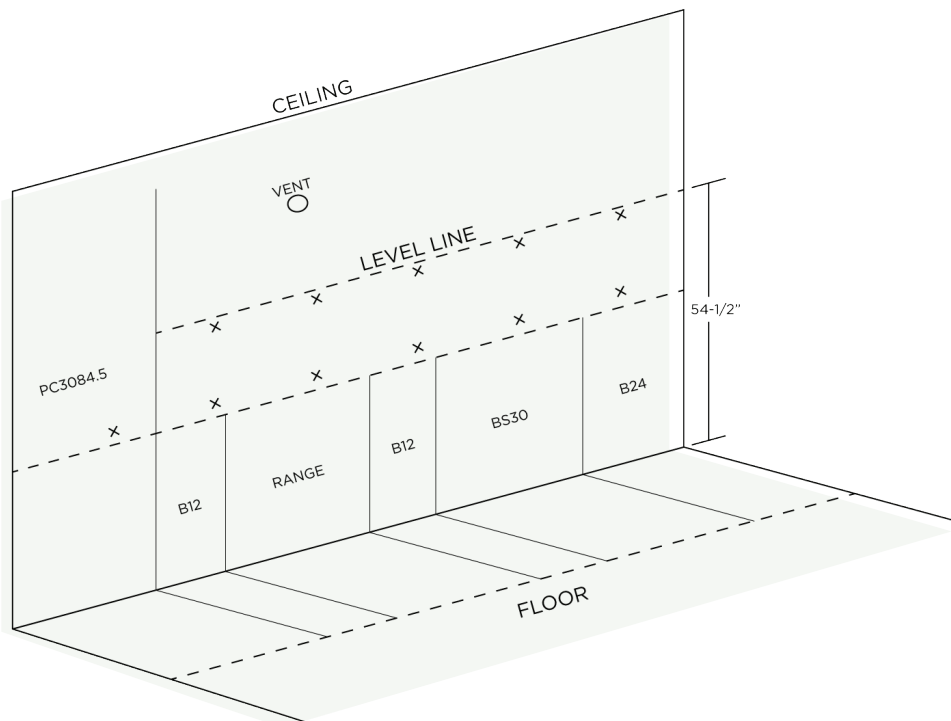
## PART 3

- Using your layout as a reference, mark the start and end of each cabinet below base cabinet level line.
- Include the appropriate space for cabinets, panels, fillers, and appliances.
- This will allow you to see where everything will go and identify potential issues with venting, electrical, or plumbing that may have been missed and will need to be moved.
- Label each space with the cabinet type's name including any fillers or panels that are listed in the cabinet layout.





Establish from your layout what your cabinet top and bottom heights are. Most commonly for this cabinetry system this will be **20" from the base cabinet top, or 54-1/2" from the floor** using the highest point location; make a mark at this spot. Using your level, mark a level line across the room wherever a wall cabinet bottom will sit. This will be the bottom of your wall cabinets. Mark the stud centers with a pencil just below the wall cabinet line you made on the wall.

