

Kitchen Unit Assembly and Installation Manual

GeosIdeal, OOO, 2022

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Introduction.

A kitchen unit is a complex multicomponent unit (Fig. 1), therefore, shop employees or other specialists who have a contract for a kitchen installation with the seller should perform the assembly.

Self-installation of the kitchen unit is allowed only if you have sufficient experience in such activities and use corresponding tools. This Manual describes only main assembly operations, as well as assembly procedure for cabinets provided as disassembled.

It is recommended to view videos available through the links in the corresponding sections.

We also recommend downloading **EASY ASSEMBLY mobile application** <http://www.blum.com/ru/ru/02/60/30/>, which provides answers to any questions related to the assembly or fine adjustment of BLUM fittings.

This will save time and ensure high quality of furniture assembly. You should also pay due attention to the instructions highlighted in yellow and marked with .

The kitchen units are provided as partially assembled and may include the following components (Fig. 1):

- Base cabinet and cabinet bodies glued (non-detachable) or assembled with use of connectors (screw-strainers). They may contain some fittings (drawers, adjustable hanging brackets, draining boards, pull-out mesh baskets, etc.);
- Disassembled bodies of large-sized cabinets;
- Doors, overlays, as well as decorative elements made of solid wood, which are packed separately from cabinet bodies. The decorative elements causing difficulties during the assembly are fixed to chipboard cabinets at the factory;
- Removable chipboard or glass shelves;
- Fittings packed separately from the cabinets (supports, hinges, shelf supports, lift mechanisms, etc.);
- Parts of cornices, worktops, wall-adjacent baseboard, plinth;
- Ducts for exhaust hoods.



Fig.1

What you need to know before the kitchen unit installation

- Layout of electrical wiring and other utility systems should correspond to the design of the kitchen unit you install.
- Kitchen designing and utility system laying should provide for possible further disconnection of electrical equipment and household devices without disassembly and dismantling of the kitchen unit.

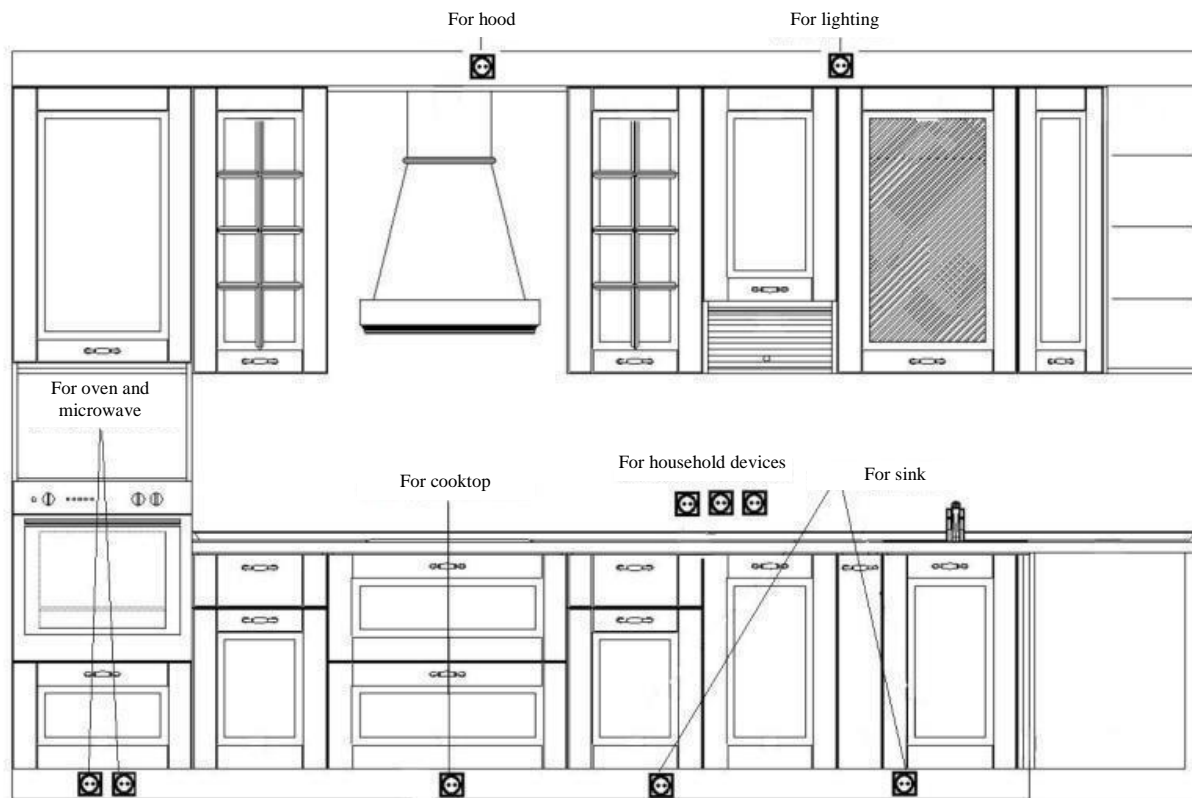


Fig. 2

- It is recommended to install sockets for built-in household appliances at a height up to 100 mm from the floor to the higher edge of the socket (Fig. 2).
- It is recommended to install sockets for built-in household appliances above the worktop (Fig. 2).
- It is advisable to install the sockets for connection of hood mechanisms at a height of 100 mm from the upper edge of wall cabinets (Fig. 2).
- When laying the utility systems, it is recommended to fix (for example, take a photo) the location of concealed wiring to avoid its damage when you will drill holes to assembly cabinets, shelves, railings and other kitchen elements.
- The hole of ventilation passage must be located at a sufficient height regarding the wall cabinets to ensure free connection of a gas exhaust sleeve. When the ventilation passage window is intended to be closed with the housing of the exhaust hood duct, it should be positioned considering the duct structure.
- The walls to mount the kitchen unit should be vertical and flat. Angles between adjacent walls should be 90° for the L- or U-shaped kitchen.
- Deviation of the floor surface from the horizontal plane should not exceed 5 mm within the kitchen dimensions.

Tiling in open parts of kitchens should be made in accordance with the design signed in the shop. The cabinet side panel should not rest on the tiling for more than 18 mm, which provides fixation of the cabinet brackets to the mounting rail (Fig. 3). A lower part of wall cabinets should overlap the upper edge of the tiling minimum for 15 mm (Fig. 4).

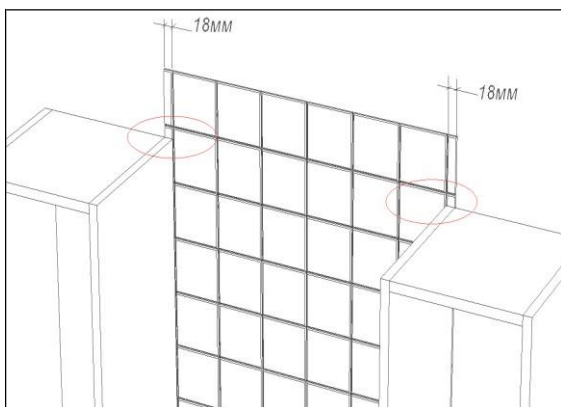


Fig. 3

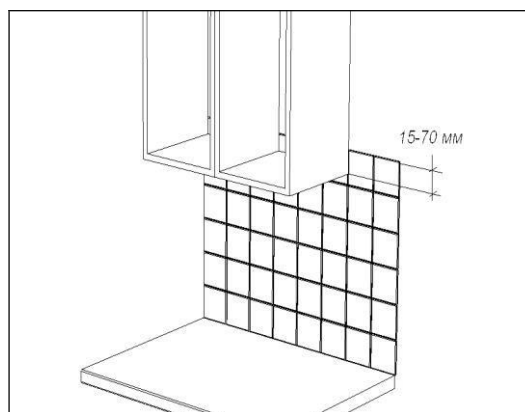


Fig. 4



Only qualified personnel with corresponding certificates and permissions should perform all preparations for the kitchen unit installation; fire and electrical safety rules and standards must be observed!

Tools and accessories required for the kitchen unit assembly and installation.

- Electric drill with a hammer action mechanism (perforator).
- Screw gun (with adaptor and bit set).
- Electric jig saw (with a set of saws with different tooth orientation).
- Staple gun with a staple set.
- Level gauge.
- Measuring tape 3m or 5m.
- Awl.
- Handle fixation template.
- Crosshead screwdriver.
- Short crosshead screwdriver (up to 100 mm) for narrow spaces.
- Hammer.
- Hacksaw.
- Drill bits with a diameter of 5, 8 and 10 mm.
- Knife.
- Masking tape.
- Double-sided duct tape.
- Silicone sealant.
- Self-tapping screws 4x16, 4x35, 4x40, 4x45 mm. The kitchen unit includes the screws required for the assembly, but there may be situations beyond the design basis.

Preparation for the kitchen unit assembly and installation.

1. Before you start, read the design documents to determine the kitchen unit elements and their locations.
2. Remove all unnecessary items from the working area.
3. Unpack the body elements of the furniture.
4. Prepare the fittings and fasteners supplied with the furniture set.
5. Determine the order of the kitchen unit installation:
 - If the kitchen unit has corner cabinets, they are installed (suspended) at first instance.
 - If the design includes installation of a wall panel, it is recommended to start the assembly with the lower cabinets.
 - If the wall is tiled, the wall cabinets can be fixed primarily.



In some cases, the installation order for the kitchen elements may be different. It depends on whether there are column cabinets (high cabinets) and where they should be located, on wall surface roughness, presence of protruding gas and other pipes, and other items.

Installation of lower cabinets (base cabinets).

