

Kitchen Styles

TASTE AND STYLE

Whether you're a homeowner or looking to become one, chances are you know how overwhelming choosing designs to suit your taste and lifestyle can be. Well, you're not alone. If you're confused and not sure what your style is read on so you know *before* remodeling your kitchen or bath. It will make the process much easier for you and for your designer!

Victorian – Usually characterized by steeply pitched roofs, pointed-arch windows, elaborate trim along roof edges, high dormers, lancet windows and other Gothic details. Light fixtures range from chandeliers, kerosene and electric lamps to astrals, and sconces. Cabinets are usually weathered looking and made of heavy, real wood with chrome pulls and knobs.

Modern – Modern styles change from year to year. Most recent designs include sleek, straight and clean lines. Less is more, such as less accessories, visible appliances and details. Common materials include stainless steel, marble, granite and frosted glass. Basic geometric shapes and bold, bright colors such as reds, blues and yellow, black and white are prevalent.

Contemporary - Your tastes include the Frank Lloyd Wright-inspired. Your sensitivity to materials and a natural setting meets with a contemporary bent in home styles like Mission, Prairie and Arts & Crafts. When making your cabinet selection, consider birch as a clean and modern wood species. Choose details like geometric forms, art glass, contrasting textures and lines, and forged and wrought iron pulls.

Southwestern – A lot of detail and craftsmanship. Natural materials such as stucco and hand-painted fabrics are very common, as are wood, quarry tile, ceramic tile, earth tones and vibrant accessories. Colors usually reflect the nature of a desert such as warm oranges, greens, tans and browns. Southwest kitchens usually incorporate ceramic materials and terra cotta elements.

Traditional – Plays up architectural details such as crown moldings, raised wood paneling and rich, deep colors to enhance the mood and 'traditional' feel. Dark stains, honey tones, semi-opaque paints, wicker baskets and oak cabinets add to the usually more formal feel than country style.

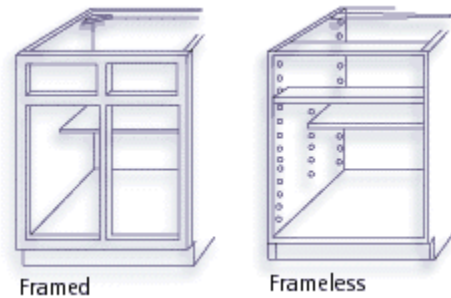
Eclectic – A mix of old and new features combined for a harmonious look. This style is not characterized by a particular color palette, patterns, style or material but is a mix of extravagant decorations from numerous eras including hand-me-downs, second-hand items and other recyclables. Kitchens and bathrooms range from modern appliances mixed with antique decorations to the complete opposite.

Country – Rustic, weathered look creates a warm, cozy feeling in a country style home. Common colors range from muted hues to earth tones. Exposed beams, pine paneling,

brick and barn boards are elements used to express this style. Fabrics and patterns are a sure way to create a ‘country’ feeling, as is the use of wallpaper and baskets.

CABINETS: YOUR OPTIONS

The Box



First you should understand what lies behind the cabinet door—the cabinet box. Your response may be a smug, Duh! But cabinet construction can get complicated rather quickly. There’s more going on than you might think. It breaks down by:

- Framed construction
- Frameless construction

In framed cabinets, wood joinery holds the parts together. Horizontal rails and vertical stiles secure the door to the box. In frameless cabinets, special hardware fittings do both jobs. Because no rails or stiles block the way, frameless cabinets offer slightly easier access to their interiors.

You might be surprised to learn that solid wood rarely forms the cabinet box. It’s more often used in face frames and doors than in the larger side panel parts. That’s because it tends to warp—a special concern in the kitchen where the moisture level changes frequently. But in the doors, using multiple strips of lumber in a variety of sizes can reduce the warp factor. A “floating” panel might also be used. The panel floats because instead of being glued to the doorframe, its edges sit between wooden grooves, allowing the wood to move more freely with changes in the kitchen’s humidity.

Box materials typically contain wood chips, other wood by-products, and synthetic additives to make them especially strong and warp resistant.

Your options for box material include:

- Plywood

- Particleboard or furniture-grade flake board
- Medium-density fiberboard

All have solid reputations for durability and screw-holding power, particularly plywood. Medium-density fiberboard has gained a following for its ability to be formed into door and drawer heads and other decorative features. Furniture-grade flake board offers a stronger alternative than particleboard, which you'll pay the least for.

