Legacy™
CABINETS

From vision to victory, your kitchen's success is our story.

Installation & Care Guide

Presidential™ SERIES

Debut™ SERIES

Advantage™ SERIES

Modena™ EURO

Milan™ EURO

Contents

Our Product

Characteristics Of Wood

Wood cabinetry has a unique character all its own. Each piece of wood is entirely unique — just as no two trees are exactly alike. Soil and climate affect the growth characteristics of wood. The finest hardwoods have certain natural characteristics that cannot be hidden with a finishing process. These characteristics occur due to the fact that wood is a natural product and is affected by weather, climate, insects, birds, soil makeup, and natural growth patterns. These characteristics are apparent and are not to be misinterpreted as defects. Further, the natural expansion and contraction of wood products, due to atmospheric conditions such as temperature and humidity changes, may cause the joints to slightly separate. These expansion joints are more evident in natural, light, or painted finishes and are not considered defects.

** It is very important to review the natural characteristics of wood with your customer. Wood is a product of nature – and as such will display natural characteristics and variances that are unique to each and every cut. These characteristics are an integral part of the charm and beauty of real wood – no two pieces are alike.*

Maple

Maple is a strong, evenly-textured wood with a natural luster. While it is very uniform, you will notice random mineral streaks, worm tracks, or birds-eye patterns. The grain is primarily straight, but can be wavy at times. Maple is a closed-grain wood that sands to a very smooth finish. As it ages, maple will take on a golden hue. Due to the density and hardness of maple, natural expansion and contraction may be more apparent at joints than with softer hardwoods.

Cherry

Cherry's smooth, tight- grain, rich color, and stability have won high favor for use in kitchen cabinetry. Cherry ranges in color from white to deep red-brown. It is exceptionally stable & unsurpassed in its finishing qualities. Cherry's color deepens, mellows, with age due to its unique photosensitivity.

Oak

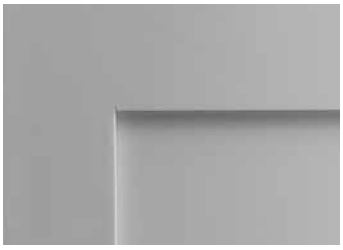
Red oak is strong, warm and open-grained. Because of oak's open grain it has a semi-smooth feel after it has been finished. Oak stains evenly with a pronounced grain. Some color variation from reddish-tan to medium-brown is possible in its natural state. Occasional pin knots and mineral streaks are also characteristic of oak.

Hickory

Hickory is a relatively smooth hardwood chosen for its dramatic color and shade variation and its prominent grain. Color can vary from nearly white to medium - brown. Bird pecks, small pin knots, and mineral streaks are common in hickory.

Rustic Hickory

Rustic Hickory is a relatively smooth hardwood chosen for its dramatic color and shade variation and its prominent grain. Color can vary from nearly white to medium - brown. Bird pecks, small pin knots, and mineral streaks are common in hickory.



MDF

MDF is made from an engineered wood product with a consistent core and a smooth surface. More durable than solid hardwoods, MDF is more resistant to warping, expansion and contraction than other hardwoods.

True Touch

Built from revolutionary alternative materials, True Touch gives you the perfect embossed texture of stained wood. Components are always environmentally safe & low maintenance. Made from engineered wood that is stable & robustly built, these materials completely eliminate the concern of expansion and contraction.

Thermafoil

Produced using a high quality 3/4" MDF "Medium Density Fiberboard". After door preparation, the MDF is wrapped with a durable vinyl like product "Thermafoil", by using a combination of heat and pressure.

Our Product

Natural Wood Expectations

Legacy uses natural and wood by-products to create what we like to call " America's Best Cabinet Value." However, wood grain is a product of nature, and much like a fingerprint, no two grain patterns are ever exactly alike. This individualism is one of the most appealing factors of wood products. Soil and climate affect the growth characteristics of wood. The finest hardwoods have certain natural characteristics that cannot be hidden with a finishing process.

These characteristics occur due to the fact that wood is a natural product and is affected by weather, climate, insects, birds, soil makeup, and natural growth patterns. These characteristics are apparent and are not to be misinterpreted as defects. Wood is a product of nature- and as such will display natural characteristics and variances that are unique to each and every cut. These characteristics are an integral part of the charm and beauty of real wood - no two pieces are alike.

Joint Expansion
The natural occurrence of expansion and contraction, may also affect your doors, drawers and face frames. Expansion and contraction in doors, drawers and face frames can also open a joint line. The finish will still protect the surface and the structural integrity of the joint will not be affected.

When purchasing painted (opaque) finishes, keep in mind that the natural occurrence of expansion and contraction greatly affects the overall look of the wood products. Because of this, it is perfectly normal to experience some separation at joints in wood. Although we take every precaution to minimize this, it is completely natural. It is recommended that a humidity control system is inCorporated in a home to reduce the possibility of expansion and contraction in wood products.

Panel Shrinkage
Door panels are prone to minor expansion and contraction as seasonal temperature and humidity changes occur in a home.The contraction or shrinkage of the center door panel during low humidity periods may result in the appearance of an unfinished line along the edge of the center panel. It is recommended that a humidity control system is incorporated in a home to reduce the possibility of expansion and contraction in wood products. Touch-up markers are made available to cover this edge line. Often times, touch-up may only be necessary within the first year.

Warpage
The natural occurrence of expansion and contraction, may also affect your doors, drawers and face frames. In some case doors may warp for a period of time until the home has inCorporated it's humidity control system. Special hinges are available to readjust some of the warpage out of the door, until the humidity control system has \regulated the environment. Remember, proper initial care and maintenance will insure a lifetime of beauty and enjoyment of your new cabinets.

End Grain
End grains appear darker, as the stain is absorbed more due to the softness of the wood. This is most commonly seen on the Mortise and Tenon jointed doors. This is a natural reaction when the stain is applied, This is not a deemed as a defect.

Mineral Streaks
An olive or greenish-black or brown discoloration of undetermined cause in hardwoods, commonly caused by minerals which the tree extracts from the soil, or other injuries that occurred during the growth process. This is common in many types of wood products.

Aging
Wood continue to age in your home. Some wood products like Cherry will darken faster than others. For those who appreciate the unique features that wood products offer, This transformation will continue to bring rich lusters to the product as time moves forward.

Color Variation
Our stain finishes are semi-transparent to enhance the natural beauty and character of our products. While we offer an extensive range of stains and color tones, color may vary based on the underlying wood products.

KCMA Certification

KITCHEN CABINET MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION®

The Kitchen Cabinet Manufacturers Associations Certification Program assures the user of the cabinets that the cabinet bearing the blue and white seal complies with the rigorous standards set by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) and sponsored by the Kitchen Cabinet Manufacturers Association (KCMA).

