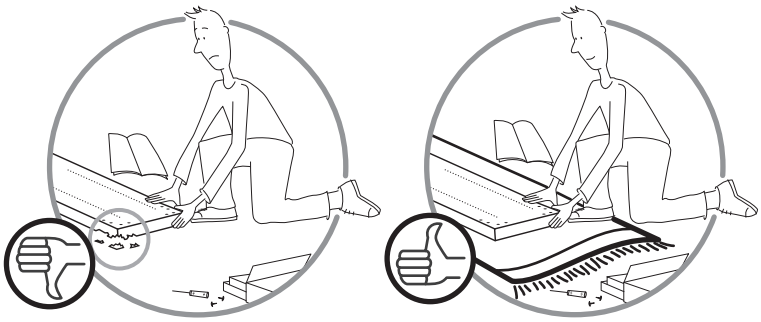
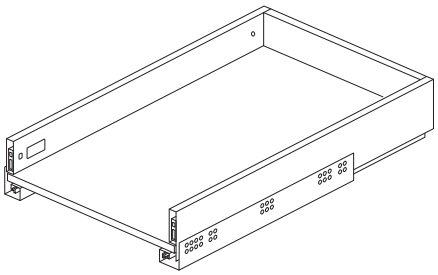
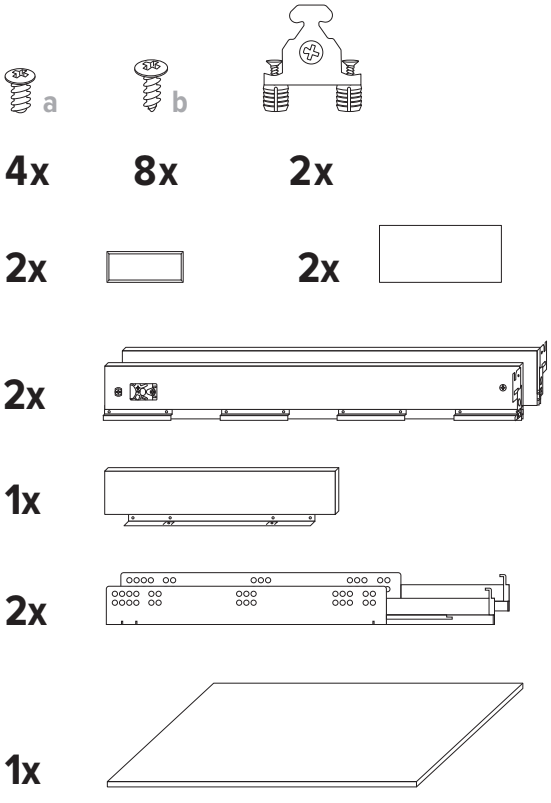
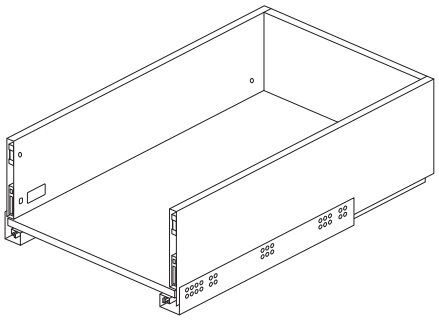
SD_
SD_D

