

Installation Instructions



Cabinet installation does not require previous cabinet installation experience. A basic knowledge of common hand tools is required, but extensive knowledge of carpentry is not required.

Required Tools

- ✓ Level (two levels, one long and one short, make installation easier)
- ✓ Drill (1/4 inch bit required to finish pre-drilled holes or drill new holes as needed)
- ✓ Phillips Head Screwdriver (2)
- ✓ Clamps (with rubber pads to prevent scratching the cabinetry)
- ✓ Dry erase markers (for marking anything on the material if necessary)
- ✓ Saw (either circular saw or table saw – to trim fillers and toe kick pieces)
- ✓ Carpenter's Square
- ✓ Tape Measure

Before you begin, familiarize yourself with your cabinet's layout. It is a good idea to lay out your entire outdoor kitchen before you even begin to level or fasten anything.

All of your project's hardware will be included in a sealed bag. The hardware has been carefully counted for your project's layout. Installation will be much easier with two people, although it is quite possible for one person to install the cabinetry alone.

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

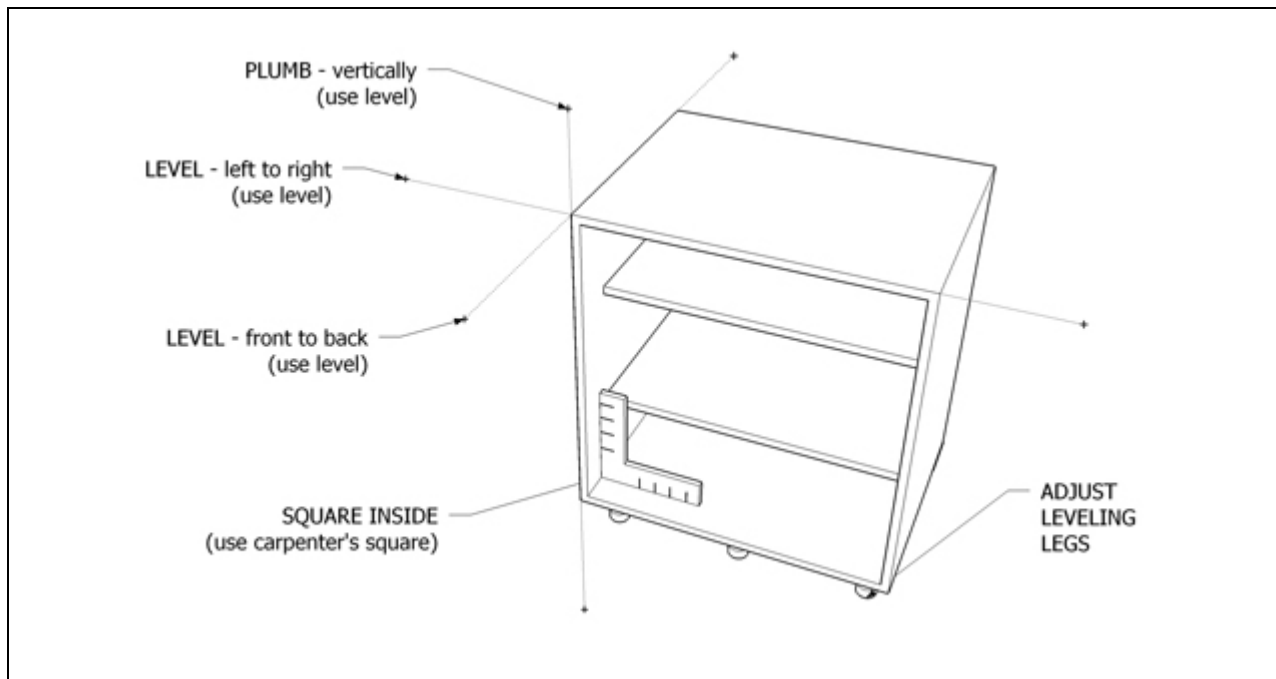
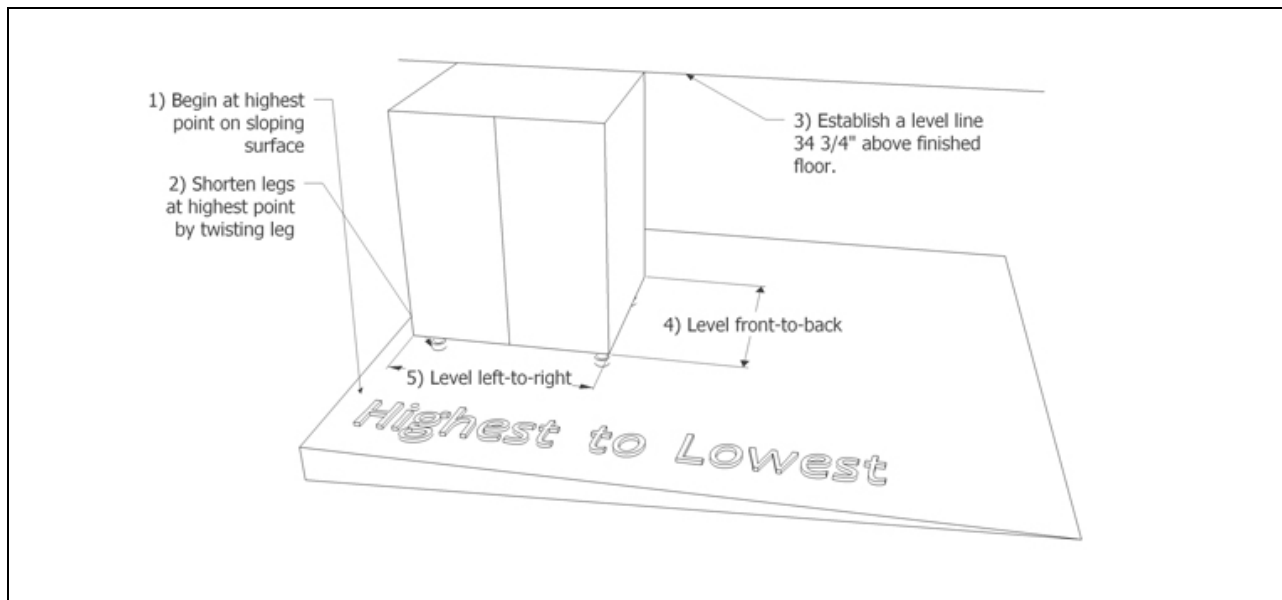
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Leveling the Cabinets