Pre-Installation

Read all instructions before installation to ensure a smooth installation

Inspection

When you receive your cabinets from your Legacy Dealer, please check each item against the shipping order and your layout. This is to ensure you have received everything before you begin installation. Unbox and inspect each cabinet, accessory, moulding and kit to ensure that no damage has occurred during delivery.

TO AVOID DAMAGES, DO NOT USE KNIVES TO OPEN BOXES.

Once all cabinets have been checked, place each cabinet back in the appropriate box or wrapping to protect them from any damage prior to installation.

Storage

Legacy suggests that you store cabinetry inside a home under normal HVAC conditions until installation. This allows the elevated moisture from the new or remodeling construction process to normalize.

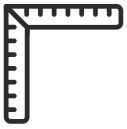
Do not store cabinet in a basement due to uncontrollable humidity and possible flooding. Relative humidity should be maintained year round in the 40-45 percentile during storage, installation, and use in order to prevent door panels from shrinking and swelling. Legacy suggests an acclimatization period for your cabinets. The process consists of the home being under normal HVAC conditions for 60 days after installation. This allows the elevated moisture from the new or remodeling construction process to normalize. If doors are exposed to conditions that are below 20% relative humidity, the panels will shrink; this is not considered a product defect and is not covered under warranty. If doors are exposed to humidity of more than 70% for extended periods of time, the panels will expand and swell; this is not considered a product defect and is not covered under warranty.

Pre-Installation

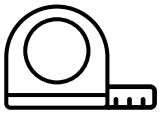
Tools For Installation

Safety Glasses

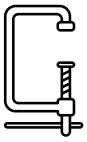
4' or larger level



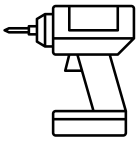
Framing Square



Measuring Tape

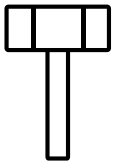


Several C-CLAMPS or Trigger Clamps



Electric Drill and Bits

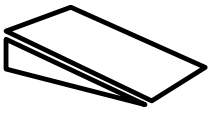
Pencil



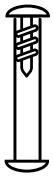
Rubber Mallet

2½" or Longer Self Tapping Washer Head Cabinet Screws for joining cabinets to wall

2½" Self Tapping Finish Trim Screws (Framed Cabinets)



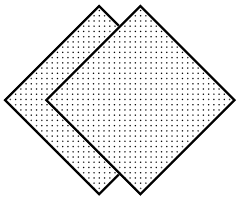
Wood Shims



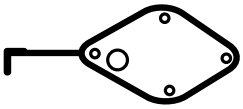
1½" Post Screws (Frameless Cabinets)

DO NOT USE DRYWALL SCREWS DURING ANY PHASE OF CABINET INSTALLATION!

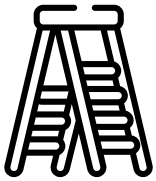
Other Tools For Installation



Sandpaper



Chalk Line

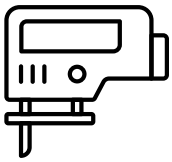


Ladder

Stud Finder

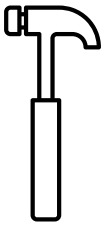
Miter Saw

Table Saw



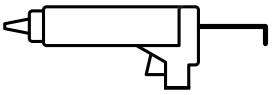
Jig Saw

Scribe Tool



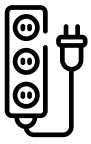
Hammer

Various Flathead and Phillips Screwdrivers



Caulk Gun

Nail Set



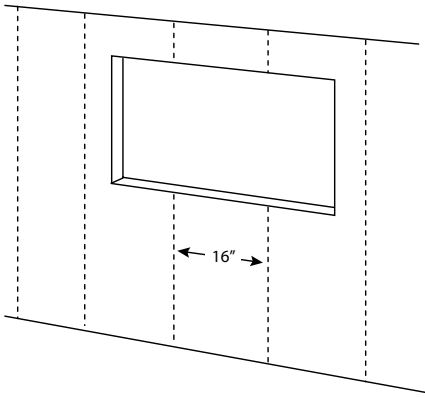
Extension Cord

Pre-Installation

Utility Disconnection and Work Area Preparation

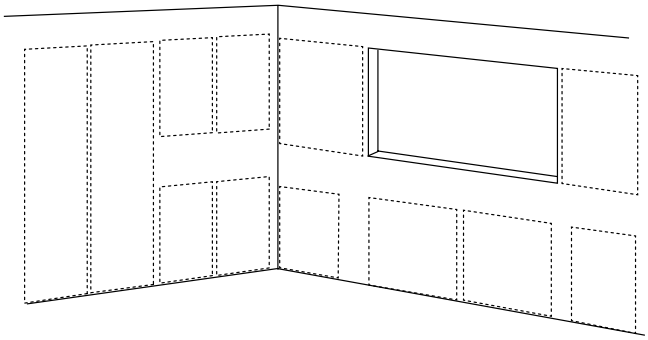
- **Utility Disconnection:** Before beginning installation, ensure all utilities in the work area are disconnected, including but not limited to:
  - Cold water
  - Hot water
  - Gas
  - HVAC
  - Electricity
- **Clearing the Work Area: Make sure the installation area is free from:**
  - Dust
  - Appliances
  - Old cabinetry
  - Countertops
  - Plumbing parts
  - Any other materials that could hinder the installation process.

Locating Structural Studs in the Wall



1. Mark Stud Locations:
   - Identify and mark the position of studs on every wall where cabinets will be installed.
   - This ensures the cabinetry installation is plumb and securely fastened.
2. Confirm Stud Alignment:
   - Use a stud finder to locate studs accurately.
   - Alternatively, confirm stud positions by inserting a small finishing nail into the wall.
3. Draw Guidelines:
   - Ensure that all lines drawn are plumb, level, and square, representing the exact locations of the installed cabinets.

Marking Cabinetry Layout



1. Drawing the Layout:
   - Draw the cabinet layout on the walls and floor before starting installation.
   - Ensure accurate measurements and positioning to minimize future adjustments.
2. Finding the High Point:
   - Identify the floor's highest point within the cabinet installation area.
3. Marking Cabinet Positions:
   - Mark the width, depth, and height of base, wall, tall, and filler cabinets on the floor and walls according to the layout.