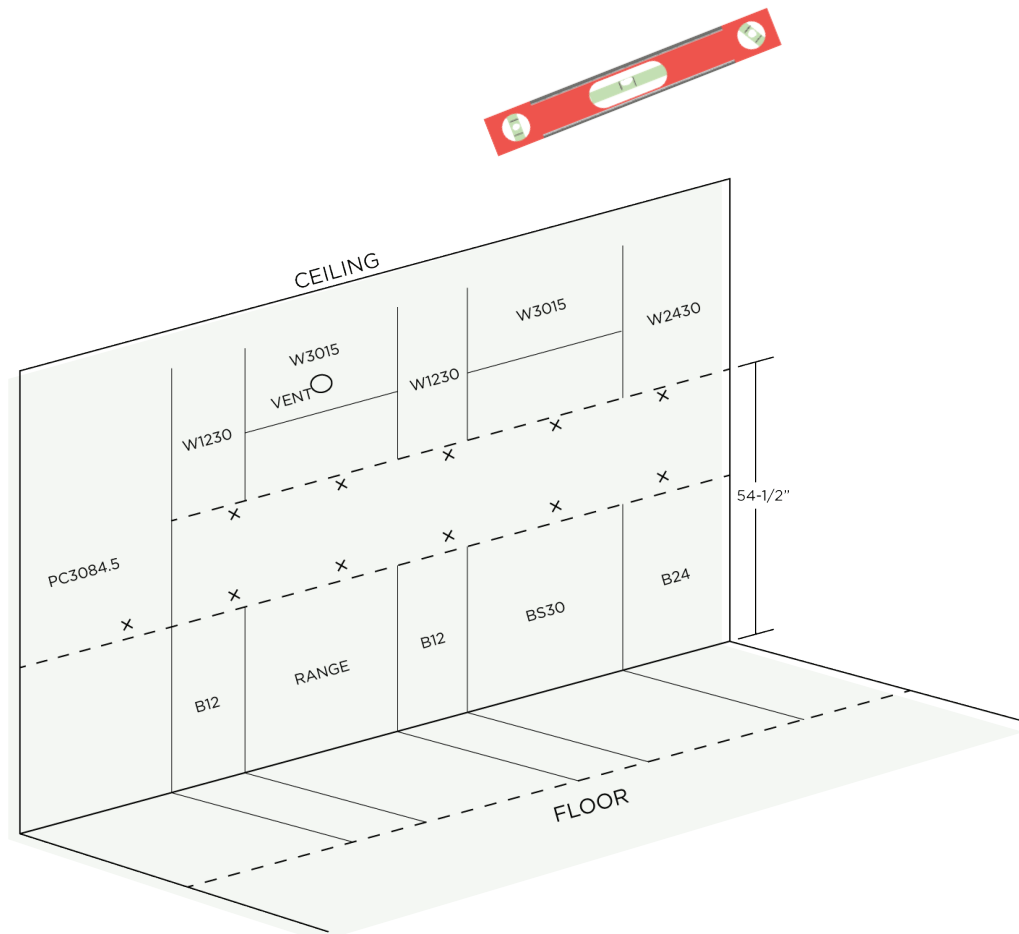




# 05 Wall cabinet layout

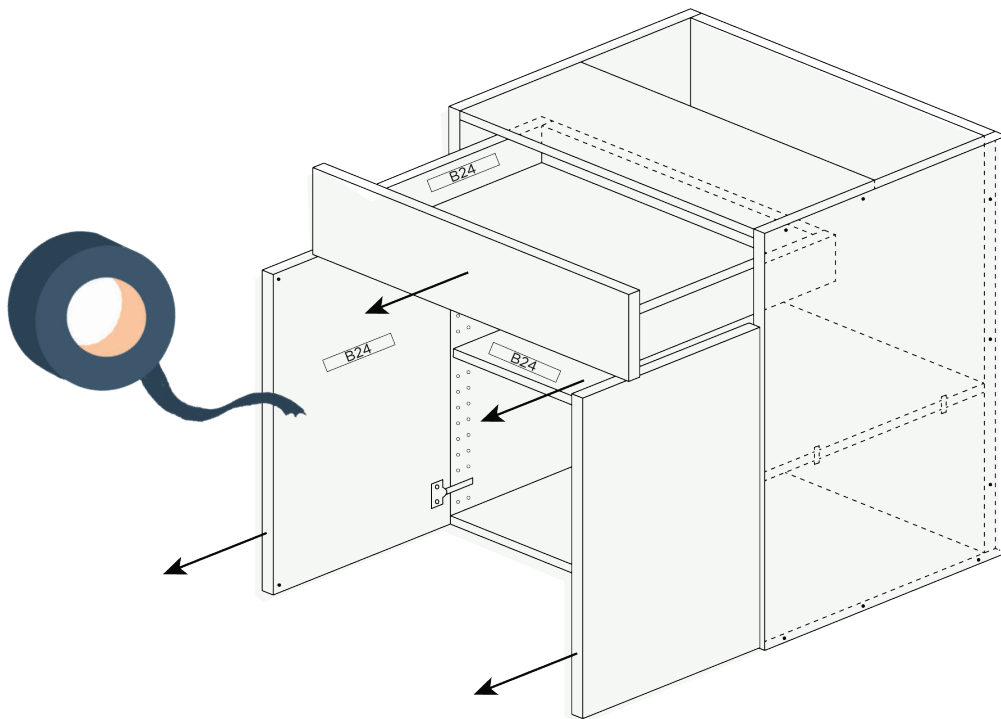
Just like you did on the base cabinets – repeat the layout steps for the wall cabinets. Using your layout, mark the start and end of each cabinet above wall cabinet level line. Include the appropriate space for cabinets, panels, fillers, and appliances. This will allow you to see where everything will go

and identify potential issues with venting, electrical, or plumbing that may have been missed and will need to be moved. Label each space with the cabinet type's name including any fillers or panels that are listed in the cabinet layout.



# Preparing cabinets for installation

To prepare the cabinets for installation you will need to remove some parts in order to avoid damage to finishes, as well as make the installation process easier. Remove the doors and shelves from your cabinets. Using painters tape and a marker label each piece with the cabinets they came from on the back.



Carefully lean the doors, hinges folded open, front-to-front and back-to-back, against a wall away from the work area to prevent potential damage. Remove the drawers and label with the same method as the doors and place drawer face up, leaning against a wall in the same area as the doors. This will take up a fair amount of space, so planning is important. Use moving blankets or other materials to ensure finishes are not damaged.

# 07 Door & drawer removal

## DOOR REMOVAL

Remove the hinge covers. These should pop off fairly easily. Starting at the bottom hinge, press your index finger into the tab at the back of the hinge to release it, then use your thumb to press into the front of the hinge and the hinge will come away from the cabinet. Repeat for all other hinges on door moving towards the top.

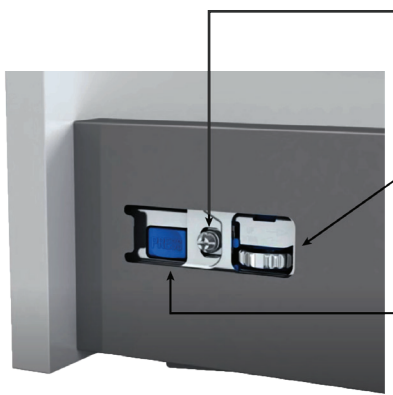


## DRAWER REMOVAL

Locate the grey release tabs under the drawer box at the front on each side. Press in both tabs simultaneously and lift drawer box up and out. Slide drawer guides back into cabinet.

Scan QR code for video demonstration.