Leveling the cabinets is the most important part of installation!

If you do not level the cabinets properly the doors will not align.

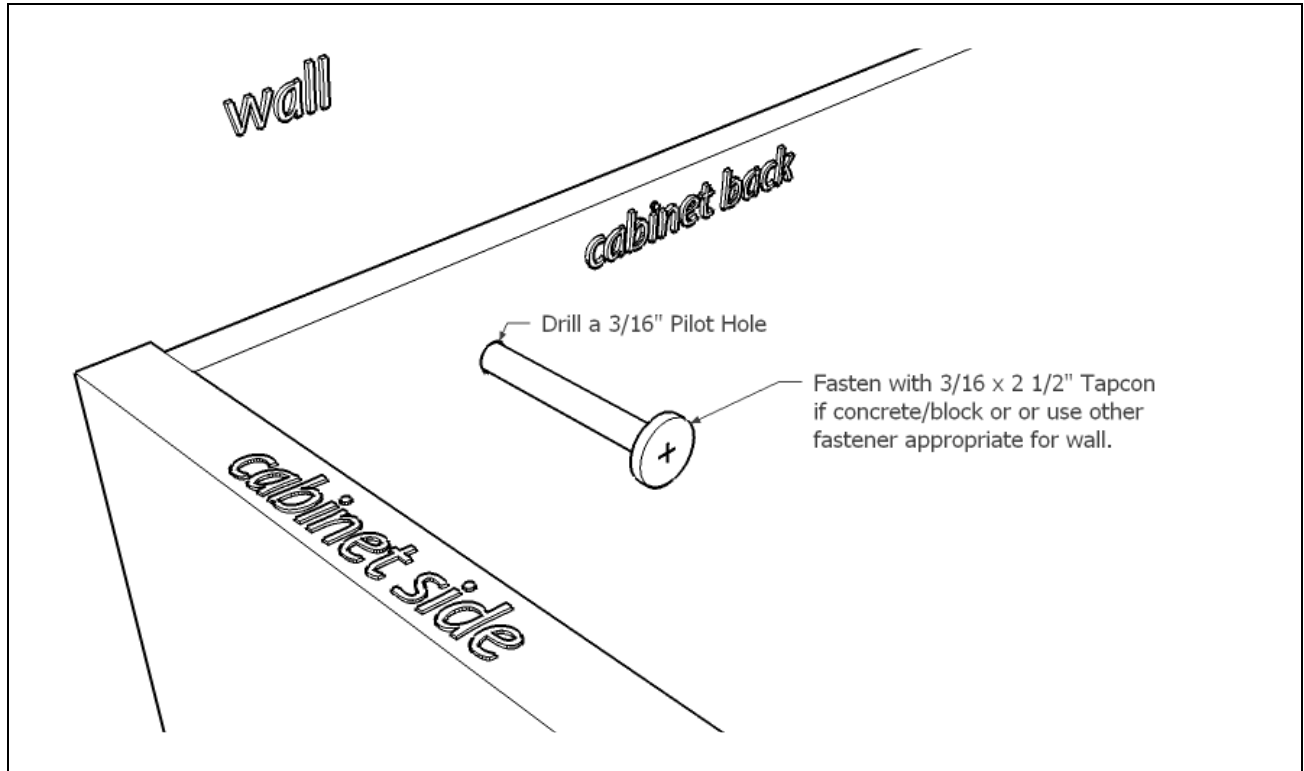


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Anchoring to Walls

Once leveled, fasten cabinets to walls using common hardware (not provided). For concrete block or stucco walls, stainless steel Tapcon® fasteners are recommended. Two fasteners per cabinet are recommended for base cabinets, four fasteners are recommended for wall cabinets.



