

BRITISH STANDARD

BY PLAIN ENGLISH

FITTING INSTRUCTIONS

Floor 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

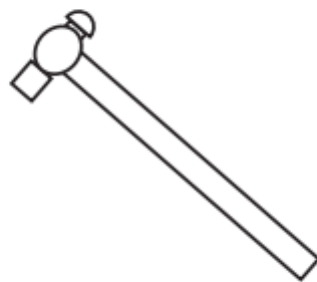
Most kitchens are designed so that the top of the work surface is 900mm above the finished kitchen floor. You will note our cupboards already measure 915mm without the worktop, this is because we have allowed a 45mm scribe on the bottom which can be cut off if you have a perfectly level kitchen floor,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



FLOOR CUPBOARDS

I

Firstly, remove the 'skids' (the packers) that have been screwed to the underside of the legs and the back of the unit for protection.

2

You will now note the cupboards have a recessed top. This allows for the cupboards to be fixed in one of two ways:

1. Screw through the top lip (the uppermost strip cupboard back shows above the structural top) to a batten fixed to the wall. This enables you to keep the cupboards as tight as possible to the wall.

2. Notch out of the top lip and fix a standard length of 2" x 1" batten flat to the top of the cupboard extending beyond the back of the cupboard to provide the desired clearance between the wall and cupboard. This can then be fixed down onto a batten secured to the wall.

To connect the cupboards at the front we recommend screwing through the legs behind the hinges so that the screw holes are concealed. The cupboard should be fixed to the floor either using a bracket behind the leg or an angled screw into the floor (this should be avoided if you have underfloor heating).

3

Scribing the cupboards is perhaps the trickiest job to be carried out. In our experience it is best to set out all the cupboards on whatever packers are required to establish an absolute level worktop. At this point it does not matter how high the worktop is off the floor. You will need to establish the highest point of your floor and at this point will be the smallest packer. Measure 870mm from the top of the cupboard (if using a 30mm worktop or 880mm if using a 20mm worktop) and mark this point on the leg of this particular cupboard. Set your compass or scribing tool so that the point is on the floor and the pencil is pointing to the mark you just made. This is your set scribe dimension. With the cupboards still temporarily in place and level, using the compass mark a line following the level of your floor across both the leg and the skirting. You will now see a line across all of your cupboards, which is your scribe line.

This is where your hand saw comes in to use or jigsaw if the scribe line is very uneven. We would suggest that the line is undercut, in other words, perfect at the front but perhaps 2-3mm less at the back. The cupboards are now set down in their correct place and if you have followed these instructions, should sit perfectly on the floor.

Undersink Cupboards

If you are fitting a Belfast/French Farmhouse sink, there are particular ones we recommend. For F600x200SUL/R cupboards, please look at the Villeroy & Boch Farmhouse 60 sink.

Alternatively, if you are considering the F800x220DUS cupboard, please look at the Villeroy & Boch Farmhouse 80 sink. The heights of sinks can vary but we have based our cupboards around these particular sinks.

This doesn't mean you can't use a different sink or indeed a reclaimed one but the sink you have chosen must not be taller than the one intended and if it is shallower you will have to provide a packer beneath it so that it marries with the worktop height. The bottom of the doors in this run should line through, it is not intended that you should lower this cupboard to take a deeper sink as the bottom of the cupboard doors will then be out of line and this will not achieve the desired effect.

This should be scribed to the floor as described in the fitting instructions for Floor Cupboards.

Oven Housing

This oven housing is designed to accept a standard 600mm square oven. It may be with some brands that the oven will need packing on the underside, but essentially the oven will be fitted to the carcass through screws either in the side or the head of the oven. The back should be removed to provide sufficient ventilation from the rear.

Drawer Cupboards

To remove the drawers, pull the drawers out, there are two clips under the drawer push both clips out woods and pull the drawer it will then be released. To put the drawers back pull out the drawer runners, place the drawer on runners and push it in as far as it goes.

