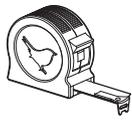


Room Preparation

Fitting Guide

Tools Required



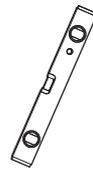
Tape Measure



Masking Tape



Pencil



Spirit Level



Cable / Pipe
Finder



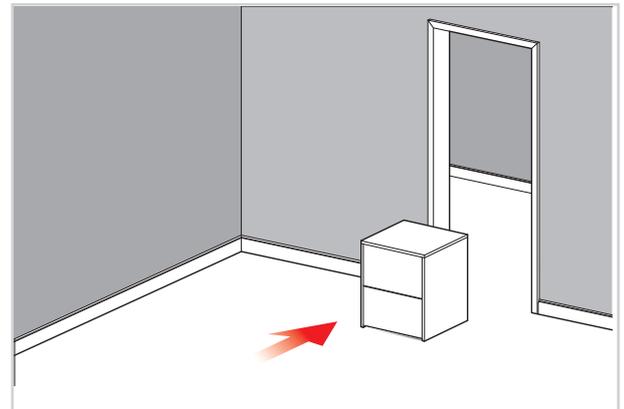
Laser Level

Before undertaking any work ensure you have the knowledge skills and equipment to complete the task safely. If in doubt, seek professional assistance.

Prepare for dust by covering any furniture left in within the room with a suitable covering, close doors to adjoining rooms and ensure there is suitable ventilation in the working area.

Cleaning the space

Remove the old kitchen from the area, making sure the space clean and free from obstructions.

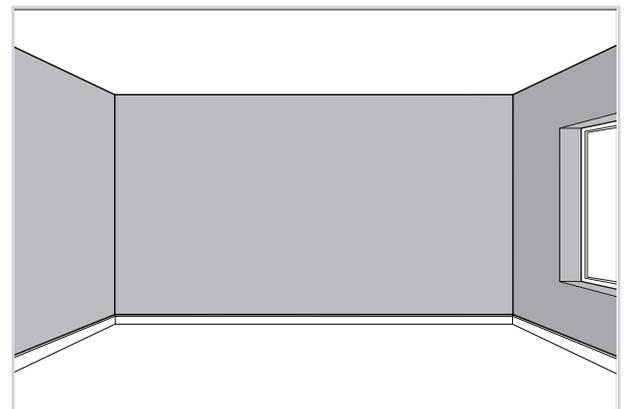


Checking that the walls can support the kitchen

Examine each wall to see if it can support the kitchen.

Different wall types will call for different fixings. Make sure the appropriate fixings have been chosen for each wall. If in doubt, seek professional assistance.

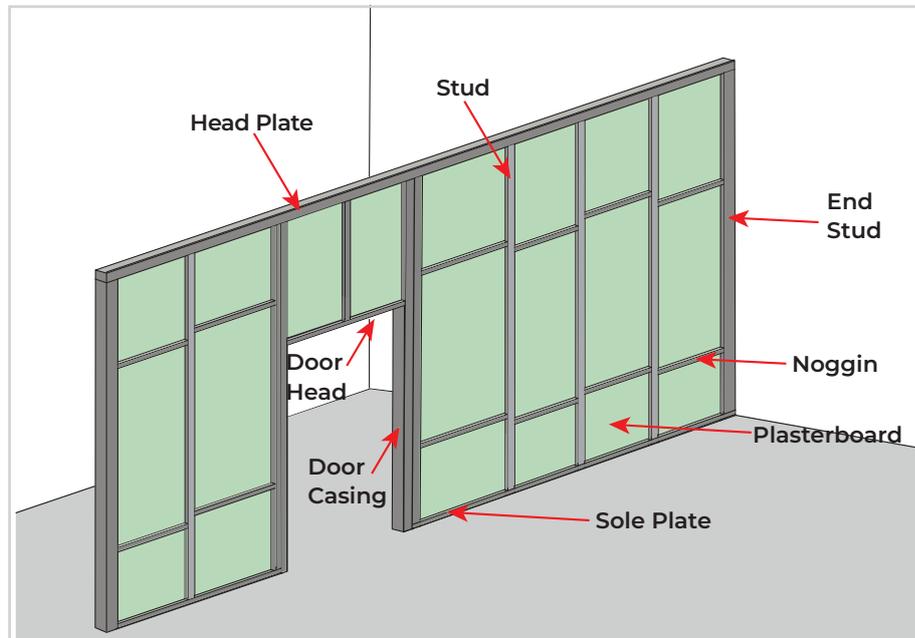
A description of some different wall types is given below:



