

Kitchen installation guide

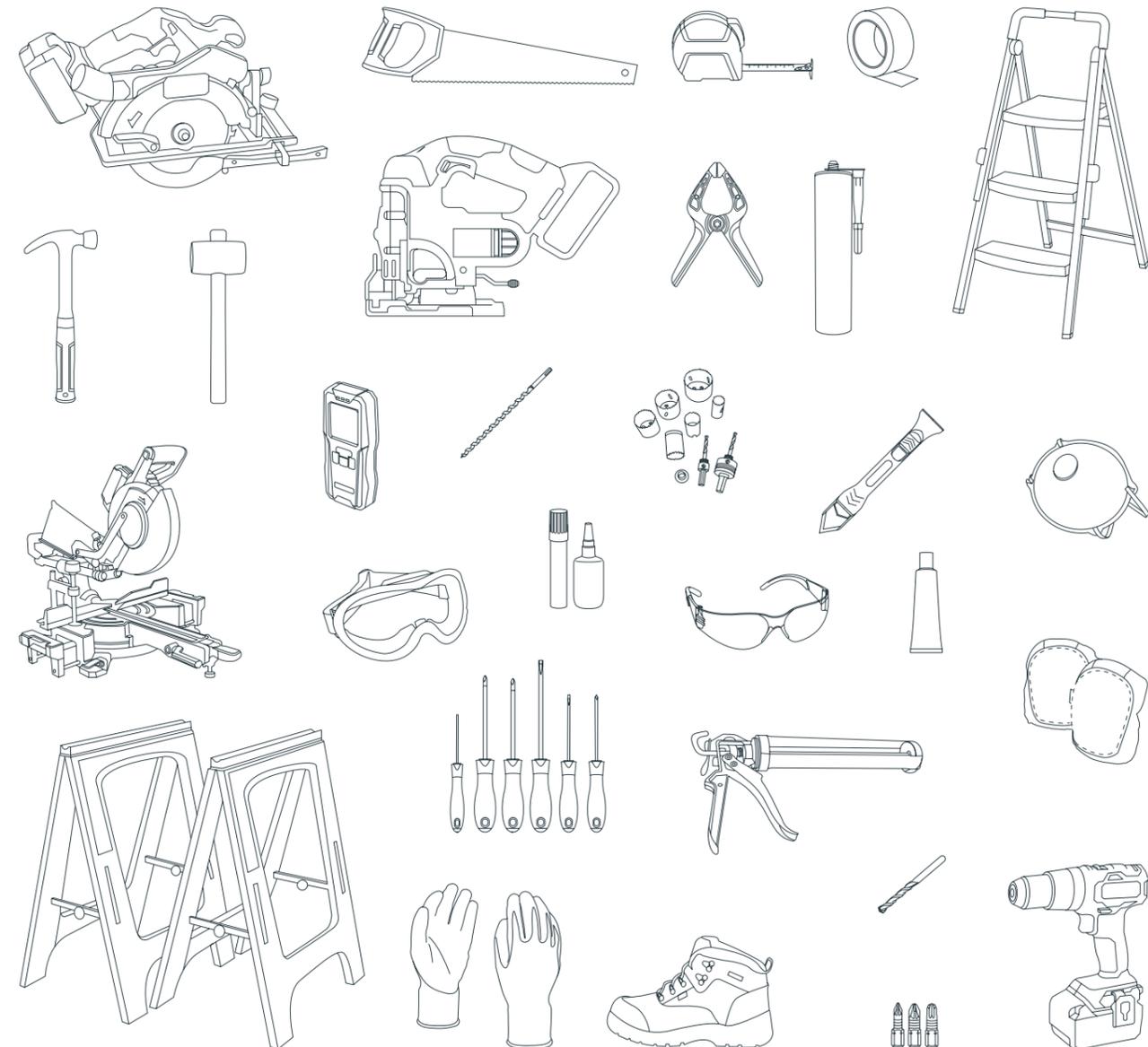
A step by step guide to installing your new kitchen



Materials & tools

Tools you'll need:

- Tape measure
- Pencil
- Claw hammer
- Rubber mallet
- Combi drill / driver
- Screw bits
- Set of drill bits for masonry and wood
- Screwdriver set
- Handsaw
- Circular saw
- Jigsaw
- Quick release clamps
- Electric mitre saw
- Trestles
- Hole saw set
- Step ladder
- Pipe and cable detector
- Mitre adhesive
- Contact adhesive
- Masking tape
- Clear silicone sealant
- Scribing tool
- Safety glasses
- Dust mask
- Gloves
- Work boots
- Knee pads

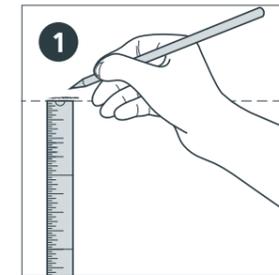


Setting out the base cabinets

The standard height for kitchen base cabinets is usually set at 87 cm from the floor before adding worktops.

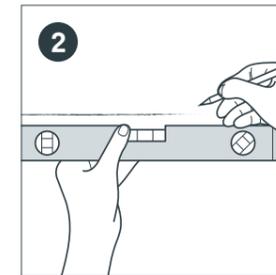
Tools you'll need:

- Tape measure
- Pencil
- Spirit level

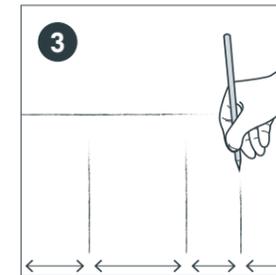


If you have a corner in your kitchen start to measure from there. Measure 87 cm up from the floor and put a mark on the walls where the kitchen cabinets are going.

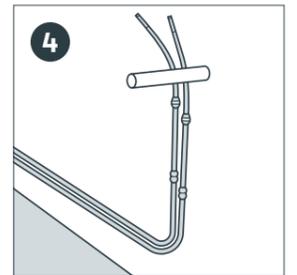
The legs of the base cabinets are adjustable and normally set at 15 cm. The total height of the base unit and worktop from the floor is: $15 + 72 + 4 = 91$ cm.



Use a long spirit level on the mark and scribe a horizontal, level line across the wall / walls.



Referring to your kitchen plan, mark the dimensions of each cabinet below the 87 cm line, onto the wall. Then use a spirit level to mark a vertical plumb line to simulate the sides of each cabinet allowing for filler panels.



Ensure service, water and waste pipes are in the correct positions for the sink and tap. These are usually situated in the cupboard under the sink.

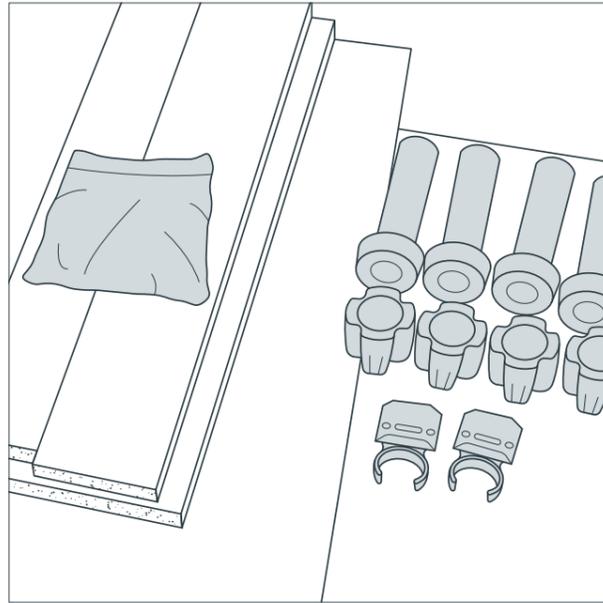
Holes will be needed in the back of the cabinet. Enough length for the tap tails is important to ensure good access once the kitchen is fitted.

Also, make sure any electric supplies for appliances are situated in the correct places and are accessible once the kitchen is fitted.

