

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS



Photo courtesy of a happy DIY homeowner
Eire, Colorado

wherever™
WATERPROOF CABINETRY

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INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

Installing your new Werever™ Cabinets does not require previous cabinet installation experience. A basic knowledge of common hand tools is all you will need to get everything set up.

Before you begin, familiarize yourself with your cabinet layout.

It is a good idea to lay out your entire outdoor kitchen before you even begin leveling or fastening anything.

Do not overtighten screws. Hand-tighten or use a low-torque power tool setting to prevent stripping in the HDPE material, and always pre-drill holes for screws with a 1/8" bit.

Werever cabinets are heavy, installation will be much easier with two or more people.

All of your project's hardware will be included in a sealed bag.

The hardware has been carefully counted for your project's layout.

Some projects may require a skilled handyman or contractor.

If you have questions, please call us at
(813) 241-9701

REQUIRED TOOLS

WRAP-AROUND SAFETY GLASSES *(HDPE throws polymer shavings)*

TAPE MEASURE

CARPENTER'S SQUARE

LONG LEVEL *(4 feet+) ensures a straight, level line across multiple cabinets*

SHORT LEVEL *(torpedo) for checking individual cabinet boxes*

2 DRILLS *to pre-drill holes (required for WARRANTY) and assemble hardware.*

1/8" AND 5/16" DRILL BITS

2 PHILLIPS SCREWDRIVERS

CLAMPS WITH RUBBER PADS *(to prevent scratching the cabinetry)*

DRY-ERASE MARKER *(for marking anything on the material if necessary)*

SHIMS

STUD FINDER

SAW *(either circular saw or table saw) to trim fillers and toe-kick pieces.*

Recommend: carbide-tipped saw blade with a high tooth count (40-80 teeth for standard 10" saws) and negative or zero hook angle (prevents melting and binding)

PRO TIP

A right-angle drill attachment makes joining cabinets easier by allowing you to work in tight spaces.

REFERENCE PROJECT DRAWINGS

Every Werever project is custom designed and built specifically for your space.

Our Sales and Design Team prepared a set of project drawings, which include PLAN VIEW, ELEVATIONS, and 3D RENDERINGS of your cabinetry layout. Your project drawings serve as the roadmap for the entire installation.

CABINET IDENTIFICATION AND ORGANIZATION

Each cabinet is labeled during assembly with a piece of tape identifying its specific model number.

This model number corresponds directly to the cabinet callouts shown on your project drawings.

Matching these labels to the drawings before installation begins will help ensure each cabinet is placed in the correct location.

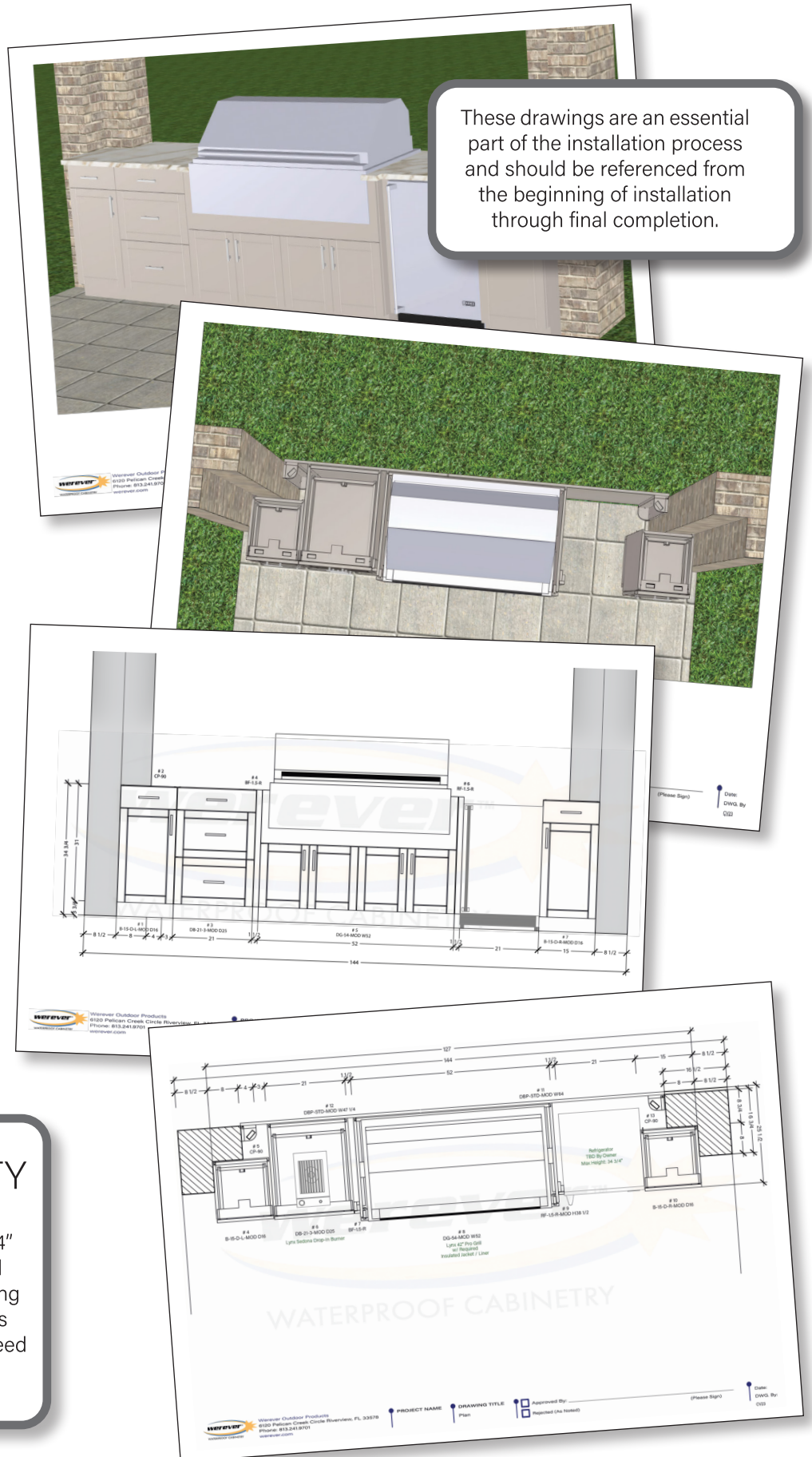
BEFORE BEGINNING

Review the drawings carefully to familiarize yourself with the cabinet layout, appliance locations, fillers, panels, and any special design details unique to your project.

GRILLING SAFETY

Our cabinets feature built-in safety ventilation, including 1/4" door bumpers and integrated deck venting. This self-ventilating system safely dissipates gases automatically, eliminating the need for extra exterior venting.

These drawings are an essential part of the installation process and should be referenced from the beginning of installation through final completion.