**DRAWER ADJUSTMENT****Side-to-Side Adjustment:**

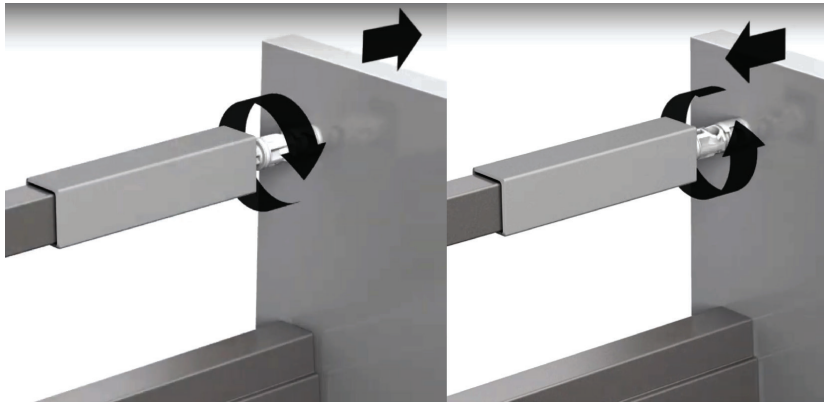
Turn screw to adjust drawer front position horizontally +/-1.5mm.

**Height Adjustment:**

Adjust the height of the drawer front +/-2mm using the thumb wheel - no tools required.

**Drawer Front Removal:**

Press button on both sides of drawer and pull the drawer front up and away from drawer box to remove.

**Front Tilt Adjustment:**

Pull back galley rail cover and turn attachment to adjust the tilt of the drawer front.

## DRAWER REMOVAL/INSTALLATION

### Drawer Removal:

Press in on both catches to release the drawer box from guides.

### Drawer Installation:

Press drawer on guides and slide drawer into place. Drawer will automatically catch and you will hear a click when engaged.



“

“I researched several online kitchen cabinets and went with BOXI because of their fast turnaround and super helpful guidance in putting the pieces together. Joanna was able to problem solve several issues and was responsive to all my needs. I highly recommend BOXI!”

”

-- Sebastian Kim, homeowner

# 07 Door & drawer removal

## DOOR ADJUSTMENT

These fine-tuning adjustments are the responsibility of the installer and all adjustments can be performed with a Phillips head screwdriver.



**\*Be sure to adjust doors BEFORE drilling for handles or knobs.**

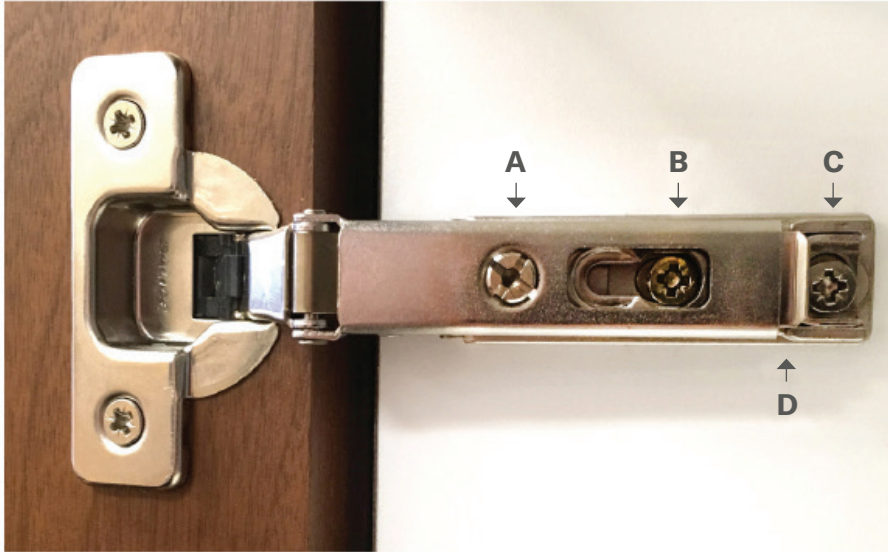


### NOTE

This process does not interfere with hinge adjustments.



# 07 Door & drawer removal



### Left & Right Door Adjustment:

**A.** Turn this screw for horizontal (left or right) door adjustments. Use this to align the reveals, or gaps, between adjacent doors and drawers. Proper door alignment usually requires adjusting upper and lower hinges.

### In & Out Door Adjustment:

**C.** Turning this screw at the back of the hinge moves the door in or out to align with adjacent doors.

### Up & Down Door Adjustment:

**B.** Turn this screw to move the door up or down with the integrated cam system. Proper door alignment usually requires adjusting upper and lower hinges.

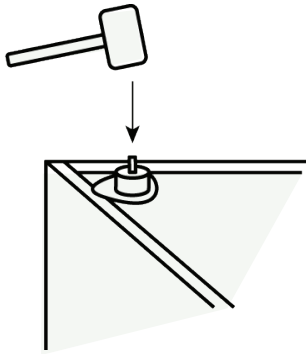
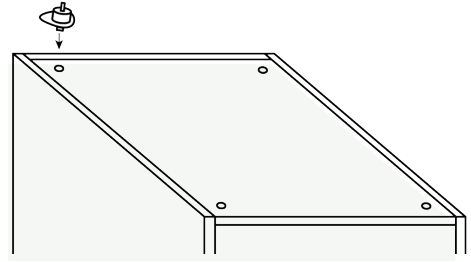
### Remove & Replace Door:

**D.** Remove the door by pressing quick release mechanism/button located at the back of each hinge.

Replace the door by aligning the hinge over the hinge plate and press firmly until the hinge locks into place.