Installation Guidelines

1. Careful Installation:
   - Use appropriate shimming to ensure cabinets are installed level and plumb.
   - Avoid racking, which can lead to misalignment and door/drawer malfunction.
2. Avoid Racking:
   - Do not rack cabinets during installation.
3. Door and Drawer Removal:
   - Remove doors and drawers to reduce weight and make installation easier.
4. Check for Squareness:
   - Ensure the cabinet remains square when fastening to adjacent units and the wall.
5. Pre-Adjusted Doors and Drawers:
   - All doors and drawers are adjusted before leaving the factory.
6. Final Adjustments:
   - The field installer is responsible for the final alignment of door and drawer fronts.
7. Warranty Implications:
   - Not following these installation guidelines may void the warranty concerning door and drawer operation.

Installation–Framed

Wall Cabinets

Key Guidelines

REGULARLY VERIFY that cabinets are level and plumb throughout installation.
PREVENT RACKING during cabinet installation.

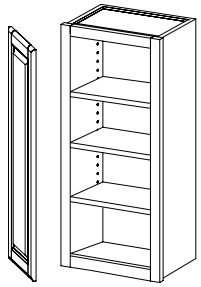
Best Practices

Starting with wall cabinets is best practice because their design often revolves around window placement rather than base cabinet alignment. Installing base cabinets beforehand increases the risk of damage to them due to falling tools and debris.

Step-by-Step Installation Process

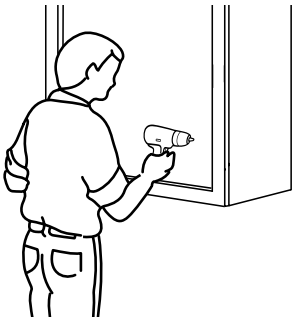
1. Lessen the Load

1. Remove any drawers and doors to reduce the weight and make installation easier.



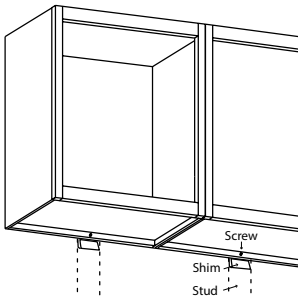
2. Start In The Corners (if applicable)

1. Begin installation in the corner using a T-brace and an assistant if available.
2. Position corner cabinetry, whether it's a flanking cabinet or a corner unit.
3. Drill pilot holes for the self-tapping screws through the concealed hanging rail of the cabinets.
4. Inspect for plumb and level before fastening. Shims may be required between screw locations and the wall for accurate alignment.
5. Secure fasteners through the hanging rail into a structural support in the wall.



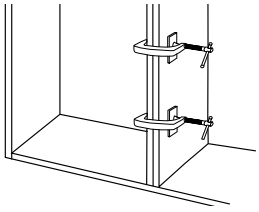
3. Install Adjacent Cabinets to Walls

1. Move to adjacent wall cabinets.
2. Position the adjacent wall cabinetry.
3. Drill pilot holes for the self-tapping screws through the hanging rail of the cabinets.
4. Inspect for plumb and level before installing fasteners. Shims may be needed between the screw locations and wall to ensure accurate placement.
5. Secure fasteners through the hanging rail into a structural support in the wall but do not fully tighten until the adjacent cabinet is shimmed and fastened correctly.



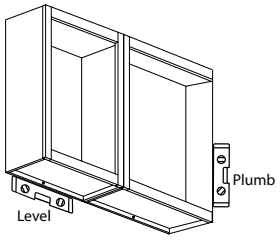
4. Secure Adjacent Cabinets To Each Other

1. As wall cabinets are installed next to each other, secure them together before installing other wall cabinets.
2. Use clamps to hold the face frames together to ensure they are flush from top to bottom during installation.
3. Tap with a rubber mallet during clamping to adjust the placement.
4. Drill pilot holes for the self-tapping finish trim screws through the face frame and install.



5. Final Tightening

1. Once all cabinets are loosely secured to the wall and connected together, tighten the entire run to the wall.
2. Continuously check for plumb, level, and square as you go.



Special Notes

Wall Hung Peninsula Cabinets

- Peninsula cabinets require support either from the countertop or ceiling.
- Do not secure cabinets solely to each other.
- Verify ceiling joist locations with a small finishing nail to prevent injury.

Counter Height Cabinets

- Counter height cabinets (e.g., tambour cabinets, appliance garages) sit directly on the countertop.
- Install them like wall cabinets, ensuring that the countertop can slide under them.
- Allow adequate clearance between the bottom of these cabinets and the top of the base cabinets.
- If using a tambour cabinet not built as a single unit, install it after the countertop is in place.

Important Reminders

- ✓ **Consistently Check:** Make sure cabinets are level and plumb throughout installation.
- ✓ **Avoid Racking:** Prevent racking to avoid misalignment and potential issues.
- ✓ **NEVER USE DRYWALL SCREWS** for securing cabinets.

Installation–Framed

Base Cabinets

Step-by-Step Installation Process

Key Guidelines

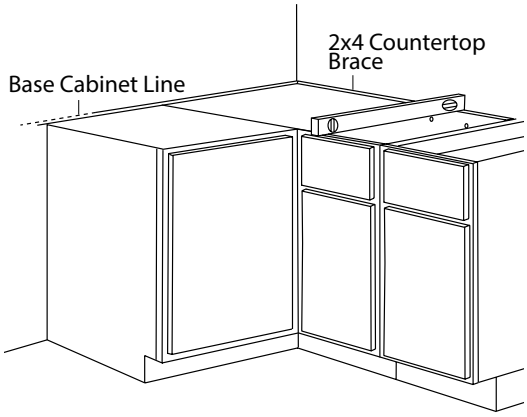
REGULARLY VERIFY that cabinets are level and plumb throughout installation.
PREVENT RACKING during cabinet installation.

1. Lessen the Load

1. Remove any removable drawers and doors to reduce weight and improve accessibility.

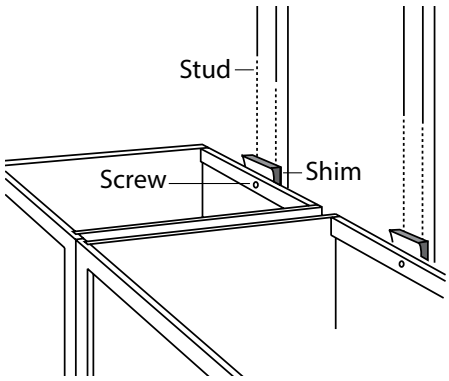
2. Start in the Corners (if applicable)

1. Begin installation in the corner.
2. Position the corner cabinetry, whether flanking cabinets or corner units.
3. Drill pilot holes for the self-tapping washer head screws through the concealed hanging rail.
4. Ensure the cabinetry is plumb and level before securing. Shims may be required between the screw location and the wall for correct alignment.
5. Secure screws through the hanging rail into structural studs in the wall.
6. If the corner unit isn't mounted directly to the wall, install a countertop brace along the base cabinet line for support.



