

KITCHEN SHACK INSTALLATION GUIDE



**Kitchen
Shack**

kitchenshack.com.au

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WELCOME TO THE KITCHEN SHACK INSTALLATION GUIDE FOR DO-IT-YOURSELF INSTALLERS

THE DECISION TO INSTALL OR USE A RECOMMENDED INSTALLER

WELCOME

This manual is designed to guide you through step by step your do-it-yourself kitchen installation.

We encourage you prior to commencement, to carefully consider your options. There are savings to be made by fitting your own kitchen however, remember it is your time and the process will take you 3 to 4 days or even longer in most cases. In fact if you have ordered a stone benchtop it could take 2-3 weeks.

It is important to read this Guide thoroughly before you, a builder or a friend commences on the installation.

Alternatively, you can save money on other do-it-yourself options such as removing the existing kitchen, tiling, plastering, painting and even floor coverings. Please read below and consider your options.

We recommend you use a Kitchen Shack "Recommended Installer". Their knowledge and experience with our kitchens is extensive ensuring the quickest possible time to your new functional kitchen resulting in less disruption to the home. The Recommended Installer will carry out your kitchen installation in a professional, workmanlike and quick manner in accordance with the high standards as agreed by Kitchen Shack Management, providing you with peace of mind.

Note: If using a Recommended Installer make sure you contact him early to make your own installation arrangements, so you will not be waiting too long after your kitchen delivery.

Remember we are not suggesting that a "Recommended Installer" is better than other tradesmen or yourself, we are simply explaining they know our kitchens better and will logically achieve a better, faster more effective and less frustrating installation experience for you.



THANK YOU FOR CHOOSING A KITCHEN SHACK KITCHEN

This guide has been designed to assist with removing your old kitchen, identifying cabinets, levelling, set up new cabinet installation, benchtops and other areas that are important to get it right.

We wish you every success with your installation and would appreciate on completion any feedback and would love to see your new kitchen photos. These can be sent via our Kitchen Shack Facebook Page.

BE PREPARED

To spend 3 to 4 days for basic installation if you are not using an Recommended Installer. Remember take your time and familiarise yourself with this guide prior to commencing.

It is important if you are using a party other than a Recommended Installer to install your new kitchen (even a Cabinet Maker or Builder), you should insist they also read this guide prior to commencing any work on your kitchen.

TOOLS REQUIRED

The following list is not supplied with your kitchen:

- Power Saw
- Jigsaw
- Cordless Drill
- Electric Plane
- Spirit Level
- Full set of hand tools
- Mitre Box
- 10mm spanner for laminator benchtop joiner bolts
Fasteners for fixing cabinets to walls
- Screws
- Dynabolts
- Silicon



1. PREPARATION

Preparation is a vital component to the success of your kitchen project. Understanding what steps need to occur and how to manage is not always easy, even for the Recommended Installer! The removal of existing cabinets should only happen after you have carried out the following:

1. Set up a temporary kitchen just in case
2. Received confirmation of delivery date from the transport company
3. Have copies of your kitchen plans, benchtop plans and cabinet order and finally
4. Have read this guide in its entirety

Commence by placing protective coverings on all surfaces that need to be protected in the surrounding home.

1.1. TOOLS REQUIRED

- Hammer
- Screw Driver
- Cordless Drill
- Powersaw
- Fine Toothed Hand Saw
- Jigsaw & Electric Plane
- 10mm Spanner
- Spirit Level
- Tape Measure
- Protective Eyewear
- Heavy Duty Gloves
- 2-3 Metre Straight Edge

1.2 SET UP A TEMPORARY KITCHEN

If you are living in the house while renovations are taking place set up a temporary kitchen in another room complete with fridge, microwave and check your BBQ is in working order. The laundry is a useful sink to clean up the dishes. Remember it will take 3 to 4 days until your new kitchen is functioning and if you have ordered a stone benchtop could be up to 2-3 weeks.

1.3 REMOVING OLD KITCHEN APPLIANCES

It is important to isolate all Electrical and Plumbing services. Use only registered trades for these tasks. Only disconnect the appliances once they are isolated. Remember that appliances are heavy, to avoid personal injury use a hand truck to move them from the kitchen area.

1.4 REMOVING OLD KITCHEN CABINETS

Commence with identifying what stays and what goes in most cases everything! Cover floor coverings that will be in your path so you can access the kitchen space you will be renovating. Double check utilities are properly and safely isolated. Start by removing old doors, drawers, benchtops, cabinets, wall and floor coverings that are not remaining. Go carefully, there will be rusted nails and sharp objects so also wear gloves.

1.5 PLANS

Ensure you have the final plans so you can plan ahead to avoid frustration in last minute rushes.

1.6 WALL PREPARATIONS

At this point is a good time to fix any holes and undercoat the walls with paint. This will ensure a clean surface that is necessary for the next stage of installation.

1.7 DELIVERY CHECK

Check your order thoroughly when you receive and contact Kitchen Shack if anything is missing.

2. SETUP

With any type of specialised construction, proper setup is necessary. Identify the high and low points in your kitchen using a spirit level and straight edge. Placement of 16mm packing rails (2400 x 60 x 16mm) need to be fitted to the wall prior to installation of full depth base and tall units. Warning: ensure full depth base and tall cabinet carcass are placed at a nominal 16mm off the wall.

Now mark out the exact location of where the cabinets and benchtops are to be placed on the wall. Identify cabinets and panels and relate them to your kitchen plan.

2.1. TOOLS REQUIRED

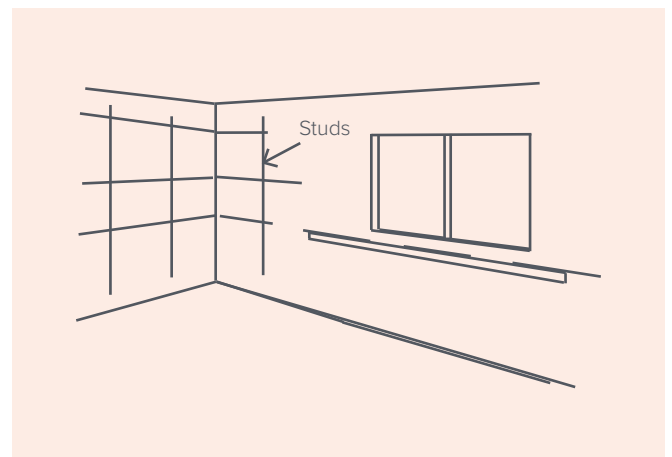
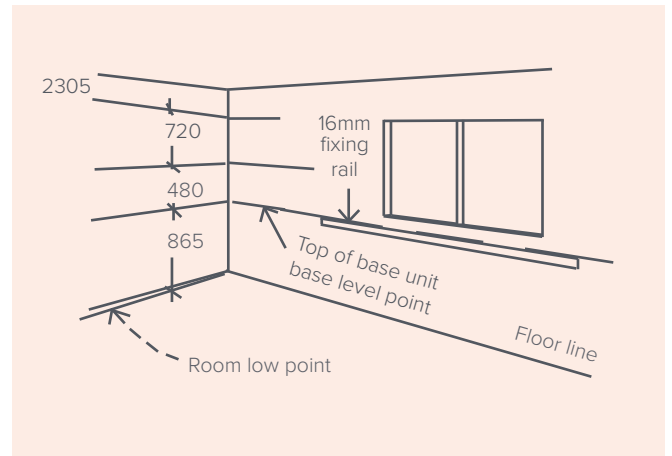
- Stud Finder (not required for concrete walls)
- Spirit Level
- Tape Measure
- 2-3 Metre Straight Edge

2.2. LEVELS

When cabinets are installed, you need to ensure they are level.