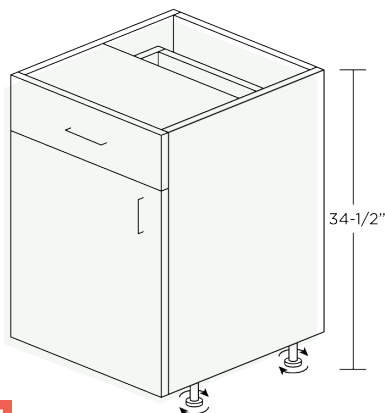
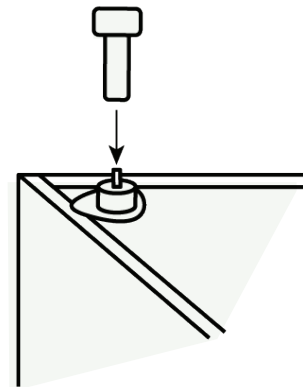
# 08 Leg leveler installation

Locate pre-drilled holes for leg levelers on the bottom of the cabinet and insert leg leveler base into hole, oval part facing out and overlapping the side of the cabinet.



Using a mallet or hammer and block of wood, gently tap in the center dowel pin built into the center of the leg leveler base. This expands the larger dowel, securing it to the bottom of the cabinet. No additional screws required. Make sure not to apply too much force when installing the leg bases. Overdriving the pin may cause damage to cabinet.

Insert leg with adjustable foot into installed base. The legs come pre-adjusted to standard 4-1/2" height, but are adjustable 3/4" up or down.



Get help and gently turn cabinet over.



# 09 Screw selection

Screws to attach the cabinets together are available to purchase, as well as fast caps to conceal screw heads after installation. Use of a countersink bit to flush the head of the screw to the cabinet box is highly recommended.



These are 1-1/8" gold bugle head screws (DS100) for connecting cabinet cases.



An alternate cabinet-to-cabinet connection method is connector bolts (CB100) that bolt cabinets together. Drywall screws are not recommended as they are brittle and lack shear strength.



Cover the heads of the countersunk screws with fastcaps (FCV-WHITE).



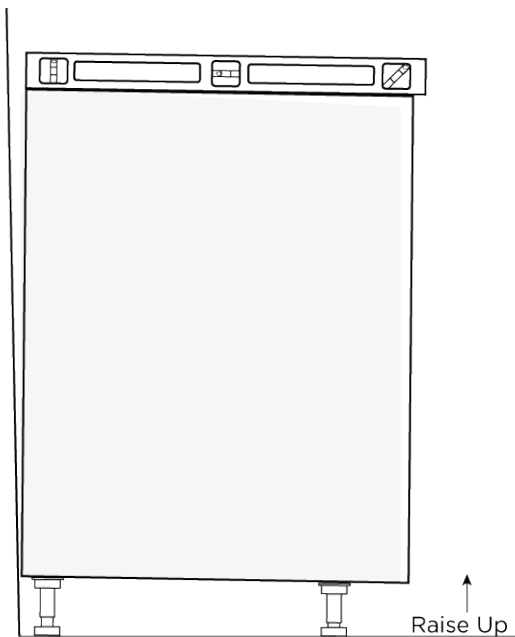
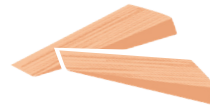
Screw for attaching cabinet to wall should be sourced locally. Screws should be long enough to allow a minimum of 1-1/2" of penetration into the wall framing. With the cabinet & 1/2" drywall you would need to use a 2-1/2" to 3-1/8" screw.

Square or star drive wafer head cabinet screws are recommended to avoid stripping.

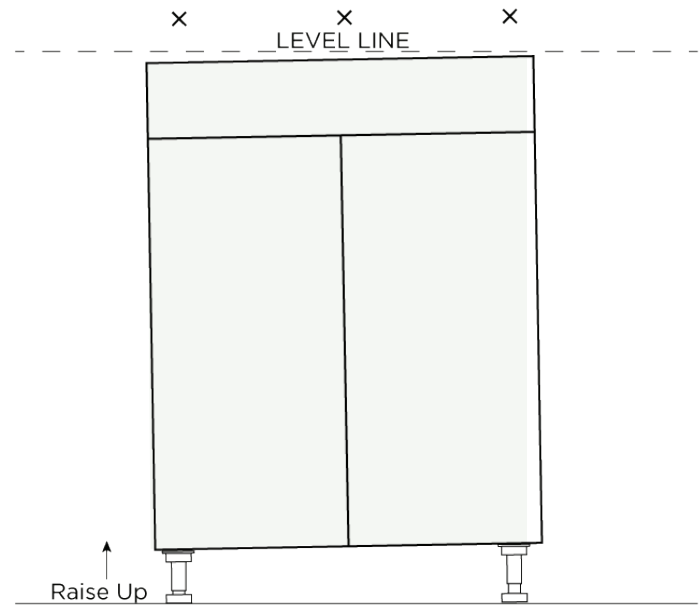
# 10 Base cabinet placement

The starting point should be an item that defines the space and has the least allowable adjustment for horizontal movement. This could be at multiple points; a corner cabinet (if applicable), sink base, or a tall cabinet at the beginning of a run. Adjust the leveler legs by turning the adjustable feet to align the cabinet back to your base cabinet level line. Adjust the front feet with your level

on top of the cabinet, oriented from back to front, until level. Double check left to right. Your cabinet may not be tight to the wall if it is out of plumb or the corner is out of square. Later you will use shims to fill any gaps between the wall and the cabinet.



