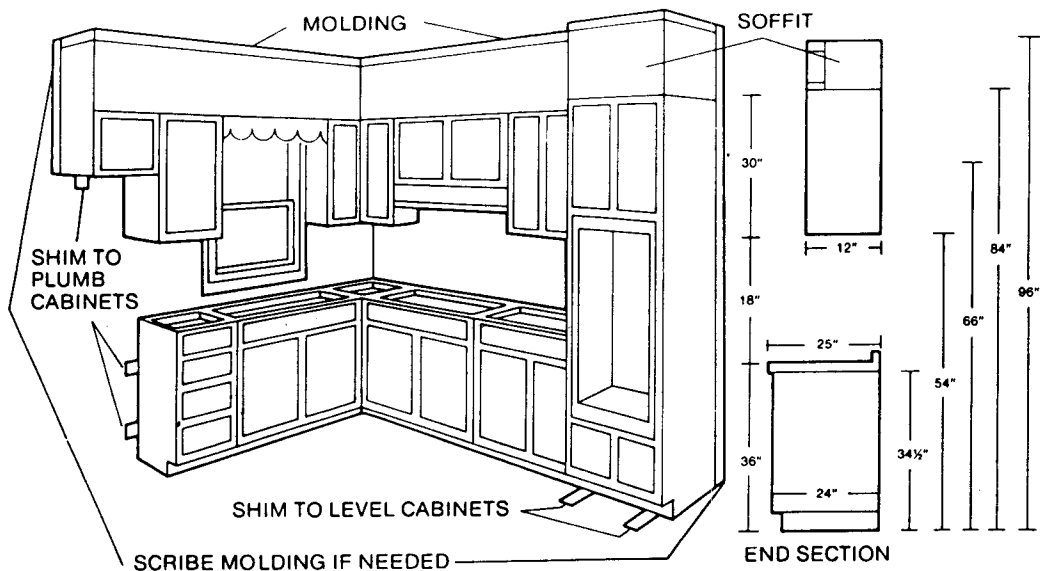


Riviera kitchen and vanity cabinets are designed, engineered, and manufactured to provide long lasting utility and beauty. To assure you of total satisfaction, we recommend a few, easy-to-follow procedures for installation and care. First familiarize yourself with the diagram below.

Notice: The use of nails in the installation of Riviera cabinets voids all guarantees written or implied.



MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR INSTALLATION:

Furnished:

1. Shelf clips for adjustable wall cabinet shelves.
2. Appropriate hardware, depending on style ordered.
3. #8-2 1/2" flat head wood screws (approx. 5 per cabinet).

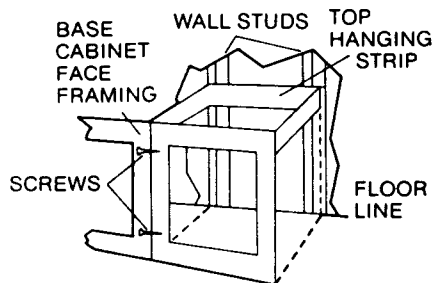
Not Furnished:

1. Shim Stock (wood shingle or other suitable material).
2. Touch up stick.

Tools Required:

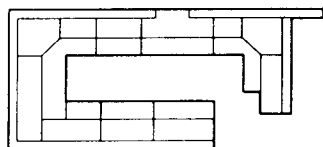
1. 1/4" Electric Drill & 3/16" Bit

2. Tape Measure
3. Hammer
4. Miter Box
5. Screwdriver
6. Level and Square
7. Chalk Line
8. "C" Clamps — 2
9. Fine Tooth Saw



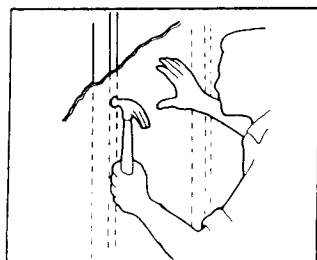
A. Kitchen layout.

Using a drawing or kitchen layout, measure and mark walls where each unit is to be installed. Locate and mark center line of wall studs. Measure and mark top and bottom lines of wall cabinets, on wall.



B. Locate and mark wall studs.

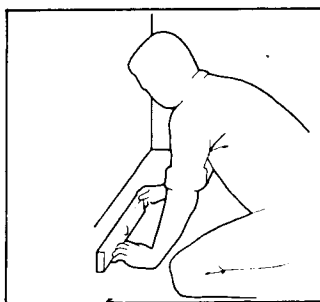
For full support, cabinets must be attached to wall studs by their hang strips.



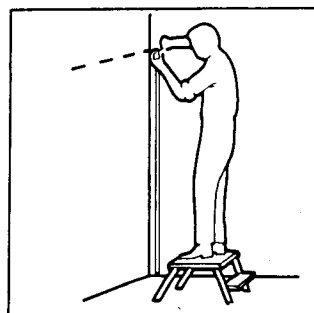
net or the "tap" method to locate studs. In newer homes, they'll likely be 16" apart. Note: Wall cabinets have hang strips top and bottom. Base cabinets only at top.

