

Section 4 - Kitchen installation - Worktops

Worktop support bars - Application information (22mm Laminate worktops)

Metal support bars should be used over unsupported spans of 22mm laminate worktops. Follow the diagrams below for where support bars are required.

NOTES: Cut-outs for a sink or hob in the 22mm worktops must be supported by the cabinet front rail and/or support bar.

Hi Line Base Cabinets

300	400	450	500	600	700/800	900/1000
Support Bar not required	Support Bar not required	Support Bar not required			Support Bar not required	Support Bar not required
				With cut-out above		

NOTE: The 700, 800, 900 and 1000 units do not need a support bar if the front rail & centre upright of the cabinet remains in place. If this has been removed the use of a support bar (TLS1081/4/5) will be required

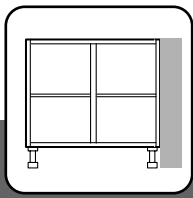
Drawer Line Base Cabinets

300	400	500	600	800	1000	700*/800	900	1000
Support Bar not required	Support Bar not required	Support Bar not required	Support Bar not required	Support Bar not required	Support Bar not required			
						*The support bar TLS1084 should be cut down for use with the 700mm cabinet		

NOTE: For use on large drawer units where there is no centre upright or with a cut-out above

Appliance

Washing Machine/Dryer with cut-out	Freestanding Appliance Space with cut-out	600 Dishwasher with or without cut-out	600 Oven Housing with or without cut-out	600 Fridge/Freezer with sink drainer cut-out above	450 Dishwasher (with cut-out above)
				(+18mm MFC Piece fitted to the underside of the worktop for appliance to secure into)	



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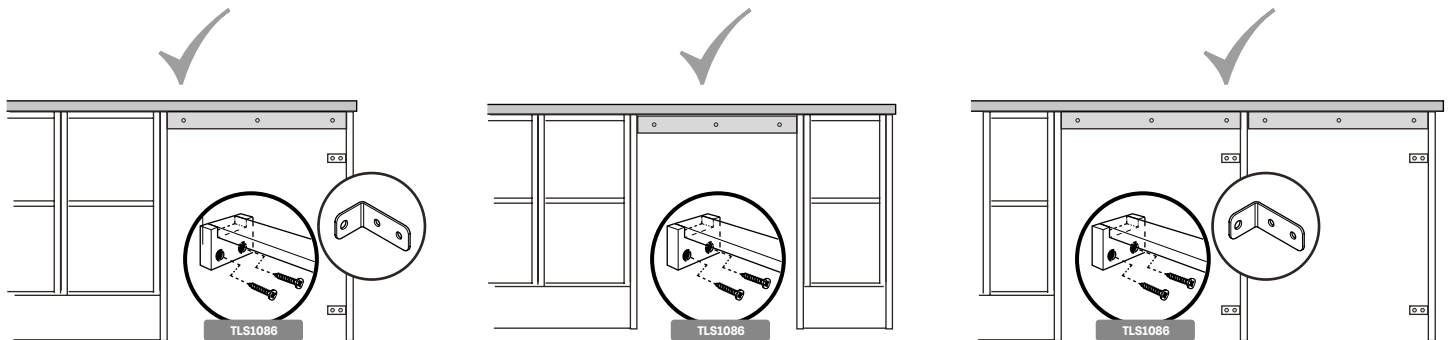
Worktop planning recommendations (22mm Laminate worktops)

When two appliances are to be positioned next to each other, decor end panels and support rails should be used for additional support. Where possible a unit should be positioned between the appliances for increased support of the worktop.

- The maximum unsupported overhang span of the worktop must never exceed 300mm
- The maximum unsupported span of the worktop must never exceed 600mm
- Cut-outs for hobs and sinks should never be closer than 60mm from the end edges of the worktop

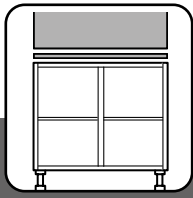


Always try to finish a run with a supporting unit. Where a single panel is used, this will need to have the additional support of a wooden batten at the back and the metal support bar at the front. In addition to this the decor end panel should be secured to the wall using metal brackets.



The gap between the worktop and the hob should be as large as possible.

We recommend a gap of 5mm between the top of the oven and the bottom of the worktop.

