



Installation Instructions

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

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 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.

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 inch bit.

Installation will be much easier with two or more people.

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

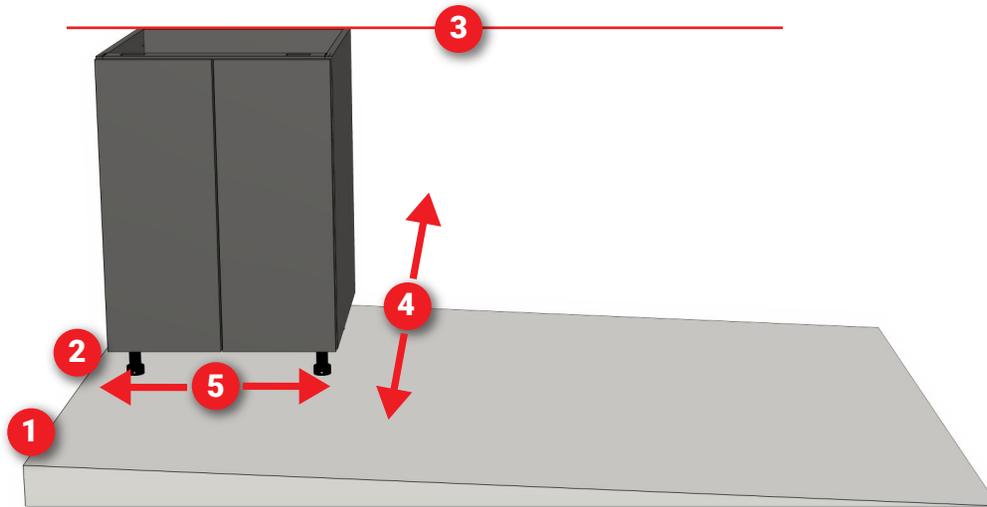
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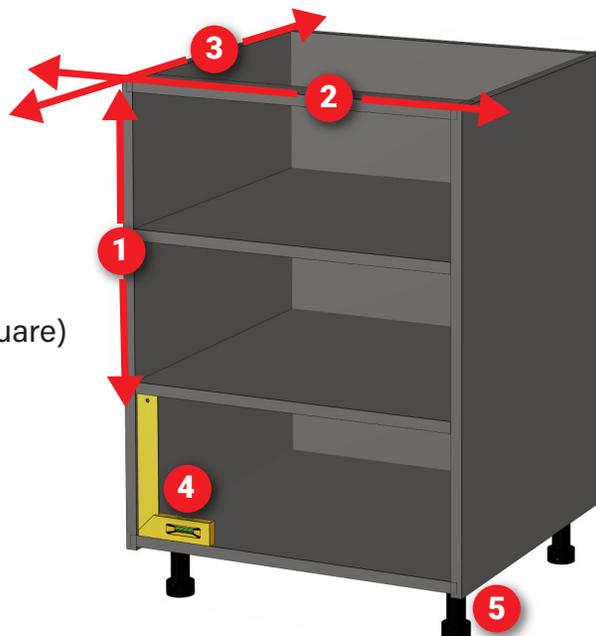
Leveling The Cabinets

NOTE: Leveling and Squaring the cabinet is the most important part of the installation!

If you do not level and square the cabinets properly the doors will not align and drawers may be racked.



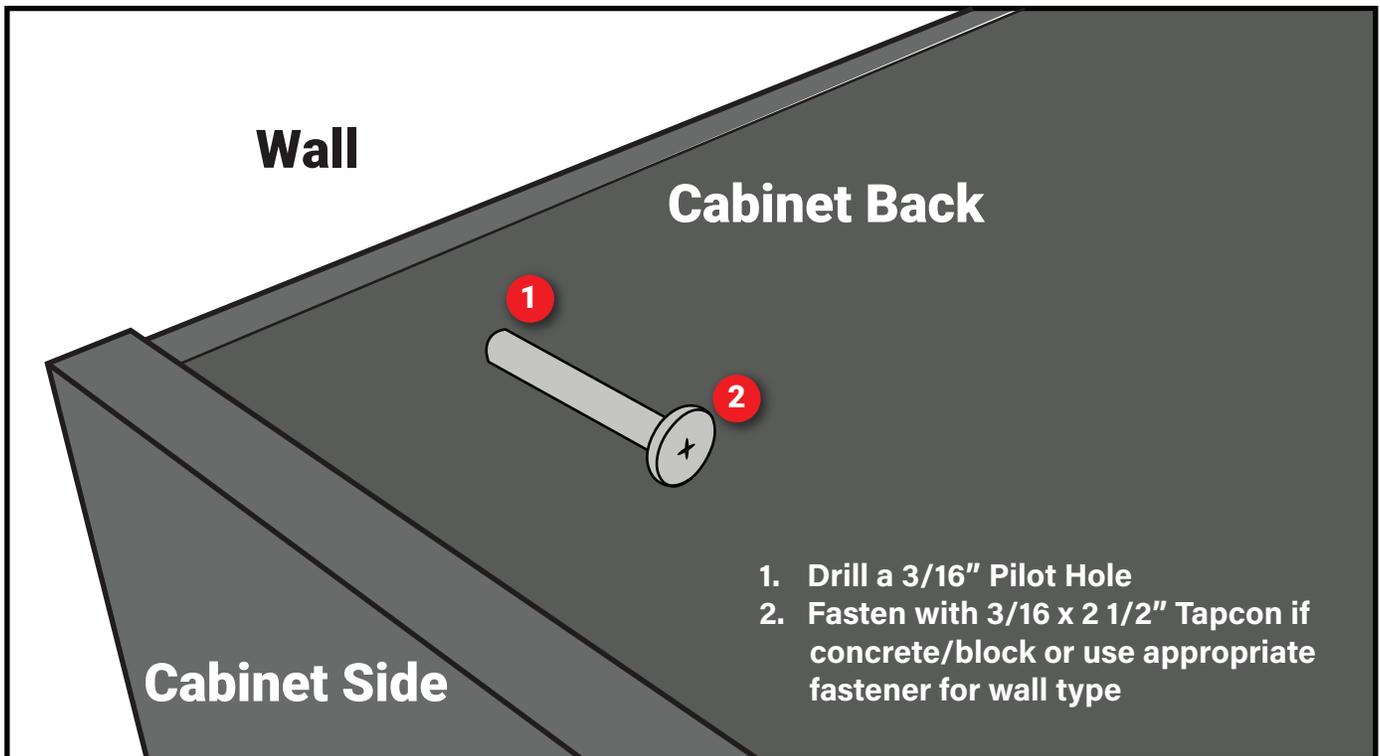
1. Begin at the highest point on the sloping surface
2. Shorten legs at highest point by twisting leg
3. Establish a level line 34 3/4" above finished floor
4. Level front-to-back
5. Level left-to-right