Often the door and box will be constructed of different materials. A cabinet door might be solid maple and the sides plywood covered with a maple veneer. The same finish would be applied to both, unifying the look. Or you may decide you want different tones on the door and the sides to add contrast.

You'll want to make sure you know if the finish you like requires a certain base material, and you'll want to check out examples of your manufacturer's work. Beware of staples! Staples will pull apart. You want cabinets with thick panels that have been corner blocked and glued or fastened with screws.

How the cabinet door fits over the cabinet box determines its basic type.

Your options for door type include:

- Inset
- Lipped
- Partial overlay
- Full overlay

Inset doors sit within the rails and stiles and lay flush with the front edges of the cabinet box. Truly inset doors are only available with a framed construction, but designers can achieve the same look using vertical pilasters on frameless cabinets.

Lipped doors are routed with a slight wooden groove to fit over the face frame. Partial overlay doors somewhat conceal the frame, while full overlay doors have less than one-eighth of an inch between them. Frameless cabinets have full overlay doors but some framed cabinets have them as well. You can tell for sure whether a cabinet is framed or frameless by opening a door and checking for rails and stiles.

Besides door type, you'll want to consider different door shapes. One cabinet manufacturer may

CABINETS: YOUR OPTIONS

Door Styles



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Besides door type, you'll want to consider different door shapes. One cabinet manufacturer may offer hundreds of door styles in an endless array of finishes.

Your options for door style include:



Recessed panel



Raised panel



Curved panel



Beadboard panel



Flat slab

While the door's type and shape may supply the backbeat, its color and decoration add rhythm and harmony. A flat slab, oak door stained with a light color, for example, will sing a much different tune than a flat slab, MDF door covered in stainless steel.

Like the finest furniture, the highest quality cabinets are finished in multiple steps, which might include hand sanding, rubbing with steel wool, and hand buffing. Compare it to painting: You want to apply several thin layers so that if it chips it won't all peel off. The multiple steps also help create a smoother texture and a deeper color.

Your options for how to decorate the door include:

- Stain
- Wood veneer
- Paint
- Polyester
- Plastic laminate
- Stainless steel
- Glass

Stain

Manufacturers use all different names for stain colors. One company's "amber" may not look anything like another's with the same name. Think in terms of tone. Choose the wood you prefer and then decide whether a stain with a light, medium, or dark tone will best achieve the effect you're after.

Your choice of wood will have the most impact on the cabinet's ultimate look. If you want a light look, for example, you might start with a light wood like ash, beech, birch, elm, oak, maple, or chestnut. In the mid-range, consider cherry with a natural finish. Or you can stain maple to be darker than its natural color.

For a dark kitchen, you'd want to start with a wood that has a little color to it. But don't start with a dark wood like walnut and try to lighten it. You can always darken the color of lighter woods, but it's hard to go the other way.

You can also consider clear finishes rather than stains on cherry, walnut, and other woods rich in color, such as butternut, mahogany, rosewood, and teak.

A stain shouldn't be confused with a finish. A finishing coat is applied over the stain to protect it. Typically, a stain will be coated with a catalytic-conversion varnish to give it durability and sheen—whether matte or high-gloss or anything in-between. When it's baked on, the varnish catalyzes into a hard, protective finish. You don't want to top the stain with oil, lacquer, or wax because those substances won't hold up and will yellow over time. Glazes can be used as an overcoat to achieve certain effects, such as an antique look.

Wood veneer

Wood veneer is made from peeling strips of wood off a tree like you pull paper towels off a roll. As a result, it's much thinner than solid wood and is typically applied to plywood or particleboard to give it strength. It has two main advantages over solid wood: It can cost less and its grain can be more consistent.

You can stain wood veneer to match a solid wood door and use it on the side panels. Make sure both the veneer and the door are made from the same wood species.

Wood veneer also makes an attractive option for cabinet interiors visible through glass doors.

Paint

With paint you certainly have an endless palette of colors to choose from. You can also achieve a range of special effects. Paint can look smooth and glossy or it can be sanded, rubbed off, or dented with rocks to look distressed. But you should be aware up front that hairline cracks will appear at the joints of solid wood doors as the wood expands and contracts. You can avoid cracking if you apply paint to MDF, a solid material that doesn't move with humidity changes.

