Making kitchens work for everyone.

Categories

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Workload

Safety

Space

Organization

Storage

Reach

Grip

Hearing

Vision

Technology

Decoration

Popular

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High Contrast for Visual Identification

High-contrast kitchen tools, dishware, and labels improve visibility, making it easier to locate and distinguish items. This is especially helpful for those with low vision, reducing frustration and enhancing kitchen efficiency.

Installing a New Faucet

Upgrading your kitchen faucet improves functionality and accessibility. Choose a model with easy-to-use handles or touchless features. A DIY install involves removing the old faucet, connecting new hoses, and securing the fixture—an easy way to enhance convenience and style.

Durable Dishware for Safety

Break-resistant dishware, such as melamine or tempered glass, reduces the risk of accidents and injuries. Ideal for households with children, seniors, or those with limited mobility, these materials provide a safer alternative to fragile plates and glasses.

Manual Pull-down Shelving

Manual pull-down shelves improve accessibility by bringing hard-to-reach items down to eye level. A simple pull-down mechanism makes upper cabinets more functional, reducing strain and making it easier to organize and retrieve kitchen essentials.

Decanting Shelving for Storage

Decanting shelves organize ingredients in clear containers, making storage more efficient and visually appealing. By removing bulky packaging, they free up space, improve kitchen workflow, and make it easier to identify and access frequently used items.

Reorganizing for Optimized Workflow

A well-organized kitchen improves efficiency by grouping tools, ingredients, and appliances by task. Placing frequently used items within easy reach and arranging zones for prepping, cooking, and cleaning minimizes movement and streamlines workflow.

DIY Flip-up Lowered Workspace

A DIY flip-up workspace provides extra counter space when needed and folds away when not in use. Positioned at a comfortable height, it's ideal for seated food prep or small kitchens needing flexible work surfaces while maintaining accessibility and convenience.

Labelling for Organizing and Identifying

Clear, easy-to-read labels help organize ingredients, spices, and storage containers. Whether using printed labels, color codes, or tactile markers, labeling improves kitchen efficiency and ensures quick identification of essential items.

Popular

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Search results for “Upper Cabinet” in Reach

Sort by

Search

DIY Pull-out Shelving

Pull-out shelves maximize storage by allowing easy access to deep cabinets. They help keep kitchen essentials organized, reduce strain from reaching, and make retrieving items more efficient. DIY solutions can be cost-effective and tailored to fit any kitchen layout.

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DIY Open Shelving

DIY open shelving adds both style and function by providing easy access to everyday kitchen essentials. Using wood, metal, or repurposed materials, it’s a budget-friendly way to enhance storage, keep items within reach, and create an open, airy kitchen feel.

Motorized Raising/Lowering Cupboards

Motorized cupboards adjust height at the push of a button, bringing high shelves within easy reach. This feature enhances accessibility, reduces strain, and provides a sleek, modern kitchen design while improving storage efficiency for all users.

Baskets as Lowering Shelving

Hanging or sliding baskets provide an easy-to-reach storage solution by lowering items from high shelves. They help maximize space, keep essentials organized, and make kitchen access more convenient, especially for those with limited mobility or shorter reach.

D-Shaped Cupboard Handles

D-shaped handles offer an ergonomic grip, making cupboard doors and drawers easier to open, especially for those with arthritis, limited hand strength, or dexterity challenges. Their smooth design also reduces snagging and enhances kitchen accessibility.

Push-to-Open Cupboards and Doors

Push-to-open mechanisms eliminate handles, creating a streamlined look and reducing the risk of bumping into protruding objects. This feature improves accessibility by allowing cupboards and drawers to open with a simple touch.

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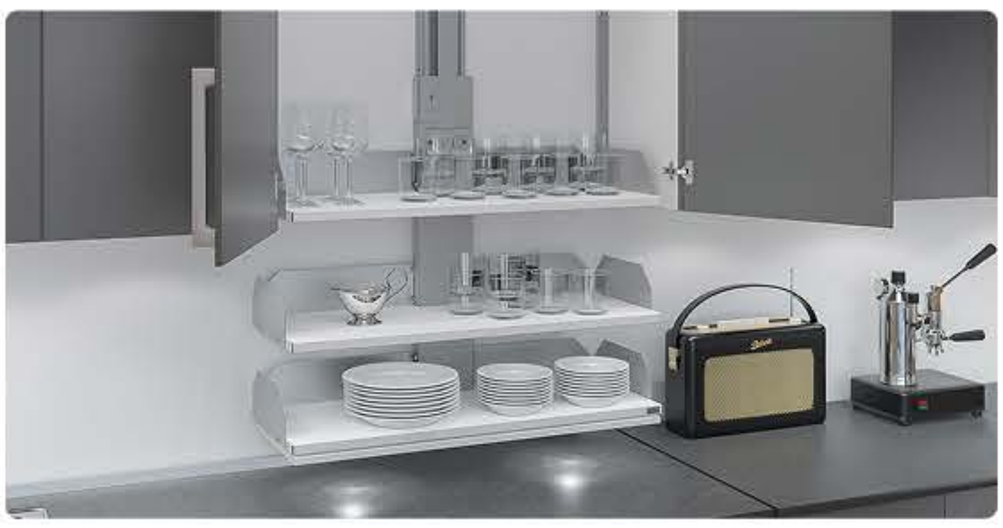

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Upgrading a kitchen faucet can enhance functionality, improve water efficiency, and better accommodate accessibility needs. Whether installing a hands-free, pull-down, or lever-handled faucet, this modification can make everyday kitchen tasks easier and more convenient. A new faucet can also refresh the look of the kitchen and improve ease of use for individuals with limited strength or mobility.