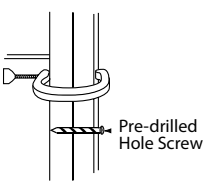
3. Install Adjacent Cabinets to Walls:

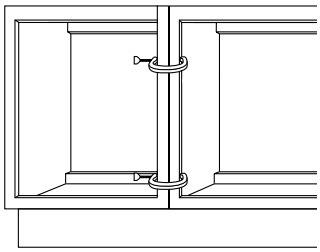
1. Proceed with adjacent base cabinets. If there isn't a corner unit, start at a landmark, such as a sink cabinet under a window.
2. Position the adjacent base cabinetry.
3. Drill pilot holes for the self-tapping washer head screws through the concealed hanging rail.
4. Verify that the cabinetry is plumb and level before securing. Shims may be required between the screw location and wall to maintain accurate positioning.
5. Secure screws through the hanging rail into a structural stud in the wall, but do not fully tighten until the adjacent cabinet is shimmed and secured correctly.
6. **Note:** Avoid using drywall screws for cabinet installation.



4. Secure Adjacent Cabinets to Each Other

1. As base cabinets are installed next to each other, secure each unit together before installing additional base cabinets.
2. Use clamps to hold face frames together, ensuring they are flush from top to bottom.
3. Tap with a rubber mallet during clamping to adjust placement.
4. Drill pilot holes for the self-tapping finish trim screws through the face frame and install.



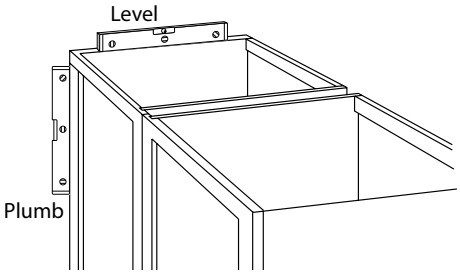


4A. Alternative Approach

1. Alternatively, you can align and secure an entire section of base cabinets before attaching them to the wall.
2. Lay the cabinets on their backs on the floor.
3. Shim and level the face frames to ensure they are flush and clamp them together using C-clamps or trigger clamps.
4. Attach them together in the same manner as Step 4.
5. Stand the combined units up and attach them to the wall using Step 3 as guidance.

5. Final Tightening

1. Once all cabinets are loosely secured to the wall and connected together, tighten the entire run to the wall.
2. Continuously check for plumb, level, and square throughout the process.



Important Reminders

- ✓ **Consistently Check:** Make sure cabinets are level and plumb throughout installation.
- ✓ **Avoid Racking:** Prevent racking to avoid misalignment and potential issues.
- ✓ **NEVER USE DRYWALL SCREWS** for securing cabinets.

Installation–Framed

Tall Cabinets

Key Guidelines

REGULARLY VERIFY that cabinets are level and plumb throughout installation.
PREVENT RACKING during cabinet installation.

1. Lessen the Load

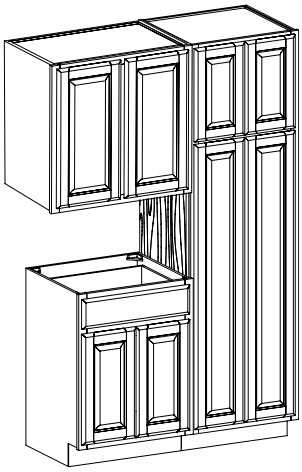
1. Remove any drawers and doors on the cabinetry to lessen the weight and improve access during installation.

2. Place Unit to Adjacent Cabinets and Install

1. Tall cabinets that are 24" deep should be installed with base cabinets, while 12" deep tall cabinets should be installed with wall cabinets.
2. Drill pilot holes for self-tapping washer head screws through the concealed hanging rail.
3. Inspect cabinetry to ensure plumb and level alignment before securing. Shims may be required between screw location and wall to maintain proper placement.
4. Secure cabinets to each other using clamps to hold the face frames together, ensuring they are flush from top to bottom.
5. Tap with a rubber mallet during clamping to adjust placement.
6. Drill pilot holes for self-tapping finish trim screws through the face frame and install.
7. Attach adjacent base and wall cabinets to the wall and to the tall cabinet before attaching the tall cabinet to the wall to ensure it remains plumb.

Utility Skins

- If installing a wall cabinet next to a tall cabinet, glue a utility skin to the exposed side of the tall cabinet before installation.
- This ensures a flush surface for the wall cabinet to butt against and align with the base cabinet below.
- If no utility skin was ordered, use a piece of simple scribe moulding as an alternative. Mount it between the deeper and shallower cabinets to cover the ¼" gap created by factory reveals.

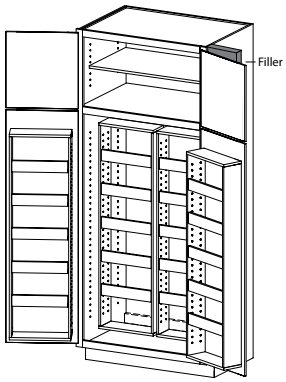


Utility Fillers

- If a gourmet pantry kit is used next to a wall, a 6" filler must be used to ensure the tall cabinet doors open wide enough to accommodate the kit.

Oven Cabinets

- A support kit included with the oven cabinet should be used to provide full support for the appliance. The appliance's weight must be fully supported within the cabinet.



Island Cabinets

1. Lessen the Load

1. Remove any drawers and doors on the cabinetry to lessen the weight and improve accessibility during installation.

2. Prep Cabinets

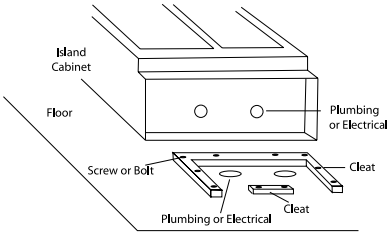
1. Before securing island cabinets in place, cut any required holes for plumbing or electrical in both the floor and cabinet floor.

3. Trace Boundary

1. Island or peninsula cabinets are secured to the floor using cleats.
2. Temporarily set the cabinets in place and mark the outside corners of the toe board on the floor.
3. Connect marks with straight lines to guide cleat placement.

4. Attach Cleats

1. Mark out gaps in the cleat for cabinet combinations.
2. Attach the cleat to the subfloor in code-approved conditions. Multiple cleat pieces may be required to avoid gaps where cabinets are combined.



5. Lift and Place

1. Lift the cabinet over the cleats and shim as required to level and plumb the cabinets.
2. Secure cabinets to the cleats by screwing through the toe kicks.
3. To prevent visible screws, consider using construction adhesive instead.