1. PLUMB vertically (use level)
2. LEVEL left to right (use level)
3. LEVEL front to back (use level)
4. SQUARE INSIDE (use carpenter's square)
5. ADJUST leveling legs

Anchoring to Walls

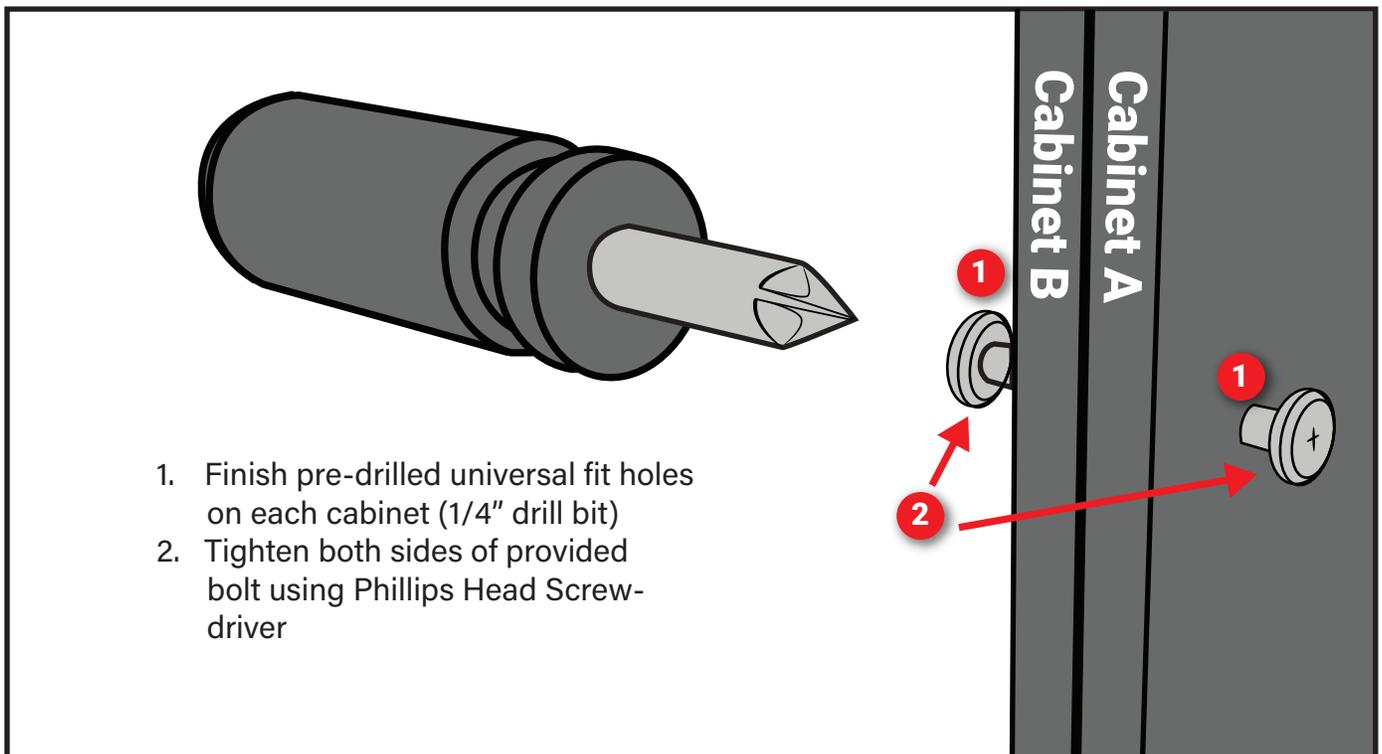
Once leveled, fasten cabinets to walls using common hardware (not provided). For concrete block or stucco walls, stainless steel Tapcon® fasteners are recommended. Two fasteners per cabinet are recommended for base cabinets, and minimum four fasteners are recommended for wall cabinets.



Connecting Cabinets

Most 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 ¼” drill bit and then fasten the cabinets together using the provided hardware.