It is recommended that in extreme cases where the floor is unlevel (if the high and low points of the floor vary more than 20mm), that you level the floor prior to commencing installation. If ceramic tiles are being used, the floor could be laid prior to the kitchen installation. However softer surfaces such as vinyl, timber etc. should be laid after cabinet installation. You still need to level prior to installation. There is a 16mm cavity behind base and tall units, this is a nominal size which may vary according to your walls. Supplied with your kitchen are 2400 x 16 x 60mm rails. These will be used as both a 16mm packer and as a levelling line. The adjustable legs should be adjusted to follow the contour of your floor, this will allow all cabinets to be level. Corner pantries need to be adjusted to suit set out levels by scribing the required amount off the base of the unit (refer section 3.3).

The 480 point in image below may vary depending on kitchen elevation and configuration of rangehood.



2. SETUP

2.3 MARKING OUT FLOOR AND WALLS

The first level on the wall you need to mark is the top of the base units. Mark a horizontal line using your spirit level, do a double check by flipping your level. It is best to fit your 16mm rails on this line as it will also give a great visual level. This applies to base* and pantry* (except walk in pantry) only.

Now marking up a further 480 (2065h) or 720 (2305h) mm, gives you the lower line of the top cabinet and then 720mm for the top level line of your kitchen. Double check the total height from your low point + floor coverings to the top is 2065/2305mm. Now using a stud finder mark the centre of the studs above the railing, so it is easy to see when you start installing cabinets. *Shallow Base and shallow pantry units require no 16mm rails.

2.4 CABINETS AND PANELS

Refer to the final kitchen plans and carefully mark the exact location where each cabinet and panel will be installed on the kitchen wall. Double check all components at this stage.

2.5 BENCHTOPS

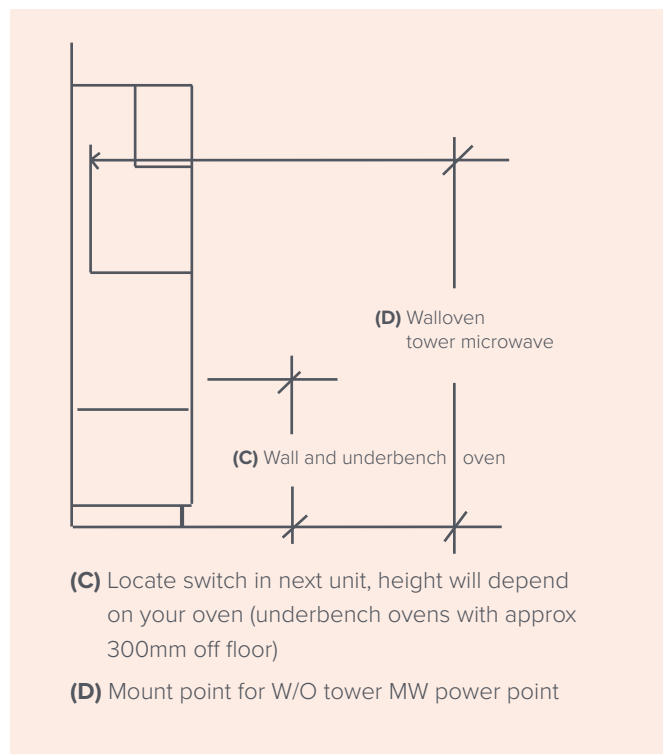
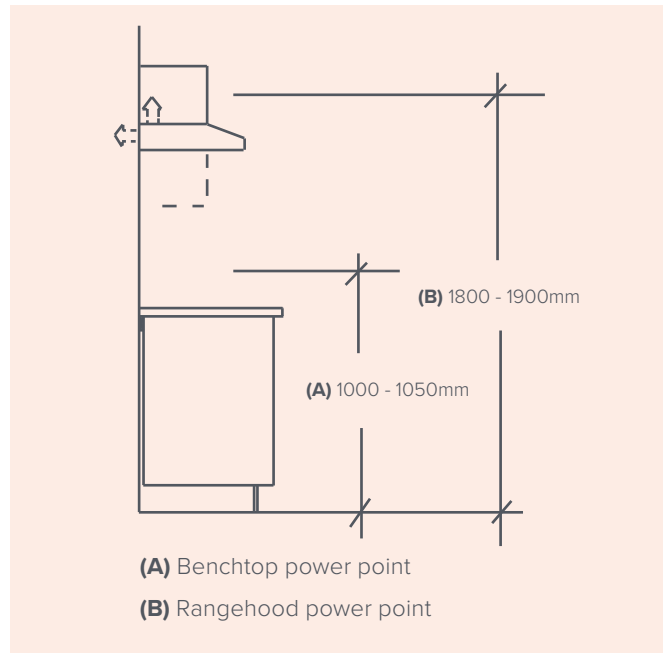
Now refer to your benchtop plan and mark out the overall dimensions.

2.6 PLUMBING AND ELECTRICAL ROUGH-IN

Due to Statutory Regulations, it is necessary for you to engage the services of a registered Plumber and Electrician. With their help, you will be able to work out where to put plumbing, gas and electrical fitting points now. Using a different colour marker, it may be easier if you draw on your wall the positioning of all appliances and power points.

Note: Mark fridge, microwave cabinets and the recommended power point between 1800mm and 1900mm off the floor. This will avoid appliances needing to be moved forward because plug/switch is too hard to reach.

Check height of your fridge first as this could be up to 1860 high.



3. ASSEMBLY

3.1. TOOLS REQUIRED

- Cordless Drill
- Power Saw
- Electric Plane
- Hammer
- Screw Driver

3.2 IDENTIFICATION OF CABINETS

A_ _	Atira drawer system
AR_ _ / _ _	Appliance cabinet with roller door
B_ _	Base cabinet
B_ _ S	Base shallow cabinet
BBK_	Barback panel
BC_ _ LS	Base corner with lazy susan
BC_ _	Base corner cabinet
BD_ _	Base drawer cabinet
BD_ _ P	Base drawer cabinet with pot drawer
BD_ S	Base drawer cabinet shallow
BE	Base Open Shelf End
BP_ _	Base Pot Drawer Cabinet
BP_ _ C	Base pot drawer with internal cutlery drawer cabinet
BP_ _ S	Base Pot Drawer shallow cabinet
BR_	Broom cabinet
BR_ _ S	Broom cabinet shallow
BC_ _	Base corner cabinet
BW or TW	Wine racks
PW or PTW	Wine racks
BO_ _	Base open cabinet
BX_ _	Base blind corner
IF_	Infill (see below)
M	Microwave cabinet
PE and PTE	Pantry open shelf cabinet
PC	Pantry corner
P_ _	Pantry cabinet
P_ _ S	Pantry cabinet shallow
PT_	Pantry tall
PT_ _ S	Pantry Tall shallow
PNL_	Seen matching panel
Q	Standard soft close on drawer cabinet
T_ _	Top cabinet - 720 high
TE	Top open shelf end
TO_ _	Top open shelf cabinet
TOM	Top open min (over fridge cabinet)
TS	Top cabinet - 420 high slideout rangehood
TF_ _	Top over fridge or fixed style rangehood cabinet
TC_ _	Top corner cabinet
UBO	Underbench oven cabinet
W	Wall oven cabinet

