



Open a garage in Las Vegas in July and you feel it instantly. Heat builds fast, the air is dry, and any surface that catches sun through the open door bakes. In the winter, nights can drop near freezing, which brings big temperature swings. Mix in dust that rides every summer breeze, a splash of automotive fluids now and then, and the occasional water heater leak. That is the working reality for garage cabinetry in Nevada. Materials that behave politely inside the house often warp, delaminate, or crumble out here.

This guide comes from years of specifying, fabricating, and installing cabinets from Henderson to Summerlin to North Las Vegas. I have opened doors on cabinets after decade-long tours of duty, seen what held, and admitted where my early choices did not. If you want custom garage cabinets that continue to work and look right in this climate, start by choosing the core materials well. Everything else, from hardware to mounting, builds on that foundation.

What Nevada Garages Do to Cabinets

Most cabinet failures trace to four stressors that show up consistently across the valley:

- Heat and thermal cycling. A closed garage easily reaches 110 to 130 F in late afternoon. Nighttime relief can be 30 to 50 degrees cooler. Expansion and contraction find every weak joint.
- UV splash. When a door is open, low western sun beats on the front edges and faces. Finishes that are fine indoors chalk and fade out here.
- Dry air with dust. Edges that are not sealed take on grime quickly. Dust also mixes with lubricants and gums up low quality slides and hinges.
- Occasional moisture and chemistry. Water heater sweats and failures, power washing, winter road slush that drips off a car after a trip to Mount Charleston, plus brake cleaner, degreasers, and fertilizers. Particle cores and thin laminates do not love that cocktail.

Nevada also has construction quirks worth noting. Many garages share a wall with block or have interior fire separation sheetrock. Plenty of homes sit on post-tension slabs, which makes floor anchoring a decision you should not wing without a plan. A good garage cabinet company will design to the structure in front of them, not to a brochure.

The Big Material Families, Ranked by How They Behave Here

People ask for the single best material. There is no universal one. There are smart combinations. In Las Vegas, I lean toward durable surfaces on stable cores, hardware that does not mind heat, and designs that keep wood-based products off potentially wet floors. Here is how the main choices perform where we work.

Powder-coated steel

When clients ask for the longest wearing option, powder-coated steel cases with welded frames sit at the top. They shrug off heat, spills, and UV. A good polyester TGIC powder coat resists chalking better than epoxy in sunlight and stays cleanable with mild soap. I prefer 18 gauge steel for carcasses, 16 gauge for load bearing shelves or mounting rails. Thinner 20 gauge bends if you set down a compressor a little too hard. Doors should feel solid in your hand, not tinny.

Trade-offs are real. Steel adds weight, which means the installer needs real anchors into studs or CMU, and a solid plan for seams and scribing to walls. Expect higher cost, particularly for full custom sizing. Aluminum framed steel-look imports do not perform the same. They dent and rattle in heat, and the coating often chips around hinges.

Aluminum

Aluminum cabinets, especially for motorsports-style garages, have a place. They are light, corrosion resistant, and sleek. But aluminum moves with temperature more than steel. Long doors need tight hinges and careful alignment, or they chatter on hot afternoons. Powder coat helps, yet dings show brighter on aluminum and are harder to disguise. I specify aluminum selectively, usually for wall hung uppers over workbenches, not as the main load carriers unless the client wants that specific aesthetic and accepts the maintenance.

High pressure laminate on plywood

For many Nevada homes, HPL over cabinet-grade plywood is the sweet spot. Think of a kitchen-grade plastic laminate from Wilsonart or Formica, bonded to a stable 7 to 9 ply core. I favor 3/4 inch void-free Baltic birch or premium multi-ply with exterior-grade glue. The laminate surface laughs off spills and wipes clean, and the edge banding can be sealed so dust does not settle. This build avoids the chip-out and sag that cheaper melamine suffers.

A couple of details matter. Use contact cement rated for higher temperatures or a two-part adhesive from a cabinet supplier. Cheaper glues soften when a garage pushes past 120 F. Seal every exposed edge, especially the toe kick and any shelf front. Specify thicker tops where loads land. A 1.5 inch laminated work surface, made by doubling 3/4 material or capping a plywood core with hardwood, resists wracking and keeps its shape better over time.