Wooden stud wall and wall unit installation

Identification

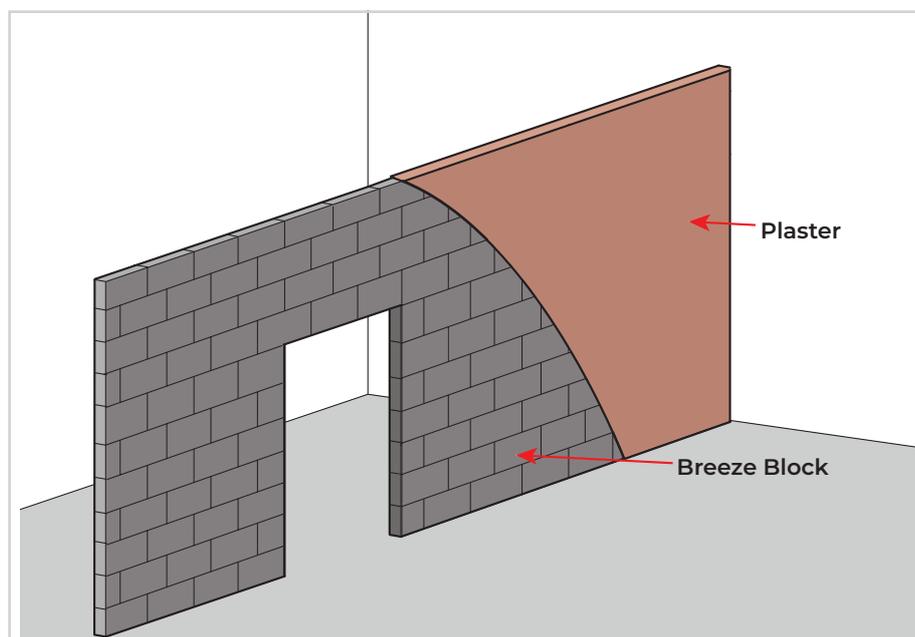
This type of wall is usually found as an original wall construction in properties built around **1970** and also in older properties as a later addition. The wall is usually **100mm** thick, including **12.5mm** plasterboard on both sides, producing a hollow sound when tapped.



Wall unit fixings with block plaster walls

Identification

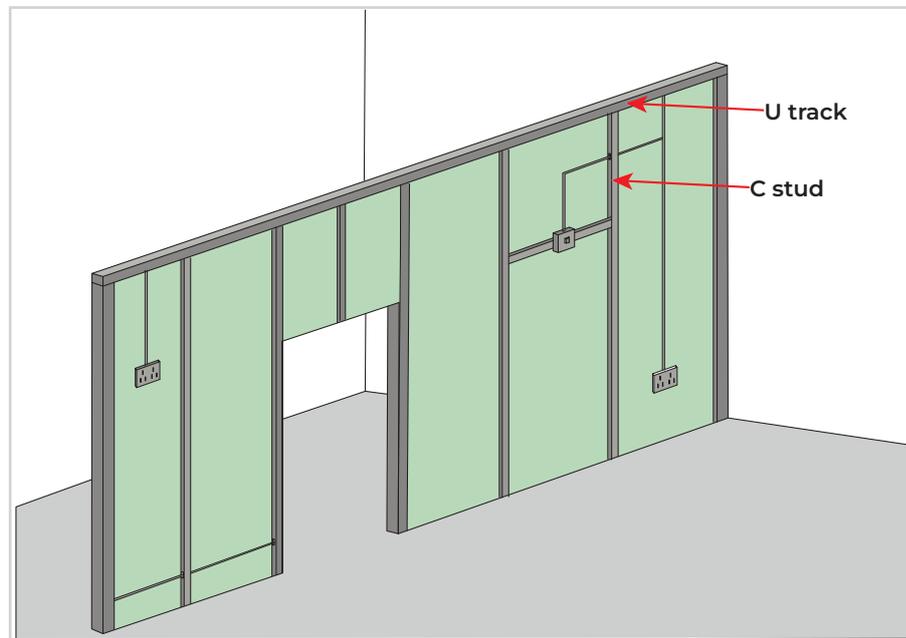
These types of wall can be found in any age of property and internal walls would be approximately **100mm - 120mm** thick. The wall will sound solid when tapped at various points, however blown plaster, if present, could produce a hollow sound.