3. ASSEMBLY

3.3 HOW TO ASSEMBLE A CORNER PANTRY

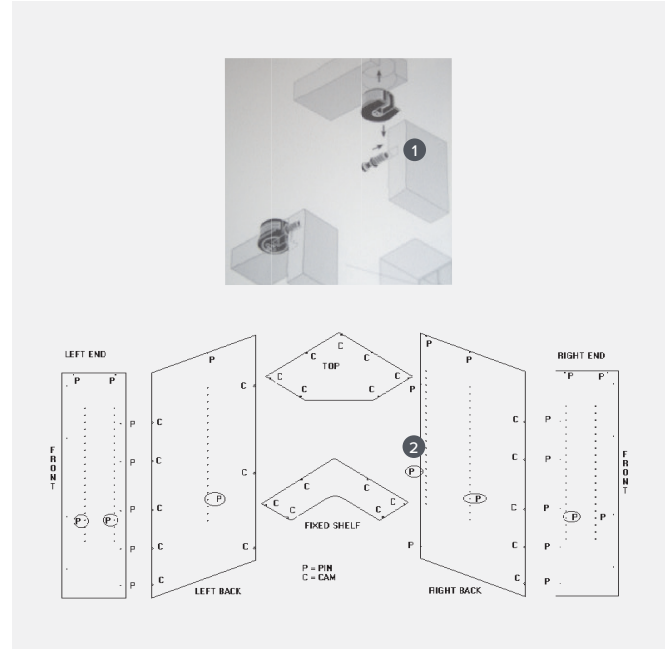
Tip: this unit is best assembled by two people and best 300mm from the final location.

A. PC1020 units consist of the following components

2 x coloured end panels	2065/2305 x 580 standard, 1 left, 1 right. Note: 2065/2305 x700 may need cutting
2 x white backs	Left 2065/2305 x 953. Right 2065 x 969
1 x white angle top	953 x 953
1 x white fixed shelf	953 x 953 - 6 cam holes (position cam pins to align before fitting into unit)
4 x white adjustable shelves	952 x 952 or 5 in a PCT1020
2 x doors	Other styles 1197/1437 x 597 or 717 x 597
1 x door kick plate	Fit after tiling, can be cut in height and mounted flush with door using flat metal straps or screwed to rear of door. May vary with timber finishes
30 x loose cams and pins	Place flat section of cam to edge of component (see above)
30 x adjustable shelf supports	
5 x hinges and plate	45 degree hinges and plates
30 x 4.5mm screws	For fixing hinge rails into position
Hinge and stop rails	2 x 188mm x 60mm edged white 2 x 2128 x 80 for PCT1020

B. Scribe backs to floor and ends in height before assembling, if required. Simply use the set out lines on your wall (refer set out 2.2). Do not cut from the top of the panels - scribe from the bottom. To identify the top of all 4 of these components, look for the 5mm cam pin holes that will be positioned 8mm to centre, this is the top.

C. Insert cam (C) receivers in top fixed shelf, plus the 2 backs. **1** Make sure the flat edge of the cam is parallel with the raw edge of the component. Carefully using a hammer, tap cam into position and finally screw pins (P) into position. **2**



3. ASSEMBLY

3.3 HOW TO ASSEMBLE A CORNER PANTRY CONTINUED

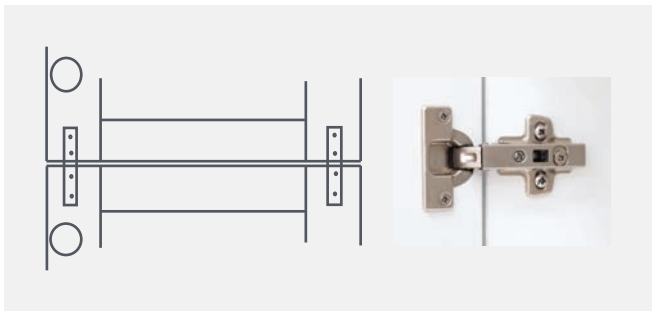
D. Locate backs in area of installation. Push pins into cams, turn cam clockwise using an X head screwdriver. Now connect end panels. The top should now drop in followed by the fixed shelf (located approximately 750-800mm off the floor). Tightening cams as you go, you may need to loosen off some cams to enable locking all parts into position before final tightening.

E. Now move unit into final position. Double check it is level and adjust if required. Fit adjustable shelves now or leave until the end. Using a 28mm screw, look inside the pantry end and set back hinge and stop rails 6mm or 10mm from the front edge. Repeat this on the other side and keep the white edge to the front.



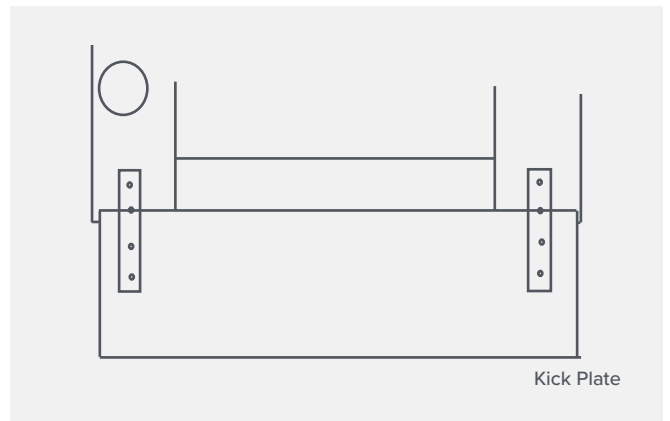
Front of rails to be set back 6mm or 10mm from front edge of pantry end. The middle pair of hinge holes are offset to the lower end of the rail. These middle holes pick up the plate

for the 3rd hinge in the top door. Top of rails needs to be hard against the underside of the pantry top.



Fit the hinge mount plates (keep the arrow pointing to the front of the unit). Pop hinges in the doors and clip the door into position.

Once the flooring is laid you can then put the kick plate on. This can be done either by screwing to the back of the door or flush by using some flat metal plates supplied, rear or flush mounting to the bottom of the door. Using the same fixing method as joining doors as above. You may however need to trim in height keeping approximately 5mm off the floor. Keep cut edge to the floor (seal with smear of silicon) to avoid moisture.



Kick Plate

3. ASSEMBLY

3.4 HOW TO ASSEMBLE A WALL OVEN TOWER

All wall oven towers are supplied in various component combinations ready to assemble due to the differing sizes of wall ovens. The first 3 steps are identical for all. Before commencing identify which parts make up your wall oven tower - components below.

