

## Chapter 1 : Changing Cabinet Door's Hinge Side

*NAYPYITAWâ€”There is no need to change the Constitution in order to achieve the reforms people have anticipated in Myanmarâ€”simply changing the cabinet will do, said Union Solidarity and Development Party (USDP) chairman U Than Htay during his party's election campaign in Chin State on Wednesday.*

The right look for your cabinet doors depends on your cabinet style and your decorating taste. Paint the Doors Painting is one of the simplest ways to give your cabinet doors a new look. Prepping is the key to professional-looking results. Choose a sandable primer designed for your door material. Sand between each coat of paint as well for the smoothest finish. Choose glossy, high-sheen oil or latex paint. Specialty paint finishes also work for cabinet doors. Use a stencil to finish painted doors with a contrasting design. Apply cracking medium over the paint for a peeling, antique effect. Paint the doors with black or colored chalkboard paint to create a fun place to jot down shopping lists, recipes and telephone messages. Change the Door Panels If your cabinet doors feature raised or recessed panels surrounded by a molding-like frame, you can give the doors an entirely new look by embellishing or replacing the panels. Embellish the panels by covering them with ceramic tile, backsplash sheets that look like stamped tin or with a contrasting color of paint. You can even decoupage the panels with a paper collage. Reface the Doors If you have flat cabinet doors without raised or recessed areas, you can reface them. Thin sheets of wood veneer are typically used for refacing cabinetry. You can also reface your cabinet doors with metal sheeting made from copper, bronze, stainless steel or aluminum. The first two add warmth to traditional kitchens. The latter two look best with contemporary and industrial interiors. Reface your cabinet doors with painted, plank-like beadboard if you prefer a country or cottage look. Replace the Hardware Knobs and pulls are like jewelry for your cabinets. As with the jewelry you wear with a favorite outfit, the cabinet hardware can finish the look or spoil it. Replace ugly or dated hardware with new pieces that suit your kitchen decor. For a contemporary feel, consider simple round knobs or long bar-shaped pulls in brushed or shiny chrome or black. Clear or colored glass pulls suit vintage-inspired kitchens. If you favor an artsy or rustic look, consider hand-forged iron hardware. If you use pulls, measure the distance between the holes before shopping for new hardware, or plan to fill the existing holes with wood filler. If your cabinet doors have exposed hinges instead of hidden versions, select new hinges that match the knobs or pulls.

**Chapter 2 : The Cabinet Files show that we need to change the nature of record-keeping**

*It might be time to change cabinet colors. If you opt not to replace your cabinets, and instead simply change cabinet colors, you will be able to enjoy your dream kitchen at a fraction of the price. N-Hance Refinishing with a complete cabinet Color Change.*

Use a sponge and light scrub brush to degrease the cabinets and remove all stains. Dry cabinets with a towel. Wash all cabinets with warm soapy water. Step 2 Unscrew all doors and remove all drawers. Place all items on clean plastic sheeting. Unscrew all doors and remove all drawers. Step 3 Lightly sand all cabinetry with a medium grip sanding sponge. Move the sanding block in the direction of the wood grain. Wipe down and dry all the cabinetry to remove all sanding dust. Step 4 Lightly roll on eggshell or satin latex paint using a mini-foam roller; a brush can also be used to coat the cabinetry with paint. Ensure the paint is applied light and evenly to avoid drips and sagging paint. Apply two layers of paint to the entire cabinetry surface. Step 6 Allow each coat of paint to dry four to six hours between coats. Allow paint to dry. Step 7 Add decorative paint effects if desired. Lightly sand the edges of the cabinetry for an antique or worn look. Use the sanding block to lightly rub off the newly applied topcoat. Be aware the underlying coat of paint or wood will appear. Brush a mixture of one part dark umber paint with four parts glaze onto the cabinets. Wipe the stain off, allowing the glaze to remain in the crevices and corners of the cabinets. Step 9 Paint the inset of doors different colors. Add a stencil or hand-painted design for an additional design element. Add a stencil design. Step 10 Apply two coats of water-based polyurethane to all cabinetry. Lightly brush on the top coat in a thin layer; thick layers can appear cloudy once dry. Allow to dry four to six hours between coats. Step 11 Replace doors and drawers to the cabinetry base. Replace doors and drawers. Do not wipe down or clean cabinets with chemicals for 30 days. Wait one month before cleaning with chemicals.

