

CABINET PLUMBING JIG

INSTRUCTIONS





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ABOUT US

True Position Tools was founded in 1996 by Tad Lostlen, a seasoned cabinet maker and installer determined to design an efficient cabinet hardware tool that would maximize productivity and eliminate error. This led to the creation of the best rated product of its kind, the Cabinet Hardware Jig.

As an American-owned family business for 25 years, we have proudly maintained best-in-class tools and continue to expand our product line with essential cabinet tools made in the USA.



SCAN FOR DIGITAL
INSTRUCTIONS

IMPORTANT

FOLLOW THESE GUIDELINES WHILE USING THIS TOOL

- **Always use care when handling this tool. Take care to avoid accidental damage. Do not drop or throw this against hard surfaces.**
- **Prior to use check jig for any imperfections or defects that may have occurred during prior usage, transport or manufacturing that could result in inaccurate results. If you find any issues with your jig upon inspection contact us before use.**
- **The Crossbar Level is intended only for leveling the Jig when locating plumbing. Do not use as a standalone product.**
- **Always consult a licensed electrician when working with electrical outlets.**



Do not use pliers to tighten knobs. They should only be hand-tightened.

SAFETY GUIDELINES

- Read this manual fully before using the tool and operate this tool according to these instructions.
- Operating this tool before understanding safe and proper use could result in personal injury.
- Always wear certified safety equipment including eye, hearing, and respiratory protection.
- Drill bits are sharp. Handle with care. Avoid hand positions where a slip could cause contact with the bit.
- Do not operate this tool or any machinery while under the influence of drugs, alcohol, or medications.