Installing a new faucet is a relatively simple DIY project that requires basic plumbing knowledge. However, challenges may arise if old plumbing components are corroded or if modifications to the sink area are necessary.

Image Gallery



Modification Process Accessibility

✕ Wheelchair Friendly

This task can be challenging, as it often requires working under the sink in a tight space. Using a raised platform or having a helper can make it easier. Choosing a single-handle or touchless faucet can also improve long-term accessibility.

✓ Low/No Hearing Friendly

This task is mostly visual, making it accessible for someone with hearing loss. Just be mindful of safety when working with water shut-offs and potential leaks—using visual indicators or a partner can help.

✓ Small Space Friendly

Can be done in compact kitchens, but maneuvering under the sink in tight spaces may be challenging.

— Low Strength Friendly

Tightening fittings and lifting the faucet into place can be difficult for those with low strength. Using grip-friendly tools, a wrench extender, and pre-assembled connections can reduce strain.

✕ Low/No Vision Friendly

Installing a faucet requires aligning parts, securing fittings, and connecting hoses. Someone with low or no vision may need tactile markers, voice-guided tools, or a helper for precise adjustments.

✕ Low Mobility Friendly

Requires bending, reaching, and working in tight spaces under the sink, which may be challenging for individuals with limited mobility.

Pros and Cons

Pros

- Enhances accessibility with hands-free or easy-to-use faucet options
- Can improve water efficiency with newer models
- Refreshes the look of the kitchen with minimal effort
- Relatively affordable and quick DIY upgrade

Cons

- Requires working in tight spaces under the sink
- May involve dealing with old, corroded plumbing parts
- Proper sealing and connection are necessary to prevent leaks
- Some installations may require assistance or professional help

Modification Instructions

Written and Picture Instructions | Video Tutorial

Safety Warnings

- Turn off the water supply before starting.
- Use caution when working with plumbing tools to avoid injury.
- Check for leaks after installation to prevent water damage.

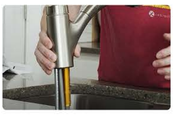
Things You'll Need

- Screwdrivers (flathead and Phillips)
- Voltage tester
- Wire strippers
- Electrical tape
- Electrical cable (if extending wiring)
- Wire nuts
- New electrical box (if needed)
- Drywall saw (if cutting a new hole)
- Stud finder
- Cable staples (if securing wiring)
- Outlet cover plate

1 Removing the Old Faucet

- Turn off the water supply to the faucet from under the sink.
- Disconnect the water supply lines from the shutoff valves.
- Use a basin wrench to loosen the nuts securing the old faucet to the sink.
- If present, cut the hose connecting the faucet to a separate sprayer using scissors. Or, if the hose is a newer model, disconnect the hose using the push release button.
- Carefully remove the old faucet from the sink.



2 Preparing the New Faucet

Before placing the new faucet, it's important to assemble its components correctly:

- Start with the gasket that goes directly underneath the faucet base.
- Place the cover plate over the gasket if your faucet includes one.
- Ensure all hoses connected to the faucet are fed through the center hole of the sink.



3 Installing the New Faucet

Once your new faucet is ready:

- Carefully position the new faucet on the sink, making sure all hoses pass through the designated hole.
- From underneath the sink, slide on the gasket, washer, and mounting bracket.
- Use a screwdriver to secure the mounting bracket to the sink, tightening it evenly.
- If your faucet has a pull-down sprayer, attach the provided weight to the spray hose to ensure proper retraction.

If your faucet has a retractable spray hose, adding a weight to the spray hose is essential. It ensures that the spray head retracts smoothly, providing an efficient and tidy appearance.



4 Connecting Water Lines

Finally, you can put everything back together:

- Reconnect the hot and cold water supply lines to the appropriate shutoff valves.
- Ensure all connections are tight to prevent leaks.
- If your sink has an extra hole from a previous sprayer, consider installing a soap dispenser or using a cover plate to conceal it.



