



Installation Guide

Table of Contents

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Before Installation | 3 |
| Getting Started | 3 |
| Preparation Work | 4 |
| Cabinet Installation | 5 |
| Wall Cabinets | 5 |
| Base Cabinets | 8 |
| Corner Base Cabinets | 9 |
| Filler Panels for Cabinets | 10 |
| Face Panels for Cabinets | 12 |
| Soffit | 13 |
| Pullout Shelves | 14 |
| Worktops Installation | 15 |
| High-Pressure Laminate | 15 |
| Epoxy and Phenolic Resin | 16 |
| Modular Walls Installation | 18 |
| Modular Walls | 18 |
| AFFinity Walls | 20 |
| Accessories Installation | 24 |
| Pharmacy Drawer Dividers | 24 |
| Wall-Mounted Shelving | 25 |
| Sloped Shelf Lips | 26 |
| Metal Rack System | 27 |
| Locks | 28 |
| Adjustments | 30 |
| Hinge – Concealed | 30 |
| Hinge – Exposed | 31 |
| Drawer Front | 32 |
| Shipping Braces and Templates | 33 |
| Installing Products Using a Shipping Brace | 33 |
| After Installation | 34 |
| <i>Neocase</i> Care and Maintenance | 34 |

Before Installation

Getting Started

You need the following hardware and tools to install *Neocase* products:

- Tape measure
- Pencil/scratch awl
- Hand clamps
- Pry bar
- Level/laser with a tripod (preferred)
- T-handle 4 mm Allen wrench/regular 4 mm Allen wrench
- Rubber mallet
- Cordless drill/drill bits/screw tips
- Portable table saw
- Speed square
- Phillips screwdriver/stubby screwdriver
- 5-in-1 painter's tool
- Cordless saw/jig saw with a metal cutting blade
- Toggle bolts
- Masking tape to aid in placement of cabinets
- 5/8" pan head screws
- 5/8"/1¼"/1½" Phillips wood screws (extras)
- Epoxy adhesive
- Odd selection of angle brackets/flat brackets (for special circumstances)
- Caulk (various colors)
- Various diameters hole saws (60 mm preferred, router optional)
- Portable wet/dry vacuum/broom and dustpan (clean up required after installation)
- Household cleaner/paper towels (see *Neocase* Care and Maintenance section)
- Surface safe adhesive remover/rags (in case labels don't peel off easily)

Before Installation

Preparation Work

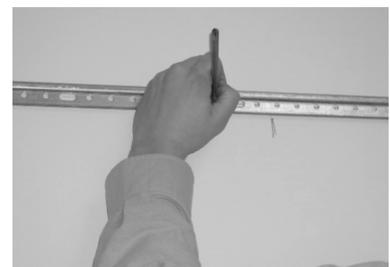
Prior to starting, please review the drawings for details and locations:

- Place cabinets in the required areas and determine “Finished End” units as compared to those that require side fillers.
- Where removable panels are attached, remove and set aside (see *Modular Walls Installation* section). You need the 5-in-1 painter’s tool for this.
- If loose hardware is part of the installation, one of the cabinet units will have a label on the outside specifying “Loose Hardware Inside”. Keep track of all loose hardware. This tends to come up missing because it gets tossed to the side.
- Place loose items such as leg panels, face panels, side panels, worktops, splashes, etc., in a safe area for use when ready. Never discard loose parts until installation is complete. All parts and cabinets are labeled to easily identify locations and use in the detailed drawings. If not, do not hesitate to ask for more documentation from Neocase prior to installing.
- In cases of base cabinets having a top drawer, these can be removed to aid in attaching the work surface. At this point, you can pre-drill some attachment holes for the 1½" supplied screws (when the top is HPL) in the tops/rails of these units.
- If modular walls are used, remove the front panels and set them aside until the entire setup is complete (see *Worktops Installation* section).

Cabinet Installation

Wall Cabinets

- Using your tape measure, determine the height location for the wall hanging rail and mark the hole locations with a pencil. This vertical location is determined by reading the drawing that designates the top edge of the wall unit to the floor. Subtract 2" (50 mm) from this value and this will be the hole locations for the rail.
- Wall hanging rails may arrive in 8' (2,4 m) sections or could be cut in half for shipping purposes. Looking at the drawing, determine the length required and measure/cut the rail according to the overall width of the setup. The rail should be cut 1" (25 mm) less than the overall wall cabinet setup width.
- Once you determine the location of the rail, mark holes to be drilled for the toggle bolts. We recommend using two toggle bolts on each end of the hanging rail and every 6 to 8" (150 to 200 mm).
- **Note:** Using studs for mounting wall cabinets is not necessary, but is recommended if not using toggle bolts.



Cabinet Installation

Wall Cabinets (cont.)

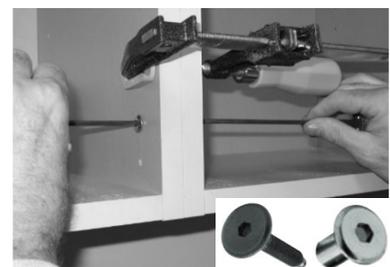
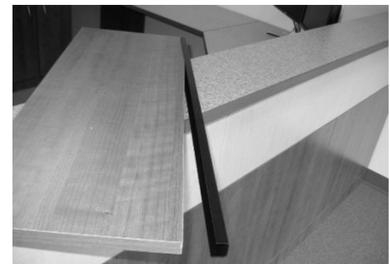
- While the cabinets are still on the floor, adjust the clamps on the cabinets so the hardware extends out far enough to allow it to hang on the rail. Once the rail is securely in place and tight against the wall, hanging of the wall units can begin. When a side filler is required, we recommend attaching the side piece to the cabinet prior to hanging this unit (see image below). Add the front piece last. Fillers are also discussed in the *Filler Panels for Cabinets* and *Face Panels for Cabinets* sections.
- Once all units are placed on the rail, clamp and align the first set of cabinets using a hand clamp (rubber mallet could be used to fine-tune this). Pre-bore holes for gang bolts ($\frac{3}{8}$ " bit). Use a piece of scrap wood when drilling through any panel to lessen the tear out caused by the bit. The actual location for these holes are at your discretion, but be consistent throughout the process. There are two gang bolts per unit. Use the first near the top and the other near the bottom.



Cabinet Installation

Wall Cabinets (cont.)

- Ganging cabinets requires a two-part barrel and nut supplied in the loose hardware bag. You need a 4 mm Allen wrench for this.
- Inside each cabinet are a set of hanging brackets that allow you to adjust up/down leveling and a screw for in/out adjustment, mainly to lock the cabinet to the rail by tightening this once everything is completely aligned.
- **Note:** Cabinets that are 33" (840 mm) or wider and have adjustable shelves will be supplied with a shelf stiffener. These are to go along the back edge of the shelf. A couple of $\frac{5}{8}$ " pan head screws are sufficient to hold these in place (back side).



