

# **BRITISH STANDARD**

BY PLAIN ENGLISH

# **FITTING INSTRUCTIONS**

**Worktops  
+  
Upstands**

# 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.

# WORKTOPS + UPSTANDS

## I

The worktops are designed to have a 30mm overhang at the front, whether wooden or stone. With wooden worktops, we recommend that you fix at the front through the top rail but at the back of the cupboard you will see we have provided slotted holes in the top of the cupboard. This is to enable you to fix the back through these holes and into the worktop with a screw and washer. The reason for these holes to be slotted is to allow the worktop to move at the back (as all wood will move) but the worktop be held firm with a 30mm overhang at the front.

## 2

The worktops will of course need to be scribed, and again your compass comes into use here. Roughly push the worktop back to the wall and then slide the worktop to be perfectly parallel with the fronts of the cupboards. Measure this temporary overhang and deduct 30mm. This dimension is now your scribe dimension and you can follow the wall along marking the top of the worktop with your pencil. You don't have to be too accurate here as the upstands, if you are using them, will finally cover this joint. A bead of silicon along the back joint is advisable, particularly behind the sink and hob as it stops spillages from going down the back of the cupboards.

## 3

When jointing a worktop in a return corner situation, you will need to dowel the joint (or biscuit joint if you have the tool) to keep the two pieces level. The underside of the worktop either side of the joint should be routered out with a worktop jointing gauge (available from DIY stores) and the whole thing should be clamped and glued together. Before your final coat of Osmo oil (Teak oil in the case of Iroko), this joint should be sanded down preferably with an orbital sander. You will have to pay some attention to this area and several coats of oil will be required over the area that has been sanded before final coating all the worktops.

## 4

Cut outs for sinks, if under mounted, are best carried out with a router following a template that you have made first.

## 5

When the worktops are finally installed, we suggest that a minimum of three thin coats of Osmo oil (Teak oil in the case of Iroko) should be applied to the wood with a non-fluffy cotton cloth. It is important that the coats are sparingly applied. Do not try to shortcut this as it will leave the tops sticky and you will need to remove the excess with methylated spirits and start again!

## Upstands

The upstands are designed to be grip fixed to the wall. Once they are cut to size and you are ready to fix them, as walls tend to be uneven it has been our experience that it is best to use temporary 2" x 1" battens wedged off the ceiling, window frame, door frame or whatever you can find to hold them tightly in position overnight.



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