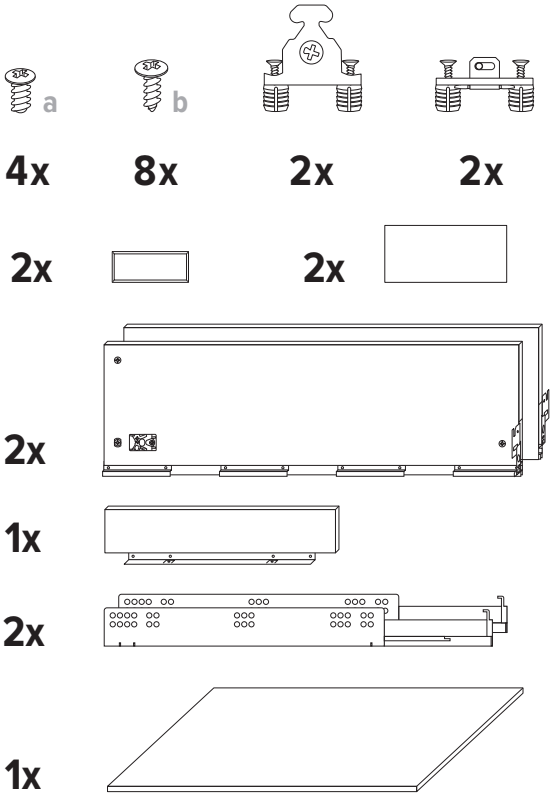
DRAWER
TIROIR











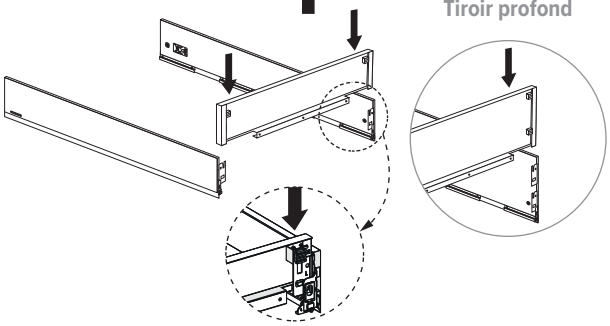
EUROSTYLE

PLAN-0430

1-800-567-3227

1

Deep drawer
Tiroir profond



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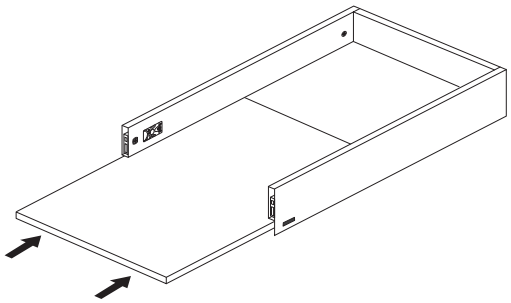
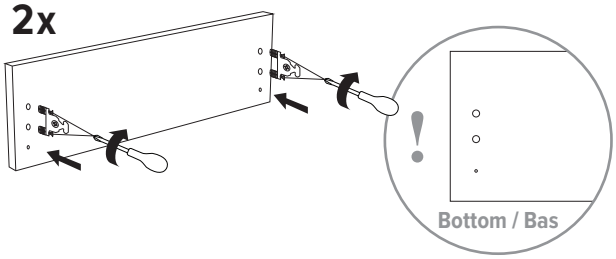