Cabinet Installation

Base Cabinets

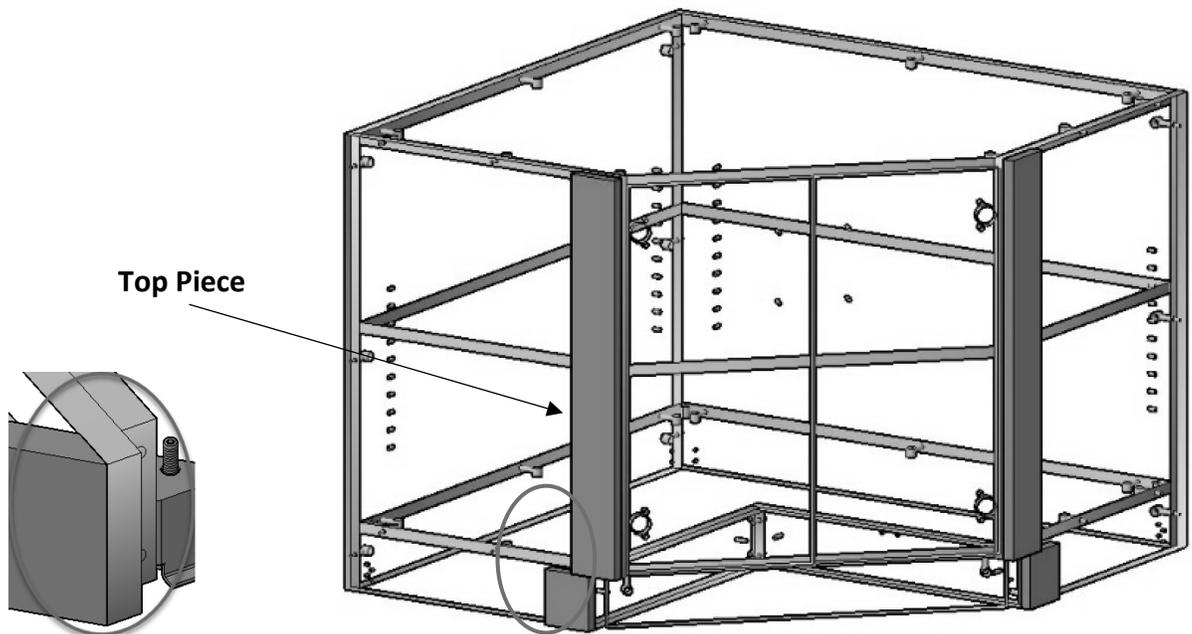
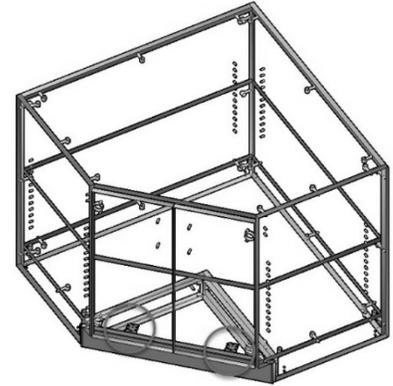
- Ganging cabinets requires a two-part barrel and nut supplied in the loose hardware bag. You need a 4 mm Allen wrench for this.
- Refer to the supplied drawings for cabinet locations.
- All floor units come with levelers installed at the factory that allow you to adjust the cabinets as necessary. A T-handle 4 mm Allen wrench works, but you can devise a custom socket by cutting a standard Allen wrench to make it a straight wrench and gluing it into the socket. This makes a quick way to adjust using a cordless drill. Just be sure the Allen wrench is long enough to do the job before you glue it in place.
- The base units gang-bolt together like the wall units.
- While they are sitting out in the open, it is a good time to pre-drill some work surface attachment holes in the tops/rails.
- Side filler pieces can be attached where specified. See the *Filler Panels for Cabinets* and *Face Panels for Cabinets* sections.
- Once the installation is completed, install the cover caps that are provided in the loose hardware bag.
- **Note:** Cabinets that are 33" (840 mm) or wider and have adjustable shelves will be supplied with a shelf stiffener. This is to go along the back edge of the shelf. A couple of $\frac{5}{8}$ " pan head screws are sufficient to hold this in place (back side).



Cabinet Installation

Corner Base Cabinets

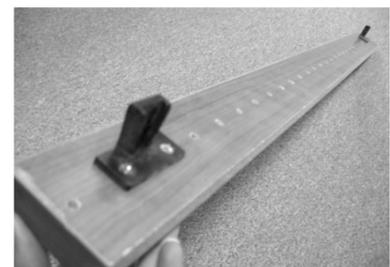
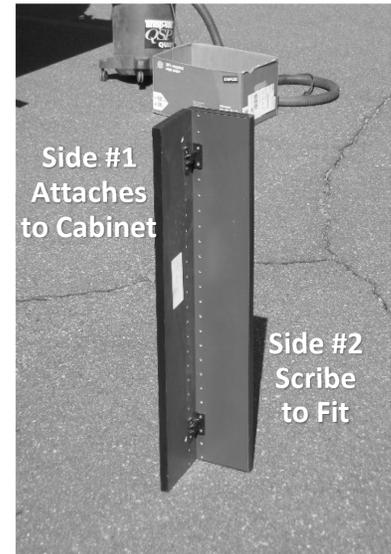
- This cabinet comes with a couple of options depending on its use. If this unit has cabinets adjacent to both ends, you will be required to use the provided filler to allow enough space for the door(s) to open. It will require you to cut it down in height (top piece to match end panel height minus toe kick height). You will also need to rip it in half and align it with the front edge of the end panel.
- If the unit is stand-alone, you will not need the fillers.
- There is also a front toe kick piece that is longer than necessary so you can miter to fit the adjacent cabinets. Loose connecting brackets are supplied to attach this part.



Cabinet Installation

Filler Panels for Cabinets

- Fillers are packaged as a set. One part is attached to the side of the cabinet and the other piece is used as a scribe along the wall. See image below.
- On wall units, the face of the panel, when snapped together, should be flush with the front edge on the cabinet.
- The same connector used to gang cabinets is also used to join these to the cabinets. If you want to avoid using the ganging connectors, use 1¼" wood screws (not supplied) to attach the filler side piece to the outside of the cabinet panel for a cleaner appearance on the inside (no screw heads to be seen).
- Scribing to the wall requires the use of a portable table saw. Remember to measure twice and cut once. Removing hardware may be required.