W1

Colour Panels

2 x 2065 x 580
1 x 177 x 597

Cabinets

TF600 300h 600w 320d
BP6/60 600h 600w 565d

20 x 30 x 4.5 (x)
8 x 16 x 3.5 (x)

4 x Angle L brackets metal

White rails

2 x 900 x 60 x 16

4 x adjustable legs



W4

Colour Panels

2 x 2065 x 580
1 x 177 x 597
2 x 600 x 500
1 x 600 x 320

Cabinets

TS600 420h 600w 320d
BP6/42 420h 600w 565d

20 x 30 x 4.5 (x)
8 x 16 x 3.5 (x)

6 x Angle L brackets metal

White rails

2 x 700 x 60 x 16

4 x adjustable legs



W2

Colour Panels

2 x 2065 x 580
1 x 177 x 597
2 x 600 x 500
1 x 600 x 320

Cabinets

TF600 300h 600w 320d
BP6/60 720h 600w 565d

20 x 30 x 4.5 (x)
8 x 16 x 3.5 (x)

4 x Angle L brackets metal

White rails

2 x 700 x 60 x 16

4 x adjustable legs



W5

Colour Panels

2 x 2065 x 580
1 x 177 x 597

Cabinets

TS600 420h 600w 320d
BP600 720h 600w 565d

20 x 30 x 4.5 (x)
8 x 16 x 3.5 (x)

5 x Angle L brackets metal

White rails

2 x 700 x 60 x 16

4 x adjustable legs



W3

Colour Panels

2 x 2065 x 580
1 x 177 x 597
2 x 600 x 500
1 x 600 x 320

Cabinets

TF600 300h 600w 320d
BP6/30 300h 600w 565d

20 x 30 x 4.5 (x)
8 x 16 x 3.5 (x)

6 x Angle L brackets metal

White rails

2 x 700 x 60 x 16

4 x adjustable legs



3. ASSEMBLY

3.4 HOW TO ASSEMBLE A WALL OVEN TOWER CONTINUED

All wall oven towers are supplied in various component combinations ready to assemble due to the differing sizes of wall ovens. The first 3 steps are identical for all. Before commencing identify which parts make up your wall oven tower - components below.

W6

Colour Panels

2 x 2400 x 580 cut on site to 2305h
1 x 177 x 597

Cabinets

T600 720h 600w 320d
BP600 720h 600w 565d

20 x 30 x 4.5 (x)
8 x 16 x 3.5 (x)

4 x Angle L brackets metal

White rails

2 x 700 x 60 x 16

4 x adjustable legs



W9

Colour Panels

2 x 2400 x 580 cut on site to 2305h
1 x 177 x 597
2 x 600 x 500
1 x 600 x 320

Cabinets

TS600 420h 600w 320d
BP600 720h 600w 565d

20 x 30 x 4.5 (x)
8 x 16 x 3.5 (x)

6 x Angle L brackets metal

White rails

2 x 700 x 60 x 16

4 x adjustable legs



W7

Colour Panels

2 x 600 x 500
2 x 2400 x 580 cut on site to 2305h
1 x 600 x 320

Cabinets

TS600 42h 600w 320d
BP6/42 420h 600w 565d

20 x 30 x 4.5 (x)
8 x 16 x 3.5 (x)

4 x Angle L brackets metal

White rails

2 x 900 x 60 x 16

4 x adjustable legs



W10

Colour Panels

2 x 2400 x 580 cut on site to 2305h
1 x 177 x 597

Cabinets

T600 720h 600w 565d
BP6/42h 420h 600w 565d

20 x 30 x 4.5 (x)
8 x 16 x 3.5 (x)

6 x Angle L brackets metal

White rails

2 x 900 x 60 x 16

4 x adjustable legs



W8

Colour Panels

2 x 2400 x 580 cut on site to 2305 h
1 x 177 x 597
2 x 600 x 500
1 x 600 x 320

Cabinets

T600 720h 600w 320d
BP6/42 420h 600w 565d

20 x 30 x 4.5 (x)
8 x 16 x 3.5 (x)

6 x Angle L brackets metal

White rails

2 x 700 x 60 x 16

4 x adjustable legs



3. ASSEMBLY

3.4 HOW TO ASSEMBLE A WALL OVEN TOWER CONTINUED

A. Start by laying one 2065/2305 x 580 colour panel on a flat clean surface. Place the top unit so it is flush with the top of the panel, the white carcass front edge is set back 20mm from the colour panel's front edge.

B. Place the pot drawer carcass on the colour panel so that the underside of the cabinet bottom is 145mm up from the bottom edge and taking care not to drill through the colour panel underneath. Fix the carcass to the colour panel using 28mm screws (x4). Now fix the other colour panel to the opposite side of the carcass in a similar manner.

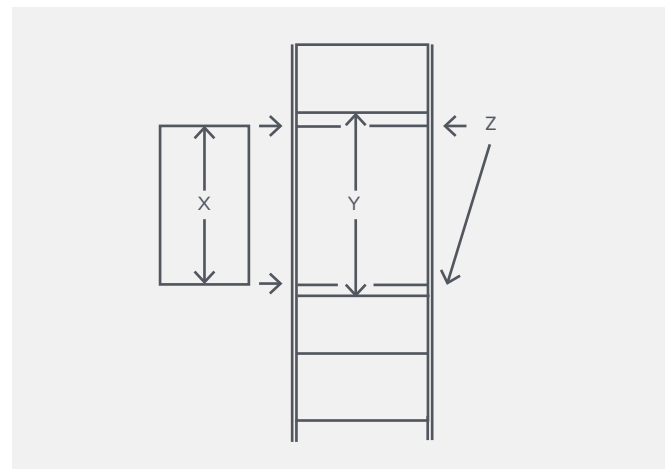
C. You should check out panel to allow for continuous kicker if next to another unit with kicker.



D. Now fit adjustable legs into holders at the base of the unit. Rotate leg to required height so they are flush with the base of the colour panels.

E. Most wall oven towers are assembled in the same way. Check appliance installation manual for more details.

Now measure the height of your oven (x) then the space that remains between the top and bottom unit in your wall oven tower (y). Use the 177 x 597 colour facia panel to fill in any space. To do this cut panel into 2 equal sizes, each will be half the difference in measurements (z).



Use a power saw to rough cut and an electric plane to fine cut to size. To avoid breakout on the edges, cut into the material from both sides. Fit the 2 parts to the top and bottom of the unit's opening using 2 x L brackets on each piece. Your oven will require packing up off the top of the pot drawer unit. Leave this until you have the rest of the kitchen in place. Use the material waste from your sink cut out and cut into 100 x 480mm bearers. Most ovens require ventilation, so keep the bearers to the sides.

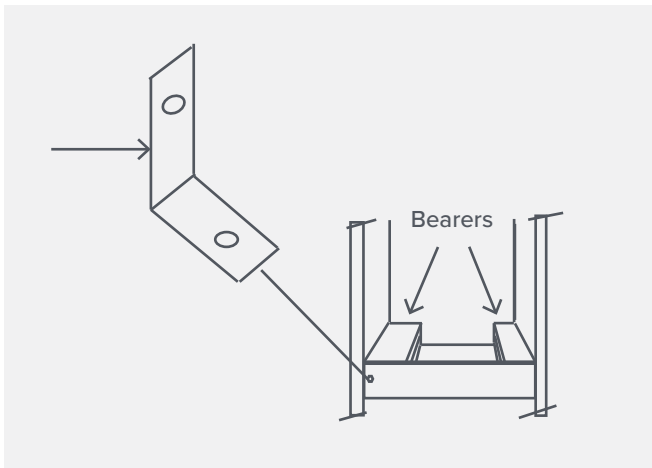
3. ASSEMBLY

3.4 HOW TO ASSEMBLE A WALL OVEN TOWER WITH MICROWAVE CONTINUED

F. These are assembled in the same way. Check appliance installation manual for more details. Your oven will sit straight on top of the pot drawer unit of the tower.

Note: If oven needs base ventilation, you will need to cut out top of pot drawer unit to allow the heat to escape (380 x 380mm) is a common size.

Place oven on a flat surface, measure height from flat surface to the top of the oven.