### Chapter 3 : 3 Ways to Replace Cabinet Hinges - wikiHow

*Change the Door Panels. If your cabinet doors feature raised or recessed panels surrounded by a molding-like frame, you can give the doors an entirely new look by embellishing or replacing the panels.*

The real problem is that the way governments and businesses keep records is broken. Recently, we collaborated with Queensland State Archives to design a bot to automatically identify, appraise, store, and secure their records. No human intervention, or compliance, is required. Cabinet files story shows Australia still needs to be more open about the debates that shape the nation. A compliant-by-default system manages issues of security and restricted access by ensuring that only people with appropriate permission can see the contents of a record, while others are still allowed to see that the record exists, alongside high-level attributes of what the record contains. This is essentially the difference between seeing the outside of an envelope versus its contents. The information written on the envelope is public, to aid in searching data, while the contents of the envelope are private. Security and permissions logic. This is the most basic example of a broken record-keeping system. From record-keeping to record-using. The cabinet files were published by the ABC because there is an appetite for transparency around political decision-making. But how many of us actually go and search the records that are already available? There is an opportunity here to re-imagine the way government agencies keep records, so that they not only become more usable, but more accessible for the public as well. For instance, if someone inside an organisation starts a project with blockchains, a system like ours would make it easier to search and connect with other teams working on similar projects. This would not only allow for more collaboration, but give better transparency through the organisation and avoid duplicate spending taxpayer money or private funds. This also has the potential to unlock new revenue streams, by using the records to provide services that were not previously possible. This is similar to how the advent of MP3 technology and high-speed internet made it possible to buy and store music libraries online. The process of record-keeping could be monetised by mining the archival data, to look for efficiency gains in business processes, for example, or sell business insights to the public and private sector. The digital vs physical debate. While the general perception may be that physical records are easier to secure and manage, the reality shows that this is not the case. There are finite possibilities of what can go wrong with digital - copy, hack, share - but there is always a trace. With physical records, there are infinite possibilities of things that can go wrong, and no way to trace it. There is no way to know what is being photocopied, if a record leaves a building, or who has the key to the cabinet. While the sheer scale of potential attacks on a digital storage system may be much higher, a well-designed digital system can be protected. It would be absolutely fine to print the records that need to be printed for the time they are needed. Systems should be designed to allow individuals to work in the way they prefer to work. The Cabinet Files story is not about who lost the key, or who sold the cabinet. It is about why these papers existed, were in a filing cabinet, and how such a range of documents ended up together. The need for fundamental record keeping reform is imminent. If we must continue keeping records, then digital records offer new value to both government and business. What is unique about this solution is that we are not looking to make humans more compliant, rather, to making the system compliant-by-default.

Chapter 4 : How to Change the Color of Kitchen Cabinets (with Pictures) | eHow

*Can't decide between two cabinet colors? Use both. Paint upper cabinets in one shade, lower cabinets in a different one for a pleasing contrast. To pull them together, choose a backsplash material that incorporates both hues, as the tile in this kitchen does.*