Important Reminders

- ✓ **Consistently Check:** Make sure cabinets are level and plumb throughout installation.
- ✓ **Avoid Racking:** Prevent racking to avoid misalignment and potential issues.
- ✓ **NEVER USE DRYWALL SCREWS** for securing cabinets.

Installation– Frameless

Wall Cabinet Installation

Key Guidelines

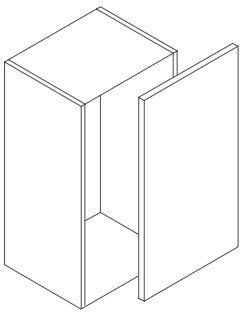
REGULARLY VERIFY that cabinets are level and plumb throughout installation.
PREVENT RACKING during cabinet installation.

Best Practices

- Begin by mounting wall cabinets since their design often revolves around windows instead of base cabinet placement.
- Installing base cabinets first can cause damage from tools and falling debris while installing wall cabinets.

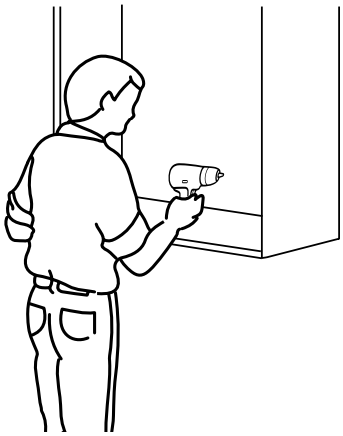
1. Lessen the Load

1. Remove any detachable drawers and doors to make cabinets lighter and improve accessibility during mounting.



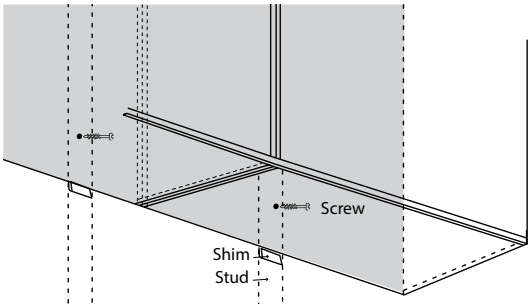
2. Begin in the Corners

1. Start by installing the corner units, using a T-brace and an assistant if possible.
2. Position the corner cabinets (either flanking or corner units).
3. Drill pilot holes for self-tapping washer head screws through the concealed hanging rail.
4. Check the cabinet for plumb and level before securing it to the wall. Shims might be necessary between the screw location and the wall to ensure correct positioning.
5. Fasten screws through the hanging rail into a structural support in the wall.



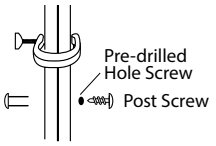
3. Install Adjacent Cabinets to the Wall

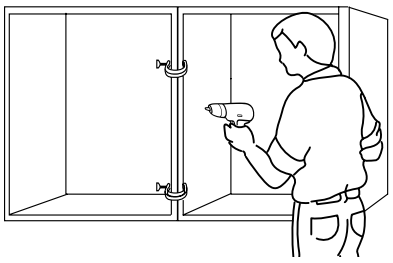
1. Place the adjacent wall cabinets in position.
2. Drill pilot holes for the self-tapping washer head screws through the concealed hanging rail.
3. Verify that cabinets are plumb and level before securing them. Use shims as needed between the screw location and wall to maintain proper positioning.
4. Drive screws through the hanging rail into a structural support in the wall. Do not completely tighten the screws until the adjacent cabinets are properly shimmed and secured.



4. Attach Adjacent Cabinets to Each Other

5. As wall cabinets are placed next to one another, secure them together before installing additional cabinets.
6. Drill holes through the cabinet boxes to fit post screws.
7. Insert post screws into adjacent cabinets, and tighten, ensuring seams are correctly aligned.
8. Tap gently with a rubber mallet until seams are flush.
9. Tighten the post screws until sides are tightly joined and flush from top to bottom.





5. Complete the Cabinet Run

1. Once all cabinets are loosely secured to the wall and joined together, tighten the entire run against the wall.
2. Regularly verify that the entire run remains plumb, level, and square during the process.

Important Reminders

- ✓ **Consistently Check:** Make sure cabinets are level and plumb throughout installation.
- ✓ **Avoid Racking:** Prevent racking to avoid misalignment and potential issues.
- ✓ **NEVER USE DRYWALL SCREWS** for securing cabinets.

Installation– Frameless

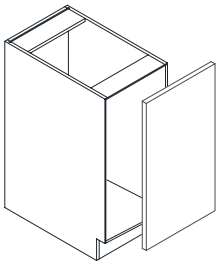
Base Cabinet Installation

Key Guidelines

REGULARLY VERIFY that cabinets are level and plumb throughout installation.
PREVENT RACKING during cabinet installation.

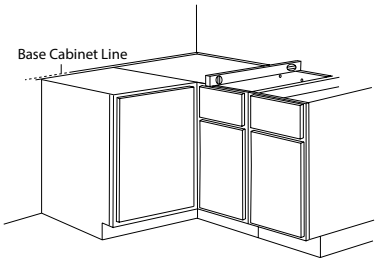
1. Lessen the Load

1. Remove any detachable drawers and doors to reduce weight and improve accessibility during installation.



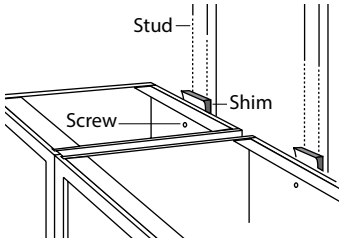
2. Begin in the Corners

1. It's best to start in the corner using a T-brace and a helper, if available.
2. Position the corner cabinetry (either flanking or corner units).
3. Drill pilot holes for the self-tapping washer head screws through the concealed hanging rail of the cabinets.
4. Ensure the cabinet is plumb and level before fastening. Shims might be necessary between the screw location and wall to maintain proper alignment.
5. Fasten screws through the hanging rail into a structural support in the wall.
6. If a corner unit isn't directly mounted to the wall, install a countertop brace along the base cabinet line for additional support.



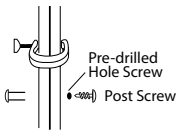
3. Install Adjacent Cabinets to the Walls

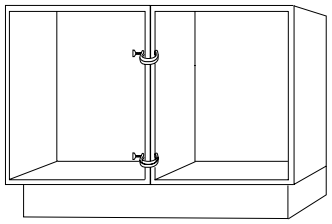
1. Proceed with adjacent base cabinets, or if no corner unit is available, start at a landmark like a sink cabinet under a window.
2. Position the adjacent base cabinetry.
3. Drill pilot holes for the self-tapping washer head screws through the concealed hanging rail of the cabinets.
4. Verify that cabinets are plumb and level before securing. Use shims as needed between the screw location and wall to maintain proper positioning.
5. Drive screws through the hanging rail into a structural support in the wall. Do not fully tighten until the adjacent cabinet is properly shimmed and secured.