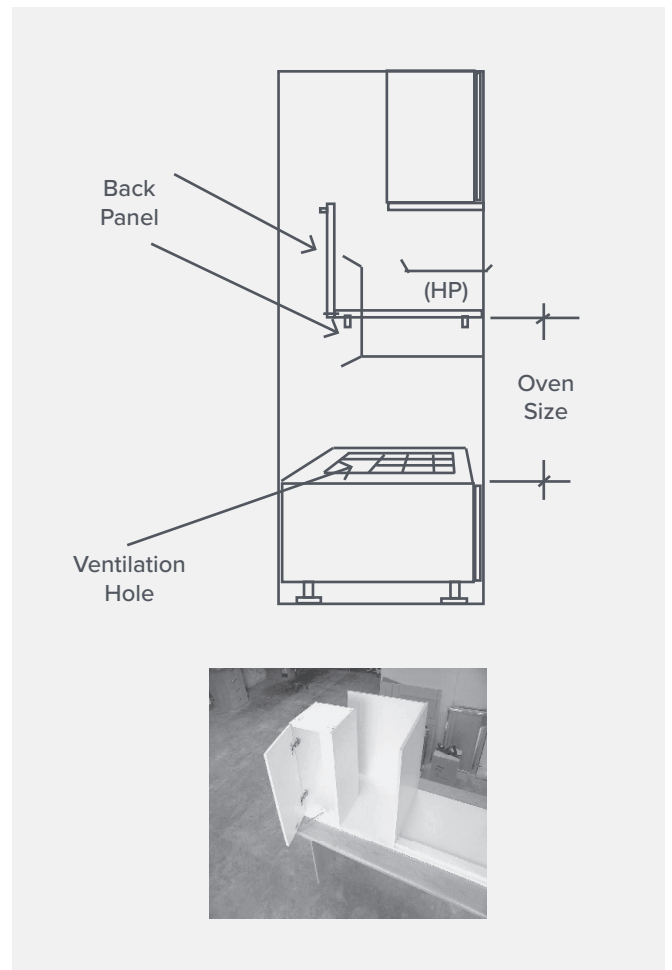


Add 3-4mm to this size. Use this size to establish the bottom of your microwave horizontal panel (HP) 600 x 500mm, from top of pot drawer unit. Use 4 x L brackets to fit this panel into position.

The back panel for the Microwave unit (BP) 600 x 500 is to be screwed in from the back of the unit. Carefully drill 5mm pilot holes and fix using 28mm screws and L brackets x 2 at top of panel using 14mm screws. Fit the 600 x 320 panel under the top unit. Secure using same screw size from inside top unit into panel below.

Now fit the 2 white oven fixing rails. These may require cutting in height, set back 20mm from the front edge of the coloured end panel.

Check your oven installation guide to see if it requires bottom clearance. Cut out top of pot drawer unit if required. Failure to do so may void your warranty.



4. INSTALLATION

4.1. TOOLS REQUIRED

- Hammer
- Screw Driver
- 10mm Spanner
- Cordless Drill
- Electric Jigsaw
- Drill (Concrete Walls)
- Electric Plane

4.2 HOW TO REMOVE, REPLACE AND ADJUST DOORS

To prevent possible damage, pop off hinges removing all doors, take out drawers and all shelves from each component. Remember to label them to ensure correct re-assembly.

4.3 INSTALLING AND IDENTIFYING BASE CABINETS

Fit adjustable legs by laying cabinets on their backs and fitting adjustable legs to each base unit. Adjust to 145mm (nominal) in height. Now refer to the set out measurement (refer 2.2 levelling).

Which component should I begin with?

Most likely it will be a BC900, BC1200, BX cabinets or PC1020. Take care if you have more than one corner unit in your new kitchen and don't mix them up (refer to your plan). When lifting the BC units back onto its legs, be careful not to bear weight diagonally on the back leg as it may collapse. The legs are designed to support the unit vertically only. If your kitchen has a PC1020 walk in pantry it will require assembly (refer 2.2 levelling and pre installation). If BX units are being used you may need to start here. It is also sensible to identify which unit/s will need to be cut out for the sink and hotplate. If you leave this unit later, you will be cutting through 45-48mm of material when the benchtops are in place (refer 4.12).



BC900 and BC1200

Adjust legs to suit height of 16mm rail on wall. Double check using spirit level after positioning to ensure it is level, including diagonally across the face of the door opening. Refer to both your plan and cabinet order to access which cabinet to install next.



BX Units

These units are commonly referred to as either a Blind Corner or a blank corner return. Normally supplied with one door and one blank panel on the face side of the unit, however combinations can vary to 2 doors depending on your kitchen. Caution must be taken when first positioning unit. To do this, you will need to refer to your benchtop plan, if you have not already worked out unit position in the setout stage.

Base Units should now be identified and located in their respective positions according to your plan. Remove or reduce the 16mm levelling rail to achieve a good straight line. **Note: The shallow depth base units generally have no void. Your kitchen plan should in most cases identify exceptions.**

Join units together using 30mm screws provided and cover with white caps. **Note: due to the huge variation in wall surfaces, no cabinet wall fixing screws or masonry fittings are supplied with your kitchen cabinets.**

4. INSTALLATION

4.4 INSTALLING UNDERBENCH OVEN

All underbench components take time to put together.

UB632 and UB600 consists of the following components:

Base with leg holders	600 x 545mm
4 x adjustable legs	
Oven cleats	700x600 white rails
Facia panel	177x597mm colour panel (painted 2 x 60 x 597)
Filler panel	718 x 200 colour panel (UB632 only)
L brackets	4 x metal 20 x 20mm
Screws	8 x 16 x 3.5mm phillips head & 6 x 30 x 4.5mm phillips head

The UB600 is 600mm wide. The UB632 has a filler panel 718 x 200 supplied which will have to be cut in half in length making up 2 x 718 x 98 x 16mm pieces. On the edge this make up the additional 32mm.

UB600 is 600mm in width. UB632 is 632mm in width.

With the UB632 start with the cut colour panel. Place the front edge of this 20mm forward of the carcass next to where the UB cabinet is to go.

Put legs into the base. Adjust so the underside is level with underside of next unit and place in position. Secure using L bracket supplied.

Located oven cleats on top of the UB base. Flush with the next unit carcass. For the UB632 setback 20mm from colour panel fill.

Level the unit on the other side of the UB6_space and place in its position. Repeat the same steps as above to this side also.

Refer section 3.4 (e) explaining how to set up bearers for oven. Cut 60mm bottom spacer from the 177 x 597 colour facia and fix to the front rail of the oven box. If there is a stone benchtop the cut out is only 1/2 thickness so requires more pieces.

Once the appliance is in position you can cut the other front facia from colour panel 177 x 597 to suit the top spaces. Keep the top part down 3mm from the benchtop this will allow a little more airflow.

Secure with 2 L brackets on the top and through the white vertical section of the UB base.

4. INSTALLATION

4.4 INSTALLING UNDERBENCH OVEN CONTINUED

UB900 unit consists of the following components (note: painted kitchens 2 x 120 x 897 supplied with no back)

B900 carcass with leg holders	720 x 900 x 545mm
Four adjustable legs	
Facia panel	718 H x 898 W colour panel
L brackets	6 x metal 20 x 20mm
Screws	12 x 16 x 3.5mm phillips head
Infill (as required)	718 x 200mm

Check appliance installation instructions to ensure correct ventilation. Final applications will vary.

Next fit carcass same as the base cabinets. Be careful and check plan to see if you need to install side panels, your plan should be marked (1/2 IF2 on each side of unit). This will be on your final set of plans. Cut from additional colour panel 718 x 200 and install 20mm proud of carcass as described in detail on previous page. Once carcass is in position move onto the rest of the installation. When the sink and hot plate are cut out, revisit and complete the fit off.