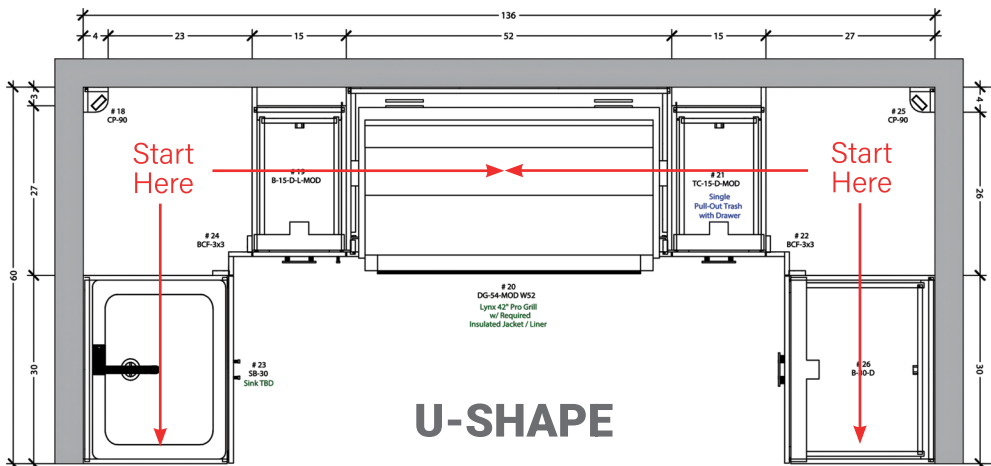
LAY OUT YOUR CABINETS

Even experienced installers should reference the project drawings regularly throughout the installation. Small placement errors early in the process can affect cabinet alignment, appliance fitment, and countertop templating later in the installation. Taking the time to properly prepare and organize the installation area will help ensure a smoother installation process and a more accurate final result.

Insert the adjustable leveling legs into the cups located on the bottom of the cabinets. We recommend using a rubber mallet to ensure the legs are fully inserted into the cups.

Use the wall as your starting reference but always fit the cabinet layout to the actual space rather than assuming the walls are perfectly straight or square. After identifying the highest point of the installation area (see Page 4), begin installation at the corner(s) and work outward.

Position all cabinets before trimming fillers. Trim filler pieces only after the cabinet layout has been finalized and verified.



PRO TIP

Sort all cabinets, fillers, and hardware by the project plans before you start.

Proper preparation and staging of the cabinets can significantly improve installation efficiency and help avoid confusion during the process.

BEFORE INSTALLATION

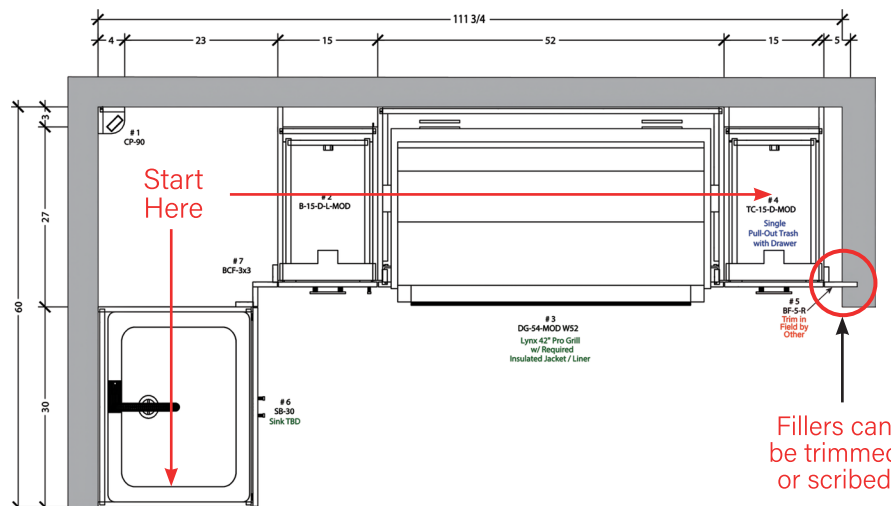
Before fastening or leveling any cabinetry:

- Verify that all cabinets and components are present
- Match cabinet labels to the project drawings
- Confirm appliance locations and required clearances
- Review all dimensions and layout details carefully
- Identify fillers, end panels, toe kick components, and specialty items

DURING INSTALLATION

Continue referencing the drawings throughout the installation when:

- Positioning cabinets
- Confirming spacing and alignment
- Installing fillers and panels
- Verifying appliance openings
- Adjusting for countertop overhangs and clearances
- Completing final finishing details



FILLERS

can be easily fabricated and shipped. If you mismeasured or the site changed, we can send a replacement much faster than a full cabinet order.

WALL CABINET INSTALLATION

IMPORTANT: Install wall cabinets before any base cabinets.

Wall cabinets should be supported by a minimum of four (4) anchors, placed in each corner of the cabinet. It may be appropriate to add more anchors, especially for larger wall cabinets and depending on the wall type.

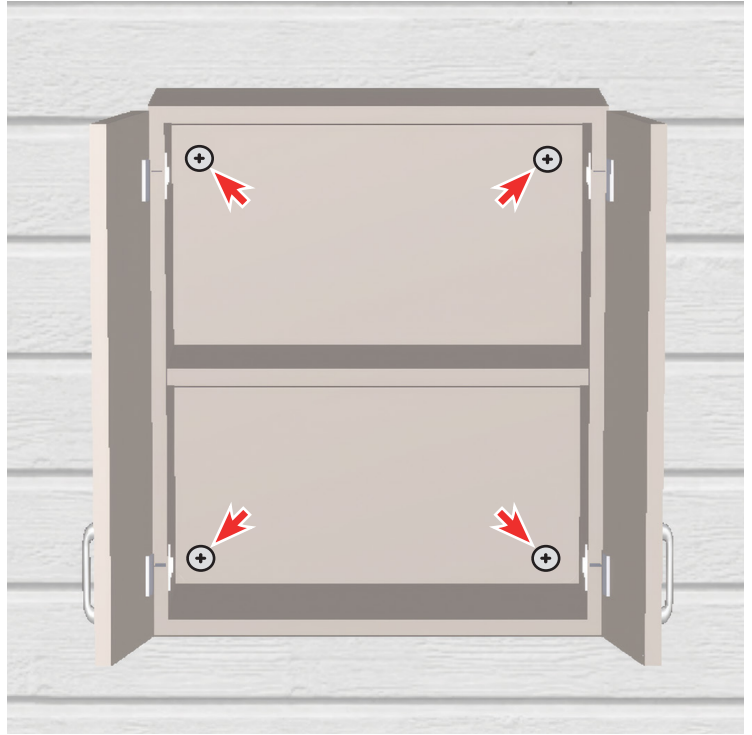
Wherever does not include wall cabinet fastening hardware because the appropriate hardware will vary depending on your wall's construction.

It is very important that you choose an anchor suitable for your wall's construction and that the anchors fasten to a structural element within the wall. It may be necessary to place shims behind the wall cabinet when anchoring.

If your wall has any bow or curve, overtightening anchors without shims can distort the cabinet shape and cause door alignment problems (*racking).

The wall cabinet's box should still be PLUMB, LEVEL, and SQUARE after installation.