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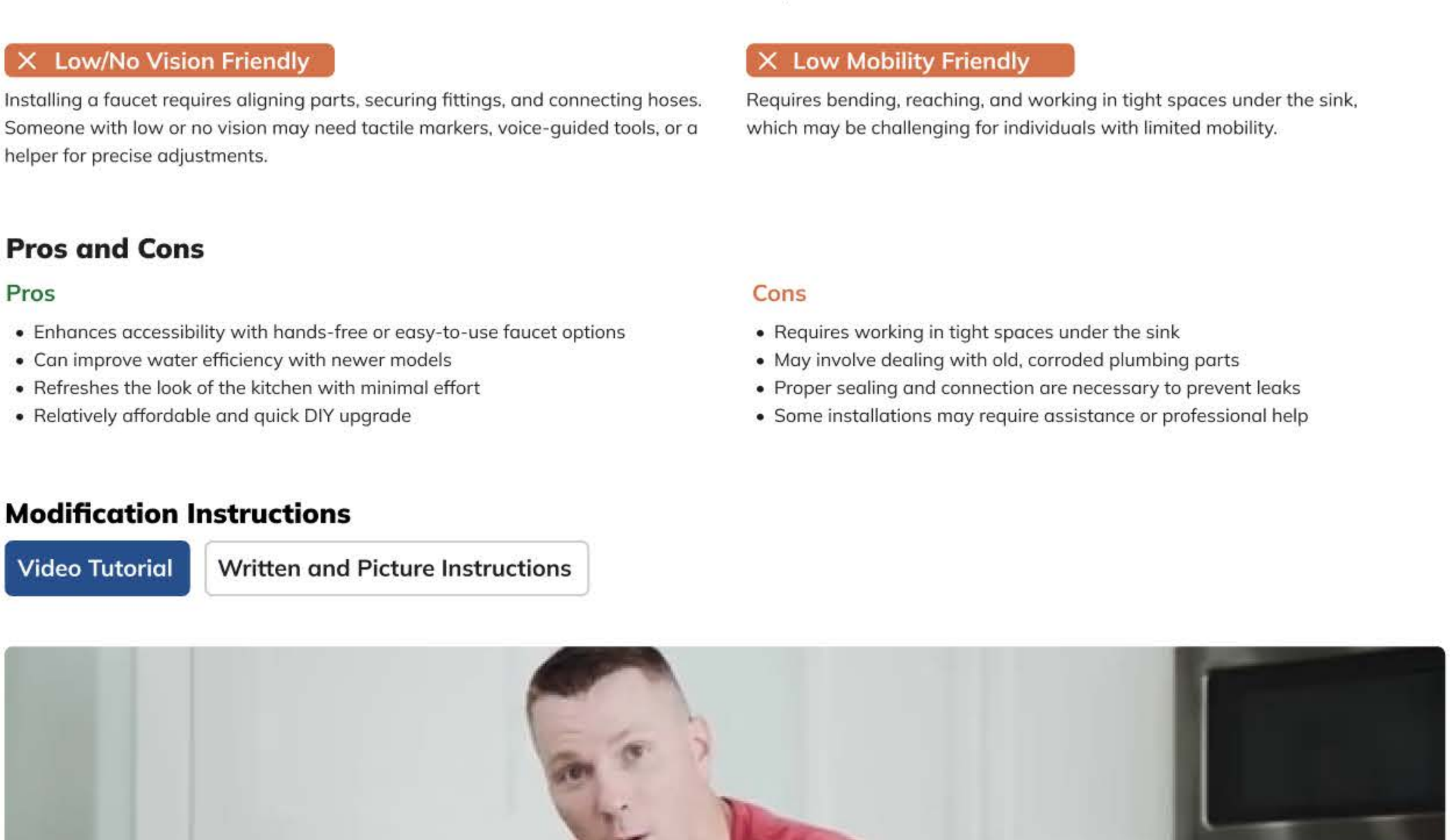
Modification Instructions

Video Tutorial | Written and Picture Instructions



Closed Captioning | Sign Language | Transcription

Installing a New Faucet — Modification Video Tutorial — Transcript

Here under the sink our first step is to shut off the water supply for both the hot water like so and then the cold water as well. Okay and basically you want the valves to be perpendicular to the lines and that's how you know they're closed like this one that's going to the dishwasher is still open because it's running parallel to the line.

As soon as you're done with that be sure to check up top and try to run the water. If nothing comes out for hot and cold then you're all set. So here underneath the sink this is the assembly that's holding the faucet onto the countertop from up above.

So basically we've got this little nut here that should only be hand tightened and you may need to use a wrench of some sort to loosen that if it's really stuck on there but more importantly we have this threaded shank here with this brass nut on top.

This is called the fastening nut and that's what's holding this whole assembly tight onto the countertop so that's what we need to focus on loosening up. There we go so it will move. There we go take that off.

Now if you've got an old faucet that has a hose like these that pulls out a lot of times these newer ones at least in the last decade or so will have a little push button release here so I can actually push this button and pull out the old hose section here which is really nice so that makes it really simple to be able to slide everything off of it and it gives us easier access to unthread that bolt up on top.

So with that released and open we can actually take the weight off that's on here you can take the hand threaded piece off and then we have access to the whole hose. Now I'm going to take this installation tool that came with the new faucet I'm going to thread it right on here and we'll put it up top and then we'll use this to actually do a lot of the work for us.