Cabinet Installation

Fillers Panels for Cabinets (cont.)

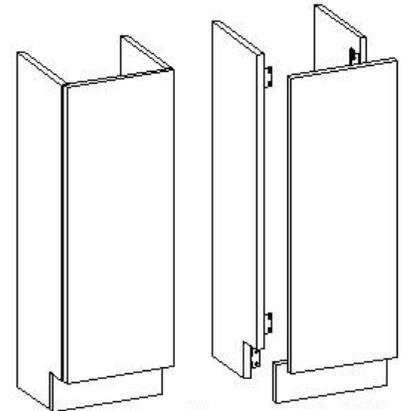
- Overview of installation (**Special Note:** 1 $\frac{5}{8}$ " is the smallest you can rip the front piece in order to keep the hardware attached).



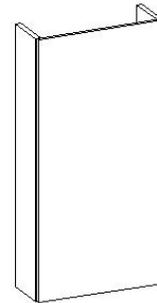
Cabinet Installation

Face Panels for Cabinets

- Depending on the application and thought that is put into the layout, the face panel consists of two side pieces and a removable front. These are attached to the cabinets the same way as the side fillers are. They are used to hide spaces under cabinets and between back-to-back cabinets that have voids.
- For floor units, the side pieces can get a notch to allow a toe kick to be used for a more finished look along the front. If you get a face panel without the notch, you can cut the face and side down and using a spare angle bracket (or two), you can easily duplicate this application in the field.



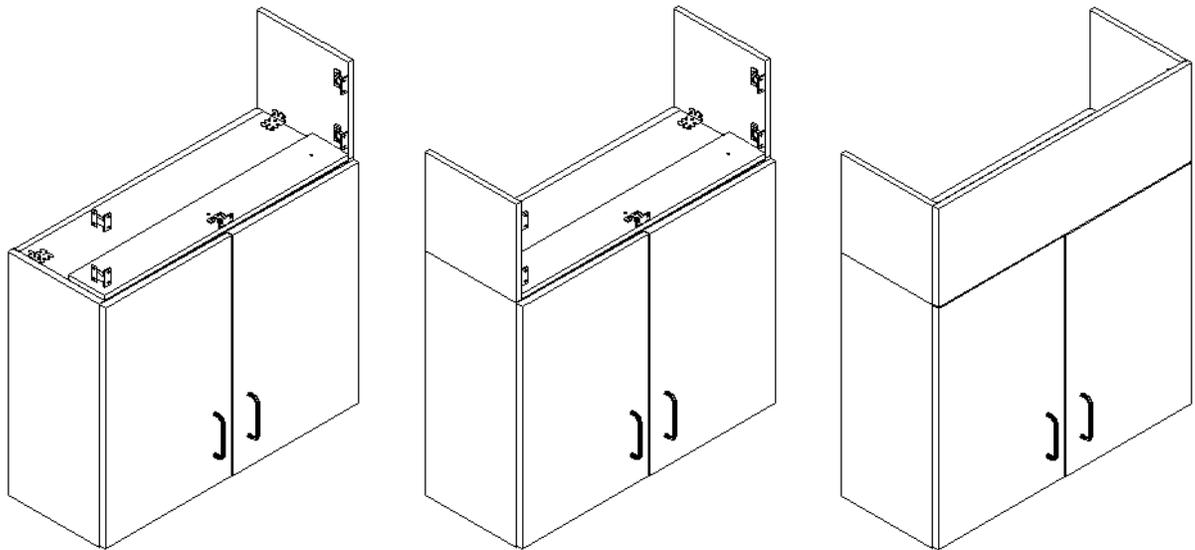
**Unassembled
View**



Cabinet Installation

Soffit

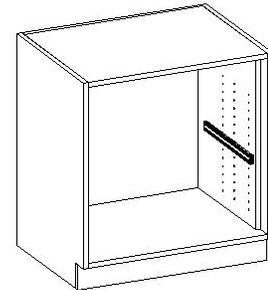
- To install a soffit, remove the front panel for ease of installation. Align the horizontal piece and the end panels to be flush with the front edge of the cabinet and sides. There are thru holes drilled in the horizontal piece to screw to the top side of a wall cabinet (1¼" wood screw). Screw the corner bracket to the top as well using a ⅝" pan head. Once the cabinet is in place, you can snap the front panel on.



Cabinet Installation

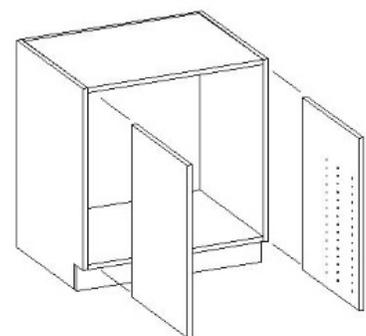
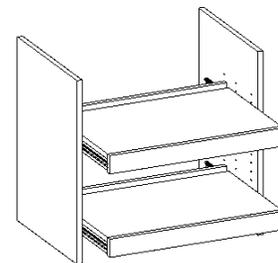
Pullout Shelves

- The shelf itself can be positioned anywhere inside the cabinet. If it were needed to be at the bottom of the cabinet, simply position the outer side panels on the floor of the cabinet and screw them to the cabinet sides – position it to the rear of the cabinet. If you prefer the shelf to be anywhere vertically, it might be easier to disassemble the unit in order to mount the outer side panels without having to strain while holding it in place. Depending on the setup, the outer panels could be full-height or cut down at the factory.



To disassemble:

- On the full-extension slide, there is a black clip on the side, which, when pushed, lets the male part gets removed from the female part of the slide.
- Take the cabinet member (female) and screw it to the cabinet side where you prefer (full-height typical installation shown below). Do this on both side panels.
- Slide the tray assembly slide (male) into the cabinet-mounted slide. Push this slide all the way onto the cabinet member slide until a click is heard. The black clip locks these two pieces together.
- Test the pullout by sliding it back in as well as making sure it clears the doors and/or hinges.



Worktops Installation

High-Pressure Laminate

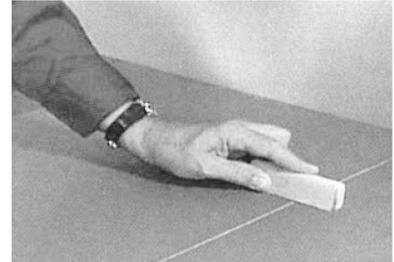
- If you pre-bored the tops/rails on the base cabinets, use the 1½" screws (supplied) to attach the tops. This is where removing the top-drawer speeds this process up when placing cabinets in the designated rooms ahead of time.
- If leg panels are involved, attach the angle brackets to the legs prior to attaching to the top.
- Depending on the depth of the leg, you will get two or three angle brackets per leg for securing them. Where there is a joint, flat brackets are supplied to tie this together as well. See images.
- Grommet holes can be drilled according to customer specifications. Grommets are usually shipped loose.