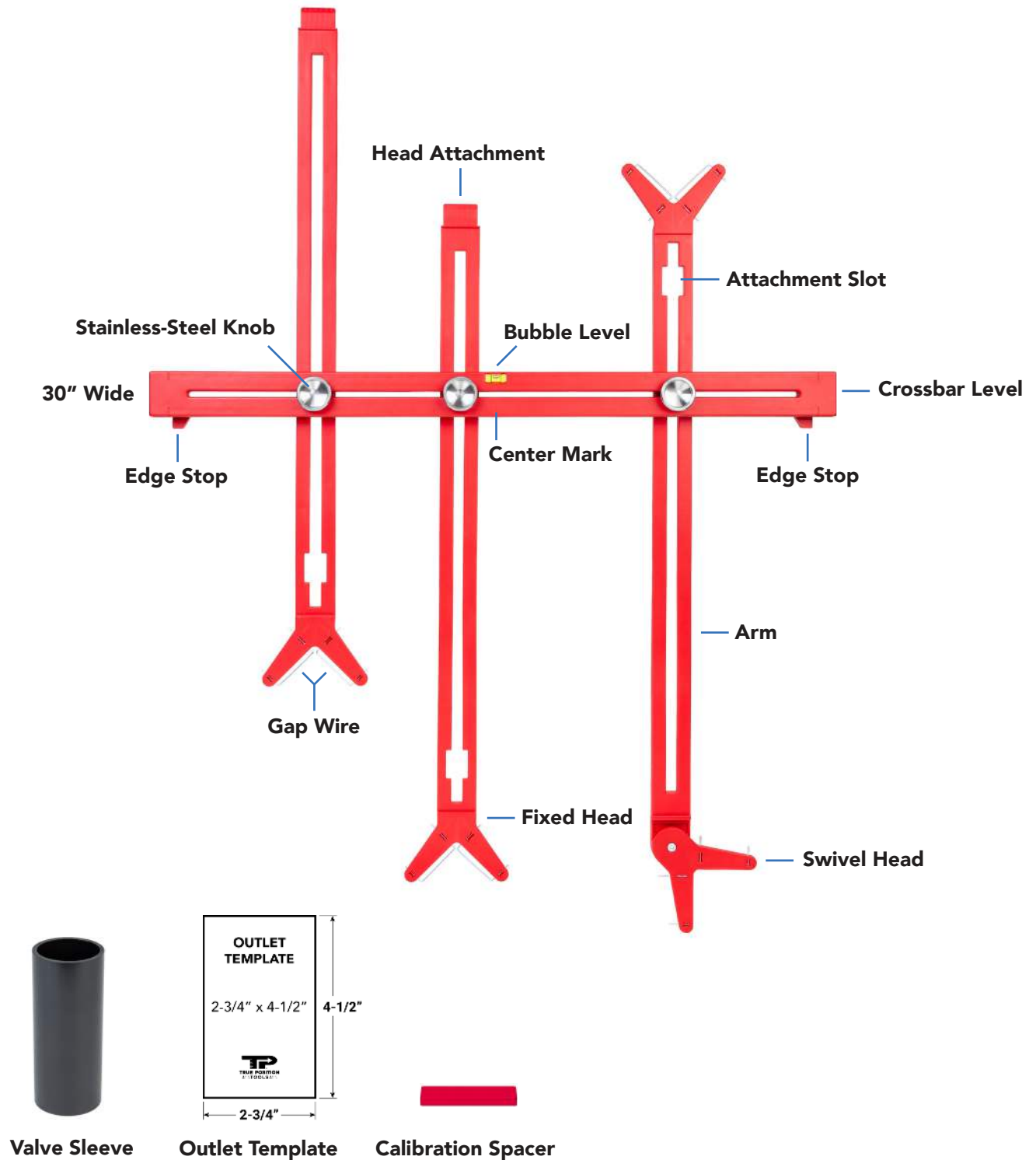


WARNING: Drilling, sawing, sanding or machining wood products can expose you to wood dust, a substance known to the State of California to cause cancer. Avoid inhaling wood dust or use a dust mask or other safeguards for personal protection. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov/wood.

Getting To Know Your Cabinet Plumbing Jig

The True Position Tools Cabinet Plumbing Jig helps you quickly and easily transfer the location of existing pipes and electrical outlets to the back of cabinets for easy drilling. Just align, lock, and transfer.

PARTS DIAGRAM



Getting Started

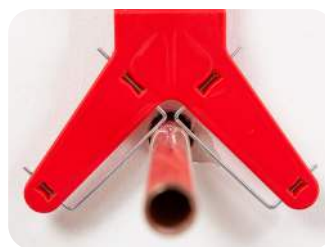
WHAT YOU'LL NEED

- Measuring tape
- Drill
- Screws
- Pencil
- Hole saws (*3/8 to 1/2 inch larger than each pipe*)
- Hand saw or jig saw (*necessary for outlet holes only*)

Note: This tool requires that your cabinet layout has been marked on the wall.

QUICK GUIDE

- We suggest choosing a hole saw size **3/8" to 1/2" larger** than the pipe.
- The **Gap Wire** ensures that you will have adequate spacing around your pipe.
- The Gap Wire is **pre-set to 1/4"** to ensure that your drilled hole will be about **1/2" larger in diameter than your pipe**.



Wall



Cabinet

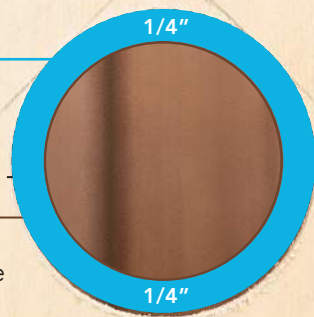
NEED HELP?

- This guide offers suggested guidelines for the most common cabinet plumbing scenarios. The True Position Tools Cabinet Plumbing Jig is fully adjustable, allowing you to set your desired hole size for each pipe.
- If you will be using a hole saw that is different than the suggested size, you will need to adjust the Gap Wire to be half the diameter difference between the hole saw size and pipe size, as seen in the example below. Your hole saw should not be more than 1" larger than your pipe's diameter for proper Gap Wire spacing.

A hole saw 1/2" larger than your pipe, creates a 1/4" gap around the pipe.

$$\begin{aligned} & 2^{1/8} \text{ hole saw} \\ - & 1^{5/8} \text{ pipe OD} \\ = & 1/2 \text{ diameter difference} \end{aligned}$$