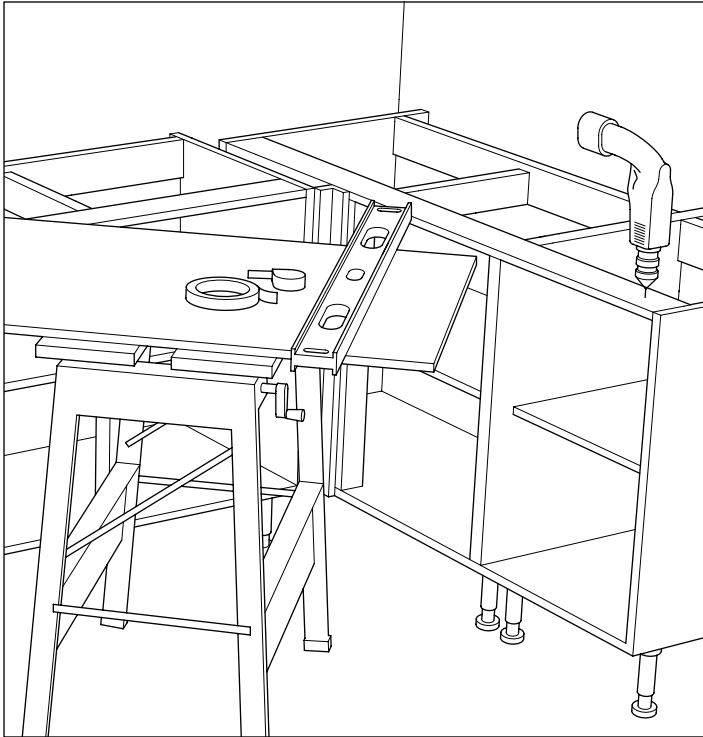


Section 4 - Kitchen installation - Worktops and backboards

Fixing

IMPORTANT NOTE: Refer to the below information only for the installation of laminate worktops. If installing solid timber please refer to the separate cutting and installation instructions provided.

When routing laminate worktops, care should be taken not to burn the laminate. Always ensure the tooling is not blunt, and the wheel bearings are moving freely.



NOTE: Before fitting the worktop, drill through the part drilled holes in the front rail of the carcasses with a 5mm drill bit.

Granite/Quartz worktop fitting information is covered in a separate installation manual which can be picked up from your local depot.

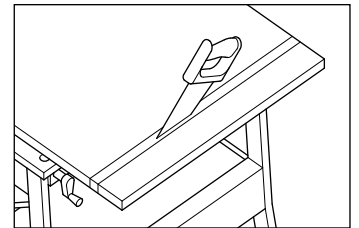
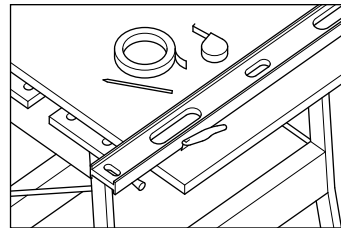
Using a fine toothed saw, measure and cut the worktop to required size. If you are creating a mitre joint ensure that the male part of the worktop is correctly sized to accommodate the inset into the female part. Before cutting the worktop, stick a length of masking tape over the line and score the surface - this method helps prevent chipping. When a sawn edge is visible it may require planing smooth before applying pre-glued edge banding.

NOTE: We recommend your worktop depth for this style of kitchen is 600mm. If using worktops which are 616mm in depth, carefully cut down the worktop at the back making sure measurements allow for uneven walls/scribing.