History[ edit ] Until at least the 16th century, individual Officers of State had separate property, powers and responsibilities granted with their separate offices by Royal Command, and the Crown and the Privy Council constituted the only co-ordinating authorities. In England, phrases such as "cabinet counsel", meaning advice given in private, in a cabinet in the sense of a small room, to the monarch, occur from the late 16th century, and, given the non-standardised spelling of the day, it is often hard to distinguish whether "council" or "counsel" is meant. Both he and George II made use of the system, as both were not native English speakers, unfamiliar with British politics, and thus relied heavily on selected groups of advisers. The term "minister" came into being since the royal officers "ministered" to the sovereign. The name and institution have been adopted by most English-speaking countries, and the Council of Ministers or similar bodies of other countries are often informally referred to as cabinets. The modern Cabinet system was set up by Prime Minister David Lloyd George during his premiership, with a Cabinet Office and Secretariat, committee structures, unpublished minutes, and a clearer relationship with departmental Cabinet ministers. The formal procedures, practice and proceedings of the Cabinet remain largely unpublished. This development grew out of the exigencies of the First World War, where faster and better co-ordinated decisions across Government were seen as a crucial part of the war effort. Decisions on mass conscription, co-ordination worldwide with other governments across international theatres, and armament production tied into a general war strategy that could be developed and overseen from an inner "War Cabinet". The country went through successive crises after the war: All these demanded a highly organised and centralised Government centred on the Cabinet. This centralisation enhanced the power of the Prime Minister, who moved from being the primus inter pares of the Asquith Cabinets of onwards, to the dominating figures of David Lloyd George, Stanley Baldwin and Winston Churchill. Composition[ edit ] Cabinet ministers, like all ministers, are appointed and may be dismissed by the monarch without notice or reason, on the advice of the Prime Minister. The extent to which the Government is collegial varies with political conditions and individual personalities. Any change to the composition of the Cabinet involving more than one appointment is customarily referred to as a reshuffle; a routine reshuffle normally occurs every summer. The total number of ministers allowed to be paid as "Cabinet ministers" is limited by the Ministerial and Other Salaries Act, but there may be regular attendees at Cabinet who are not paid as Cabinet ministers. The number in addition to the Prime Minister is currently 21, [5] total cabinet composition fluctuating between 21 and All Cabinet members are made Privy Counsellors shortly after appointment if not already Privy Counsellors, but only selected Privy Counsellors are appointed to the Cabinet or invited to attend. MPs and peers in the Cabinet use the style "the Right Honourable" abbr. Otherwise it is rare for a peer to sit in the Cabinet. The Lord Chancellor was formerly the presiding officer of the House of Lords, but since need not be a member of the Lords, and members of the House of Commons have been appointed. Before then, the last Secretary of State for a major department drawn from the Lords was Lord Young of Graffham, serving between and as Secretary of State for Employment until and Secretary of State for Trade and Industry until The number of junior ministers who are peers has increased since Occasionally cabinet members are selected from outside the Houses of Parliament and if necessary granted a peerage. On 3 October Peter Mandelson, at the time of appointment not a member of either House, became Secretary of State for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform and was immediately made a life peer. There are some junior members of the Government who are not members of the Cabinet, including Ministers of State and Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State; and unpaid Parliamentary Private Secretaries are in practice apprentice ministers on the payroll vote. Some of them may be Privy Counsellors, or may be appointed to the Privy Council as a mark of distinction, without becoming Cabinet ministers. Equally, some junior ministers below Cabinet level may be invited to all Cabinet meetings as a matter of course. A