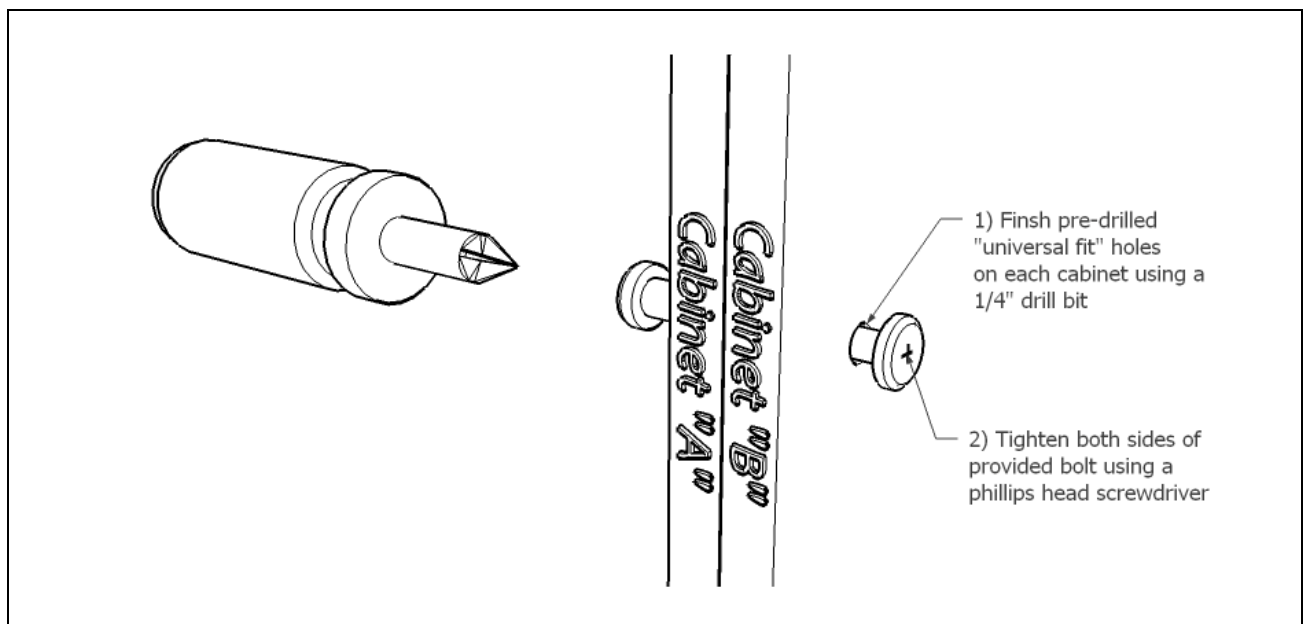
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Fastening to Each Other

All cabinets and fillers have partially pre-drilled "universal fit" holes that are perfectly aligned for a precision fit. Finish drilling the holes of two adjoining cabinets using a 1/4" drill bit and then fasten the cabinets together using the provided hardware.

- ✓ Use clamps to hold the cabinets in place when drilling and attaching hardware
- ✓ If the pre-drilled holes don't line up, that is a red flag that your cabinets aren't level
- ✓ For some parts, pre-drilled holes do not exist. You will have to drill your own holes