Polyester

It isn't that big of a leap to cabinets from cars, on which this finish has been commonly applied. The same durability and quality needed on the road is also appreciated in the kitchen. There, polyester can be found on appliances as well as modern-style cabinets, in a glossy or matte finish. It fills the pores of the door more fully than paint, giving it a solid look and feel.

The technique might involve more than 20 steps of sanding and finishing. There's even a step where a special topcoat is applied in a dust-free (!) room.

The finish goes through numerous oven curings and hand sandings with extremely fine abrasives. Special glazes and polishes applied at the end help achieve the final, mirror-like sheen.

Perhaps not surprisingly, all that elbow grease makes this one of the more expensive finish choices.

Plastic laminate

Plastic laminate comes in all kinds of colors, patterns, and textures. It's durable, stain-resistant, and easy to clean. But it can be hard to repair if it chips because it's made of layers—sheets of kraft paper (like that used in grocery bags), a decorative paper, and a plastic coating. The layers are all pressed together under high heat.

The kraft paper leaves a brown edge that can be covered and dressed up with a stainless steel, brass, or wood trim. Solid-color laminate offers a slightly more expensive alternative that uses plastic sheets of the same color throughout so that no dark edges show.

Stainless steel

Stainless steel can be found on just about every design element in the kitchen these days. On cabinets, it's typically formed around an inner core material to give it substance and keep it from sounding tinny. While you can get a very sleek look from stainless steel, it shows fingerprints and scratches.

Glass

Glass presents yet another option for the look of the cabinet door. Mixing glass in with other door fronts in the kitchen can add interest to any design, particularly to stock cabinets that might otherwise lack unique touches. Some glasses are ribbed or etched so that the colors—not the messy details—of the dishes or cereal boxes sitting behind them show through. The ribbing may be vertical, horizontal, or diagonal. Other glass doors may be clear or colored



Drawers

The drawers will likely be made of solid wood or MDF; have framed or flat slab fronts; and be held together with either dovetail, mortise-and-tenon, or butt joints.

Your options for drawer slides include:

- Full extension
- Ball bearing
- Track and roller
- Wood

Full-extension slides attach to the bottom or the sides of the drawer and provide full access to the drawer interior. Their ball-bearing system adds stability and strength. Stronger versions can be used to store heavier items, such as files or cookware.



Ball-bearing slides attach to the bottom of the drawer sides. Usually standard on high-end cabinets, they offer smooth, quiet operation. Their concealed runners mounted to the bottom of the drawer don't get as dirty as those mounted on the

side. They allow for a wider drawer box with a more usable interior space.

Track-and-roller slides attach to the drawer sides. Their epoxy-coated steel tracks and nylon rollers offer quiet operation but are less stable than ball-bearing ones.

Wooden slides work as slots in the drawer sides or bottoms and move the drawer along a wood runner. This option has fallen out of favor because the drawers tend to stick as the wood expands and contracts

Pulls & Knobs

Even the most beautiful, most expensive cabinets won't be worth much if you can't get into them. That's where the hardware comes in. But it doesn't have just a practical value. Regarded as the jewelry of the cabinets, it's a detail that can make a strong statement.

You'll find hardware in all different kinds of materials and finishes, from brushed chrome to plastic to ceramic to glass to forged iron, and in all shapes and sizes. You'll want to decide if you want your pulls to blend in with the cabinets or become a decorative accent. Or you can make them virtually disappear: You can select a touch-and-release style or doors that hang slightly below the cabinet so that all you do is pull on the lower edge to open them.

Practically speaking, make sure your choice:

- Doesn't pinch your fingers
- Attaches firmly to the cabinet
- Is in proportion with the size of the cabinet doors
- Is easy to grasp, especially if located above the refrigerator or vent hood



Accessories

You don't have to be an organized person to have an organized kitchen. The right interiors and shelving accessories can do most of the work for you.

Spending some time up front thinking about how you use your kitchen and what space and storage needs you have can save you time not only during the installation of your new kitchen but also during the preparations for your first dinner party in the new space.

With a little planning now, you won't have to think twice about where to find the ice tongs or the corkscrew. Consider everything that's in your kitchen now and where you would put it in your newly configured space. Note on your new-kitchen blueprint what you plan to store in each cabinet and drawer.

