



INSTALLATION GUIDE

AVONDALE SHAKER CABINET

1-855-HD-HAMPTON
HOMEDEPOT.COM

Questions, problems, missing parts?

Before returning to the store, call Hampton Bay Customer Service
8 am - 7 pm, EST, Monday - Friday; 9 am - 6 pm, EST, Saturday

HAMPTON BAY®

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SAFETY INFORMATION

UTILITIES SAFETY



WARNING: Serious injury or even death may occur if you handle utility connections (gas, water, electric).

Have qualified utilities professionals perform any utility connections or disconnections. Make sure you have shut off the power to electrical lines and outlets you may come into contact with while remodeling or which may have to be moved. Do this by shutting off the circuit breaker/fuse at the electrical panel. Use a circuit tester to make sure the power is off. Check both receptacles in a duplex outlet because they could each be on a different circuit. Know where utility lines are located to avoid drilling into them.

INSTALLATION SAFETY

Because of the size and weight of cabinetry, DO NOT install by yourself. Installation should be done by at least two able-bodied people working together. Wear protective eyewear, gloves and boots. Always maintain a clean, organized work area.

WARRANTY

LIMITED LIFETIME WARRANTY

WHAT IS COVERED

The manufacturer ("Manufacturer") warrants its parts and products to be free of substantial defects in materials and workmanship from the original date of purchase under normal home use. This warranty is offered only to the original consumer purchaser and may not be transferred.

WHAT IS NOT COVERED

This warranty does not cover any problems or damages which result from improper transportation, improper installation, mishandling, misuse, abuse, neglect, abnormal use, commercial use, improper maintenance, non-authorized repairs, accidents or acts of God such as hurricanes, fires, earthquakes or floods. This warranty and any applicable implied warranties do not cover incidental or consequential damages arising from any defects in the product, such as labor charges for installation or removal of the product or any associated products. This warranty does not cover defects or damage caused by normal wear and tear, alterations, environmental conditions, humidity absorption or mold. In addition, variations in wood grain, finish color, aging, or other natural wood and stain characteristics are not considered defects and are not covered by this warranty. 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.

CALIFORNIA AND MINNESOTA RESIDENTS

CALIFORNIA RESIDENTS



WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including formaldehyde, which is known to the state of California to cause cancer. For more information, go to www.P65warnings.Ca.Gov/products.

MINNESOTA RESIDENTS

IMPORTANT HEALTH NOTICE.

SOME OF THE BUILDING MATERIALS USED IN THIS HOME (OR THESE BUILDING MATERIALS) EMIT FORMALDEHYDE. EYE, NOSE AND THROAT IRRITATION, HEADACHE, NAUSEA AND A VARIETY OF ASTHMA-LIKE SYMPTOMS, INCLUDING SHORTNESS OF BREATH, HAVE BEEN REPORTED AS A RESULT OF FORMALDEHYDE EXPOSURE. ELDERLY PERSONS AND YOUNG CHILDREN, AS WELL AS ANYONE WITH A HISTORY OF ASTHMA, ALLERGIES OR LUNG PROBLEMS, MAY BE AT GREATER RISK. RESEARCH IS CONTINUING ON THE POSSIBLE LONG-TERM EFFECTS OF EXPOSURE TO FORMALDEHYDE.

REDUCED VENTILATION MAY ALLOW FORMALDEHYDE AND OTHER CONTAMINANTS TO ACCUMULATE IN THE INDOOR AIR. HIGH INDOOR TEMPERATURES AND HUMIDITY RAISE FORMALDEHYDE LEVELS. WHEN A HOME IS TO BE LOCATED IN AREAS SUBJECT TO EXTREME SUMMER TEMPERATURES, AN AIR-CONDITIONING SYSTEM CAN BE USED TO CONTROL INDOOR TEMPERATURE LEVELS. OTHER MEANS OF CONTROLLED MECHANICAL VENTILATION CAN BE USED TO REDUCE LEVELS OF FORMALDEHYDE AND OTHER INDOOR AIR CONTAMINANTS.

IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS REGARDING THE HEALTH EFFECTS OF FORMALDEHYDE, CONSULT YOUR DOCTOR OR LOCAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

PRE-INSTALLATION

BEFORE YOU START

Check Your Order

Make sure the product label on each carton matches the product numbers on your order and project plan. Contact Hampton Bay Customer Service if there are any damaged, missing or incorrect cabinets. Do not install if damaged or parts are missing.

Read this Entire Guide

Before starting the installation, read this entire guide to familiarize yourself with the precautions for installing cabinetry.



WARNING: If the installation is performed in an unsafe or incorrect manner, a cabinet could fall off the wall and result in serious injury or death.

Any installation of any product not performed according to the methods presented in this guide could void the warranty of the product.

TOOLS REQUIRED



Safety Glasses



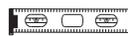
Drill



Stud Finder



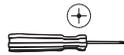
Measuring Tape



6' Level



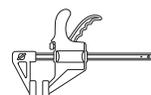
Pencil



Screwdriver



Protractor
Compass



Clamps
x2



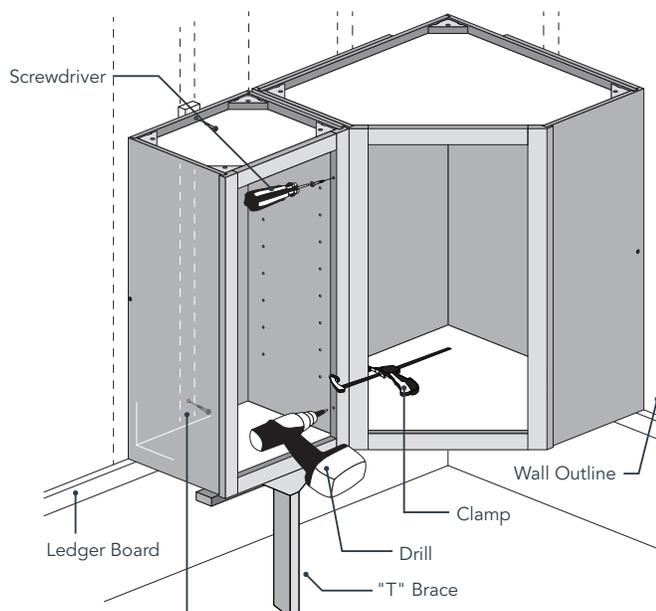
WARNING: Cabinets are not intended to be freestanding units, they must be attached to a wall stud or anchored to the floor to achieve sufficient stability. Failure to comply with these guidelines will void all warranties and claims.

THINGS TO CONSIDER

Know Your Project

Take time to review your installation project, what cabinets you have and how they will fit together. This will determine where you should start your installation. Make sure appliance locations, windows and entryways are considered.

Read through these instructions, noting any special requirements your cabinets may need for installation. Cabinets such as base corner, wall bridge and base cabinets in a corner have special requirements. Some of these special requirements may be found in the Installation section of these instructions.



PRE-INSTALLATION (CONTINUED)

Cabinet Support Braces

Well-made braces make installation easier and more accurate.

Install a straight 1 x 2 ledger board on the Wall Cabinet Bottom Level Line, fastened into wall studs with 2-1/2" screws. This is the most stable support method, though it requires minor repairs to patch screw holes after the ledger board is removed.

Make a "T" brace from 2 x 4s. Pad the top with carpeting. Reinforce where the 2 x 4s join with a plywood gusset.

If the base cabinets are not yet installed, make the "T" brace long enough to reach the lowest spot on the floor (about 55" high).

DRY FIT

Perform the dry fit of cabinets after you have determined the high point of the floor. **(See Installation Requirements section.)** With the cabinets in place, you can see how important the Base Cabinet Top Level Line is. When installed, all base cabinet tops should match this line exactly.

IMPORTANT: If any cabinet is above the Base Cabinet Top Level Line, then the high point is not correct. Don't install until you've found the high point and redrawn the Base Cabinet Top Level Line and Wall Cabinet Bottom Level Line. If any cabinets are 3/4" or more below the Base Cabinet Top Level Line, build up that area with 1 x 2 furring strips.

Dry fitting your base cabinets helps you "visualize" the layout. Check against the project layout to confirm you have all cabinets needed.

If your layout involves a base cabinet in the corner, this is a good time to measure for the length of countertop braces needed; these are described later.

This is also a good time to check to see how cabinets line up for square, in-corner locations. Also, check for drawer front clearances and any interference that might occur with drawer pull hardware, doorknobs or appliances. (Reinstall drawers if necessary.)

Start in the Corner or at an End

If your project layout does not have any corner cabinets, then start your installation at an obstructed end that begins at a wall or appliance. Otherwise, start at the base or wall corner cabinet.

PRE-INSTALLATION (CONTINUED)

BASE CABINET INSTALL PROCESS

Whether you start at a corner or an end, the general approach with base cabinet installation is to:

1. Position the cabinet
2. Shim and level
3. Attach all the face frames together
4. Pre-drill the back rail at the wall stud locations
5. Attach all the cabinets to the wall (or floor for peninsulas)

If your project layout has wall cabinets that are to be placed directly on the countertop, you should install the base cabinets first. Once base cabinets are installed, you can place a sheet of plywood or particle board on the base cabinets and use them as a workbench. You can lift wall cabinets onto the work surface and use a precise spacer to lift the wall cabinets to the proper height above the countertop.

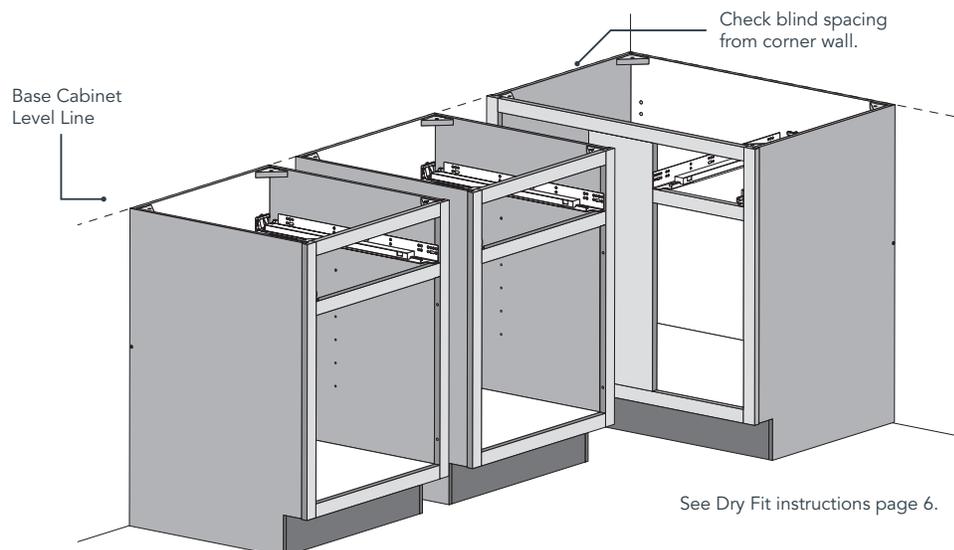
INSTALLING PENINSULA CABINETS

Base cabinets that are not secured to a wall stud (such as a peninsula application) must be secured to the floor with wood blocks behind the toekick and on each side of the cabinet.

Cabinets are secured to the floor with wood blocks behind the toekick and on each side of the cabinet.

To prepare blocking, square the base cabinet with the adjacent base cabinet and mark the floor at the toekick and side locations.

Cut 2 x 4 wood blocks 8-12" long to fit the underside of the cabinet. Measure the thickness of the toekick and sides and position the blocks inside of the markings on the floor so the cabinets can be positioned over them. Fasten the blocks to the floor. Attach the cabinets together following the applicable attachment procedures for shimming, leveling and attaching face frames, then use finish nails to attach the cabinets to the blocks on the floor.