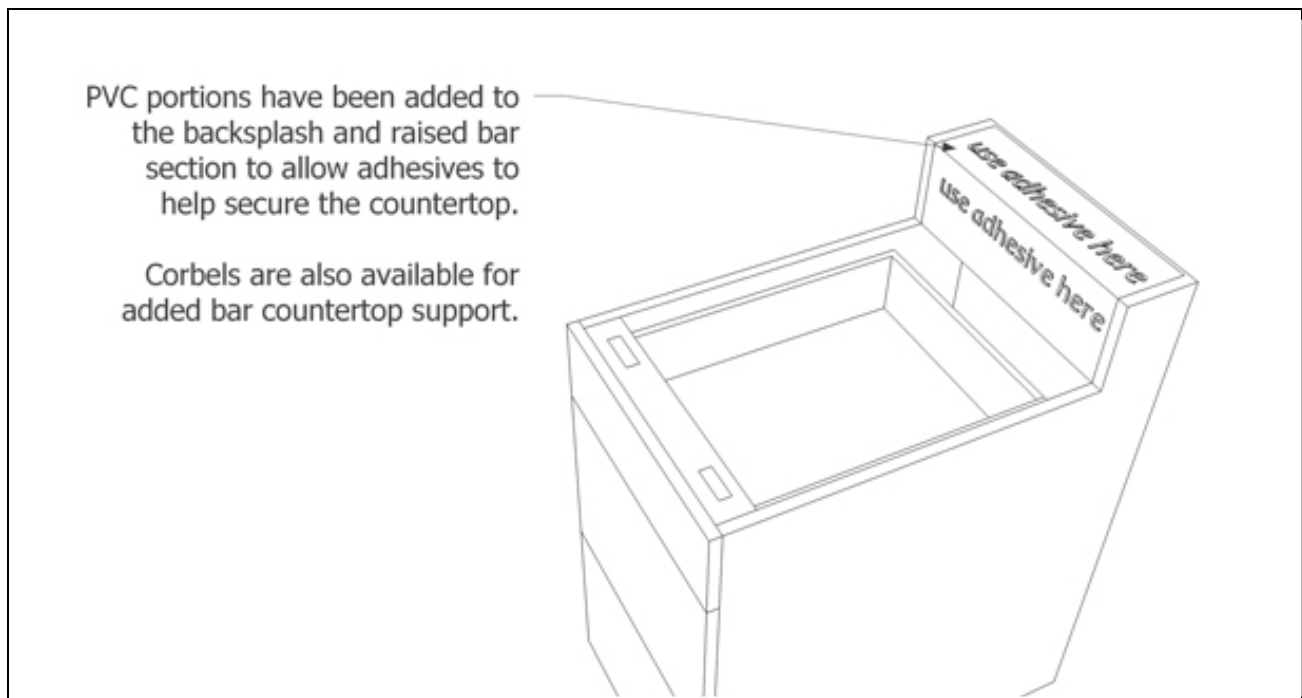
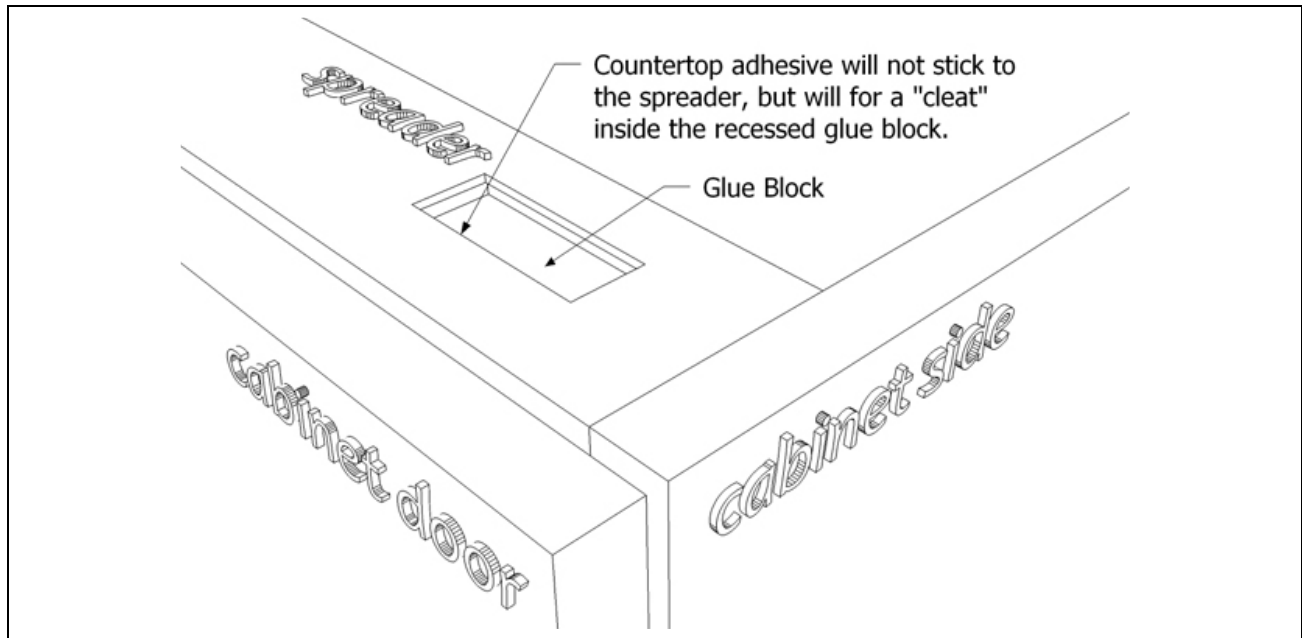


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Countertops

For a do-it-yourself project, a tile countertop is recommended. Professional countertop fabrication is recommended for granite, concrete, quartz (Silestone® or Zodiaq®), or solid-surface acrylic (Corian®) countertops. Cabinets feature special countertop installation aids.



