

Modular Cabinet Client Guide

A simple guide to help clients answer the checklist with confidence.



This guide explains the cabinet terms used in the form, what each option means, and whether each option is generally affordable or expensive. Clients may leave any item blank or mark "Not Sure" if needed.

1. Project Basics

This part tells us what kind of cabinet you need and whether the space is new or existing.

Kitchen Cabinet: For cooking, food preparation, dish storage, utensils, and appliances.

Wardrobe / Closet: For clothes, shoes, bags, and personal items.

TV / Entertainment Unit: For TV placement, display, storage, and wire management.

Bathroom Vanity: The cabinet around or below a bathroom sink.

Office / Study Cabinet: For files, books, work tools, and equipment.

Storage Cabinet: General storage for household items, cleaning tools, or utility use.

New space vs. renovation

- New Space - easier to plan from scratch and usually gives more design freedom.
- Renovation - good for upgrading an old area, but existing walls, pipes, and uneven surfaces can affect cost and layout.

2. Space and Site Details

We ask about room size, ceiling height, existing fixtures, and obstructions because these directly affect cabinet dimensions and installation.

- Ceiling Height - helps us decide how tall the cabinet can go.
- Existing Cabinets to Remove - may add labor and site preparation requirements.
- Obstructions - windows, doors, beams, pipes, and outlets can affect cabinet size and door opening.

3. Layout Types

Straight: All cabinets are on one wall. Affordable, simple, and good for small spaces. Less storage than larger layouts.

L-Shape: Uses two connected walls. Balanced layout with good workflow. Corners may need special accessories.

U-Shape: Uses three sides. Great storage and work area, but needs enough room to feel comfortable.

With Island: Adds a separate cabinet block in the center. Looks premium and gives extra storage, but usually needs more space and budget.

Custom / Irregular: Best for unique spaces. Flexible, but often more complex to build

4. Internal Features

These are the parts inside the cabinet that improve organization and daily use.

Adjustable Shelves: Shelves that can move up or down. Flexible and affordable.

Drawers: Easy-access storage for smaller items. More convenient, but more expensive than simple shelves.

Soft-Close Hinges / Slides: Lets doors and drawers close gently and quietly. Feels premium and protects the cabinet better. Slightly more expensive.

Pull-Out Baskets: Slide-out storage for pantry or kitchen use. Convenient, but more expensive than regular shelves.

Lazy Susan: A rotating corner accessory that makes corner storage easier to use. Helpful, but usually an added-cost upgrade.

Hanging Rods: For hanging clothes. Affordable and very practical for wardrobes.

Shoe Racks: Keeps footwear organized. Affordable to moderate cost depending on style.

Trash Bin Pull-Out: A hidden pull-out bin system for kitchens. Clean and practical, but usually more expensive than a basic cabinet base.



Adjustable Shelves



Pull-out Garbage Bin



Lazy Susan



Kitchen Cabinet Pullout Accessories



Wardrobe Accessories

5. Material Guide

Cabinet Carcass means the main body or box of the cabinet - the sides, top, bottom, and internal partitions.

Material	Best qualities	Things to know	Cost
Plywood	Strong, durable, and good screw-holding strength. A reliable standard for quality cabinetry.	Better for long-term use and better with moisture than many engineered boards, but costs more.	Expensive
MDF	Smooth surface and good for painted doors or clean flat finishes.	Best in dry indoor areas. Not ideal for prolonged moisture exposure.	Affordable to moderate
HDF	Denser and harder than MDF, with a smooth clean surface.	Can still be affected by moisture and is heavier than some alternatives.	Moderate

P+P standard: Particle Board is not included in our recommended options because it is generally weaker and less durable for the standard we want to deliver.

6. Finish Options

Laminate: Durable, easy to clean, and available in many colors and textures. Usually affordable to moderate.

Melamine: Clean and practical for budget to mid-range cabinetry. Generally affordable.

Acrylic: High-gloss and premium-looking. Usually expensive.

PVC Finish: Moisture-friendly and easy to wipe clean. Cost depends on quality, but often affordable to moderate.

Veneer: Real wood surface with a warm natural look. Usually expensive and needs better care.

Painted Finish: Flexible color choice and a clean custom look. Cost depends on finish quality, but usually moderate to expensive.

7. Countertop Guide

Quartz: Durable, low-maintenance, and premium-looking. Expensive.

Granite: Natural stone with strong durability and a timeless look. Moderate to expensive.

Solid Surface: Smooth, clean, and can have seamless joints. Moderate to expensive.

Marble: Very elegant and luxurious, but higher maintenance. Expensive.

8. Style and Appearance

Matte: Low-shine and refined. Usually easier to live with because fingerprints are less visible.

Glossy: Shiny and reflective. Looks polished, but smudges can show more easily.

Textured: Adds depth and character. Can help hide light marks better than very smooth finishes.

Common design styles

Modern: Clean lines and a current, polished look.

Minimalist: Simple, uncluttered, and focused on function.

Contemporary: Clean and current, with more flexibility than minimalist.

Classic: More decorative and elegant, often with richer details.

Scandinavian: Light, warm, and simple with natural tones.

Industrial: Bolder look with darker tones, metal accents, and raw textures.

9. Hardware and Accessories

With Handle: Practical and easy to grip. Usually affordable to moderate depending on handle choice.

Handle-less: Cleaner and more seamless look. Often more expensive than a standard handle setup.

Gola: A built-in handle profile used for handle-less cabinets. Sleek and premium, but more expensive.

Push-to-Open: Open by pressing the door or drawer. Clean-looking, but usually an upgrade cost.

Standard Slides / Hinges: Basic function and more affordable.

Soft-Close Slides / Hinges: Higher comfort, less slamming, and a more premium experience. Slightly more expensive.

10. Electrical and Appliance Integration

Integrated appliances means the cabinet is designed around built-in items like an oven, microwave, refrigerator, dishwasher, or range hood.

- Why it matters - we need correct sizes, outlet locations, ventilation, and enough door clearance.
- Under-Cabinet Lights - adds visibility and a premium look. Usually an added cost.
- Inside Cabinet Lights - useful for display or premium storage, but also an added cost.

11. Uncommon Words Used in the Checklist

Carcass: The main box or body of the cabinet.

Vanity: A bathroom cabinet, usually with a sink.

Soft-Close: A feature that closes doors or drawers gently and quietly.

Pull-Out: A part that slides outward for easier access.

Lazy Susan: A rotating tray usually used inside corner cabinets.

Countertop: The top working surface of the cabinet.

Gola: A built-in profile used instead of a visible handle.

Integrated Appliances: Appliances planned directly into the cabinet design.

12. Simple Advice for Clients

If you are not sure about the technical options yet, that is completely okay. The most helpful answers are usually these:

- What you want to store
- What style and color you like
- Whether you want something basic, practical, or premium
- Your comfortable budget range
- Any appliances or special requests we should plan around

Client note: If you are unsure about any item in the checklist, you may leave it blank or mark "Not Sure." P+P will guide you and recommend the best option based on your space, needs, and budget.