photograph is taken of each new Cabinet in the garden or drawing room at 10 Downing Street. Despite the custom of meeting on a Thursday, after the appointment of Gordon Brown as Prime Minister the meeting day was switched to Tuesday. The Prime Minister normally has a weekly audience with the Queen thereafter. The Cabinet has numerous sub-committees which focus on particular policy areas, particularly ones which cut across several ministerial responsibilities, and therefore need coordination. These may be permanent committees or set up for a short duration to look at particular issues "ad hoc committees". Junior ministers are also often members of these committees, in addition to Secretaries of State. The transaction of government business through meetings of the Cabinet and its many committees is administered by a small secretariat within the Cabinet Office. Consequent Orders in Council are normally made by the Queen-in-Council with a quorum of the Privy Council, which meets monthly or ad hoc. The Institute for Government claims that the reduced number of full Cabinet meetings signify "that the role of Cabinet as a formal decision-making body has been in decline since the war. This view has been contradicted by Vernon Bogdanor, a British constitutional expert, who claims that "the Cabinet has, in fact, been strengthened by the decline in full meetings, as it allows more matters to be transferred to cabinet committees. Thus, business is done more efficiently. In recent governments, generally from Margaret Thatcher, and especially in that of Tony Blair, it has been reported that many or even all major decisions have been made before cabinet meetings. Cabinet meetings have also been held at Chequers, and in one case at the Grand Hotel, Brighton. There are two key constitutional conventions regarding the accountability of cabinet ministers to the Parliament of the United Kingdom, cabinet collective responsibility, and individual ministerial responsibility. These are derived from the fact the members of the cabinet are Members of Parliament, and therefore accountable to the House of which they are a member. The Queen will only appoint a Prime Minister whose Government can command the support of the House of Commons, which alone can grant supply to a Government by authorising taxes; and the House of Commons expects all ministers to be personally accountable to Parliament. In practice, Cabinet ministers will usually have a junior minister to represent their department in the House of Lords. Cabinet collective responsibility means that members of the cabinet make major decisions collectively, and are therefore collectively responsible for the consequences of these decisions. Therefore, no minister may speak against government decisions, and if a vote of no confidence is passed in Parliament, every minister and government official drawn from Parliament is expected to resign from the executive. Cabinet ministers who disagree with major decisions are expected to resign, Robin Cook being a recent example over the decision to go to war with Iraq in 2003. The principle of collective responsibility is not impaired by the fact that decisions may be made in a cabinet committee rather than by the full cabinet. Individual ministerial responsibility is the convention that in their capacity as head of department, a minister is personally responsible for the actions and failings of their department. Under circumstances of gross failure in their department, a minister is expected to resign and may be forced to do so by the Prime Minister, while their civil servants remain permanent and anonymous. This is relatively rare in practice, perhaps because administrative failure is of less interest to the media than personal scandal, and less susceptible to unequivocal proof. The closest example in recent years is perhaps Estelle Morris, who resigned as Secretary of State for Education and Skills in following severe problems and inaccuracies in the marking of A-level exams. The circumstances under which this convention is followed are not possible to define strictly, and depend on many other factors. This often follows a short period of intense media and opposition pressure for them to do so. In general, despite numerous scandals, in Britain known cases of serious corruption are rare. These may be "planted" questions for the advantage of the Government, or antagonistic questions from the Opposition, or may genuinely seek information. Cabinet ministers must respond, either themselves or through a deputy, although the answers do not always fully answer the question. Written answers, which are usually more specific and detailed than oral questions are usually written by a civil servant. Answers to written and oral questions are published in Hansard. Parliament cannot dismiss individual ministers though members of a House may call for their resignation, or formally resolve to reduce their salary by a nominal amount, but the House of Commons is able to determine the fate of the entire Government. If a vote of no confidence in the Government passes, then the Queen will seek to restore confidence either by a dissolution of Parliament and the election of a new one, or by the acceptance of

the resignation of her entire government. Moreover, the executive tends to dominate the legislature for several reasons: The relative inability of Parliament to hold the Government of the day to account is often cited by the UK media as a justification for the vigour with which they question and challenge the Government. This is often controversial as some people believe that Individual Media Corporations have had key influence upon certain components of British elections. They were both members of the Labour governments of the s and thought that the position of the Prime Minister had acquired more power so that Prime Ministerial Government was a more apt description. Also when a party is divided into factions a Prime Minister may be forced to include other powerful party members in the Cabinet for party political cohesion.

**Chapter 5 : A Cabinet of "Change"™? - Daily Times**

*Change the look of a kitchen, and save money, by simply altering the color of cabinets. Paint the cabinets a white or a cream color for a French country look or choose black cabinets for a polished, modern finish.*

Going from dark wood to a lighter color can be laborious, but darkening light wood cabinets is usually a simpler process. Before staining your cabinets a darker color, it is important to know the construction of the cabinets and if the cabinet finish is sealed. Knowing these details will help you determine how to proceed.