Assemble the base cabinets

Tools you'll need:

- Screwdriver
- Combi drill / driver
- Rubber mallet

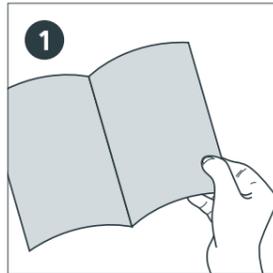
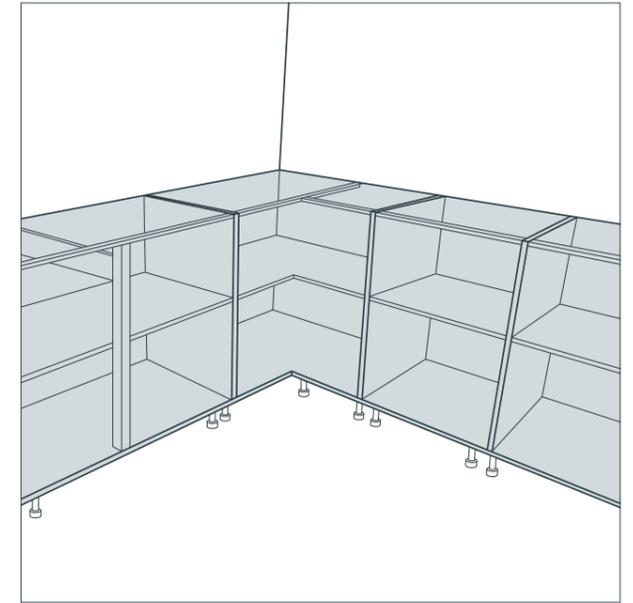


Fitting the base cabinets

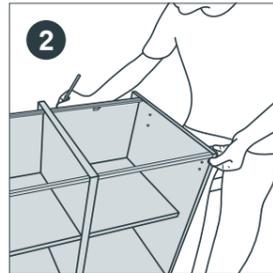
There are 3 different variations / sizes of corner cabinet. You would've chosen the best style to suit your space and needs during the design stage.

Tools you'll need:

- Tape measure
- Pencil
- Spirit level
- Quick release clamps
- Drill / driver
- Screw bits
- Screwdrivers
- Drill bits
- Pipe and cable detector



Assemble all the base cabinets by following the instructions for each cabinet carefully.

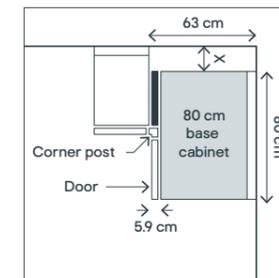


Place the base cabinets roughly in the position they will be fitted and according to your kitchen plan. Use a spirit level to mark a vertical plumb line to simulate the sides of each cabinet.

Blind-corners

These come in 80, 100 and 120 cm, and don't fit tight to the corner. The size of the gap is determined by the size of door that'll be fitted to your corner base cabinet.

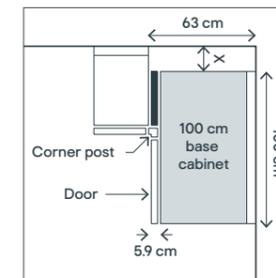
These configurations include an optional blanking panel which stops any loose stored items falling between the gaps in the cabinet.



80 cm base cabinet

Corner post: 5.9 x 5.9 cm

Door size:
30 cm door: X = 13 cm
40 cm door: X = 23 cm
50 cm door: X = 33 cm



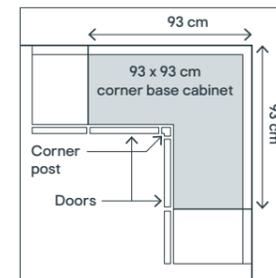
100 cm base cabinet

Corner post: 5.9 x 5.9 cm

Door size:
40 cm door: X = 3 cm
50 cm door: X = 13 cm
60 cm door: X = 23 cm

L shaped corner cabinet

These are a solid corner 93 x 93 cm, and fit tight into the corner of the wall. They're compatible with a carousel storage solution.

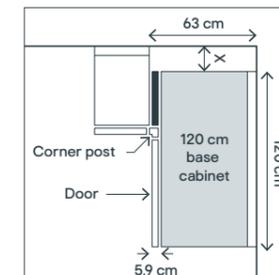


93 x 93 cm corner base cabinet

Corner post: 5.9 x 5.9 cm

Door size:
30 cm door x2
(These cabinets require wide angle hinges to allow full opening).

Not available in all markets.



120 cm base cabinet

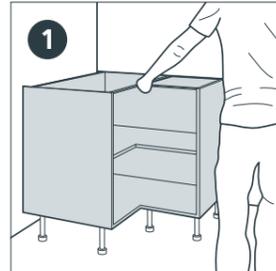
Corner post: 5.9 x 5.9 cm

Door size:
60 cm door: X = 3 cm

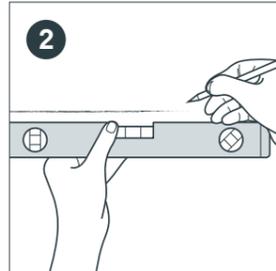
Not available in all markets.

To maximise the storage space in your corner unit a number of different internal storage options are available.

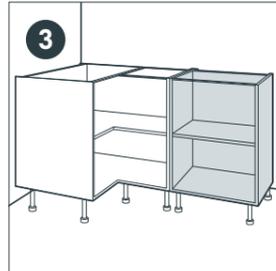
Fitting the base cabinets continued...



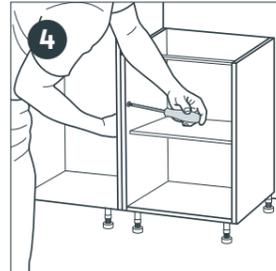
1 Start by fitting the corner base cabinet by aligning it with the wall markings.



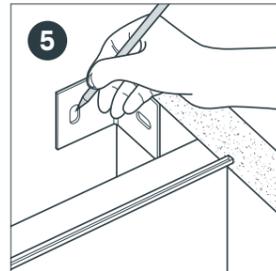
2 Adjust the height of the cabinet to meet the 87 cm line on the wall. Use a spirit level to ensure it's level, both vertically and horizontally.



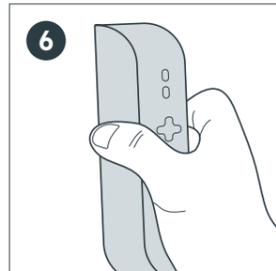
3 Select the next cabinet that will attach adjacent to the corner cabinet.



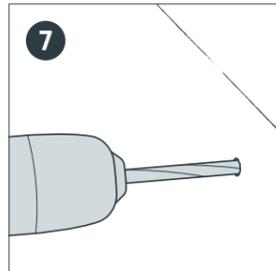
4 For blind corner cabinets only: Connect the two cabinets together using a 5.9 x 5.9 cm corner post, attaching the post with connecting blocks.



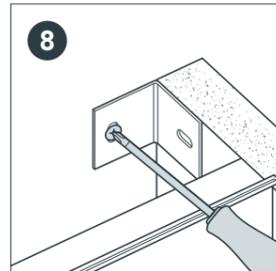
5 Mark the wall through the wall fixing brackets attached to the cabinet.



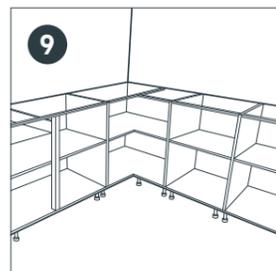
6 Use a pipe and cable detector over the area prior to drilling.



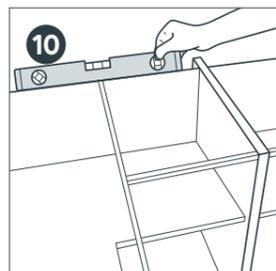
7 Drill into the wall where marked and insert suitable wall plugs.



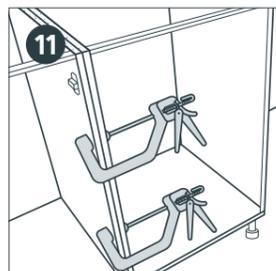
8 Secure the wall brackets and cabinet to the wall using screws.



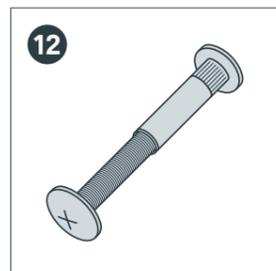
9 Once the corner cabinets are fixed in place, you can start to attach the adjacent cabinets.



10 Level each cabinet as you go, ensuring they align with the 87 cm line on the wall.



11 Use quick release clamps to clamp the cabinets together. Mark holes through the wall brackets at the back of each cabinet, drill holes and insert suitable wall plugs.



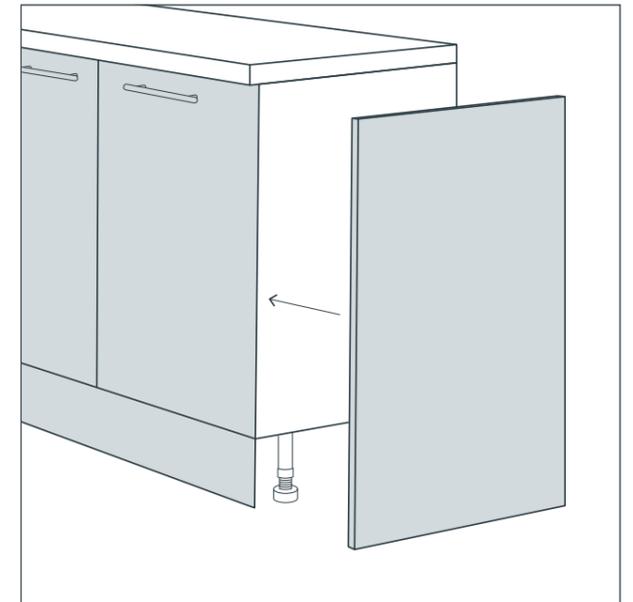
12 Use cabinet connecting bolts to connect the cabinets together. They're best located behind the hinge plate so you can't see them. Please note that these are an additional add on. Our cabinets come with screws as standard to join cabinets together.