Metal stud partition and wall unit installation

Identification

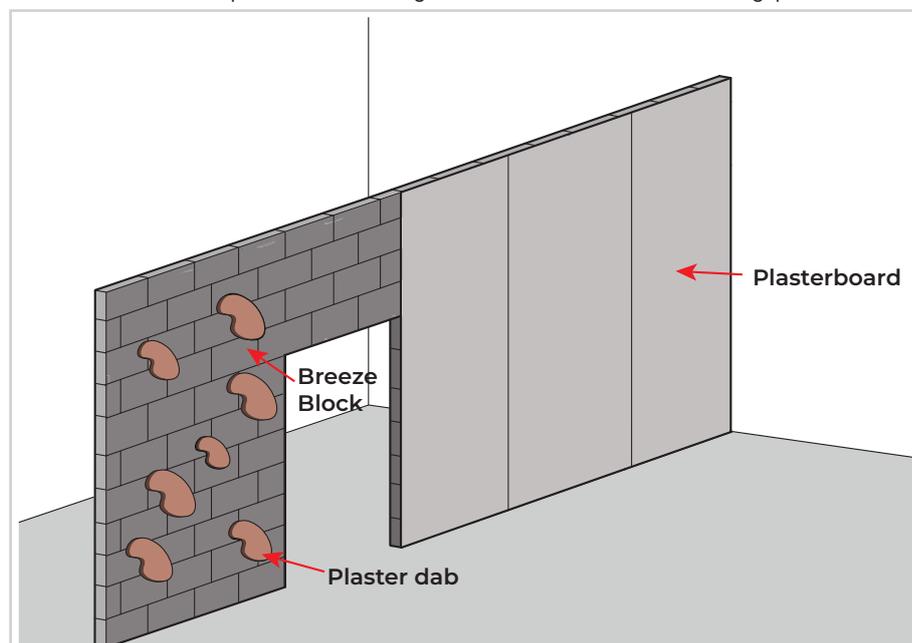
Original internal wall found in properties built after **1980**, this type of wall is usually up to **75mm** thick including plasterboard, and makes a hollow sound when tapped.



Dot and dab and wall unit installation

Identification

Original wall found in properties built after **1980** and also older properties as a later addition. The wall, which would usually be a minimum of **140mm** thick allowing for brick, plaster dab and plasterboard. This type of wall could sound hollow when tapped in various places. Drilling a pilot hole before installation would help to identify dot and dab wall types.



Type of fixings

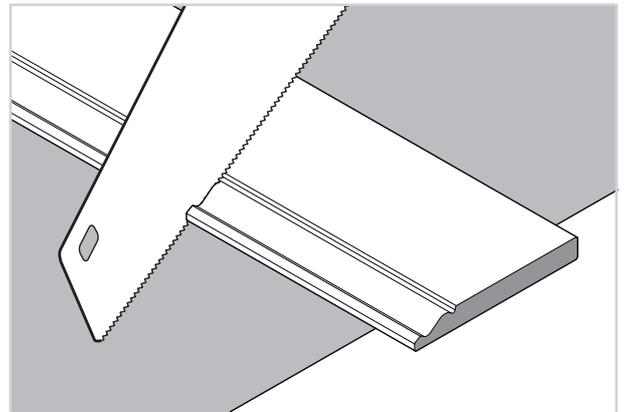
The appropriate fixings will need to be identified once it has been determined what kind of wall the kitchen will be installed on. After determining the correct fixings for the wall, it is necessary to confirm that the wall fixings are appropriate for the kitchen units to be installed. If in doubt, seek professional assistance.