TFL or melamine on particleboard

Thermally fused laminate on particleboard shows up in many big-box garage kits and budget custom jobs. It is affordable, looks clean at install, and builds fast. In Las Vegas, two weaknesses appear inside a few summers if you cut corners. First, particleboard swells and crumbles if it meets standing water, particularly around toe kicks. Second, most TFL faces chalk and show scratches quickly. Heat speeds both.

If you choose this route, choose heavy density core, use thicker 3/4 inch panels for sides and shelves, and keep all edges sealed with quality PVC banding. Lift cabinets off the floor and use metal or polymer legs rather than resting boxes directly on concrete. Plan for eventual door and shelf replacements, which a good garage cabinet company can do without tearing out the run.

Phenolic resin and HDPE panels

For clients who want indifference to water and chemicals, phenolic composite panels and high density polyethylene are overbuilt in the best way. Phenolic sheets are dense and flat, resist UV reasonably well, and will not wick or swell. HDPE laughs at moisture, yet it scratches more easily and has limited color options. Both materials challenge traditional cabinet joinery. You need specialized fasteners and blades, and the cost per sheet is high. I use phenolic selectively for sink bases or utility zones near water softeners and in car wash bays, not for an entire wall unless budget invites it.

Solid wood

Beautiful in a study, temperamental in a Nevada garage. Solid wood moves with humidity and temperature swings. You can make it work with proper joinery and spar urethane finishes, but that is a maintenance commitment. I reserve solid wood for accents, thick hardwood edging on a worktop, or drawer faces that the client is keen to oil and live with as a patina develops.

Doors, Faces, and Finishes That Survive the Sun

Cabinet doors take the brunt of UV and human touch. Slab doors in HPL stay flat and tough. If you like a textured face, ask for a registered-embossed laminate that hides fingerprints and dust. Glossy finishes are unforgiving outdoors. For powder-coated metal doors, choose a polyester formulation and request sample chips to leave in the garage for a week. If the color shifts or chalks compared to the spare stored indoors, pick a better powder.

Framed doors with aluminum rails and acrylic or glass inserts look sharp under LEDs at night. They look less lovely after a season of wind-blown grit. Frosted acrylic scratches easily. If you want display doors, set them high and away from the garage door opening where stray pebbles and dust are less likely to hit.

Edge treatments matter more than people think. A bullnose or eased edge that you can wipe with a rag keeps dust from nesting. Sharp square PVC edges on TFL chip and collect grime. On HPL, I like a 3 mm PVC or ABS edge, applied with polyurethane reactive glue so heat does not lift it.

Hardware Built for Heat and Dust

Hinges and slides fail more often from heat-degraded lubricants than from metal fatigue. In Las Vegas, I specify concealed hinges rated at 110 degrees of opening from reputable lines with nickel plating and high temperature grease. Soft close features still work, but cheap dampers get lazy after a few summers. On wide doors, add a third hinge. A 24 inch wide door in thick HPL or steel benefits from that support.

For drawers, full extension slides at 100 pounds are the baseline for garage use. If you store power tools, opt for 150 pound or even 220 pound slides on the lowest drawers. Look for steel ball bearings and minimal plastic components. Side-mount slides shed dust better than some undermount designs. If you love the clean interior of undermounts, step up a grade to avoid sticky movement when dust and heat mix.

Handles and pulls should be metal. Plastics turn brittle. I avoid designs with tiny set screws that loosen and fall out when heat cycles a few dozen times. Thread locker is cheap insurance.

Mounting to Nevada Walls and Floors

A good design starts with the wall. Many tract homes around Las Vegas frame garage interiors with wood studs at 16 inches on center, finished with 5/8 inch Type X drywall for fire separation. Others mix in CMU on exterior walls. A designer who checks with a stud finder and a small test bore before promising floating cabinets avoids headaches.

Wall hung cabinets on a continuous cleat distribute weight nicely. I favor a 3/4 inch plywood French cleat lagged into studs every 12 to 16 inches with structural screws. If the wall is CMU, tapcon anchors at a tight pattern work when you predrill properly and blow out dust. For heavy steel cabinets, consider adding a bottom ledger to catch weight during install and leave as secondary support.