Don't be content with just adding rollout shelves in your base cabinets. Check out the growing number of options for how to make drawers give you more storage space. They're being used now to store plates, pots and pans, and snacks—not to mention all the appliances, including refrigerators, wine chillers, and dishwashers, that now come as drawer units.

You can also gain storage space with the narrow, 4-inch-to-10-inch wide slide-in shelves that look like posts when they're pushed in. They can give you extra room without taking up whole sections of the cabinets. They can hold spices or soups by the range, cleaning supplies by the sink, or wine bottles by the glassware.

And remember that the standard dimensions for cabinets are becoming less and less so. Find out from your designer or cabinetmaker how much you can push it. Maybe you can add 6 inches of storage to your base cabinets, making them 30 inches instead of the

standard 24 inches deep. Or you could make your upper cabinets a foot taller and add 3 to 4 inches to their standard 12- to 13-inch depth.

Your options for storage solutions include:

Shelves

- Rollout shelves
- Foldout banks of shelves
- Swing out shelves

Baskets

- Pullout wire baskets
- Under-the-sink pullout wire baskets

Bins

- Pullout trash and recycling bins
 - Trash receptacles under butcher blocks with cutout holes
 - Grain storage bins



Drawer dividers

- Cutlery compartments
- Spice drawers
- Utensil dividers

Other

- Tilt out panel in front of sink
- Lazy Susan shelving
- Corner wall cabinet with open shelving
- Diagonal wall cabinet with rotary shelves
- A spice door rack
- Vertical slots for trays and baking sheets
- Open shelving for decorative or commonly used items
- Under cabinet wine rack
- Plate rack over sink

Cabinetmakers

Once you get some ideas for the style of your cabinets, look for a manufacturer that can deliver your dream door. The main types are:

- Custom
- Semi-custom
- Stock

The decision often comes down to:

- Your design requirements
- Your time frame
- Your budget

Perhaps not surprisingly, you'll wait longer and pay more for special sizes, finishes, and decoration. Custom offers the most choices; semi-custom provides some flexibility in the cabinets' dimensions and finishes; and what you see is what you get with stock.

Be sure to consider who will be using the kitchen. As one cabinet expert noted, "When the kids pull the drawers out and use them as a ladder to the cookie jar, they won't last long whether they're custom or stock."

Countertops

Quartz Surfacing



Comprised of 93% quartz - one of nature's strongest minerals - and backed by a 10-year warranty, CaesarStone Quartz Surfaces offer the ultimate combination of form and function, allowing for a more diverse, durable, and practical surfacing material than either granite or marble. With its stain, crack, scratch, chemical, and heat-resistant properties, CaesarStone is the ideal choice for care-free kitchen countertops, bathroom vanities, flooring, table tops, wall paneling, and much, much more.

The Collection

CaesarStone is proud to introduce **seven** new colors for 2005 and another **eight** new colors designed specifically for architects and designers, bringing the complete collection to 40 colors. **Seven** colors are now offered in a CaesarStone- exclusive "honed" finish to provide a unique matte appearance.

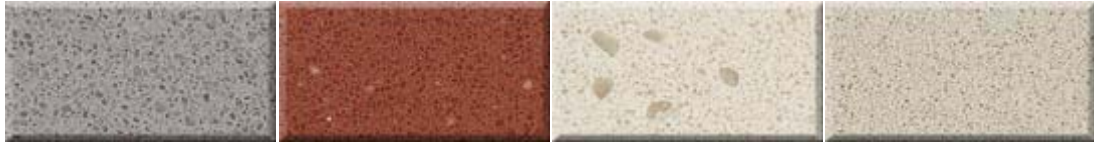


Tequila Sunrise
(2430)

Apple Martini
(2710)

Rosemary
(2740)

Mocha
(2370)



Cement
(3040)

Brick
(3450)

Iceberg
(3144)

Cinder
(2020)



Eggshell
(3141)

White Sands
(3241)

Baja
(3200)

Salmon
(3602)



Champagne Limestone *
(2400)

Desert Limestone *
(2200)

Creme Limestone
(2300)

Jerusalem Sand
(4250)



Oyster
(9601)

Sierra
(9255)

Carmel
(9350)

Savannah
(9205)



Dakota Bluffs
(9450)

Copper Canyon
(9480)

Copper Abyss
(6110)

Coffee Bean
(6310)

