

# Choices in Cabinetry

Your cabinetry selections will begin with a few broad decisions, then start to take shape as you fine-tune the details. This guide won't enable you to make every decision – you'll need to see actual cabinetry displays in your designer's showroom – but it will give you a good idea of the type of questions you'll be asked. Visit [www.canyoncreek.com](http://www.canyoncreek.com) to view more choices.

## CABINET BOX STYLE

- ☐ Millennia – Frameless
- ☐ Cornerstone – Framed
  - ☐ Inset
  - ☐ Beaded Inset

Frameless (European) style cabinetry has a cabinet box to which the doors are directly fastened. This allows full access to the cabinet contents, as there is no frame to overlap the opening. **Framed** (Traditional) cabinetry includes a face frame that is attached to the cabinet box and the doors are then fastened to this frame. Doors can be sized to allow more or less frame to show. **Inset** is an optional upgrade on framed cabinetry, and features door and drawer fronts that are recessed and flush with the frame. **Beaded Inset** is a premium upgrade, and has a decorative bead routed into the face frame to further emphasize the opening.



Frameless  
Doors attach directly to the box and completely cover it



Framed – Traditional Overlay  
Doors are sized to show about 1" of the face frame



Framed – Modified Overlay  
A larger door overlays (conceals) more of the frame



Inset  
Door and drawer fronts are recessed and flush to the frame



Beaded Inset  
A groove routed into the frame outlines the opening

## DOOR STYLE

- ☐ Raised Panel
- ☐ Recessed Panel
- ☐ Arched
- ☐ Applied Moulding
- ☐ Slab

Door styles include **Raised** and **Recessed** panels, some with **Arched** options and **Applied Mouldings**, and contemporary **Slab** styles. Some are solid wood, others may be wood veneer, foil, laminate, or even metal. There are different construction techniques too, such as mortise & tenon and mitered. Keep in mind the type of use the room will receive when you choose a door style - sticky juice spills will be harder to clean from a beaded panel or heavily detailed door style. A luxurious master bath, on the other hand, may need a more ornate door to complement other elements in the room.



Raised Panel door next to matching Arched style



Arched doors are used primarily on upper wall cabinets



Recessed Panel door with mitered corners



Applied Moulding door with Artisan 3 Distressing



Slab styles are available in solid wood and veneer



Slab styles are also seen in Laminate, Foil and Metal

## WOOD SPECIES

- |                                  |                                  |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Maple   | <input type="checkbox"/> Cherry  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Alder   | <input type="checkbox"/> Beech   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hickory | <input type="checkbox"/> Red Oak |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sapele  | <input type="checkbox"/> Rustics |

- |                                      |                                  |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> RWO         | <input type="checkbox"/> Exotics |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bamboo      | <input type="checkbox"/> VG Fir  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rustic Pine | <input type="checkbox"/> Foil    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Metal       | <input type="checkbox"/> TSS     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Greenlam    |                                  |

Cornerstone & Millennia

Millennia Only

Wood species vary greatly in price and characteristics. **Red Oak** and **Beech** are generally less expensive, yet are very strong, durable and beautifully grained. **Hickory** is also very affordable, and is known for bold grain patterns and strong color variations. **Alder** has a straight, close grain and fine, even surface. **Maple** costs a bit more, but is extremely popular for its strength, consistent color and fairly uniform grain pattern. **Cherry** is a premium species, with a smooth texture and distinctive amber glow. Other premium species include **Rift White Oak**, **VG Fir** and **Bamboo**. Also available: **Foil**, **Metal**, **Laminate** and **Exotic Veneers**.

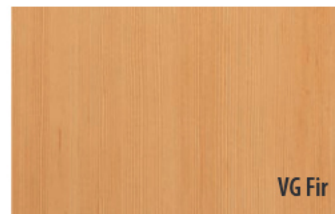
For knots, pin holes, bark pockets and other naturally-occurring variations, try **Rustic** versions of **Hickory**, **Alder**, **Maple**, **Beech** and **Pine**. Some species are only available in frameless cabinetry, so be sure to ask your designer. Given the random nature of color and grain pattern, it is a good idea to view the largest sample possible before making a decision.



