## BRITISH STANDARD

BY PLAIN ENGLISH

# FITTING INSTRUCTIONS

**Counter Standing Cupboards** 

## THEORY

### Tools you'll need for fitting

Hand Saw, School Compass, Mitre Saw, Jigsaw, Long Spirit Level, Router, Tape Measure, and General Hand Tools

Most kitchens are designed so that the top of the work surface is 900mm above the finished kitchen floor. You will note our cupboards already measure 915mm without the worktop, this is because we have allowed a 45mm scribe on the bottom which can be cut off if you have a perfectly level kitchen floor, or scribed to the floor if the floor undulates or slopes.

If you are using a British Standard worktop which is 30mm thick (and you have a perfectly level floor) 45mm will need to be removed from the cupboards, however if you have say chosen marble which is 20mm thick (and again you have a perfectly level floor) then only 35mm needs to be taken off the legs to maintain a worktop height of 900mm. If you have chosen a worktop which is 40mm thick then you should aim to have a finished worktop height of 910mm as it is unwise to cut the cupboards themselves down to less than 870mm in height as it will cause problems with the height of integrated appliances. It also should be noted that certain appliances are a little higher than standard, this may have a bearing on your worktop height so make sure you check to see if they will fit before cutting the cupboards down. If you have a sloping or an undulating floor and you are using a 30mm thick worktop, you should aim for the cupboards to be 870mm high where the floor is at its highest point, they will be taller than that therefore where the floor slopes downwards, ensuring that if you have an integrated appliance where the floor is at its highest the machine will still fit.

Because of the design of our cupboards, where the legs go right down to the floor, we fully recommend that wooden, stone and ceramic floors are laid before fitting. Wall cupboards are designed to be fitted with a 500mm gap between the work surface and underside of the cupboards (assuming the work surface is 900mm above the floor) to line up with any tall fridge freezer housings/larders that you may have ordered. If you have a 40mm worktop and your worktops are set at 910mm the clearance between the worktop and the wall cupboards should be 490mm. The cupboards come in Broken White and can be repainted in any durable paint finish that you may choose.

Ironmongery is not supplied or fitted; you can either buy some from us or choose your own.

### COUNTER STANDING CUPBOARDS

Counter Standing Cupboards are designed to sit hard on the worktop and are fixed to the wall in the same way as a Wall Cupboard.

### 

Counter Standing Cupboards are I280mm tall, your worktop will need to be 30mm thick to ensure the cupboards align with any wall and tall cupboards in your design.

### 2

You will note that the cupboard top has been extended at the back by 20 mm; this will enable you to fix the Counter Standing Cupboard on a 2" x I" batten fixed to the wall.

It is intended that you screw through the top of the cupboard into this batten so that the fixings are hidden and not visible inside the cupboard.

A corresponding batten should be fixed to the wall at approximately 100 mm above the worktop, to hold the cupboard straight. You can fix through the cupboard back into this batten but it has been our experience that fixing just the top is sufficient.

If you have a particularly low ceiling and cannot get your screw driver in over the top of the cupboard to get a secret fixing, you will have to fix through the cupboard back.

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### CORNICE

**Standard Cornice** – This is fitted to the top of the cupboard with a 30mm overhang at the front.

**Webb Cornice** – This is fitted to the top of the cupboard using the small step in the section to act as a guide for position.

### PAINTING

One of the appeals of British Standard Cupboards is how easily they can be customised with colour, to give them a sense of belonging within your home.

Every British Standard Cupboard is painted in an off white, a blank canvas ready to be primed and painted in your chosen colour.

Where one's patience is willing, we recommend hand painting your Cupboards using a good quality synthetic brush, if possible, try Purdy's. You are looking to build up thin coats of paint; try to avoid applying too much at once so that you aren't left with a thick 'ridge and furrow' like brush stroke.

Alternatively, you could apply the paint to the timber using a foam roller, followed by lightly dragging a clean brush over the area to achieve a subtle texture. We would avoid solely using a roller.

As you will be supplying the paint, colours are unlimited; therefore, if you can imagine it then it's possible! We generally recommend using oil based eggshell paint for its hardness over time, though you may find that many companies are supplying water based in place of oil based. This isn't a problem and actually we have used water-based paint in our showroom. Firstly, fill any defects that have occurred from loading/transit/fitting; this is quite common as the timber can damage easily during loading and transport.

### 2

When the filler is dry, sand all surfaces that are to be painted using 240grit sand paper.

#### 3

Dust off the area using a soft dry dusting brush or hoover with a brush attachment.

### 4

Use masking tape to cover the areas you don't wish to paint.

### 5

Apply first coat of paint to area that we have primed.

### 6

Once paint is dry, inspect the finish for thin patches or areas that look as though you can see the undercoat underneath grinning through. If there are, lightly sand again using 320 grit sand paper and dust off, then apply a second coat of.

### 7

We recommend applying a minimum of 2 coats.



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