LEVEL FRONT TO BACK



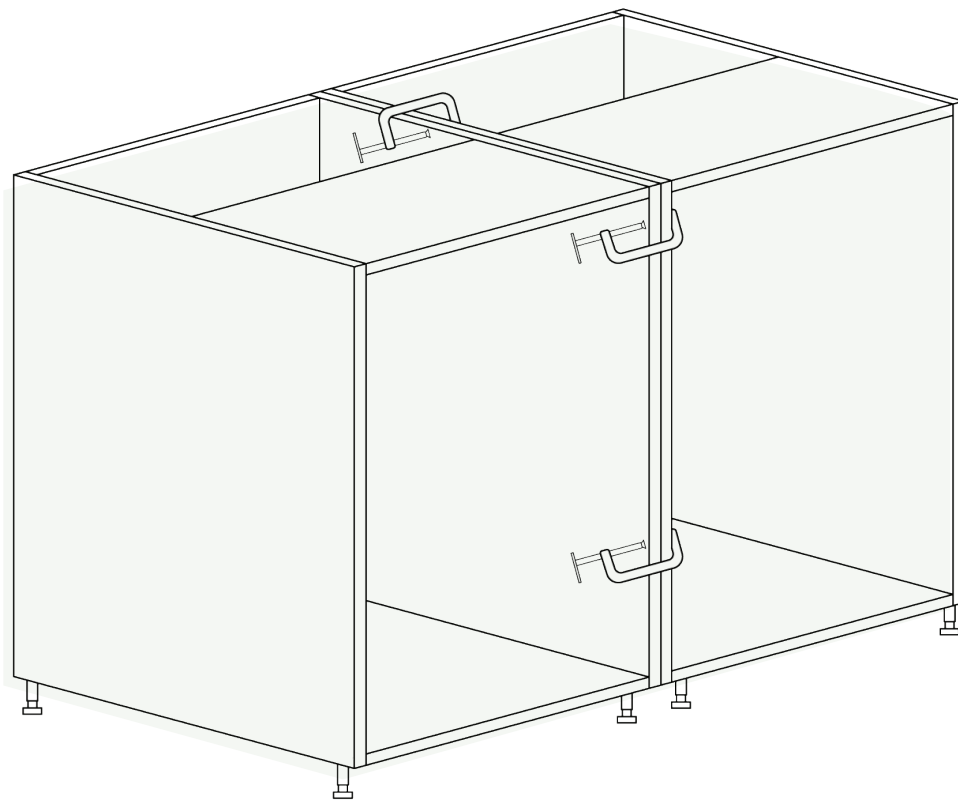
LEVEL LEFT TO RIGHT

# Base cabinet installation -cabinet to cabinet

## PART 1

Frameless cabinets are best set in groups. Following your layout and the markings you placed on the wall, place 2-3 leveled and plumbed cabinets next to each other in the space and make any final adjustments to the leveler legs to align with the level mark and make the tops of the cabinets align.

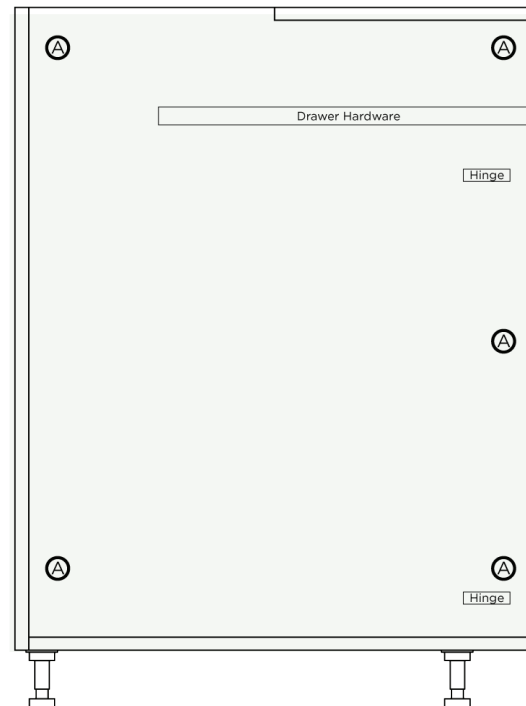
**Do not screw the cabinets to the wall at this point.** Using clamps, connect the cabinets in the group to each other. They should be clamped near the top and bottom of the face and one clamp on the top near the back. As you tighten the clamps make sure the edges of each cabinet box are aligned (top, bottom, and front). The faces of the cabinets are the most critical.



# Base cabinet installation -cabinet to cabinet

## PART 1

Using a 1-1/8" deep countersink bit, drill into the inside of one of the cabinets. This should be near the front (top, middle, and bottom) and at two places near the back of the cabinet. You only need to drill with a countersink bit into one of the two cabinets you are connecting. Using the 1-1/8" screws attach the two cabinets together using the drill with the clutch. Do not over-drive or strip the screws. Repeat the process for the rest of the base cabinet group that will be set together as one assembled piece.