So I'm going to slide the installation tool up here. Let's see if it fits. Hopefully it does around the bolt up here. There we go. Look at that. So that's actually a good fit and then I should be able to pry it by twisting it lefty Lucy.

There we go. I'm starting to loosen. Okay. So I can unthread that now. Obviously if you don't have the same option, you can use a set of pliers or a wrench to do this, but because I have the new tool may as well use it.

And with that, the assembly up here should be loose. Yeah, there we go. So that whole thing should be able to slide right down. And now the faucet up top is also loose. So we're in good shape at this point.

The only thing left to remove the old one. is these guys right here are hot and cold water supplies. So I'm going to hold the valve in place and gently turn that unthread. There's going to be some water coming out here.

So I will place a towel all the way around here, like so to absorb some of that water that's in the hose line and let this do any dripping it needs to do. Okay. From here, we should be free to pull the entire faucet and assembly out from the top.

It's going to be a little tricky to fit everything out all the way down out with the old. Next we're going to prep the installation for the new faucet. Now if you've got three holes or two holes in here, then you may need to use this plate and so the plate can sit right here.

And then it's got a gasket that goes underneath it here with a nice rubber seal. So basically this would sit on here like so, and then we'd put this on to cover it up like that, put it into place and then continue from there where I just have the one hole.

So we don't need the plate. We're going to discard this. And then we're going to use the round gasket. You want to pay attention to the gasket because it has a couple of cutouts for some of the pipes and the hoses to fit through.

And those are usually going to aim towards the front of the sink. So aim toward me in this case. And with that in place, I can take the hose assemblies and drop those down in. And then that same button that we just had to pull out on the old one, we're going to slide that one in here.

That one goes in a lot easier. And again, being mindful of the cutouts here, we're going to place those with the hoses. And then this of course will need to be, actually it goes the other way. There you go.

Like this. So we want our handle on the right. like so, just be aware that when you let go, this might try to tip over on you. It might have to lean like this because there's not enough weight holding it down there.

So as long as you've got it upright for now, that's great. Okay. Back here under the sink, we're going to take our little plate here that holds everything in and slide this on this shaft here, slide it up so that all of the hoses, all three hoses are inside the little recess that's cut out there.

I'm going to make things easier. I'm just going to use the installation tool and thread that up here. I'm just holding the hoses with one hand to kind of keep things from spinning up top while I fasten this just hand tight right there.

I'm going to go check the top and make sure everything is oriented the way it should be with a handle on the right. And as long as that looks good, and then we can come and fasten this all the way using a screwdriver right through one of the holes in the handle.

Like this one here, there's one on the bottom as well. And I'm going to thread a screwdriver through here and just twist that the rest of the way. It doesn't have to be super, super tight. That should do it.

Now back up top, we're going to feed the hose through the faucet and this has got the white rounded end that's going to snap into the fixture down below. We'll feed that in pretty much all the way and it'll stop itself, but don't let it go too far there.

So now that we fed this through, we can pop off this protective cap here. That's just to help it slide down the faucet and we won't need that anymore. Now with that protective cap off, you want to make sure to clear it from anything.

We don't want this to be wrapped around any pipes or anything like that, but it's going to go right up here. We'll push the button and you can even just do this one handed like that. And now it's securely in there.

Next, we're going to take this weight, open it up and there's a little dummy barrel in there. We want to make sure to take that out. And then this yellow marking on here, at least in this case is exactly what we're looking for.

We're going to put this in place just below it. And then if you can do it by hand, great. There we go. That one snapped in pretty easy, but that basically attaches and adds the weight to the hose so that it always easily pulls back into position.

Next, we're going to connect our hot water line and cold water lines back up. And this is basically just the opposite of what we did earlier. Already tidy and thread these back on. Now with these on securely, we're going to open the valves up slowly and just check for any issues.

We're going to check for leaking. Okay. So far, so good. We're going to check for leaking on the bottom as well as on the top. There we go. Let's press right. now. I'm taking a look up top as well and as long as the water is off nothing should be happening.

All right now we're ready to put on the hose head so we'll take off the protective piece. Pull this down a little bit. There we go and thread this guy on. Go hand tight at first. Tighten that out real good and it should just snug right back up into place like so.

DIY Flip-Up Lowered Workspace

Overview

A DIY flip-up lowered countertop extension is a great way to create a more accessible and versatile kitchen workspace. By attaching a sturdy board to the existing countertop with collapsible brackets, this modification provides a lower work surface that can be folded away when not in use. This is especially beneficial for individuals who need a seated prep area, such as wheelchair users, or for those who prefer an adjustable workspace for various kitchen tasks.

This project may require basic woodworking skills and tools, but it can be completed with minimal cost using affordable materials like plywood, hardwood, or butcher block. The use of collapsible brackets ensures stability while keeping the extension compact and functional.