Worktops Installation

Epoxy and Phenolic Resin

- Once the cabinets are in place and leveled properly, place the epoxy/phenolic resin tops in place. Prior to gluing down, verify any joints to make certain they are flush with one another. This is called, “dry checking.” Also, verify top locations with supplied installation drawings. Certain edges will be sanded if exposed to the end user. Be certain all tops are in their designated locations during this process.
- Take care not to place tools or anything that might be abrasive on these tops even though they are covered in plastic to avoid scratching them.
- Mixing the adhesive: This two-part epoxy requires you to mix it properly to work. Using a clean piece of cardboard and a putty knife spread equal amounts of the product and mix making sure you worked both materials enough.
- For sinks, apply a generous amount in the rabbeted edge of the top all the way around. Carefully set the sink in place. Press firmly making sure the sink is level and centered. Take a clean putty knife and scrape up the excess. Once you have removed as much as possible, use a wet, clean cloth to wipe up what remains of the resin. At this point, what you visualize as a “finished product” will ultimately dry as it appears. For this reason, make sure you have a consistent, clean edge all the way around the lip. Once it dries, you cannot undo anything else with it.



Worktops Installation

Epoxy and Phenolic Resin (cont.)

- For end butt joints, you can use the same mixture, but do not put too much along the edge, as it will squeeze out. This is just to make a smooth joint. Prior to applying this compound, you can use heavy-duty construction adhesive to glue end butt joints to the cabinets. While all of this is still in the “wet” mode, you can still maneuver the tops to align things up. A clamp can be used along the front edge of the tops and cabinets to hold things in place overnight to make sure everything stays put while drying.
- You cannot and should not try to sand the surface of this material. The edges can be sanded with a high-grade paper if necessary.
- If you need to apply screws to this surface, pre-bore all holes using a $1^{11}/_{64}$ " bit and nothing less than a #10 screw. If you use something less than a #10 screw, you run the risk of snapping it off.
- Splashes can be put in place using heavy-duty construction adhesive making sure no exposed adhesive is visible. Be sure to peel the plastic away from this area prior to gluing.
- The plastic paper on the surface can be peeled after the 24-hour drying period. When using clamps to hold the tops in place, use a piece of cardboard in between the clamp and the surface.

Modular Walls Installation

Modular Walls

- The back side of the hollow wall is a single fixed panel (typically faces the “desk side”), the front of the hollow wall is two or three removable panels (faces the “public” side). Remove the front panels by prying one side away from the push-in panel connectors (Keku clips) using a 5-in-1 painter’s tool and popping them off carefully.



- Check the floor for slope using a level. If the floor is sloped, begin leveling on the modular wall closest to the high point in the floor and work away from that unit in both directions. Level the modular walls by adjusting the levelers up and down. Make sure that the walls are leveled individually and across seams.



Modular Walls Installation

Modular Walls (cont.)

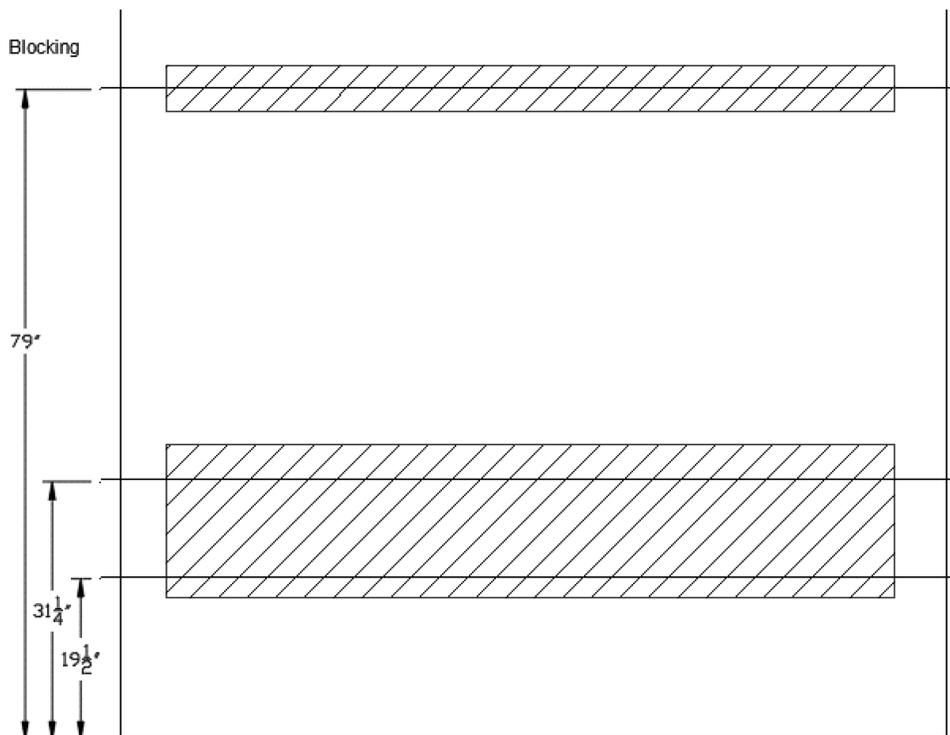
- Use your hand clamp to hold these sections together in order to drill for the gang bolts or just use 1¼" wood screws.
- The new and improved wall section now has "Punch Outs" for running electrical and data wires or other hardware through the wall sections. Knock this out prior to ganging the units together since there is only about ⅛" (3 mm) of material left. The end walls will still have a finished look to them. Once the counter ledge worktop has been installed, snap the panels back on.



