



Garages in Las Vegas do double duty. They store everything from camping gear for Red Rock weekends to holiday decor, paint, and tools. They also take a beating from desert heat, dust, and the daily rhythm of parking, unloading, and working on projects. Well designed storage can turn the garage from a hot, cluttered afterthought into an organized extension of the home. Done right, it adds day to day convenience, keeps valuables safe, and protects gear from temperature swings.

As someone who has measured, built, and installed hundreds of cabinet runs in the valley, I can tell you the same blueprint that works in milder climates often falls apart here. Materials expand and contract under summer heat, hardware fails if it is the wrong spec, and layouts that ignore water heater and door clearances cause headaches. This guide walks you through the realities of Garage cabinet installation in Las Vegas, NV, with the kind of detail that saves callbacks, change orders, and frustration.

The desert changes the rules

Las Vegas garages see interior temperatures above 110 degrees on summer afternoons, even with the door closed. The air is dry, and dust rides in with every wind gust. Those two conditions drive most of the design decisions.

Heat softens low quality adhesives, making edge banding peel. Cheap particleboard can swell at the edges if it wicks an occasional splash from a hose or a cooler drain, then it bakes and crumbles. Fasteners loosen if the cabinet boxes rack during expansion cycles. On the dust side, open shelving looks good for a month, then cobwebs and grime settle in. Enclosed storage with sealing door reveals, tight edge banding, and finishes that wipe clean will pay for themselves every time the wind kicks up.

Rodents and scorpions are less frequent in tightly built subdivisions, but I still see them. If you keep pet food, bird seed, or soft goods in the garage, plan for fully enclosed cabinetry with solid backs and finished toe kicks to eliminate harborage points.

Materials that survive Las Vegas

I see four main cabinet material families here: thermally fused laminate on industrial particleboard, high pressure laminate on MDF or plywood, powder coated steel, and aluminum. Each has its place if specified well.

Thermally fused laminate, often called TFL or melamine, covers an industrial particleboard core. It is budget friendly, offers a wide range of textures and colors, and holds screws well when you use European style hardware. In Las Vegas, look for 3/4 inch boxes with full backs, 1 mm or 3 mm edge banding, and moisture resistant cores if the garage sits on a slab that sometimes brings in runoff. Avoid thin 5/8 inch and 1/2 inch cores for anything floor standing. Doors and drawer fronts in TFL do fine if the edge banding is applied with PUR adhesive rated for high heat.

High pressure laminate, HPL, over an MDF or plywood core adds impact resistance and better heat tolerance. You feel the difference on worktops and drawer fronts that take abuse. HPL resists chipping at the edges and will not print sawdust rings the way lower grade laminates can when the heat spikes. It costs more, but for work areas and high use drawers it is a smart upgrade.

Powder coated steel cabinets sell well to homeowners who want shop aesthetics and big spans. Good steel systems are robust and ventilated where it matters. The downside in our market is heat conduction. Box interiors can get hotter, which is a factor if you store adhesives, finishes, or electronics. Hinges and slides are fine since quality systems use ball bearing hardware, but you lose customization compared with Custom garage cabinets built to your exact wall and ceiling conditions.

Aluminum cabinets are light, corrosion resistant, and premium priced. They fit performance garages and detail shops. In a residential two car, you are usually better off investing that budget into custom fit, drawer counts, and better work surfaces unless you are building a car collection space.

For tops, I specify HPL over a plywood core for general use, or butcher block finished with a durable oil if the homeowner enjoys a warmer look and does not mind yearly maintenance. Avoid bare MDF tops. Granite looks nice but can crack with point loads and heat stress, and it is overkill for most garages.

Hardware makes or breaks a system in this climate. Go with full extension, soft close slides rated at 100 pounds for general drawers and 150 pounds for deep tool drawers. Hinges should be clip on, 6 way adjustable, nickel plated with corrosion resistance. Spend the extra on quality pulls that you can grip with dusty hands. On all doors and drawers, ask your garage cabinet company about the adhesive spec on edge banding. PUR holds up to our summers better than EVA.

Layouts that work in typical Las Vegas garages

Track homes here often share a few garage layouts: a two car with a short return wall next to the door into the house, a tandem bay with an extra deep section, or a narrow three car with a center post. The slab is usually sloped 1 to 2 inches toward the door and a stem wall rises 3 to 6 inches around the perimeter.