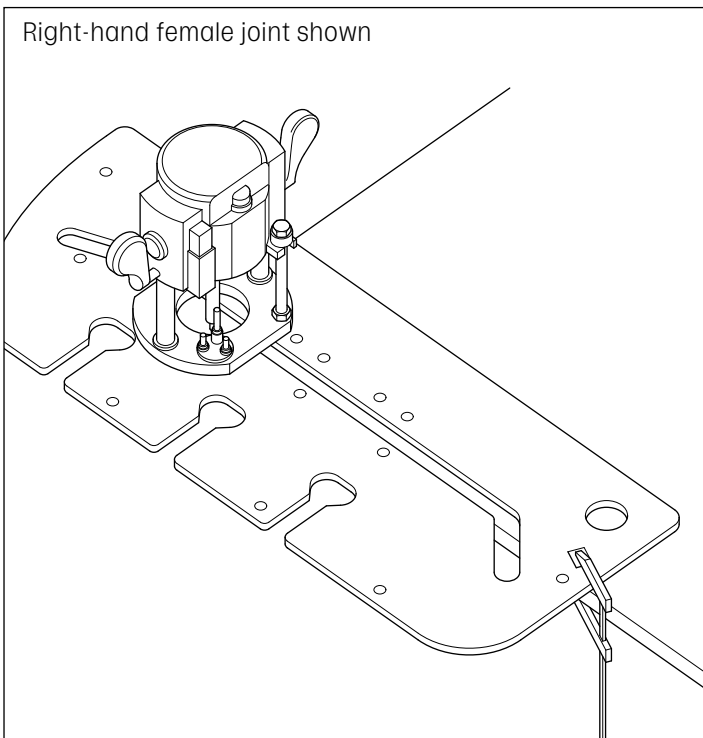
When using granite worktops, the depth should be a minimum of 615mm so hobs and sinks have the appropriate spacing at the front and back.

IMPORTANT NOTE: See **Profile Kitchens - Section 2** for further details on batten and spacer fixing.

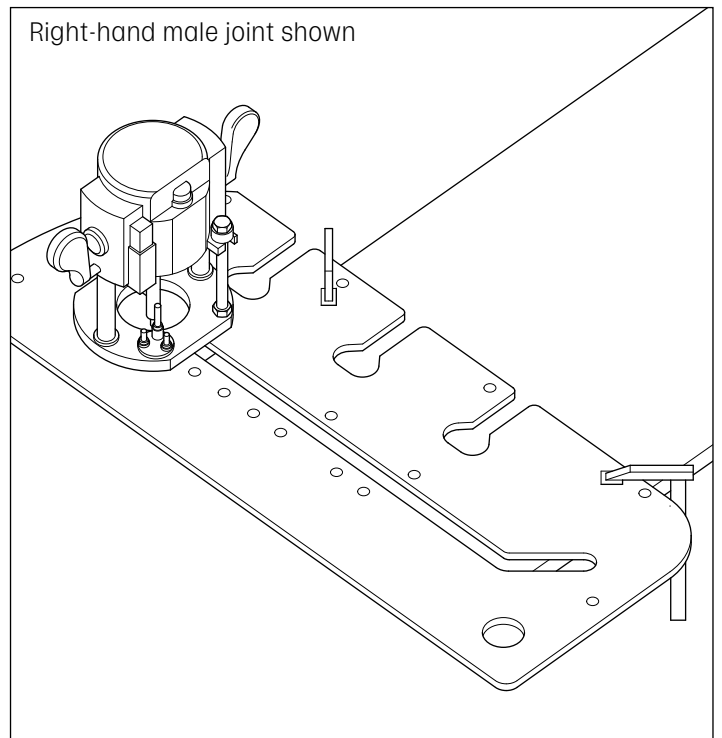
NOTE: When butting two tops together in an L shape configuration (not hockey stick joint), ensure the finished front edge is removed to take the adjoining end of the other worktop.