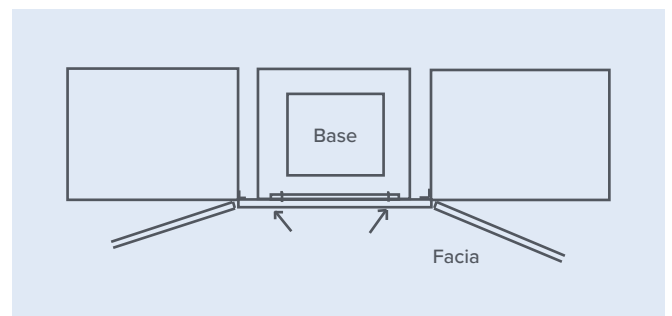
Locate the adjustable shelf supplied with unit for your oven platform. Using your sink cut out bearers to the required height, 2-3 pieces should do and put inside carcass with adjustable shelf 6 pieces high on a stone stop cut out on top. Carefully with 2 people, place oven into position. Measure the size that you have top and bottom. You should if necessary, adjust bearer height so it is even top and bottom. Remove the oven, make adjustments and cut your colour facia panel. Fit the facia panels prior to placing oven back into position, use the metal L brackets 2 x each piece.



UB700 unit consists of the following components

Base with leg holders	700 x 510mm
Four adjustable legs	
Facia panel	718 x 698mm colour panel
L brackets	4 x metal 20 x 20mm
Screws	8 x 16 x 3.5mm phillips head 2 x 30 x 4.5mm phillips head
Infill (as required)	718 x 200mm

The facia spans 700mm and connects to the body of the adjacent units on both side of it. Before fitting, cut out opening using the proud mount dimensions that apply to your unit. The base is then centered, levelled and fixed through the white vertical rail of UB base from the inside into the front panel. Cut bearers as described previously. If your plan shows an IF2 each side of the oven base fit off as above in UB900 instructions.

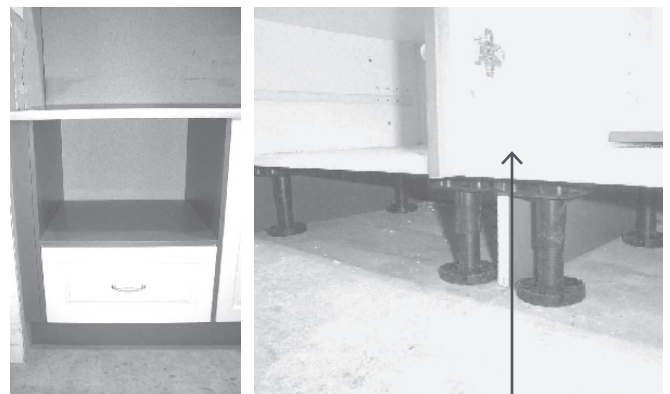
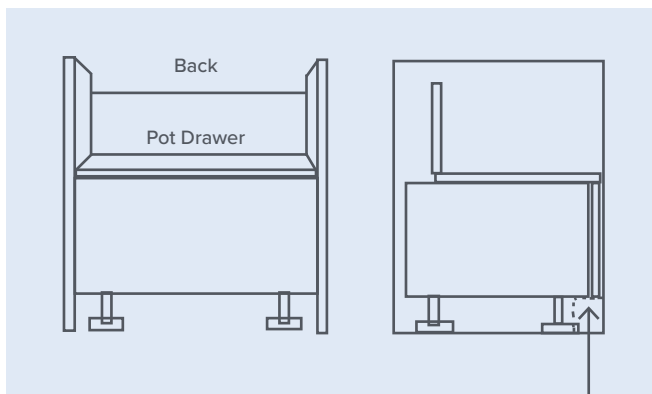


4. INSTALLATION

4.5 INSTALLING UNDERBENCH MICROWAVE UNITS

The underbench microwave unit is made up using the following standard components. The 300 and 360mm high pot drawer with leg holders, will be either 600 or 700mm in width depending on what is required or specified. Generally, this will be placed between 2 colour panels that go to the floor (PNL2s 865 x 580), unless hard up against a tall colour pantry end (2065 x 580), in which case you would only require 1 x PNL2. One to cover the top of the pot drawer unit and one you will have to cut and fit for the back. Allow a good 50mm air vent at top of back.

Continuous kicker should be considered see panel as below.



CHECK END PANELS FOR CONTINUOUS KICKER IF REQUIRED



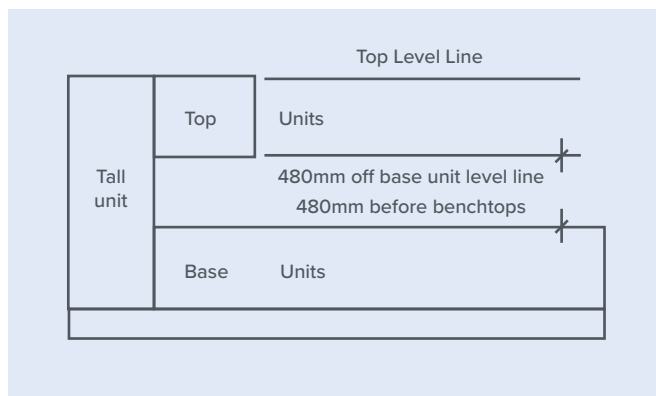
4. INSTALLATION

4.6 INSTALLING AND IDENTIFYING TOP CABINETS

Begin with checking and identifying your plan. There are different situations that will dictate the sequence in which you install top cabinets. The top units 720 high are set up 480mm above the base unit as per the lines you marked at setout and levelling stage. You could make up some stands to this height to help stabilise cabinets during installation. For safety reasons, it is recommended that top cabinets be installed by 2 people.

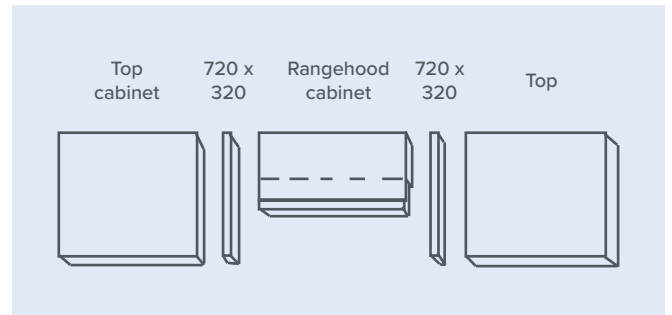
Note: Ensure that the length of the screws you are using will go right through the cabinet back, plaster and into the studs or masonry.

If you have a wall oven or pantry unit it will be the best place to start next to them. Place unit in position. Using a 5mm drill bit carefully drill through back and hidden rail, at the point where the studs intersect with it. Do this to both top and bottom rails of the unit. Check that the unit is on your level line, then screw to the wall. Don't over tighten in case adjustment is required later, but make it tight enough so it is safe. Clamp the next unit on and move 480mm support across to bear the weight. Use joining screws to join cabinets together. This will be 720mm or taller elevation.



4.7 INSTALLING AND IDENTIFYING RANGEHOOD CABINETS

Please note: if a rangehood cabinet is being fitted (TF or TS), remember to fit seen ends 720mm x 320mm each side of rangehood unit, unless you have a coloured unit next to it. You need to decide how you will duct rangehood waste and modify cabinet if required. Slideout rangehood cabinets are supplied at 420 high, you will need to remove the bottom shelf of this unit and relocate it to suit the depth required for your rangehood. You may then need to cut the back and in some cases the actual sides of the unit. The reason for this is that the different brands on the market all reserve the right to change their specifications. This unit gives the flexibility required for most applications.