Unlike base cabinets, which can be adjusted with leveling legs, the wall cabinets rely on proper anchoring with shimming to achieve leveling.



CONNECTING CABINETS

Most cabinets and fillers have partially pre-drilled pilot holes that are perfectly aligned for a precision fit. If the pilot holes don't line up, that is a red flag that your cabinets are NOT LEVEL.

For some parts, pilot holes do not exist. You will have to drill your own holes.

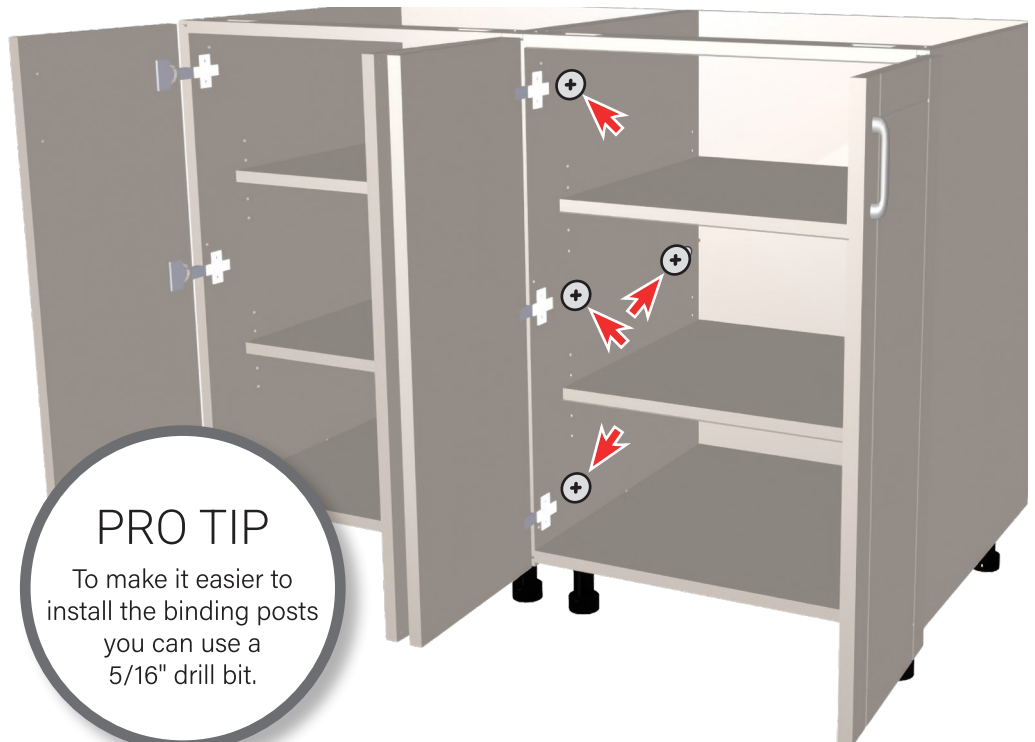
Use cabinet clamps (with rubber pads) to hold the cabinets firmly together and prevent slipping.

Finish drilling the pilot holes using a 1/4" bit.

Fasten the cabinets together using the provided stainless steel binding post hardware.

Tighten both sides with two (2) Phillips head screwdrivers.

Level, square, and plumb the run as you add cabinets.



PRO TIP

To make it easier to install the binding posts you can use a 5/16" drill bit.

TO MAINTAIN THE WARRANTY COVERAGE, YOU MUST PRE-DRILL ALL HOLES.

LEVEL, PLUMB & SQUARE CABINETS

NOTE: Leveling, plumbing, and squaring cabinets are vital steps for a secure fit and smooth door and drawer operation. Without proper alignment, cabinets become racked* and doors will not close correctly. Install wall cabinets before installing base cabinets.

Adjust the leveling legs up or down to bring the cabinet to a level, plumb position; no shimming required.

Begin at the highest point on the sloping surface.

Establish a level horizontal line at 34-3/4" above the highest point on the slope of the finished floor. Place the first two (2) cabinets in this location. Line up the backs of the cabinets with the horizontal line. Connect the cabinets together using the provided binding posts (see Connecting Cabinets section, page 4).

Level left to right (use a level).

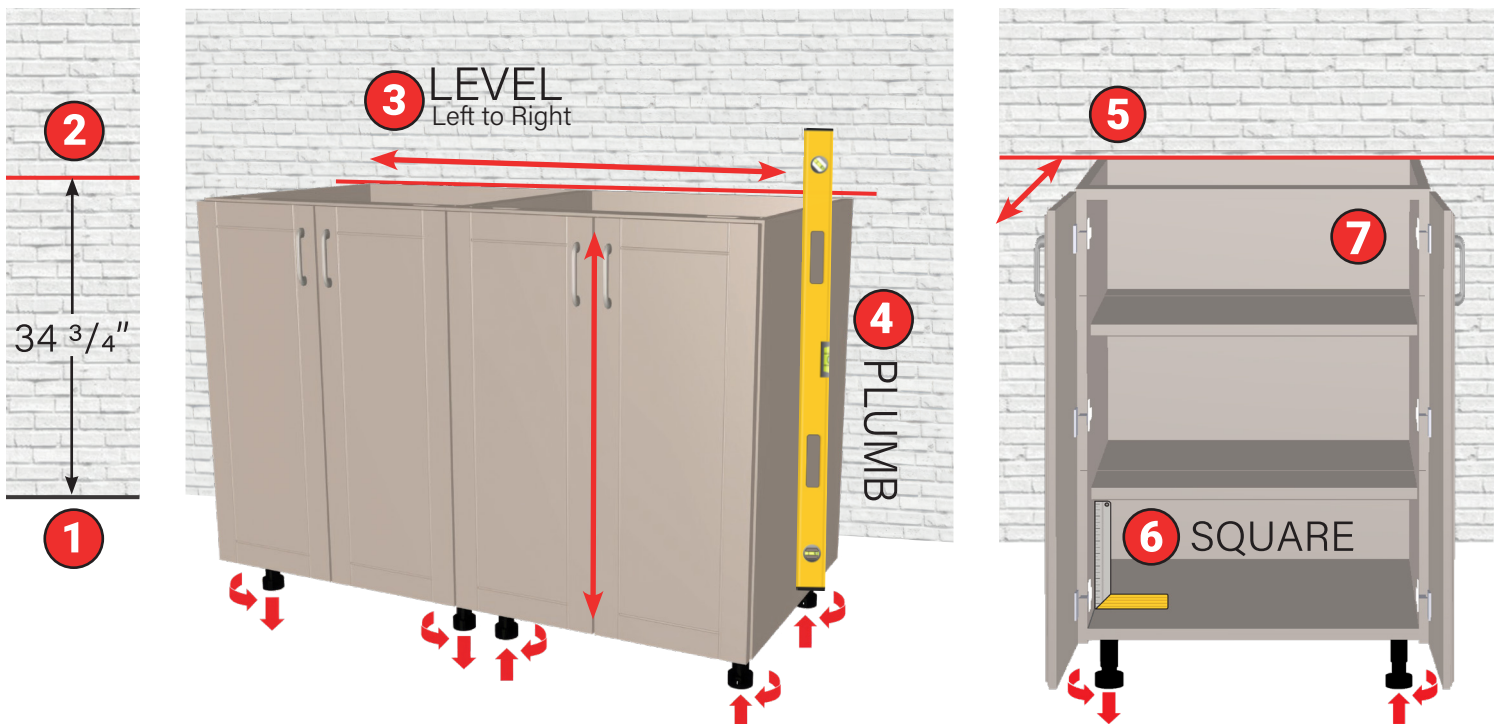
Plumb vertically (use a level).