**Cabinet Construction** Most cabinets are made of either solid wood or plywood. Some cabinets have thin layers of veneer to make the wood pattern uniform or to imitate woods that are more valuable. It is important to determine the construction of the cabinet, as plywood and veneer surfaces require special care. To determine if the finish is sealed, apply a drop of water to the surface. If the water soaks in, the wood is not sealed. If the water beads, the wood is likely sealed. Perform a sealer test in an inconspicuous area. Soak a cotton ball in acetone and touch it to the wood. If the acetone does not affect the surface, the sealer is polyurethane and will only need minor treatment before staining. Products Use stain to darken unsealed wood cabinets, even over previously stained wood. Shading varnish will darken cabinets with a polyurethane finish. Cabinets sealed with anything other than polyurethane will need to be stripped of the finish and then darkened with stain. Keep in mind that the interior color and finish of a cabinet is sometimes different from the exterior, so the inside of a cabinet may not be the best place to test.

**Preparation** Remove doors and drawers from the cabinet. Take off handles, pull knobs, hinges and any other hardware. Do not sand unsealed cabinets. Cabinets with a polyurethane sealer need scuffing with grit sandpaper in order to accept a darker color shading varnish. Cabinets with any other type finish will need to be stripped to bare wood to accept stain. This requires a combination of chemical strippers and sandpaper. Be careful when using strippers and sandpapers on plywood and veneers; sandpaper can remove the top layer of plywood or veneers and strippers may cause the veneers to lose adhesion.

**Application** Vacuum the cabinet to remove sanding dust. Use a rag to apply stains to bare wood or previously stained wood. Use a brush to apply shading varnish. Apply the stain or shading varnish in the same direction as the wood grain. Allow the stain to dry before sealing. Different stains contain different bases, so use the type of sealer recommended by the stain manufacturer. Make sure the cabinet is completely dry before reattaching hardware.