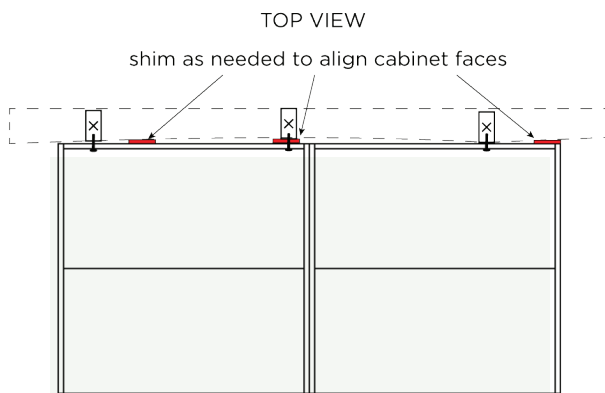
**A** Drill C/S & Screw Flush



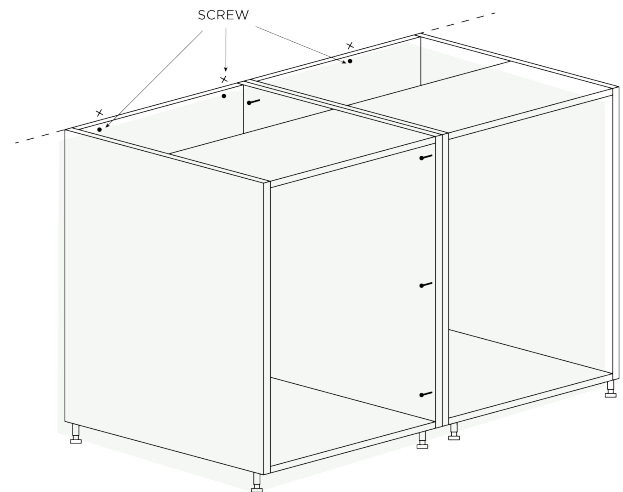
# Base cabinet installation -cabinet to wall

Set the group of cabinets in place on the wall. Use a drill with a countersink bit to drill a hole at your first stud mark. Repeat for at least two screws at the top of the inside of the cabinet. On larger cabinets, more screws are recommended. Sometimes this is not possible with narrow cabinets but those are usually attached to another cabinet that has more screws so that is okay. Make sure to use shims to fill any

voids between the cabinet and the wall – you cannot let the screws pull the cabinets out of square. Install a screw into the cabinet using a clutch setting to not over drive the screw. You can always increase the clutch settings to allow for the screw head to be set flush with the cabinet box interior.



Cabinet faces must be even on the same plane & plumb



# 13 Sink and range bases

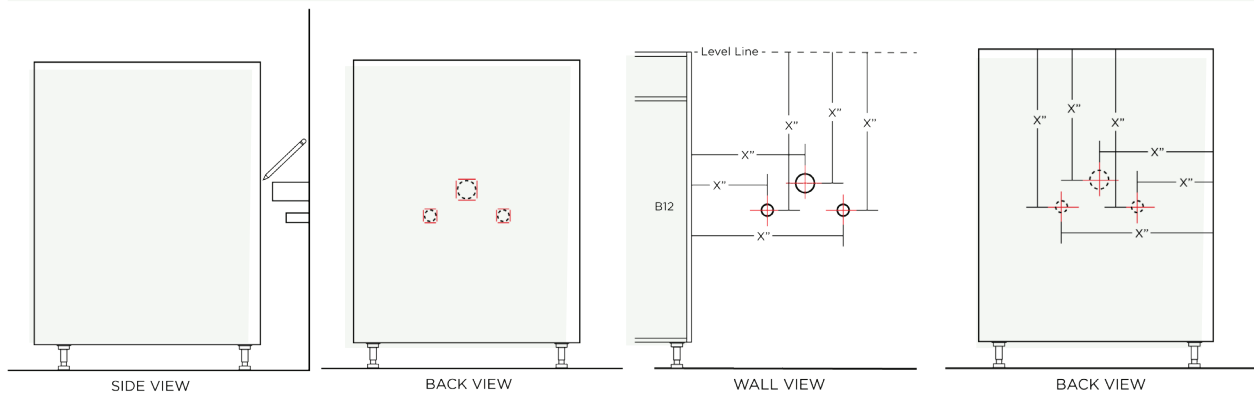
When installing sink and range base cabinets you may need to plan for holes to be cut in the back of those cabinets. First you will need to mark the hole locations to make precise and accurate cuts. This can be done several ways:

## OPTION 1:

- 1 Once adjacent cabinet is properly attached to wall, move receiving cabinet into place against pipes or other protruding items.
- 2 Mark top, bottom, and sides of pipes or other protruding items on back of cabinet.

## OPTION 2:

- 1 Measure and mark pipe centerlines (red lines).
- 2 Measure from wall or adjacent cabinet & level line to pipe centerlines.
- 3 Transfer measurements to the back of the cabinet.



Using a hole saw slightly larger than the hole needed start cutting your hole from the back of the cabinet. Drill just until the pilot bit comes through the inside of the cabinet. Move to the front of the cabinet and complete the hole from the inside to the back. This will prevent any “blow-out” and will create a clean hole. Install the cabinet as listed in previous steps.

# 14 Wall cabinet installation

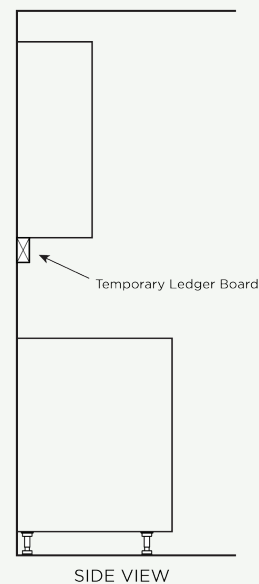
Wall cabinets should also be set in groups small enough to handle. If possible, combine cabinets using the same methods you used on the base cabinets. Using your clamps and same method as the base cabinets, drill with countersink bit and attach the cabinets together with screws. Put cabinets into their corresponding spaces on the wall and align with the level lines that you marked during the cabinet layout process. Follow the same process of drilling, countersinking, shimming, and screwing the

cabinet group onto the wall plumb and level. Remember cabinets need to be shimmed even, faces aligned, and installed plumb and level. Never “suck” the cabinets to the wall if uneven – use the shims to fill the space and screw through those to lock in place.