Freestanding base cabinets need level feet that tolerate wet floors. Polymer adjustable legs with a 2 inch footprint do well, and they let you comply with building codes around water heaters and ignition sources. Keep combustibles and cabinetry clear of required service zones. Most gas water heaters need 30 inches of working clearance in front and specific side clearance. If you are unsure, ask your installer to measure and follow local code. For homes with post-tension slabs, avoid drilling for floor anchors without confirming tendon layout. Most garage cabinet builders in Las Vegas prefer to anchor to walls and use feet for leveling, not to pin bases into concrete that might conceal a tendon 2 inches below the surface.

Color and Texture Choices That Hide Dust and Heat

If you park daily and open the garage door morning and evening, you will notice how much dust accumulates on horizontal surfaces. Dark matte finishes show it first. Mid-tone grays, light taupe, or textured metallics hide dust and micro-scratches. White looks crisp but can glare in direct sun. A two-tone approach works well, with darker lowers to ground the room and lighter uppers to brighten it.

Texture helps. Powder coats with an orange peel microtexture conceal scuffs. HPL lines now offer woodgrains that are not trying too hard to look like furniture. They wear better than photo-realistic prints with deep pores.

Where Each Material Makes Sense

A three-car garage in Henderson with a hobby bench, car detailing station, and overflow pantry needs different surfaces than a one-bay townhome in Summerlin North that stores bikes and holiday bins. Here is how I often match materials to zones inside the same garage:

- Workbench and tool zone: HPL over plywood for boxes and drawers, with a solid hardwood or phenolic top where heavy tools land. Steel backsplash or a slatwall panel in PVC or aluminum for hanging items.
- Detailing and utility zone near water: Phenolic or HPL on exterior glue plywood, sealed edges, and a polymer or stainless toe. If budget allows, a phenolic top around the sink is nearly worry free.
- Tall storage for totes: Powder-coated steel cabinets or HPL plywood, 24 inches deep, with 150 pound shelves. Doors need three hinges. Magnetic catches keep dust out when soft close dampers eventually tire.
- Over the hood storage: Light but strong. HPL doors on plywood boxes, or aluminum uppers with quality hinges to cut weight above the car.

Each of these can be delivered as Custom garage cabinets if you want exact fit and options, or from a modular system a garage cabinet company keeps in stock. In the Las Vegas market, mixing custom and modular often gives the best value to performance ratio.

Cost Ranges That Track Reality in Las Vegas

Prices move with material, labor, and the intricacy of the layout. Over the past few years, I have seen these installed ranges per linear foot for a typical run in a Garage cabinet in Las Vegas, NV:

- Stock TFL on particleboard: roughly 200 to 350 dollars per linear foot installed, assuming standard sizes and limited trim work.
- Semi-custom HPL on plywood: roughly 350 to 600 dollars per linear foot, scaled by door style, drawer count, and top thickness.
- Powder-coated steel systems: around 600 to 900 dollars per linear foot, with welded frames at the higher end.
- Fully bespoke mixed materials with specialty tops, lighting, and wall systems: 700 to 1,200 dollars per linear foot and up.

Add 10 to 20 percent for complex scribing to wavy block walls, deep soffits, or tight utility rooms. Good Garage cabinet installation is a craft. Clean seams, level reveals, and strong anchoring take time.

A Few Lessons From Jobs That Stuck With Me

A Summerlin client wanted an all-melamine wall because a neighbor had one that looked sharp. We used a better core, sealed edges, and lifted everything 4 inches with polymer legs behind a removable kick. Two years later, a water softener fitting failed. They pulled off the kick, dried underneath with fans, and the boxes survived. If we had run melamine straight to the floor, they would have sagged and split.

In Henderson, a detailer's bay faced west. Early plans called for a glossy laminate. I left two large samples on site for a week. The homeowner called to say the darker gloss printed a dusty hand every time he touched it after the afternoon sun. We switched to a textured matte light gray. Five years on, that bank still looks almost new.

For a North Las Vegas tinkerer, we used steel lowers with HPL uppers. He wanted a magnet-friendly surface near the bench and lighter cabinets above a low car hood. The mixed system ***garage cabinet company*** looked intentional and cost less than all steel.

