

# A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION

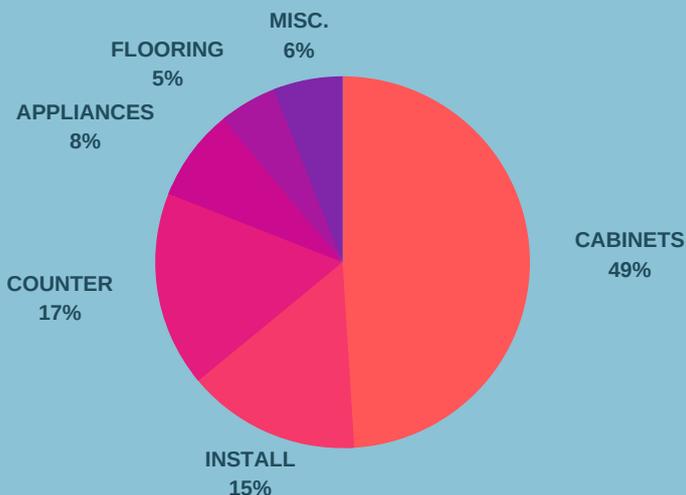
## 3 Steps & Guidelines to Your Dream Kitchen

### STEP 1: BUDGET

It is heavily documented that renovating your kitchen or bathroom has the greatest payback when you go to sell your home. That means that if you choose wisely for every dollar you spend, you could receive \$1.25 back. Keep in mind that this 25% premium you could get back when you sell your home is based on the design decisions of colours, styles, and accessories, typically of general appeal, that maintain the overall value of your home.

Purchasing a kitchen can be complicated and difficult to understand because every situation is unique. A well designed kitchen or help from an experienced kitchen designer can accommodate a majority of your needs within various budgets. The pricing of your kitchen will directly relate to the style of cabinetry you like, your overall kitchen size, and the functionality you are looking for.

### KITCHEN RENOVATION COSTS:



### STEP 2: MEASURE

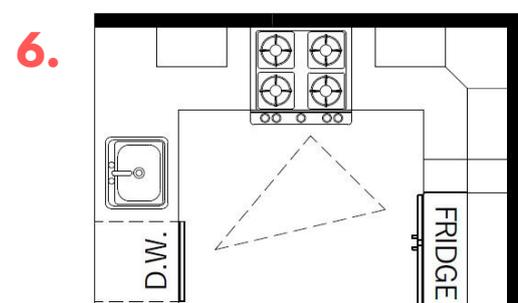
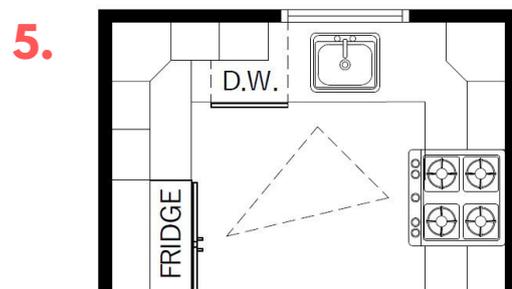
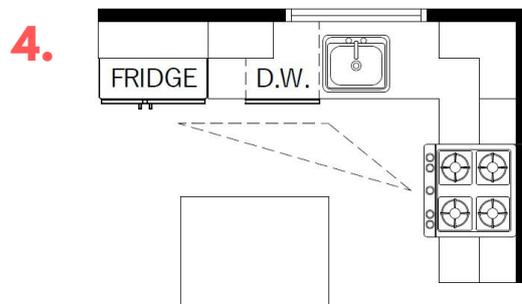
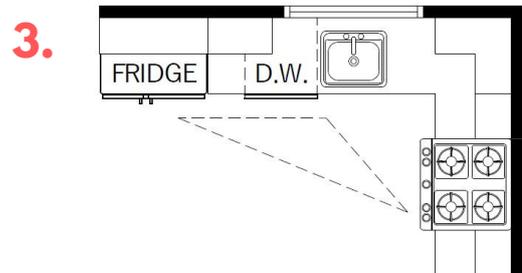
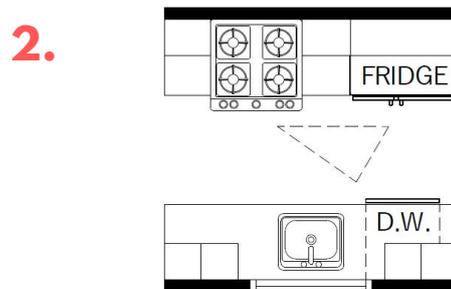
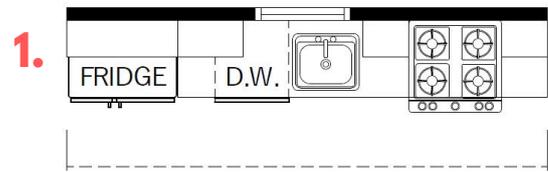
The old carpentry adage of "measure twice, cut once", is as true in the kitchen as it is anywhere else. It may even be more true as mistakes made in kitchen measurements are both costly and highly inconvenient. A mistake made in your measurements can cost hundreds of dollars and delay the installation process by up to several weeks. Here you will be provided with basic guidelines and information required to measure your kitchen. It is of the utmost importance that you make sure your kitchen and appliance measurements are correct so that they will work within the kitchen that we design for you.