Image Gallery



Modification Process Accessibility

✓ Wheelchair Friendly

Provides a lowered surface for improved accessibility, but installation may require reaching, drilling, and mounting brackets, which could require assistance.

✓ Small Space Friendly

A space-saving solution since the extension folds down when not in use, making it ideal for compact kitchens.

✕ Low/No Vision Friendly

Requires precise measuring and alignment during installation; tactile markers can help with placement. Using power tools with low or no vision can be dangerous.

✓ Low/No Hearing Friendly

No hearing-related barriers; the process is fully accessible with visual or written instructions.

— Low Strength Friendly

Lifting and securing the extension board may be challenging; using lightweight but sturdy materials can help.

— Low Mobility Friendly

The installation process requires bending and reaching; assistance may be needed for drilling and securing brackets.

Pros and Cons

Pros

- Creates a lower, accessible work surface for seated users
- Can be folded down when not in use to save space
- Relatively inexpensive DIY project
- Customizable to fit different kitchen layouts and needs
- Adds flexibility to the kitchen workspace

Cons

- Installation requires precise measuring, drilling, and mounting
- May require assistance for placement and securing brackets
- Stability depends on proper bracket installation and material choice
- Some weight limitations depending on bracket strength

Modification Instructions

Written and Picture Instructions | Video Tutorial

Safety Warnings

- Use caution when handling power tools and sharp objects.
- Ensure collapsible brackets are properly secured to support weight.
- Check for stability before using the extension.

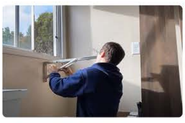
Things You'll Need

- Measuring tape
- Pencil and level
- Saw (circular or hand saw)
- Drill and drill bits
- Stud finder
- Screwdriver
- Sandpaper
- Wood glue (optional)
- Hinged collapsible brackets (rated for sufficient weight capacity)
- Screws and wall anchors (if mounting to drywall)
- Board to be used for countertop (cut to desired size for extension)
- Paint or wood stain (optional for finishing)

1 Measure and Plan the Extension Location

Measure the height of the main countertop and decide on the size of the extension. Ensure the location allows easy movement and proper clearance when folded as to not bump into or scratch any other objects.

Mark mounting points on the wall or base cabinets where the collapsible brackets will be installed.

2 Cut and Prepare the Countertop

Use a saw to cut the countertop board to the desired width and length. Sand the edges and surface to remove rough spots. Or, use materials that are pre-cut to the desired size.

If desired, apply paint or stain for a finished look, allowing adequate drying time before installation.


3 Install the Collapsible Brackets

Use a stud finder to locate wall studs for secure mounting. Position the brackets at the marked locations and attach them using screws.

If mounting into drywall, use appropriate wall anchors to ensure a strong hold.

Confirm that the brackets fold up and down smoothly.




4 Attach the Countertop Extension

Place the countertop board onto the extended brackets, aligning the edges with the main countertop. Secure the board to the brackets using screws, ensuring a firm attachment.

Test the flip-up motion to confirm smooth operation and stability.

5 Test and Make Adjustments

Fold the extension up and down multiple times to check alignment. Apply pressure to test its weight capacity. If necessary, tighten screws or reinforce connections for added stability.