Right-hand female joint shown

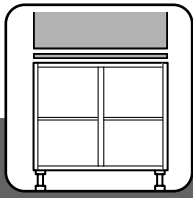


Right-hand male joint shown

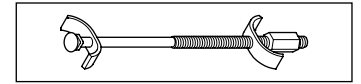
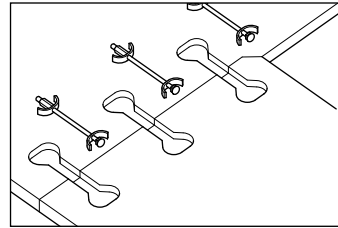
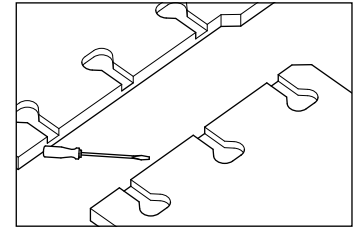
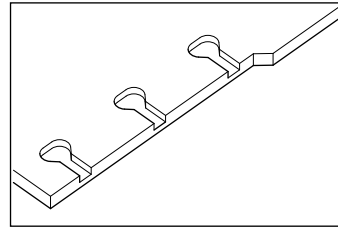
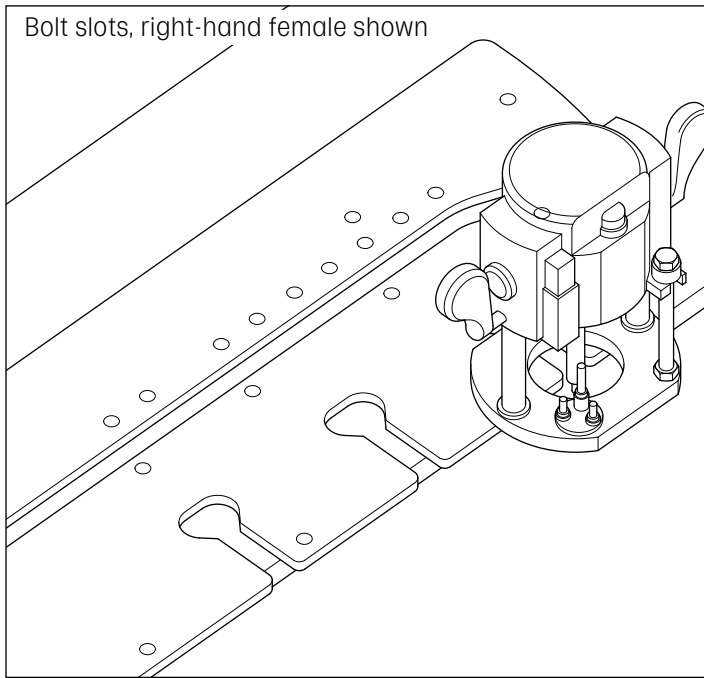


If the corners are being joined at 90° with a mitre joint, identify which ends of the worktops are to be 'male' and 'female'. Following the instructions provided with the worktop jig, use a router to create the necessary joints and joining bolt pockets. Illustrations show the creation of a right hand corner joint. Reverse worktop to create left hand corner joint.

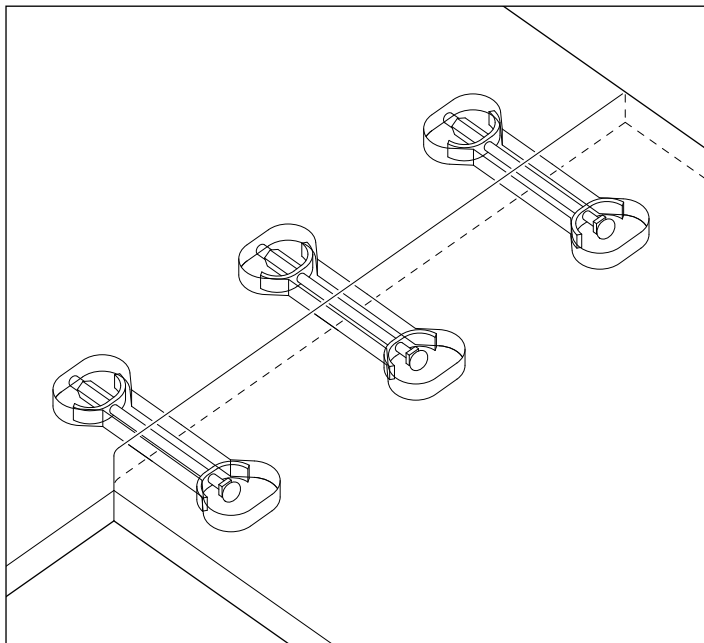
For joining at angles other than 90° please refer to the instructions provided with the worktop jig.



Cutting and fixing

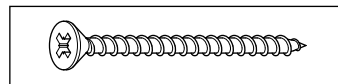
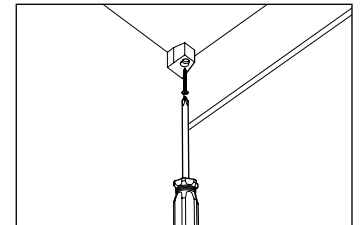
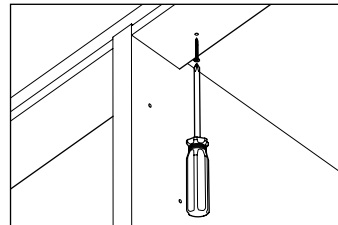


Worktop connector bolts

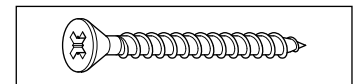


Once all cutting is complete, bring worktops into position and join together using worktop connector bolts. Apply worktop jointing compound to the mitre joint to create a virtually invisible joint, tighten the connecting bolts as required. Once the worktop is in correct position, secure it to the cabinets by using 40mm CSK screws, (35mm for 22mm worktops), through the pre-drilled holes in the front rails. Then use countersunk screws to secure the worktop to the rear of the carcass through the previously fitted worktop fixing brackets.