Colour matched base end panels

There are two types of base end panels to allow a colour matched finish on the end of the cabinet run in your kitchen. Clad on and replacement panels.

Tools you'll need:

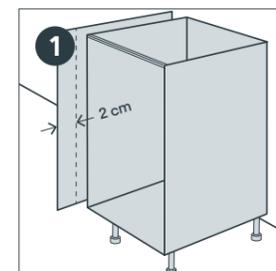
- Tape measure
- Pencil
- Handsaw / circular saw
- Quick release clamps
- Drill driver
- Screw-bits
- Trestles
- Scribing tool



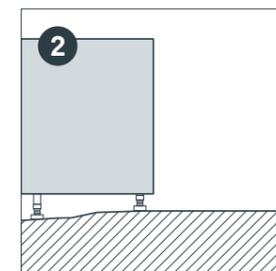
Clad on panels

Clad on panels attach to the outside of the cabinet. They're oversized to enable them to be scribed to an uneven floor or wall.

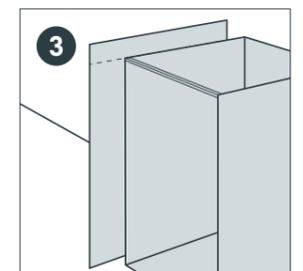
Not available in all markets.



1 Mark 2 cm at the front of the end panel, this will protrude forward of the base cabinet to cover the edge of the door. Hold the end panel in place with the 2 cm line level with edge of cabinet.



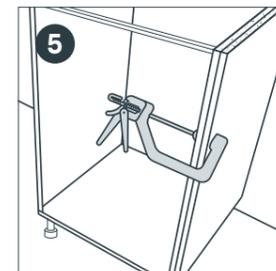
2 If the floor isn't level the end panel will need to be scribed and cut so that the panel sits flush on the floor.



3 Mark across the top of the cabinet onto the end panel.



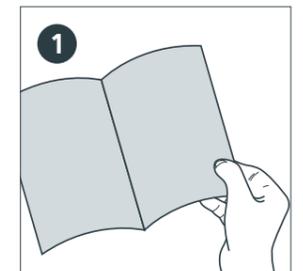
4 Cut the end panel to size.



5 Clamp the panel in position and use 3 cm screws from inside the cabinet to secure the end panel to the base cabinet. Hide the screws under the hinge plate so that they are not visible.

Replacement panels

Replacement panels simply replace the white cabinet panel with the same drill holes.

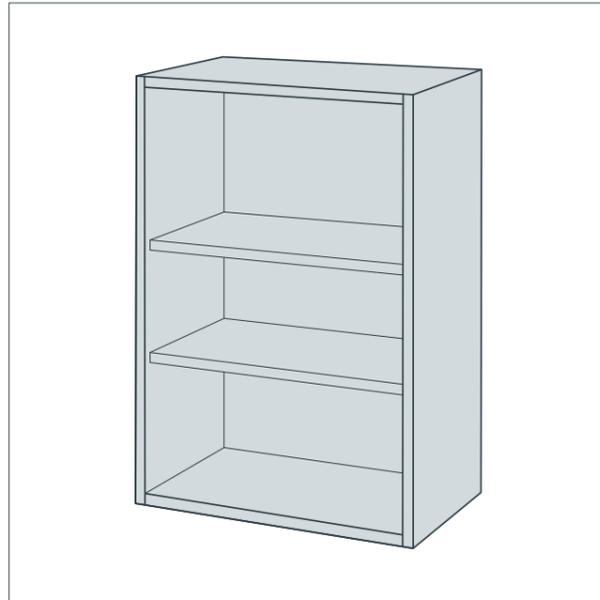


1 These panels replace the standard white end panel of the cabinet so just follow the cabinet assembly instructions and substitute the coloured end panel for the standard white one in the cabinet pack.

Setting out the wall cabinets

Tools you'll need:

- Tape measure
- Pencil
- Spirit level



The gap required between the top of the worktop and the base of the wall units is around 53 cm when you have larder units in your design. This figure is achieved by taking into account a 4 cm worktop. Some worktops are about 3 cm in height, so you may end up with a gap of 54 cm, which is perfectly fine.

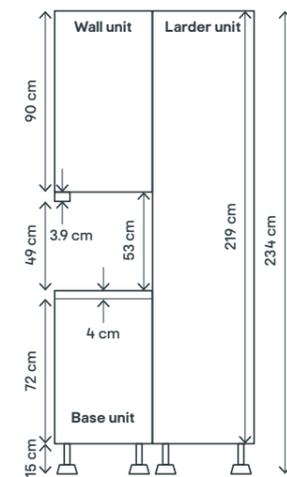
If you don't have larder units in a kitchen run and only have standard base and wall units, it's best to stick to these measurements.

The standard heights needed from the base unit fitting are as follows, in order to achieve the 53 cm gap to the base of the wall units:

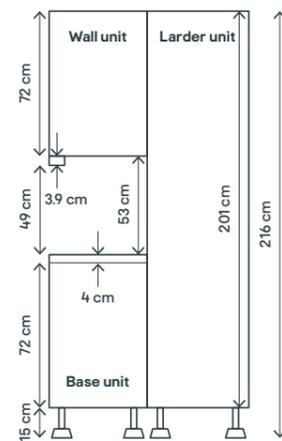
- The legs of the base unit are 15 cm.
- The base unit sits on the legs and is 72 cm in height.
- 4 cm worktop.
- The total height of the base unit and worktop from the floor is $15 + 72 + 4 = 91$ cm.
- Not all wall cabinets will attach to a larder unit but it is wise to work to the above dimensions in case you ever decide to add a larder cabinet at a later date.

Tall

Not available in all markets.

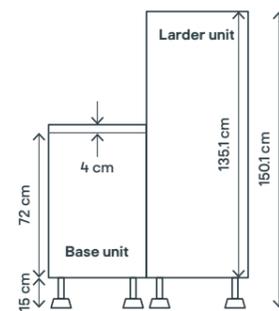


Standard



Mid height

Not available in all markets.

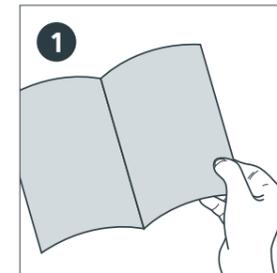
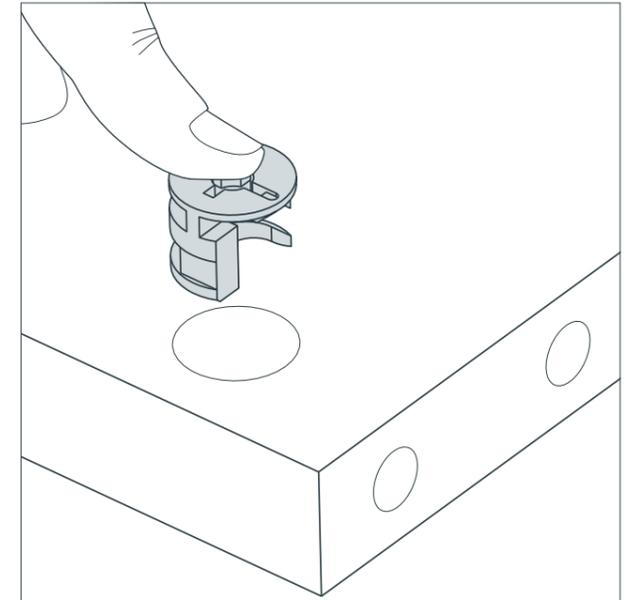


Legs preset at 15 cm and adjustable range is 12.5-19.5 cm

Assemble your wall cabinets

Tools you'll need:

- Drill / driver
- Screwdrivers
- Rubber mallet



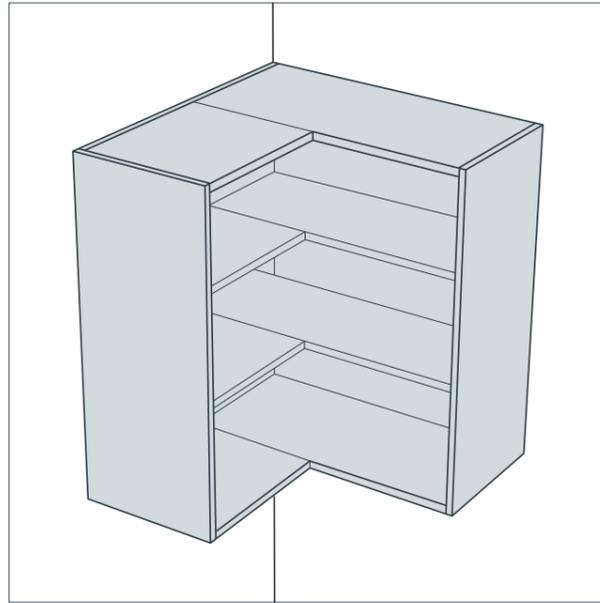
Assemble wall cabinets by carefully following manufacturer's instruction sheet.