C. Find highest point in floor.

Cabinets must be installed level. Using high point as reference, level base cabinets left and right by shimming with wood shingle or other suitable material.

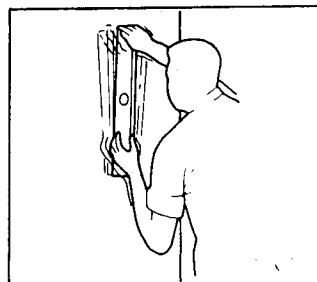


To establish top of wall cabinets, measure up 84" from the highest floor point. Mark a level line along walls to receive the wall cabinets. If there is a soffit, check to see that it does not project below the 84" level line.



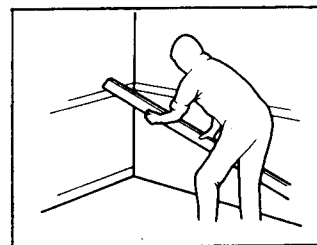
D. Locate high spots on the wall surface.

Where wall cabinets are to be installed, either remove the high spots or allow for shimming cabinets during installation.



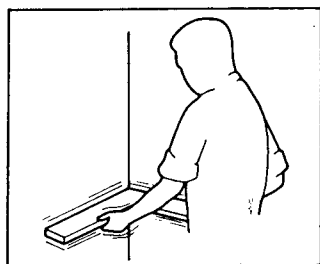
E. Remove base or chair rail.

There should be no base or chair rail in the area where base cabinets will be installed.



F. Square wall corners.

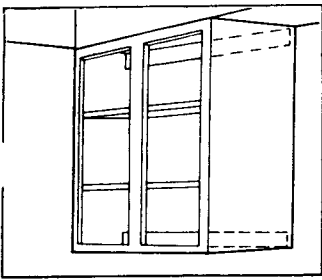
If corners are not square, they must be squared and all excess plaster or other material buildup removed.



G. Attach corner cabinet.

Start with the corner wall cabinet and use the 84" high level line (marked earlier). Mark location of wall stud positions on the hang strip of the corner cabinet. Drill

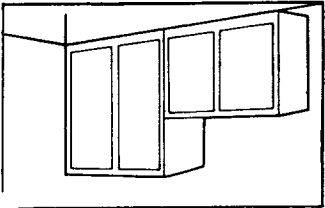
(Except when suspended from ceiling or soffit. For this type of installation see instruction "K.") Use a mag-



$\frac{3}{16}$ " holes in hang strip and place in position. Place screws through the hang strips. (Do not use nails.) #8 countersunk wood screws $2\frac{1}{2}$ " long are provided for this purpose with each cabinet. Do not fully tighten until all cabinets are installed so that final adjustments and any necessary shimming can be done.

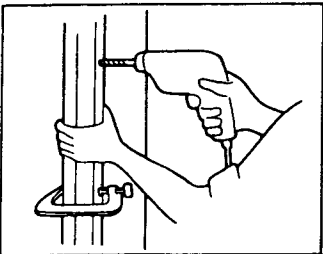
H. Attach adjoining cabinet.

Follow your layout in attaching adjoining cabinet to the wall.

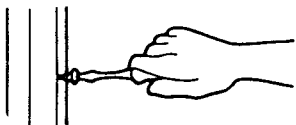


I. Fasten them together.

Using "C" clamps, pull the adjoining cabinet front frames together making sure they are flush on the face and bottom frame edge. Drill two $\frac{3}{16}$ " holes through the edge of the cabinet frame, one hole near the top and one near the bottom.



Now drill a smaller pilot hole into the edge of the adjoining cabinet frame. Insert screws to tie the two cabinets together and draw up snug.



J. Add adjoining cabinets.

Follow steps in G and I. If you end up long or short on wall space, see step O.

K. Hanging island or peninsula cabinets.

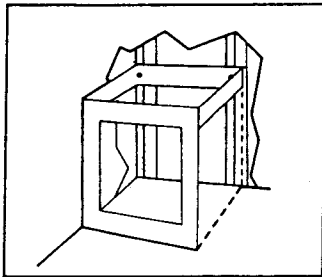
Hang them from the reinforcing strips with screws. Shim where necessary. Use same procedures as in steps B and C to locate ceiling joists and high point in ceiling surface. When these steps are completed, measure and mark cabinet locations on ceiling. Use steps G, H and I similarly. Island or peninsula cabinets are furnished with reinforcing wood strips to screw through when hanging cabinets from ceiling. Shim cabinets as required to align front frames. On peninsula cabinets, front frames also have to align with adjacent wall cabinets.