1. Fix adjustable supports on bottom surfaces of the base cabinets using screws 4x16 mm (the supports are placed according to the markings on the cabinet bottoms: the markings can be made using a marker pen, or it can be a shallow hole showing the bearing center (Fig. 5)). Unscrew the support for a distance 5 mm above the plinth height.

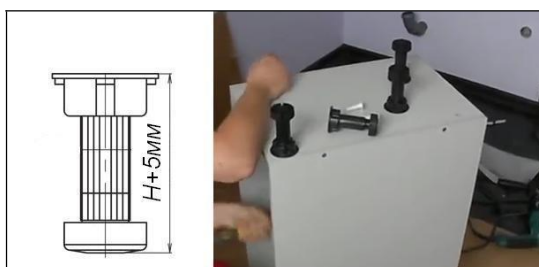


Fig. 5

2. If the set consists of disassembled cabinets, assemble them according to the instructions below.

3. Place the base cabinets on the floor according to the design, so that the distance from the wall to the front edge is 560mm. The cabinets with a depth of 360 and 560 mm are placed close against the wall. Location of the base cabinets with a non-standard depth is determined by the design.

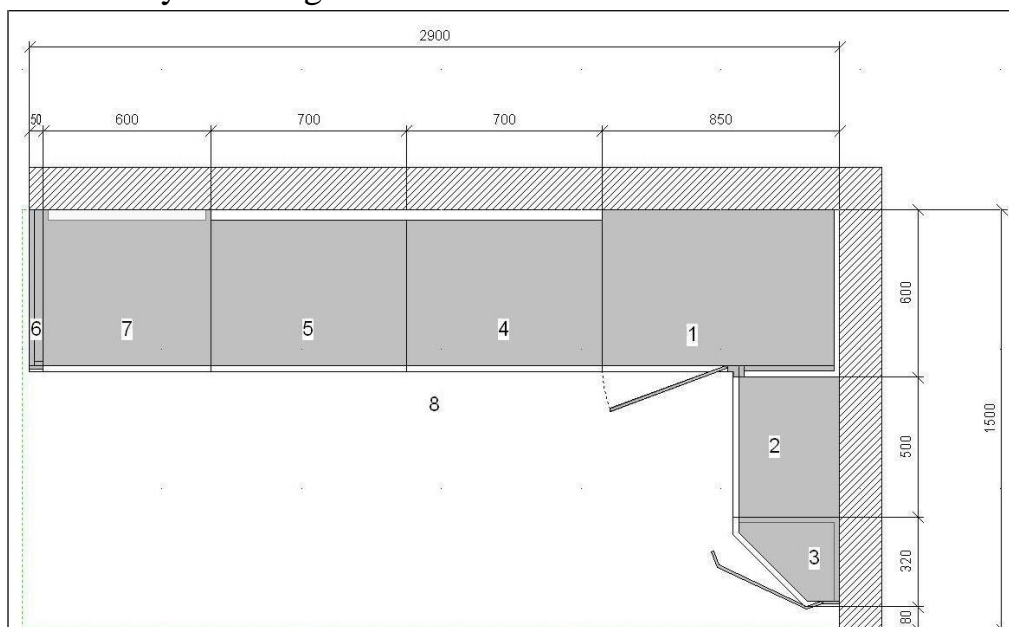


Fig. 6

4. If utility pipes prevent installation of the sink cabinet, adapt the base cabinet body on-site making necessary cuts. Apply sealant on the resulting open edges of the chipboard.



It is recommended to install mounting plates for hinges of the suspended front in corner sinks and other corner base cabinets before their installation.

5. Adjust the base cabinet position in a horizontal and vertical plane using a level gauge by means of unscrewing/screwing the adjustable supports.

6. Connect the installed base cabinets and columns together using screw connections. To do this, drill 5 mm holes all the way through two adjacent walls, insert the connections and screw them up tightly. To ensure more precise positioning of the side panels with respect to each other (flush), use a clamp when you drill the holes and connect the cabinets.

7. Wall-mounted base cabinets which do not rest on the floor, but are fixed to a wall, are a special category of lower cabinets. They are installed on the wall with use of concealed hanging brackets (Fig. 7) in the following sequence:



Fig. 7

- Mark the cabinet locations on the wall (make vertical and horizontal guidelines with a pencil).
- Fix plates for the brackets on the wall positioning them so that they are located within the internal part of the cabinet (determine the dimensions on-site).
- Suspend the cabinet.
- Using adjustment screws, adjust the horizontal and vertical position of the cabinet.
- You can watch a training video on concealed hanging brackets here: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4kegsDjOywQ>

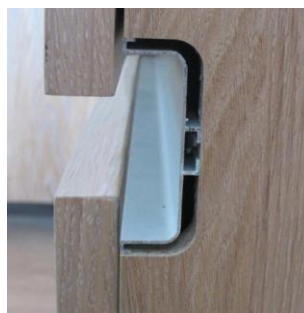
Gola profile installation.

1. To mount a horizontal Gola profile (Fig. 8), there are cutaways (not covered with an edge band) on the body. During the installation, it is necessary to level the profile in relation to the body plane manually and fix it using special mounting angle brackets (Fig. 9).

Fig. 8



horizontal L –
profile



horizontal C –
profile

Fix. 9

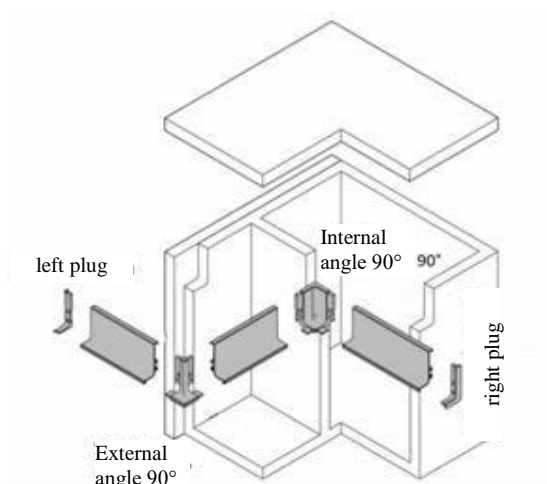
A set of angle
brackets for
mounting



2. When an order is made, the profile length is calculated by summation of base cabinet widths. Base cabinet sizes may have deviations and the Gola profile may be a little longer and protrude beyond the base cabinets after installation. In this case, it is necessary to cut it with a hacksaw to get a required size.

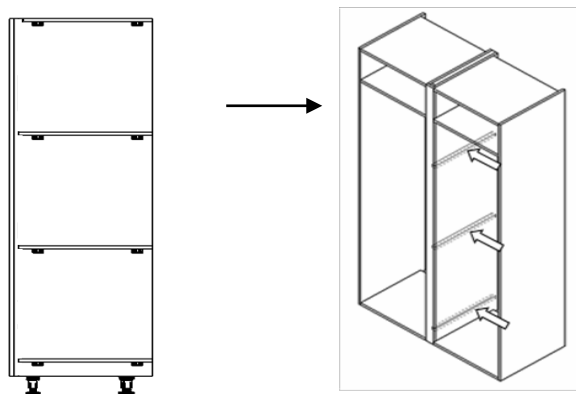
3. There are connecting angle brackets and plugs for on-corner connections and profile side edges (Fig. 10).

Fig. 10



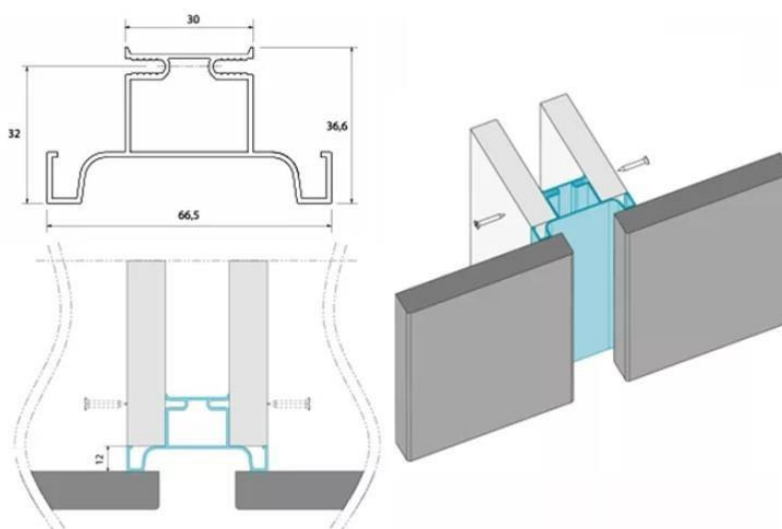
4. For the installation of a vertical Gola profile in the cabinet body, there is a depth-shortened side wall. Previously, fix mounting plates made of chipboard to the side wall using plastic angle brackets. Then connect the adjacent cabinet. (Fig. 11).

Fig. 11.



5. Then fix the Gola profile to the side walls of cabinets with screws 4x40.

Fig. 12.



Wall cabinet installation.

1. Mark out and fix the mounting rail. The mounting height depends on the height of upper wall cabinets, and can be single-level (Fig. 13, 14), or split-level (Fig. 15). The figures show standard heights from the floor to the hole centre in the rail, when the plinth height is 100 mm.