Level front to back (use a level on top of the cabinet).

Check that the cabinet is square by using a carpenter's square in the corners.

Attach the cabinets to the wall (see Anchoring Cabinet to Wall section, page 6). Hardware not provided.

Move the next cabinet into place and attach it to the previous cabinet. Repeat steps 3-7. Continue until all cabinets are installed.

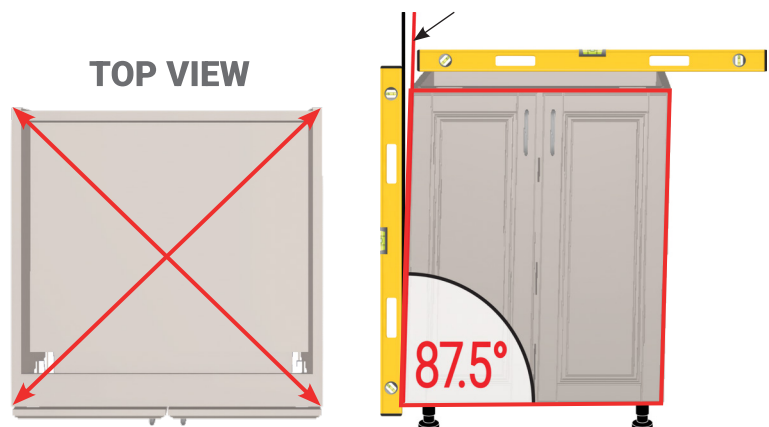


WHAT IS A *RACKED CABINET?

A racked cabinet is twisted out of its true shape, usually caused by overtightened installation screws or forcing the unit against uneven walls and floors.

To check, measure opposing diagonal corners; unequal distances mean the cabinet is racked.

To fix, twist the adjustable legs until the measurements match.



TO MAINTAIN THE WARRANTY COVERAGE, YOU MUST PRE-DRILL ALL HOLES.

ANCHORING CABINETS TO WALL

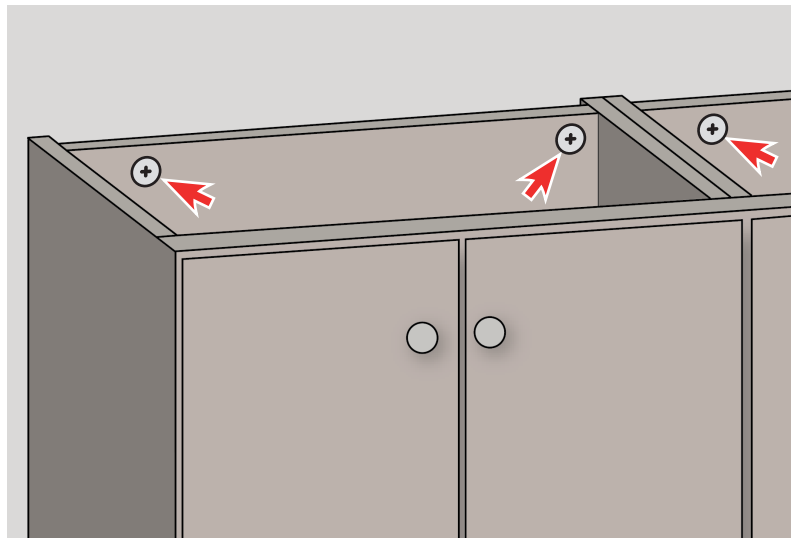
Because walls are rarely perfectly straight, place shims vertically between the back of the cabinet and the wall studs before screwing the cabinet in. This prevents racking.

Fasten cabinets to walls using common hardware (not provided).

For concrete block or stucco walls, stainless steel Tapcon® fasteners are recommended, or use the appropriate fasteners for the wall type.

Two (2) fasteners per base cabinet are recommended.

If the customer uses additional hardware not provided by Weyerhaeuser for their installation, it is recommended to use hardware that is suitable for exterior application, generally high-quality stainless steel of no less than 304 grade SS.



FILLER INSTALLATION

NOTE: Mount the filler so that the face is flush with the current or adjacent cabinet's door face.

Depending on your design, you might have fillers that need to be scribed or trimmed to fit.

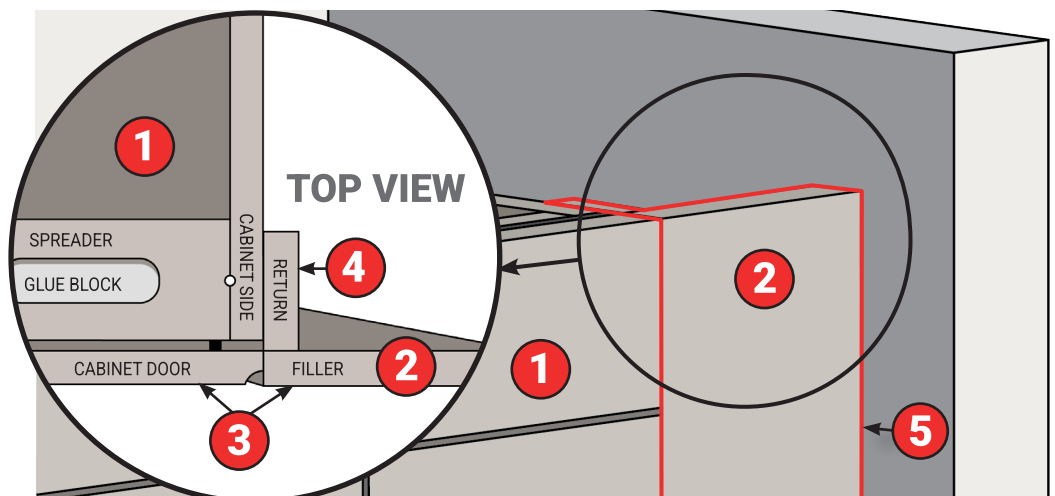
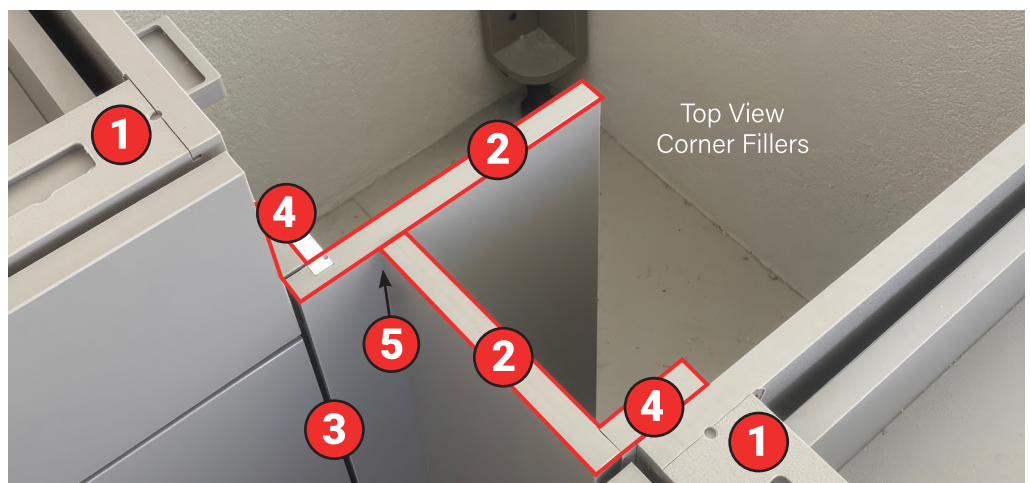
The return piece on the filler connects to the cabinet.