Quick picks for common needs

- You want the most durable, low maintenance solution: Powder-coated steel cases, polyester powder, 18 gauge minimum, with steel or phenolic worktops.
- You want high value and custom sizing without the steel price: HPL over cabinet-grade plywood, sealed 3 mm edges, with a doubled top at work zones.
- You need moisture immunity around a sink or water softener: Phenolic panels or HPL plywood with stainless or polymer toe, and a phenolic or stainless top.
- You have a lightweight wall and want to avoid heavy loads: Aluminum uppers with quality hinges, paired with plywood lowers on polymer feet.
- You want a showpiece finish that hides dust: Textured matte HPL or microtexture powder coat in mid-tone gray or muted metallic.

Details That Separate Good From Great

Ventilation matters in a desert garage. Cabinets that sit a half inch off the back wall with a scribe allow tiny airflow and reduce trapped heat. On tall cabinets, I like hidden rear cutouts near the top. You will not see them, but they help equalize temperature.

Labels and organization beat sheer square footage. If you plan pullouts sized to 27 gallon totes, measure the tote heights with the lid and a little finger clearance. If your oil jug is 12 inches tall, make the shelf gap 13. A garage cabinet company that asks what you store will design spaces you do not have to fight.

Think about noise. Metal doors shut with authority, but on a quiet morning you might prefer a softer close. Thicker bumpers and tuned hinges help. So does a worktop with a wood or composite core instead of metal on metal.

Lighting earns its budget. Under cabinet LED strips or puck lights make a bench useful at night without bathing the driveway. Choose a 4000 to 5000 K color temperature for clear visibility and a high CRI so colors do not look muddy when you are sorting wiring or paint.

Pre-install checklist for a smooth Garage cabinet installation

- Confirm wall type along each run, including studs, CMU, or mixed, and note any plumbing or electrical in the wall.

- Measure clearances for vehicles, water heater service zones, overhead doors, and attic ladders, and mark them on the plan.
- Decide on elevation from the floor based on slope to the garage door and any known water risks.
- Choose hardware weight ratings based on the heaviest thing you will actually store, not a guess.
- Leave sample chips in the garage for a few hot days to sanity check color and gloss in real light.

When Custom Makes Sense

Off-the-shelf cabinets furnish many garages well. Custom garage cabinets become compelling when you want exact spacing around a breaker panel, a counter that tucks under a window, or broom storage that swallows a folding ladder and a shop vac hose without jamming. A local garage cabinet company will measure your actual walls, which are rarely square, and build scribe pieces so the run reads as one line instead of a jagged set of boxes. They will also know how to drill CMU without blowing out a corner and how to find studs through two layers of fire-rated drywall.

If you pursue custom, ask to see edge banding samples, hardware models, and a photo of a cabinet that is at least two years old. You want proof of life in this climate, not just a cut sheet.

Care and Maintenance for the Long Haul

Heat and dust do not mean your cabinets need pampering. A few habits stretch their lifespan. Wipe horizontal surfaces with a microfiber cloth every week or two so grit does not act like sandpaper. Every six months, open wide doors and drawers and check hinge and slide screws with a hand driver. Tighten lightly if needed. Do not oil slides unless the manufacturer recommends it. Many are self lubricating. For powder coat, avoid harsh solvents. Mild soap and water keep the surface from chalking. On HPL, skip abrasive powders and use a [garage cabinet company](#) soft sponge.

If a door edge chips, a matched-edge repair kit from the maker hides it well. For TFL, heat a lifting banded edge with a low iron and roll it with pressure, then hit the seam with a thin CA glue bead if the original glue failed from heat. These are small jobs a careful homeowner can do, or your installer can handle in a maintenance visit.

Final Thoughts From the Field

When people talk about cabinets, they often dwell on style and storage volume. In Nevada, material and construction quality are what keep style intact and storage useful over time. Steel stays king where budget allows and hard use is expected. HPL on good plywood wins on value and versatility. TFL and melamine can be coached along if you protect them from water and respect their limits. Phenolic stakes out the wettest corners.

A reliable team of Garage cabinet builders will ask about your climate, your garage use, and your wall construction before they sell you a finish. If you are commissioning a Garage cabinet in Las Vegas, NV, take a day to look at installed projects and touch them after they sit in the heat. The cabinets that feel sturdy, swing true, and wipe clean after a decade are the ones built from the right materials, installed by people who sweat the hidden details. That is the standard worth aiming for.

Garaginization of Las Vegas

Address: 3321 Sunrise Ave Suite 103, Las Vegas, NV 89101

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.