Supplementary work to complete before installation

If supplementary work is required please ensure it has been completed by a qualified professional prior to the kitchen installation this includes the following:

Joinery

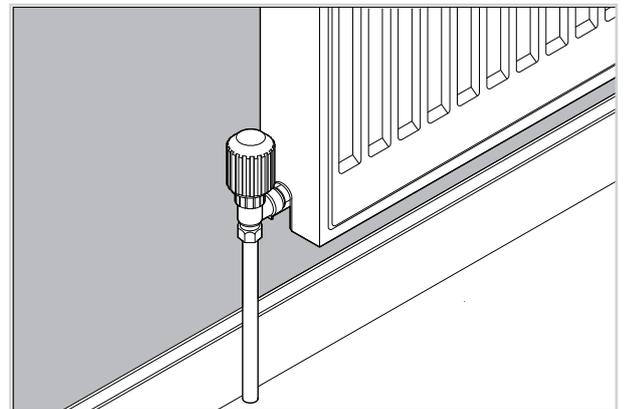
This includes the relocation, addition or removal of stud walls, frame work, skirting, coving or picture rail adjustments, and any changes to window sill dimensions.



Relocation of services

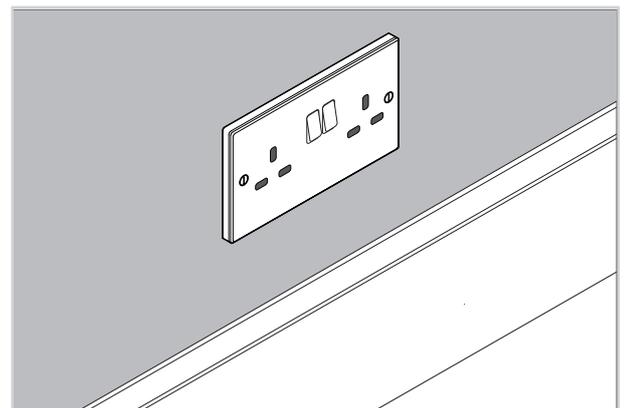
Plumbing:

This includes the relocation, addition or removal of utilities such as radiators, boilers, water tanks and pipework.



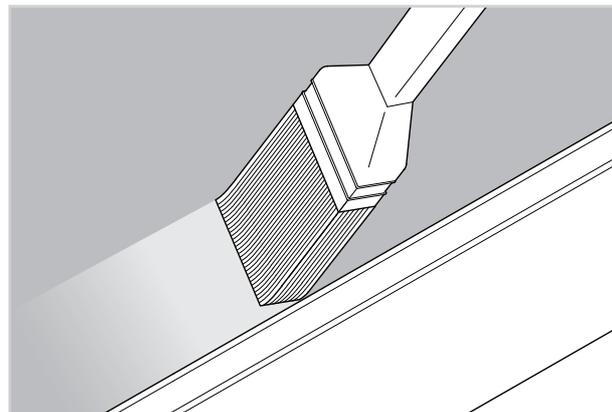
Electrical:

This includes the relocation, addition or removal of all electrical services, these include sockets, switches, TV points and air vents.



Decorating

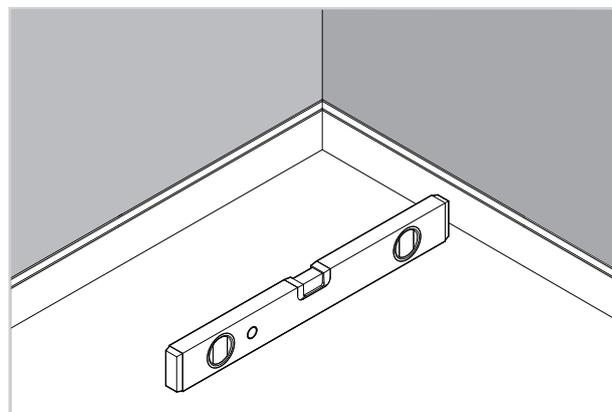
This includes finishing touches such as plastering, painting or wall papering.



Flooring / Ceiling

Ensure the flooring and ceiling is level.

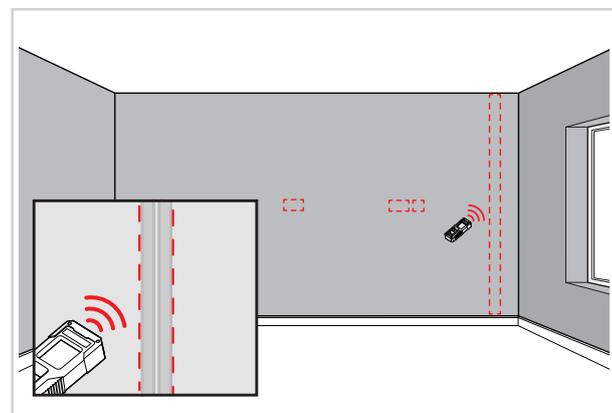
Flooring should be in place prior to installation.