Integrated Appliance Housing

This will come as a standard housing to fit both your undercounter fridge or freezer and a standard height dishwasher.

There are two options:

Undercounter Fridge or Freezer – Firstly you will need to remove the back panel and ensure that there is adequate ventilation at the back of the fridge. The fridge is normally fitted to the carcass at the hinge positions. The door is fitted to the fridge itself and the skirting will need to be adapted in height to allow for sufficient ventilation, making sure that it is easily removable in case the fridge needs servicing.

Dishwasher – Again, the back panel will need to be removed as most dishwashers will be deeper than the carcass. The dishwasher is normally fixed to the head rail or sides of the housing and the door fitted to the front. The skirting will need to be reduced in height to suit the under swing of the door to the dishwasher, and this then fixed with magnetic catches to the flushed outsides of the carcass.

Integrated Appliance Façade

This comes as a kit of parts, a door, top rail, façade flush packers, and skirting which are fitted directly to the fridge/dishwasher, so that the machine can sit between two floor cupboards without the need for housing.

Fridge/Freezer – The sides of the adjacent cupboards need to be 'flushed out' (Using the Façade Flush Packers) and the fridge secured. The headrail should be fixed at either end to the cupboards each side. The door and the skirting are fitted as described in our fitting instructions for the Integrated Appliance Housing, Undercounter Fridge.

Dishwasher – As above, the sides of the adjacent cupboards need to be 'flushed out' and the head rail fixed at either end. The dishwasher should be fixed to the head rail or sides, and the door and skirting fitted as previously described (see Integrated Dishwasher Housing).

It is essential that when you are installing say a dishwasher next to a Belfast/French Farmhouse sink you will need to use a Single Leg & Side to support the worktop adjacent to the sink. Internally the side will require packing in order to secure the dishwasher/fridge.

Tray Space

The Tray Space comes as a kit of parts. It has a central divider but this can be omitted and the Tray Space cut down to suit your requirements or fill a particular space. This should be scribed to the floor as described previously (see Floor Cupboards).

End Panels

1

The End Panels supplied Boarded or Plain, you will notice one edge has a small bead or quirk, it is intended that this edge butts up to the back of the front leg or façade and the plain edge is scribed to the back wall.

2

Your compass or scribing tool will come in handy here. The panel needs to be offered up to the rear wall and the front edge should be plumb. This can be achieved by putting small packers under the back or front of the panel. Measure the dimension between the back of the leg and the front of the End Panel which is now protruding past the cupboard and set your school compass to this dimension. Now go to the rear wall and follow the contour of the wall down marking the panel. This again is your scribe line and as before should be undercut to get a tight finish against the wall.

3

The panel should then be packed off with 15mm packers, these can be grip fixed or screwed to the carcass, and then the End Panel fitted to these, firstly with grip fix or similar and finally panel pinned through the panel into the packers.

4

These holes will need to be filled and painted when you finally decorate your cupboards, in our experience two pack filler is the best because it does not shrink.

Book End Panels

These are reversible and can be used on a left hand or righthand end.

The end panel will be scribed in the normal way, and can either be fixed and the shelves cut to length and dowelled to the panel afterwards, or the shelves can be screwed to the end panel from behind prior to fixing. The curved front edge of the shelf should be positioned just behind the small bead that runs vertically up the end panel.

A point of design is that we would suggest the worktop overhangs the shelves by 25mm on the side.

Single Leg & Side

This leg may be needed at the end of a run, perhaps next to an appliance that is not fitted in a housing or next to a Belfast/French Farmhouse sink. It also comes with an extra deep side panel, which enables you to support a worktop at the end of a run should there be an appliance or indeed an open area.

The leg and side should be scribed to the floor (see Floor Cupboards), and if both items are to be used, they should be dowelled and glued together.

If you are using this at the end of a run you will also need a Plain or Boarded End to finish it off.

PAINING

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.

1

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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