L. Tighten screws.

After all wall cabinets have been hung, joined together, aligned and shimmed, the screws fastening them to the studs must be tightened down. **Warning:** Tightening back rails against a crooked wall without using shims can break the joint between the rail and sides of the cabinet. This could, in time, cause the cabinet to fall off the wall.

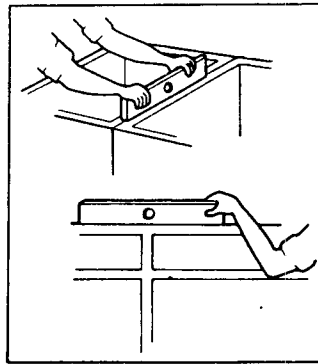
M. Install corner base cabinet.

Base cabinets are installed similarly to wall cabinets. Start with the corner cabinet, mark stud locations and pre-drill back rails for screws.



N. Attach adjoining cabinets.

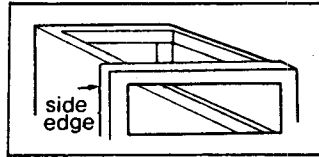
Make sure that their fronts are plumb, straight and level. If building walls or floor are uneven, use shims to help align cabinets. Lazy susan base should operate properly before attaching to adjoining cabinets. If lazy susan does not operate smoothly (without excessive wobble or rotates off center), instructions for adjustment are attached to shelf. Follow procedure given in instructions to adjust lazy susan.



When all base cabinets are in place and joined together, back rail screws must be tightened down to complete installation. (See warning in "L" on screw tightening.)

O. Cabinets too wide for walls?

Sand or plane side edge of scribe front frame material as necessary.

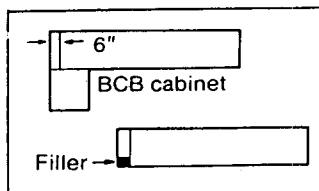


P. Fillers.

These are made to compensate for odd dimensions. Fillers are furnished in 3" widths. They may be sawed to fit the space required. Cut fillers to size and attach to adjoining cabinets. Pre-drill cabinet front frame or filler to receive screws. Always install cabinets with fillers last. Measure the opening and cut the filler so that the overall dimension of the cabinet with filler equals the opening.

Q. Cabinets slightly too short to fit between walls?

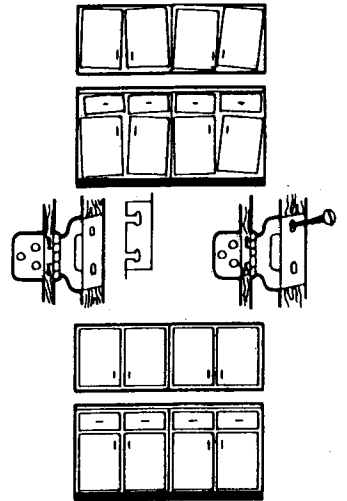
All base corner (BCB) and wall corner (WC) cabinets can be pulled out from the wall. The amount varies and is indicated by the code number. For instance, a BCB42-48 can be pulled away from wall up to 6".



R. Misaligned, racked or twisted doors.

Doors are properly aligned at the factory. But, there are very few floors and

walls that are level and plumb. It may be necessary to correct door alignment by shimming between wall and back of wall cabinets and between base cabinet bottom and floor.

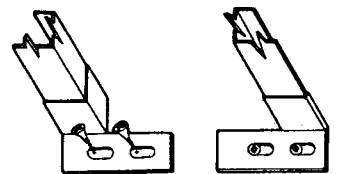


S. When doors are not flat to front frame at top or bottom.

If the cabinet is twisted (or racked), adjust as in step R. If a door warps because of humidity changes, leave it ajar for a few days to allow the wood to adjust equally on both sides. In most cases, the door will return to the original flat position.

T. When drawers are not flat to front frame.

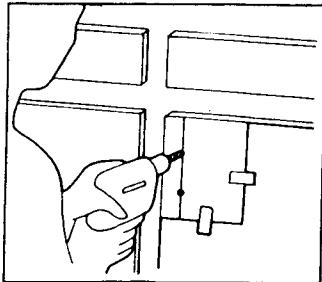
Drawers are custom fitted at the factory. But, during installation they may be removed and not returned to their proper opening. If drawers "don't fit," try switching them around. If the condition persists, adjust the drawer hardware.



Loosen screws from slotted holes in metal bracket at the rear of the cabinet. (See illus.) Adjust bracket to allow the drawer to fit properly. Tighten screws.

U. Positioning handles and pulls.

The type and location of hardware is a matter of personal preference. However, it is important that location be consistent.



Since mounting holes must be drilled right the first time, we suggest that you make a drilling template from cardboard or like material to ensure consistent placement.