Locating any hidden services

Any hidden services within the walls, i.e. electrical, water, and gas should be found and marked lightly on the walls.

Use a cable/pipe finder to help you locate them.

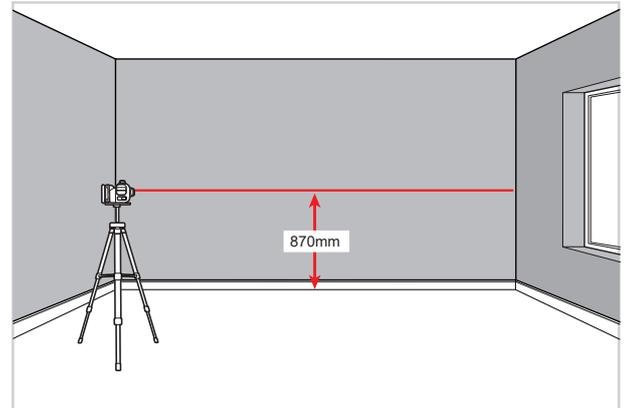


If your kitchen is Milano or Linea the laser height should be set to 880mm.

Setting the height (levelled floor)

The laser height should be set to **870mm** at the highest point of the floor. The light should be placed along the wall; if the floor is not fitted yet, ensure it is considered in the calculation.

A spirit level can be used instead of a laser.

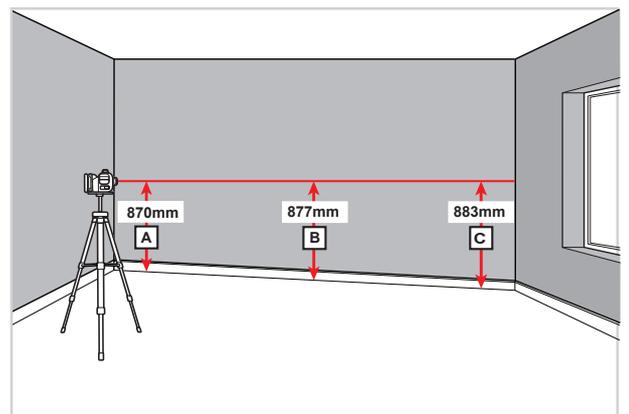


Setting the height (uneven floor)

Measure the floor at different points along the wall using a tape measure, ensuring all points between the floor and laser line exceed **870mm**.

The highest point of the floor will be the lowest measurement, as it is closest to the laser line. In the diagram point A is the highest point.

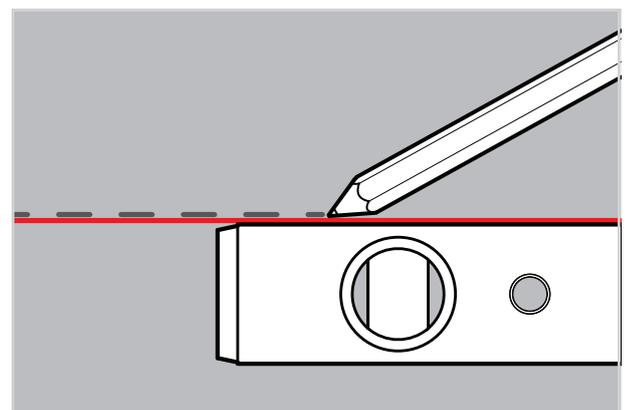
Adjustment of the unit legs at points B and C is required to align the base units with the laser line.



Tracing the laser line

Trace the laser line on the wall with a pencil to determine the top line for the base unit positioning.

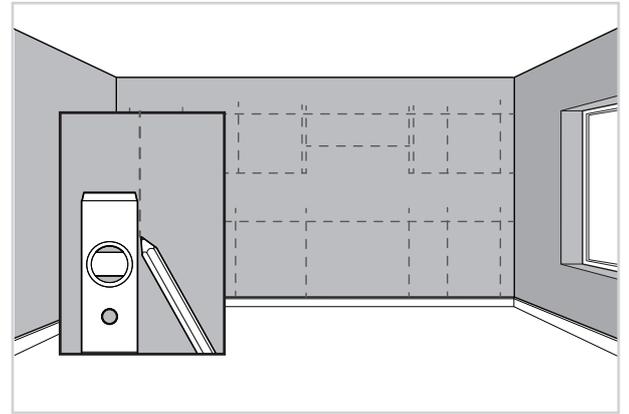
If a spirit level has been used, this line should already be marked.