4. Secure Adjacent Cabinets to Each Other

1. As base cabinets are installed next to one another, secure each unit together before installing additional base cabinets.
2. Drill holes through the boxes to fit post screws.
3. Insert post screws into adjacent cabinetry, and tighten, ensuring seams are correctly aligned.
4. Tap with a rubber mallet until seams are flush.
5. Tighten the post screws until sides are tightly joined and flush from top to bottom.





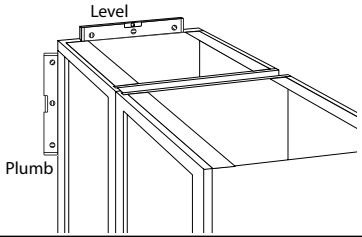
Alternative Approach

You can align and secure an entire section of base cabinets before attaching them to the wall, making it easier to ensure accurate plumb and level installation.

1. Lay the cabinets on their backs on the floor.
2. Shim and level the face frames so they are flush, and clamp them together using C-clamps or trigger clamps.
3. Attach them together in the same manner as Step 4.
4. Stand the combined units up and attach them to the wall using Step 3 as guidance.

5. Complete the Cabinet Run

1. Once all cabinets are loosely secured to the wall and connected together, tighten the entire run to the wall.
2. Check continuously for plumb, level, and square during the process.



Important Reminders

- ✓ **Consistently Check:** Make sure cabinets are level and plumb throughout installation.
- ✓ **Avoid Racking:** Prevent racking to avoid misalignment and potential issues.
- ✓ **NEVER USE DRYWALL SCREWS** for securing cabinets.

Installation– Fillers and Mouldings

Fillers

Purpose

- Fillers are used to compensate for odd measurements at the end of a cabinet run or when placed next to a Corner Base Cabinet to allow drawer clearance.
- Available in 3" and 6" increments and various heights, they typically need to be trimmed to fit.

Trimming Fillers

1. Use a scribe tool or table saw for accurate trimming.
2. To trim properly:
    1. Hold the filler over the face frame or cabinet front and up to the wall.
    2. Set your scribe tool to the distance the filler overlaps the cabinet.
    3. Draw a line down the filler, following the wall's contour.
    4. Cut and sand the filler along the drawn line.
    5. Secure the filler in place with screws.

Corner Fillers

1. Check the plans to determine what size filler or extended stile needs to be installed for drawer clearance.
2. Secure the corner fillers with screws like you would when joining cabinets together.

Compensating for Odd Measurements

1. Install all cabinetry plumb, level, and square.
2. If gaps develop due to odd measurements, try to evenly space them or focus on projecting the gaps to one area.
3. Reference the kitchen layout to determine the correct placement and size of fillers.
4. Secure the fillers with screws as described in Step 4.2 (page 8).

Base Toe Space Covers

Purpose

- Toe kicks create a recess for the user's feet and can also house heating vents or lighting.
- Standard toe kicks come unfinished and are set back 3¼" from the face frame.

Installing Base Toe Space Covers

1. Base Toe Space Covers come in 8-foot lengths and can be trimmed as necessary.
2. Nail the toe space in place, then use a touch-up kit to conceal nail holes.

Covering Edges

1. To cover the edge of the Base Toe Space at the end of a cabinet row: Use a matching touch-up kit or apply a small piece of C3/4 moulding.

Moulding

Cutting and Drilling Moulding

1. Cut the moulding to fit using a miter saw.
2. When joining two pieces in a straight run, splice them with a straight miter.
3. Drill a pilot hole using a finish nail or a regular drill bit to avoid splitting.

Applying Nailer Strips

1. Some door styles require nailer strips on certain mouldings.
2. Apply these nailer strips to each cabinet before installation.
3. Nailer strips vary in thickness from ½"-1½" and are usually 1½" wide.

Securing the Moulding

1. Secure the moulding with finishing nails.
2. Use a nail set to recess all the nails.

Filling Nail Holes

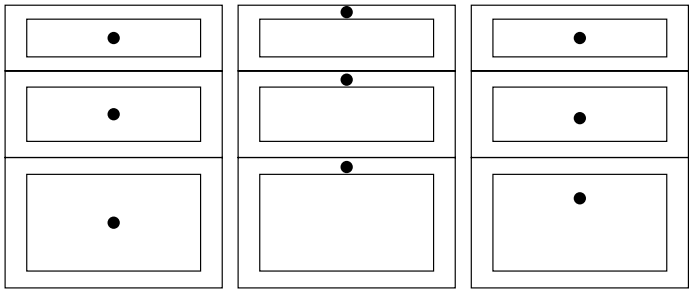
1. Fill in recessed nail holes with a matching putty stick.

Installation– Accessories

Decorative Hardware Installation

Templates or Jigs

Use a template or jig to ensure consistent positioning. Some manufacturers provide jigs for their hardware, or you can make one.



Centered | On Stile | Evenly Spaced

1. **Verify Hardware Location**

   Confirm the exact placement of all hardware before drilling.

2. **Adjust Door and Drawer Fronts**

   Adjust all door and drawer fronts according to their respective instructions before drilling for decorative hardware.

3. **Mark Hardware Screws**

   Use the jig to mark each screw location

4. **Drill Holes**

   Drill from the front side using a block of wood held firmly to the back of the door or drawer to prevent blowout on the rear side.

   Ensure holes are drilled squarely and perpendicularly to the surface to align screws properly.

5. **Countersink Screws**

   Countersink all screws to prevent scratching the cabinet face frame.

Countertop Installation

Preparation

Install countertops after all cabinetry is securely in place.

Laminate and ceramic tile countertops are typically cut to fit on-site, whereas solid surfaces, marble, granite, and wood tops are fabricated off-site.

Fabrication Process

Simple designs can be fabricated using a CAD drawing of your layout.

For complex designs or to ensure precise specifications, have a fabricator template the installed base cabinets.

Accessories

We offer a range of accessory kits to enhance storage options in your cabinetry. Explore available options to maximize the organization and functionality of your kitchen.

Repair & Maintenance

Maintenance and Care

Legacy knows just how proud you are of your new cabinetry. With a little effort and a few precautions, you can keep your cabinetry looking as good as new for years to come.

Temperature Control

- Keep cabinetry in a controlled environment, minimizing humidity exposure.
- Changes such as joint expansion, panel shrinkage, and warping are often accelerated by humid conditions.

