

Kitchen Definitions

1) CABINET TERMINOLOGY



Base cabinet - a cabinet that sits on the floor. These cabinets usually support the countertops. They differ from wall cabinets which hang on the wall. Base cabinets vary in width but are typically 24" deep.



Carcass - the entire box of the cabinet



Concealed hinge - a hinge that is not visible on the front door of the cabinet. Concealed hinges are attached to the inside of the door.



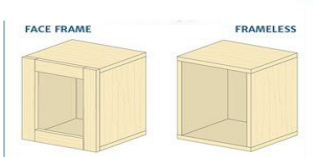
Drawer face - The front piece that is attached to the drawer box. May also be called the drawer front. This is where the drawer handle is typically attached.



Drawer box - the box of the drawer - typically without the front face, but sometimes the front face is part of the drawer box.



Exposed hinge - a hinge that is visible on the outside edge of the cabinet door when the door is closed.



Face frame - the wood frame that is attached to the front edges of the cabinet. This frame helps provide strength to the box. Cabinet that include this feature are called "framed" or "face-frame" cabinets.



Framed Cabinet - a cabinet that uses a 'face-frame' which is a frame attached to the front of the cabinet box. The doors typically sit within this frame or overlaps the front edges of the frame

In this picture the strip of wood around the perimeter and under the drawer is the face frame



Frameless - a cabinet that does not use a frame on the front edge of the box. The front of the cabinet reveals the side, top and bottom edges of the box. Doors and drawers cover the exposed edges so the edges cannot be seen when doors and drawers are closed. Provides more usable storage inside the cabinet.



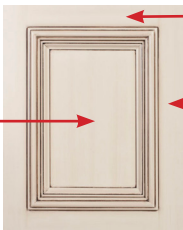
Full-inset - a cabinet style where the doors fit inside of the face frame when closed (rather than overlapping and sitting on top of the face frame).



Full overlay - A cabinet style where the cabinet door or drawer front covers all of the face frame so that only the cabinet door is seen with no part of the face frame visible. (Also see “overlay”).



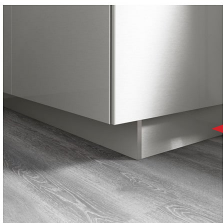
Partial overlay -A cabinet style where the cabinet door or drawer front partially overlaps the face frame. When the drawers/doors are closed part of the face frame remains visible.



Panel

Rail - the horizontal pieces of a face frame or door frame

Stile - the vertical pieces of a face frame or door frame



Toe kick - the set back or cutout at the bottom of a cabinet that allows room for a person's feet when standing in front of the cabinet.



Wall cabinet - cabinet boxes that are mounted to the wall.

2) KITCHEN CABINET CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS TERMINOLOGY



Hardwood - the wood from leaf-dropping trees is the hardest strongest and most durable wood that nature produces - the choices also make great kitchen cabinets. Examples include: oak, maple, hickory, cherry, alder and possibly exotic hardwoods like lyptus.



Plywood - layers of medium to softer woods glued together to form a strong cabinet building material. The wood grains of each successive layer run at different angles, this creates strength that exceeds solid hardwoods. Relatively easy to work with.



MDF - Medium-density Fiberboard - MDF wood is fine wood fibers and glue that have been fused together with pressure and heat. The material is strong and relatively inexpensive - especially when compared to hardwoods. Does not expand and contract, and readily accepts wood veneers.



Particle Board - is basically sawdust and glue that have been fused together with pressure and heat. The material is not as strong as MDF.



Wood Veneer - is thin sheets - typically of real wood - glued to a substrate like Medium-density Fiberboard. Veneer gives you the appearance of solid wood cabinets, without costing as much.



Melamine - is thin sheets of plastic - fused to a substrate material like MDF board. Plastic is more scratch and stain resistant than wood. Melamine comes in an almost endless assortment of colors.



Metal - most often stainless steel, steel or aluminum - metal doors are known for their strength and durability.



Thermofoil - a thin layer of vinyl that is vacuum-pressed onto cabinet doors and drawer fronts that are typically constructed of medium-density fiberboard. Creates an easy to clean surface, wide range of colors.

3) KITCHEN CABINET JOINT CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUES



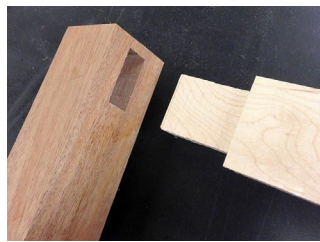
Dado - a square or rectangular slot through one piece of wood that accepts another piece of wood. Typically glued as well as nail together it creates a strong joint.



Dovetail - A series of 'pins' that extend from the end of one board interlock with a series of 'tails' cut into the end of another board. The pins and tails have a trapezoidal shape. Can be glued only, does not require nails. Resists being pulled apart - a strong joint.



Rabbet - a notch cut with or across the grain on the edge of a board with the two sides 90° to each other.



Mortise and Tenon - the basic mortise and tenon is comprised of two components: the mortise hole, and the tenon tongue. This is not a common joint in kitchens but may be used in certain components like islands, kitchen desks, and bathroom vanities.

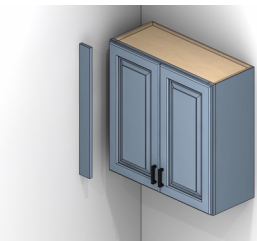
4) KITCHEN MOLDING



Crown Moulding - goes on top of the cabinet. May or may not connect cabinet with the ceiling.

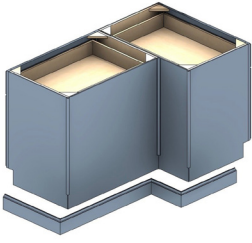


Base Moulding - goes on the bottom of the cabinets and typically connects with floor

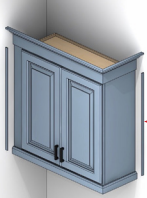


Filler Moulding - fills gaps between cabinets and walls or cabinets and cabinets

4) **KITCHEN MOLDING Continued**



Base Moulding - goes on top of the cabinet. May or may not connect cabinet with the ceiling.



Scribe Moulding - finishes of sides of cabinets against the wall