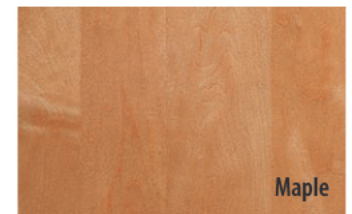
Cherry



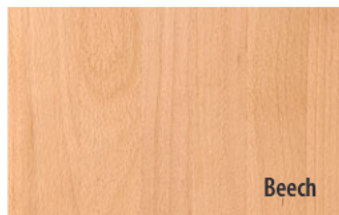
Alder



VG Fir



Maple



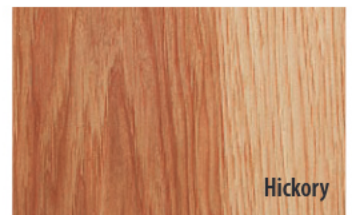
Beech



Rustic Pine



Red Oak



Hickory

## COLOR

- |                                |                                |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Stain | <input type="checkbox"/> Paint |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|

## ENHANCEMENTS

- |   |                                       |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Glaze                | <input type="checkbox"/> Highlighting |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Antiqued             | <input type="checkbox"/> Patina       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Artisan              | <input type="checkbox"/> Spattering   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> STTW                 | <input type="checkbox"/> STTC         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Standard Distressing |                                       |

The color and enhancements used have a tremendous effect on the overall look of the cabinetry. **Light colored stains** allow the wood grain to take center stage, while a **darker stain color** or **paint** will hide the grain. Many designers like to use stain and paint in combination, for instance pairing stained wall and base cabinets with a painted island, or mixing cabinet colors in the middle of a long wall.

Finish enhancements such as **Glaze**, **Patina** and **Highlighting** help accentuate the details of doors, drawer fronts and mouldings. **Standard** and **Artisan Distressing** add a gently used look to the cabinetry, and are particularly effective with Rustic wood species. **Sand-Thru to Wood (STTW)** and **Sand-Through to Color (STTC)** create the look of repainted cabinets that are wearing away to their original wood or stain color.



Paint



Light Stain



Medium Stain



Dark Stain



Sand-Thru to Wood



Artisan Distressing



Glaze



Highlighting



## Time for the Details

Now that you've made the "global" decisions, it's time to start looking at the details. Most of these are behind-the-scenes options that address the function of the room, although we will explore some cosmetic and decorative options. Most of these decisions will be made in a showroom, where you can see samples.

### INTERIOR OPTIONS

- ☐ White Vinyl
- ☐ Wood-Grain Vinyl
- ☐ Natural Wood Veneer
- ☐ Grey Melamine\*
- ☐ Black Melamine\*
- ☐ Finished to Match Interior

\*available in Millennia Frameless only

You have a number of choices for the interior of the cabinet. If you are planning on having open shelves or doors with glass or acrylic panels, it's a good idea to upgrade to an FMI, or Finished to Match Interior option. This keeps the interior of the cabinet consistent with the exterior stain or paint color.



### DOOR EDGE DETAILS

See a complete selection of door edge details at [www.canyoncreek.com](http://www.canyoncreek.com). Choose Product Information and select Edge Details from the Nuts and Bolts menu.

With some door styles, you can select a door edge detail. This detail may be as simple as a slight easing of the standard square edge, or perhaps a routed waterfall effect, shown at right. You may also choose to add a "finger rout" along the top and bottom of some styles to eliminate the need for hardware.



### DRAWER FRONT OPTIONS

- ☐ Slab
- ☐ DFMD

While some doors have a particular drawer front that is designed to complement the door style, others give you an option. On those doors, you may choose to upgrade the drawer fronts from the standard Slab to a DFMD, or Drawer Front Matches Door. The door at right shows both options.



### CABINET BOX MATERIALS

- ☐ Particleboard
- ☐ Plywood

### DRAWER BOX MATERIALS

- ☐ Plywood / Metal\*
- ☐ Hardwood

\*available in Millennia Frameless only

Cabinet boxes may be constructed with standard Particleboard or optional Plywood materials. Wood drawer boxes feature dovetail joints (shown at right) that are glued for strength, and the bottoms are stapled for added durability. Drawer boxes may be Metal, Plywood or Hardwood, while roll-outs will be Hardwood with a natural finish.



### DRAWER GUIDES

- ☐ Under mount 80% ext.
- ☐ Side mount full-ext.
- ☐ Under mount full-ext.
- ☐ Under mount full-ext. with inMotion

Standard drawer guides are mounted to the bottom of the box and have an 80% extension. Full-extension guides bring the drawer to a fully open position, and may be mounted on the side or underneath. To prevent slamming drawers, upgrade to the inMotion feature, which captures and slowly closes the drawer.





## ACCESSORIES

Accessories are intended to increase accessibility and organization, and make your kitchen function the way you need it to. Start with a list of features that are important to you and your designer will be able to suggest the options that will work best.



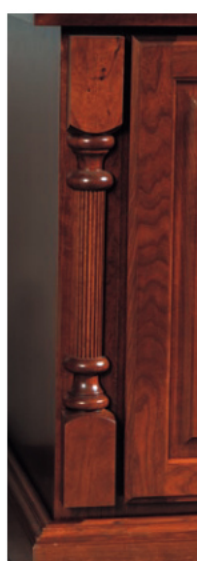
## ACRYLIC DOOR PANEL INSERTS & ROUT FOR GLASS DOORS

To break up a large wall of cabinetry, or to showcase a collection of china, you may want to choose doors with a "rout for glass" or mullion grid upgrade. There are a number of acrylic panel options that can be installed, or you can choose to have glass put in during installation.