Stainless steel connectors have been provided for this purpose.

Fillers will have the same pre-drilled pattern on the return piece that cabinets have on the panel.

Fillers can be trimmed with a table saw or circular saw if necessary for the cleanest edges. You can also cut the filler with an ordinary woodworking saw.

1. Cabinet
2. Filler
3. Mount filler flush with cabinet door
4. Fasten return to cabinet
5. Trim or scribe in field if needed



TO MAINTAIN THE WARRANTY COVERAGE, YOU MUST PRE-DRILL ALL HOLES.

CUTTING THROUGH CABINETS

Holes can be easily cut in cabinet backs, bottoms, and sides (unless the cut interferes with the cabinet's drawer slide).

The diagrams outline the approved CUT ZONES for utilities. Do not remove entire panels from the cabinet. Cut only the minimum hole size required for your plumbing, gas, or electrical lines.

Morse hole saws are not recommended. The HDPE polymer shavings tend to melt inside the bits. We suggest using a carbide-tipped blade for plastic and plexiglass.

NOTE: Avoid cutting corners and joints, as that will alter the structural integrity and strength of the cabinet and VOID THE WARRANTY.

PRO TIP

Always measure from the TOP of the cabinet for your cut-outs.

BOTTOM VIEW



BACK VIEW



SIDE VIEW



BACK PANEL INSTALLATION

NOTE: It is very important that you use the supplied screws (that are the proper depth) to secure the panel.

Find the hardware labeled "Finished Back Hardware". This set contains:

SHORT 7/8" FLATHEAD SCREWS: these are for holding the 1/4" spacers in place.

LONG 1-1/2" PAN-HEAD SCREWS: these are for holding panels in place.

1/4" THICK SPACERS: these are used to fill the void between the cabinet's back and the back panel. One side has beveled holes to countersink the short flathead screws. This will relieve pressure around the screw and prevent potential cracking or splitting of panels over time as the material expands and contracts with temperature changes.

IMPORTANT: If your back panel has an upgraded cove or groove design, place spacers where screws will not poke through the design. See the TOP VIEW diagram below.

ALWAYS PRE-DRILL PILOT HOLES USING A 1/8" BIT AND A DRILL STOP TO MAINTAIN THE WARRANTY COVERAGE. You can't plug or fill a hole in the HDPE panel. Be very careful not to drill all the way through the back panel.

Reference your **PLAN** and **ELEVATION DRAWINGS** to help you find the correct panel location.

Hold the spacer on the back side of the cabinet (with the countersunk holes pointing outward, away from the cabinet). Pre-drill two (2) pilot holes through the spacer's **existing** countersunk holes and into the back of the cabinet.

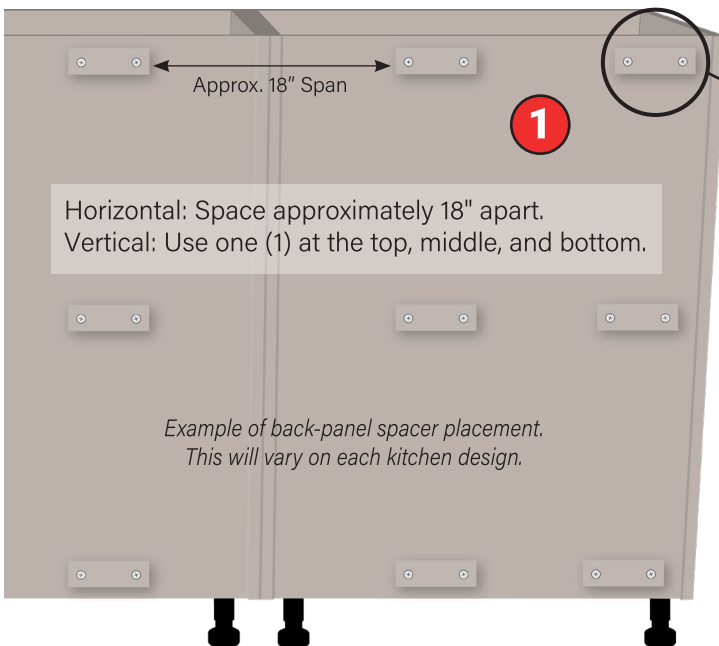
Drive in the two short 7/8" flathead screws until the screw heads sit completely flush inside the countersunk recesses. **Do not over-tighten.**

Pre-drill one (1) 1/8" access hole into the center of the spacer. Drill through the spacer and the back of the

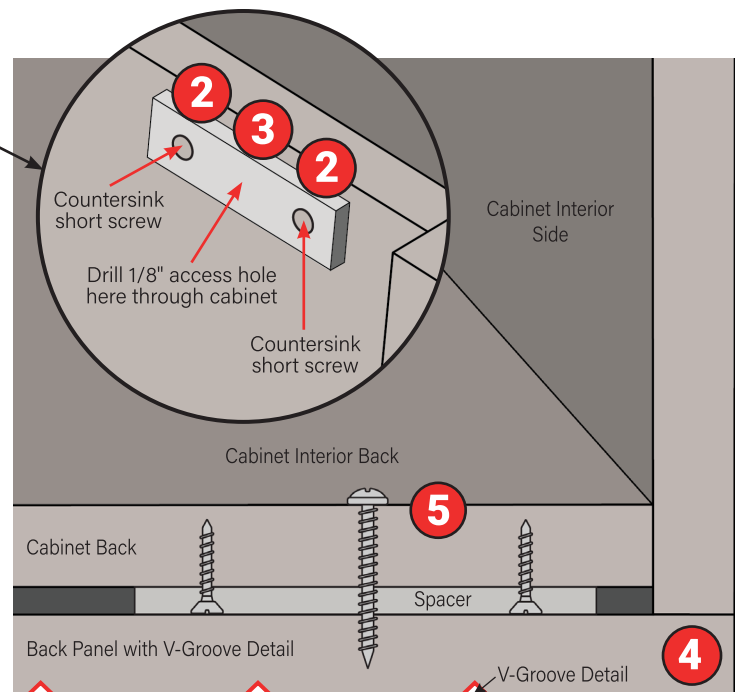
cabinet. This hole will be for the long pan-head screw that will connect the back panel to the cabinet from the **inside** of the cabinet.