Fitting wall cabinets

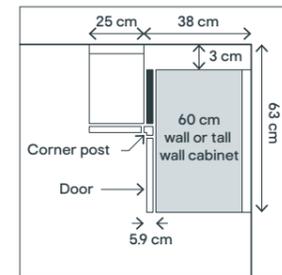
There are 3 different types of corner wall cabinet.

Tools you'll need:

- Tape measure
- Pencil
- Drill / driver
- Screw bits
- Drill bits
- Screwdrivers
- Spirit level
- Step ladder



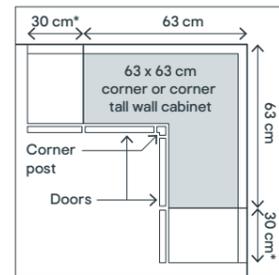
Blind-corners



60 cm wall cabinet

Corner post:
5.9 x 5.9 cm
Door size:
25 cm door x2
(These cabinets require wide angle hinges to allow full opening).

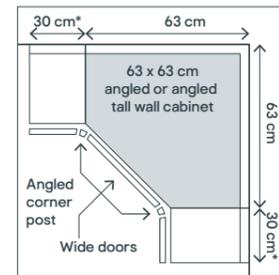
L shaped corner cabinet



63 x 63 cm corner wall cabinet

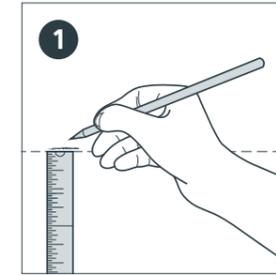
Corner post:
5.9 x 5.9 cm
Door size:
25 cm door x2
(These cabinets require wide angle hinges to allow full opening).
* Use a 30 cm wall cabinet to align with base cabinet at 93 cm.

Angled corner cabinet

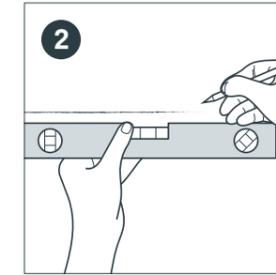


63 x 63 cm angled wall cabinet

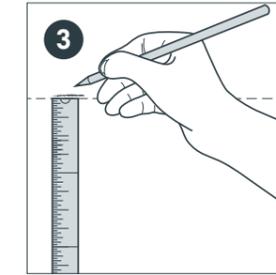
Wide door size:
40 cm
(These cabinets require wide angle hinges to allow full opening).
* Use a 30 cm wall cabinet to align with base cabinet at 93 cm.
Not available in all markets.



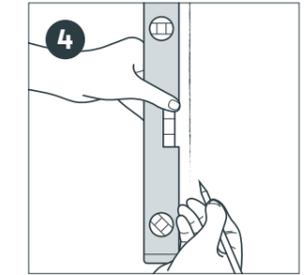
1 Measure up 53 cm from the top of the base cabinets and put a mark on the wall where the wall cabinets are going.



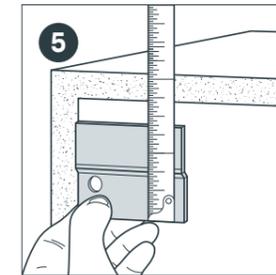
2 Use a spirit level and draw a horizontal line across the wall (this line simulates the bottom of the wall cabinets).



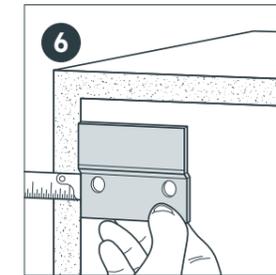
3 For standard wall cabinets, measure up 72 cm from this line and mark the wall again. Use a spirit level on the 72 cm mark and draw a horizontal line across the wall (this line simulates the top of the wall cabinets and will be at 90 cm for tall wall cabinets).



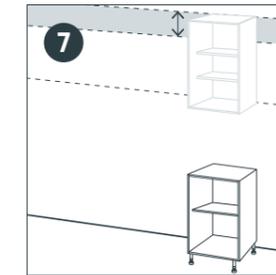
4 Mark the positions of the wall cabinets and use a spirit level to draw vertical lines between the top and bottom lines on the wall.



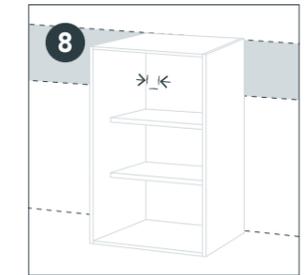
5 Hold a wall bracket in position on the bracket built into the cabinet, then measure from the top of the cabinet to the bottom of the wall bracket.



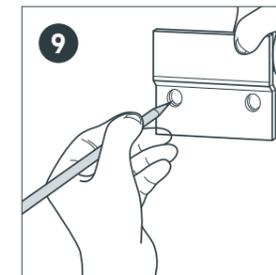
6 Measure from the outside of the cabinet to the outside of the wall bracket.



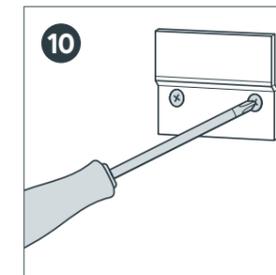
7 Mark the measurements onto the wall, by measuring down from the line that represents the top of the wall cabinets. This will give you the position of the bottom of the wall brackets. Use a spirit level to draw a horizontal line across the wall.



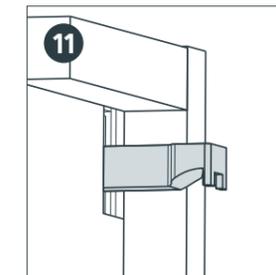
8 Mark the measurement from the outside of the cabinet to the outside of the bracket and put a mark on the line that represents the bottom of the wall bracket.



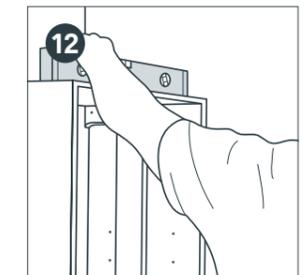
9 Start by fitting the corner wall cabinet. Hold the wall brackets in position and mark through the holes in the bracket and onto the wall.



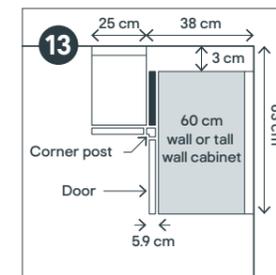
10 Use a pipe and cable detector over the wall, then drill into the wall and insert suitable wall plugs. Screw the brackets to the wall.



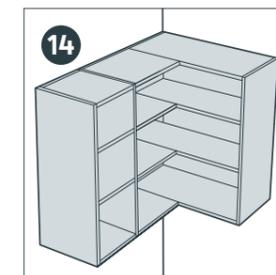
11 Hang the cabinet onto the wall bracket using the bracket attached to the cabinet.



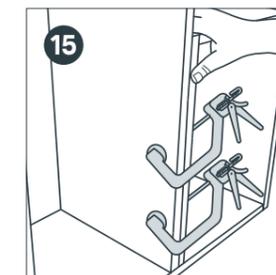
12 For blind corners, hang the wall cabinet onto the brackets, and level to the top line by using the cabinet adjusters inside the cabinet. Fit the adjacent cabinet and allow for the 5.9 cm corner post. Secure the corner post to both cabinets using connecting blocks.



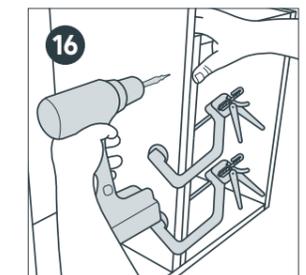
13 Fit the adjacent cabinet and repeat the process with wall brackets for all the wall cabinets.



14 Fit the remaining wall cabinets by hanging them onto the wall brackets and levelling using the cabinet adjusters.



15 Use quick release clamps to clamp the cabinets together, ensuring their front edges are level with one another. Once the run of cabinets is straight and level, tighten the bracket adjusters from the inside to ensure they do not move.