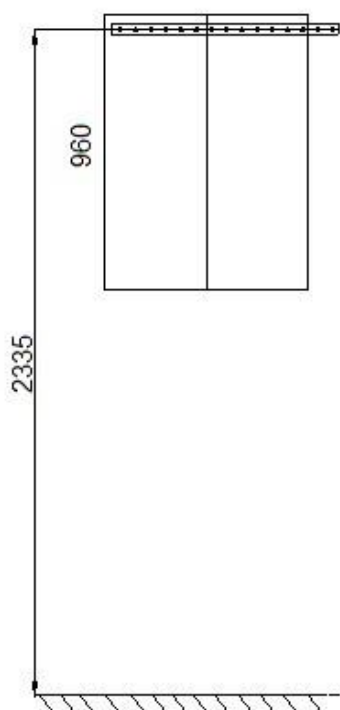


Fig. 13

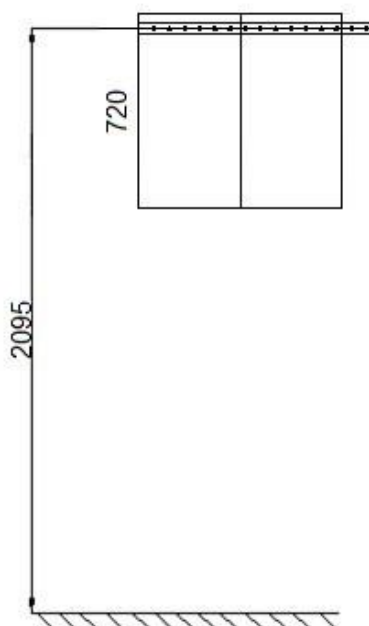


Fig. 14

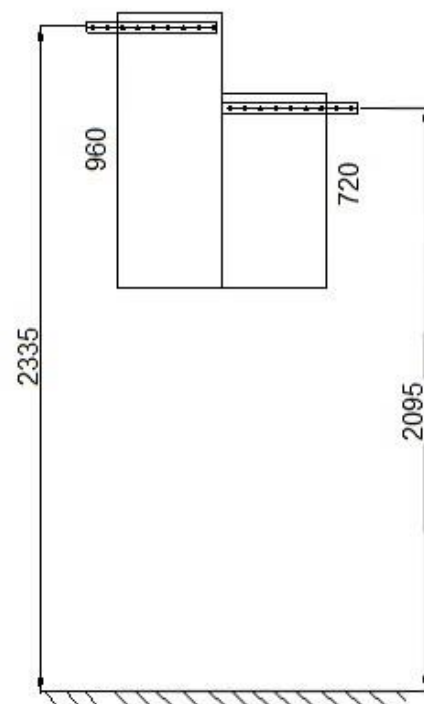


Fig. 15

2. The horizontal position of the mounting line is achieved by means of marking using the level gauge (Fig. 16).

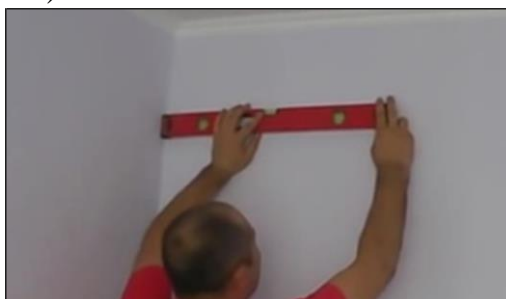


Fig. 16

3. The mounting rail is usually fixed to the wall by means of screw 6x60 mm with dowel 10x60. To do this, previously drill holes in the wall (brick, reinforced-concrete slab) using an electric drill or perforator. Fixing holes should be made in the places where adjusted brackets of suspended cabinets will be placed. For loose, wooden, gypsum walls, the fasteners are selected individually. The fasteners should provide a secure mounting of the mounting rail considering weight of the cabinets and their contents.

4. The mounting rail is fixed along the entire length of the kitchen unit, excluding open places.



Be careful when marking out and mounting the mounting rail. Incorrect placement will hinder a correct connection of the wall cabinets and high column base cabinets.

5. The upper cabinets are suspended on the mounting rail by means of adjusted brackets installed on them. The brackets provide adjustment of the cabinet height and depth with use of corresponding screws (Fig. 17).

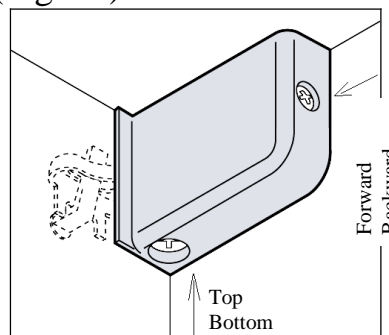


Fig. 17

6. Final adjustment of the cabinet position should be made after the entire kitchen unit is suspended and the wall panel is assembled, if it is provided by the design. After adjustment of the wall cabinet level in the horizontal and vertical planes, it is necessary to connect the cabinets using the screw connections.

7. The mechanism is installed into the cabinet intended for the exhaust hood installation before the cabinet is suspended. If the mechanism mounting dimensions are not known at the factory at the time of manufacture, there will be no hole for a corrugated sleeve in the upper horizontal in the supplied cabinet and it should be cut out on-site using the electric jig saw.

8. For suspension of final (terminal) cabinets and shelves, non-adjustable brackets supplied with the accessory set are used. Such cabinets are additionally fixed to side walls of adjacent cabinets using the screw connections.

9. It is recommended to fix cabinets with a width of 1000 mm and more on the wall with the non-adjustable bracket to prevent sagging of their horizontal elements. The bracket is previously fixed to a back end of the central vertical plate which is an element of side walls of broad cabinets.



Mark the fixation of non-adjustable brackets to the wall after the entire kitchen unit has been suspended and height of all cabinets has been regulated.

10. The structure of open cabinets and suspended shelves does not provide their fixation to the wall. They are fixed to the adjacent cabinets with screw connections.

Installation of postforming worktop.

1. Before you start installation of the worktop, you should set in sinks and cooktop. Most sinks and cooktops come standard with templates which can be used for cut marking. When marking the cut, it is necessary to provide a gap between the wall (wall panel and tiles) and the edge of the installed item for further baseboard fixation. Specific instructions for the kitchen equipment installation see in documents provided by the manufacturers.

2. The holes are cut as follows:

- Lay the worktop on the lower cabinets.
- Locate the template at a sufficient distance from the wall so that the cutting is not made on the vertical walls of the base cabinets.
- Mark the cutting.
- Drill holes in the cutting angles.
- Cut the hole using the electric jig saw.
- Thoroughly cover the cut with a sealant.



To avoid damage of the worktop plastic, when sawing the last side of the hole, hold the separated fragment tightly!

3. Worktop fixation:

- Single-line kitchen. Lay the worktop on the base cabinets, pull it directly against the wall providing the same (40 mm) hanging over the front surface of the base cabinet bodies along the entire kitchen length and fix with screws 4x35 mm through upper horizontals of base cabinet, previously drilling holes with a diameter of 5 mm in them.

- Corner kitchen (L-shaped, U-shaped, etc.). Worktops of such kitchens are installed considering several factors:

- Adjacent walls of a room are sometimes at an angle different from 90° with respect to each other. In this case, it is necessary to make cuts of the worktop elements to fit them on-site.

- If the worktop elements are connected through a special joining plate, cutting for the angle fitting can be made at the joint place.

- If the worktop elements are connected by means of connectors (such connections are made at the factory), postforming must not be cut at the joint place.

- A layer of silicone sealant should be applied on the postforming cutting surface formed after the fitting.

- The worktop elements should be laid on the lower base cabinets and connected together.

☑ Establish the same hanging of the worktop over the base cabinet bodies along the entire worktop perimeter. Ideally, the hanging is 40 mm, and the worktop should be close to the wall as far as it is possible.

☑ The structure of corner wall and base cabinets makes it possible (to a small extent) to change the angle between the adjacent walls of the kitchen. This opportunity can be used when the worktop is installed.

☑ Before the worktops are connected by means of connectors (Euro cut), it is necessary to prepare the connection.

- Grind two connection edges with a brick with abrasive on its surface to remove wood piles.
- Apply the sealant on the edge.
- Within 30 minutes, assemble the connection using the connectors inserted into special hollows on the lower worktop surface.
- Remove surplus sealant on the surface with cloth.

☑ The correctly laid worktop should be fixed using screws 4x35 mm through upper horizontals of the base cabinets, previously drilling holes with a diameter of 5 mm.

[Installation of wall panel.](#)

1. The wall panel elements are placed on the worktop directly against the wall. In places where the open wall is higher than the panel (for example, in the hood area), the fragments of the latter are placed on top of each other in the necessary quantity.
2. The bottom part of the wall panel is fixed by means of a wall-adjacent baseboard. The top part of the panel is pressed to the wall by the wall cabinets.
3. To close the joints between the panel fragments and their side edges, the kitchen unit specification should include special plates made of solid wood.

[Installation of baseboard elements.](#)

1. Depending on the kitchen unit structure, the baseboard comes with the following elements:
 - right and left plugs;
 - internal and external angles brackets 90°.
2. Cut the baseboard into pieces with the required length using a fine-pitch saw or jigsaw.
3. The mounting (bottom) part of the baseboard is fixed on the worktop by means of screws 4x16. The top (front) part is inserted into it.

4. The angle brackets are used for the baseboard turns. Visible side parts of the baseboard are closed with special plugs.



Lower and upper “lashes” of the baseboard should lay tightly against the adjacent surfaces and should be undamaged (for example, not torn). Otherwise, water penetrating through these areas will cause damage of the worktop and bodies.

Installation of duct for exhaust hood.

1. Fix two non-adjustable brackets to the back plate of the duct using screws 4x16 (Fig. 18).
2. Install the exhaust mechanism. This operation is carried out with the dismantled duct. The ducts with a width of 600 mm are adapted for most compact mechanism models. For the ducts with a width more than 600 mm, the mechanism should be fixed on a horizontal panel (chipboard) in the lower part of the duct. To do this, use the electric jig saw to cut a hole in the panel to the template attached to the exhaust mechanism.