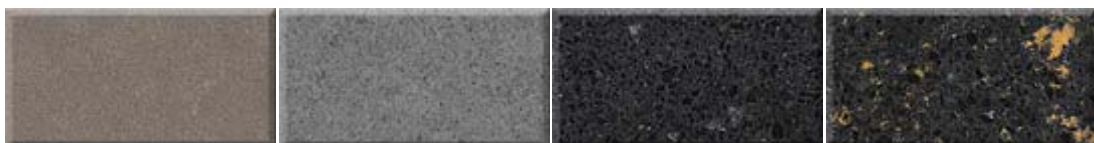


Blizzard
(2141)

Misty Carrera
(4141)

Quartz Reflections
(7141)

White Ash
(9260)



Lagos Blue
(4350)

Concrete
(2003)

Absolute Noir
(6100)

Gold Abyss
(6120)

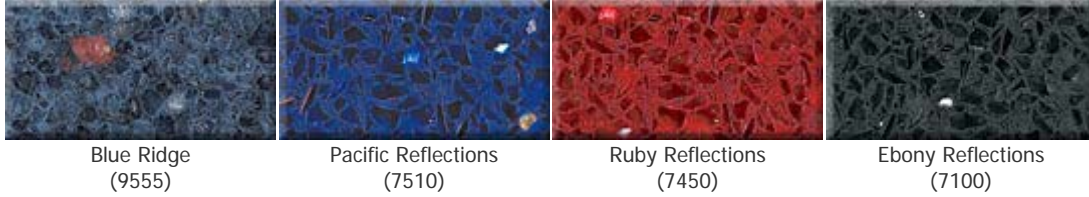


Forest Green
(9755)

Charcoal
(9140)

Verde
(9170)

Peppercorn
(9250)



DuPont™ CORIAN®

Why Choose DuPont™ Corian®?

You have distinctive desires - and design considerations - for your home. You demand top-notch performance from every element of your new home or remodeling project. And that's where Corian® truly shines. Its proven performance more than fulfills expectations, reflecting well on your choice - and on you - for years to come. Corian® solid surfaces are smooth and nonporous. As a result, they will not promote the growth of mold, mildew or bacteria. And because it's nonporous, liquids and stains can't penetrate Corian®, so it's easy to clean and maintain. Corian® is also nontoxic, and chemically nonreactive, with virtually no off-gassing at normal room temperatures, in accordance with building codes and other local restrictions.

Colors of Corian®





Whisper **new!**



Natural Pearl



Savannah



Tumbled Glass



Beige Fieldstone



Fossil



Aurora



Canvas



Butter Cream



Sahara



Raffia



Sand



Beach



Kilimanjaro



Riviera



Pepper Ivory



Eclipse



Seashell



Oyster



Bethany



Delta Sand



Acorn



Sandstone



Ochre



Matterhorn



Doeskin



Concrete **new!**



Fawn **new!**



Serene Sage **new!**



Silt



Maui



Burnt Amber



Canyon



Suede **new!**



Peach



Primrose



Sequoia



Terra



Adobe



Rosetta



Ruby



Pompeii Red



Pyrenees



Tarragon



Caribbean



Olive



Willow



Cargo



Prairie



Moss



Chamois



Verde



Cirrus White



Ecrú



Slate



Aubergine



Camel



Natural Gray



Tranquil **new!**



Beach Glass



Seagrass



Green Tea



Spruce



Malachite



Rain Forest



Evergreen



Martinique



Blue Pebble



Stone Washed



Mediterranean



Pearl Gray



Platinum



Gray Fieldstone



Midnight



Mardi Gras



Aqua



Storm Blue



Azure



Dusk



Aruba



Blue Ridge



Oceanic



Cobalt



Dove



Mont Blanc



Turkish Blue



Atlantis



Flint



Pewter



Macadam



Black Quartz



Night Sky



Nocturne



Blackberry Ice



Gravel



Bronze Patina



Anthracite



Sun



Mandarin



Hot



Lilac



Graphic Blue



Concrete



Fawn



Serene Sage



Suede



Tranquil



Whisper

Natural Stone

Granite

Polished granite countertops are a popular element of up-scale kitchens. Such a natural stone top conveys a sense of beauty and warmth that is combined with a durable work surface. Food preparation, including rolling dough, can be done directly on the surface without scratching or staining. Because of its density and non-porous nature, granite is naturally cool surface; therefore, hot pans can be set directly on countertops without blistering or scorching. There will be slight variations from slab to slab because of mineral content and veining which adds to the character of the natural stone. Granite is available in three different finishes: polished surface which is appropriate for most kitchens, a thermal finish which has a rough-textured touch and a honed finish which provides a matte surface. For most countertops the optimum thickness is 1¼”.