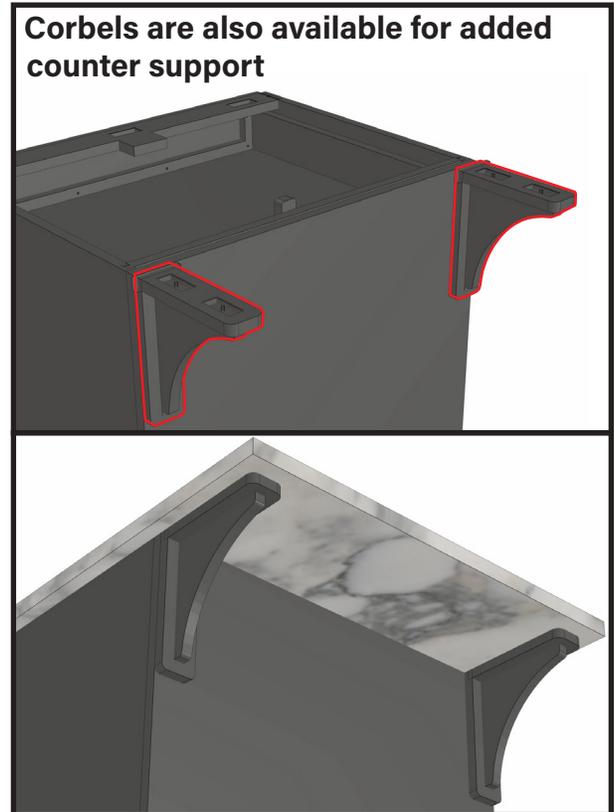
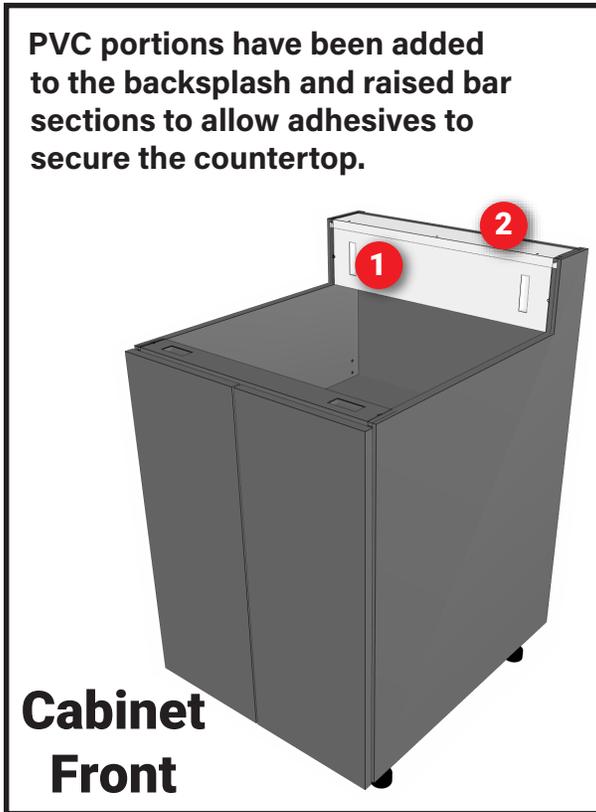
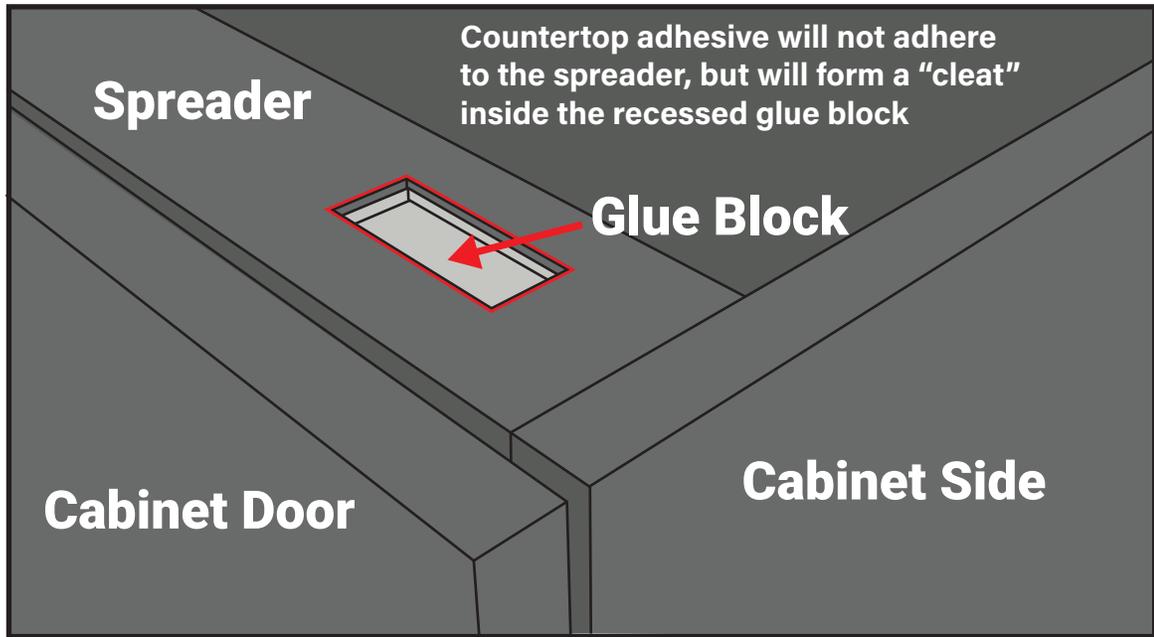
- Use clamps to hold the cabinets in place when drilling and attaching hardware.
- If the pre-drilled holes don't line up, that is a red flag that your cabinets are not level.
- For some parts, pre-drilled holes do not exist. You will have to drill your own holes.



Countertops

NOTE: Countertop adhesive will create a "cleat" inside the recessed glue block

Nearly all countertop types can be installed with our cabinets. Professional countertop fabrication is recommended for granite, concrete, quartz (Silestone® or Zodiaq®), or solid-surface acrylic (Corian®) materials. Countertop adhesive will create a "cleat" inside our spreader glue blocks (shown below).