3A

Regular drawer
Tiroir régulier

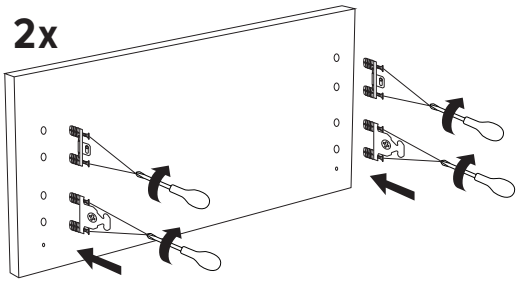
2x



3B

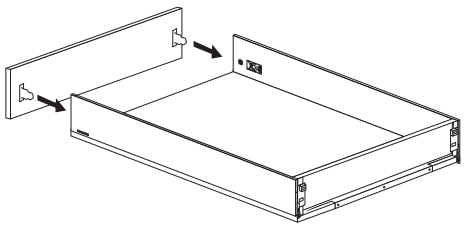
Deep drawer
Tiroir profond

2x 2x



4A

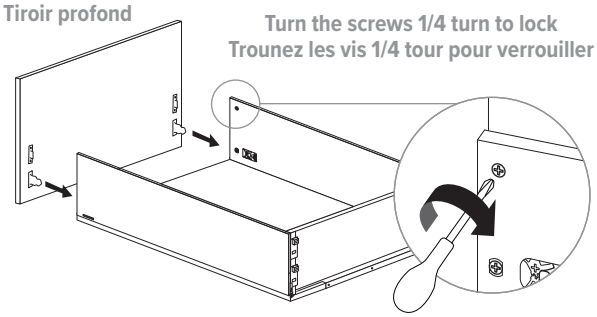
Regular drawer
Tiroir régulier



4B

Deep drawer
Tiroir profond

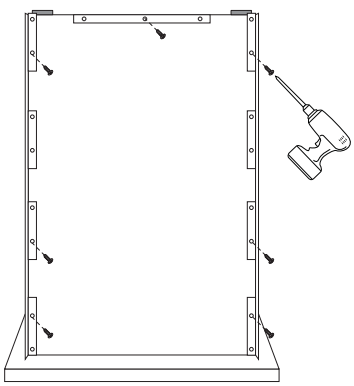
Turn the screws 1/4 turn to lock
Trounez les vis 1/4 tour pour verrouiller



5

b

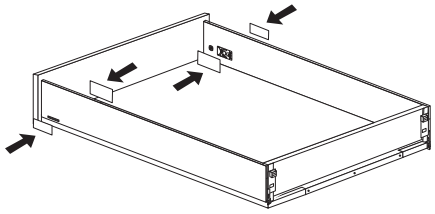
7x



Drawer front down
Façade vers le bas

6

2x 2x



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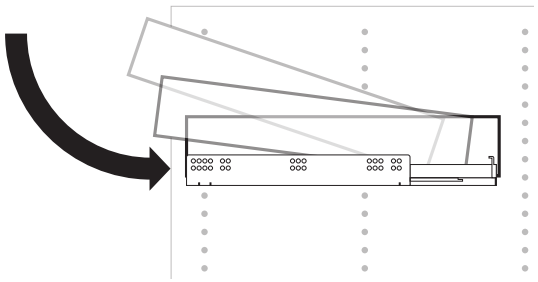
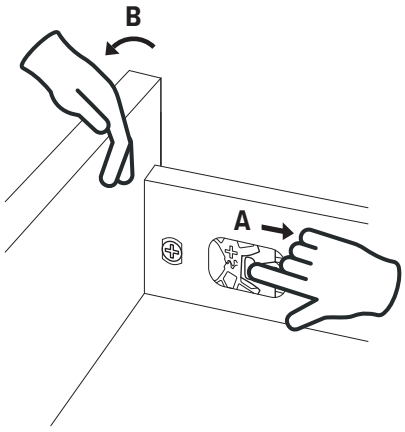


HOW TO REMOVE THE DRAWER
COMMENT RETIRER LE TIROIR

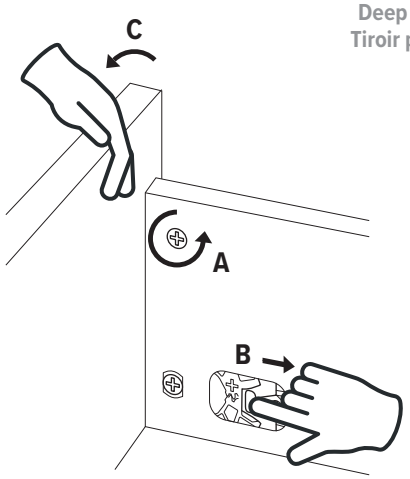
Press the latches outward and lift
Appuyez sur les loquets vers l'extérieur et soulevez