Spills

Immediate Cleanup

- Clean spills promptly with a damp cloth and mild soap.
- Dry with a clean, soft cloth.

Avoid Abrasives

- Do not use detergents, soap pads, or steel wool, as they can damage cabinetry.
- Any harsh abrasives will scar the wood finish.

Dusting

- Dust cabinetry frequently using a soft, lint-free cloth.
- Slightly dampen the cloth with water or use a spray-type dust remover.

Polishing

Annual Cleaning

- Clean and polish cabinets at least once a year.
- Finish by applying a light coat of quality furniture polish.

Avoid Silicone-Based Polishes

- Refrain from using silicone-containing polishes or paste wax, as they cause wax buildup, which attracts dust and is hard to remove.

Application

- Apply cleaning products directly to a clean cloth, not directly to the cabinet surface.

Thermafoil Care

- Occasionally wipe down interior and exterior surfaces using a soft, damp cloth.
- For tougher stains, use a soft cloth dampened with Simple Green or a Formula 409-type product.

Mullion Glass Doors

Cleaning Options

- Use any commercial glass cleaner to clean mullion glass doors.
- Clean the glass either while it's mounted or remove it for easier access.

Avoid Cleaner Seepage

- If cleaning while mounted, avoid spraying cleaner directly onto the glass.
- Spray a small amount onto a lint-free cloth or paper towel to prevent cleaner from seeping behind the mullions and causing discoloration.

Don'ts

Abrasive Materials

- Avoid using detergents, soap pads, or steel wool, as they can damage cabinetry.
- Any type of abrasive will scar the wood finish.

Silicone-Containing Polishes

- Refrain from using silicone-based polishes or paste wax due to difficult-to-remove wax buildup that attracts dust.

Hinges

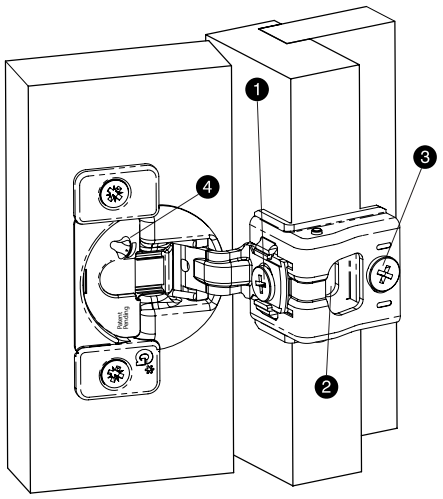
Grass Soft Close Hinges — Door Adjustment

1. Side Adjustment .....+/-1.5mm [1/16"]
   Rotate cam adjustment screw.

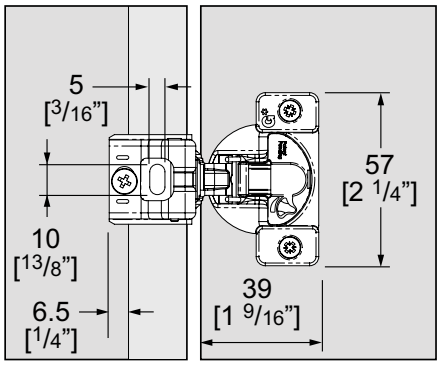
2. Height Adjustment.....+/-2mm [3/32"]
   Loosen screw, align door, tighten screw.

3. Depth Adjustment.....+3mm [1/8"]
   Rotate cam screw.

4. Soft-close Tension.....Light, Medium and Strong setting See page 7 for complete adjustment explanation.

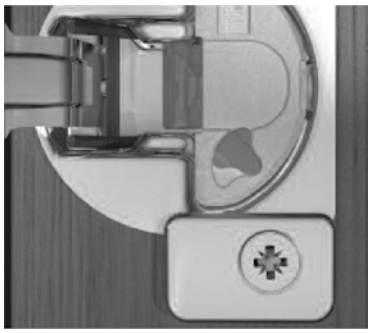


Overall Dimensions



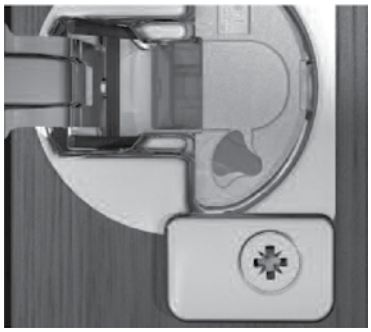
Mounting Screws
Hinge cup to door, #6 x 5/8" Flat head screw
Base plate to face frame, #10 x 3/4" Pan head screw

Grass Soft Close Hinges — Soft Close Adjustment

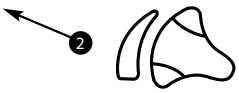


LIGHT

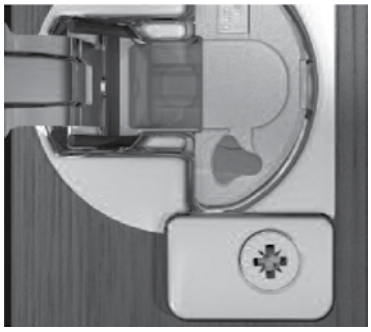
1. This is the "Light" setting for the Soft-closing mechanism.
   Set here for light or small doors with very little closing pressure.



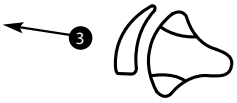
MEDIUM



2. This is the "Medium" setting for the Soft-closing mechanism.
   Set here for average size doors with normal closing pressure.



STRONG



3. This is the "Strong" setting for the Soft-closing mechanism.
   Set here for larger or heavier doors with a strong closing pressure. **(Factory Setting)**

Note: To reset the Soft-close damper, move the adjustment switch to "Strong", then to the desired position. Close the door and the Soft-close will be reset.