## Chapter 6 : About Your Privacy on this Site

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It is disappointing to note that women make only 14 percent of the cabinet. Under the 18th Constitutional Amendment, the cabinet members cannot exceed 11 percent of the total strength of the Parliament that includes both Houses. However, the current size of the cabinet cannot be considered definitive at this point as a number of key portfolios still remain under the Prime Minister. Some ministries have been bifurcated, and only one part is allotted to a minister. One of the most important portfolios, the ministry of Interior, has not been given to anyone. The Prime Minister has probably kept it with him in order to resolve the conflict between these two people very important to the PM, says a senior member of PTI considered to be close to the newly elected Prime Minister. Selection of ministers indicates that the Khan government intends to pursue a reform agenda through technocrats, rather than politically negotiated ministries doled out to the coalition partners and patronage network leaders aka electables In the new government of change, the selection of ministers is hardly out-of-the-box. At least ten ministers and advisers served under the military regime of Gen. While Asad Umar, as anticipated, has been assigned the Finance Ministry. However, Statistics and Privatization Divisions, previously linked to the Finance ministry have been kept under the PM for the time being. Dr Shireen Mazari, who is a defense and strategic affairs expert, has been given the portfolio of Human Rights, which was previously part of the Ministry of Law, Justice and Human Rights. Surprisingly, the Defense ministry was handed to Pervez Khattak, who has no previous experience of dealing with strategic or defense related affairs. Both Khattak and Jalal are known to have good rapport with the military establishment, while Dr Mazari is known for her no-holds-barred approach when dealing with the issues of national security. This indicates that Imran Khan is in no mood to get into any kind of difference of opinion let alone confrontation with the military leadership. He is a gentleman bureaucrat with a track record of technocratic skills in civil service institutional building. Now, they will be equal colleagues in the Cabinet. The inclusion of Razak Dawood, Ishrat Hussain, Amin Saleem Shahezad Arbab, Asad Umar, Farogh Naseem, Shafqat Mehmood and Dr Shireen Mazari indicates that there exists a strong realization within the Khan government that a reform agenda has to be followed through technocrats, rather than politically negotiated ministries doled out to the coalition partners and patronage network leaders aka electables in lieu of their loyalties, as has been the practice in past. However, Imran Khan did succumb to this trend to some extent while forming his cabinet. Furthermore, it is clear at the moment that the question of separate Seriaki province is not immediately on the cards. Only one of the cabinet members is a flag bearer of Seriaki Sooba. It would be interesting to see how this issue unfolds in coming weeks and months. Imran Khan must attend to this issue before this open wound ruptures into a serious ailment. The inclusion of former Speaker Fehmida Mirza is a fresh reminder of her capabilities of conflict resolution and coordination. However, the portfolio allocated to her, Inter-provincial Coordination, might pose problems in effectively carrying out her responsibilities in the backdrop of her uncomfortable relationship with the Sindh government led by her former party PPP. Having an entire contingent of capable women in its ranks, PTI could have done better than this. It is hoped that Imran Khan would expand the cabinet and bring the number of women to the critical mass of 33 percent at least. The ethnic composition of the Cabinet is such that out of 16 ministers, 9 are from Punjab including 4 from South Punjab , while out of five advisors, two are from Punjab. Thus, making a cabinet 52 percent Punjabi, with a 36 percent share of South Punjab. Two ministers and one advisor are from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa including one from Tribal Districts. There is one minister each from Islamabad and Balochistan. This roughly corresponds to the respective population of the provinces, however, putting Baloch and Sindhi ethnicities at a comparative disadvantage. However, looking beyond the apparent feel-good factor of technocratic strength, the complexities and challenges that such a cabinet shall face in future will be immense. The writer is a staff member and can be emailed at marvisirmed gmail.

*COLOR CHANGING - Change color from red, blue, green, white or lock in WORATON Under Cabinet Lighting LED Puck Lights Kitchen Cabinet Lights, Shelf Lighting, Under Counter Lighting, Color Changing and Dimmable Remote, 16 Colors, 4 Modes, 4-Pack.*

Contact Us Cabinet Redooring If you want to update the style of your kitchen without a dramatic change or are simply looking to refresh your cabinets, cabinet redooring may work for you. In one to two days you can get an updated look without the hassle or cost of installing new cabinets. What is cabinet redooring? Cabinet redooring simply means we replace your doors and drawer fronts with new ones in your choice of style that are color-matched to blend with your existing cabinet boxes. We replace your hinges and offer a wide variety of new pulls and knobs to complete the new look. Is redooring the right choice for me? Redooring is a fast way to change your style without overhauling the entire look of your kitchen. Are there other redooring options? We install new doors and drawer fronts that match your newly painted frames. This is a great choice for those who love a white or bisque-colored kitchen. Then we replace your hinges, pulls and knobs for a completely new and refreshed look. Kitchen Tune-Up offers a great selection of wood choices and colors. Our 25 years of experience and business connections gives us a virtually unlimited number of door styles, sizes, woods, and colors to choose from. You can also try out our Design Tool to visualize what your new doors will look like. Is it messy and time consuming? Our process keeps mess to a minimum on most projects. Cabinet redooring typically takes days, which means you can freshen up your kitchen in time for that upcoming dinner party or holiday gathering. Are there other benefits to redooring my cabinets? When you redooring your cabinets instead of replacing them entirely, you do a small part to help our planet. Testimonials Was way easier than I thought it would be and cabinets look like new! Skubel and his team did a great job and were very cordial. Get inspiration for changes you might like to make in your space. Read the comments from thrilled Kitchen Tune-Up clients who have had their expectations remodeled. Find a location nearest you.