PRE-INSTALLATION (CONTINUED)

INSTALLING WALL CABINETS

Whether you start at a corner or an end, the general approach with wall cabinet installation is to:

1. Mark on the back of the cabinet where the cabinet will line up with the wall studs
(See further instructions on page 13.)
2. Pre-drill the hang rails at the stud locations
3. Position the cabinet with a support
4. Loosely attach the cabinet to the wall (or ceiling for peninsulas)
5. Shim and level
6. Attach the face frames together
7. Tighten the cabinet to the wall (or ceiling for peninsulas)

By installing the wall cabinets first, you won't have to reach over the base cabinets to install the wall cabinets. This will lessen the likelihood of damage to base cabinets during the installation process.

TALL CABINETS

Double check the height of your tall cabinets against their intended location on your project layout. Be sure to consider soffits, and how the tall cabinets will line up with surrounding cabinets.

INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

YOUR RESPONSIBILITY AS THE INSTALLER

- Installation is done properly.
- Door and drawers will require some adjustments at the end.
- Cabinets too far out of level, not shimmed correctly or supported incorrectly will end up exceeding the range of adjustment the product was designed for.



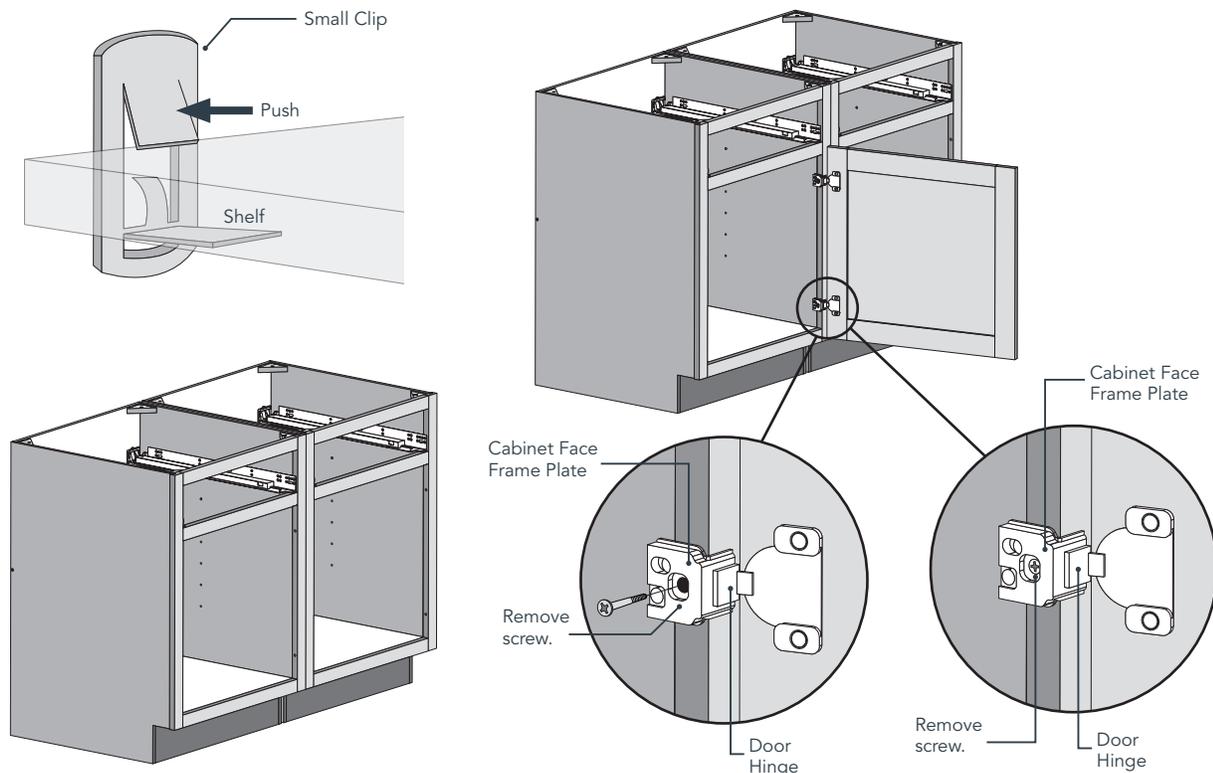
WARNING: Be careful to follow the leveling, shimming, and support process outlined to avoid exceeding the adjustment limits of the cabinet door hinges and drawer slides.



WARNING: Failure to follow these guidelines could result in a cabinet falling off the wall, possibly resulting in serious injury, and will void the product warranty.

DOOR, DRAWER AND SHELF REMOVAL

Remove doors, drawers and shelves so they aren't in the way during installation. Removal also makes the cabinets lighter to move. Label each piece with masking tape so you know where to reinstall each piece. Store them face to face to avoid damage. Remove the screws on the door hinges where they attach to the face frame. Pull drawers out to the stop and push in levers under the drawer box to release the drawer from the glides. For shelves, push in the top of the shelf clip so you can lift the shelf up and out.



INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS (CONTINUED)

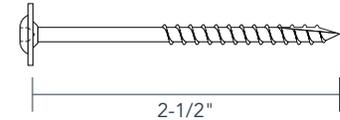
SCREWS REQUIRED

The instructions in this booklet apply only to 16" on center wood stud construction. All other types of installation should be done by a professional.

NOTICE: Install cabinets using the screws shown below. Screws must be purchased separately.

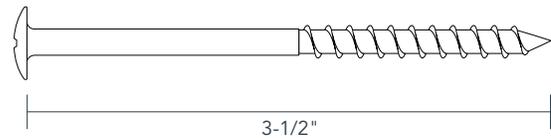
#10 x 2-1/2" Round Washer Head with No. 2

Square Recess Drive (or Truss Head with Phillips Drive) screw for frame-to-frame attachment and hangrail-to-wall attachment (Screws must be purchased separately.)



#10 x 3-1/2" Truss Head with Phillips Drive

for attaching cabinets to ceiling joists or a soffit (Screws must be purchased separately.)



NO NAILS OR DRYWALL SCREWS



WARNING: DO NOT use nails or drywall screws to install base or wall cabinets. Use the recommended screws as shown in this guide. Using nails or drywall screws may result in cabinets falling from the wall. Cabinets installed with nails or drywall screws will void the product warranty.

INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS (CONTINUED)

HIGH POINT LEVEL LINE

Measure out 20-7/8" from the wall (where the base cabinet's toekick line will be) and snap a line on the floor parallel to the wall.

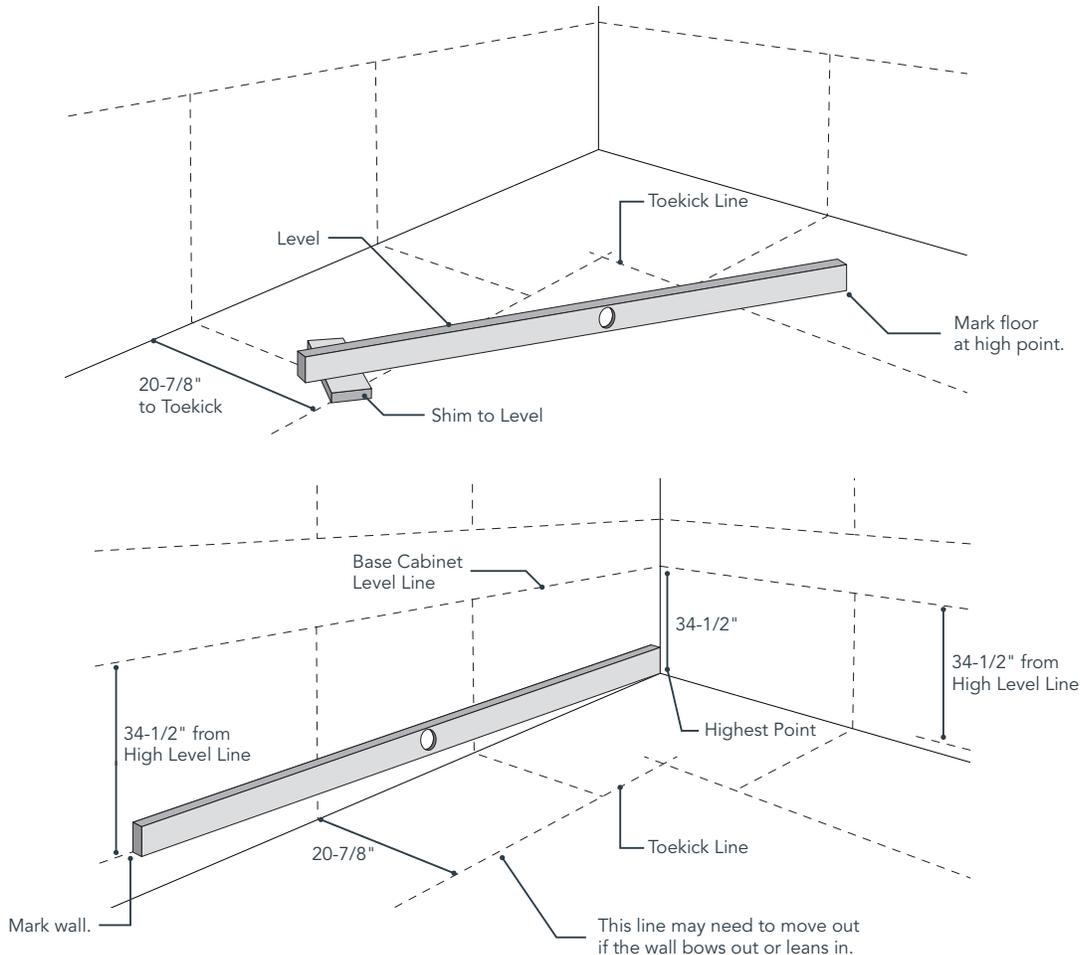
To find the highest point on the floor, place one end of a 6' or longer level at the end of the cabinet run. Check the bubble. Raise either end until it is level. Mark the floor at the end that makes contact with the floor. This is the high point.

Check all around the room where base cabinets will be installed. Then check from high point to high point to determine the highest point.

When you are certain you have the highest point on the floor, place your level on this point and the other end against the wall.

Mark the wall at the bottom of the level. Do this in all directions where cabinets will be located.

Measure 34-1/2" up from the high point level line. Use a level to strike a level line on the wall. This is the Base Cabinet Top Level Line (without countertop). Do this on all walls that will receive base cabinets.



INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS (CONTINUED)

UNEVEN WALLS AND OUT OF SQUARE CORNERS

Place a 6' or longer level against the wall to find any high or low spots in the area where the cabinets will be located. Scrape or sand high spots. Mark low spots that will need shimming when you install cabinets. The more you smooth out the walls, the less you will need to shim.

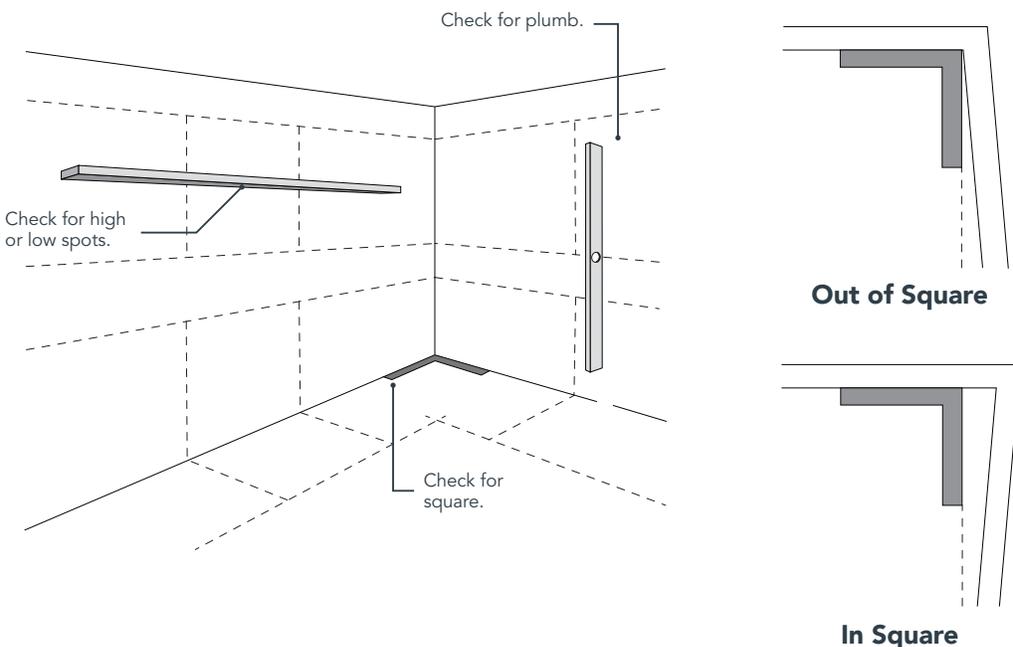
If walls have high spots that you cannot remove, you will need to have your Toekick Line measured out 20-7/8" from the high spot.