Set Gap Wire to **1/4" gap**

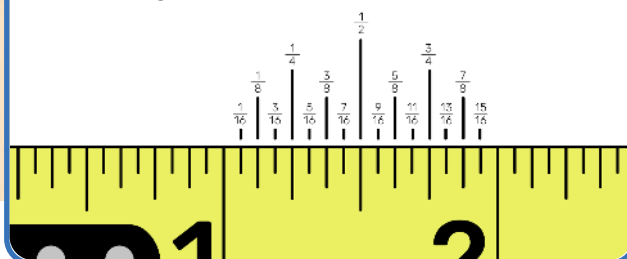


OD = Outside Diameter

REFERENCE TABLE

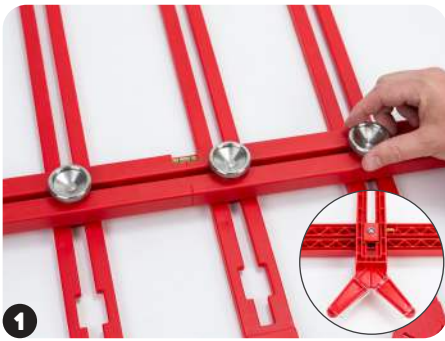
Most common pipe sizes & suggested hole saw sizes.
Always double check your sizing before drilling.

	PIPE SIZE NAME	ACTUAL OUTSIDE DIAMETER	HOLE SAW SIZE
WATER	1/2"	5/8"	1 1/8"
	3/4"	7/8"	1 1/4"
DRAINS	1 1/4"	1 5/8"	2 1/8"
	1 1/2"	1 15/16"	2 1/2"
	2"	2 3/8"	2 3/4"
	3"	3 1/2"	4"



Section 1: Plumbing

A. MEASURE PIPES & SELECT HOLE SAW



1

Attach **Arms** to **Crossbar Level** using the **Attachment Slots**, then tighten knobs to keep Arms in raised position.



2

Measure the outer diameter of each pipe.

In this example, we recommend choosing a hole saw size 1/2" larger than the pipe measurement.

The jig's Gap Wire is pre-set to 1/4" to ensure that your drilled hole will be 1/2" larger than your pipe.



3

Adjust **Gap Wire** if needed. **Calibration Spacer** creates 1/4" gap. You may need to adjust to a larger gap depending on your situation (e.g. valves still attached, see "[Section 3 \(Valve Sleeve\)](#)") for details.

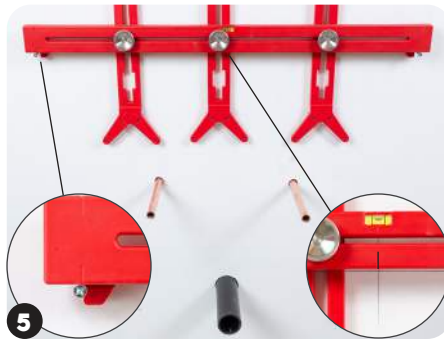
Do not adjust Gap Wire more than 1/2" max on each side (1" larger than your pipe outer diameter.)

B. ALIGN, SET, & LEVEL JIG



4

Find both the center point and height of your sink base cabinet and mark this location on the wall. This will be your reference point.

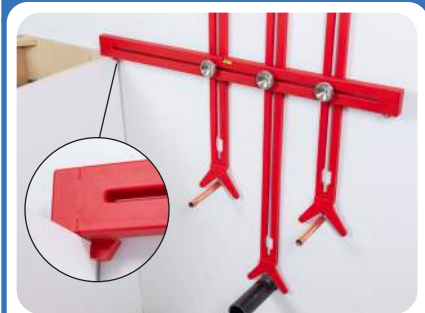


5

Align the bottom and center of the Crossbar Level to the marks made on the previous step. When level, temporarily install screws on the **outside** of the **Edge Stops** underneath the jig to hold the jig in place.



PRO TIP



If you have a cabinet on either side of the sink base, you can also use the jig's **Edge Stop** to align, set, and level the jig.

Note:

If you align with the Edge Stop in this step, you must also align with the Edge Stop in "[Section 1D \(Transfer Jig to Cabinet\)](#)".

C. LOCK IN PIPE LOCATION SETTINGS



6

Lower **Arm** until **Gap Wire** touches the pipe and tighten the knob to secure position. Repeat for each pipe.

Note: Arms can be adjusted at any angle necessary to reach pipe.

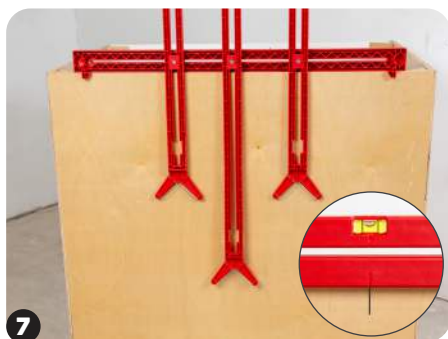


Placing Gap Wire directly on hot/cold water pipe.