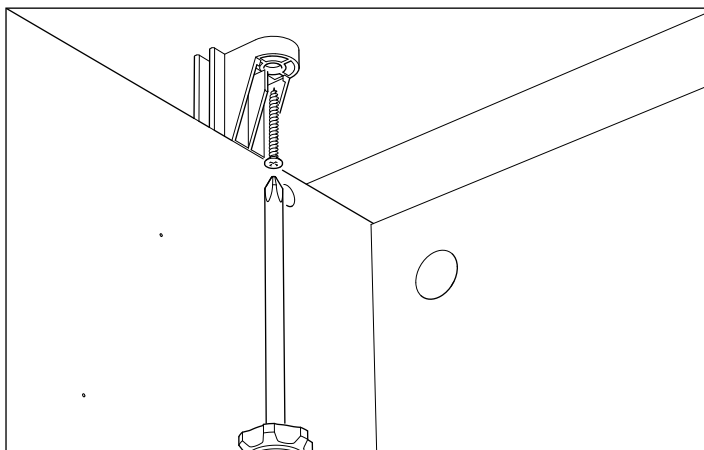
Finish any exposed cut edges by applying worktop edging.



40mm CSK screw
(35mm for 22mm worktops)



30mm CSK screw
(25mm for 22mm worktops)

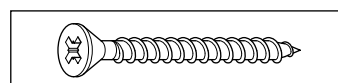


Profile Kitchens only: Once the worktop is in correct position, secure it to the cabinets by using 30mm CSK screws, (25mm for 22mm worktops), through the spacer blocks.

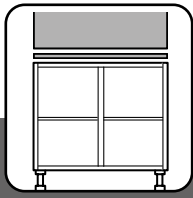
Finish any exposed cut edges by applying worktop edging.

NOTE: If fitting a granite worktop, use silicone to secure the worktop to the worktop spacer rails.

For profile kitchens, see also **Section 2.**

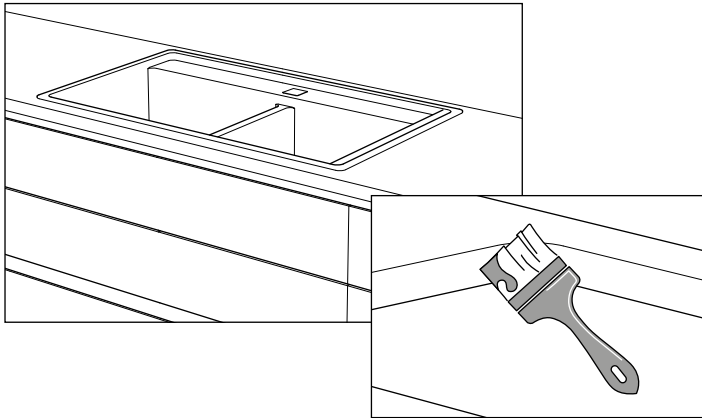


30mm CSK screw
(25mm for 22mm worktops)



Section 4 - Kitchen installation - Worktops and backboards

Fitting sink unit



We recommend that the sink is positioned in the worktop before the worktop is secured. Fit the sink to the worktop following the manufacturers instructions.

Use a suitable moisture resistant sealant, such as waterproof varnish or silicone to seal chipboard edges around sink and hob cut-outs.

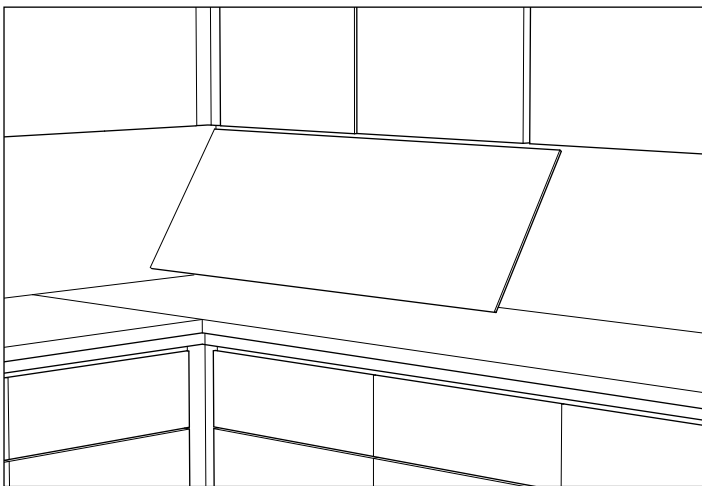
Profile Kitchens only:

NOTE: When using worktop spacer rails near to wet areas, (ie. sinks), use a water proof varnish to protect the MDF spacer rails.