16 Drill through cabinets and use cabinet connectors to secure them together. Hide screws behind hinge plates.

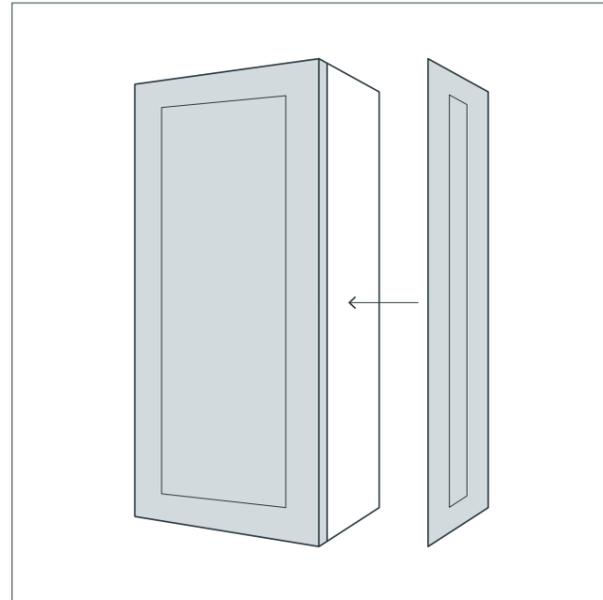
Note: You will also need help from an additional person to mount the cabinets on the wall.

Colour matched wall end panels

There are two types of wall end panels to finish the cabinet run in your kitchen. These will need to be fitted to the wall cabinets either side of an extractor or where a bridging cabinet is to be fitted.

Tools you'll need:

- Tape measure
- Pencil
- Handsaw / circular saw
- Quick release clamps
- Drill driver
- Screw bits
- Trestles

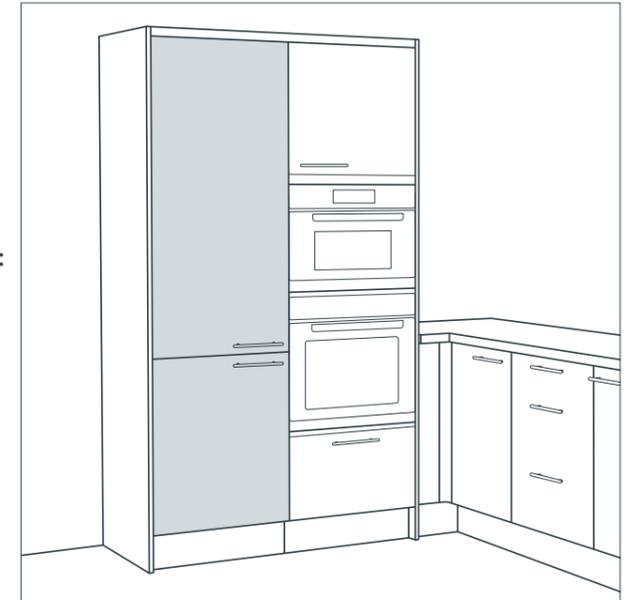


Fitting larder cabinets

Larder and appliance cabinets are available in three heights – standard, mid & tall and three different widths: 30 cm, 50 cm & 60 cm. Appliance housings are 60 cm wide and come in 3 heights.

Tools you'll need:

- Tape measure
- Pencil
- Spirit level
- Quick release clamps
- Drill / driver
- Screwdrivers
- Drill bits
- Step ladder
- Trestles



Clad on panels

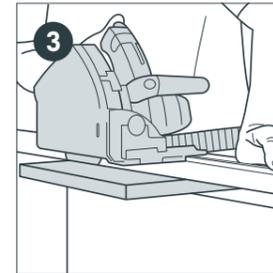
Clad on panels attach to the outside of the cabinet. They need fitting before attaching the bridging cabinet to the standard wall cabinet.



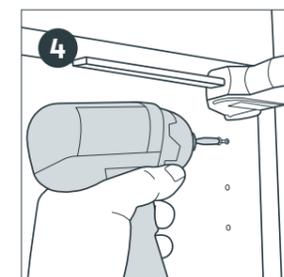
1 To decide the height, make sure you're clear on how you'll position the cornice pelmet and how it joins to your end panel. Clamp panel into place with 2 cm overhang at the front edge.



2 Mark across the top.



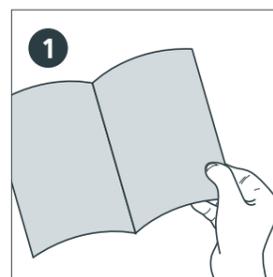
3 Cut to size.



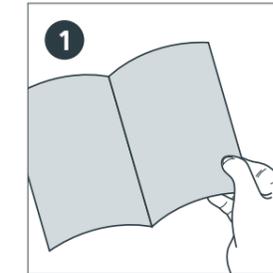
4 Screw into place.

Replacement panels

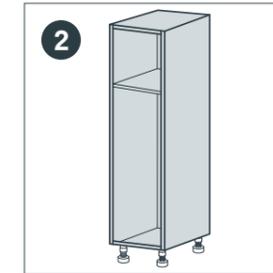
Replacement panels simply replace the white cabinet panel with the same drill holes.



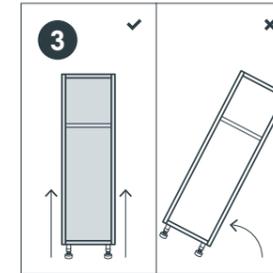
1 They directly replace the standard white end panel of the cabinet so just follow the cabinet assembly instructions and substitute the coloured end panel for the standard white one in the cabinet pack.



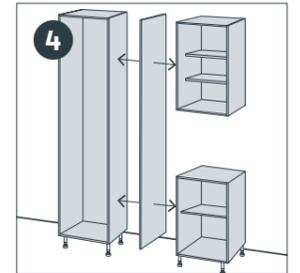
1 Assemble the larder cabinet carefully following manufacturer's instructions.



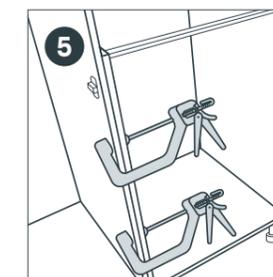
2 When assembling the larder cabinet, ensure the shelves are fitted in the correct position to suit your storage system or appliances. Different shelf packs are available to configure your needs as necessary.



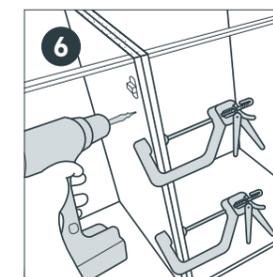
3 Place the larder cabinet upright in position based on your kitchen plan. This will require two people to lift it into position. Do not lift and pivot on the legs as this will snap them off.



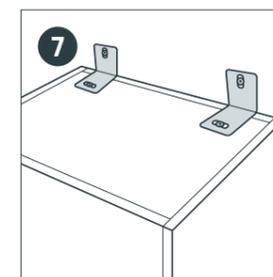
4 Fit a tall décor end panel to the side of the larder cabinet that will attach to the standard base cabinet. The tall décor end panel will be between the tall larder and standard base cabinet that it's attaching to. As well as between any wall cabinets that'll also attach to it.



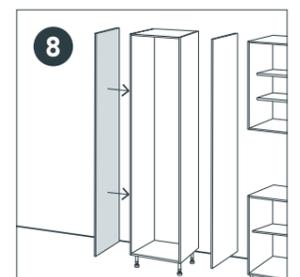
5 With the larder cabinet in position, adjust the height, so that the bottom of the larder cabinet is level with the bottom of the standard base cabinets. Use a spirit level to check that the larder cabinet is plumb level horizontally and vertically, then use quick release clamps to hold the cabinets together.



6 Drill right through both cabinets and use connecting screws to secure them together.



7 The cabinet must be secured to the wall to avoid toppling over. Use two right angle brackets and suitable wall fixings. Check the wall with a pipe and cable detector before drilling.



8 Fit a décor end panel to the other side of the larder cabinet.

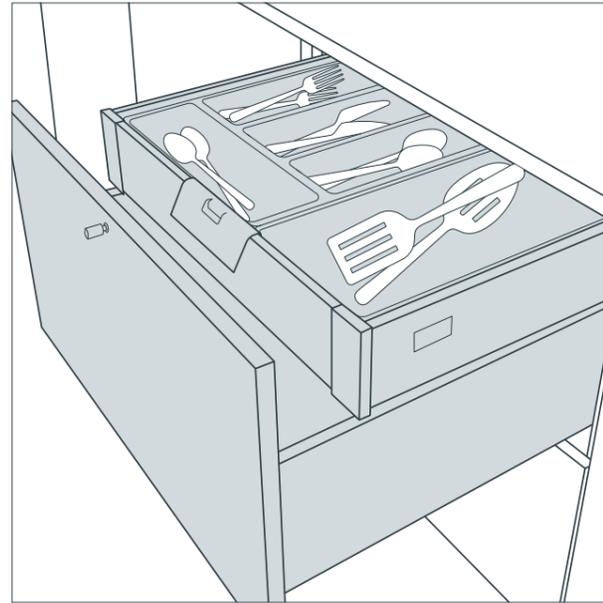
Note: You will need help from an additional person to assemble larder and appliance housings.