Place a 6' or longer level vertically on the wall and check for plumb. This will tell you if you need shims at the top or bottom of cabinets.

Check corners for "square." Place a framing square into the corner where cabinets are to be installed. If the framing square will not fit into the corner, you are 'in' square. You will need to come out from the corner and run a straight line to the wall at the end of your row of cabinets.

If your framing square fits into the corner, and one wall angles away from the square, you are 'out' of square. To correct this, you will start tight in the corner and shim your cabinets to keep them in a straight line. If your cabinets are forming an "L" shape, plan on spacing out the shortest length of the "L."

Mark these square lines on the floor. You will need to revise your 20-7/8" Toekick Line to be parallel with your square line.

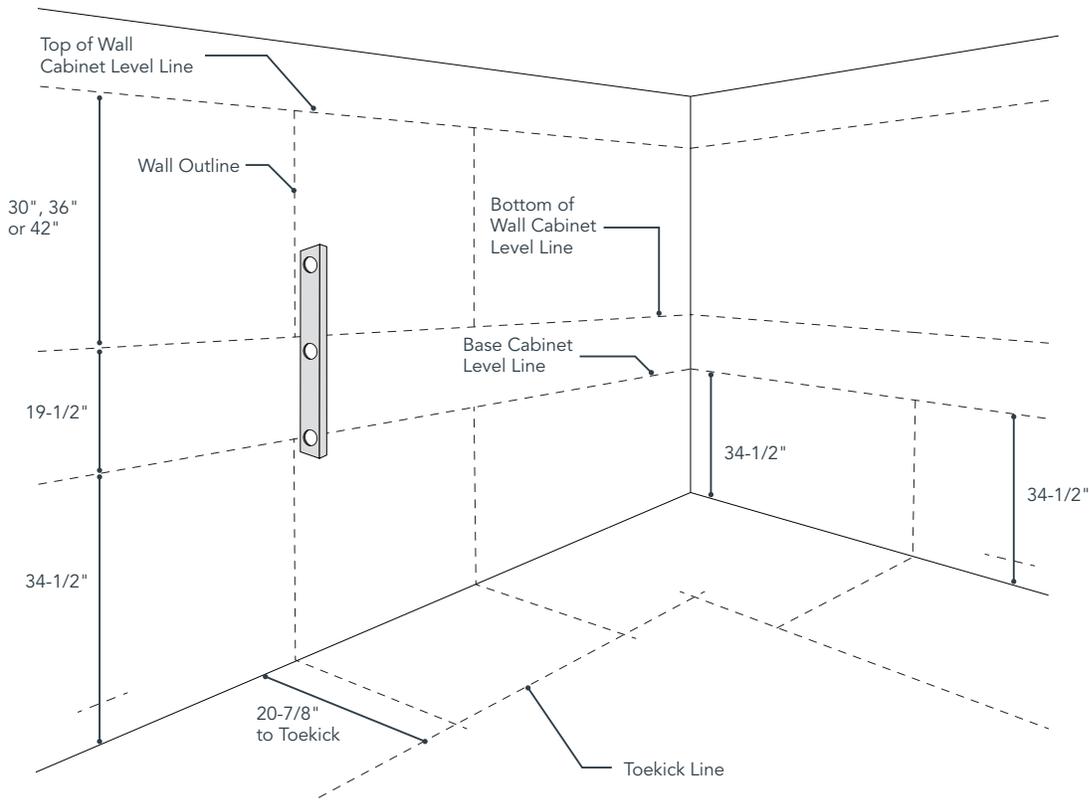


1 OUTLINE ON FLOOR AND WALLS

- Measure 19-1/2" up from the Base Cabinet Top Level Line and snap a level line on the wall. This is the Bottom of Wall Cabinet Level Line.
- Measure 30", 36" or 42" up from the Bottom of Wall Cabinet Level Line (depending on the height of your wall cabinets). Snap a level line on the wall. This is the Top of Wall Cabinet Level Line.
 - 30" Wall cabinets require 84" from the Wall Cabinet Top Level Line to the floor.
 - 36" Wall cabinets require 90" from the Wall Cabinet Top Level Line to the floor.
 - 42" Wall cabinets require 96" from the Wall Cabinet Top Level Line to the floor.

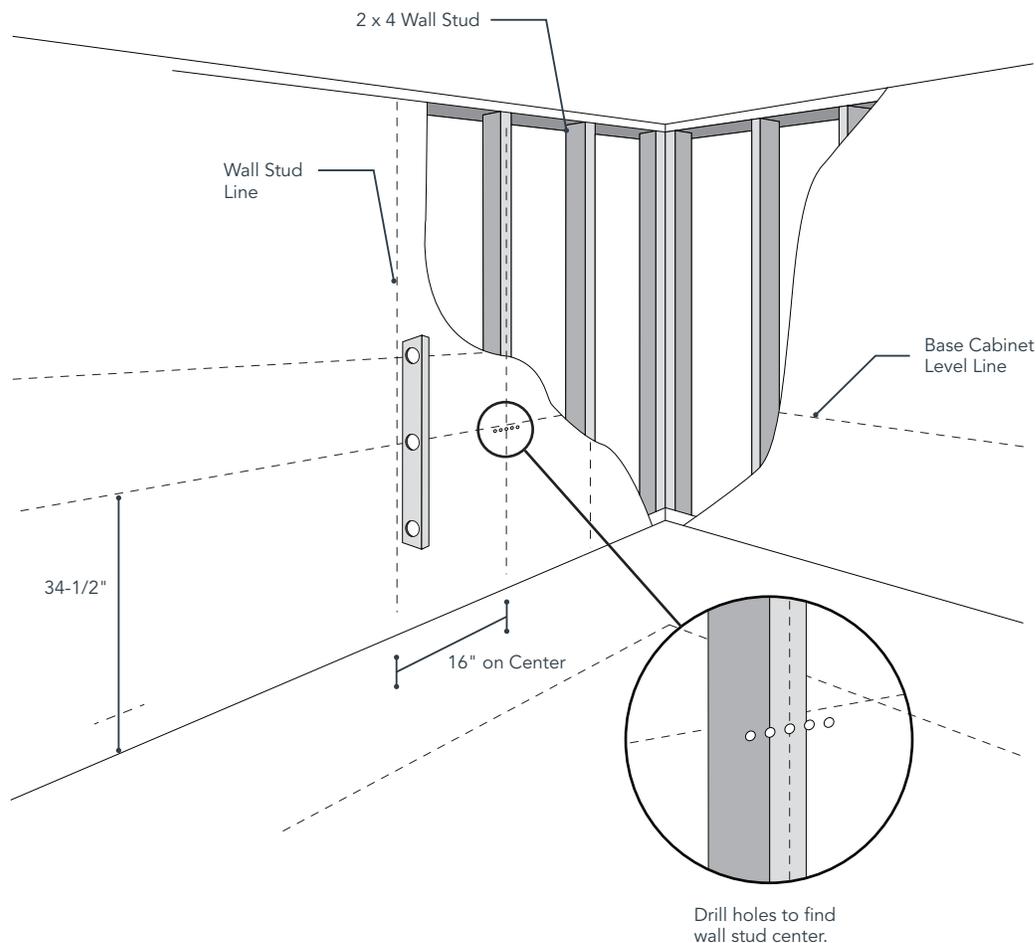
See Mounting Under a Soffit or Low Ceiling if there are cabinets to be mounted directly up to a soffit or ceiling (Step 3 - pg. 15).

- If the installation involves a corner, lay out the corner cabinet first. If there is no corner, start at an obstructed end that begins at a wall or appliance.
- Mark the width of the first base on the floor and wall in this location. Use a level to draw a plumb line vertically between the floor and the Base Cabinet Top Level Line.
- Repeat this process for all base cabinets and then for all wall cabinets. You should now have a Wall Outline for all cabinets to be installed.



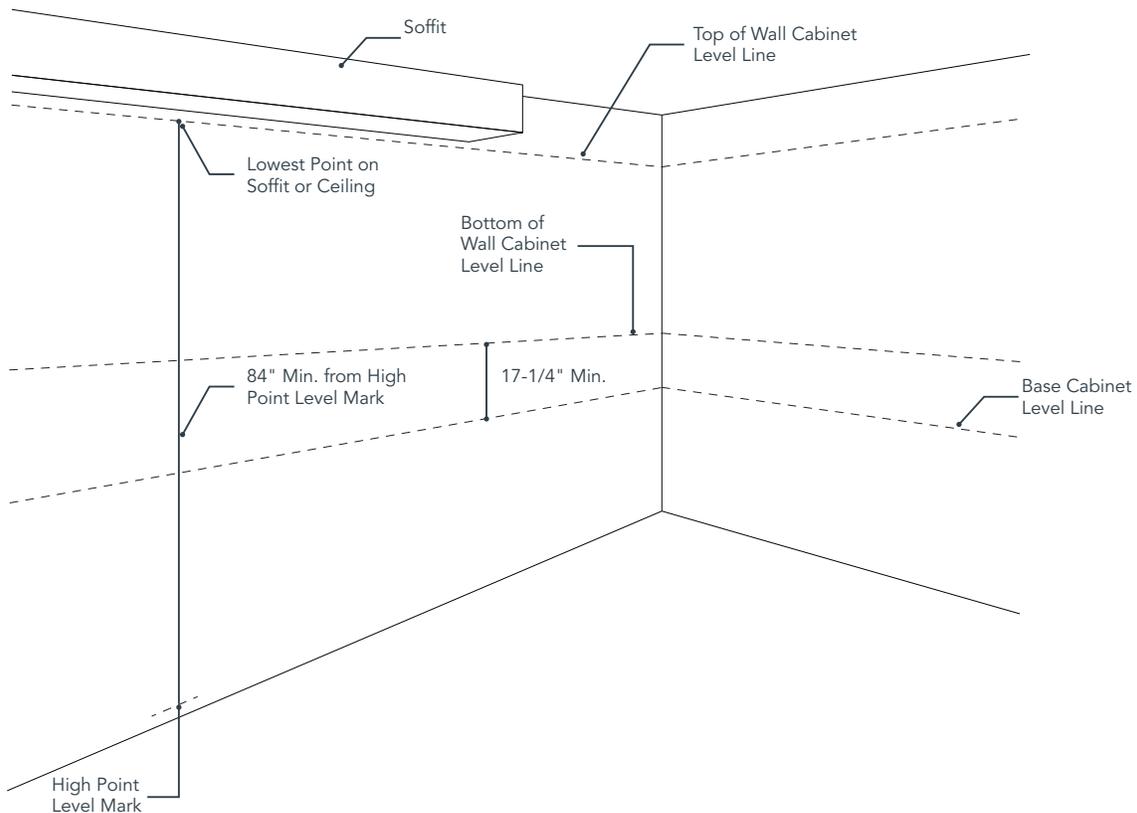
2 LOCATE AND MARK WALL STUDS

- Typical wall construction places wall studs on 16" centers. This means that every 16", you have the center of a 2 x 4 wall stud to support your cabinets.
- To locate a wall stud, use a wall stud finder tool.
- Once you have located a wall stud, drive a long, thin finish nail or use a power drill with a small bit to drill into an area just below the Base Cabinet Top Level Line that will be covered by the cabinets. It will require several holes spaced close together to find the outside edges on the wall stud to determine its center. Measure over 16" from this point and repeat the process to be certain that you have contacted the center of the wall stud. Mark the location. Continue this process to locate all wall studs behind your cabinets.
- Once all wall studs are located, use a 6' level to draw vertical plumb lines at each wall stud from the floor to a few inches above the Top of Wall Cabinet Level Line.
- Repeat this process to indicate the location of ceiling joists or soffit structure if your cabinets require ceiling attachment.