NOTE: When fitting a sink to your worktop, the cabinet front rail may need cutting at the front to accommodate the bowl.

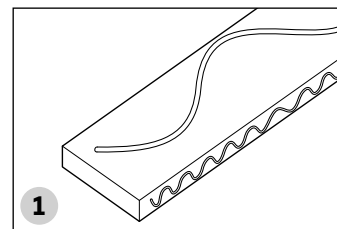
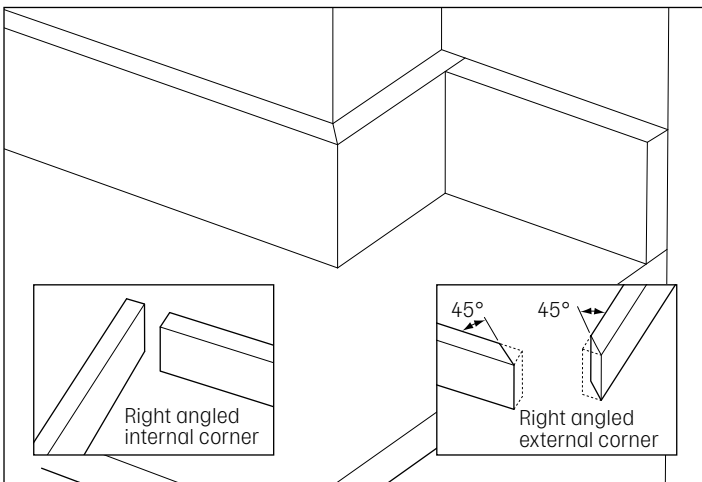
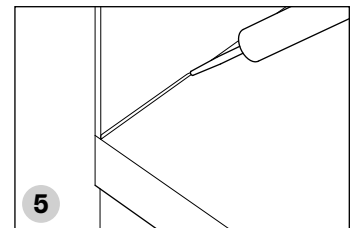
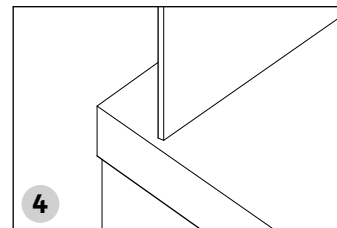
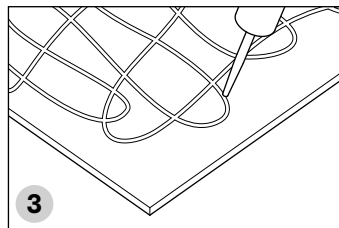
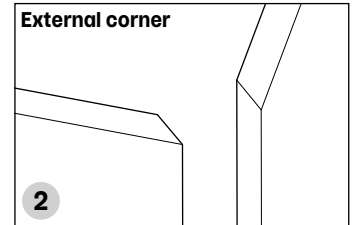
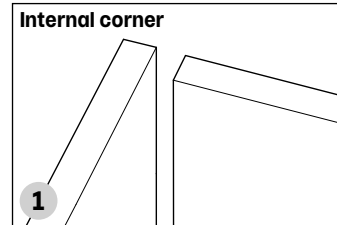
For profile kitchens, see also **Section 2**.

Fitting backboards



Cut backboard to required lengths and mitre external joints where appropriate. Apply a suitable adhesive to the rear and underside of each cut section of backboard, following adhesive manufacturers instructions. Fit and allow the adhesive to dry.

Use silicone sealant or the appropriate jointing compound to fill and seal all joints. Use appropriate sealing strip or edging strip to finish any exposed edges.



Cut upstands to required length and mitre external joints where appropriate. Apply suitable adhesive to the rear and underside of each cut section of upstand, following adhesive manufacturer's instructions. Fit and allow to dry.