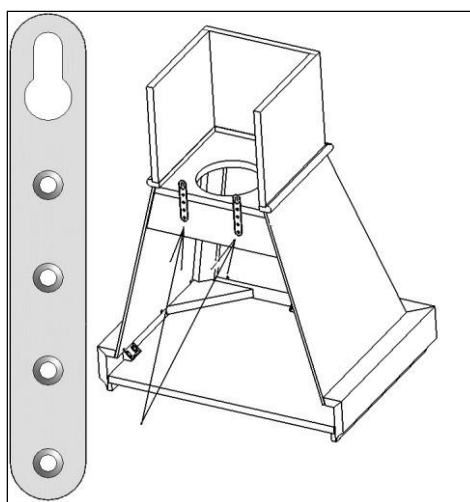


Fig. 18

3. Install the dowels with screws in the wall, suspend the duct.
4. Connect a corrugated pipe to the duct.
5. Depending on the design, the top part of the duct may have a screen for the corrugated pipe; such screen is installed on the duct pyramid. The junction between the pyramid and the screen is closed by a decorative frame. The decorative frame is supplied with the duct.
6. Install the chipboard horizontal panel over the duct (if provided by the design). The frontal part can be closed with a decorative overlay made of solid wood. Before the assembly, make a cut in the panel for the corrugated pipe. Fix the panel between the wall cabinets using non-adjustable brackets with screws 4x16 (Fig. 19).

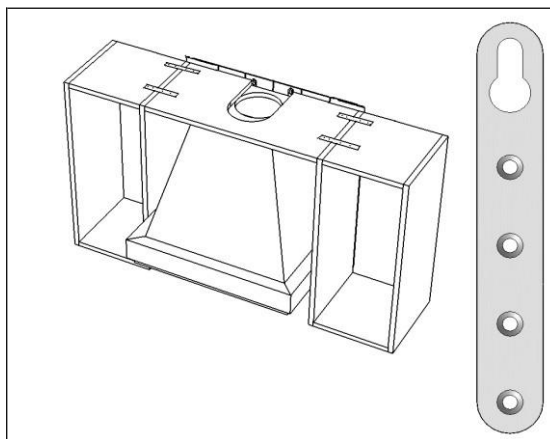


Fig. 19

7. If an open cabinet is located over the duct, insert the screen closing the corrugated pipe into it.
8. After the entire kitchen unit has been installed, it is recommended to additionally fix the duct through side walls of adjacent cabinets with screws 4x40 mm (Fig. 20)

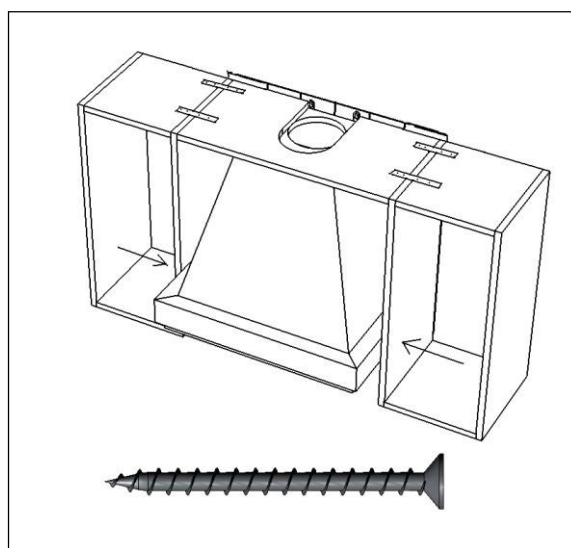


Fig. 20

Installation of duct with struts.

1. The struts are assembled and fixed to the duct before the duct is suspended on the wall.
2. Fixation of ducts with a decorative plate (Fig. 21):
 - connect the plate with struts using wood dowels and eccentric connections;
 - mark out and drill holes Ø5 mm in the lower panel of the duct;
 - fix the struts to the duct panels with screws 4x45;

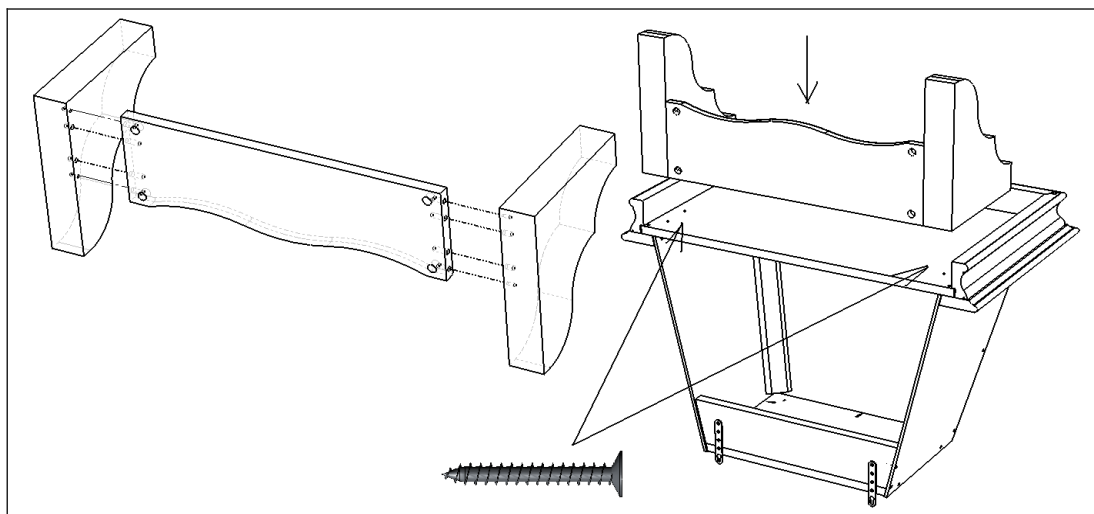


Fig. 21

3. Fixation of struts without a decorative plate (Fig. 22):

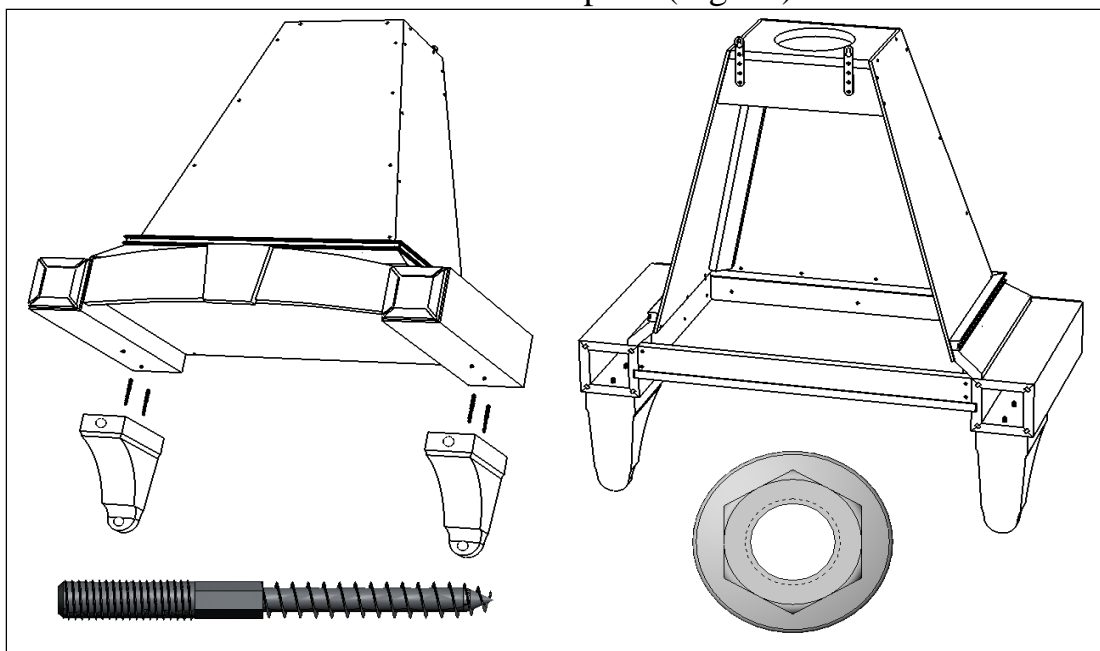


Fig. 22

- mark out and drill holes \varnothing 8-10 mm in the side elements of the duct;
- screw up special connections into the struts;
- connect the struts with the duct securely tightening a nut with washer inside the side element of the coating.

Installation of upper cornice.

1. To install the upper cornice is to assembly all its elements and fix the resulting structure along the perimeter of upper cabinets, including the columns.
2. The upper cornice is installed as follows:

- on an even surface (floor), assembly the cornice elements using connecting fittings (eccentric connection or dovetailed key), additionally fix the junctions with the necessary amount of metal mounting staples (using a staple gun);
- lay the assembled structure on the upper cabinets;
- provide the corresponding hanging of the cornice relative to the front edges of the cabinet body (Fig. 23);
- cut cutting margins on the ends of the cornice with a hacksaw;
- fix the cornice on the cabinets with screws 4x30.

If the gap between the wall cabinets and ceiling does not allow to fix the cornice with screws on top, perform the fixation inside the cabinets (Fig. 17). To do this, drill holes $\varnothing 5$ mm in the upper horizontals of the cabinets.