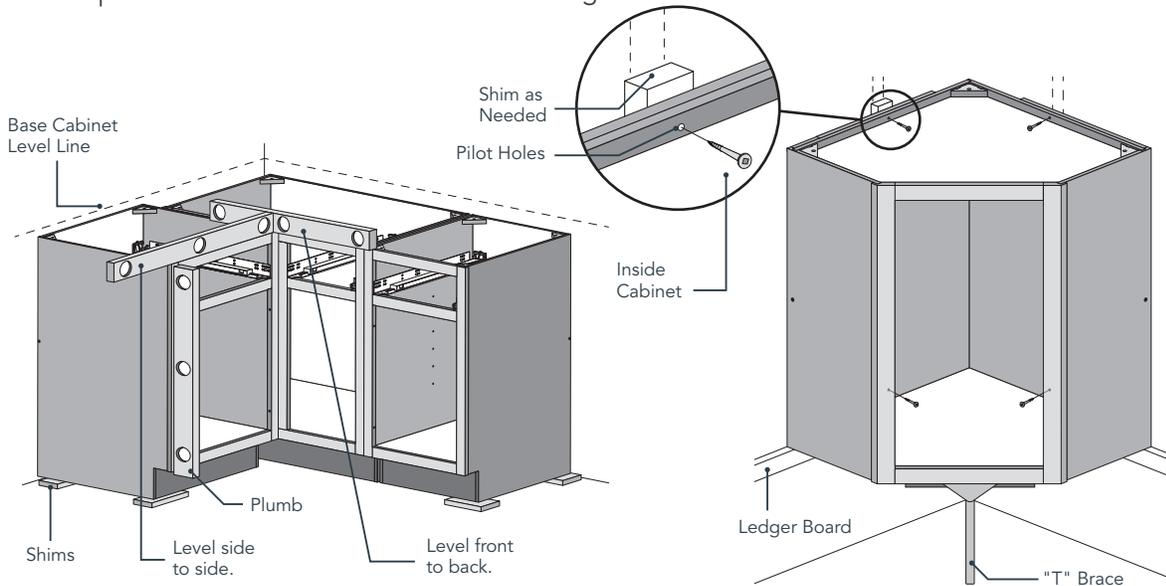
3 MOUNTING UNDER A SOFFIT OR LOW CEILING

- If wall cabinets are to be mounted directly under a soffit or ceiling, you should find the low spot of the soffit or ceiling using the same process as done for finding the high spot on the floor. Snap a level line. This will be the Wall Cabinet Top Level Line.
- Measure down 30", 36" or 42" (the height of your wall cabinets) to confirm the distance between the Wall Cabinet Bottom Level Line and the Base Cabinet Top Level Line.



4 SHIMMING CABINETS FOR LEVEL AND PLUMB; CLAMPING

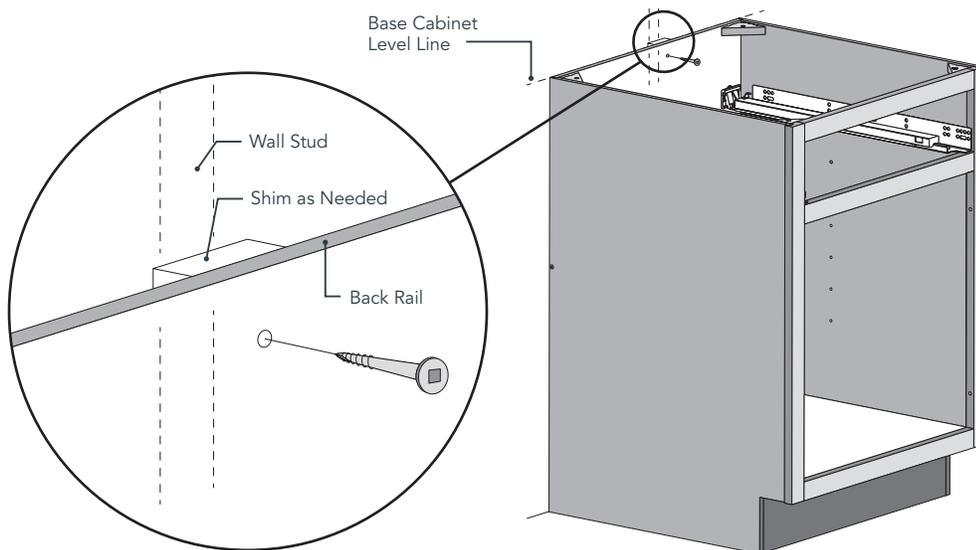
- Adjust and shim cabinets so they are level side to side and front to back. Check plumb of the face frame and that it aligns perfectly with the adjacent cabinet. Shims may be required between the cabinet and the ceiling.



- Shim cabinets so they align exactly with the Base Cabinet Top Level Line (base cabinets) or Wall Cabinet Bottom Level Line (wall cabinets). Place clamps just above drawer slide and just above bottom hinge. Clamp cabinets together loosely.
- Adjust so face frames align perfectly at the top and front edges. If you need to tap cabinets for alignment, use a block or rubber mallet to avoid marring finish. Tighten clamps.



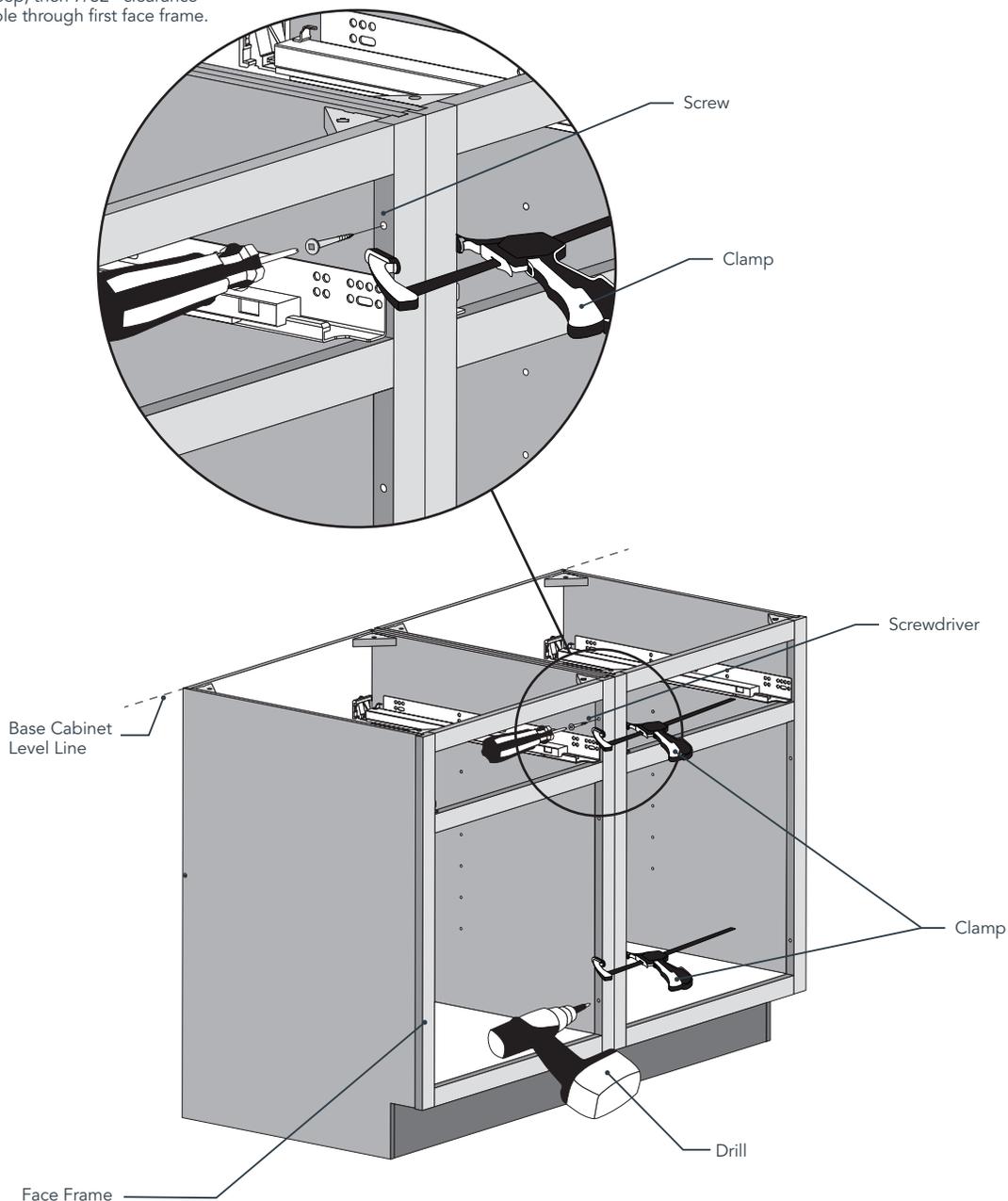
WARNING: DO NOT use nails or drywall screws to install base or wall cabinets. Use the recommended screws as shown in this guide. Using nails or drywall screws may result in cabinets falling from the wall. Cabinets installed with nails or drywall screws will void the product warranty.



5 FRAME-TO-FRAME ATTACHMENT

- On a 1/8" drill bit, set tape or drill depth gauge at 2-1/2".
- Before drilling the face frames, re-check for level and that alignment between face frames is exact.
- Drill a 1/8" pilot hole, 2-1/2" deep through the first face frame and into the second face frame. Drill bit must be 2-1/2" or less to avoid drilling completely through the second face frame.
- Drill a 7/32" clearance hole, 1-1/2" deep through the pilot hole in the first face frame. To make screwdriving easier, rub paraffin or bee's wax on the screws.

Drill 1/8" pilot hole 2-1/2" deep, then 7/32" clearance hole through first face frame.



6 ATTACHMENT MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS

- All cabinet frames must be fastened to adjacent cabinet frame, fillers, side wall or ceiling.
- Wall cabinets up to 18" wide: Screw a top and bottom wall attachment screw into one wall stud and the face frame to at least one adjacent cabinet.
- Wall cabinets 21" to 36" wide: Screw top and bottom wall attachment screws into two wall studs and the face frame to at least one adjacent cabinet.
- End wall cabinets, where a wall stud falls more than 6" from the exposed end of the cabinet, will require additional supports, such as wall anchors or toggle bolts, within 6" of the end of the cabinet.