Building drawer boxes

If you're having drawers in any of the cabinets, it's now time to assemble the drawer boxes.

Tools you'll need:

- Drill / driver
- Screw bits
- Screwdrivers



Here are the range of drawer combinations you can choose from.

Drawer space key

Front view



Internal standard drawer

Side view drawer types



Internal standard drawer



Internal deep drawer



Deep drawer



Standard drawer

A – base cabinet

With full door and internal drawer configuration options

Cabinet width	Internal drawer configurations					Cabinet width	Standard drawer configurations	
	1	2	3	4	5		80 cm	100 cm
15 cm	Yes	-	-	-	-	80 cm	Yes	Yes
30 cm	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	100 cm	Yes	Yes
40 cm	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
50 cm	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
60 cm	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			

B – base cabinet

With drawer line door and internal drawer configuration options

Cabinet width	Internal drawer configurations				Cabinet width	Standard drawer configurations
	1	2	3	4		80 cm
15 cm	-	-	-	-	80 cm	Yes
30 cm	Yes	Yes	-	-	100 cm	Yes
40 cm	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
50 cm	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
60 cm	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		

C – base cabinet

With 2 drawer and internal drawer configuration options

Cabinet width	Internal drawer configurations			
	1	2	3	4
15 cm	-	-	-	-
30 cm	-	-	-	-
40 cm	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
50 cm	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
60 cm	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
80 cm	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
100 cm	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

D – base cabinet

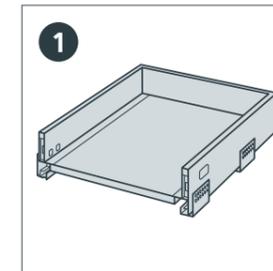
With 3 drawers

Cabinet width	Internal drawer configurations
	1
15 cm	-
30 cm	-
40 cm	-
50 cm	Yes
60 cm	Yes
80 cm	Yes
100 cm	-

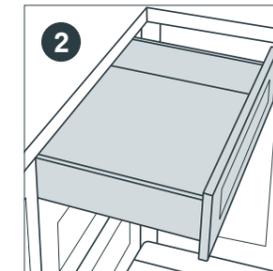
E – base cabinet

With 4 drawers

Cabinet width	Internal drawer configurations
	1
15 cm	-
30 cm	-
40 cm	Yes
50 cm	Yes
60 cm	-



Assemble drawer boxes carefully following manufacturer's instructions.



Position drawer boxes onto their runners and ensure they open and close smoothly. Drawer fronts will be fitted later when the kitchen doors are fitted.

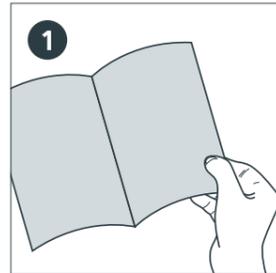
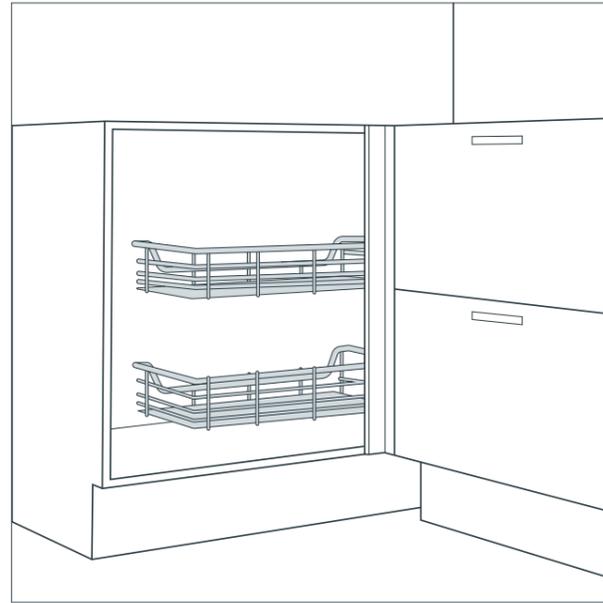
Internal storage

You would've decided which accessories and storage solutions you want at the design stage. It is best to install your internal storage prior to fitting worktops and doors but please refer to each instruction manual as you may need to attach parts of your storage to the door.

Tools you'll need:

- Tape measure
- Pencil
- Drill driver
- Screwdrivers
- Spirit level

Depending on the storage solution and type of accessories you might also require hexagonal bolt keys.



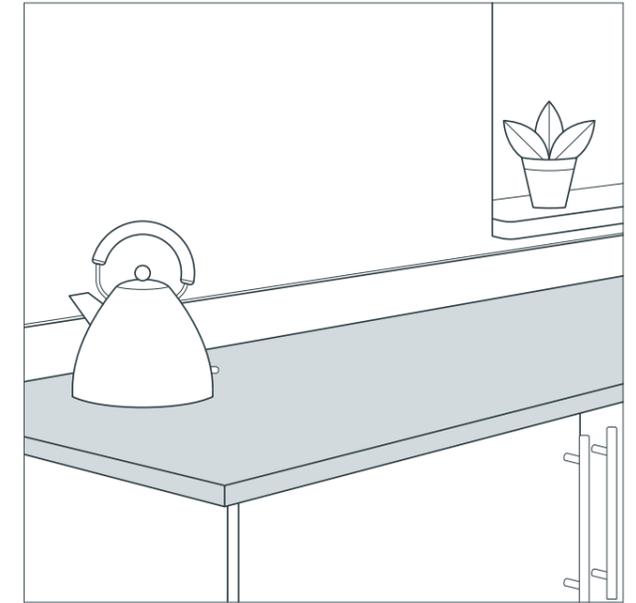
Fit these to the cabinets by carefully following manufacturer's instructions.

Worktops, sink and tap

Available in various materials such as: laminate, solid wood, quartz, granite and acrylic.

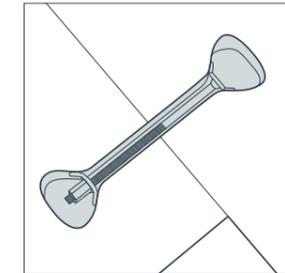
Tools you'll need:

- Tape measure
- Pencil
- Trestles
- Contact adhesive
- Masking tape
- Clear silicone sealant
- Router
- Worktop router jig
- Circular saw
- Jig saw
- Drill bit (minimum 10 mm)

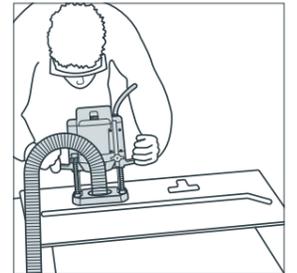


Laminate and solid wood worktops can be cut to length with either a handsaw or circular saw. It will require specialist tools to create joins where the two worktops meet in a corner.

Other types of worktops will also require specialist measuring and fitting and will involve templating. This is where a professional comes out and makes templates for the certain areas requiring worktop cutting.



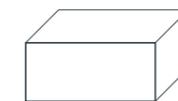
Worktop clamp recesses cut into the underside of worktop.



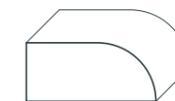
Jig and router used to cut worktop joints.

Front edge finishes

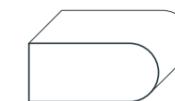
All worktops are available with various front edge finishes.



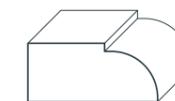
Square polish



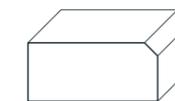
Demi-bullnose



Full bullnose



Dupont

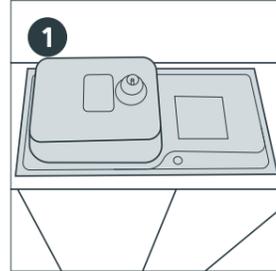


Bevel

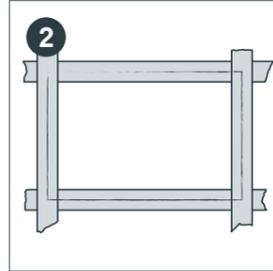


Double bevel

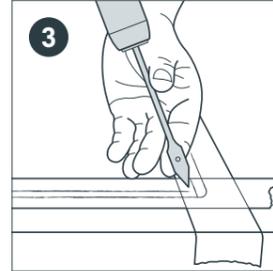
Worktops, sink and tap continued...