Modular Walls Installation

AFFinity Walls Installation

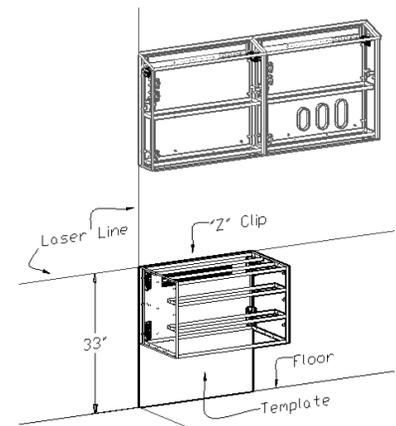
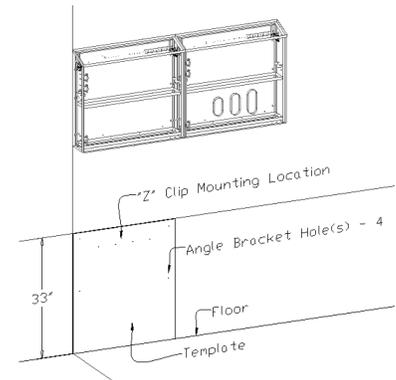
- Wall blocking is not necessary for overhead cabinets, but for hanging lower units, it is required. If being done, here are the location requirements:
- To get started and to make it easier, install the wall rail first. Measure from the floor up to 79" (2 m) and mark the wall for the location of the rail. For each wall unit, you will be required to cut each rail $1\frac{1}{2}$ " (38 mm) less than the overall width of each unit. Having a laser to help locate the rail location makes the job easier. The wall units are designed to sit flush against the wall so it is important the left-to-right orientation of each rail is in the correct position. Toggle bolts are required (if blocking is not included). A pair on each end is suggested and depending on the width of the unit, a few more equally spaced in between. Be sure to verify the rail (after cut to size) will fit by temporarily placing the rail on the back side of the unit before mounting on the wall. A jigsaw with a metal blade is recommended to cut this.
- To begin hanging lower units, a template is provided for each one to mark quickly the location for the "Z" clip, which is temporarily attached to the back side of each unit. Drill holes in the wall for each hole location. Toggle bolts are needed in each of the holes (see drawing below).



Modular Walls Installation

AFFinity Walls Installation (cont.)

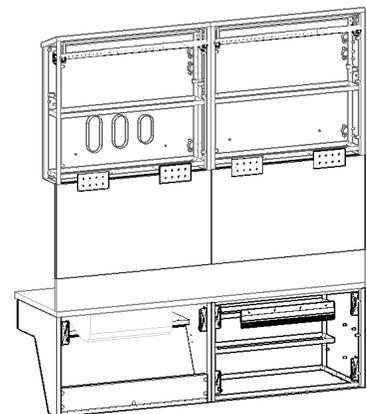
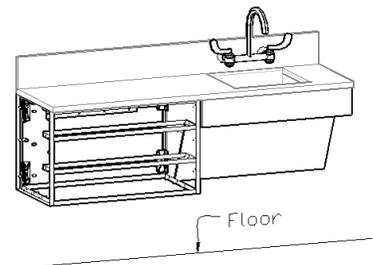
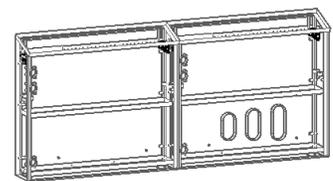
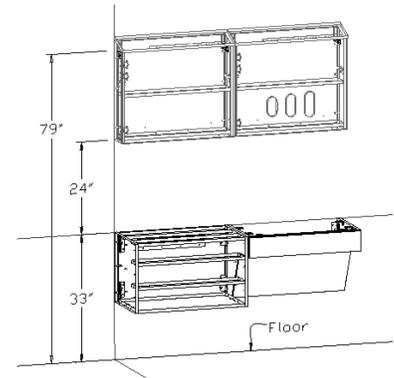
- Handy tip for locating wall rail once the location of the units has been established and the template has been put in place (taped to the wall temporarily): measure $\frac{3}{4}$ " (19 mm) from the vertical line to establish the location of the edge of the rail before drilling holes. This will ensure the edges of all units line up correctly.
- You will also notice four angle brackets in the back of the lower unit. There is one hole in each bracket that is intended to be an anchor point as well. This also locks the unit to the wall. Be sure to use toggle bolts in these locations.
- To hang the sink unit, clamp and hold the unit against the wall and take your pencil or scratch awl and mark the locations through the angle brackets for toggle bolts. Once the mounting hardware is in place, the cabinet can be anchored to the wall and aligned so everything is flush. Gang the units together with the connecting hardware (Loose Hardware bag).



Modular Walls Installation

AFFinity Walls Installation (cont.)

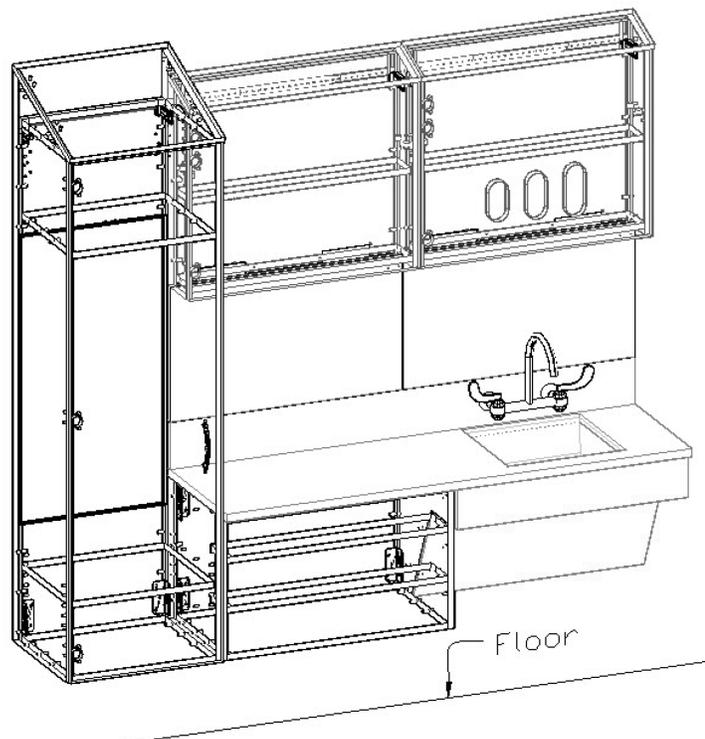
- At this point, you can temporarily hang the wall units and do a quick measurement. There should be about 24" (610 mm) from the bottom of the wall unit to the top of the lower unit. The measurement from the floor to the top of the lower units should be 33" (838 mm). This gap leaves room for the 1" (25 mm) thick top with integrated 6" (152 mm) backsplash and the 17" (432 mm) modesty panel. Inside the wall units are brackets to adjust the heights of these units. When all is completed and aligned, tighten the screws to lock the units to the wall and you can then gang them together using bolts.
- Once these units are mounted and secured, put the solid surface countertop with sink in place. This can be glued and should have a plywood substrate to screw to. The substrate is only ½" (13 mm) thick. Use the proper length screw to avoid cracking the top. The screws are only needed to help hold the countertop until the glue has dried.
- Install the modesty panel. The back side of the panel has been machined for a flat bracket (supplied). Simply attach the bracket and tuck it in under the bottom of the wall unit. Use heavy-duty construction adhesive or silicone to hold it in place. There should not be any gaps between the wall units, modesty panels or lower units when complete.