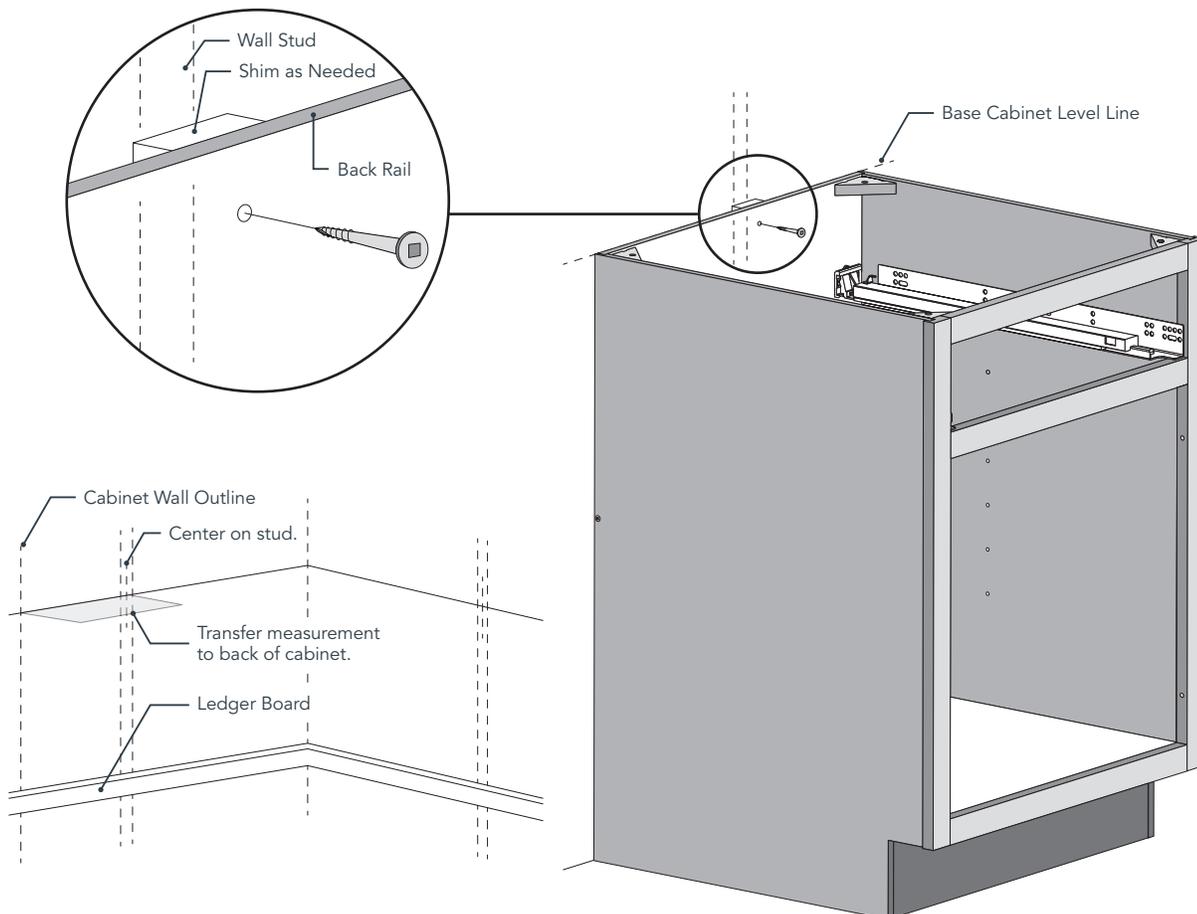
WARNING: Failure to follow these guidelines could result in a cabinet falling off the wall, possibly resulting in serious injury, and will void the product warranty.

7 ATTACHMENT TO WALL

- On base cabinets, don't attach cabinets to the wall until all cabinet face frames are fastened together. Re-check each cabinet for level front to back and side to side. Check each front for plumb. Add shims if there is any space between cabinet and wall to avoid pulling the cabinet out of square.
- For base cabinets, use a 1/8" bit to drill through the cabinet back and hang rail, 1" down from the top of the cabinet. Pre-drill through the shims to each wall stud location.
- To avoid 'breakout' or 'splintering' of the cabinet back, don't press hard while drilling. Use a sharp bit and let the bit do the drilling gradually.
- For wall cabinets, use the Wall Outline and measure the distance from the cabinet outline to the wall stud and transfer that dimension to the back of the cabinet.

TIP: When transferring this dimension, use a spacer to account for the difference between the width across the frame and the width across the back of the cabinet.

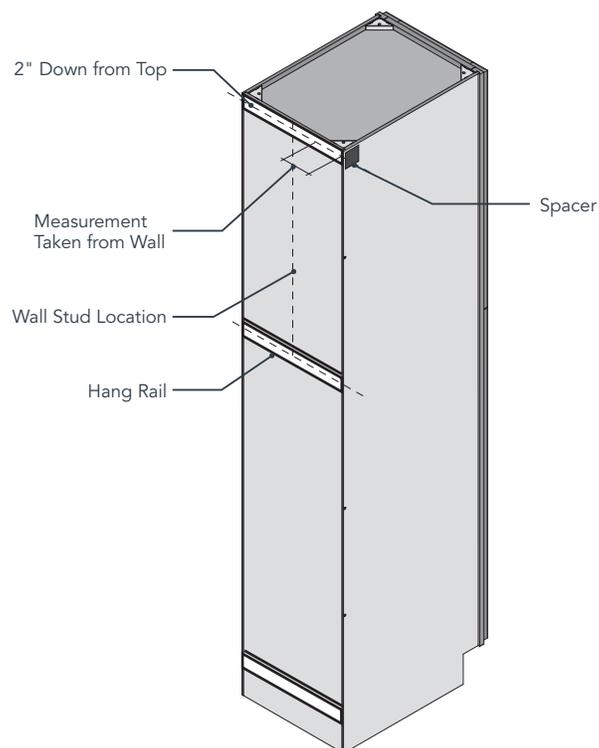
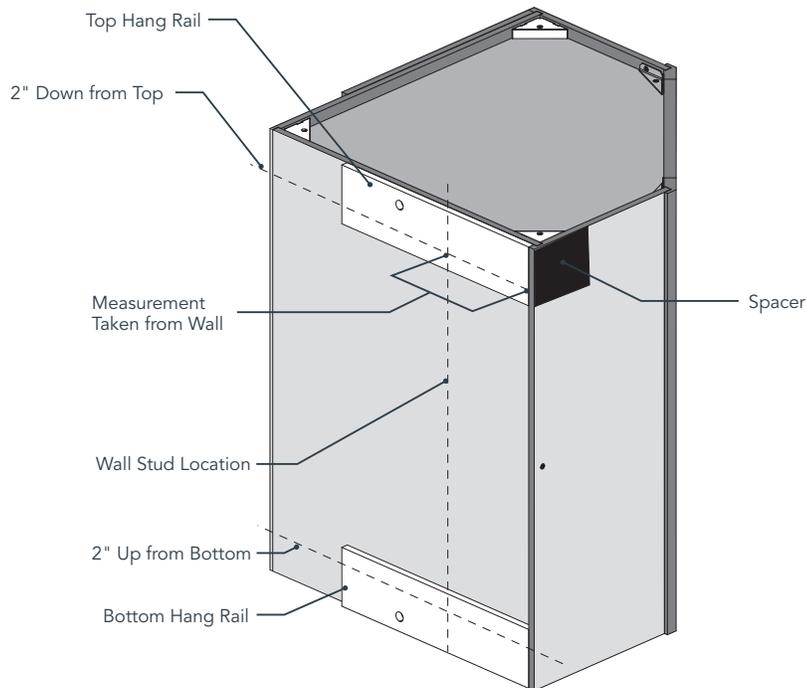
INSTALLER NOTE: Verify this offset dimension for the spacer since it may vary based on the cabinet model. For wall cabinets, pre-drill a 7/32" clearance hole through the back rail of the cabinet at the wall stud locations while the cabinet is on the floor.



ATTACHMENT TO WALL (CONTINUED)

INSTALLER NOTE: For wall cabinets, drill 2" down from the top and 2" up from the bottom at the stud locations. For tall cabinets under 36" wide, drill 2" down from the top and through the center of the hang rail that is $\frac{1}{4}$ of the way up from the bottom.

- To avoid 'breakout' or 'splintering' of cabinet back, don't press hard while drilling. Use a sharp bit and let the bit do the drilling gradually.



8

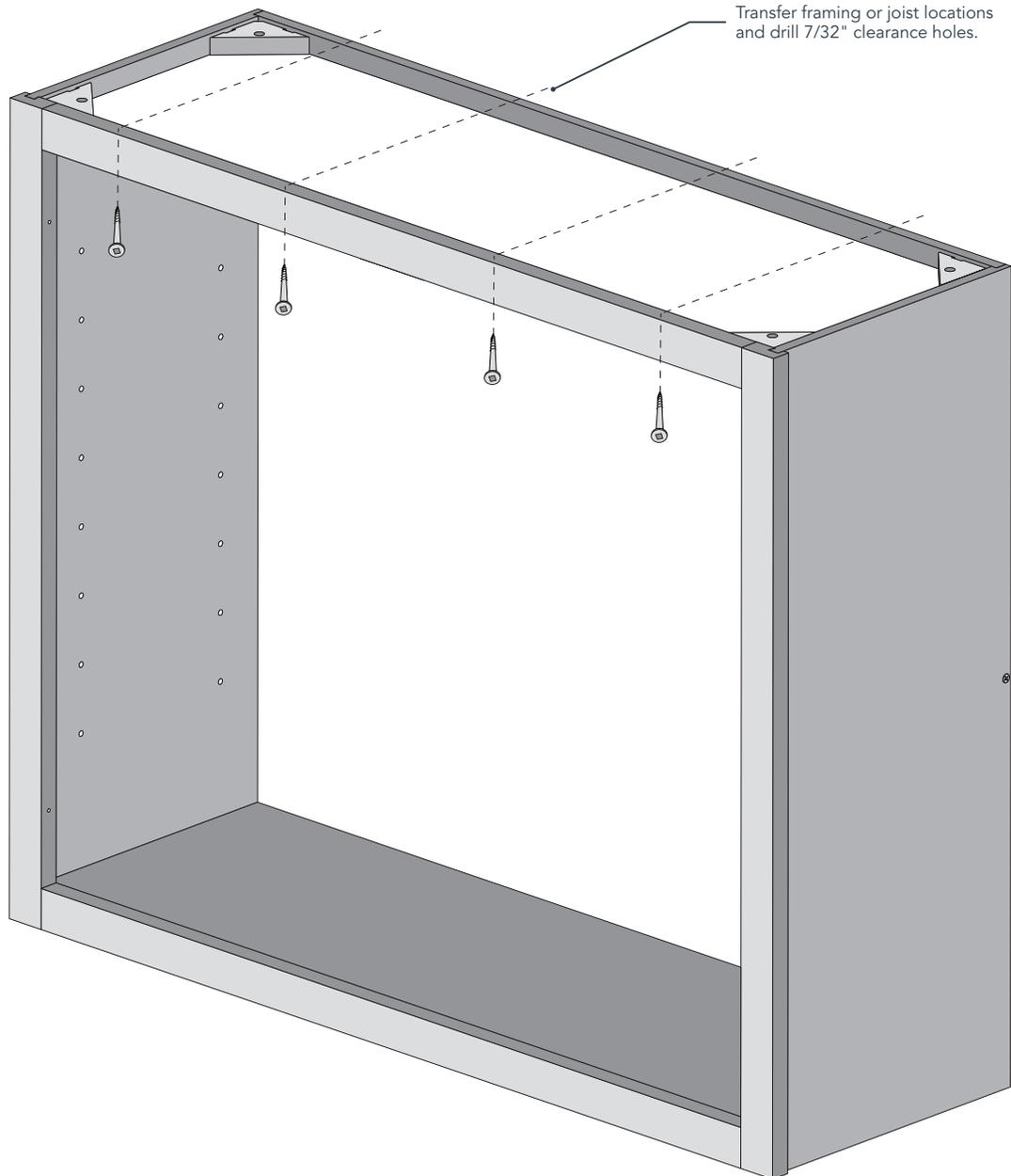
ATTACHMENT TO CEILING

- Follow the Attachment to Wall requirement to attach the face frame to the ceiling joists, transferring ceiling joist and wall stud locations to the face frame(s) and cabinet back and pre-drilling clearance holes. Tack shims to the ceiling for alignment.



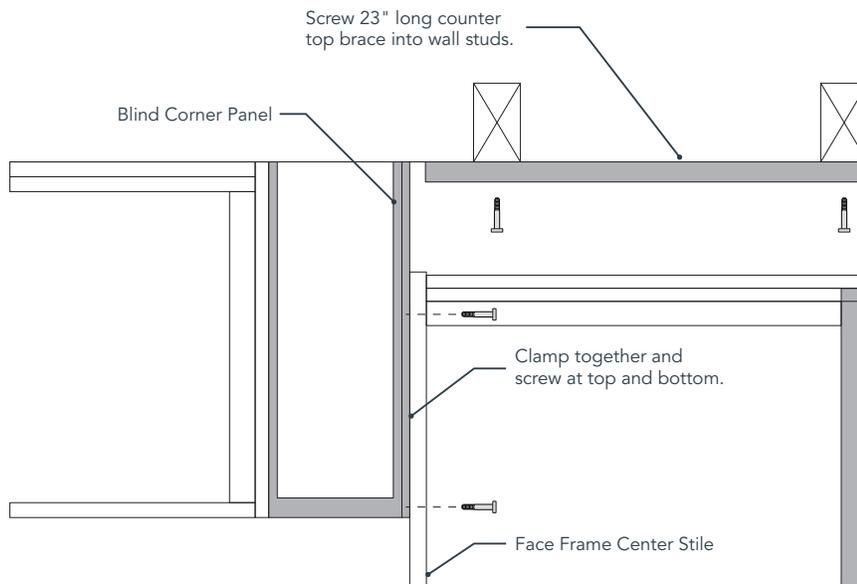
WARNING: Make sure that the 3-1/2" screws enter 1-1/2" of solid ceiling or soffit framing material. Failure to do so could result in the cabinet falling off the wall, causing possible injury and damage to the cabinet that will not be covered by the product warranty.