Marble

Marble is recrystallized limestone. Numerous minerals are present which account for the markings and color range associated with the product. Marble is available in white, red, green, yellow, and black. Some marbles feature directional patterns; others have more general overall design. Generally, the more colorful and decorative the marble, the more fragile it is. Each vein in stone is the result of natural discoloration from water. It is like a tiny fracture which, under pressure, can lead to breakage. Marble is soft and porous. This means it will stain easily if not initially sealed with at least two coats of penetrating

sealer, and resealed frequently. White marble is softer and less dense than colored marble, so the staining concern is intensified. Yet dark marbles show scratches more easily.

Slate

A great combination of earth tone colors and finish makes this stone one of its kinds. The vibrant colors and unique textures make slates appropriate for interior as well as exterior applications. Because it is formed in layers, it can easily be split to expose beautifully textured surfaces. The usual colors of slates are earthy (various shades and mixes of browns, beiges, yellows), black, dark-grays, and greenish-gray but shades of pinks, purples and copper are also found. They usually exhibit lot of variations amongst the pieces quarried from the same pit. Slates, depending on their individual hardness, are used for flooring, cladding and landscaping.

Limestone

The muted tones of limestone are perfect for today's more casual and comfortable lifestyles. Generally these soft beiges and tans, either polished or honed, is appropriate for bathrooms, fireplaces, counters and less-traveled flooring where a more informal décor is desired. Limestones are sedimentary rocks that are formed at the bottom of lakes and seas, as silt and organic matter settle to the bottom. As more and more layers build up over thousands and millions of years, adding more and more weight, the heat and pressure cause chemical reactions to take place to harden the sediments into solid stone.

Tile



Lighting



W.A.C. | LIGHTING



Track lighting is the most diverse of all lighting products. Lighting techniques such as wall washing, wall grazing, accent lighting, or task lighting can all be achieved with track lighting. WAC offers three styles of line volt single circuit track and a two circuit track system. Which ever system you choose you will have the ability to use low volt, or line volt track heads. In addition to traditional fixtures, we offer specialized fixtures that use high efficiency fluorescent or metal halide lamps. The choices don't stop with track heads, you can also choose from a complete line of low and line volt pendant lights. A "Quick Connect" transformer further expands the fixture and pendant line to include art glass and designer fixtures from Italy, Spain, and Germany.



Linear system track is a miniature sized low volt track designed for small spaces where traditional track can not be considered. The entire track carries low volt power, so the bulk and size of individual transformers is eliminated. The system is ideal for lighting under cabinet spaces, ceiling coves and display cases. The scope of fixtures includes small xenon fixtures, decorative halogen, and the "Quick Connect" decorator series of fixtures and pendants.



Flexrail2 is a two circuit system carried in a bendable track. Flexrail2 is a line voltage system with a capacity of 2400 watts per circuit or 4800 watts total. The two circuits may be switched independently. For example: one circuit could be used for ambient lighting, while a second circuit may be used for high intensity accent lighting. The system offers a complete array of both low voltage and line voltage fixtures, compact fluorescent, metal halide fixtures, as well as low and line volt pendants.



Monorail is a low voltage lighting system comprised of a slender profile, flexible conductor rail and various elements to provide illumination for a wide range of applications. Monorail may be formed into curvilinear designs by hand. It can be used to provide task or accent lighting. Glass pendants utilize Xenon or Halogen bi-pin lamps, together with beautiful glass shades from famous glass manufacturing centers around the world, such as Italy, Spain, Germany and Morocco. Fixtures are minimal in design and create a less massive look than conventional track lighting. Monorail is a single circuit two conductor rail available in 4' and 8" lengths, with easy to specify mounting options including rigid mounting, and aircraft cable suspension. The rail is field cuttable to a custom length and sections may be joined together. Remote and decorative surface mount transformers are offered.