HOW TO REMOVE THE DRAWER FRONT
COMMENT RETIRER LA FAÇADE DE TIROIR

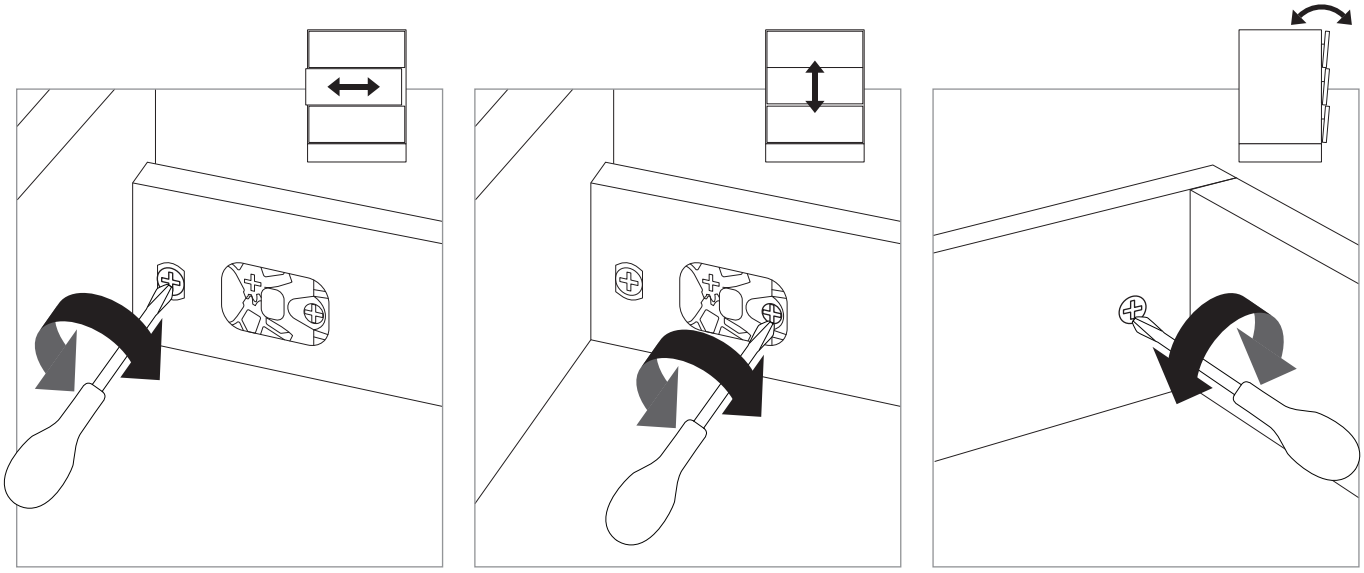
Regular drawer
Tiroir régulier

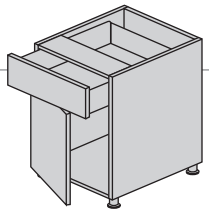


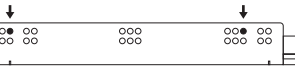
Deep drawer
Tiroir profond



! Pull with strength on white tab
Tirez avec force sur la langette blanche

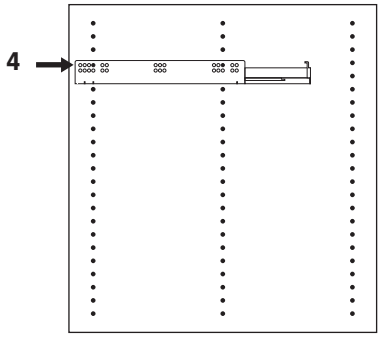






2x

4x a



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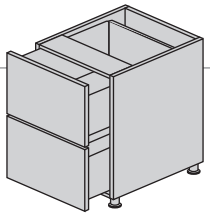
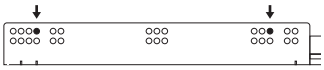
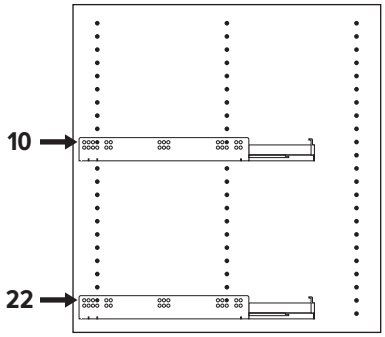