V. Countertops.

The following countertop installation recommendations are "suggested" methods for certain type countertops. Other types may require different methods.

Tools needed to install countertop.

1. File and sanding block.
2. Drill and drill bits.
3. Level.
4. Pencil.
5. Keyhole or saber saw.
6. Hammer.
7. Screwdriver.

Materials needed.

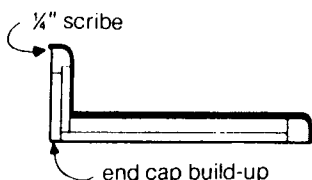
8. Wood screws (size varies with method of fastening).
9. White glue (if miters are to be pulled together).
10. Putty or wood filler to match countertop material.

W. Installation.

Carefully remove your countertop from its carton. Place it on the cabinet and check for length. If an end splash is used, material for you to scribe should be added to assure a perfect fit to your end wall.

Follow these steps.

1. Put the top on the cabinet with the back tight to the wall.
2. Using the body of a pencil as your guide, place the pencil on top of the back splash and rest the pencil against the wall.



3. Move the pencil along the wall. The unevenness in the wall will be transferred to the top of the back splash with the point of the pencil.
4. Remove excess material to match scribe line with file and sanding block until desired fit is achieved.
5. When counter top is in place and secured to cabinets, apply small continuous bead of caulking along joint between counter top and wall and backsplash and wall.

X. Mitering.

1. Apply bead of white glue to each miter edge.
2. Place fasteners provided in position and tighten only enough to hold them in place.
3. Match front edges and tighten fastener nearest front.
4. To secure joint at back splash, toenail back splash sections together.
5. If both sections are level at seam, tighten the two remaining fasteners. If one section is higher, place a wood block on the high portion and strike lightly with a hammer. Do not strike immediately over the end fasteners. This may dislodge them.
6. Putty or fill seams as required to achieve a finished appearance.

Y. Sink and range cut-outs.

The countertop must be installed before the location of the cut-out can be determined. To do so, locate position of the sink or range top by centering rim or template (if furnished with sink). Stay $\frac{5}{8}$ " to $\frac{3}{4}$ " from the back splash. With pencil, outline cut-out. Make final check of location and size before making cut. Use keyhole saw or saber saw. Check codes for insulating range cut-outs. It is recommended that an elastic type waterproof caulking be used around rim of sink or range

top when inserting into cut-out. Wipe excess as directed. Care must be taken to avoid locating cut-outs at or near countertop joints or miters, since these joints are subject to some moisture penetration if they are constantly wet. Excessive moisture penetration will cause swelling and delamination of some countertop materials.

Z. Fastening.

To secure your countertop, fasten it to the top of front frame. This requires pre-drilling of the frame and the use of $2\frac{1}{2}$ " wood screws through the frame and into the top. Do not fasten tops to cabinet corner blocks.

The ABC's of cabinet care.

A. Immediately after installation. Wipe the cabinets with a soft cloth dampened with water. Dry immediately with another clean, soft cloth. Follow this cleaning with a very light coat of high quality liquid or paste furniture wax — one that does not contain a cleaner. Cover only a small portion of the surface at a time and rub immediately before the wax has a chance to set. Try to run with the grain of the wood. This protection will help keep out excessive moisture which the wood fibers absorb and prevents damage to the finish.

Since no two trees are alike in grain or texture, "Nature's fingerprint" is never the same in two pieces of wood. Therefore, variations in color and grain are natural characteristics of all cabinet woods. At Riviera we stain our cabinets to obtain as constant a tone as possible without disturbing the interest and charm that these grain structures and textures contribute to the distinctive beauty of the cabinets, whatever their use. Our lacquer finish protects the wood and brings out the full beauty and depth of the wood. Please try the following suggestions on care to maintain them.

B. Regular cleaning.

This requires only a rubbing with a damp cloth and drying. Remove oils, greases or the general soil of daily use with a clean cloth dampened with a fresh solution of mild soap and water. Rinse with a clean cloth dampened with clean water and dry thoroughly.

C. Nicks and scratches.

Cover them with a wood tone putty stick and a light coat of wax. Excess moisture is one of the worst enemies of any finish. Sink, range, dishwasher, oven and baseboard areas are most susceptible. Dry off any wet areas with a clean cloth and where water may have spilled.

D. Do not use:

Harsh detergents, strong soaps, abrasive cleaners or self-polishing waxes when cleaning. These may have a damaging effect on your finish.

E. Do not use your dish cloth...

...to clean or dry your cabinets. It may contain remnants of detergents and greases.

F. Treat as you would furniture.

Clean and wax at least every 6 months. Your cabinets will reward you with lasting beauty and utility.

Riviera.
Built-to-order &
built to last.



RIVIERA KITCHENS
AN EVANS PRODUCTS COMPANY

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Chesapeake, VA 23320

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