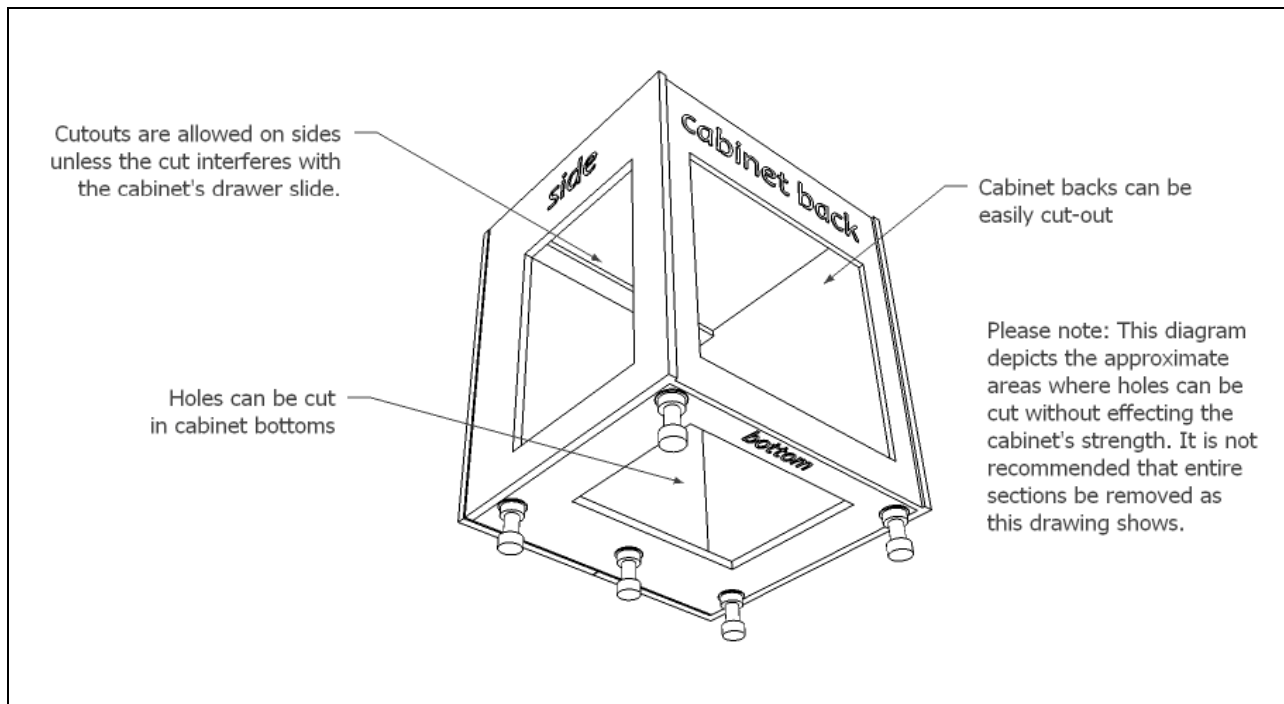
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Cutting through Cabinets

Holes can be easily cut in cabinet backs, sides, and bottoms for plumbing, gas lines, or electrical work using ordinary hand tools.

- ✓ **Cabinet corners and joints should not be cut as that will alter the structural integrity and strength of the cabinet.**
- ✓ Morse Hole saws are not recommended. The polymer shavings (or saw dust) tend to melt inside these bits. A jig saw or paddle bit is recommended.



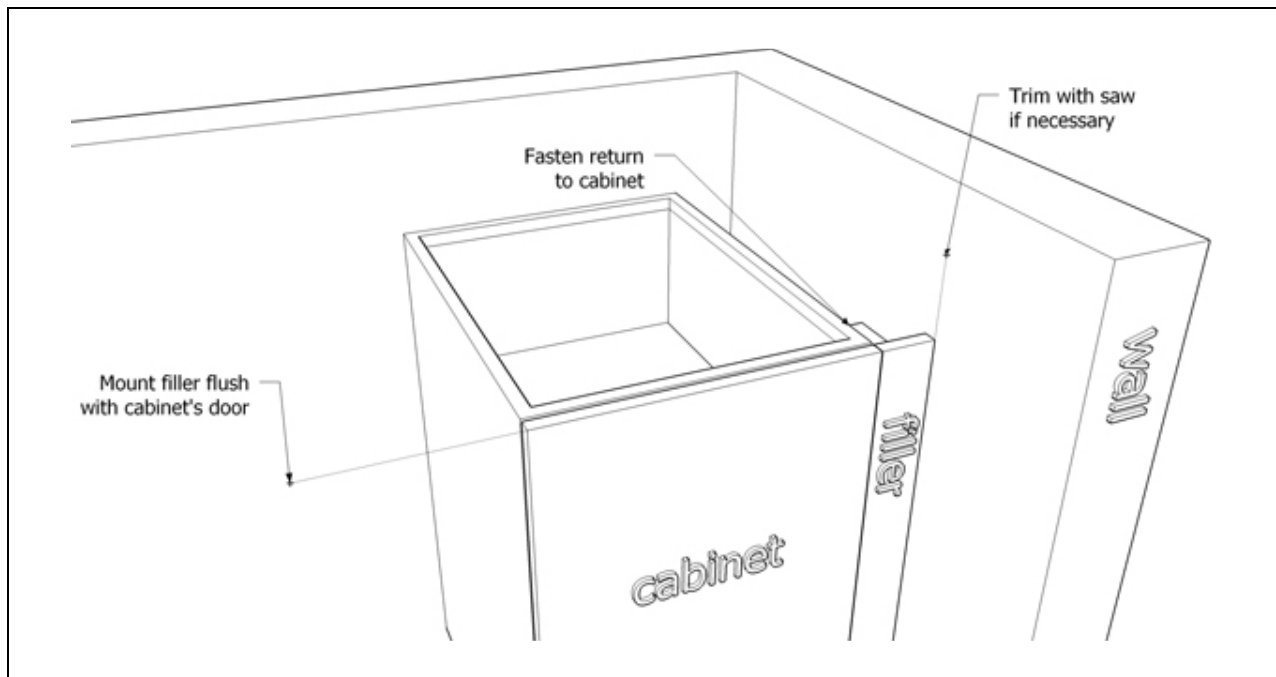
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Fillers

Depending on your design, you might have fillers. And depending on your actual situation in the field, the fillers may require trimming.