Holes drilled in face frames must be no more than 2" from vertical sides of cabinet. Failure to do so could result in the cabinet falling off the wall, causing possible injury and damage to the cabinet that will not be covered by the product warranty.



9 COUNTERTOP BRACES

- When installing cabinets or fillers that leave a void between the wall and cabinet/filler, you must install a 1 x 3 brace to support the countertop.
- Install the brace so it exactly matches the Base Cabinet Top Level Line. Pre-drill the brace as described for base cabinets in Attachment to Wall section; Use 2-1/2" screws and follow the Attachment Minimum Requirements section; use toggle bolts or drywall anchors elsewhere.
- The length of the countertop brace should leave approximately 1" on each end between the brace and the cabinet.



10 DEEP WALL CABINET



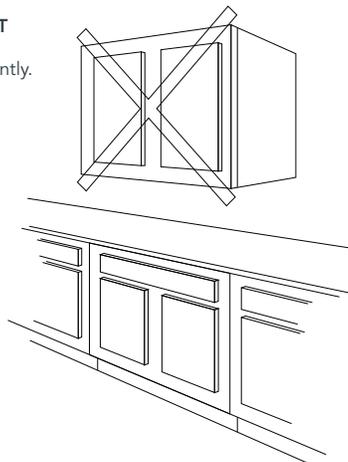
WARNING: DO NOT install a deep wall cabinet independently. Failure to follow this warning may result in the cabinet falling off the wall, which may cause serious personal injury or property damage that will not be covered by the product warranty. Manufacturer assumes no responsibility for any product failure due to improper installation or installation inconsistent with these instructions.

Both sides of the face frame must be supported through both left and right frame stiles by another cabinet, a wall or an end filler.

DEEP WALL CABINET (CONTINUED)

IMPROPER INSTALLATION

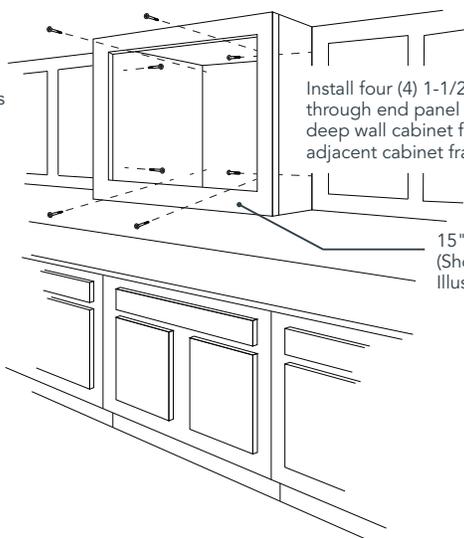
CAUTION: DO NOT hang 15" deep wall cabinets independently.



Supported Through Back and Adjacent 12" Deep Wall Cabinets

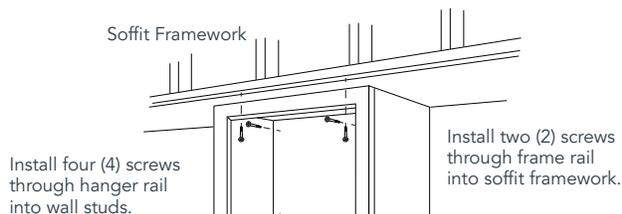
Install four (4) screws through hanger rail into wall studs.

Install four (4) 1-1/2" screws through end panel of 15" deep wall cabinet frame into adjacent cabinet frame stile.



15" Deep Wall Cabinet (Shown with Doors Removed to Make Illustration Easier to Understand)

Supported Through Back and Framework in Ceiling Soffit



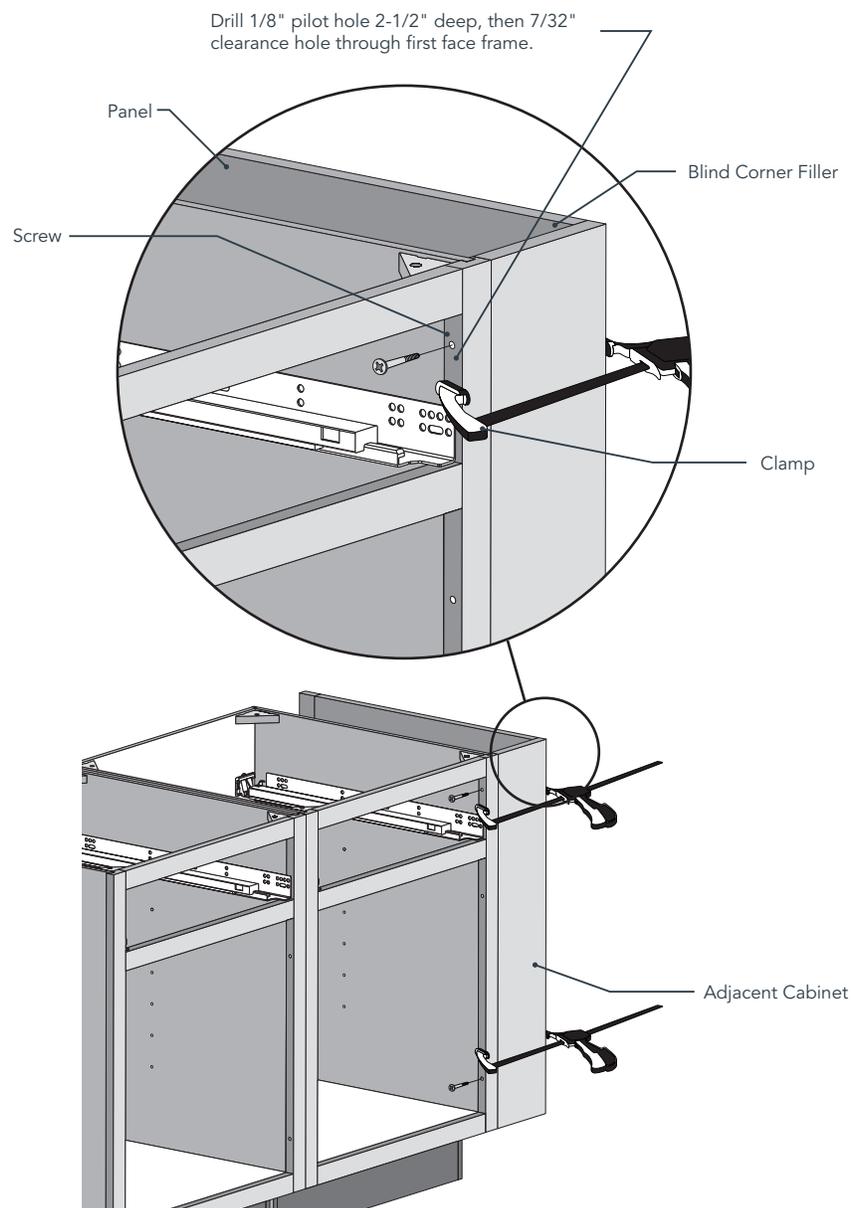
Install four (4) screws through hanger rail into wall studs.

Install two (2) screws through frame rail into soffit framework.

15" Deep Wall Cabinet (Shown with Doors Removed to Make Illustration Easier to Understand)

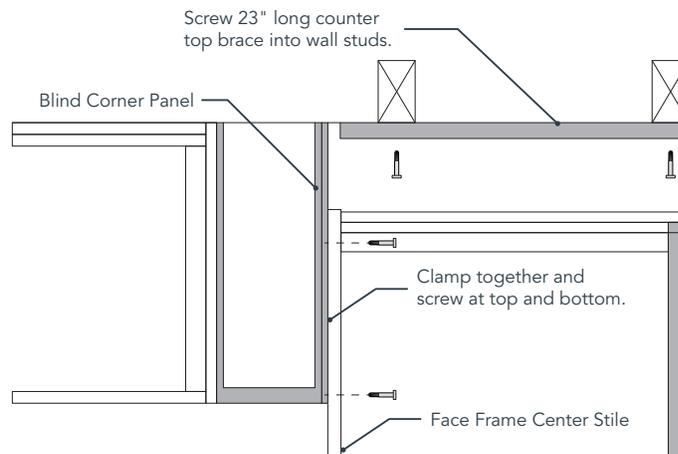
11 BASE BLIND CORNER CABINETS

- During the "dry fit" step, it is a good time to check the blind corner cabinet spacing from the corner wall.
- Dry fit the cabinets tightly together, starting at the end of the row of cabinets, and butt against the blind corner cabinet. Mark the position where the end of the blind corner cabinet is spaced away from the corner wall.
- The blind corner filler provides clearance between 90° cabinets for drawer and door pull hardware. This filler may come with a panel attached, depending on product.
- Before moving the base blind corner cabinet, attach the filler to the adjacent cabinet frame with the method described in the Frame-to-Frame Attachment section.
- Attach a 23" countertop brace on the wall as described previously.

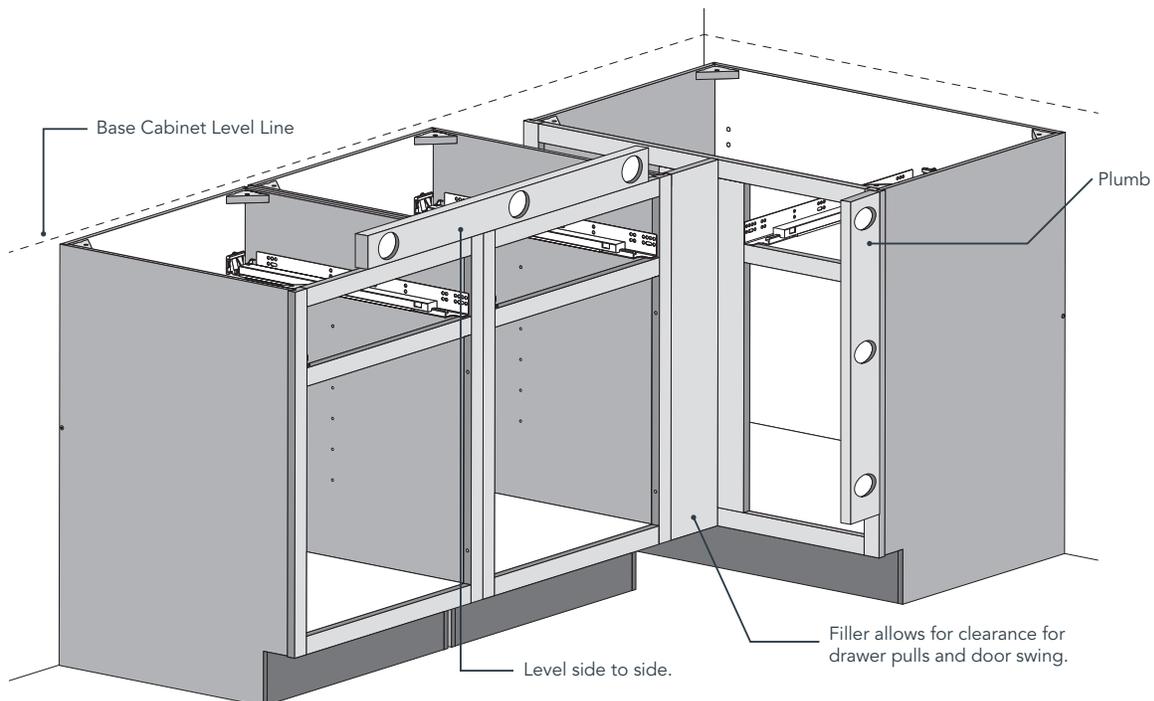


BASE BLIND CORNER CABINETS (CONTINUED)

- ❑ Position the hidden end of the base blind corner cabinet at the proper spacing from the wall. The spacing is determined by the opposite end of the row of cabinets; this dimension should be noted on your project layout.
- ❑ Push the adjacent cabinet (with filler attached) against the base blind corner cabinet.
- ❑ Attach clamps between the center stile of the base blind corner cabinet and the face frame of the adjacent cabinet.
- ❑ Follow the Frame-to-Frame Attachment section requirement to align and join the center stile of the base blind corner cabinet and the filler attached to the adjacent cabinet. Be sure to drill as close to center of the filler as possible.
- ❑ If your filler has a panel attached, drill two more pilot holes through the frame into the panel and fasten with 1-1/4" screws. (Purchase separately.)