Cabinet and under cabinet lighting has become valued by designers, home owners and display manufacturers. Slim designs, ease of wiring and ease of installation are major considerations in the selection of a fixture. Bar lights offer the widest light distribution and are available as plug-in or hardwired fixtures. They can be mounted individually or grouped. Choose from halogen, xenon, or fluorescent lamp sources. Button lights utilize low voltage halogen lamps for efficient crisp bright white light, or just a warm glow. The ability to be mounted flush or recessed makes them enormously popular. Recessed cabinet lights also use low volt halogen lamps and are both decorative and discrete.

Plumbing



Whitehaus Collection is your source for original designs and imports of quality decorative plumbing fixtures to be found in the kitchen and bath. From traditional to contemporary design, we bring to you a broad selection of styles and finishes for sinks, faucets, and accessories. Whitehaus Collection's product offerings are a fresh alternative for those with distinguished tastes. Our products are available from coast to coast exclusively through better kitchen and bath dealer showrooms.

PULL-OUT SPRAY





SINGLE HOLE



SINGLE HOLE / SIDE SPRAY



BRIDGE



COMMERCIAL



JULIEN®

Home Refinements™

Masterworks of Distinction

Distinction is a state of mind. It is an expression of individuality that transcends fashion and trends. A paradox, it is both understated and powerful, classic and always in style. At Julien, distinction exudes originality while preserving the qualities of timeless appeal and refinement. Distinction is in the unique way Julien products are made, beautifully crafted with perfect rounded corners, welded and polished by hand, and created to add to the distinction of your home and to exceed your expectations in terms of quality.

Farmhouse sink with front drawer

Minimalist design, maximum functionality. Its curved façade and perfectly flat upper surface make this sink unit stand out. A shining example of the perfect finishing touch for any kitchen.



Farmhouse sinks without drainboard

The simple purity of minimalist design. This rectangular sink unit brings out the full richness of stainless steel.



Work Top Unit 4080

Graceful curves catch the light and bring a distinctive luminescence to any kitchen. Ingenious details make this unit a dream to use. Its inspired design puts practical necessities and pampering pleasures in easy reach. Generous proportions combine comfort and efficiency.



EVERYDAY BEAUTY

- Stylish, functional backsplash for easy access to utensils, knives or your favorite flowers; also space on the top to install a lotion distributor;
- Wooden knife block comes non-treated to let you stain as you wish;
- Very large and deep sink;
- Off center drain to maximize working space;
- Top mount retrofit installation

Work Top Unit 4090

Cubist inspiration radiates from its sculptural forms. Clever storage and easy access combine with ample proportions to make this unit a paragon of contemporary efficiency.



FUNCTIONALITY WITH ELEGANCE

- Aesthetic functional backsplash for easy access to utensils and knives;
- Built-in drawer to hide and have cleaning accessories accessible;
- Wooden knife block comes non-treated to let you stain as you wish;
- Very large and deep sink;
- Off center drain to maximize working space;
- Top mount retrofit installation.

Undermount Sinks With Built-in Drawers

Functional ingenuity combines with eye-catching style to make this unit as handy as it is handsome. It goes to great depths to be tough yet accommodating and keeps accessories easy to reach but out of the way. Practical perfection.



INCREDIBLY PRACTICAL

- 2 tilt-out drawers in-sink for easy access to cleaning accessories that we want to keep out of sight;
- Sturdy and very deep;
- To clean large pans and accommodate bulky equipment;
- Very popular undermount installation.

Customer

WHERE TO BEGIN

Ok, now you know your kitchen or bathroom needs remodeling, but you still don't know where to begin! It may seem like the list of things-to-do is endless, but don't worry, just follow the steps below and take our advice. You'll be on your way in no time!

1. Decide What You Want

- What is the main purpose of remodeling your room? To add extra space, upgrade the kitchen/bathroom, improve security, make changes for health reasons, or just to improve your living space
- What are your options? Is there room to expand into the back/front yard or is there enough room to redesign using the existing floor space?
- What are your priorities? Figure out what you want to change the most, and what can you keep or just update
- Get input from all members of your household – find out their needs and wants
- Consider short-term and long-term implications of your renovation decisions (Will you have more/any children, how long you plan to live in this house, will your choices increase/decrease its resale value?)