- ✓ Fillers are secured to the neighboring cabinet by attaching the return piece using the supplied stainless steel bolts. Fillers will have the same pre-drilled pattern on the return piece that cabinets have.
- ✓ Fillers should be mounted so the face of the filler is flush with the neighboring cabinet's door face.
- ✓ Fillers can be trimmed with a table saw (or circular saw) if necessary. You can cut the filler with an ordinary woodworking saw.



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Finished Back Panels / Decorative Back Panels

Within your supplied hardware bag, look for the hardware labeled “Finished Back Hardware”.

The finished back hardware consists of:

- Short Screws – 7/8” Flat head screws - Use these to hold the spacers in place.
- Long Screws – 1 1/2” Pan head screws – Use to hold panels in place fastening from the INSIDE of the cabinet. Do not screw into the face of the back panel. It is very important that you use the supplied screws that are the proper depth for securing the panel.
- Quarter-Inch Spacers – These are used to fill the void between the cabinet’s back and the decorative/finished back panel. One side has beveled holes to countersink the short flat head screws.

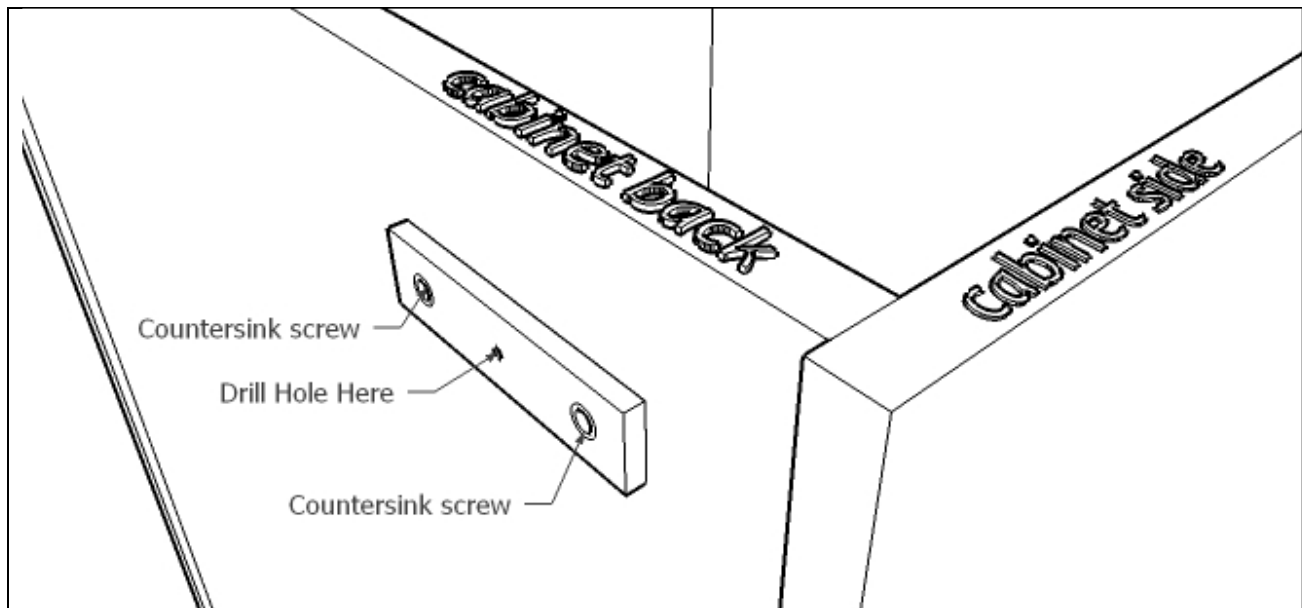
NOTE: Always pre-drill holes for screws with a 1/8 inch bit. This will relieve pressure around the screw and prevent potential cracking or splitting of panels over the seasons as the material expands and contracts with temperature changes. It is necessary to maintain warranty coverage that you pre-drill all holes.

- ✓ Reference your design to help you find the correct panel location
- ✓ Attach spacers to the back side of the cabinet by predrilling with a 1/8” bit, then fasten using 7/8” flat head screws. Face the countersunk side away from the cabinet. Use two (2) spacers per 18 inches of cabinet width.

IMPORTANT: IF YOUR BACK PANEL HAS AN UPGRADED COVE OR GROOVE DESIGN, PLACE SPACERS WHERE SCREWS WILL NOT POKE THROUGH THE DESIGN.