Modular Walls Installation

AFFinity Walls Installation (cont.)

- If the elevation contains a wardrobe unit, the bottom edge of this cabinet lines up with the bottom edge of the other units. These units attach to the wall just like the wall units and the hanging rail is at the same location vertically. The metal rail is cut $1\frac{1}{2}$ " (38 mm) less than the exterior width of the cabinet as well. At the lower section of the unit are two angle brackets that will need to be drilled for the toggle bolts. This unit can be ganged to the upper and lower adjacent cabinets when everything is leveled and secured.



Accessories Installation

Pharmacy Drawer Dividers

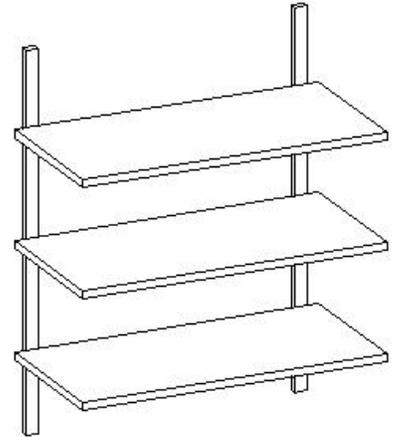
- Lay a piece of cardboard down to mark your spacing. Once you get the end pieces in place, draw a line for both. Measure the distance between them then divide the distance by the number of spaces that are needed (depends on the width of the cabinet). Draw lines for each clip. Add the clips at the marks. Do this for the remaining rails until they all have clips (left/right).
- At this point, you can start adding the dividers. In order to pick the assembly up, the entire setup has to be completed.
- Once you place the assembly into the drawer, unclip the front of the dividers and slide the divider over to one side in order for this setup to fall into the drawer. Re-attach the divider to the clips.



Accessories Installation

Wall-Mounted Shelving

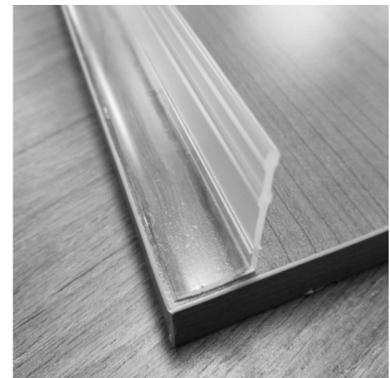
- The hardware required for this installation is shipped separately from the cabinets. The shelves are shipped along with the cabinets.
- Using a laser to help locate the vertical pieces so the slots all line up, use toggle bolts for anchoring these to the wall. The location and spacing is at your discretion, but equal spacing is highly recommended.
- If the shelves are sloped, see the *Sloped Shelf Lips* section.



Accessories Installation

Sloped Shelf Lips

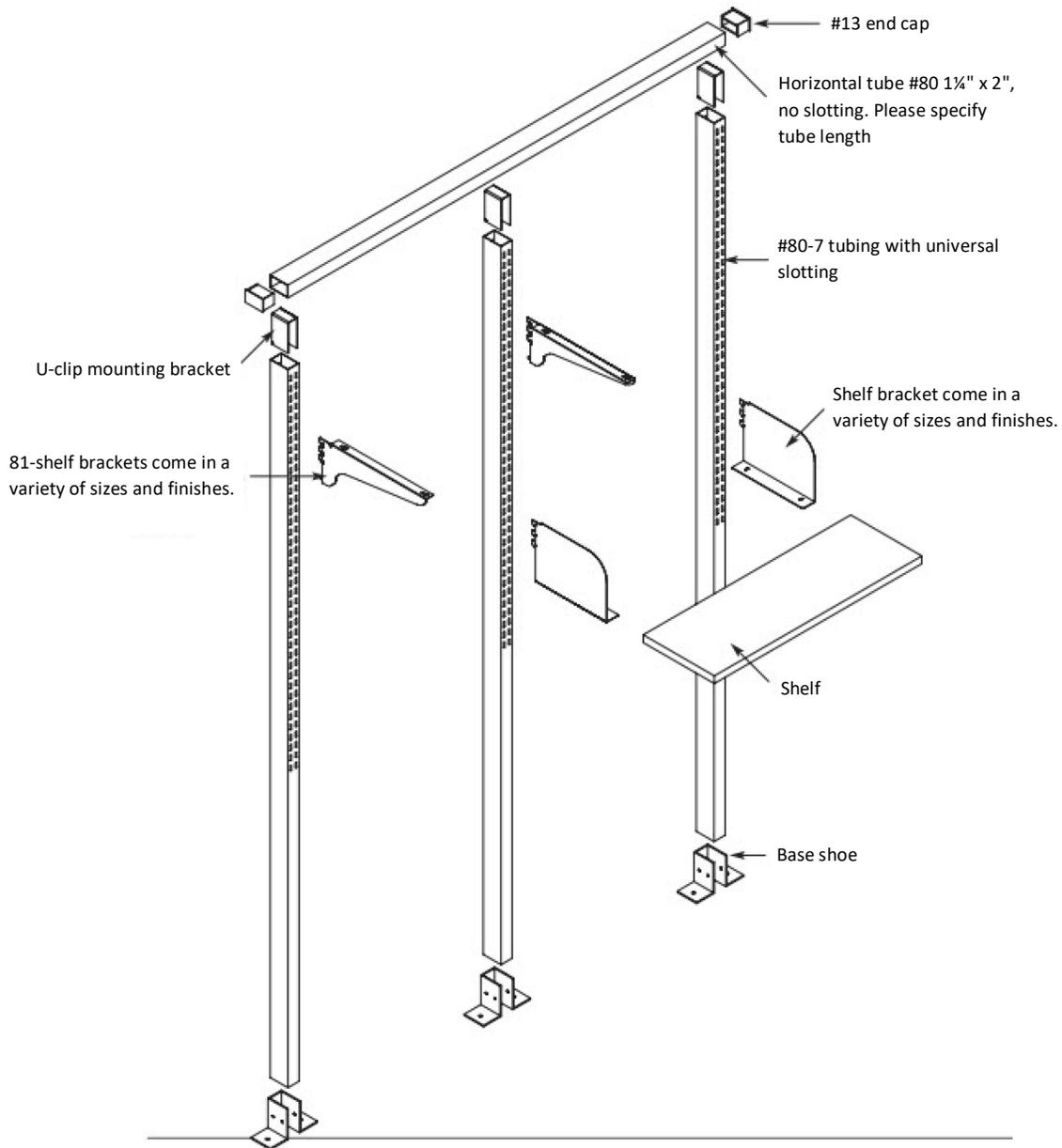
- Prior to installing sloped shelf lips, place them on the shelves to make sure you have the correct size and to center them correctly from each end.
- For proper attachment, clean the area receiving them of dust using a rag and rubbing alcohol.
- Peel the tape and put it in place making sure it goes on parallel to the front edge and centered end-to-end. Press firmly to make sure the tape sticks to the shelf.
- If the sloped shelf is holding bins only, the lip can be turned to face the bins.