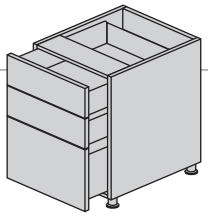
4x

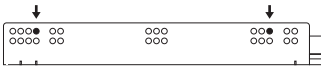
8x a



10

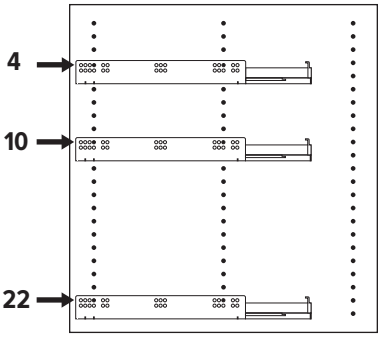
22





6x

12x a



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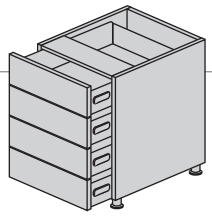
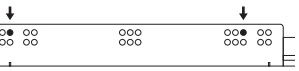
10

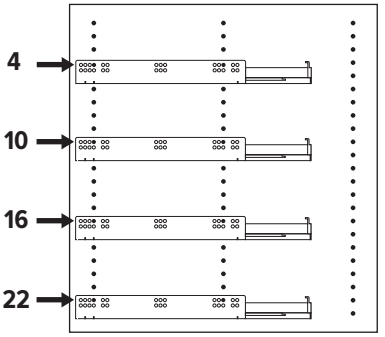
22





8x

16x a

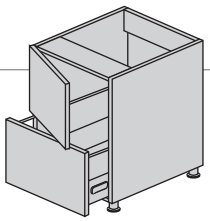


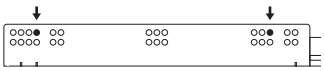
4

10

16

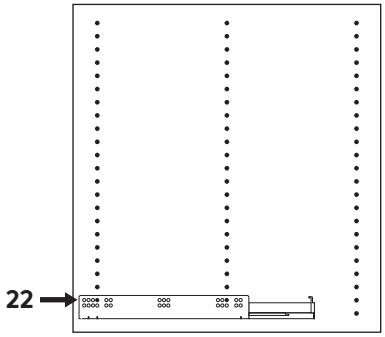
22





2x

4x a



22

IMPORTANT HEALTH NOTICE.

Some of the building materials used in this home (or these building materials) emit formaldehyde. Eye, nose and throth irriration, headache, nausea and a variety of asthma-like symptoms, including shortness of breath, have been reported as a result of formaldehyde exposure. Elderly persons and young children, as well wa anyone with a history of asthma, allergies, or lung problems, may be at greater risk. Research is continuing on the possible long-term effects of exposure to formaldehyde. Reduced ventilation may allow formaldehyde and other contaminants to accumulate in the indoor air. High indoor temparatures and humidity raise formaldehyde levels. When a home is to be located in areas subject to extreme summer temperatures, an air-conditioning system can be used to control indoor temperature levels. Other means of controlled mechanical ventilation can be used to reduce levels of formaldehyde and other indoor air contaminants.

If you have any questions regading the health effects of formaldehyde, consult your doctor or local health department.

AVIS IMPORTANT POUR LA SANTÉ

Certains des matériaux de construction utilisés dans cette maison (ou ces matériaux de construction) émettent du formaldéhyde. Une irritation des yeux, du nez et de la gorge, des maux de tête, une nausée et une variété de symptômes similaires à l'asthme, y compris une perte de souffle, ont été signalées à la suite d'une exposition au formaldéhyde. Les personnes âgées et les jeunes enfants, ainsi que toutes les personnes ayant un historique d'asthme, d'allergies ou de problemes pulmonaires, peuvent être à plus grand risque. La recherche se poursuit sur les effets possibles à long terme de l'exposition au formaldéhyde. Une ventilation réduite peut permettre au formaldéhyde et aux autres contaminants de s'accumuler dans l'air intérieur. Les températures intérieures élevées et l'humidité peuvent élever le niveau de formaldéhyde. Lorsqu'une maison est située dans des zones soumises à des températures d'été extrêmes, un système de climatisation peut être utilisé pour contrôler le niveau de température intérieure. D'autres moyens de ventilation mécanique contrôlée peuvent être utilisés pour réduire les niveaux de formaldéhyde et d'autres contaminants de l'air intérieur.

Si vous avez des questions concertant les effets du formaldéhyde sur la santé, consultez votre médecin ou le service de santé local.