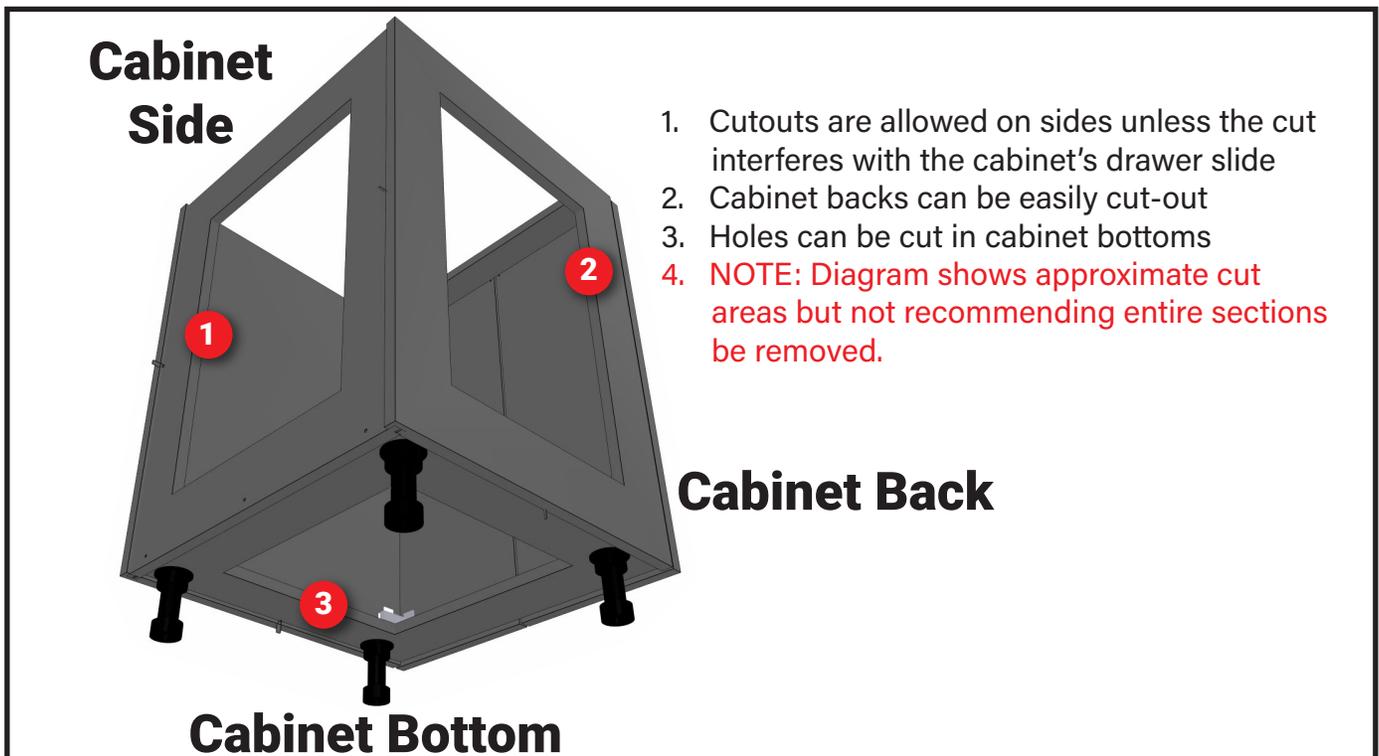


Cutting through Cabinets

NOTE: Diagram shows approximate cut areas but not recommending entire sections be removed

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. We suggest using a Carbide Tipped blade for plastic and plexiglass.