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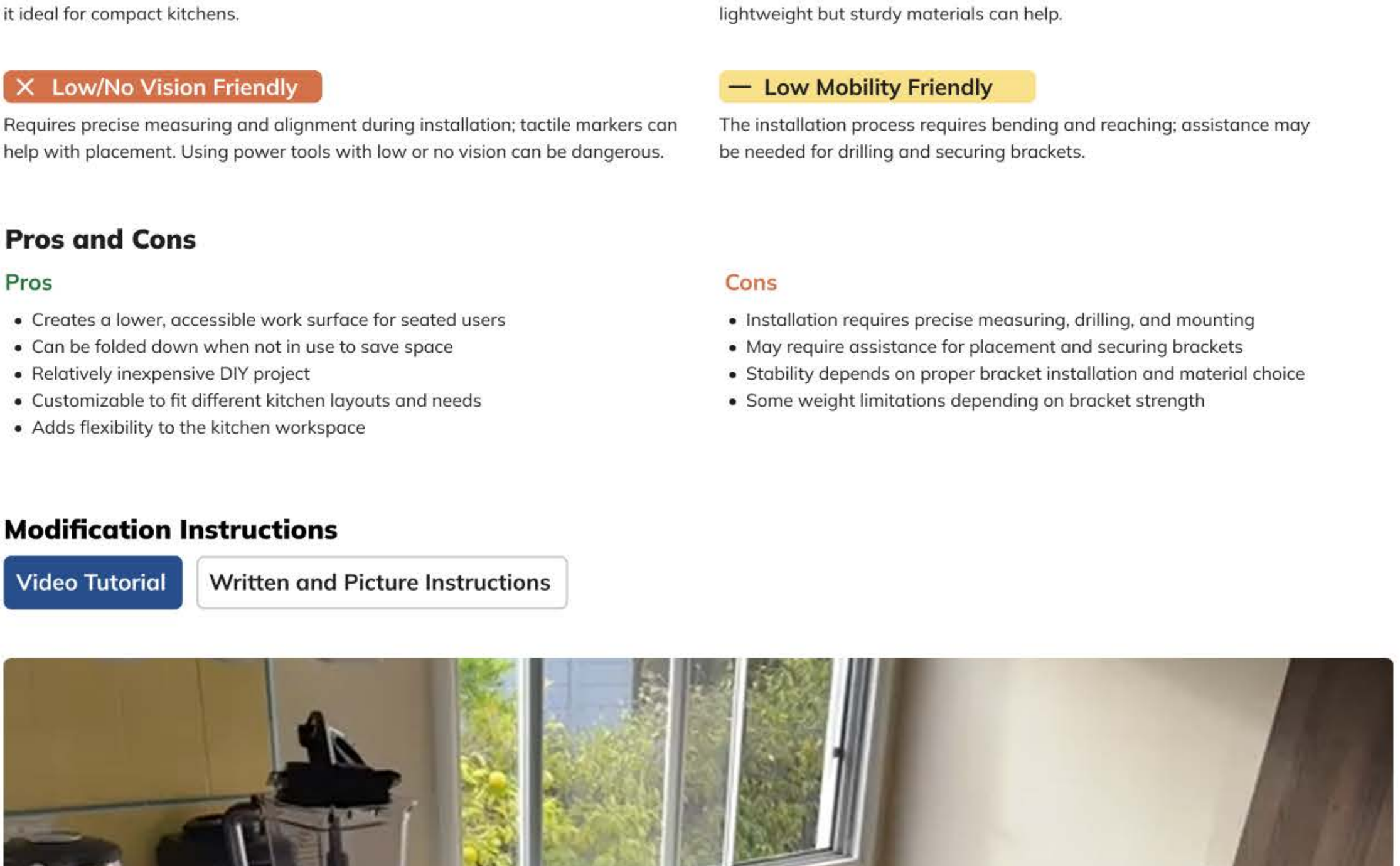
Video Tutorial | Written and Picture Instructions



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DIY Flip-Up Lowered Workspace — Modification Video Tutorial — Transcript

We are going to be installing a table that folds down to get some more counter space in our kitchen because things are pretty cramped right now.

So what I have are two 1 by 6 feet, but that's too long for me but you know I'm gonna cut it to length bought them they were $17 each at Home Depot so $34 bucks total for two of these things which is pretty good value I think.

And then I also bought these hinges right here on Amazon and these were about 40 bucks and so um for the pair so for both these guys my plan is to basically take this and I've used my stud finder to mark the studs below this space in our kitchen and what we're gonna be doing is basically just tapping into the studs and screwing in this thing and this guy is pretty cool because it folds when you press this thing it'll collapse to basically nothing so when we don't need a table or something we can just do that but when we do want one we just can bring it out just like this and as long as you keep pulling it we will have the table.

So there's a second one these are the mounting screws and there's going to be these shorter little screws that actually hold the boards into these guys and then by the way these are called shelf boards I believe at Home Depot so you know I think if I just bought some plywood or something it would have cost even more money but honestly I think these are pretty good and we'll see how it goes but yeah so the plan is to basically mount it up against here as high as we can just so it's relatively level but yeah we're just going to come in here I'm going to mark this up and ideally something like this.

The issue I'm running into here is that for the bigger drywall anchors here that didn't actually get into a stud is that they just, you see that, that's really not good so these things are not actually tightening down so there's no actual support except from this one guy right there. These guys are fine. those guys are not so fine.

So I'm just gonna redraw some holes and hopefully grab something solid for this thing. Alright, second time's a charm on this guy, so missed the studs the first time, so I just was extra careful and I'm not even going to bother with the drywall anchors, so I just shoved all this stuff deep in there and now we've got a working solid hinge that I'm more comfortable putting some serious weight on, so I'm going to do the same thing right there and be really happy with how this thing turns out.

Alrighty, so we got these things all drilled in now and they feel pretty firm and solid against the wall and they're grabbing those studs which is great so now I'm a lot more comfortable actually putting some of these things on when these guys are not necessarily the lightest but now the next step is to just re-measure how much of this guy is going to be needed between there and there.

We'll cut these to length and then we'll just seat them on top and then we'll look into drilling through these holes to get them all secured so they don't slide around too much so. Yeah. you Good. As you should have.

Alright. I'm going to need to take a look at the All right guys, here's the finished product. I'm super happy with it and I think it turned out wonderful and my partner helped out with this one so I really appreciate that too and it's pretty sturdy.

There is some flex to this. I think if we had like a one, you know, two foot by whatever 63 inch board it would have been stronger but it is what it is and there's a little gap here which I think is actually helpful but you know as you can see it's not the most perfect clean cut and there's probably better saws and tools I could use for getting it to look like that but honestly for the amount of money I spent on this which was 17 for you know each of those of 34 bucks plus another 30 for those hinge things and then I also bought a little you know skill saw thing on Amazon for 40 bucks it's it's not a bad deal at all so really really happy with how all this turned out.