- ✓ Drill one 1/8 inch hole through each spacer

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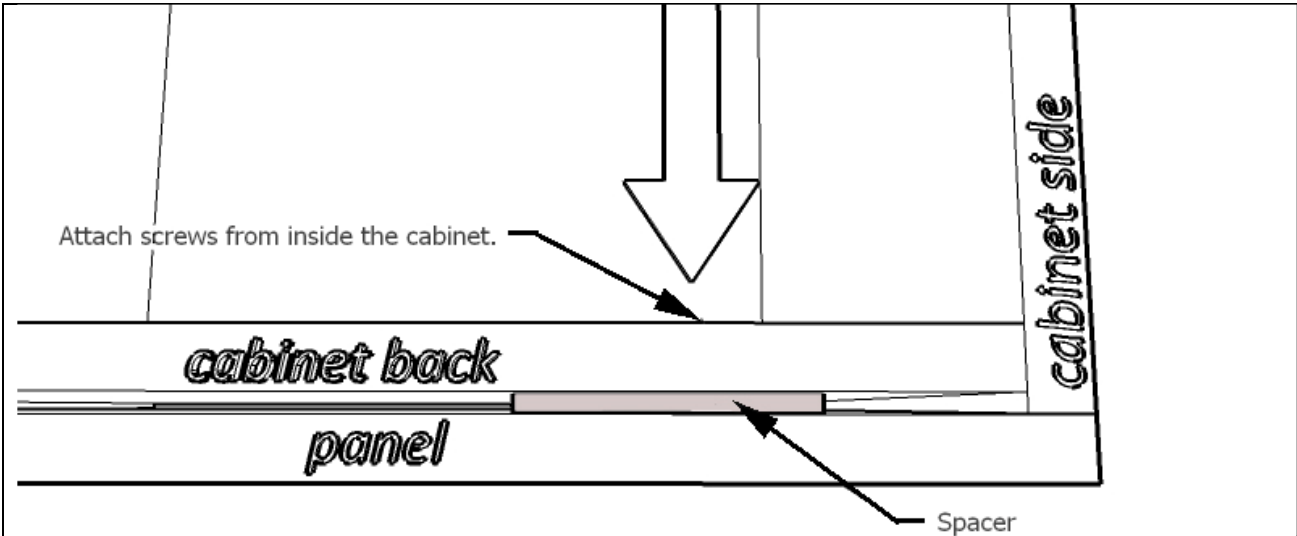


- ✓ Use clamps to hold the panel in place, protecting the finished surface of the panel.
- ✓ From the **INSIDE** of the cabinet, through the clearance holes you just drilled, pre-drill partial 1/8 inch holes into the back panel. Do not drill all the way through the panel. Holes should go 1/2 inch into the 3/4 inch back panel.

IMPORTANT: USE A DRILL STOP FOR PRE-DRILLING HOLES IN PANELS. YOU CAN'T PLUG OR FILL A HOLE IN THE HDPE PANEL, SO BE VERY CAREFUL TO NOT DRILL ALL THE WAY THROUGH THE PANEL.

- ✓ Use the 1-1/2 inch pan head screws, secure the panel from the inside of the cabinet through the holes you drilled.

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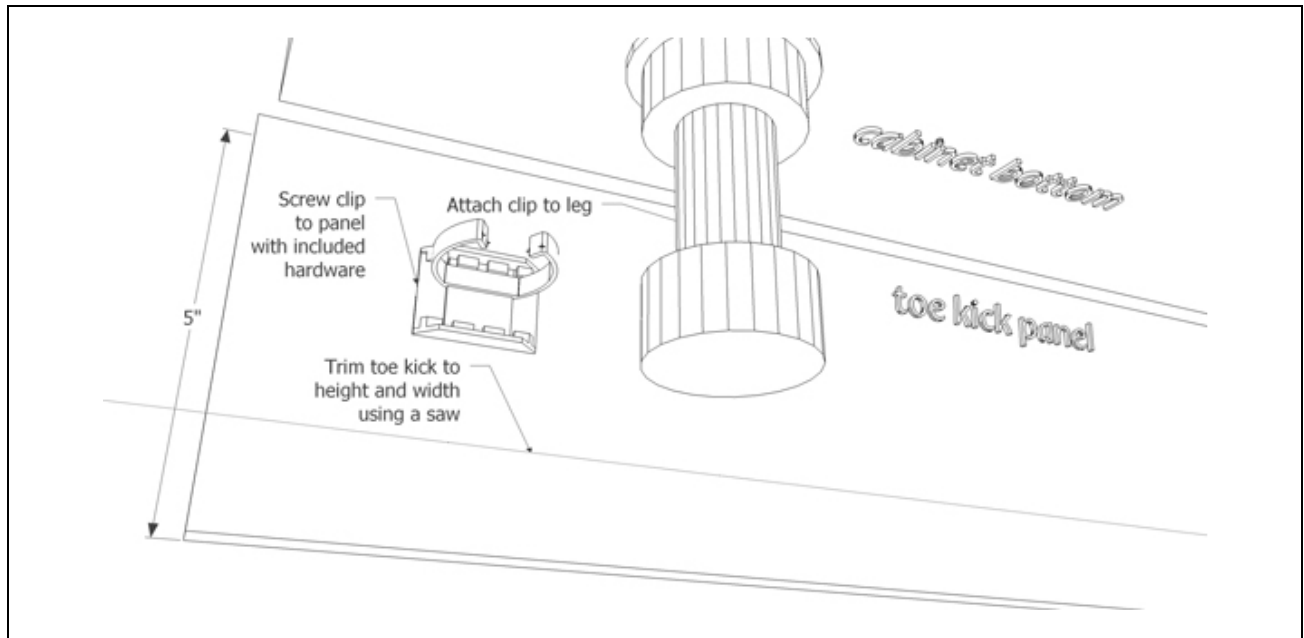


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Toe Kick Panel

Once your cabinets are installed, optional toe kick panels can be added. For easiest cleaning and maintenance, you may consider omitting toe kick panels, allowing complete access underneath your outdoor kitchen for vacuuming or hose-washing. Toe kick panels can always be ordered and installed after the project is completed if you want to decide later if toe kick panels should be used.