Use clamps (with rubber pads) to hold the back panel in place. **Do not screw into the face of the back panel.**

From **inside** the cabinet (through the access hole you just drilled), pre-drill a pilot hole into the back panel. The hole should only go 1/2" into the 3/4" back panel. **DO NOT DRILL ALL THE WAY THROUGH THE PANEL.** Use the 1-1/2" pan head screw to secure the back panel from the **inside** of the cabinet through the access hole.



BACK VIEW

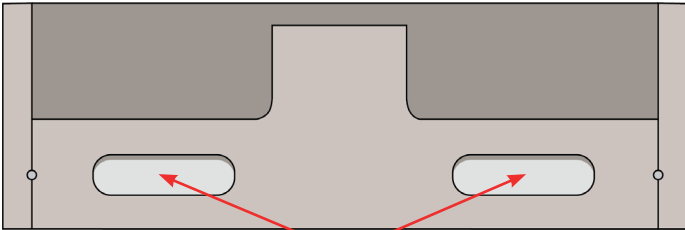


TOP VIEW

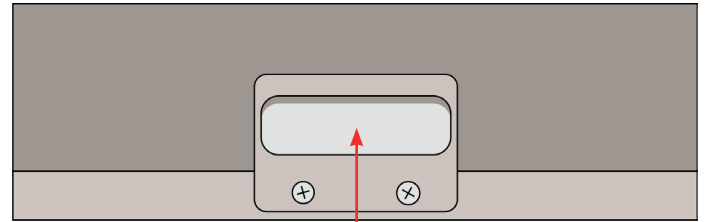
TO MAINTAIN THE WARRANTY COVERAGE, YOU MUST PRE-DRILL ALL HOLES.

COUNTERTOP INSTALLATION

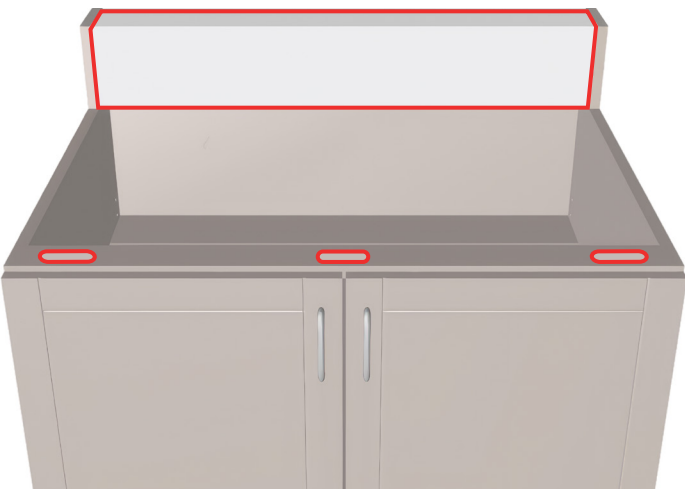
Nearly all countertop types can be installed with our cabinets. Professional countertop fabrication is recommended for granite, concrete, quartz, or solid-surface acrylic materials.



Spreader Glue Blocks

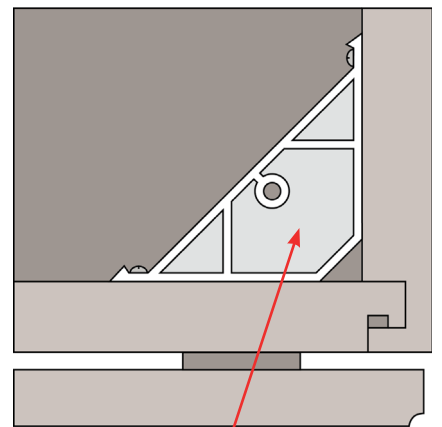


Other Glue Block



Standard countertop adhesives will not bond to HDPE but will form a "cleat" inside the recessed glue block.

Bi-level cabinets have glue blocks and PVC sections integrated into the backsplash and raised bar. This will provide the necessary surface to securely attach and anchor the countertop and backsplash.



Corner Glue Block

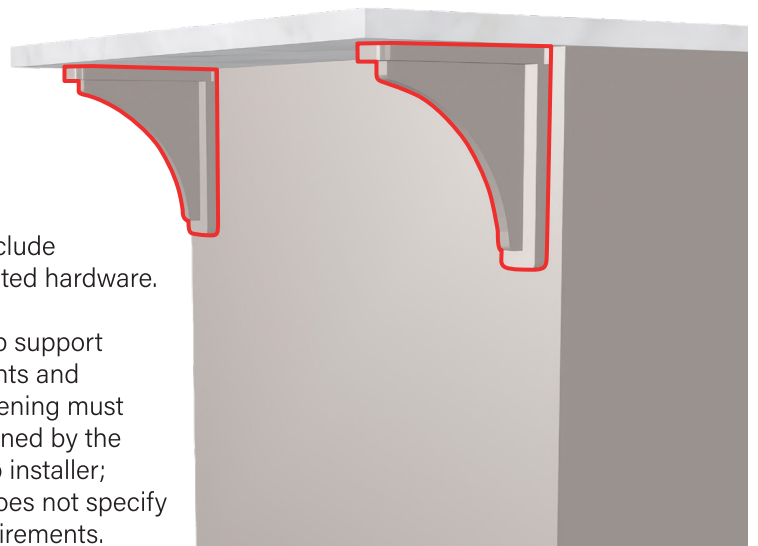
OPTIONAL COUNTERTOP SUPPORT



Brackets shown are provided by others.

Corbels include face-mounted hardware.

Countertop support requirements and corbel fastening must be determined by the countertop installer; Wherever does not specify these requirements.

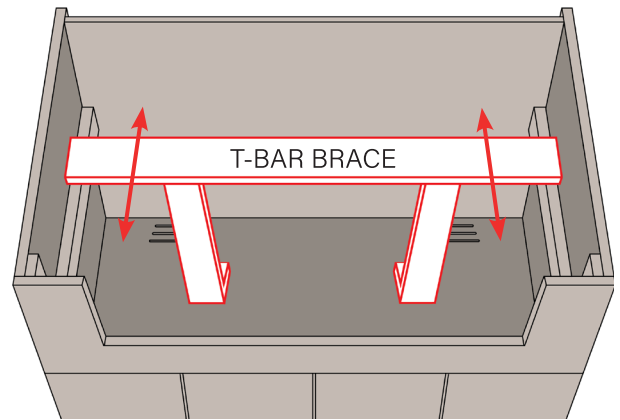


T-BAR BRACE

Grill cabinets come with a movable T-Bar Brace. There is no industry standard among grill manufacturers for gas or wiring locations. The brace is movable, allowing installers to position it correctly for gas fittings, and wiring harnesses.

Set the BOX JACKET into the cabinet cutout so its front edge rests flat on the front edge of the cabinet face panel cutout. Slide the T-bar brace under the back of the jacket.