**Chapter 8 : Cabinet Redooring | Kitchen Tune-Up | Kitchen Tune-Up**

*Once you've made the decision to replace your kitchen cabinet doors, you'll need to decide on what kind of doors you want. Your options include custom doors, semi-custom, stock or ready-to-assemble (RTA), and whether or not you want wood, veneer or laminate.*

View Local Costs Cabinet Replacement If your existing cabinets have become worn down, scratched or damaged, there are a few things to consider before making any decisions that may not be cost-efficient. The replacement of cabinets can be a very costly venture, and there are even more costs to consider in this case. To budget a full replacement of kitchen or bathroom cabinets, you must first consider the cost of labor. If you are planning on hiring a contractor, the entirety of the job may not be apparent. On an average-sized kitchen, the demolition itself may take more than one full day. The best-case scenario involves paying a contractor for three to four days of labor, not including the cost of the new cabinets. Cabinet Refinishing Fortunately, there are much more inexpensive options for bathroom or kitchen cabinets. Having the cabinets professionally refinished is often a more practical and cost-effective method to achieve the same goal. In this case, the contractor will remove all doors and hinges from the cabinets themselves and treat them all as separate pieces. If your cabinets are not badly damaged, the doors will be individually sanded in addition to the frame before a new stain is applied. This can not only be useful for refinishing cabinets but also for changing their color. When painting or doing renovations on a kitchen and bathroom, choosing this method for a color change is easily the most efficient if you are hiring someone to do your work. As an even more inexpensive option for changing the color of your cabinets, companies now provide a DIY kit for anyone so inclined. Naturally, this should only be attempted by an experienced DIYer as you run the risk of causing damage that will be very costly to repair in the long term. Cabinet Refacing For more damaged bathroom or kitchen cabinets, having them refaced is often the best possible option. Although this will be the most expensive short of full replacement, it will certainly show through in the finished product. Many contractors offer services for refacing that include ozone treatments, more extensive sanding, filling cracks as well as using multiple coats of stain. Ozone treatments are the cutting edge in wood treatments, and they can remove impurities from the wood even something as prolific as smoke damage. A good contractor can fix flood- or fire-damaged cabinets using their expert knowledge in carpentry. Most reputable places will take your cabinet doors back to their shop for refacing while working on the frame in the house. This extra time taken ensures your final product will be nothing less than perfect. Last updated on Jul 11, Material Estimators.

## Chapter 9 : Conte Cabinet - Wikipedia

*From touch latches to magnetic catches, this guide will make it easy to choose the right cabinet catches for any cabinet doors. Kitchen Cabinet Knobs Give your kitchen an affordable facelift with the latest in fun, stylish cabinet pulls.*

Sign up for my newsletter to stay in touch! You all have been SO patient! In case you are wondering where this all started and why, here is the first kitchen remodel post. I will share more about how the actual remodel has improved our kitchen and family room, once I do the final reveal posts. But it has made a huge difference in how the room feels! WHY do these projects take so long? As you might remember from my original kitchen inspiration collage , we decided to go with darker charcoal lower cabinets Kendall Charcoal by Benjamin Moore, satin finish and a soft white upper cabinet Dove White Benjamin Moore. I know this surprised some of you who know how much I love a white kitchen! And we still have white cabinets, they are just all upper cabinets! I love some contrast, personality and charm in my kitchen, so going with this beautiful dark gray on the lower cabinets makes all the white pop out and be even more stunning in contrast! It is a nice neutral that seems to work well with almost any accent color! We selected a slightly more modern shaped brushed nickel bin style pull from Restoration Hardware and some pretty gold patterned knobs and mercury glass knobs from Anthropologie, to bring a warm metal mix and fun personality to the cabinets. We adore them all! We also love our new sconces from Restoration Hardware, with the antique brass, metal and mirrored elements. They add such a beautiful glow to the room! And of course, loving that look is important since we live here! Do you even remember how this upper cabinet used to look? Remember when we filled in the awkward top portion of the cabinets? It is fun to see how it looks now, all painted! The kitchen remodel is finished, come see!