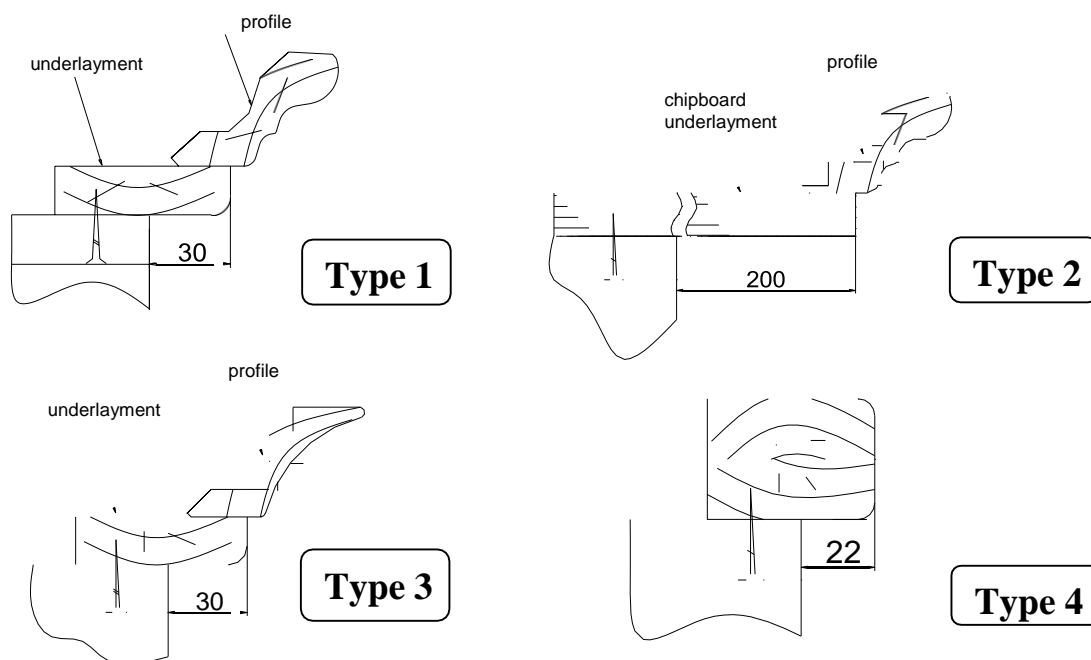


Fig. 23

3. The cornice of type 1, 3, 4 is installed over the corner ducts according to the diagram shown in Fig. 24. The space between the wall and cornice is closed with chipboard panels fixed atop the wall cabinets and exhaust hood duct.

- 1 – chipboard panels;
- 2 – cornice;
- 3 – corner duct.

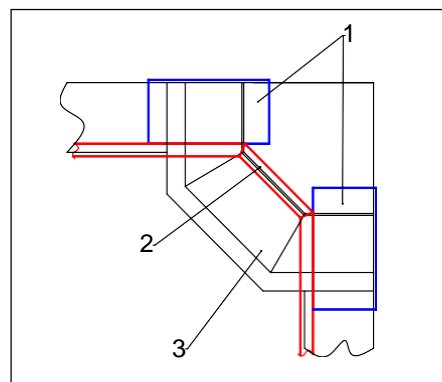


Fig. 24

4. Decorative elements included into some cornices (for example, the cornice decoration for the Simona model) are fixed to the internal part of the cornice using mounting angle brackets.

Installation of lower cornice.

1. Depending on the model, there are two types of lower cornice regarding the type of installation. Type 1 is faced with the casing; type 2 is faced with the front (Fig. 25).

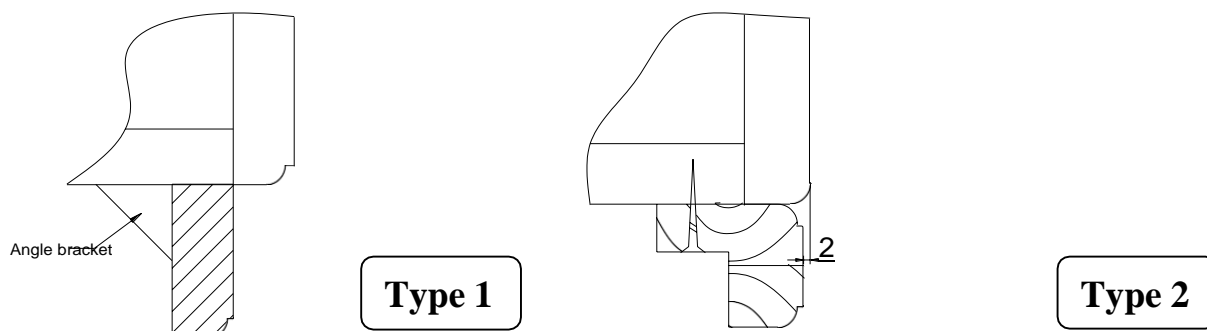


Fig. 25

Type 1 cornice is fixed to the casing with use of plastic angle brackets.

Type 2 cornice is fixed to the casing with use of screws 4x30 mm.



Fixation of lower cornices with screws from top through the bottom of wall cabinets is not recommended.

A special feature of the lower cornice in the Simona model is its straight end part fabricated as a rectangular-sectioned plate. The plate is connected with the cornice profile using a plastic angle bracket (Fig. 26) and with the cabinet body with use of screws 4 x 30.

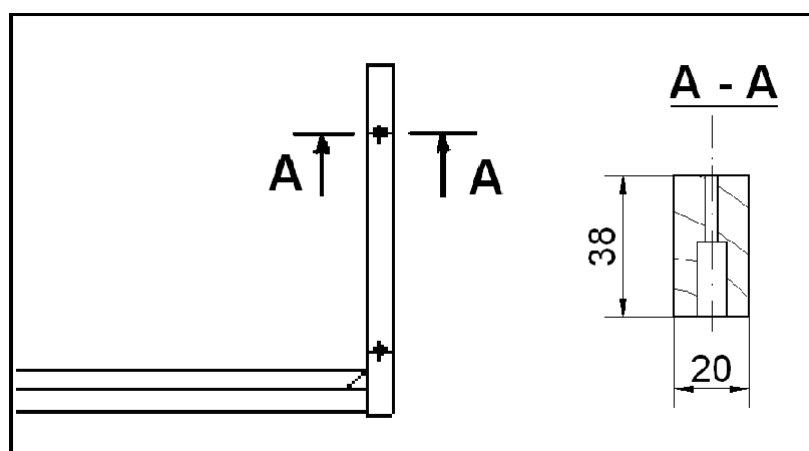



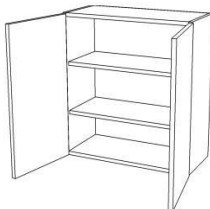


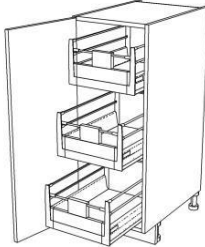
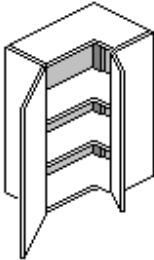

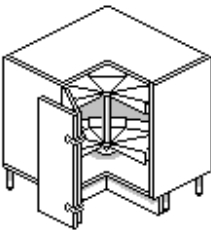
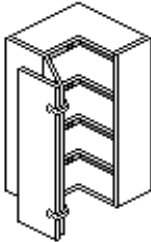

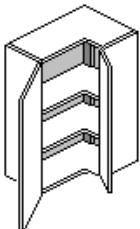
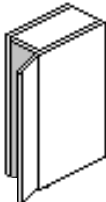





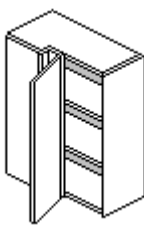


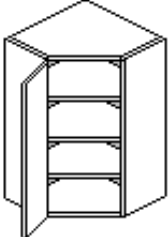
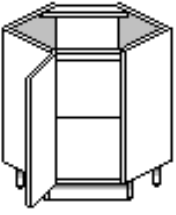

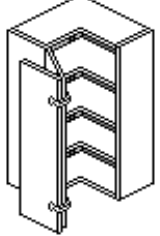
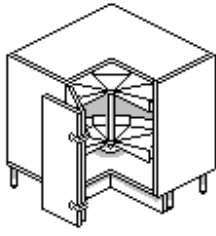

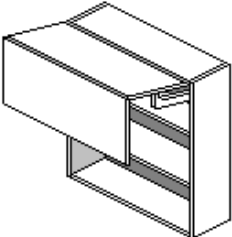

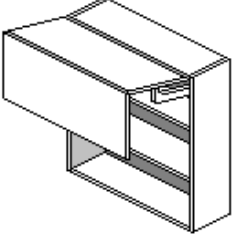
Fig. 26

Installation of front elements.

1. A lacquered or painted surface of the front elements should be handled with care. It is necessary to minimize the risk of its damage when you install the kitchen. Therefore, you should unpack the front elements only after all casing elements of the kitchen unit have been installed, adjusted and fixed together.

2. Hinges for all cabinets are included into the common package with the fittings. There may be problems when determining which hinge is used for which cabinet. The table below illustrates the cases of use of hinges of different structures in the GeosIdeal furniture. The hinge names are specified in the list of package with fittings.