4.7 is not required if fitting rangehood in line with bottom of overhead cabinets.

4. INSTALLATION

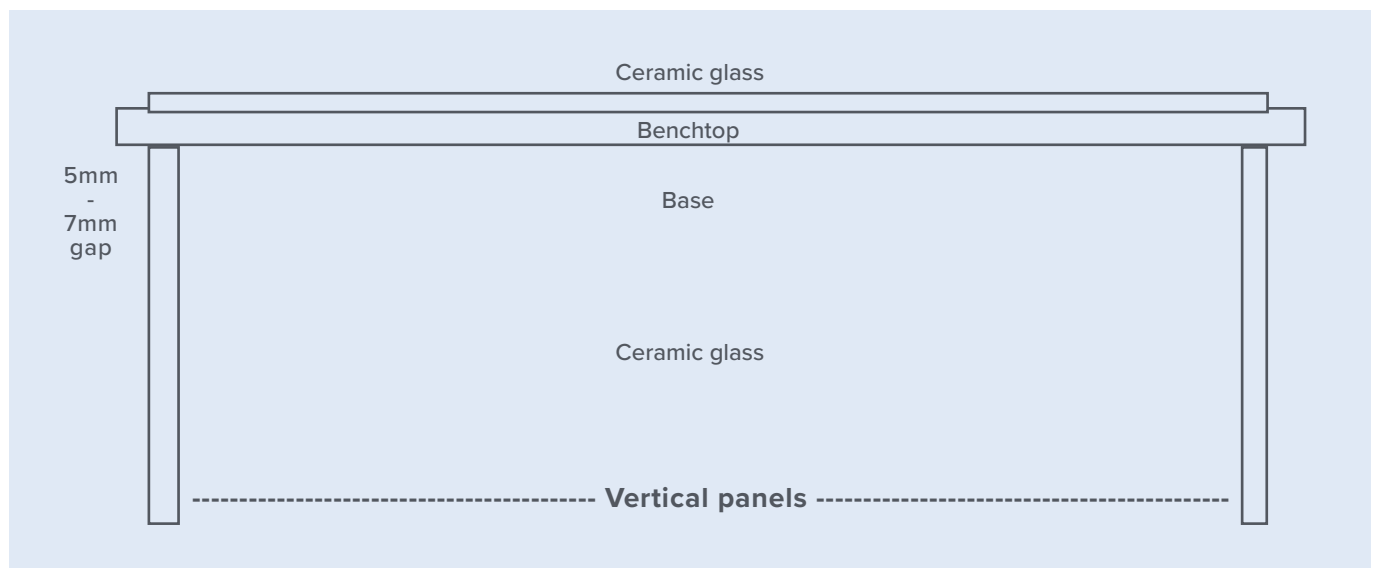
4.8 INSTALLING GLASS COOKTOP TO A VERTICAL PANEL

IAG ceramic glass cooktop contains the following instructions which are important.

Use an L shaped angle bracket when installing the ceramic cooktop into a vertical panel. Secondly, using screws provided partly screw angle bracket into base of cooktop leaving a 5 to 7mm gap.

Next, using wood screws affix angle bracket to vertical panel, pull bracket down to ensure gap is maintained to cooktop - affix wood screw fully to hold bracket tight against vertical panel.

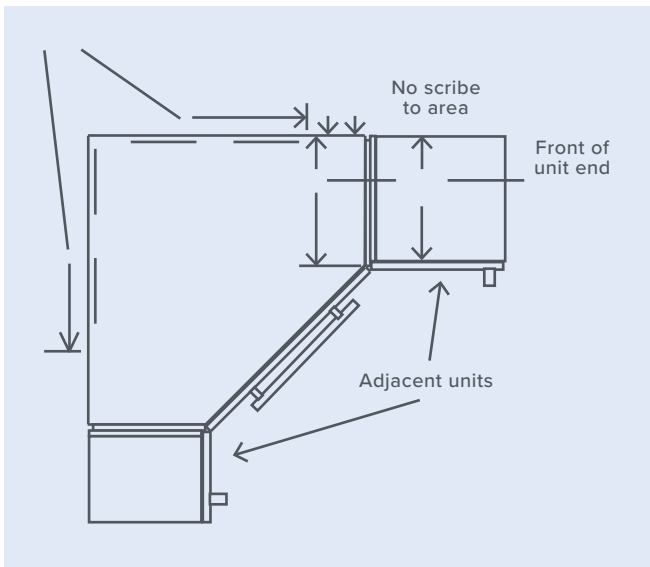
Finally, slowly tighten screw into cooktop base to assist in pulling cooktop down against benchtop. Do not over tighten screw as damage may occur to ceramic top.



4. INSTALLATION

4.9 INSTALLING TOP CORNER CABINETS

This unit is designed so the door will line up with the adjacent units when it is installed correctly. Notice that the end of the carcass sits forward 9mm. This variation balances the 45 degree angle door. Never cut back the section behind this panel (50-100mm). You may however be required to scribe the top and bottom section to the wall, if corner is out of square - 400-500mm each side depending on how much plaster build up there is in the corner.

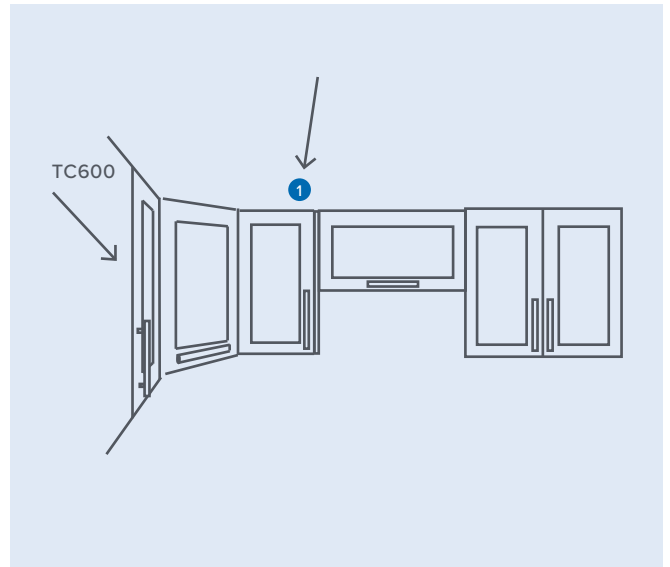


Handles on TC600s and adjacent units

You will need to mount the handle at a centred position on this unit.

Note: It will be likely that the door/s may bind forcing you to open up one door to another.

Always install single door units adjacent to the TC600 side, so the hinges are closest to the TC600. This should avoid collisions between doors and handles. ①



4. INSTALLATION

4.10 INSTALLING PANELS

Fit the decorative seen end panels next to the ends of unit as your kitchen plan shows. The base panels are supplied at 580mm deep. When you have a tall oven housing or pantry do not reduce these seen ends, they must remain at 580 deep, except for minor scribing to surfaces. Using the 28mm screws supplied, secure the panels from the inside. Do not screw from the outside of panel. Scribe to floor and wall if required for best finish.