I'd say one of the harder parts of this was getting these screws that hold it from the other side like this guy he was okay but the guy right under there is just a pain in the butt to get access to. Unfortunately I had a really long Phillips screwdriver which helped but obviously got two screws for each of these guys on either one of these things and they've got these rails here so when you press it this whole thing just starts to come down just like that and now there's even more space in here when we need it and then when you want a table you just pull this thing up and there you go so very very happy and for me something I'll always notice is just how if you look at it there's ever so slightly of a little dip to it on the right side so it is tilting a slight bit to the right but everything else here really really happy with and as I become a better carpenter I'll get this more level but you know in the short run we just gave ourselves literally 10 square feet more of countertop space that we didn't have previously which I think is awesome so we will definitely be using this and thank you all for watching!

DIY Open Shelving

Overview

Converting kitchen cupboards into open shelving is an easy and cost-effective way to refresh your kitchen while enhancing accessibility. By simply removing cabinet doors, you can create an open and airy space that allows for easy access to frequently used items like dishes, cookware, and spices. This modification is ideal for those who prefer a more open aesthetic and a more functional kitchen setup.

This approach requires minimal effort and no extra cost while providing a practical and stylish transformation. However, it does require regular upkeep to manage dust and maintain an organized appearance.

Image Gallery

Modification Process Accessibility

— Wheelchair Friendly

May require assistance if upper cabinet doors are difficult to reach for removal.

✓ Low/No Hearing Friendly

No hearing barriers; the process is fully accessible for individuals with hearing impairments.

✓ Small Space Friendly

Can be completed in a limited space, but may require temporary storage for removed doors and tools.

— Low Strength Friendly

Removing cabinet doors may be challenging if screws are tightly secured, and some items may be heavy. Using automatic tools may help.

✕ Low/No Vision Friendly

Process involves using tools such as screwdrivers, which may require sighted assistance for safety.

— Low Mobility Friendly

Requires reaching and using tools, which may necessitate assistance for individuals with limited mobility.

Pros and Cons

Pros

- Eliminates the need to open and close cabinet doors
- Enhances visibility of stored items for quick access
- Creates a more open and spacious feel in the kitchen
- Can be done at no cost by simply removing doors
- Allows for personalized styling through item arrangement

Cons

- Requires regular cleaning to prevent dust and grease buildup
- Items must be neatly arranged to maintain an organized look
- Exposes everything on the shelves, which may not be visually appealing to all

Modification Instructions

Written and Picture Instructions | Video Tutorial

Safety Warnings

- Always wear safety goggles when using power tools.
- Ensure cabinets are securely fastened to the wall before removing doors.
- Use a mask when sanding or painting to avoid inhaling dust or fumes.

Things You'll Need

- Screwdriver or drill
- Double Edge pull saw
- Putty knife
- Quick-dry putty
- Shelving Trim
- Hammer
- Finish nails
- Nail punch
- Paintable caulk
- Wet sponge or cloth

1 Remove the Cabinet Doors

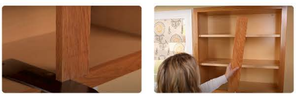
Use a screwdriver or drill to remove the screws from the hinges. If the hinges are painted over or difficult to remove, use a utility knife to score around them before unscrewing.

Set aside doors and hinges for potential future use or disposal.

2 Cut out the stile (optional)

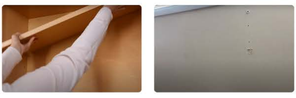
Check to ensure that the middle stile is not needed for structural stability. Then, using a double edge pull saw, carefully cut out the middle stile.

Set the stile aside for potential future use.



3 Remove shelves and hardware (optional)

Lift the shelves out and remove all hardware and set aside. This may require different tools depending on the construction of the cupboard.



4 Fill in holes with quick-dry putty (optional)

Use a putty knife to remove any splinters or small wood pieces left over from the hardware and shelves.

Then use the putty knife with a quick-dry putty to fill any holes. Let dry according to the putty instructions.

5 Sanding the putty smooth (optional)

Using a sanding block or sanding paper, sand the quick-dry putty surface until it is smooth and flat to the rest of the cupboard.

6 Adding trim to the shelves (optional)

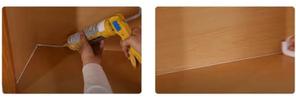
Add trim to the removed shelves, securing it with finish nails. Then use a nail punch to sink the nails in below the surface of the trim.

Use putty to cover the whole created by the nail.

7 Caulk seams (optional)

Caulk any seams with paintable caulk. Alternate using your finger and a damp sponge or cloth to remove excess caulk.

Let dry according to product instructions.



8 Paint (optional)

Paint the inside and outside of the cupboard, as well as all the shelves, and let dry.

For extra pop, paint the back wall of the cabinet an accent colour.

9 Put shelves back in place

Put the previously removed shelves back into the cuboard.