Accessories Installation

Metal Rack System

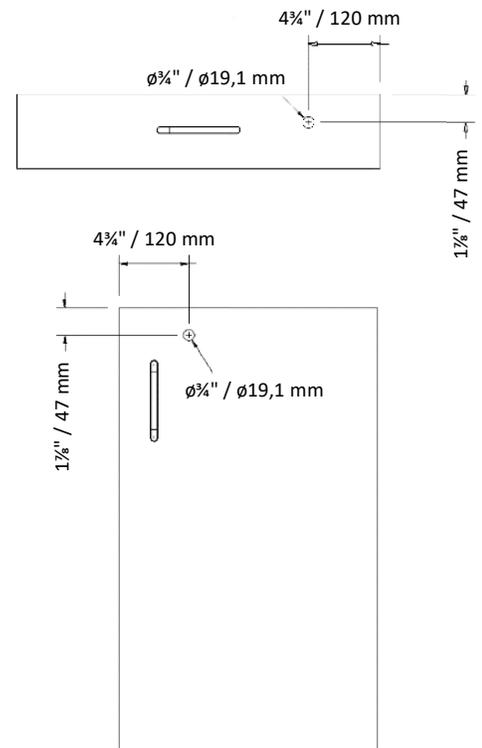
- This is an exploded view of all the components.



Accessories Installation

Locks

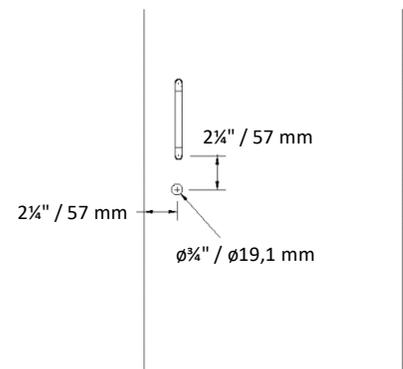
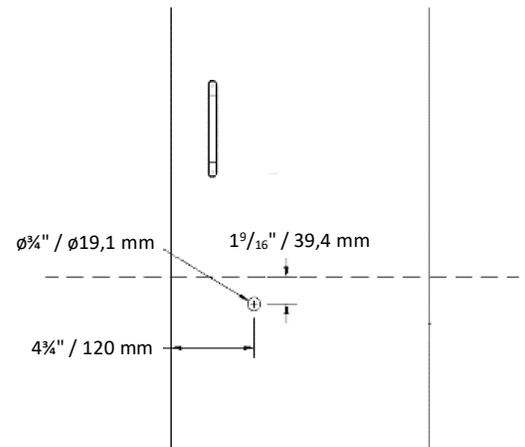
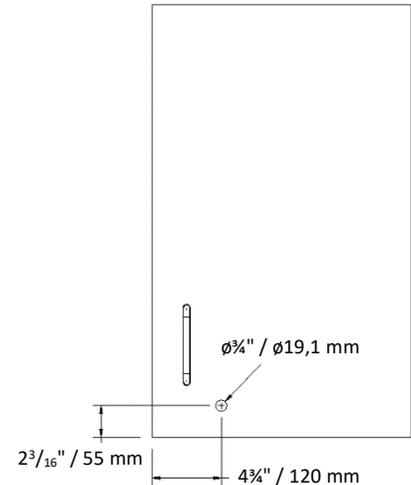
- If it is necessary to add locks after the cabinets have been installed, the drawings below should help in locating where to drill for them.
- **Typical drawer front with standard deadbolt lock:** width will vary. Left to right is at your discretion. Default is shown below. Cabinets 18" (450 mm) and wider use 4¾" (120 mm). Less than 18" (450 mm) wide use 3½" (90 mm).
- **Typical base door with standard deadbolt lock:** width will vary. Left to right is at your discretion. Default is shown below. Cabinets 18" (450 mm) and wider use 4¾" (120 mm). Less than 18" (450 mm) wide use 3½" (90 mm).



Accessories Installation

Locks (cont.)

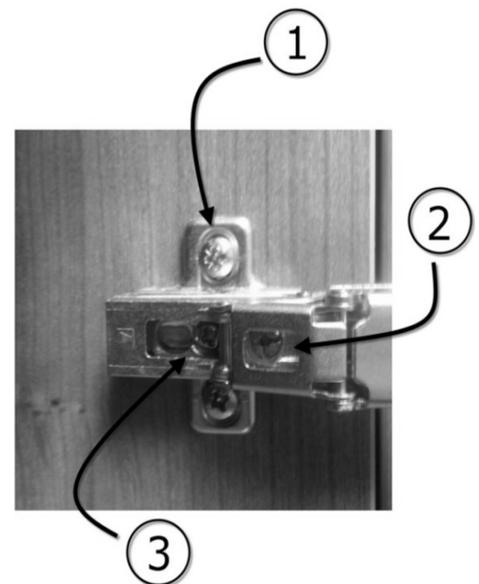
- **Typical wall door with standard deadbolt lock:** width will vary. Left to right is at your discretion. Default is shown below. Cabinets 18" (450 mm) and wider use 4¾" (120 mm). Less than 18" wide use 3½" (90 mm).
- **Typical tall door with fixed shelf with standard deadbolt lock:** Width will vary. Left to right is at your discretion. Default is shown below. Cabinets 18" (450 mm) and wider use 4¾" (120 mm). Less than 18" wide use 3½" (90 mm).
- **Locking to a side panel with standard deadbolt lock:** width will vary. Vertical is at your discretion. Default is shown below.



Adjustments

Door Hinges - Concealed

- *Neocase* hinges are adjustable in several directions. A screw adjusts the tilt of the door depending if the doors are close to one another at the top of the cabinet or at the bottom (2). With a little experimenting, you can tweak these by a twist of a screwdriver. It just requires a few test turns to determine the correction.
- If the doors are not level with each other at the bottom and you know the cabinet is level, adjust the up/down location of one of the doors. To do this, loosen the two screws on the hinge plates that attach to the cabinet side panel (1). A minor turn to loosen these is all it takes and then you can move the hinge plate up or down to align it. Tighten the screws while holding the door in place.
- To detach the door, loosen and remove the middle screw (3). All hinges need to have this screw loosened for the door to be removed.
- When this process is completed, make sure you add the door bumpers to the top and bottom corner on the inside of each door.