Top View

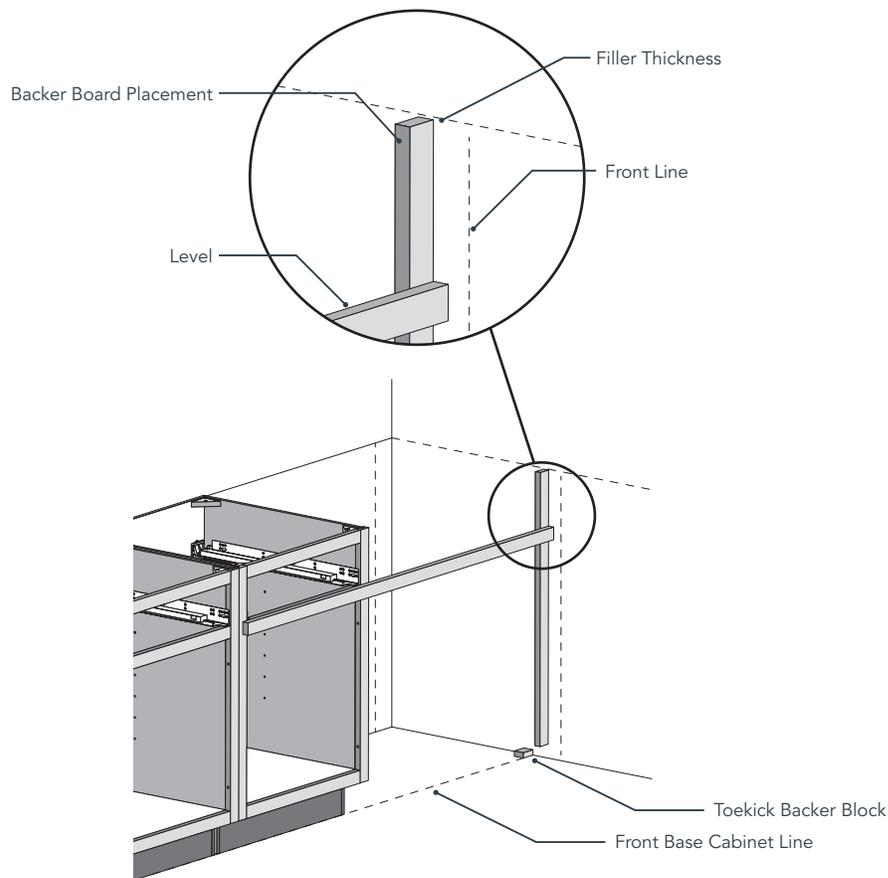


12 WALL FILLER; BASE, WALL

- Wall fillers are available to fill gaps between the end of a row of cabinets and a 90° wall.

INSTALLER NOTE: A backer board is required behind the wall filler if the filler is wider than 3". Attach the backer board to the wall before installing the final cabinet.

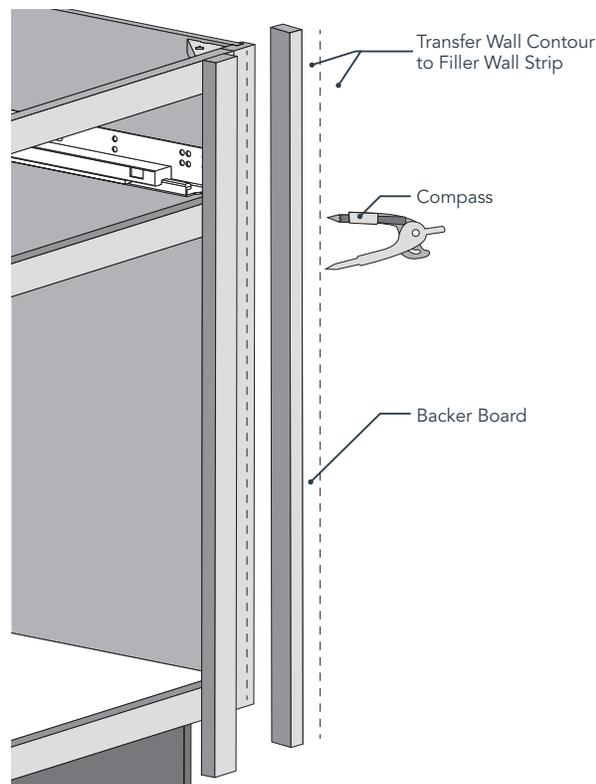
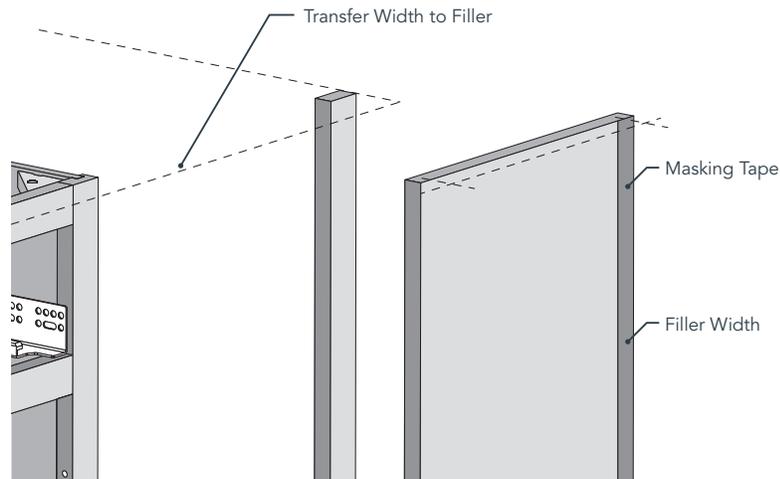
- To mark the wall filler and backer board positions, run a level across the space between the wall and the closest cabinet. On the wall, mark behind the level. Draw a straight, vertical line from this mark using a level. Align the front of the filler on this mark. Mark behind the filler for the front position of the backer board.
- Attach the backer board to the wall so it is plumb. Be sure that the backer board is wide enough to be fastened to the nearest wall stud.



- Place, shim, level and install the final cabinet. With the final cabinet in place, measure the gap between the wall and the top of the cabinet.
- If the wall contour is even, use this dimension to mark and cut the filler.
- If the wall contour is irregular, you'll need to scribe the surface of the filler.
- Clamp the filler to the adjacent cabinet so the edges are exactly aligned. Set a protractor compass to the exact width of the filler.

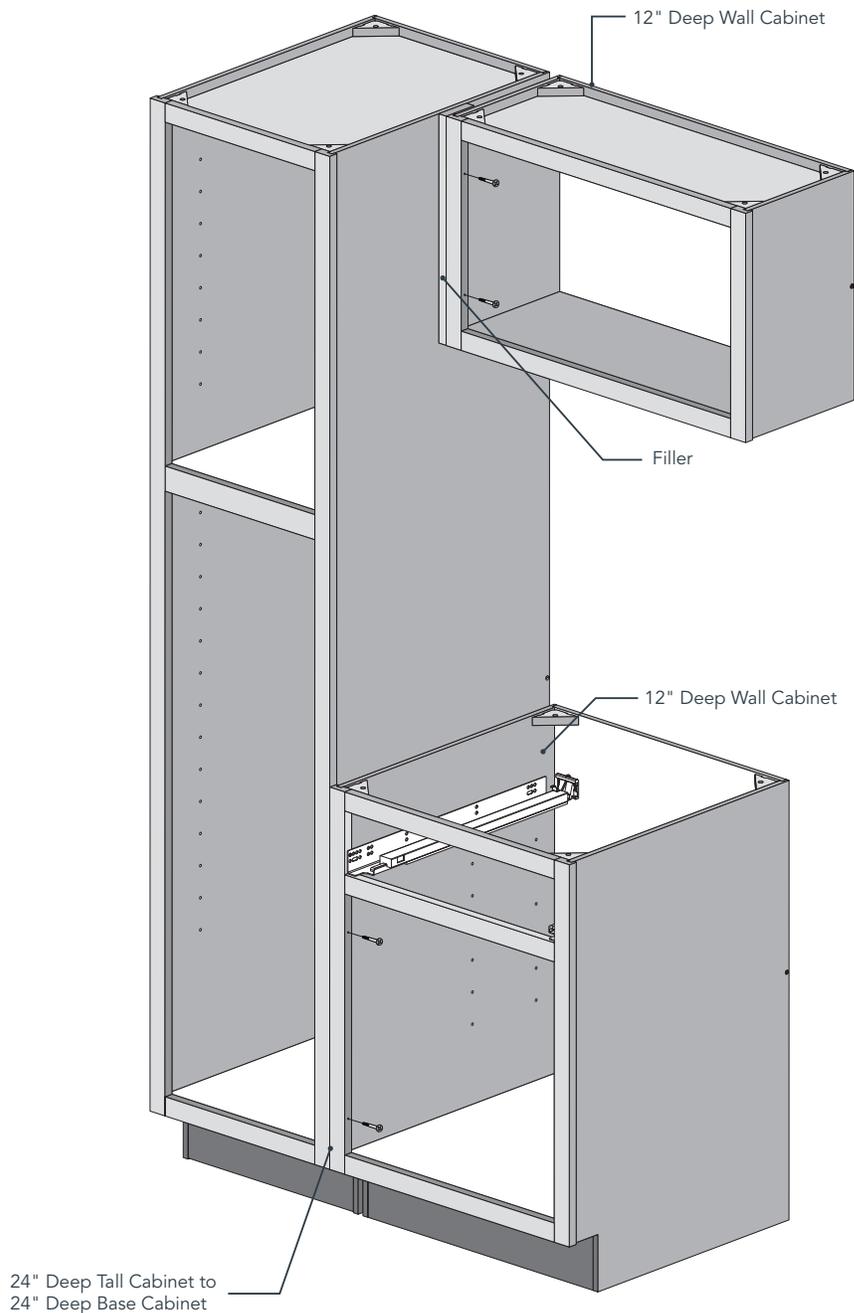
WALL FILLER; BASE, WALL (CONTINUED)

- Before scribing, put masking tape down the filler where the scribe mark will be. This tape will show the mark better and will protect the wall filler surface when cutting.
- Use the protractor compass to scribe the wall contour onto the wall filler.
- Cut the wall filler, following the scribe mark. Put the filler in position. Fasten the filler to the cabinet frame using the Frame-to-Frame Attachment section requirements. Use finishing nails to tack the wall filler to the backer board, if necessary.