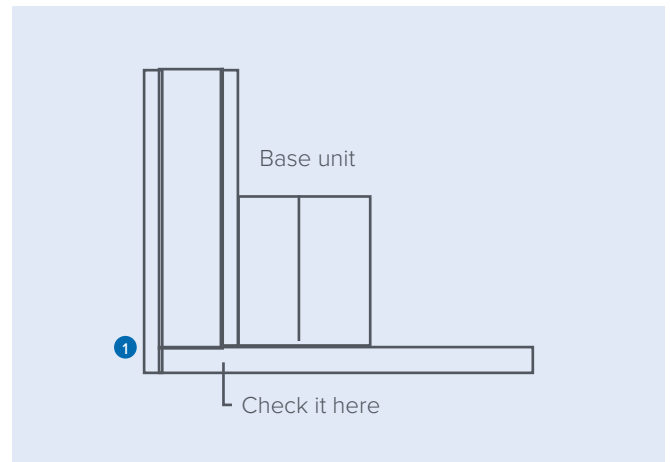
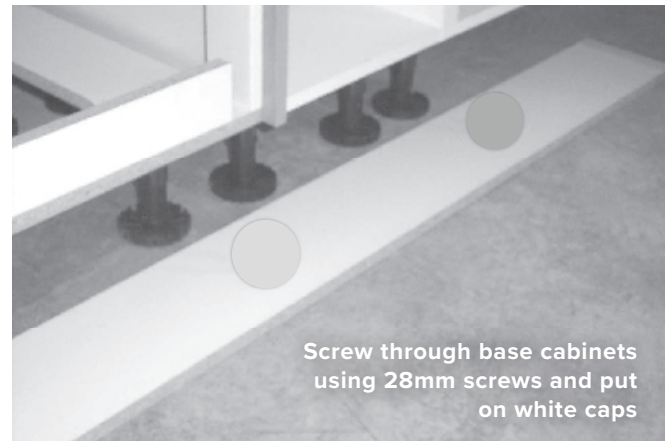
4.11 INSTALLING INFILLS

All kitchens have infills for various reasons, you will need to fit them as required on your plan. Cut and scribe 2 fillers from each piece supplied. Fillers are supplied 200mm wide and in various heights.

In some cases you will need to mount the filler flush with the white body of the unit carcass. You will need to scribe your fillers to the wall.

4.12 INSTALLING KICKER

You will need to check out the bottom section of end panels below the door to allow a clean pass for the kick plate. This applies where a panel that would normally go to the floor has a cabinet with a kicker on each side of it. Does not apply to panels on the end of the run. ①



4. INSTALLATION

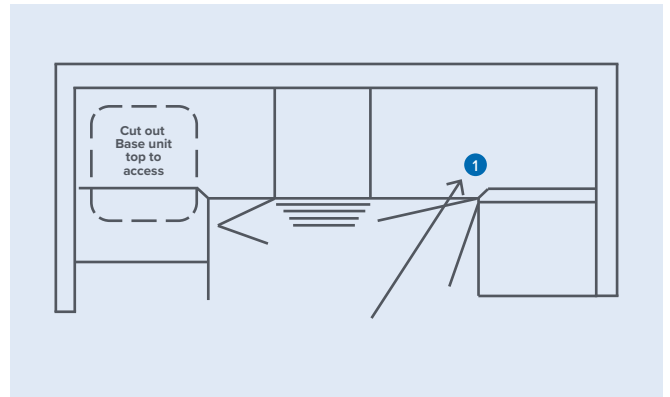
4.13 INSTALLING BENCHTOPS

In most cases benchtops are best to be fitted after top cabinets. Before fitting benchtops, sink and hotplate cutouts should be done. Benchtop connector access is best dealt with prior to placing benchtop elements into their final position - see below.

Once benchtop components are in position, use a 10mm spanner to tighten connector bolts. It will take several attempts to position the join correctly, so don't over tighten - do it in stages. Use PVA or silicon at the top of the join. Not too much Silicon as it will prevent a tight fit, as silicon won't compress as well as PVA which can and should be used liberally.

Where the join occurs over a BX unit **1** join prior to placing top in position as access to joining bolts may be difficult.

You must completely seal gap between the benchtop and the wall before **2** tiling.



4. INSTALLATION

4.14 INSTALLING CAPPING / CORNICE MOULD

Note: Optional – Most professionals use a drop down mitre saw. For the diy'ers it may present a challenge. Always try and work out all your cuts and optimize them against the capping supplied. Once this is done, use a sharp fine tooth hand saw in conjunction with a mitre box or similar.

Not all mitres are straight forward. Where there is a kitchen that has a 45 degree section, the mitre cuts would be cut at 22.5 degrees.

Always cut into the seen section of your moulding to avoid breakout. Fix by screwing from inside the top of the cabinet into capping/cornice mould.

Hooray you have finished, now paint and enjoy your kitchen space.



5. GENERAL

5.1 CARE AND MAINTENANCE

All Kitchen Shack cabinets, doors and benchtops are covered by our 10 year guarantee from the date of purchase. This guarantee covers defective materials and workmanship in any component, subject to the qualifications below. Cleaning is best done with warm soapy water and damp cloth.

Should you find a component part to be defective in material or workmanship within the 10 year period, you should immediately return that part to one of our showrooms or contact us for an inspection. Kitchen Shack will then examine the component and decide, at its sole discretion, under the terms of this guarantee, if the claim is valid. If valid, Kitchen Shack will immediately make arrangements for the component to be replaced or repaired. The replacement or repaired component/s will then be made available for collection from one of our showrooms or factory as soon as practicable.

This guarantee is not transferable and the original contract or receipt must be presented with the claim if requested. Any delaminating faults needs to be reported to Kitchen Shack within a 7 day timeframe of identification. Appliances, sinks and accessories are not covered by this guarantee as they have their own manufacturer guarantees.

Quartz Stone benchtops supplied by Kitchen Shack are limited by the stone brands individual guarantee. Please ensure you check your relevant quartz stone manufactures website for all relevant information.

This guarantee does not cover damage from, to or by the following:

- Normal wear and tear, cuts and scratches or damage caused by impacts, accidents or installation.
- Shrinkage or movement of any materials or fittings which by their nature or use, could be expected to shrink or move. Including where house or floor movement has been a contributing factor.
- Heat, water or moisture damage to cabinets, benchtops, or joins that appliances, kettles, toasters or hot pots have been placed directly on any surface, may have been the cause. Spillage of water or alcohol around sinks, hotplates and laminate joins should be wiped up immediately.
- Direct or indirect sunlight causing discolouration.
- Knobs and handles.
- Stone supplied by other companies other than Kitchen Shack.
- Break down of caulking compounds applied to tile intersections in accordance with the Building Regulations at the time of installation, as these have a limited life.
- Citrus-based cleaning products on any surfaces.
- Water left on any surface for any length of time as discolouration and/or swelling can occur and cannot be claimed under this guarantee.
- Brass accessories that tarnish due to lack of maintenance as they may need re-coating.
- Changes to any kitchen component not carried out by an approved Kitchen Shack installer or trade.
- Cutting directly on the benchtop surface - a chopping board must be used.
- Sliding crockery or heavy appliances across benchtop surfaces leading to scratches.
- Using solvents such as Mr Muscle, Methylated Spirits, Nifty Solvent, Flash, Jif or any liquid or any other harsh products for stubborn stains will leave marks and will not be covered.
- Excessive scouring or use of abrasives on surfaces.
- Residue stains from berry jams, beetroot, herbs such as saffron and alcohol that have been left and not wiped up immediately.
- Damage or swelling caused through use of steam cleaners of any type.



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