## MOULDING, DECORATIVE TRIM, CORBELS & MORE

To really customize your room, you can add mouldings, corbels, decorative onlays, carved legs, feet, and many other decorative accents. Let your designer know if you're interested in adding some of these elements, and he or she can provide you with plenty of ideas!



## Budget

Whether it is new construction or a remodeling project, there are a multitude of finish options that will affect your budget, such as lighting, countertops, appliances, and wall or window treatments. Take some time to compile a "wish list" of these items, and gather pictures showing the colors, fabrics, and appliance options you like. This will help your designer make the best selections for your space and budget.

Determine a realistic budget that works for you. Some hidden factors that may affect your budget include: If remodeling, do you need to move any walls or are you happy with the existing space? Do any windows or doors need to be added or replaced? Are the sink and stove locations appropriate or will plumbing and gas lines need to be relocated? Is the existing electrical wiring up to code or will it need to be modified? Is the floor in good shape or will it need to be repaired or replaced? Will your countertop require extra framing to carry the weight?

Ask your designer where it makes sense to splurge, and where you can go with a lower-cost option. For instance, if you plan on using a dark stain, opt for a less-expensive wood species (you won't see the grain anyway) and splurge on Beaded Inset construction.

## Helpful Hints

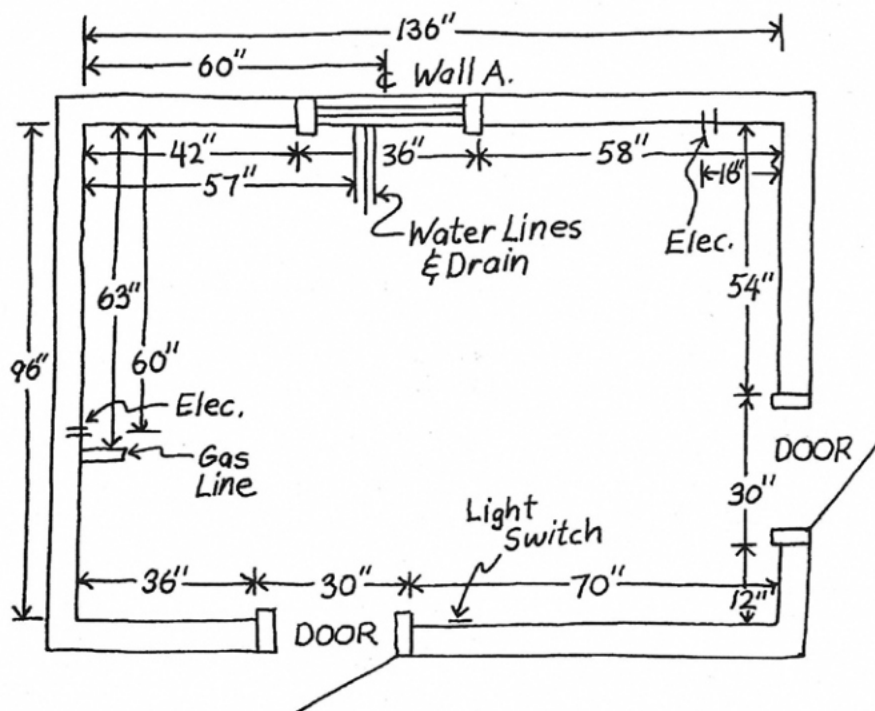
Here are a few things to keep in mind when planning your project, and during the demolition/installation phase...

- Spend some time looking at home design magazines to get a really good idea of what you want. Bring copies along when you meet your designer.
- Let your designer know about any special needs you or a family member may have. There are a number of simple modifications that can be made to create a space that works for everyone.
- Have all parties agree to the design and budget before demolition begins.
- Plan an alternate area for food preparation, clean-up and storage during remodeling.
- Discuss trash removal and access to your home with your contractor before work begins.
- Make arrangements for off-site pet care if possible. The noise, confusion and dust can be hard for pets to cope with.
- Be flexible. Weather, mechanical breakdowns, illness, and other unforeseen circumstances will probably affect you, your contractor or sub-contractors during your project.
- Allow plenty of time in the schedule for product delivery and installation.
- Make yourself available to be onsite when needed. Staying current with your project will make any revisions easier and less expensive to implement.
- Keep lines of communications open. If your contractor leaves you a phone or email message, return it as soon as possible. Likewise, expect the same courtesy from the contractor.