## HELPFUL HINT

To make wall cabinet installation easier; temporarily screw a 1x4 or 2x4 to the wall at the level line you made for the bottom of the wall cabinets. This will allow you a ledge to rest the cabinet sections on while attaching to wall (see image to right). Alternatively, you can make braces to rest on base cabinets to avoid making screw holes that will need to be patched or covered later.



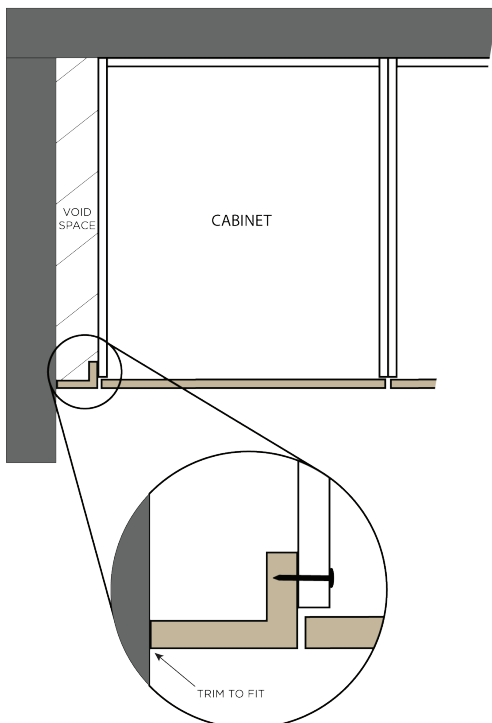
# 15 Filler installation

Fillers are attached the same as installing a cabinet. Each type of filler must be cut to the appropriate height and may require to be cut in width as well - refer to your layout.

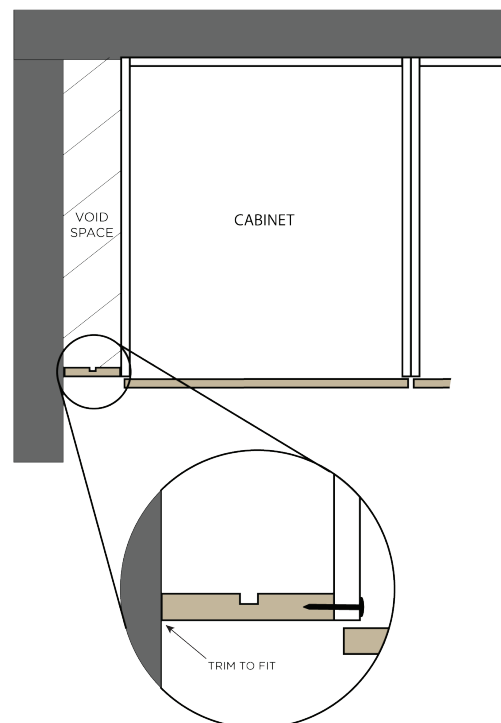
**LMF FILLERS** - These fillers are meant to be installed flush with cabinet door. Temporary reinstallation of the adjacent door may be needed for proper filler alignment.

**UTKF FILLERS** - These fillers are best used for a box depth filler, installed flush with the edge of the box. Install these fillers screwed through predrilled holes and countersunk holes from the inside of the cabinet you are attaching it to. Recommend minimum 3 screws to attach fillers.

## LMF



## UTKF

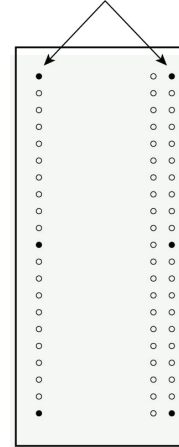


# 16 Panels, trim & toe kick

## PANELS

Install the end panels as needed to cover per the layout. Attach end panels following instructions provided in the panel box through the system holes, trimming the panel to the correct depth and height (trim top edge NOT bottom). Use only the screws provided in the panel box. The panel leading edge should be flush to the cabinet door – approximately 3/4" to 7/8" past the case. Panels should be scribed to the wall. You can also apply scribe molding to cover any gaps.

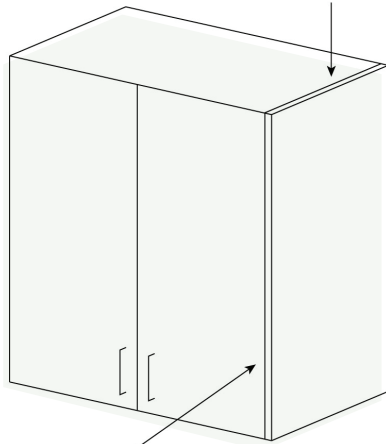
Install screws through system/shelf holes from inside of cabinet



Align panel edge to door face and trim/scribe panel against walls

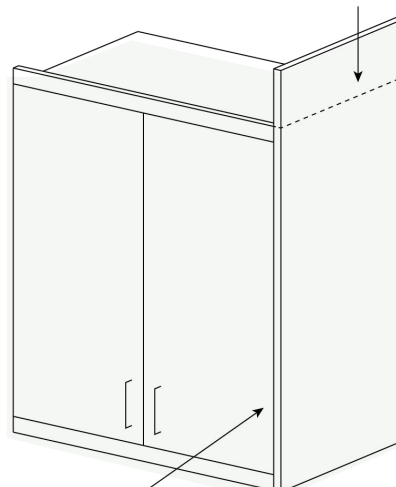
### PREFERRED PANEL APPLICATION FOR TRIM

For NO trim applications, cut top of panel (if needed) and install finished edge down