2. Collect Ideas and Information

- Read magazines and books to get an idea of the 'look' you want
- Make a clip book of all the pictures and ideas that represent your taste and style
- Watch related television shows and record episodes you particularly like
- Visit home shows and manufacturer/supplier showrooms
- Talk to relatives, friends and co-workers that have renovated. What have they learned, what would they recommend

3. Determine Your Budget

- Break down your priorities and figure out what you are willing to spend the most money on
- What's the total amount you are willing to spend?
- How much can/are you willing to borrow?

CONTROL YOUR BUDGET

The most important part of any remodeling project is making sure you don't go over your budget. Doing so can lead to settling for unexpected options, disagreements with contractors and worst case, an unfinished room. Follow these steps below to make sure you get the most for your money!

- Make sure you visit a showroom and see exactly what you are buying and check out the quality for yourself.

- It is recommended to have a retailer visit your home before accepting a quote for the design and installation of the room. Once they have completed a survey, you should get a full quote for the project.
- Most deposits don't exceed more than 25% of the total contract value. Try to get a written schedule of payments upfront so there are no misunderstandings along the way.
- It's best to wait until all your goods are delivered before you pay in full. Companies that ask you to make a full payment ahead of delivery have your money – but you don't have your appliances.
- Be aware of everything in a written contract before you sign it. Some 'Terms and Conditions' have expensive cancellation fines.

REMODELING GUIDE

Most of your remodeling budget will likely go towards the things you just can't live without such as a sink, dishwasher and refrigerator. Therefore, selecting quality appliances that will give you the most for your money is essential! With the abundance of brands, styles, colors and technologically advanced machines, it's hard to weed out the good and the bad and pick what's best for *you*. Luckily, we put together a few guidelines to make this process much easier!

- **Dishwasher** – Look for brands with low energy consumption, a delay timer and an economy cycle or half-load button, all which will result in saving water, and saving money.
- **Refrigerator** – One feature worth paying for is a new design to prevent frost build-up. By circulating air inside the freezer compartment rather than using a defroster, you can say goodbye to freezer burn!
- **Sink** – Materials include stainless steel, which can withstand more abrasions, is hygienic and trendy, and fireclay and ceramic which are more traditional for their solidity and wide-range of colors.
- **Oven** – Multi-functional ovens may be worth the investment. Traditional cooking and fan assisted cooking and grilling is increasingly popular. The combination also provides cooks with more options such as browning and thawing.
- **Range** – Ranges are either free-standing or built-in. Picking one out depends on the design of your kitchen and the features you want. Worthwhile accessories include a cooker hood, splash back, grill, griddle plates, rotisserie, wok burner and fish-kettle burner.
- **Tap** – A cost-efficient option is the three-way or tri-flow taps which takes away the need for bottled water or other purification system. New models also offer dual-flow for hot and cold filtered water.
- **Countertops** – Formica and Corian are some of the most common surfacing materials, however new trends such as CaesarStone®, a non-porous heat and chip resistant stone.
- **Flooring** – The cost of installing can be as much as the material and harder options such as tile can be tiresome to stand on too long. Softer, more absorbent materials include cork, carpet or vinyl and most of the time, are much cheaper.

MANAGE YOUR PROJECT

DON'T do it yourself. Remodeling a bedroom, dining room or family room is very different than taking on the challenge of a kitchen or bathroom. A specialized designer should be brought in to figure logistics, suggest proper materials and make a functional and cost efficient room that specifically reflects your taste, style and personality. This is NOT a do-it-yourself project!

DO think of resale value. You may be happier than ever in your home from the location to the neighbors, to the town and your property, you may think you've settled for good – but don't be too sure! Sometimes being too 'unique' means regrets down the road, so especially for your first remodeling project, we suggest sticking to the basics and put thought into what *others* would like about your kitchen, as much as you. Someone else might own it one day and you'll want to make sure you get your moneys worth!

DON'T overspend! Set a budget at the beginning of your project including room for additional charges, and don't go over that amount - no matter what! Be proactive and figure out what you want during the months leading up to the renovation. If you want more than you can have, make a conscious decision to pick one or the other based on necessity and future projects, if one can or can't be added down the road.

DO pick a qualified professional. Choose several designers in your area; meet with each of them and trade ideas and suggestions. Make sure they're qualified; ask to see past projects and/or a portfolio and discuss your budget. It's also a good idea to ask for references and checkout their showroom or store if possible. Pick the designer that satisfies your taste and style most. You should never be persuaded to do anything you don't like or that's too high-end for your budget. A good designer will work closely with you until your dream home comes true!