## Know Your Space

Your designer will need to know how much space you have to work with and what structural elements are present in your room. Using the sketch below as a guide, prepare a simple floor plan on the grid provided.



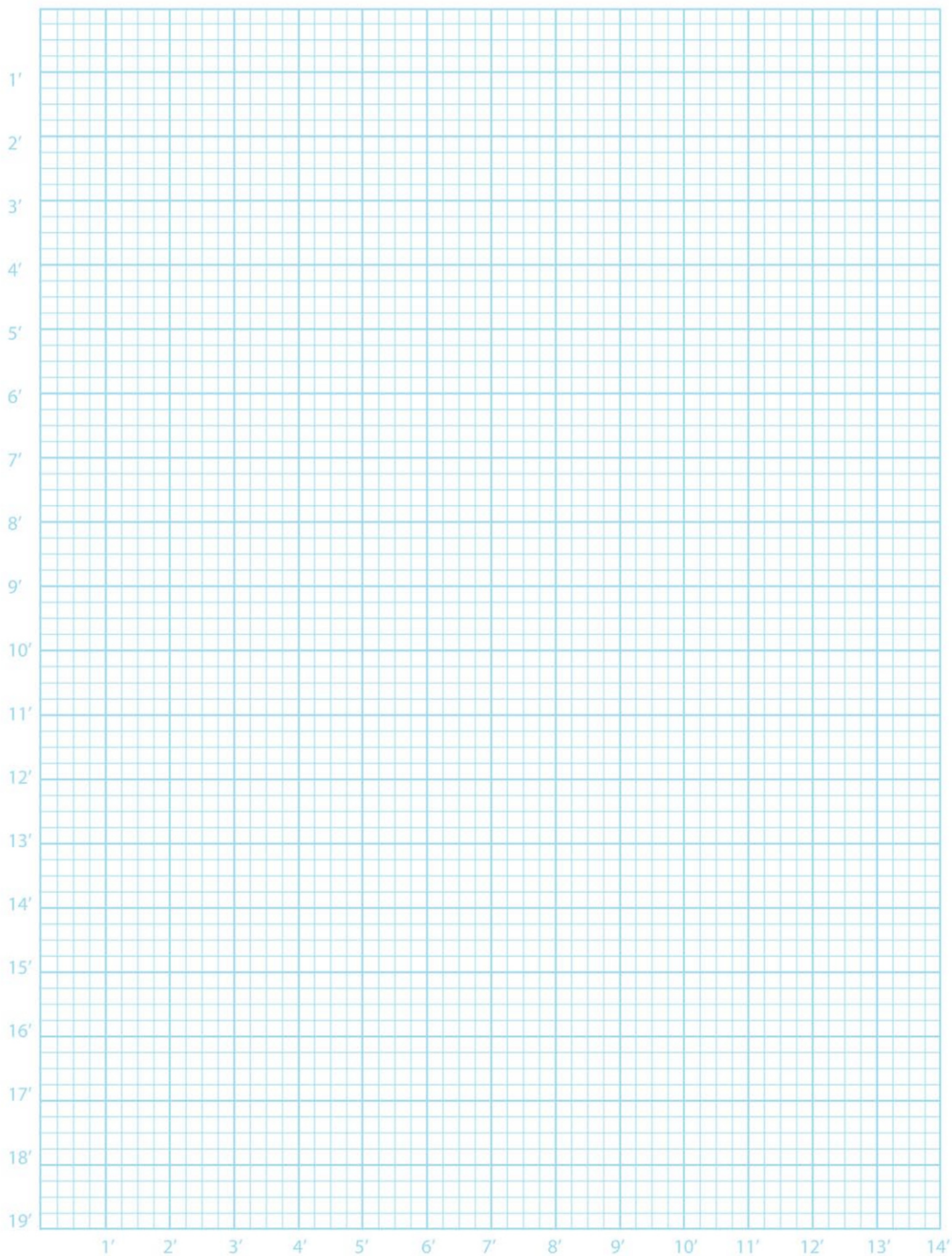
Make sure you note locations of existing and proposed:

- doors
- windows
- ceiling height
- vents
- gas lines
- water lines
- drains
- switches
- outlets
- light fixtures
- telephone
- cable

## Appliance Information

Your designer will also need to know what type and how many appliances you have (or hope to have). Fill out the chart below with as much information as you have available. If you plan on having a computer or television in the room, be sure to note that as well.

	Type	Size (W x D x H)	Hinge Position on L/R
Refrigerator			
Range			
Cooktop			
Exhaust Hood			
Wall Oven			
Microwave			
Dishwasher			
Sink			
Disposal			
Compactor			
Freezer			



Each large square equals 1 sq. ft. and smaller squares are 3".