<p>hinge 110° CLIP</p> 	<p>hinge 100° MODUL</p> 	<p>Swing door (main quantity)</p>  	
<p>hinge 155° CLIP BLUMOTION</p> 	<p>Draining boards</p> 	<p>Internal drawers</p> 	<p>Corner cabinet (door)</p> 
<p>hinge 155° CLIP</p> 	<p>Corner base cabinet</p> 	<p>Corner cabinet</p> 	
<p>springless hinge 155° CLIP</p> 	<p>Corner cabinet (overlay)</p> 	<p>With pull-out mesh</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">mesh</p>	<p>For push-pull system</p> <p>Draining boards Internal drawers Corner cabinets</p>

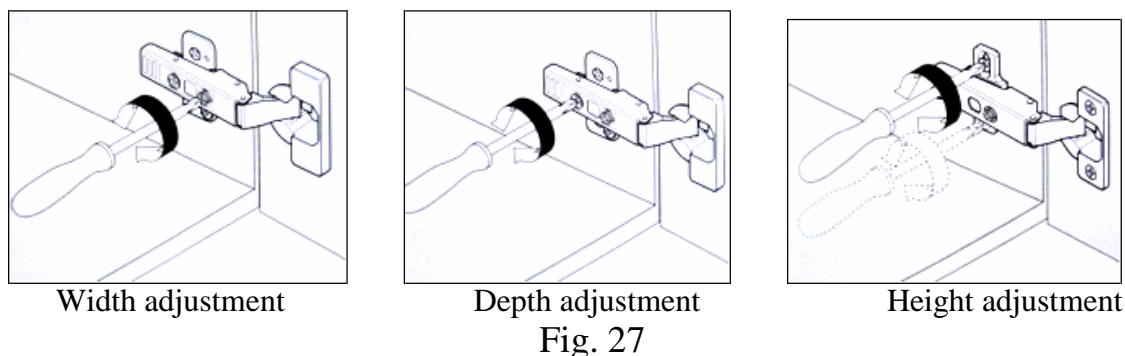
<p>side hinge CLIP</p> 	<p>side hinge MODUL</p> 	<p>Corner base cabinets, sinks</p> 	<p>Corner cabinet</p> 
<p>hinge 45° CLIP</p> 	<p>hinge 45° MODUL</p> 	<p>Corner cabinet</p> 	<p>Corner sink (base cabinet)</p> 
<p>folded hinge</p> 	<p>Corner cabinet</p> 	<p>Corner base cabinet</p> 	
<p>springless hinge 120°</p> 	<p>Bi-fold lift system</p> 		
<p>hinge, medium</p> 	<p>Bi-fold lift system</p> 		

3. The general instructions for hinged door suspension:
- connect the hinges with mounting plates;
 - fix the hinges on the doors with screws **3.5x17**;



Screws 3.5 x 17 have different colours and correspond to the colours of hinges.

- connect the doors with casings, fixing the hinge mounting plates on the side panels of the wall and base cabinets with screws **3.5x17**. When doing this, use the marking on the side panels made at the factory;
- adjust the depth, width and height of the doors (Fig. 27);



- install closers (if they are not embedded into the hinges);
 - install plugs on the hinges.
4. The general instructions for front element suspension on the drawers:
- remove the drawer from the base cabinet;
 - remove the fasteners and install into the holes in the back side of the front;
 - hang the front on the drawer;
 - reinsert the drawer.

You can find training materials how to assemble LEGRABOX drawers here: <http://www.blum.com/by/ru/01/30/30/10/>, section Монтаж и регулировка (Installation and Adjustment).

You can find training materials how to assemble TANDEMBOX drawers here: <http://www.blum.com/by/ru/01/30/10/30/>, section Монтаж и регулировка (Installation and Adjustment).

You can find the instructions on METABOX drawer installation here: <http://www.blum.com/by/ru/01/30/20/>, section Все файлы по данному изделию (All Files for the Device).

After all front elements have been suspended, perform final adjustment of gaps between them.

5. Then you can start installing the handles. There are no holes for the handle fixation in the front elements supplied from the factory, as there is a wide range of handles (and customers have different individual preferences regarding their placement). It is necessary to make the holes during the kitchen installation. To do this:

- determine the distance between the holes on the handle (a basis). Usually it is 32 mm;
- determine the location of handle on the fronts (according to the design or at the customer's discretion);

- make a marking on the front elements using an awl and prefabricated template. Variants of templates for installation of handles with different basis are shown in figure (Fig. 28);



Fig. 28

- drill holes $\varnothing 5$ mm according to the template and fix the handles on the front.



A deviation in distance between the holes on the front from the distance on the handle must be maximum 1 mm. Failure to comply with this instruction may result in damage of a ceramic insert on the handle.

- If the front closing is not smooth enough, it is necessary to install recessed dampers. To do this, drill holes $\varnothing 8$ mm from the back part of the front. The place of drilling and the necessary number are determined on-site.

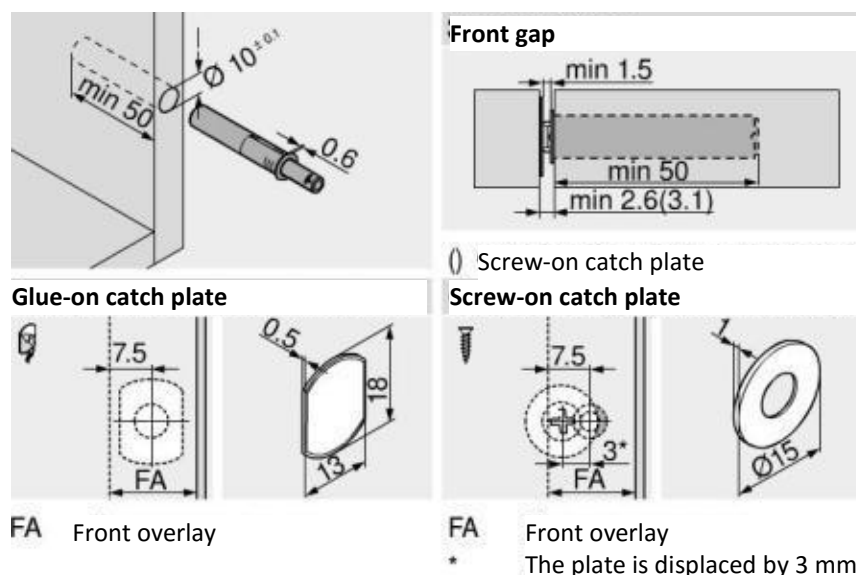


Fig. 29

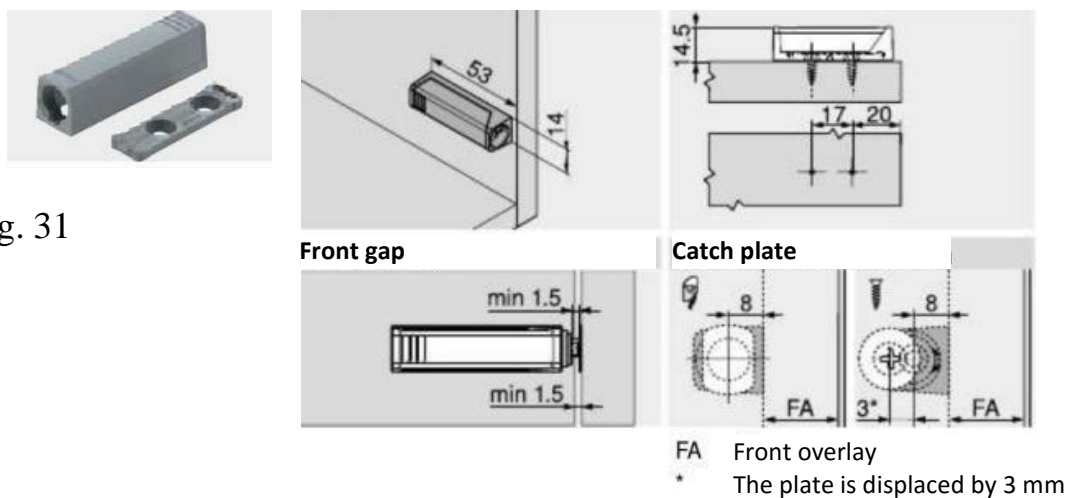
Fixation of handleless opening system.

1. The push-pull opening system provides the door opening by pressing by a hand, with use of TIP-ON (BLUM) mechanisms.
2. Installation of TIP-ON flush mechanisms for doors

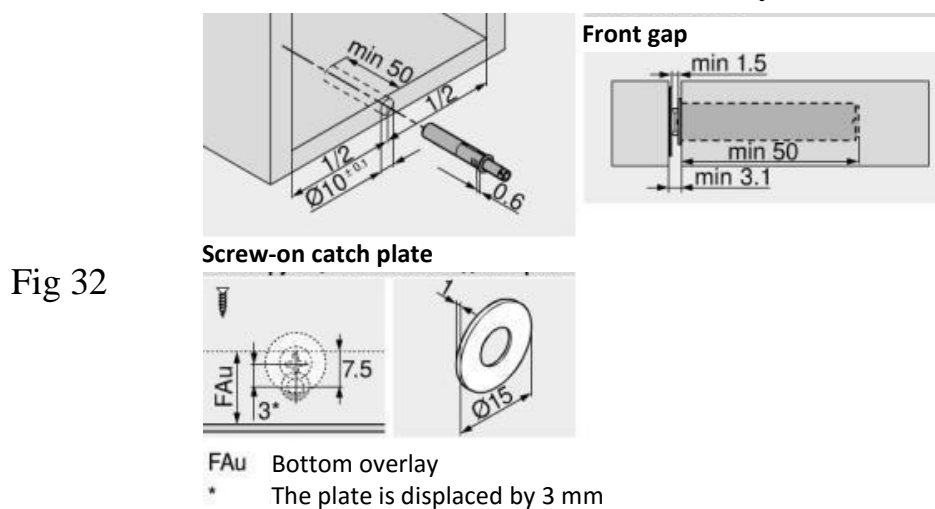
Fig. 30



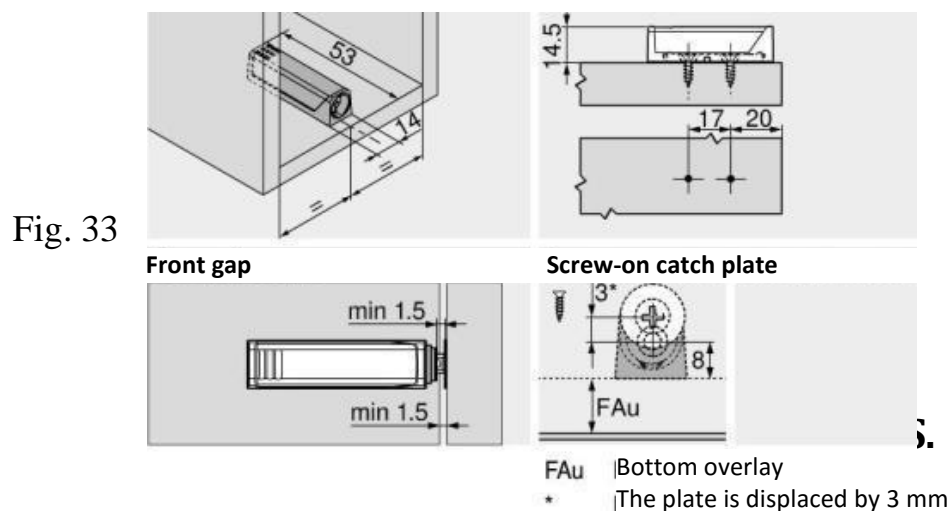
3. Installation of TIP-ON overlay mechanisms for doors