Shift the movable T-bar as needed to make room for an LP storage tank underneath the grill.



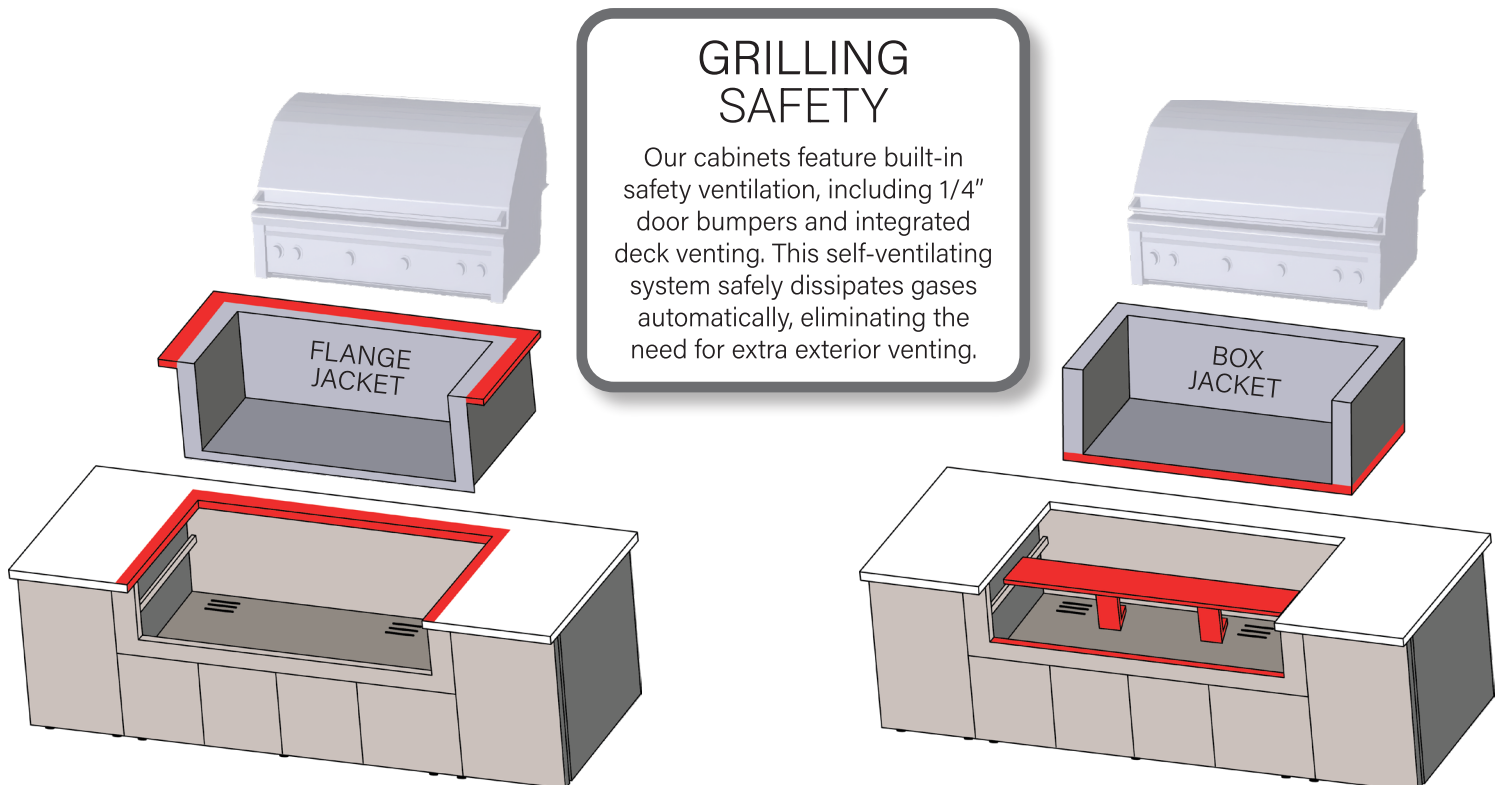
GRILL INSULATING JACKETS

After installing the countertop, install the insulated grill jacket (to protect your HDPE cabinets from high heat) and then the built-in grill. Insulated jackets come in two styles: flange or box.

FLANGE JACKETS are supported by the countertop and hang by a flange (top lip). They are designed to hold the full weight of the grill by itself. Use the movable T-bar brace underneath for maximum stability.

BOX JACKETS are built with square edges and no top flange. They are supported from underneath by a movable T-bar brace and the front edge of the grill cabinet.

The next step is to lower your built-in grill directly into the insulated jacket. Route gas lines and electrical cords through the designated access holes in the jacket.



TO MAINTAIN THE WARRANTY COVERAGE, YOU MUST PRE-DRILL ALL HOLES.

TOE KICK PANEL INSTALLATION

Once your cabinets are installed, the toe kick can be added. The toe kick can be trimmed to fit. Adjust the bottom of the toe kick to match the grade of the ground for a finished look.

Trim the toe kick to the desired height (and any necessary angle) and width.

Lay the panel face down on a protective drop cloth on the floor in front of the cabinet against the leveling legs.

Mark the center of each leg. You do not need a clip on every leg, just enough to hold the panel tight.

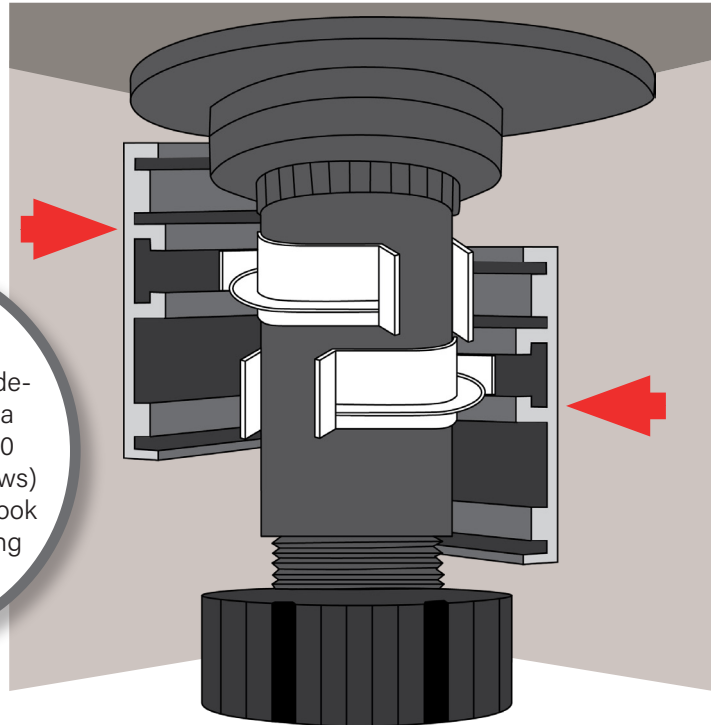
Center the clip plates halfway up the panel.