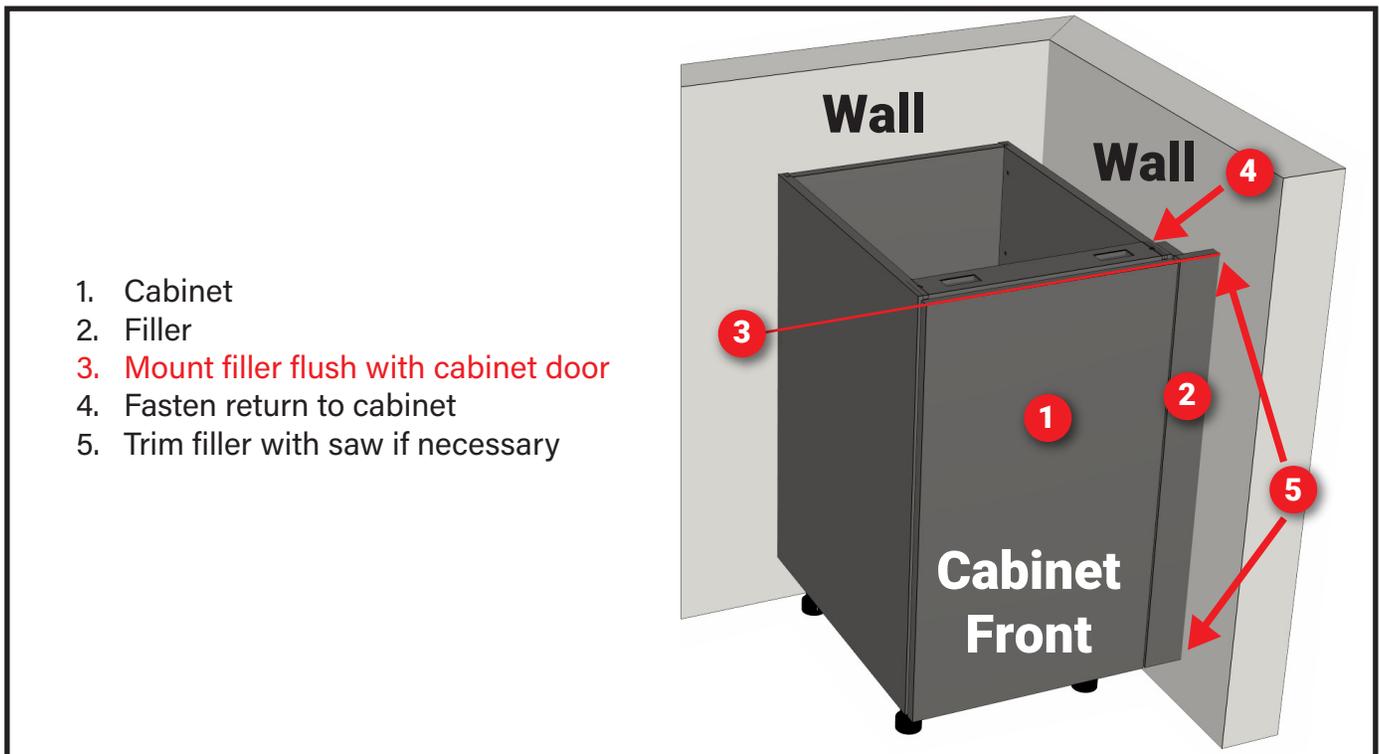


Fillers

NOTE: Mount fillers flush with the cabinet door

Depending on your design, you might have fillers that may or may not need trimmed to fit.

- The return piece on the filler connects to the cabinet. Stainless steel bolts have been provided for this purpose. Fillers will have the same pre-drilled pattern on the return piece that cabinets have on the panel.
- Mount the Filler so that the face is flush with the adjacent 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.



Finished Back Panels / Decorative Back Panels

NOTE: Always pre-drill holes for screws with a 1/8 inch bit

Find the hardware labeled "Finished Back Hardware".

This set contains:

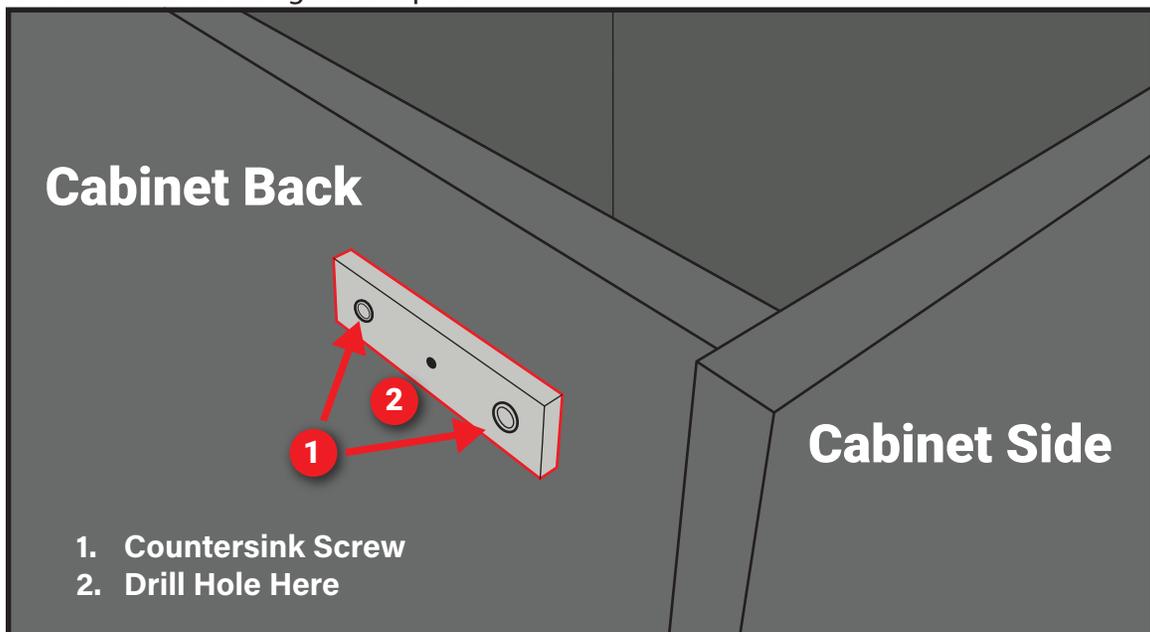
- Short Screws – 7/8" Flat head screws - For holding the spacers in place.
- Long Screws – 1 1/2" Pan head screws – For holding panels in place. These fasten from the **INSIDE** of the cabinet. Do not screw into the face of the back panel. It is very important that you use the supplied screws that are 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 time as the material expands and contracts with temperature changes. To maintain the warranty coverage you must pre-drill all holes.

- Reference your design layout to help you find the correct panel location
- Attach spacers to the back side of the cabinet by pre-drilling with a 1/8" bit, then fasten using 7/8" flat head screws. Face the side with the countersunk holes 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