That slope matters. Floor based cabinets need adjustable levelers with at least 2 inches of range, and the toe kicks should be scribed to the slope so debris does not collect underneath. Wall hung systems avoid the slope by suspending cabinets off a rail or French cleat. Wall hung works well when the homeowner wants to keep the floor clear for mopping or when the slab is badly out of level. In cinder block or post tension slab homes, wall hung means serious anchoring into studs or masonry, not drywall toggles.

Ceiling height ranges from 8 to 12 feet. Above a 7 foot tall cabinet run, you often have room for overhead racks. Be cautious stacking tall cabinets and overhead racks near the garage door tracks. I have seen a dozen installs where the lift covers barely clear a cabinet corner, and the first time someone forgets to close a door, it catches. Measure the arc of the door when it opens and give yourself an inch or more of margin.

Parking clearance is a constant negotiation. Full depth cabinets are 23 to 24 inches. If your two car is 20 feet deep and you park a midsize SUV, you start to feel the pinch. Shallow uppers at 12 to 16 inches give you storage without bumping your bumper. I often design one deep run along the side wall and use shallow uppers on the front wall. That keeps bikes and strollers moving freely while still offering space for bins.

If you own an EV or plan to install a charger, reserve a 30 inch wide vertical channel on the preferred parking side. That gives the electrician room to route conduit and place the unit, and it saves you from cutting a brand new cabinet later.

Code and clearances most homeowners overlook

Your installer should know these, but it helps to recognize the constraints when you sketch your wish list.

Gas water heaters need working clearance, typically 30 inches wide by 30 inches deep for service access, with the combustion air intake unobstructed. The ignition source needs to sit 18 inches above the floor. Do not box in the heater unless you are using a code compliant louvered enclosure with proper clearances. I leave at least 3 inches from any cabinet side to the heater jacket to avoid radiant heat on the laminate.

The door from garage to house is a fire separation. You will usually see 5/8 inch Type X drywall on that common wall. Avoid cutting big holes through it for cleats or utilities without restoring the rating. If your cabinets cover that wall, install them with a minimum of penetrations and use metal stud finders so you hit framing members without chewing up the gypsum.

Outlets along the wall sit at 48 inches to center in many garages. Plan cabinet heights so you either clear them, cut clean grommets pass throughs for cords, or set a worktop height that aligns with them. While we are on electrical, task lighting under uppers is worth adding. A simple 4000K LED strip tucked under a face frame makes the workbench useful after dark.

Post tension slabs are common across the valley. Do not drill deep into the slab to anchor cabinets, especially within a foot or two of the edges or where cable paths are marked. Anchor to the wall framing instead [Garage cabinet installation garaginization.com](#) or use surface rated anchors verified safe for post tension. A good installer has a detector and will respect the red stamped warnings on the garage slab.

Wall structure and anchoring choices

Stick framed walls with drywall are the easiest to work with, provided you locate studs and use structural screws. I like structural wood screws with washer heads for rail systems and cabinet backs. Go at least 2.5 inches into the stud and use a stud layout that captures both sides of each cabinet.

Many Las Vegas garages have one or more masonry walls. Mounting into concrete block demands the right anchors. I have had good results with Tapcon style screws when predrilled accurately and vacuumed of dust, but for heavy, fully loaded 8 foot cabinets a sleeve anchor or hybrid epoxy anchor gives more margin. If you are unsure, hire Garage cabinet builders with masonry anchoring experience, not just a handyman with a hammer drill.

French cleats work well for wall hung systems. A continuous cleat spreads load across multiple studs. If your wall is wavy, shim the cleat, not the cabinets. For floor based systems, levelers are essential. Avoid stacking shims under side panels, which migrate over time. Stainless levelers are ideal, but zinc plated ones with nylon feet hold up fine if not soaked.

DIY or hire a garage cabinet company

You can assemble knockdown cabinets and hang them yourself if you enjoy the work and have time. Expect two full days for a modest setup if you measure accurately, own a good level and laser, and have the right fasteners. The biggest risks I see in DIY are missed studs, misaligned doors on wavy walls, and toe kicks that look like a topographic map because of the slab slope.

A professional garage cabinet company brings design insight, a shop that can size boxes to your real dimensions, and an install team that gets a straight, tight fit the first time. They should also understand the local quirks we have covered, like water heater offsets and the fire separation. Custom garage cabinets bridge the gap between catalog systems and full millwork. You get sizing that fits to the inch, cutouts for outlets, and a cleaner look without filler strips everywhere.