Install screws through system/shelf holes from inside of cabinet

For trim applications cut top of panel and install finished edge down, capturing trim molding ends



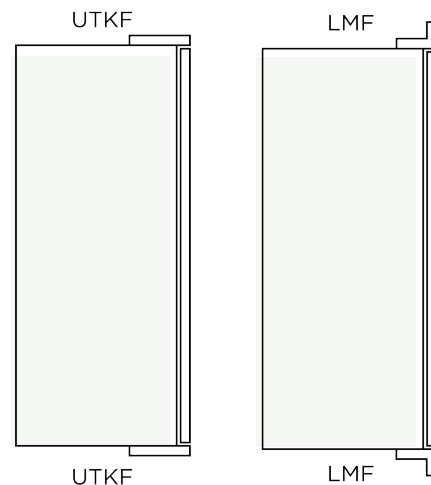
Install screws through system/shelf holes from inside of cabinet

# 16 Panels, trim & toe kick

## TRIM

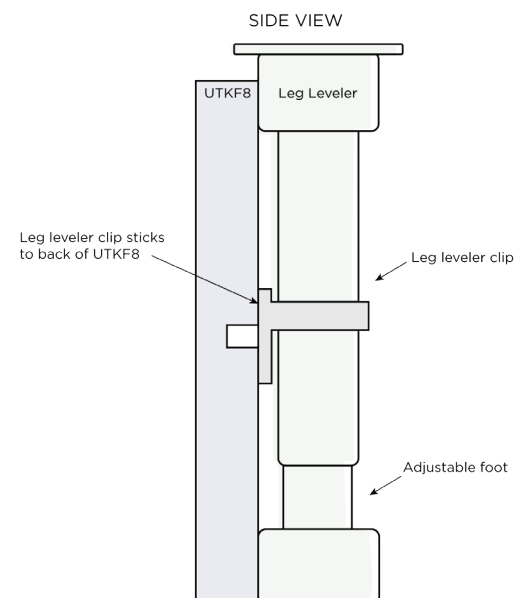
If using a LMF for light valance or crown build up, pull the face of the LMF to the face of the cabinet door. Using a pencil, mark the cabinet top or bottom for the proper placement. Using clamps lock the trim in the correct placement.

To hide screws – drill, countersink, and install screws using 1-1/8” screws from the top of the cabinet if possible. If screwing from the top of the cabinet isn’t possible, adhesive such as 2p-10 is recommended for nail free installation or a 23ga micro-pin nailer and use of touch up putty to fill holes.



## TOEKICK

Once your cabinets are set you can install the toe kick. Measure and trim UTKF to correct size for the run of cabinets. Place leg leveler clips on the front legs of the cabinet and remove the adhesive backing. Make sure adhesive sides are facing out. Press UTKF firmly to adhesive, tight to the floor.





# 17 Finishing up

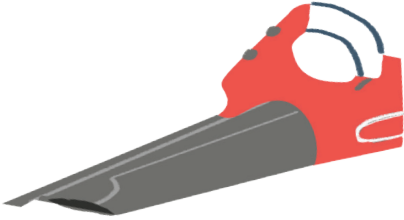


Photo: -



Re-install all shelves, doors, and drawers to corresponding cabinets. Adjust all drawers and drawers so that reveals between fronts are equal. Due to the tight reveals of frameless cabinetry, doors and drawers need to be adjusted to make sure they don't rub together and are operating smoothly. Install cover caps for screws and hinge plate covers. Only after adjusting all doors and drawers, drill for hardware using a template. Remove peel coat at this time. Install hardware. Vacuum and wipe down interior and exterior of cabinets with a soft cloth including drawer boxes. Never use chemicals to clean cabinetry – only a damp cloth and in rare occasions mild dish washing detergent. Install cover caps over all screw holes.

“

In terms of 5-stars, I would say 5 stars for sure.

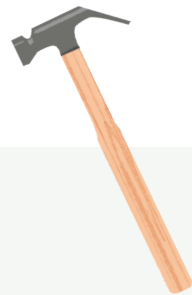
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-- Christian Munoz, designer



# 18 Replacing parts

If necessary, cabinets can be fully disassembled to replace damaged parts. The following instructions explain how to do that. Remove any doors, drawers, or shelves from the cabinet and set safely aside. Remove confirmat screws from panels to be disassembled, set aside and save. Using a soft non-marking rubber mallet and a block of wood gently tap on the inside of the cabinet to remove the side to be replaced or to disassemble to cabinet to get access to a sub assembly. After disassembly remove any hardware from the parts to be replaced taking note as to where those items came from and preserving all hardware and fasteners. Replace the damaged part and reattach hardware in the same position and holes as the original part. Place the cabinet on its side and using the same soft non-marking rubber mallet, aligning the dowels, gently knock the pieces together. Reinstall the confirmat screws and install the cabinet.



“

We loved the quick turnaround and customizability. Shipment and delivery were seamless. The overall aesthetic was as expected and functionality (soft close, etc.) was great.

”

-- Shannon Pezzolla, homeowner/designer