Use a drill stop to pre-drill 1/8" pilot holes. DO NOT drill through the HDPE material. Screw 5/8" flathead screws into place, then slide the leg clip into the mounting bracket.

Flip the panel up and push the clips onto the legs. The toe kick is now removable.

PRO TIP

We recommend a carbide-tipped saw blade with a high tooth count (40-80 teeth for standard 10" saws) and a negative or zero hook angle (to prevent melting and binding).

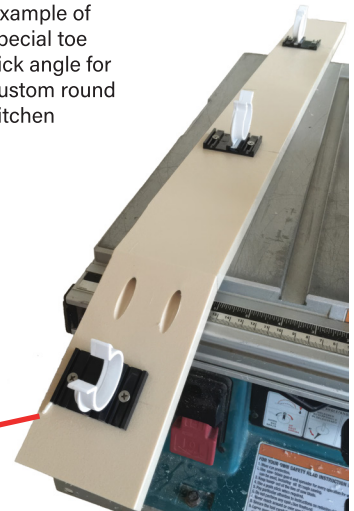


ATTENTION: If you go around a corner, neighboring panels will use the same corner leg. Stagger the clip plate heights so they overlay properly.



Toe-Kick for custom round kitchen

Example of special toe kick angle for custom round kitchen



TO MAINTAIN THE WARRANTY COVERAGE, YOU MUST PRE-DRILL ALL HOLES.

FAQ

DO I NEED PROFESSIONAL INSTALLERS?

Professional installers are not required. Werever cabinets arrive fully assembled and are designed for easy, Do-It-Yourself installation using basic tools. Many homeowners complete installations in a single day by following our installation instructions.

If you are comfortable operating simple hand tools such as a drill, level, screwdriver, or even a circular saw (for trimming fillers if needed), installation is straightforward. Cabinets attach to each other with stainless-steel bolts (included) and to walls with standard screws (not included). The majority of our cabinet projects are installed by people using our cabinetry for the first time, and these projects are always successful. If you'd rather leave it to the pros, a local contractor or handyman can easily follow our detailed installation guides for a seamless setup.

WHY ARE MY DOORS OR DRAWERS NOT LINING UP CORRECTLY?

In most cases, the cabinet boxes are not yet fully level, square, and plumb. Proper alignment of doors and drawers will occur once the cabinetry has been correctly adjusted and secured in position. Please reference the "Leveling and Squaring Cabinets" section within this guide. It is important to understand that a cabinet can be level, but still not be square or plumb. Even slight variations during installation can affect the alignment and the intentional reveals (gaps) of doors and drawers. Final adjustments in hinges should be made only after all cabinets have been properly leveled, squared, plumbed, and fastened together.

DO THE CABINETS HAVE SEALED DOORS (WITH A GASKET)?

No. They are not watertight. They are waterproof. There is a difference between those terms. Water will do nothing to harm the structure or integrity of the cabinetry. While the gaps are very small between the doors and drawers, they technically are not gasketed with a watertight seal. For most applications, this is sufficient to keep your items safe from the weather.

WHAT SHOULD BE INSTALLED LAST?

The toe kick should typically be installed last. In many cases, customers choose to wait until after the countertop installation is complete before installing the toe kick. This allows continued access to the adjustable legs for any final leveling and adjustment needed to ensure the cabinetry is level, square, and plumb.

DO COLORS VARY FROM ORDER TO ORDER?

Every order comes with a 6x6 color match block, keep this for future color matching. Everything in your order is built from the same color batch of material. Every part in your order will match in color. If you order additional cabinets at a later date, it is possible that a color will have been discontinued, built from a different material batch, or even come from a different material/color supplier. Werever makes great efforts to ensure consistency in color and texture over the years, but Werever does not guarantee that cabinets ordered separately will be a perfect match.

CAN WEREVER CABINETS BE INSTALLED ON CASTERS?

No. While technically you could swap the leveling legs for casters, Werever does not recommend using our cabinets to build a movable island. The cabinets are too heavy to make it practical to move. Since an important aspect of installing any cabinetry, indoor or outdoor, is to make sure they are perfectly level, casters are not a good idea. Werever does not warrant cabinets that have been modified to be installed on casters.

WHEN SHOULD MY COUNTERTOPS BE TEMPLATED AND INSTALLED?

Countertops should only be templated after all cabinetry has been fully installed, fastened together, and properly adjusted to be level, square, and plumb. Final cabinet positioning and adjustments must be completed before the countertop template is created, as even small changes can affect countertop fitment. It is also strongly recommended that all appliances be on site during the countertop templating process. Having the actual appliances available allows the countertop fabricator to verify all required dimensions, clearances, and cutouts for the most accurate fit and finish possible.

CARE & MAINTENANCE

Wherever cabinets require very little maintenance. Even neglected, dirty Wherever cabinets can be rejuvenated by simply washing them. Follow these simple tips to keep your cabinetry looking great all the time.

OUTDOOR CABINETRY CARE AND MAINTENANCE GUIDELINES

Wash the exterior of the cabinetry with water and a soft cloth or sponge, for heavy dirt wash with a mild detergent. A soft bristle brush or pressure washer may also be used if needed. Dry with a soft towel or chamois cloth to prevent water spots.

To enhance the look of the cabinetry, wipe the cabinetry periodically with a vinyl protectant such as Armor-All® using a microfiber cloth.

Do not scrape or scrub the cabinetry with anything abrasive, as this may permanently damage the surface.

NEVER USE a Mr. Clean® Magic Eraser, harsh scrub pads, or anything with grit.

Do not paint or stain the cabinetry.

Pool chemicals (like chlorine tablets, liquid chlorine, muriatic acid, etc.) will not damage the cabinetry, but the fumes from these chemicals may damage the hinges over time. To limit damage to the hinges, apply a stainless-steel protectant or silicone spray lubricant to the hinges periodically.

Wherever cabinets are **waterPROOF**, but not watertight.

Water will not harm the structure or integrity of the cabinetry. The gaps are very small between the doors and drawers, they technically are not gasketed with a watertight seal. For most applications, this is sufficient to keep your items safe from the weather.

STAINLESS STEEL COMPONENT MAINTENANCE GUIDELINES

Stainless steel items such as door and pull-out hardware, grills, appliances, and other parts of your outdoor kitchen separate from the cabinetry do require maintenance.

There is no such thing as a maintenance-free metal anywhere in outdoor kitchens. Remember, stainless steel is engineered to be stainless. It is not stain-proof steel.

Carefully follow the care and maintenance instructions provided with your grill or other outdoor appliance. All grills require surface cleaning and protection.

Door hardware should be periodically cleaned with a stainless-steel cleaner and protected by a stainless-steel protectant after cleaning

You can use a 3M™ Scotch-Brite® pad (gently) and WD-40® to remove surface corrosion and marks from door and drawer hardware.

DO NOT use abrasive pads on HDPE cabinetry.

Be careful when using anything abrasive to remove stains or rust from stainless steel, especially grills.

Stainless steel has a grain pattern. Scrubbing aggressively, especially in a circular motion or against the grain, can mar or scratch stainless steel.





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Instructions



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