Placing Gap Wire directly on drain pipe.

D. TRANSFER JIG TO CABINET



Find the center of your cabinet and make a mark on the inside of the cabinet with pencil.

Rest the **Crossbar** on top of the **BACK** of the cabinet to accurately mirror pipe locations.

Align the **Center Mark** with the center of the cabinet.



If you used the **Edge Stop** in **Section 1B (Align, Set, & Level Jig)** make sure you're placing the Edge Stop on the same side of the cabinet.

Correctly align Edge Stop with the edge of cabinet:



E. MARK LOCATION & DRILL HOLES



Hold the Arm firmly in position and draw lines along the red **Marking Edge** on the back of the cabinet.

These lines represent your hole saw drilling location and will ensure that you will have adequate spacing around your pipe.

IMPORTANT: Do not draw along the **Gap Wire**



Position hole saw until both edges align with pencil marks and drill hole. Repeat for all pipes, switching hole saws as needed.



For the cleanest holes and to avoid blowouts, start drilling from the backside of the cabinet. Then when the pilot hole is drilled through, finish drilling from the interior.

F. INSTALL CABINET



Install cabinet on your layout marks.

Section 2: Electrical Outlets

NOTE

The following instructions create an opening in your cabinet to access an existing outlet on the wall surface.

For a clean cabinet interior you can bring the outlet flush with the inside of the cabinet interior. The required hole size may be different than listed here.

***Always consult a licensed electrician when working with electrical outlets.**

A. ATTACH & LOCATE



1 Attach **Swivel Head** accessory to **Head Attachment** of jig and **flip Arm** for locating electrical outlets.

Gap Wires are not used in this example, but can be used to allow clearance should you need.



2 Align the bottom and center of the Crossbar Level to the marks made on the previous step. When level, temporarily install screws on the **outside** of the **Edge Stops** underneath the jig to hold the jig in place.

Note: You can also use the Edge Stop on an adjacent cabinet, see "[Section 1B \(Align, Set, Level Jig\)](#)" for details.



3 Lower **Arm** and align **Swivel Head** to corner of outlet cover plate. Tighten Knob to lock in position

B. TRANSFER & MARK



4 Find the center of your cabinet and make a mark on the inside of the cabinet with pencil. Rest the **Crossbar on top of the BACK of the cabinet** to accurately mirror pipe locations. Align the **Center Mark** with the center of the cabinet.

Note: If you used the End Stop in **Step 2**, make sure you're placing the End Stop on the same side of the cabinet.



5 Hold the Arm firmly in position and draw along the red **Marking Edge** on the back of the cabinet.



Pencil mark detail.

C. TEMPLATE & CUT



6 Align **Outlet Template** with previously marked location lines and trace outline.

Note: If your cover plate is not the same size as the enclosed template, measure your cover plate and trace the outline on the back of the cabinet.



7 Use a saw to cut hole for outlet cover plate.



8 Install cabinet on your layout marks.

Section 3: Valve Sleeve

USING THE VALVE SLEEVE



1

Slide the included **Valve Sleeve** over the pipe (you may need to remove the valve handle to do so.)

Hold the **Valve Sleeve** level and lower **Arm** until it touches, then tighten knob.

Note: It is not necessary to use the Gap Wire while using the Valve Sleeve if you plan to use a 1-5/8" hole saw, as suggested.



2

Use a **1-5/8" hole saw** to ensure that the hole is large enough to accommodate the valve.

If using a larger hole saw, adjust Gap Wire accordingly. See "[Page 5 - Getting Started - Need Help?](#)" for details.



Use the following instructions if you have a valve attached to your pipe.

Escutcheon plates can be utilized to clean up the look of your under sink holes. For instance, an escutcheon plate can hide a pipe that is not centered perfectly in the hole.

Section 4: Common Questions

- **My pipes are angled—What do I do?**

Increase the size of the hole saw to ensure that the hole will fit the angled pipes.

- **How to locate a pipe that is hard to reach?**

You can use the Swivel Head attachment to help locate harder to reach pipes. Arms can also be adjusted at any angle necessary to reach pipes.