4. Installation of TIP-ON flush mechanisms for lift systems



5. Installation of TIP-ON overlay mechanisms for lift systems



Installation of AVENTOS lift systems.

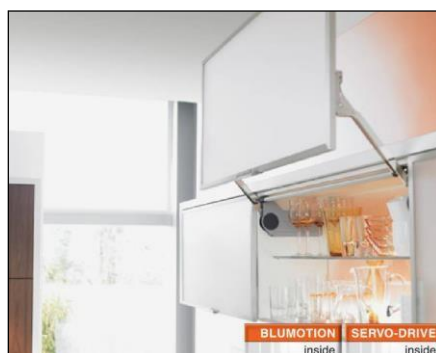
- AVENTOS HF bi-fold lift system. You can find the training materials on the installation and adjustment in the Installation and Adjustment section by the following link: <http://www.blum.com/ru/ru/01/10/10/>



- AVENTOS HS up and over lift system. You can find the training materials on the installation and adjustment in the Installation and Adjustment section by the following link: <http://www.blum.com/ru/ru/01/10/20/>



- AVENTOS HL lift up. You can find the training materials on the installation and adjustment in the Installation and Adjustment section by the following link: <http://www.blum.com/ru/ru/01/10/30/>



- AVENTOS HK top stay lift. You can find the training materials on the installation and adjustment in the Installation and Adjustment section by the following link:

<https://www.blum.com/by/ru/products/liftsystems/aventos-hk-top/assembly/>



- AVENTOS HK-XS stay lift. You can find the training materials on the installation and adjustment in the Installation and Adjustment section by the following link: <http://www.blum.com/ru/ru/01/10/60/>



Installation of plinth.

1. The solid-wood or shipboard plinth is fixed to the supports of lower cabinets with use of special latches (clips).

The procedure of installation is as follows:

- mark out the locations of the plinth clips with respect to the supports;
- fix the clips on the internal part of the plinth with screws 4x16 mm;
- install the plinth on the supports;
- previously connect the rounded or bevelled element of the plinth with the straight-line element using a special U-shaped connector;
- to provide stability in the vertical plane of the plinth with a height of 150 mm, add additional clips for two supports, i.e. two clips should be installed on the height support.

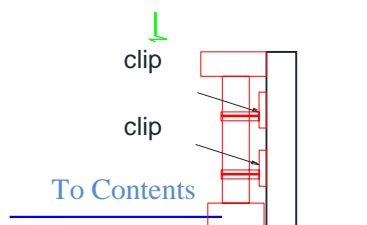


Fig. 34

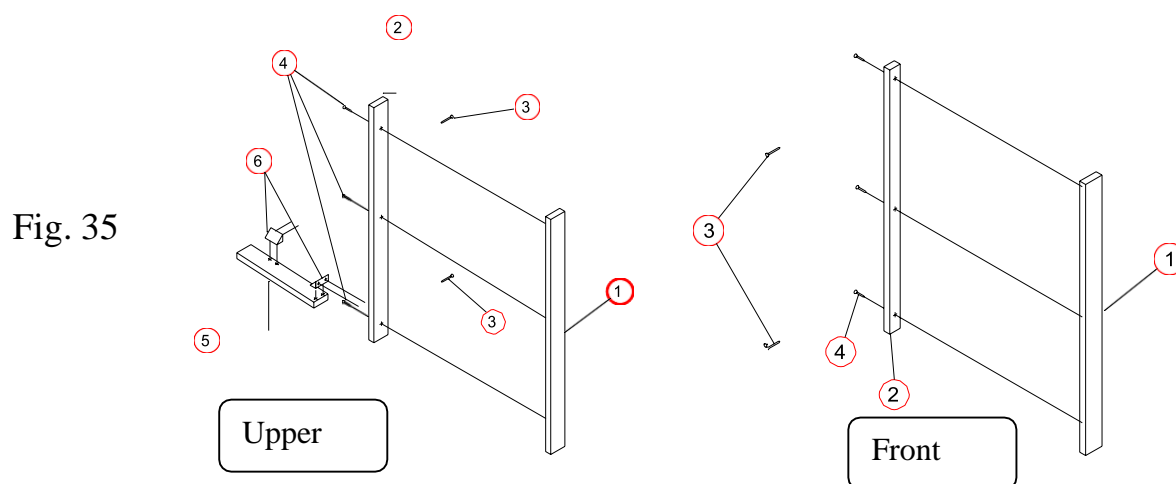
2. The aluminum or plastic plinth is installed with no screws.

The procedure of installation is as follows:

- insert the plastic fixation parts into the plinth groove and locate in front of the base cabinet supports;
- fix the plinth on the supports;
- junctions of the plinth fragments are closed with special connecting elements with the corresponding shape.

Assembly of disassembled and partially disassembled parts

1. Assembly and installation of spacers (Fig. 35)



- connect the front plate (1) and chipboard plate (2) using screws 4x25;
- connect the horizontal (5) and vertical plates (2) using the angle bracket (6). The number of plates (5) depends on the spacer height;
 - fix the angle bracket (6) intended for fixation of the spacer to the side panel of the adjacent cabinet to the horizontal plate (5);
 - drill holes $\varnothing 5$ mm in the side wall of the cabinet to which the spacer is fixed. Arrange the holes at the distance of 9 mm from the side panel edge so that they will further be closed by the door hinges;
 - fix the spacer to the cabinet using screws 4x40 (3) through the side wall from the internal part and angle bracket (6) from the external part of the cabinet.

2. Assembly and installation of side spacer with the front:

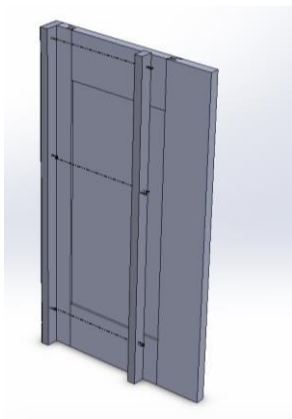


Fig. 36

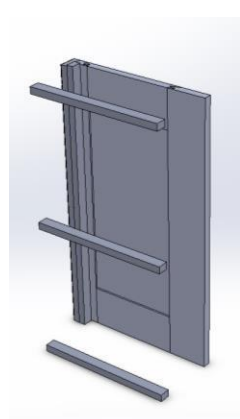


Fig. 37

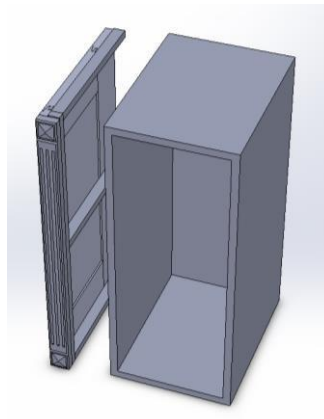


Fig. 38

- using screws 4x30, connect the vertical plate and side spacer (Fig. 36)
- fix the mounting plates using plastic angle brackets (Fig. 37)
- fix the spacer to the side panel of the cabinet using crews 4x40, place the screws at the level of the vertical and horizontal mounting plate (Fig. 38)

3. Assembly of M01, M02, M20 sink body (Fig. 39):

- assemble the side panels (1), front plate (3) and lower horizontal (2) using 8 screw-strainers 7x50 and 8 wood dowels;
- install the plate (5) using two screw-strainers 7x50;
- the plate (4) is installed (if desired) by means of screw-strainers after the base cabinet is adapted (cuts in the body) to the kitchen utilities;