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Insulating Jacket Installation

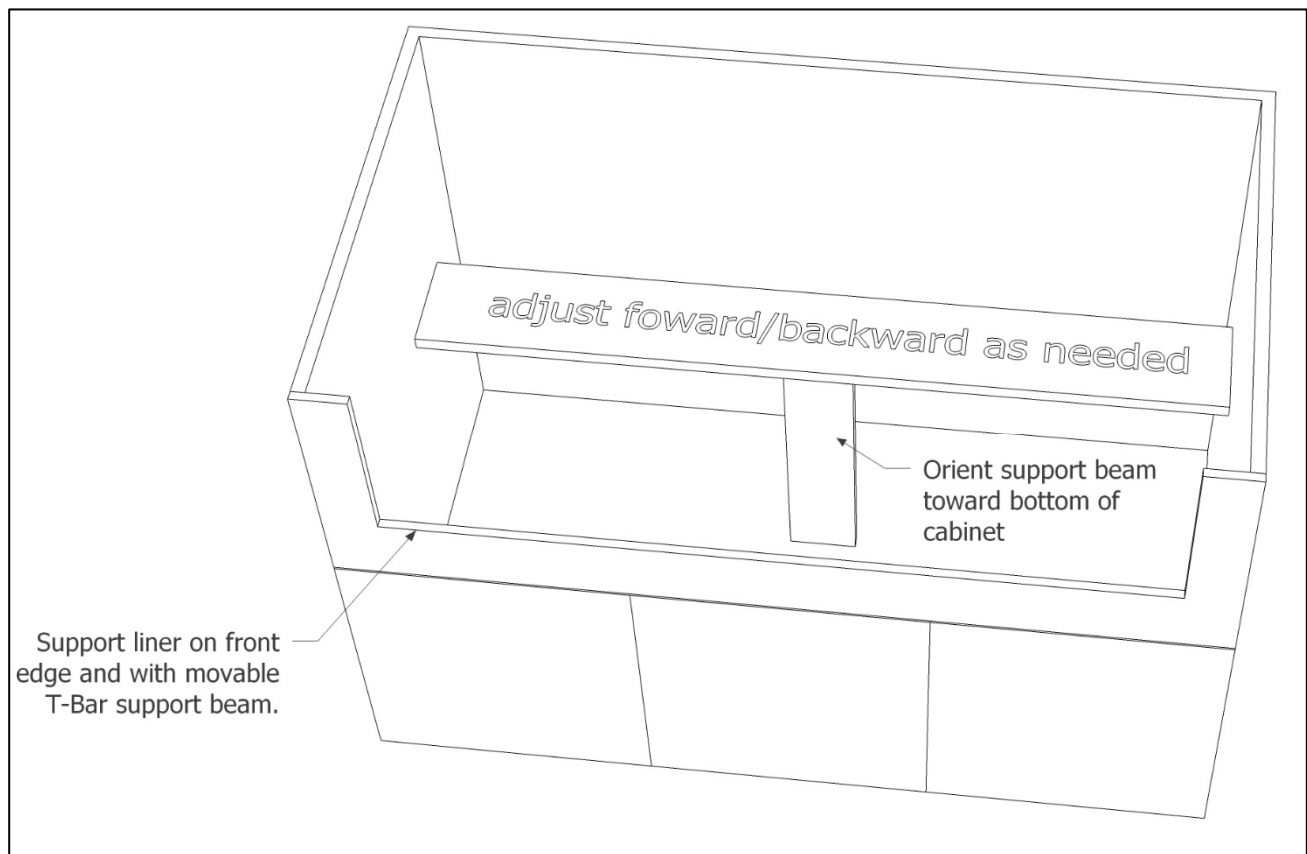
Insulating jackets for grills are generally one of two different styles:

- 1) Countertop supported with a flange
- 2) Square edged, flangeless, supported from beneath

Countertop supported liners have a stainless steel flange that rests on the countertop. They are designed to support the entire grill without any additional support. You may prefer to use the T-bar brace for added support. Square edged, flangeless liners are supported by the T-Bar brace and also rest on the front edge of the grill cabinet. (See diagram below for more information about T-Bar Braces)

Grill Cabinet T-Bar Brace Installation

Drop-in style grill cabinets come with a movable "T-Bar" Brace. There is not an industry standard among grill manufacturers for gas or wiring locations. The brace is movable to allow installers to position the brace appropriately, allowing clearance for gas fittings and/or wiring harnesses.



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Wall Cabinet Installation

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. Werverver 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, over-tightening anchors without shims can distort the cabinet shape and cause door alignment problems. The wall cabinet's "box" should still be plumb, level, and square after installation. Unlike base cabinets that can be adjusted with leveling legs, the wall cabinets rely on proper anchoring with shimming as appropriate to achieve a squared shape.