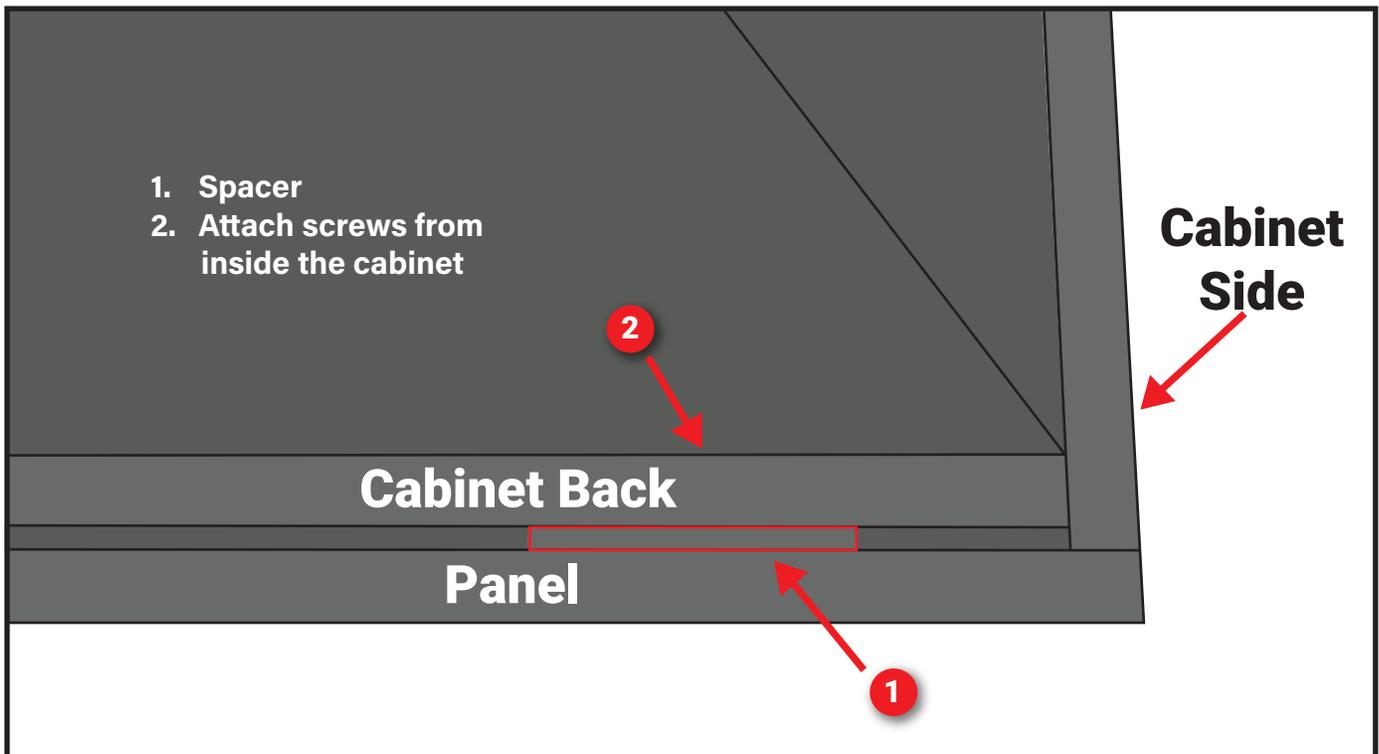
Finished Back Panels / Decorative Back Panels CONT.

NOTE: Use a drill stop for pre-drilling holes

- 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.