Pick the route that suits your budget and schedule. If storage is mission critical and you want it to look like a built in, hiring pros is money well spent.

What it costs in the valley

Costs vary with materials, features, and length. For a basic but durable TFL system with full backs, soft close hinges, and a few drawers, homeowners usually spend 2,500 to 5,500 dollars for a two car wall run. Adding a workbench with HPL top and upper cabinets moves it to the 4,000 to 8,000 dollar range. Premium laminates, lots of drawers, slatwall, and tall pantry cabinets can take a project to 10,000 dollars or more.

Per linear foot numbers are tricky because depth and features swing the price, but a rough local range for custom fit laminate systems runs 175 to 400 dollars per foot for lowers and uppers combined. Powder coated steel systems land higher for comparable storage. A site visit and real design drawing beats any square foot guess, especially when clearances and obstacles come into play.

Lead times for Custom garage cabinets in Las Vegas average 2 to 6 weeks depending on the season. Spring and fall book faster. A typical Garage cabinet installation takes one to two days. If demo, wall patching, or electrical work is needed, add a day.

Measure once, then measure again

Before you meet designers or start ordering, get a solid picture of your space. You will save time and avoid back and forth.

- Measure the overall width and depth of each wall from corner to corner, note ceiling height at several points, and record stem wall height.
- Mark the center and dimensions of the garage door tracks, openers, and any low obstructions such as sprinklers or attic access hatches.
- Record the location and height of outlets, switches, hose bibs, and the water heater footprint with clearances.
- Note the slope of the slab front to back and left to right, even if you estimate it with a level and tape.
- List what you need to store, grouping items by frequency of use and weight.

Bring photos from several angles. A designer can often spot a conflict you missed and solve it in the drawing.

Features worth paying for

Drawers drive usability. Deep drawers for power tools, medium drawers for painting supplies, and shallow drawers for fasteners keep your worktop open. A drawer consumes more material and hardware than a shelf, but the daily convenience is real.

Full backs stiffen cabinets, improve dust control, and give installers a larger surface to anchor through. Do not skip them. Adjustable shelves with metal pins beat plastic peg systems that loosen over time. For doors, a 2 millimeter edge banding looks and wears better than thin tape, especially on darker finishes where heat shows flaws first.

Worktops see the most abuse. HPL tops resist hot tool boxes and metal parts better than melamine. If you like butcher block, pick a dense species and oil it thoroughly a few times before use. Avoid mounting a bench vise directly to MDF. If you need a vise, embed a plywood core under the top or add a steel plate at the corner.

If you keep solvents or flammables, add a metal lined, vented base cabinet. Do not route a vent into the attic. Vent through a wall with a proper louver and damper. For fishing rods, skis, or paddles, a tall, partitioned cabinet keeps things upright and out of harm's way. If you plan to wash the garage floor, ask for finished, sealed toe kicks and silicone seams where cabinets meet walls.

Soft close everything sounds like a luxury until a cross breeze slams a door. In this market, soft close is a small price for longer hinge life.

Installation day, step by step

A good crew arrives with drop cloths, vacuums, and the hardware pre counted. They will start by confirming measurements, snapping a level line, and marking studs. For wall hung runs, they set the main cleat level and solid, using structural screws. For floor based runs, they start in the highest corner and chase level across the wall, adjusting levelers as they go.

Cabinet boxes get set, shimmed or leveled, then screwed together through predrilled grommets holes so the faces stay flush and the gaps even. Backs are anchored into studs on a regular spacing. Doors and drawers go in last, with hinge adjustments to even out reveals. Any outlet or plumbing pass through is cut with a hole saw, not a jigsaw, so the edges are clean. Better installers pop in grommets or trim rings.

Expect dust and some noise, but not demolition levels unless old shelving needs removal. A typical one wall setup wraps before dinner. A more complex layout with patching and slatwall may run into day two. Ask for a walk through, operate every door and drawer, and have the crew tweak anything that feels off before they load out.

Maintenance for the long haul

Laminate wipes clean with a damp microfiber and a mild detergent. Avoid abrasive powders. Hinges and slides do not need oil, and oil can attract dust, so only lubricate if the manufacturer recommends it. If a door drifts out of alignment over the first few weeks, that is normal settling. Adjust the hinge screws a quarter turn at a time to even up the reveal.