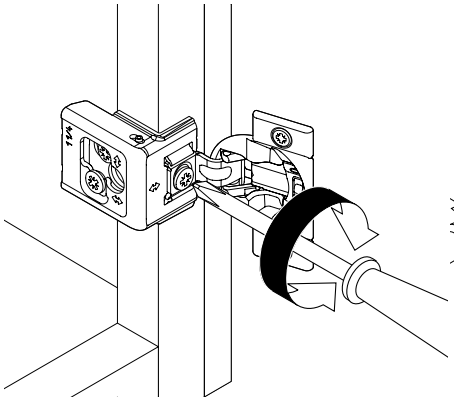
Hinges

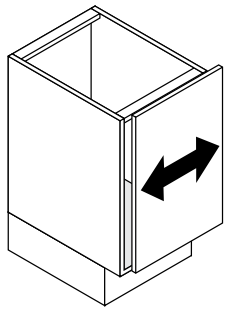
Blum Blumotion COMPACT Clip Hinges — Adjustment

Three-dimensional cam adjustment

Side adjustment

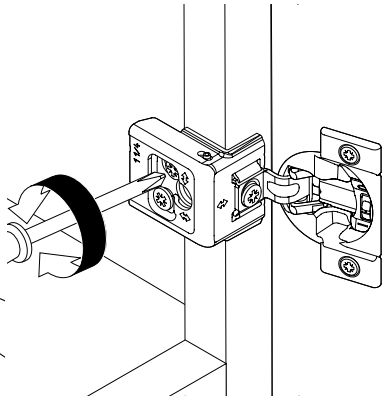
Rotate the front cam screw to increase or decrease door overlay (± 1/16")

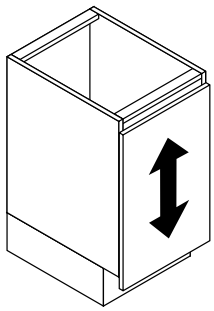




Height adjustment

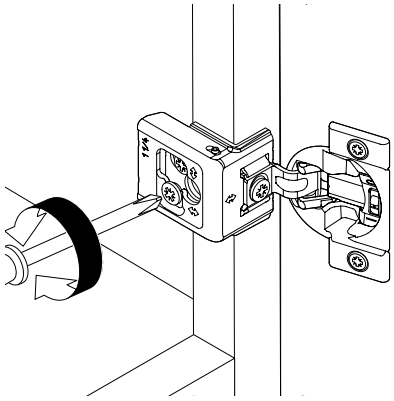
Rotate this cam screw to increase or decrease the height (± 5/64")

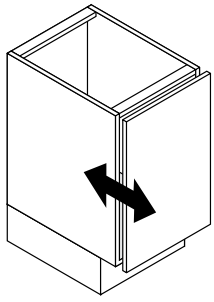




Depth adjustment

Rotate this cam screw to adjust door gap (+ 3/32", - 1/32")



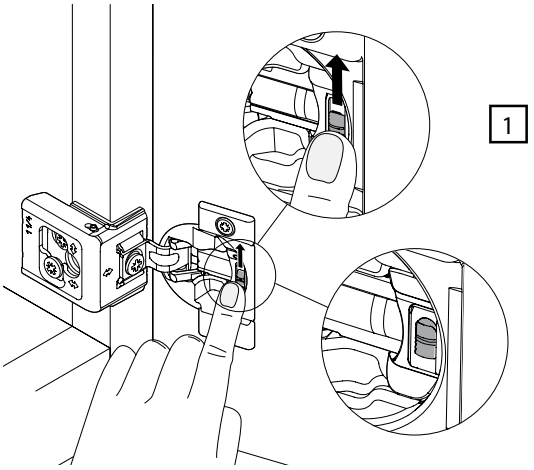


BLUMOTION Deactivation

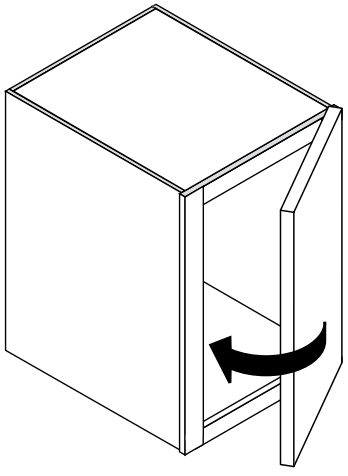
Deactivation switch on the hinge cup

For small or light doors, the BLUMOTION can be deactivated on one of the hinges. COMPACT CLIP comes in the activated position, marked with a "I". The deactivated position is marked with a "0".

The door must be closed once for the deactivation to be complete. To reactivate, move switch back to the original position "I".



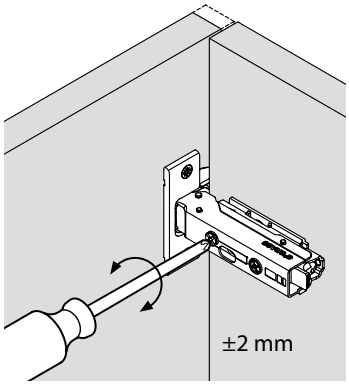
1



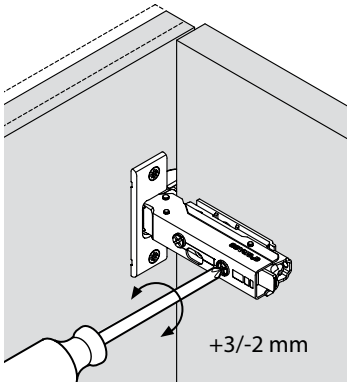
2

Hinges

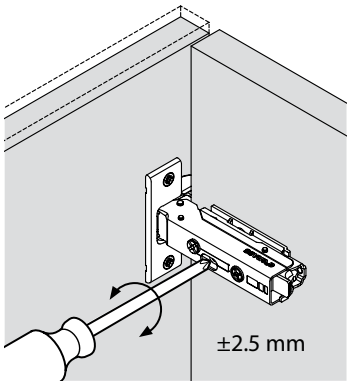
Modena Hinge — 3D Adjustment: Side, Depth and Height



Side adjustment

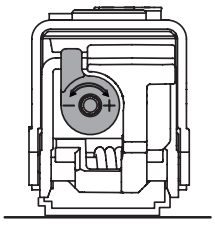


Depth adjustment
via worm gear

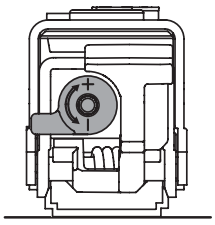


Height adjustment
via base plate

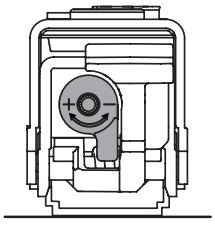
Modena Hinge — Soft Close Adjustment



Top Setting
Large and heavydoors



Middle Setting (factory setting) Standard door
(Covers 80% of applications)



Bottom Setting
Small and light-weight doors

Building A Tradition Of Fine Cabinetry Since 1994

OUR MISSION

Our goal at Legacy Cabinets is to provide top-notch customer service along with quality products. We are committed to improving your business one design at a time. We want to build a strong, long-lasting relationship with our customers. It is our sincere desire to consistently fulfill and exceed your expectations of quality, reliability, and function in both product and service by using the fundamentals of design. We are focused on setting new standards of excellence in the cabinet industry.

Legacy™ CABINETS

285 Legacy Boulevard, Eastaboga, AL 36260
www.legacycabinets.com