Marking the units onto the wall

Mark the unit and décor panel positions along the wall using the provided plans.

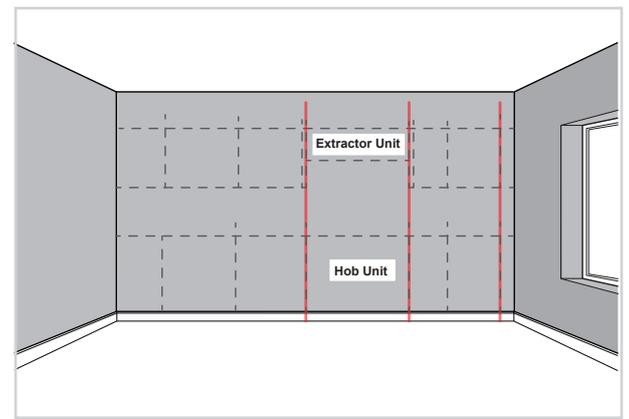
Use the spirit level to assist in marking the wall.



Aligning the markings

Make sure that the base and wall unit markings align with each other, amending the markings if necessary.

Amendments can be made on filler panel and adjustable corner posts, by reducing or increasing their size.

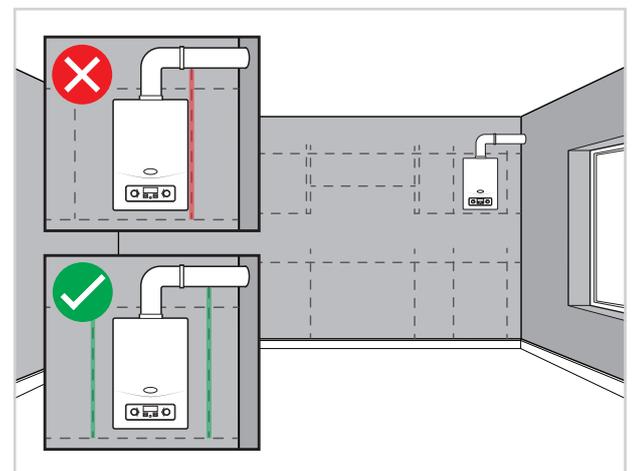


Remember to pay particular attention to the alignment of the hob and extractor, the sink and any wall units above, and the ends of runs.

Room Fixtures

Ensure all room fixtures, including boiler and pipework are correctly positioned inside the units they are to be housed in, ensuring ventilation and servicing access requirements are met. The side panels are **18mm** thick, which can be marked inside the existing unit marking to check fixtures fit.

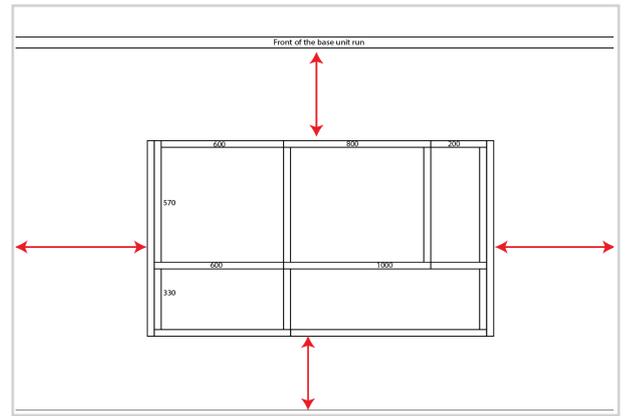
Adjust the markings as needed. Amendments can be made on filler and adjustable corner post, by reducing or increasing their size.



Island/peninsula preparation

Mark the island/peninsula units, appliances, and decor panels on the floor using masking tape.

Also using masking tape, mark the front of the base units against the wall. By doing this, you can check the walkway spaces around the island.



Preparing the space for the kitchen is one of the most important parts of fitting the kitchen. Following these steps will help ensure the installation process flows smoothly.