Adjustments

Door Hinges - Exposed

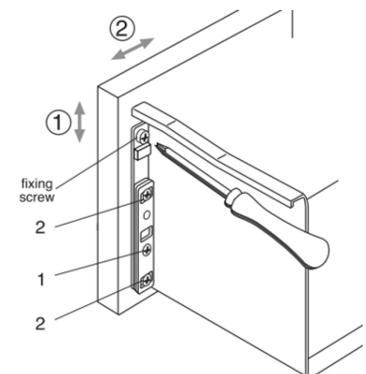
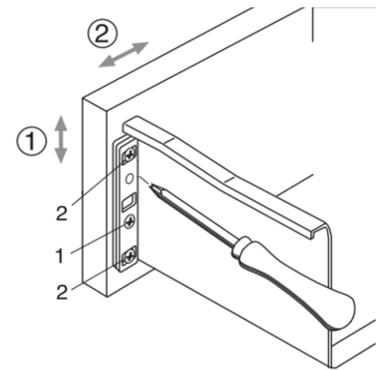
- This exposed knuckle hinge is easy to adjust and removal of the door is even easier. From the outside of the cabinet, you will see the knuckle of the hinge.
- To adjust the door, there is a camber screw on the cabinet portion of the hinge that allows you to make up/down adjustments on the door. It is located in the middle of the hinge (1).
- You can adjust the tilt as well. This screw is located on the door (2). To remove the door, lift the flange on the hinges and slide the door off.
- When all the adjustments are completed, you must install the set #6- $\frac{5}{8}$ " Phillips flat head screw (3).



Adjustments

Drawer Front

- If any adjustments are needed for fine-tuning drawer fronts, a Phillips screwdriver is all that is required. See images below.
- **For short height drawer fronts:**
 - **Height Adjustment:** Loosen screws 2 slightly. Adjust screw 1 (adjustment +/- 2 mm). Tighten screws 2.
 - **Side Adjustment:** Loosen screws 2 slightly. Adjust front to required position (adjustment range +/- 1.5 mm). Tighten screws 2.
- **For taller drawer fronts:**
 - **Height Adjustment:** Loosen screws 2 slightly. Adjust screw 1 (adjustment +/- 2mm). Tighten screws 2.
 - **Side Adjustment:** Loosen screws 2 slightly. Adjust front to required position (adjustment range +/- 1.5 mm). After adjusting front panel, mount fixing screw.
- **Default Drawer Dimensions** (Cabinet width minus 2¾" = Interior Width):



Interior Drawer Box Heights:

Personal Drawer 4⅞" (124 mm): 2½" (64 mm)

Box Drawer 6⅞" (156 mm): 3¾" (95 mm)

Storage Drawer 7⅞" (188 mm): 5" (127 mm)

Deep Storage Drawer 9⅞" (252 mm): 7½" (190 mm)

Interior Drawer Box Depths:

16" (418 mm) Deep Cabinet: 9¾" (247 mm)

19" (496 mm) Deep Cabinet: 16½" (419 mm)

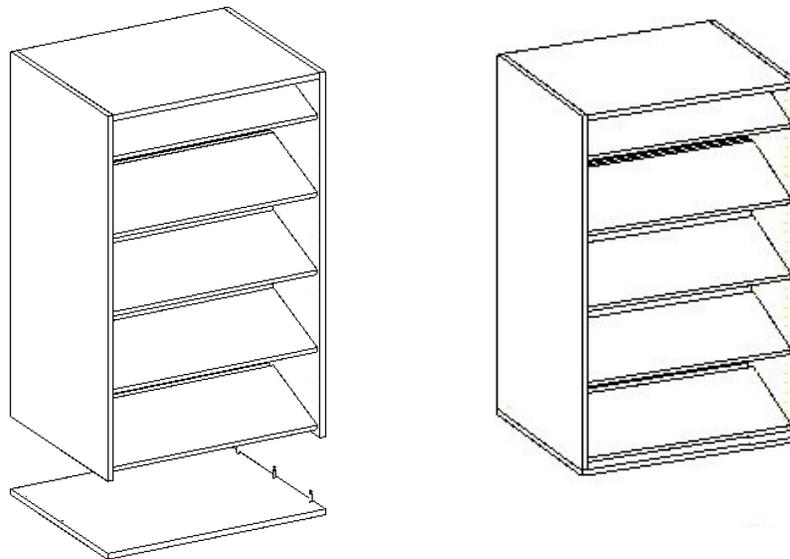
24" (600 mm) Deep Cabinet: 20¾" (527 mm)

30" (734 mm) Deep Cabinet: 20¾" (527 mm)

Shipping Braces and Templates

Installing Products Using a Shipping Brace

- In certain cases, a product can ship with a shipping brace that doubles as a drilling template in order to install the item correctly. Below are examples of how to use the brace as a template. These images can be applied to any product that has a shipping brace attached to it.
- Simply remove the template(s) from the unit(s) and connectors and place the template where the product will sit. Determine the depth of the drill bit into the part the unit will sit on and wrap a piece of tape around the bit to set the correct depth (about 1¼" or 32 mm). Once these holes are drilled, use the hardware that was attached to the template and screw them into the surface.
- Set the unit over the cam pins and turn the cams to lock in place. You can then gang the remaining units together.



After Installation

Neocase Care and Maintenance

Routine Care:

Use a damp cloth or sponge and a mild soap or detergent.

Stains:

Stains can be removed using a mild household cleaner/detergent and a soft bristled brush, repeating as necessary. Tougher stains can be treated with a paste of baking soda and water applied gently with a soft bristled brush (10 to 20 strokes). Too much force could damage the surface.

Stubborn stains may require household bleach or nail polish remover. Do not leave either chemical on the surface for more than one minute. Rinse THOROUGHLY with warm water and dry.

PROLONGED EXPOSURE TO EITHER CHEMICAL WILL CAUSE DISCOLORATION.

Note: Hot pans and heating appliances can also damage the surface. Always use a heat shield, hot pad or trivet.

Recommended Cleaners:

Household window cleaners, liquid dishwashing detergents (excluding dishwasher detergents), household spray cleaners.

Do not use products containing:

Hydrochloric Acid (muriatic acid, hydrogen chloride)
Sulfuric Acid (oleic acid, oil of vitriol, oleum)
Hydrofluoric or Phosphoric Acid (rust remover)
Sodium Hydroxide (caustic soda, caustic lye, soda lye)
Pumice (anything abrasive)

For more information on installation procedures, please call the Neocase office at 336-778-2098 (8:00 – 5:00 EST). IMPORTANT: have the job number available prior to calling. You can find the job number on all cabinet labels.