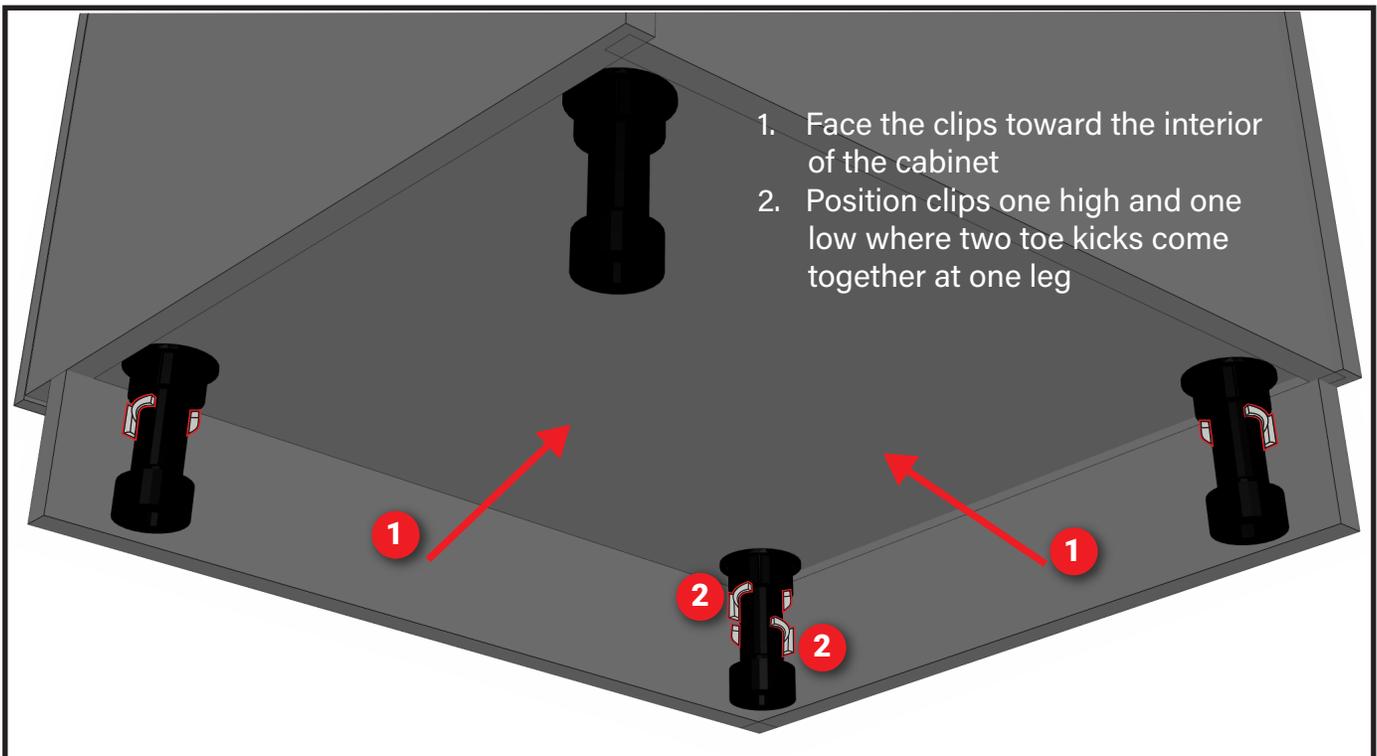
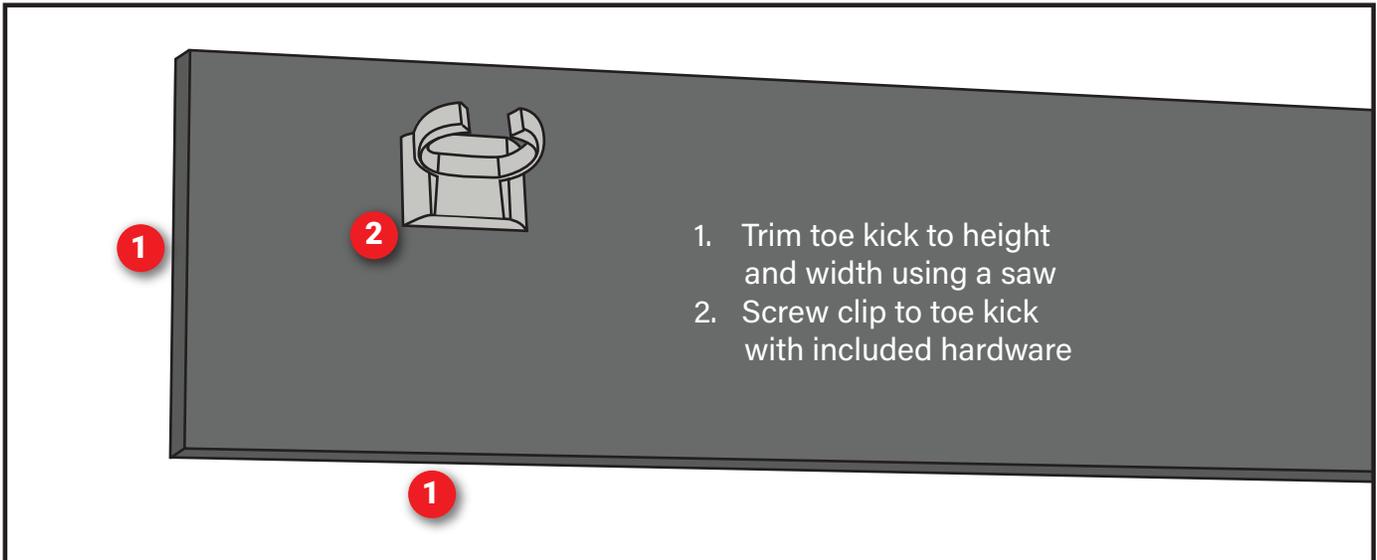
IMPORTANT: USE A DRILL STOP FOR PRE-DRILLING HOLES IN PANELS. YOU CAN'T PLUG OR FILL A HOLE IN THE HDPE PANEL, SO BE VERY CAREFUL TO NOT DRILL ALL THE WAY THROUGH THE PANEL.

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



Toe Kick Panel

Once your cabinets are installed the toe kick can be added. Attach the clips to the toe kick with the included hardware. Toe kick can be trimmed to fit with a regular wood saw. Adjust the bottom of the kick to the grade of the ground for a finished look.