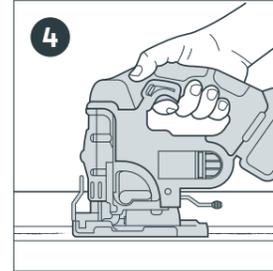
1 Cut the sink and hob holes in the worktop. This is done by positioning the worktops in place and laying the sink and hob in position to ensure that it aligns with the base unit below.



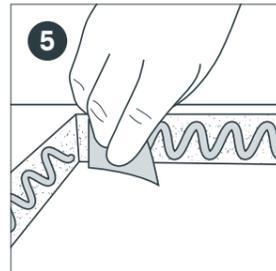
2 Apply masking tape to the outside area where the hob and sink are positioned. Then use the provided template or measurements to mark on to the masking tape.



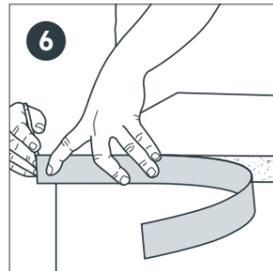
3 Remove the worktops, place on trestles and cut out the holes by drilling into the corners where the lines meet. Use a large enough drill bit to give access for a jigsaw blade.



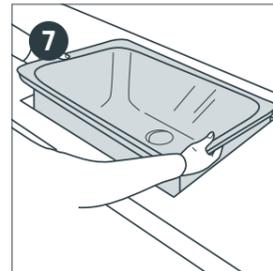
4 Cut around the inside measurement.



5 Apply a sealant to the cut edge to prevent water ingress.



6 Apply worktop edging tape to bare cut ends.



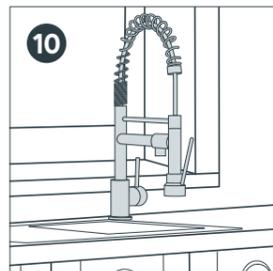
7 Install the sink into the worktop according to the assembly instructions.



8 Secure your worktop in place according to the assembly instructions.



9 Customise your worktop for your hob in the same process as for your sink. See your hob's assembly instructions for measurements and help.



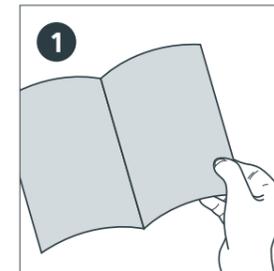
10 You can now install your tap following the instruction manual.

Fitting kitchen appliances

All connections made to the electrical and gas supplies must be made by a qualified electrician or registered gas engineer.

Tools you'll need:

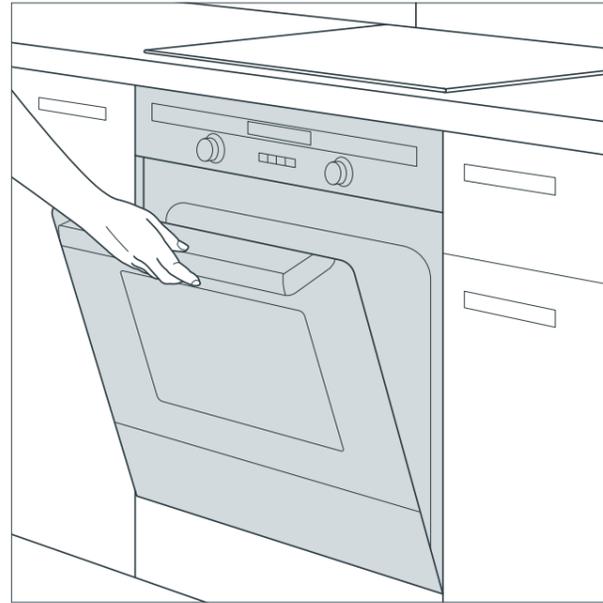
- Screwdrivers
- Drill / driver



1 Fit appliances into position by referring to each products instructions. Ensure any electrical connections are made by a qualified electrician or registered gas engineer.

Note: You will need help from an additional person because of the weight.

Positioning appliances



Hobs

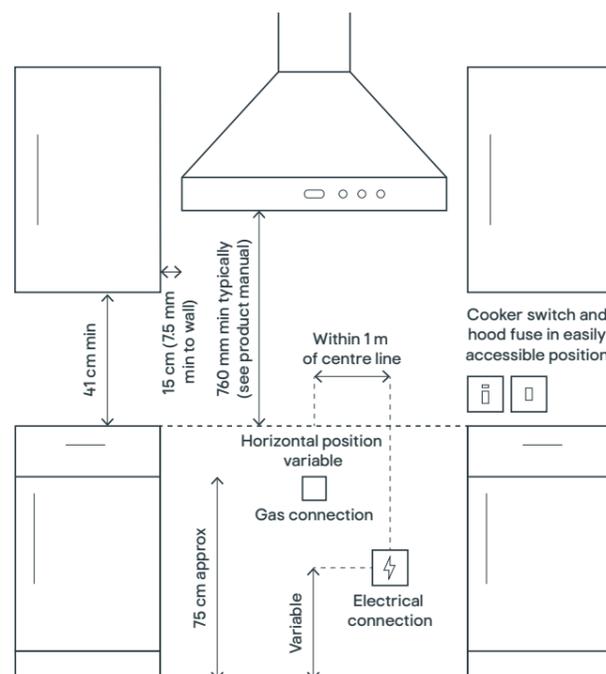
- Should have a minimum of 30 cm work surface either side (ideally provide 40 cm either side of an electric hob, and 50 cm either side of a gas hob).
- Should not be located near entrances or where there is through traffic.
- Should not be within 30 cm of a sink bowl.
- Should be separated from adjacent walls, end panels or worktop ends by at least 30 cm.
- Gas hobs cannot be located within 30 cm of any window, electric hobs cannot be sited within 5 cm of any window.
- Worktop joints cannot be within 30 cm of a hob.
- Worktop joints cannot be in the middle of a hob cut-out.
- Should be combined with a recirculating or extracting hood.

Product Safety

As part of EU law, all products displaying the CE mark must provide instructions and safety information in-line with the relevant legislation.

The CE mark on a product is the manufacturer's declaration that it complies with this legislation and has been tested to meet the Product Directives.

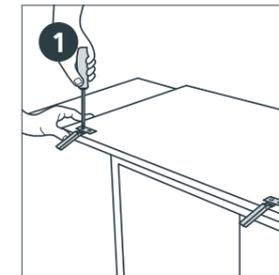
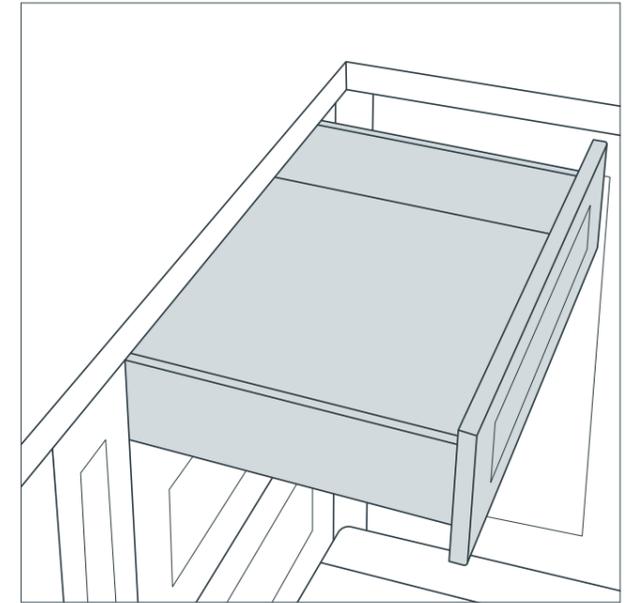
All Kingfisher cabinets and appliances meet the relevant UK and EU regulations.



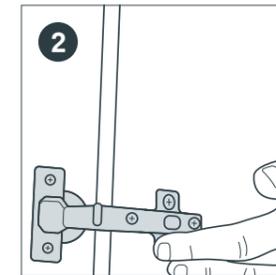
Fitting doors and drawer fronts

Tools you'll need:

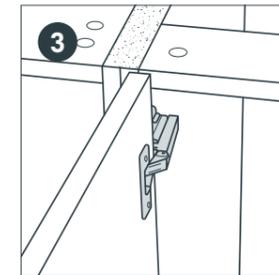
- Drill / driver
- Screwdrivers



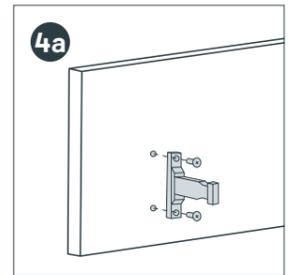
Fit hinges to the doors for each cabinet by inserting the hinge into the pre-drilled holes in the doors. Use supplied countersunk screws to secure in place.