### STEP 3: THE TRIANGLE

Every kitchen features a work area known as the "work triangle". This is where most of the movement within the kitchen takes place. The "work triangle" is the area formed when the points of the triangle are placed at the sink, stove, and fridge. It is important to keep in mind that kitchens are working areas that require functionality in order to work efficiently. Most issues or complaints regarding kitchens almost always relates back to the lack of functionality due to a poor "work triangle" layout. The goal of all good kitchen design is to keep the "work triangle" tight and as close to an equilateral triangle as possible. A good kitchen designer will help make the most of your kitchen, while keeping in mind limitations. Unless your budget is limitless, or you are constructing a new build, the existing walls, plumbing, and electrical configurations will dictate the "work triangle" to some degree. Please refer to the diagrams provided to understand how the "work triangle" will work for you and your kitchen layout.

## MAKE THE TRIANGLE WORK FOR YOU:

- 1. SINGLE WALL**  
This kitchen has all three work centers along the wall. Since there is no "work triangle", this layout is less efficient and commonly used for small apartments and basement suites because it offers little cooking functionality.
- 2. GALLERY DESIGN**  
Common in older apartments or condominiums. This kitchen has limited functionality and is best suited for one cook at a time.
- 3. L-SHAPE DESIGN**  
The L-shaped kitchen has an advantage over the U-shaped kitchen by having a more generous work space. Work areas are on adjacent walls and allow for people to enter the area without interfering with the flow.
- 4. L-SHAPE WITH ISLAND**  
The addition of an island will increase your food preparation area but will also up the cost of your kitchen. Adding seating to an island is a great way to make your kitchen more inviting.
- 5. U-SHAPE DESIGN**  
Perfect for more than one cook. With its continuous work area, there is always enough countertops within reach.
- 6. U-SHAPE WITH PENINSULA**  
This kitchen layout makes for a good working triangle. The addition of a peninsula allows cooks to enjoy company while preparing food. Consider adding chairs or an eating bar to one side of the peninsula to make this a social area.

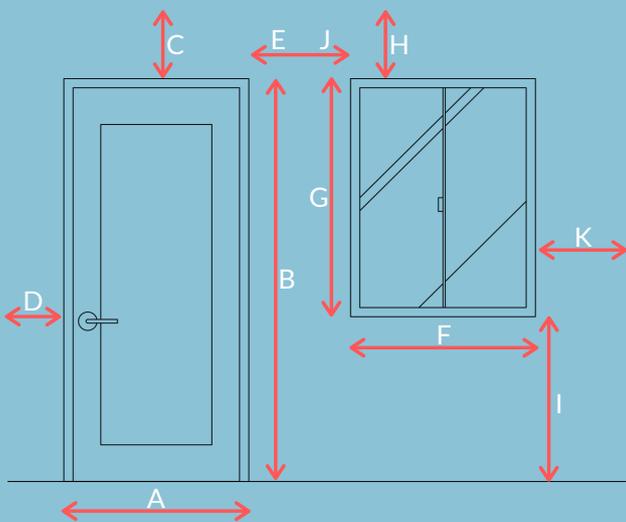


## HOW TO: MEASURE

Start by sketching the room you'll be measuring; include doorways, electrical outlets and windows. Next, measure floor to ceiling to get your room height. As a rule of thumb, start in the left corner of any wall and measure to the nearest opening or outlet ie: from the corner of the wall, measure to the far left of the door trim, then measure the width of the door including trim. Measure the door height in the event that cabinetry or shelving will be placed over the door. The same goes for windows, however you'll need to measure from the floor to the bottom of the window trim as well. For electrical outlets, gas lines, and plumbing you will need to measure from the corner going left to the center of any outlet or fixture. Then, measure from the floor up to the center of that same outlet or fixture. Finally, measure the overall width of each wall that will be in contact with cabinetry.

### MEASURE TWICE, CUT ONCE

Make sure your measurements are correct with this guide:



- A) WIDTH + TRIM
- B) HEIGHT + TRIM
- C) TRIM TO CEILING
- D) TRIM TO LEFT CORNER
- E) TRIM TO RIGHT CORNER
- F) WIDTH + TRIM
- G) HEIGHT + TRIM
- H) TRIM TO CEILING
- I) TRIM TO FLOOR
- J) TRIM TO LEFT CORNER
- K) TRIM TO RIGHT CORNER

## THE SPECIFICS

Fill in all of your details and measurements below to ensure our kitchen design works with your space and specified appliances.

### APPLIANCES

<b>STOVE/RANGE</b>	
HEIGHT:	
SLIDE IN:	Y / N
STYLE:	GLASS TOP / GAS / ELECTRIC

<b>FRIDGE</b>	
HEIGHT:	
WIDTH:	
HINGE:	LEFT / RIGHT

<b>DISHWASHER</b>	
WIDTH:	

<b>MICROWAVE</b>	
NEED CABINET:	Y / N
OVER THE RANGE:	Y / N

<b>SINK</b>	
30" WIDE:	Y / N
33" WIDE:	Y / N
36" WIDE:	Y / N

### WINDOWS & DOORS

<b>MAIN DOOR</b>	
HEIGHT:	
WIDTH:	
INCLUDES TRIM:	Y / N

<b>SECONDARY DOOR</b>	
HEIGHT:	
WIDTH:	
INCLUDES TRIM:	Y / N

<b>WINDOW 1</b>	
HEIGHT:	HEIGHT FROM FLOOR:
WIDTH:	
INCLUDES TRIM:	Y / N

<b>WINDOW 2</b>	
HEIGHT:	HEIGHT FROM FLOOR:
WIDTH:	
INCLUDES TRIM:	Y / N

### AGREEMENT

If appliance, door, or window specifications are not provided, it is my responsibility to make sure they will fit.

SIGNATURE

DATE