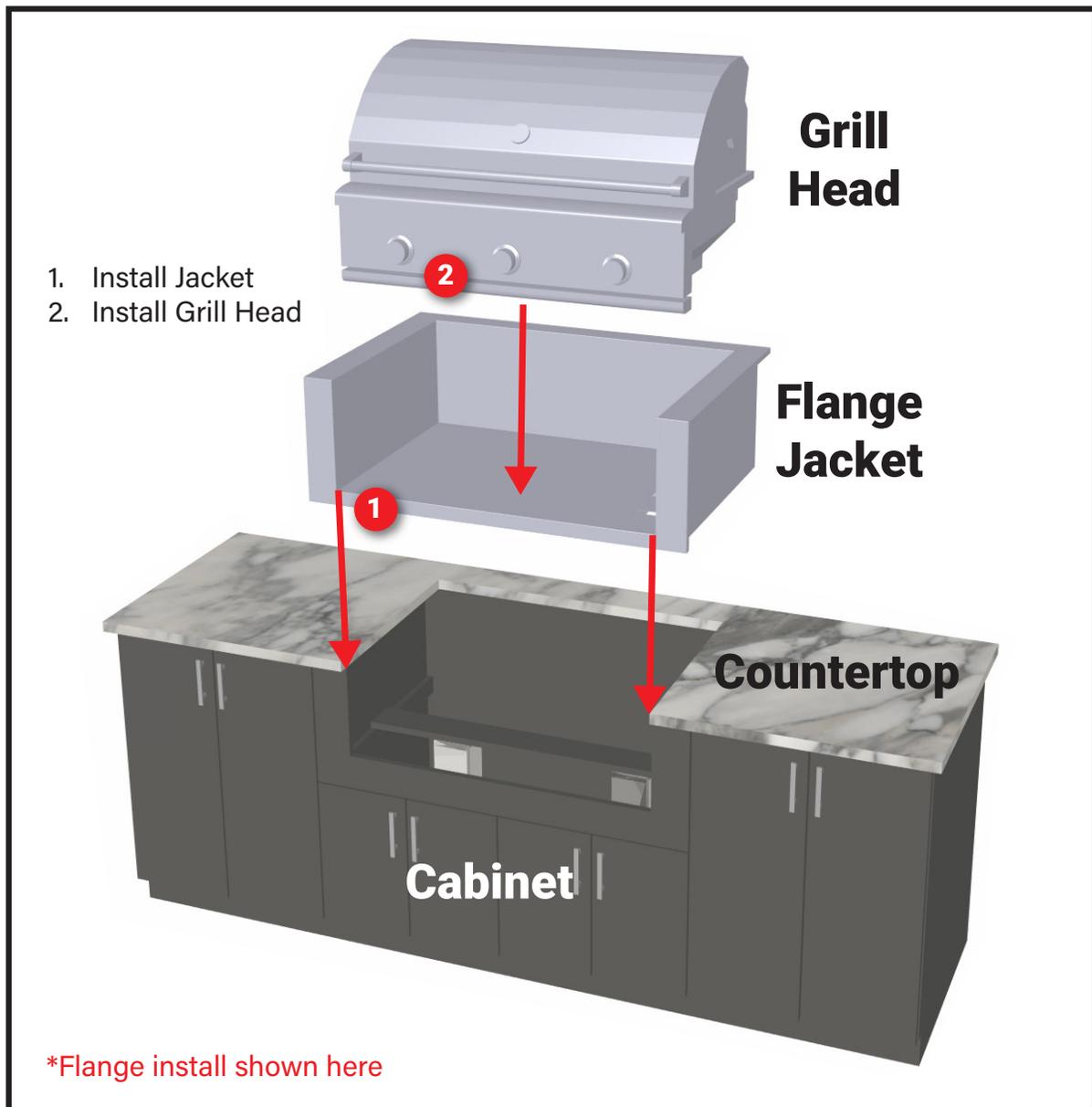
Insulating Jacket Installation

NOTE: Flange install shown below

Grill insulating jackets generally come in two different styles: flange or box

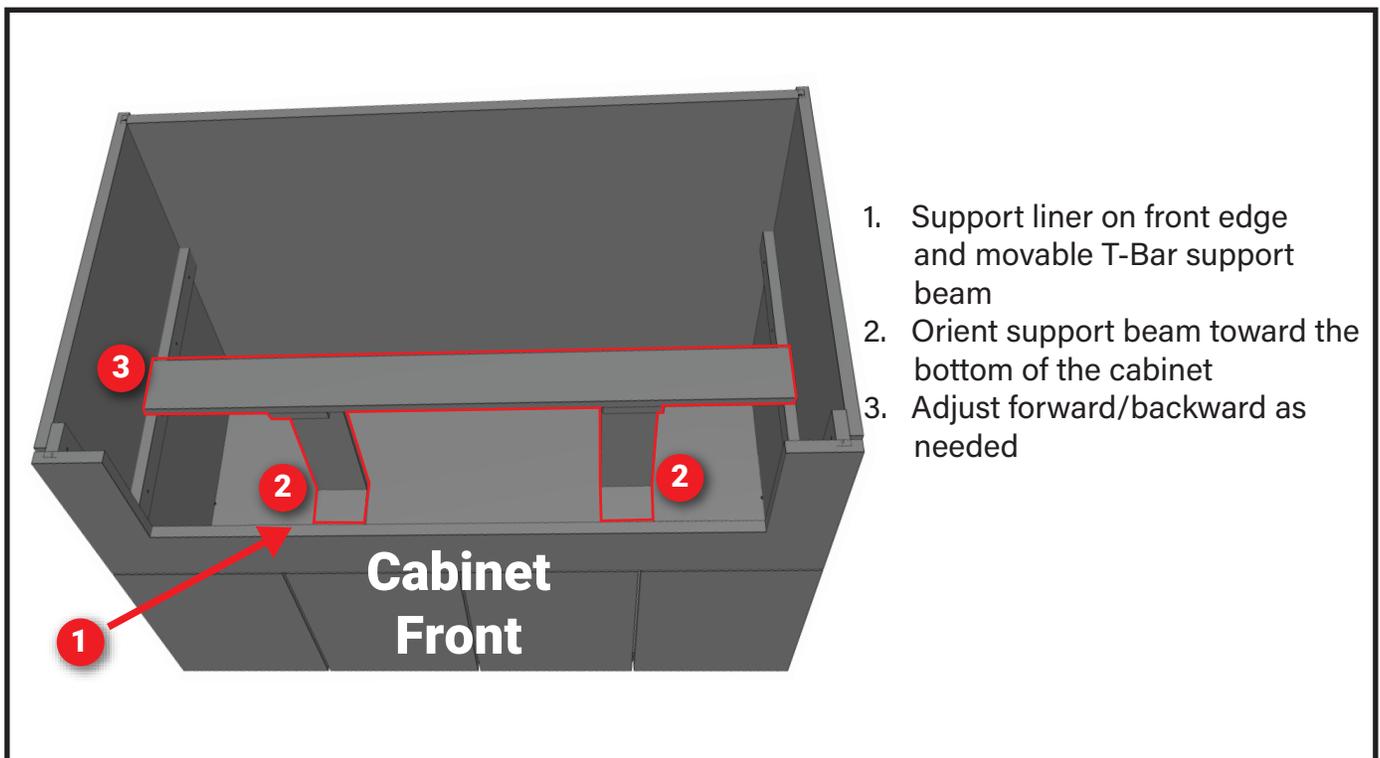
- Flange Jackets are supported by the countertop and hang by a flange
- Box Jackets have square edges, no flange, and are supported from beneath

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. Box jackets are flangeless liners and are supported by the T-Bar brace and also rest on the front edge of the grill cabinet.



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.



Wall Cabinet Installation

NOTE: A minimum of four (4) wall anchors should be used

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. Werver 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 to achieve leveling.