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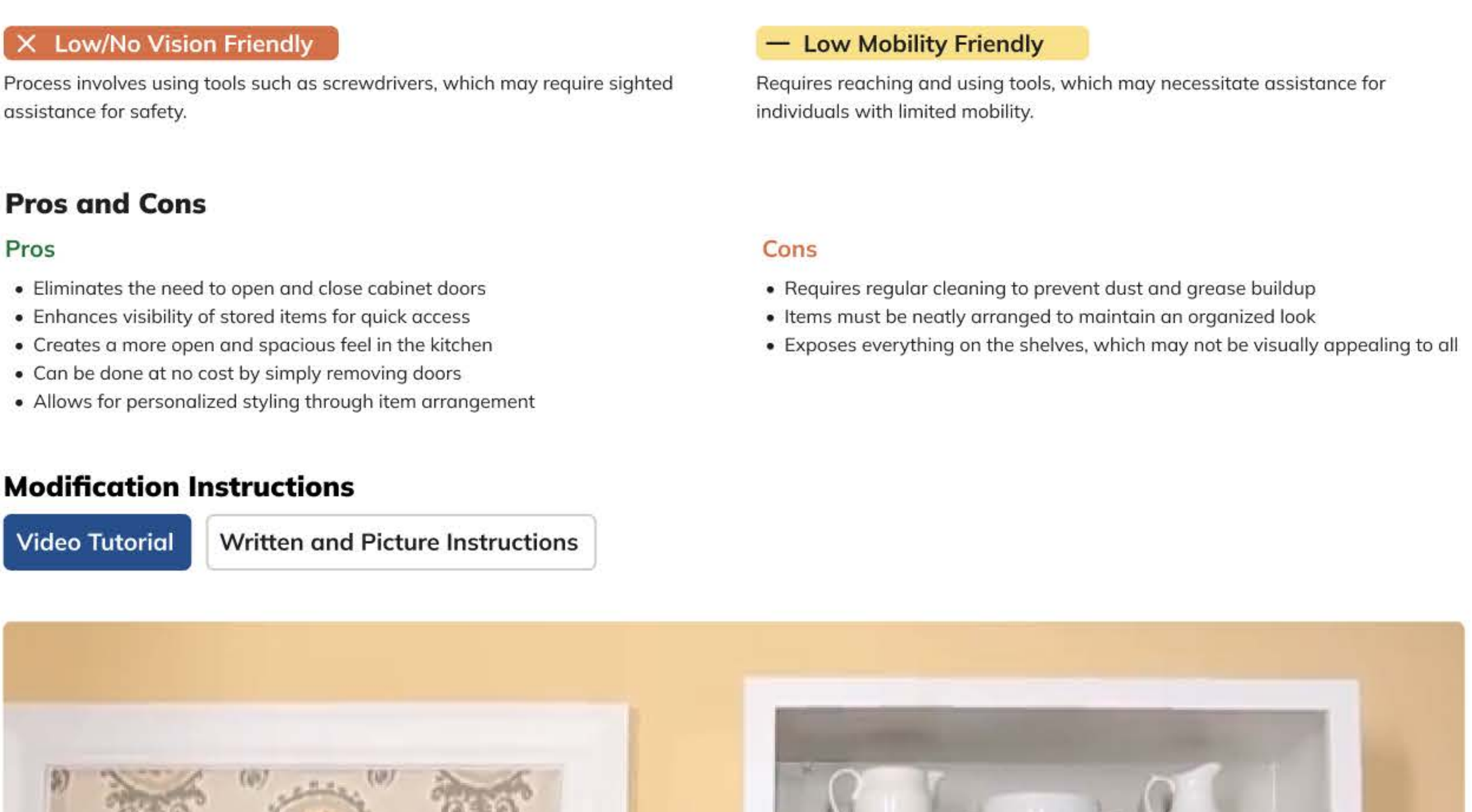

Closed Captioning | Sign Language | Transcription

DIY Open Shelving — Modification Video Tutorial — Transcript

Love your kitchen but want a more open look? Create open shelving in your kitchen with this step-by-step tutorial.

You could simply remove the doors but that doesn't create a polished look.

First cut out the middle stile with a double edge pull saw. Remove any shelving and set aside.

Next use a putty knife to remove splinters and loose wood from the hinges and then fill the holes and any dings with Bondo, a quick drying two-part putty. Let dry according to package instructions.

Then sand the surface smooth. Add extra style to the shelves with trim. Attach the trim to the shelf with finish nails and countersink them with a nail punch.

Fill nail holes with putty. Now you can finish the cabinet.

Next caulk any seams with paintable caulk. Alternate using your finger and a damp sponge or cloth to remove excess caulk. For extra impact paint the back of the cabinet with a contrasting color. We chose a dark gray from the lower cabinets to tie the uppers and lowers together.

Once the paint is dry reinstall the shelves and fill the cabinet with plates bowls and accessories. With these ideas you can transform regular kitchen cabinets into beautiful open storage.