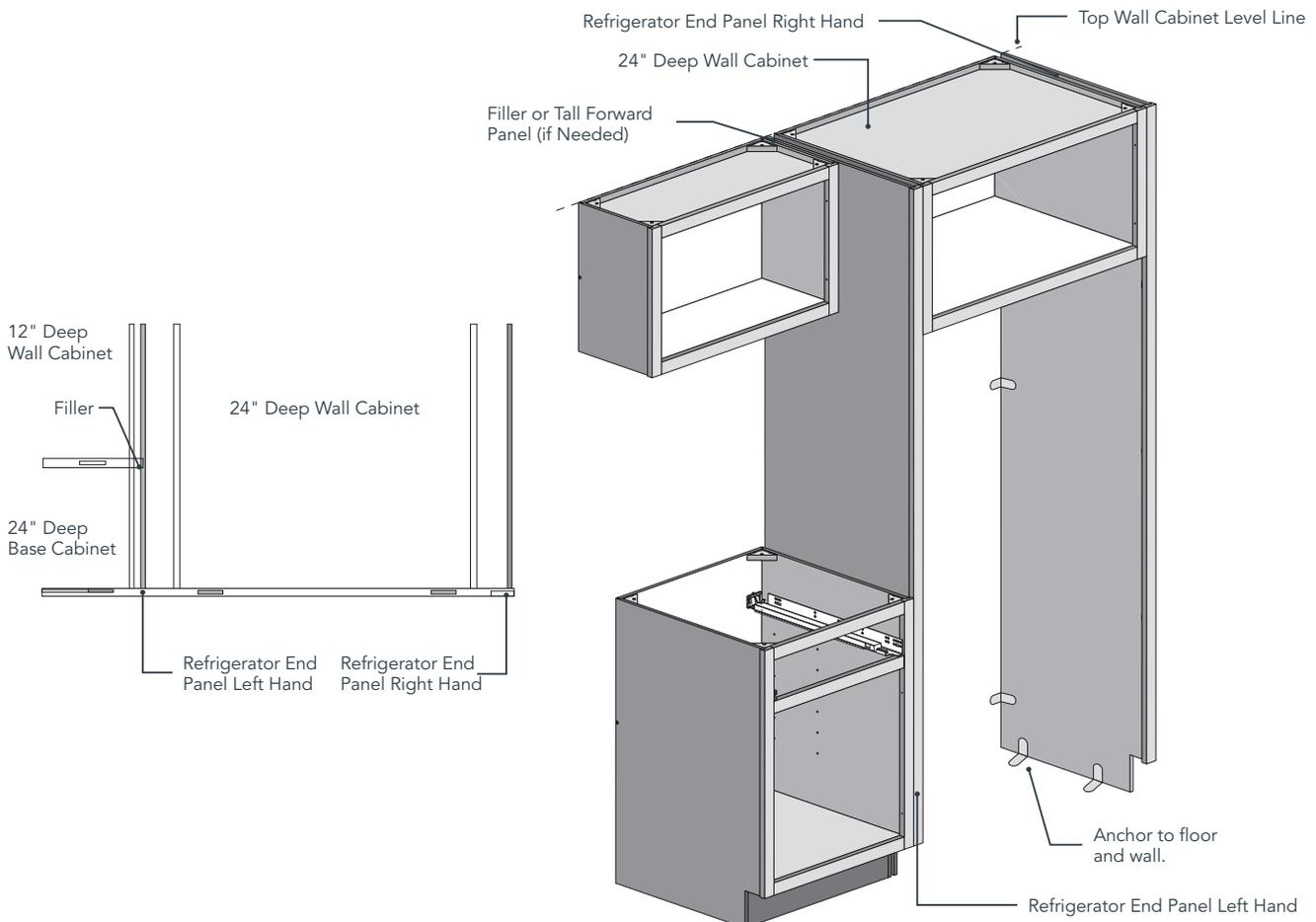
13 FILLERS FOR VARIOUS DEPTH

- When installing cabinets next to each other that are different depths (i.e. 12" deep next to 24" deep), a filler or full height panel will be required to maintain the spacing of the cabinets.
- If a filler is used, cut the filler equal to the height of the wall or base cabinet face frame. The filler width should match the space from the cabinet side to the edge of the face frame.
- Before positioning the cabinets, attach the filler to the face frame edge of the cabinet already in place using the Frame-to-Frame Attachment section requirements.



14 REFRIGERATOR END PANEL AND 24" DEEP WALL CABINET INSTALLATION

- The refrigerator end panel conceals the side of a refrigerator and supports a 24" deep wall cabinet above. Refrigerator end panels are shipped without a Toespace Cutout and must be inverted for left- or right-hand use before marking and cutting the Toespace.
- Determine whether the application is left- or right-hand. Measure the Toekick height and depth from an adjacent base cabinet and transfer these dimensions to the proper end of the refrigerator end panel. Follow dimensions to cut out the Toespace.
- Put refrigerator end panel in place. Align the top of the refrigerator end panel either to the Wall Cabinet Top Level Line or to the top of an adjacent wall cabinet.
- If needed, shim the refrigerator end panel so the face frame is plumb and lined up with the bottom of the base cabinet. Attach the end panel to the adjacent cabinet according to the Frame-to-Frame Attachment section requirements.
- Use angle brackets or backer board (not provided) to attach the back edge of the refrigerator end panel to the wall and floor. If needed, install filler between a wall cabinet and the refrigerator end panel. After one refrigerator end panel is installed, install the 24" deep wall cabinet according to the deep wall cabinet requirements.
- Install the refrigerator end panel for the opposite side, if applicable.



15 VANITY SINK CABINETS

- Transfer the location of the supply and drain lines to the back or bottom of the cabinet. Using a hole saw, cut openings 1/4" larger than that of the pipe at these locations.
- Follow the Attachment Minimum Requirements section found earlier.

16 TOEKICK COVERS

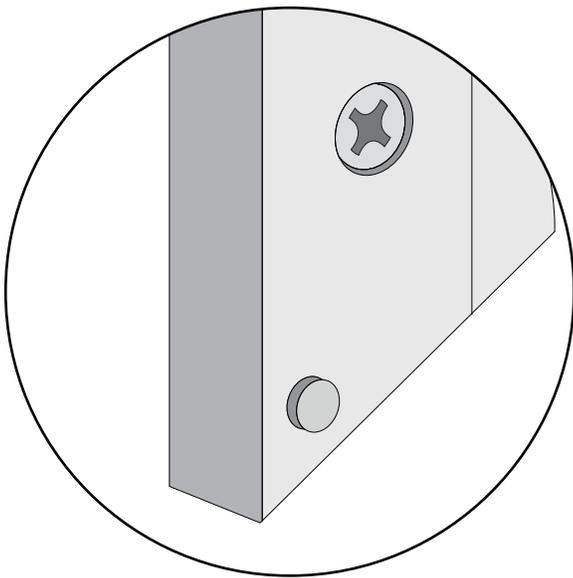
- Measure the length of the Toekick area and cut the toekick cover to that length. Clean the area of any debris. Apply glue to the back of the toekick cover and place onto the Toekick area. Use small finishing nails to tack the toekick cover in place.

17 HARDWARE

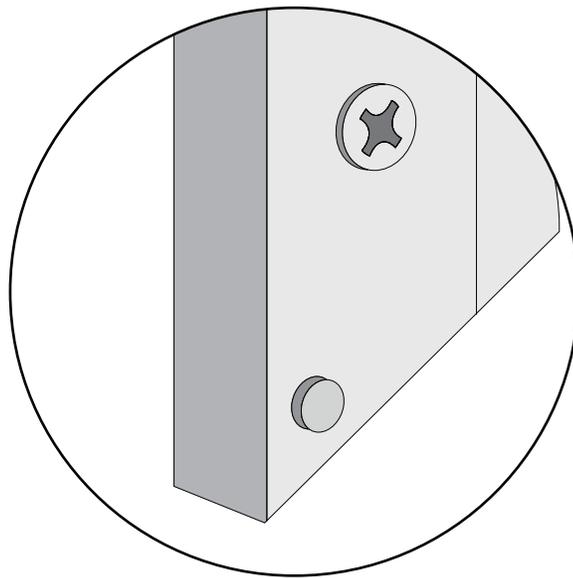
- Drill 11/64" holes from the front side of the door for decorative hardware. It is recommended to apply masking tape on both sides of the door stile and drawer assemblies in order to reduce tear-out when drilling. This is also beneficial for marking the drilling hole location.
- It is recommended on full overlay door styles to keep the door ajar when drilling through the stile so the drill bit does not strike the cabinet frame.
- Countersinking the hardware screws to the proper depth will prevent the screw heads from striking the cabinet frames during normal operation.

INSTALLER NOTE: Some door styles may have holes on the back that were used in the finishing process. These should not be used as pilot holes to mount the hardware.

Right

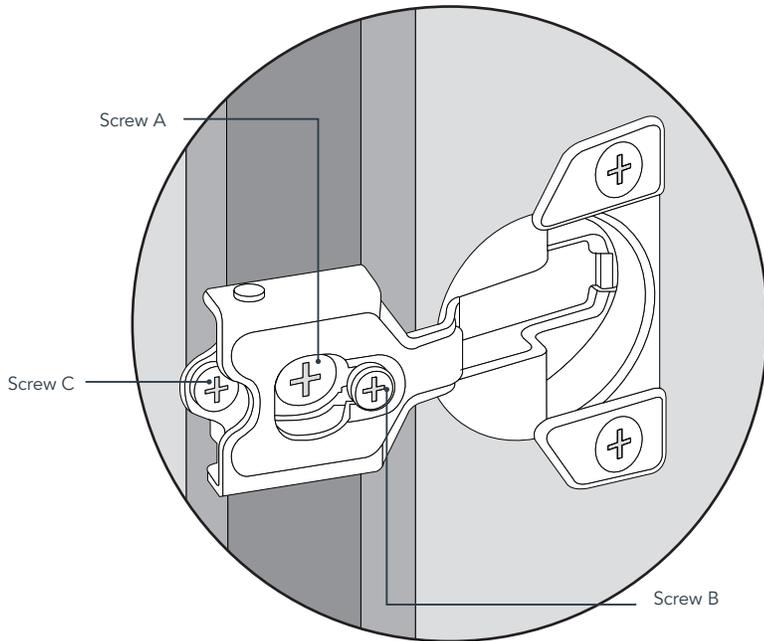


Wrong

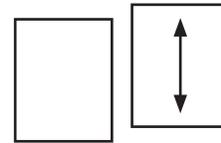


18 6-WAY HINGE ADJUSTMENTS

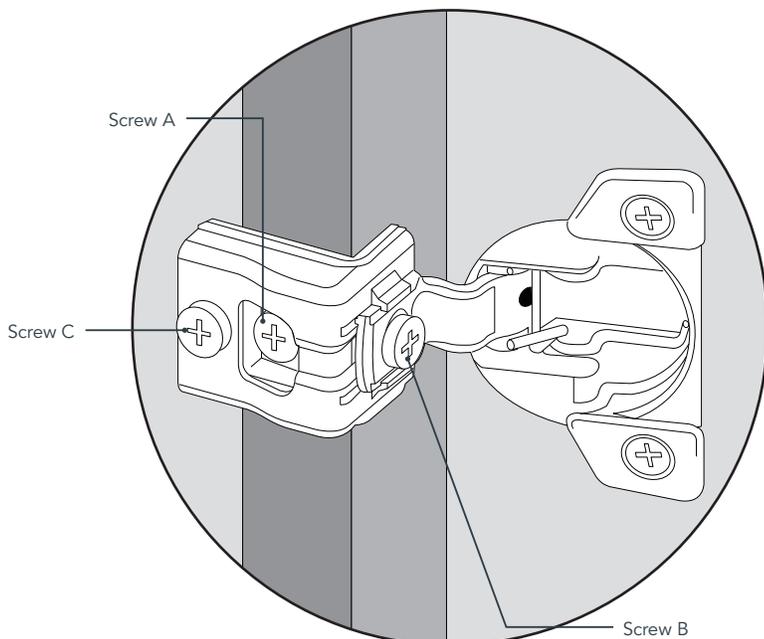
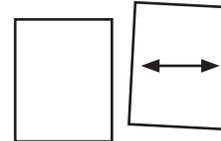
- A. Up and down adjustment +/- 2.0mm
Loosen Screw A, align door, tighten Screw A. DO NOT over-tighten Screw A.
- B. Left or right adjustment +/- 1.5mm
Turn Screw B clockwise or counterclockwise.



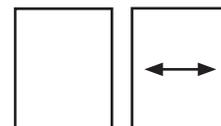
Screw A
Up and Down



Screw B
Left or Right



Screw C
In and Out



INSTALLATION GUIDE
AVONDALE SHAKER CABINET

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