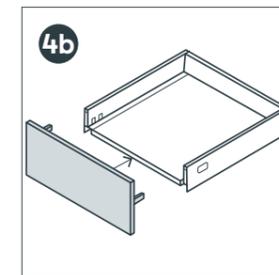
Place hinges onto the front of the hinge butts that are fixed on the inside of the cabinets (these would have been fitted when the cabinets were assembled). Then push the back of the hinge until it clicks into place.



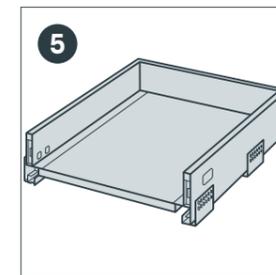
Use the adjustment screws to align the doors perfectly with the cabinets and other adjacent doors. Alignment can be in numerous directions.



Using the screws provided, fit the connecting brackets to the drawer fronts, onto the pre-marked fixing positions (the pre-marked holes will vary depending on the type of drawer front - deep pan, standard etc).



Once the brackets are connected push onto the drawer box and listen for it to click into place.

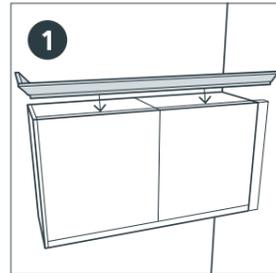
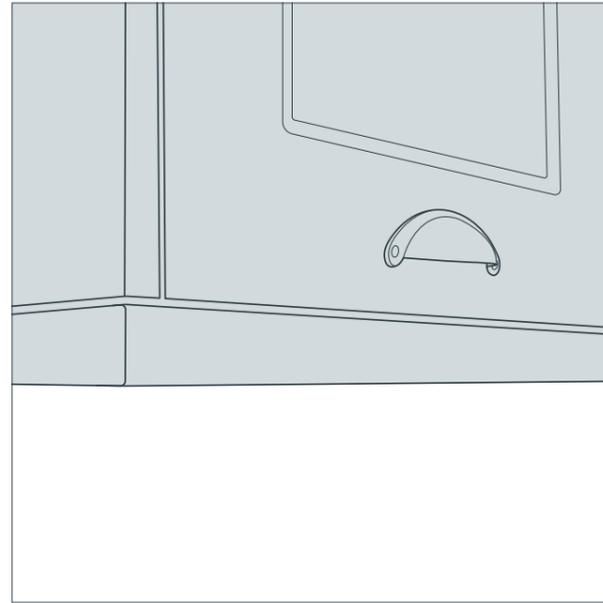


Once the drawer front is in place it can be adjusted vertically or horizontally by removing the cover caps inside the drawer and adjusting with a screwdriver.

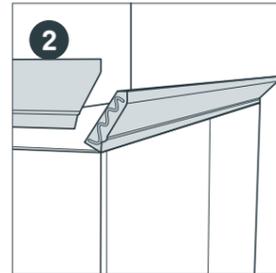
Fitting a cornice, light pelmet and plinth (kickboard)

Tools you'll need:

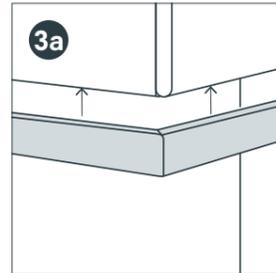
- Tape measure
- Pencil
- Drill / driver
- Screwdrivers
- Mitre saw
- Mitre adhesive
- Mitre block
- Step ladder



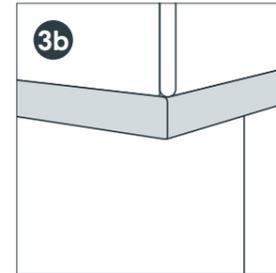
1 A cornice offers a finish around the top of your wall cabinets. Cut the cornice to fit using a mitre saw to create the internal and external mitres.



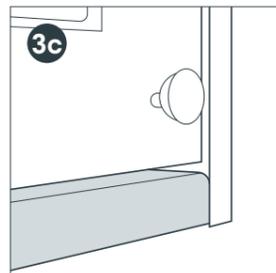
2 Cut the mitre on each cornice using a mitre block and saw. Use mitre adhesive to secure mitre joints together. Secure the cornice to the cabinets by adding screws through the back lip of the cornice and into the top of the wall cabinet.



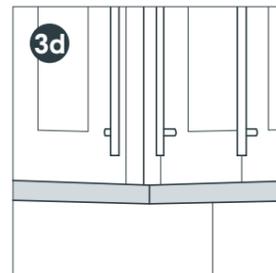
3a A light pelmet offers a finish to the bottom of wall cabinets and helps to conceal any lighting that's fitted on the underside of the wall cabinets.



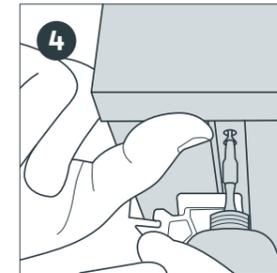
3b A light pelmet can be cut at a 45° angle to create a corner on the end of a run.



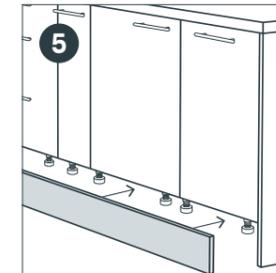
3c A light pelmet can run into an end panel at the end of a cabinet run. You will need to cut the end panel so it carries on past the bottom of the door.



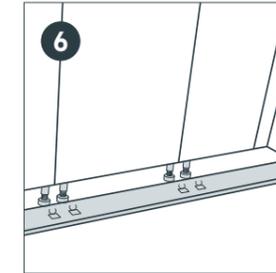
3d A light pelmet can be used in a corner by cutting a 45 degree angle as pictured above.



4 Repeat the cutting and assembling of the mitre joints for the pelmet and secure with screws by screwing through the back lip up into the bottom of the wall cabinets.



5 A plinth offers a finish to the bottom of kitchen cabinets and covers the gap between the floor and the bottom of the base cabinets.

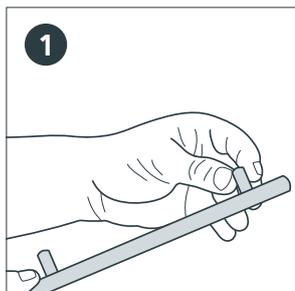
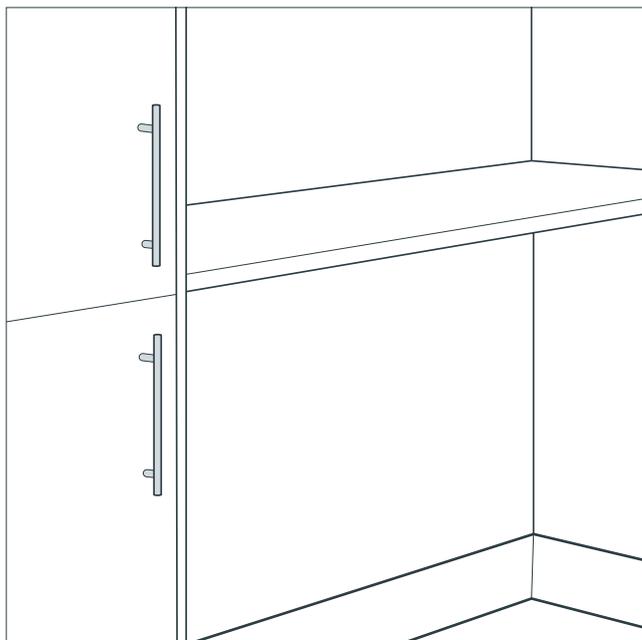


6 Cut the plinth to length and attach the leg clip plates to the back of the plinth in line with the cabinet legs. Attach the leg clips to the plates and then place the plinth in position and push until the clips locate over the kitchen cabinet legs.

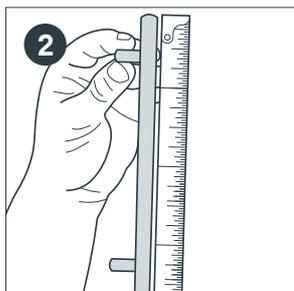
Fitting handles

Tools you'll need:

- Tape measure
- Pencil
- Drill / driver
- Screwdrivers
- Handle drilling guide



1 Decide the style and position of your handles.



2 You will need to measure your handle and mark the back of the door.



3 Drill through from the back with a piece of timber clamped to the front of the door. This prevents the drill bit from damaging the finish.

A drilling guide can be purchased to assist in marking out the hole positions.