For butcher block, refresh the oil finish every six to twelve months depending on use. Vacuum the cabinet tops once in a while. Dust loves the space above tall uppers. Keep heavy bins low to prevent tipping the boxes forward and to save your back.

Las Vegas wind events can blow dust under the garage door seal. If you store fabrics, add gasketed bins or a closet style cabinet with a tight door reveal.

Two real world scenarios

A Summerlin homeowner had a two car with a post tension slab, gas water heater in the front right corner, and a 20 foot depth. They wanted a workbench, drawers, and tall storage without losing the ability to park two cars. We placed a 12 inch deep upper run across the front wall, kept clear of the water heater's 30 inch service space, then added a 24 inch deep base and 18 inch deep uppers on the long left wall. A modest 60 inch bench with HPL top, six drawers, and a peg panel over the top delivered a true workspace while preserving parking clearance. Anchoring ran through studs and a French cleat since we avoided the slab. That install finished in a day and a half, cost just under 6,500 dollars, and the client still parks two cars comfortably.

In Henderson, a three car with a boat bay needed tall lockers for life vests, fishing rods, and paddleboards. Steel cabinets looked tempting, but the owners stored adhesives and paint. We went with Custom garage cabinets in a textured graphite TFL for the boxes and HPL fronts for durability. Tall 90 inch lockers with aluminum edge guards handled the long gear. A vented base cabinet with a louvered door holds solvents. We kept the right bay clear for trailer swing and mapped the garage door arc to ensure the top of the lockers stayed an inch below the travel. That layout cost about 9,800 dollars, including LED task lighting and slatwall by the bench.

How to vet garage cabinet builders

Choosing the right partner matters as much as choosing a door style. Interview a few companies and compare notes rather than prices alone.

- Ask how they handle fire separation walls, gas water heater clearances, and post tension slabs in Garage cabinet installation. The right answers will be specific.
- Request photos and addresses of recent projects in your zip code and call references who have lived with the cabinets for at least a year.
- Confirm the core material thickness, edge banding type, hardware brands, and whether backs are full height and full thickness.
- Clarify anchoring methods into both framed and masonry walls and what fasteners they use.
- Get a scaled drawing with dimensions and door swings, along with a written scope that mentions removal of old shelving, patching, and cleanup.

If a garage cabinet company cannot explain why they chose a particular anchoring method or how they will deal with your water heater, keep looking.

Timing, prep, and the day before

Once you sign off on a design, clear the wall areas of loose items. Mark anything that must stay put. If the crew needs a dedicated circuit for tools, let them know where to plug in. On install day, keep pets and kids inside. If you have a smart garage door opener, disable auto close for the day so the crew is not working under a moving door. A cooler with water on a 105 degree afternoon is always appreciated and helps the crew maintain pace.

If you are replacing old cabinets, decide what to salvage. Many laminated shelves can live another life in the side yard shed. If you want the installer to haul away debris, have that in writing.

Bringing it all together

A garage is more than a parking space in Las Vegas. It is a buffer against heat and dust, a workshop, a staging area for weekend trips, and sometimes the only storage a home has for bulky gear. The right system blends

materials chosen for our climate, smart layout that respects real world constraints, and workmanship that holds tight through the seasons. Whether you build it yourself or hire experienced Garage cabinet builders, aim for a design that fits how you live, not just how the space looks on install day.

Start by measuring thoroughly and listing what you need to store. Pick materials that shrug off heat. Protect clearances around the water heater and the house entry. Choose drawers where you work, full backs for dust control, and hardware built for load. When you talk to a garage cabinet company, push for details. Your cabinets should be quiet, square, and sturdy on day one, then just as steady when the thermometer hits three digits year after year.

Garaginization of Las Vegas

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FAQ About Garage Cabinet Company

How much should garage cabinets cost?

Garage cabinets cost anywhere from \$500 to \$10,000+ depending on whether you choose DIY-friendly plastic/resin units, ready-to-assemble steel sets, or full custom installations. Costs scale based on the material, garage size, and whether you pay for professional installation.

Who has the best garage cabinets?

Finding the "best" garage cabinets depends on your budget and storage needs. For heavy-duty use and premium quality, NewAge Products is widely considered the best overall. For excellent mid-tier value, Gladiator is highly

rated, while Husky provides the best budget-friendly metal options.

Is Garage Organization.com legit?

Yes, Garage-Organization.com is a legit e-commerce retailer that sells garage storage cabinets, shelving, and organizational systems. While they are a legitimate business, there are a few important things to know before you buy.