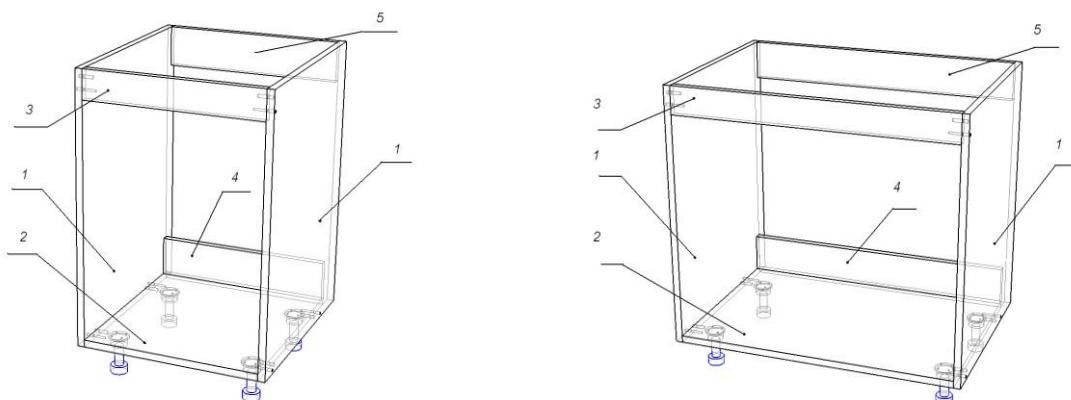


Fig. 39

4. Assembly of M04 sink body (Fig. 40):

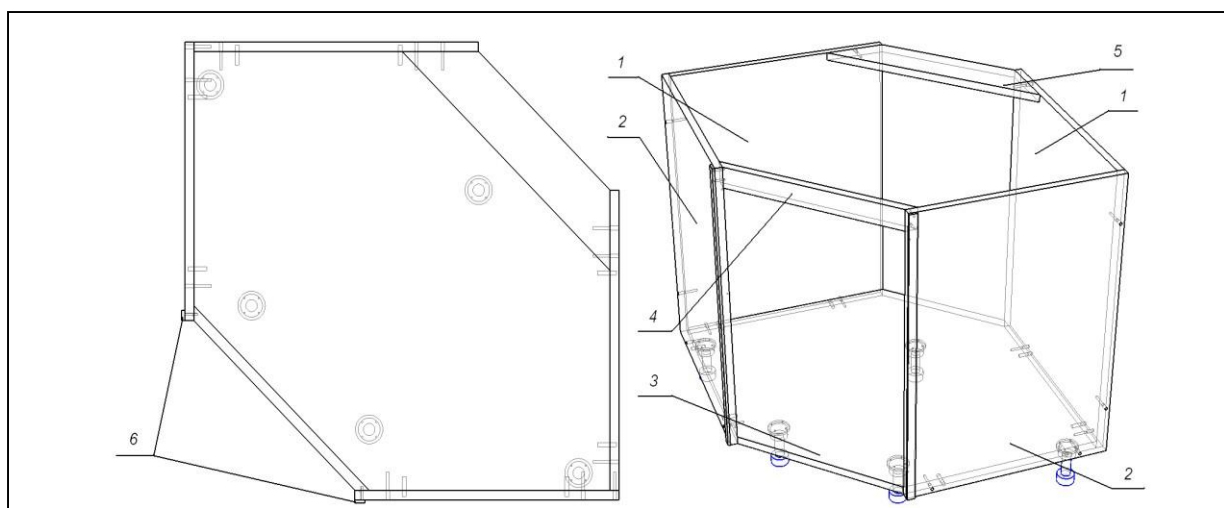


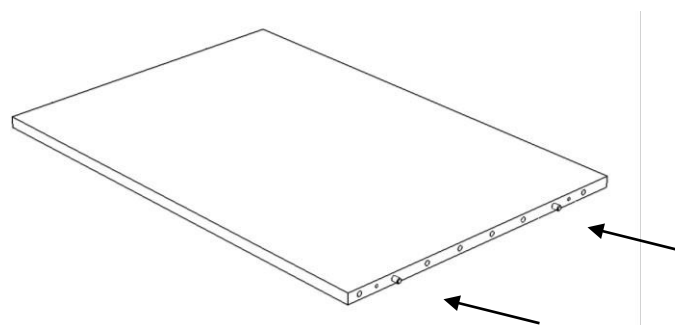
Fig. 40

- assemble the parts (1,2,3 and 5) using the screw-strainers 7x50 and wood dowels;
- fix the plate (4) using screws 4x25 (the plate is placed in one of the front packages);
- fix the plates (6) on the side panels (2) using screws 4x16. Previously drill holes Ø 5 mm in the plates and make a countersink for the screw head (the plates are placed in one of the front packages).

5. Assembly of cabinet for M09, M10 sink: The order of body assembly: Fig. 41 a-ж):

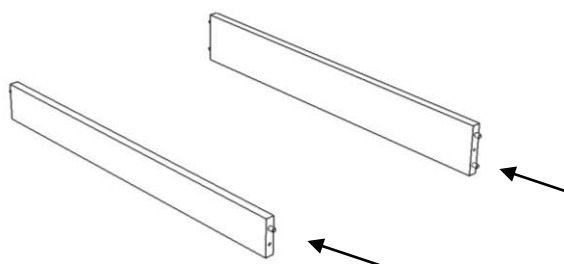
5.1. Install 2 wood dowels on each side into the holes on the side walls of the lower horizontal.

Fig. 41 a



5.2. Install 2 wood dowels on each side into the holes on the side walls of the plate with a width of 106 mm and 1 wood dowel in the side wall of the plate with a width of 77 mm.

Fig. 41 б



5.3. Connect the horizontal and plates 106 and 77 mm with the body side panels using the screw-strainers 7x50 mm (8 pcs.).

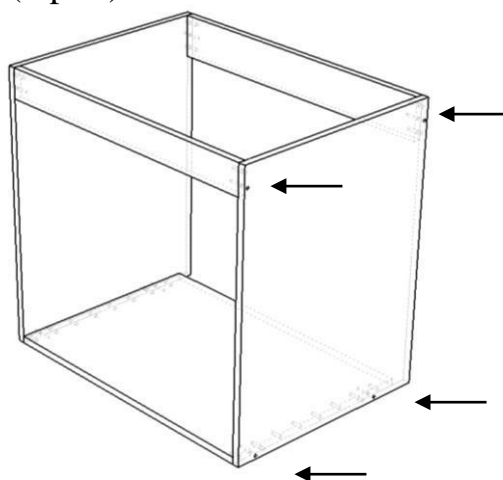


Fig. 41 б

5.4. Using screws 4x45 and 4x30, fix the panel on the front side taking into account the required length of the cabinet.

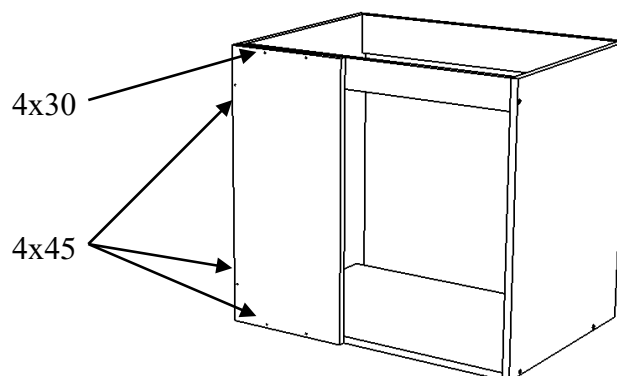


Fig. 41 г

5.5. Fix the vertical plate using screws 4x45.

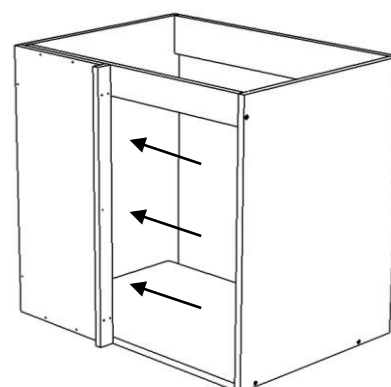
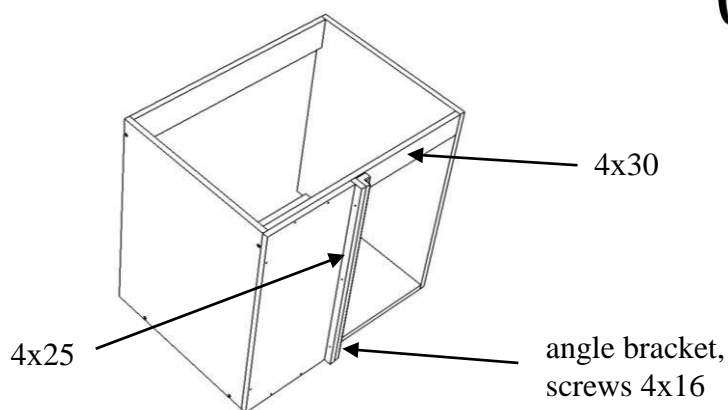


Fig. 41 д

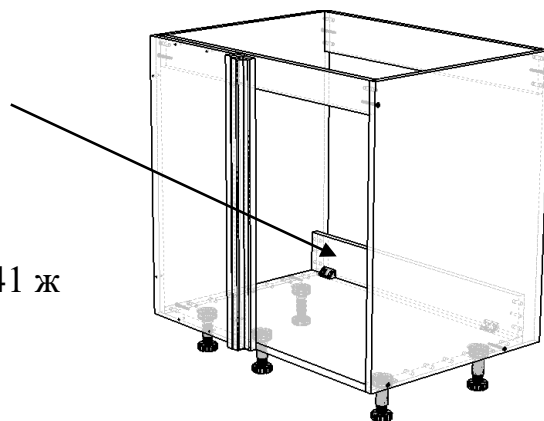
5.6. Install the corner face element, use screws 4x25, 4x30 mm, fix the bottom part of the element with a single angle bracket with screws 4x16.

Рис. 41 е



- 5.7. Install the supports and fit the body to the existing utility systems, if any.
 5.8. Install the board (plate 106 mm) at the required distance, fix on angle brackets (fixation to the horizontal or side panel is possible).

Fig. 41 ж



- 5.9. Suspend the face on the massive element using side hinges (during the base cabinet installation, the face may be unfastened from the body, with fixed mounting plates remaining on the base cabinet).



Fig. 42

6. Assembly of columns (high cabinets) X..., Y... (Fig. 43):

- unpack all parts included into the column body;

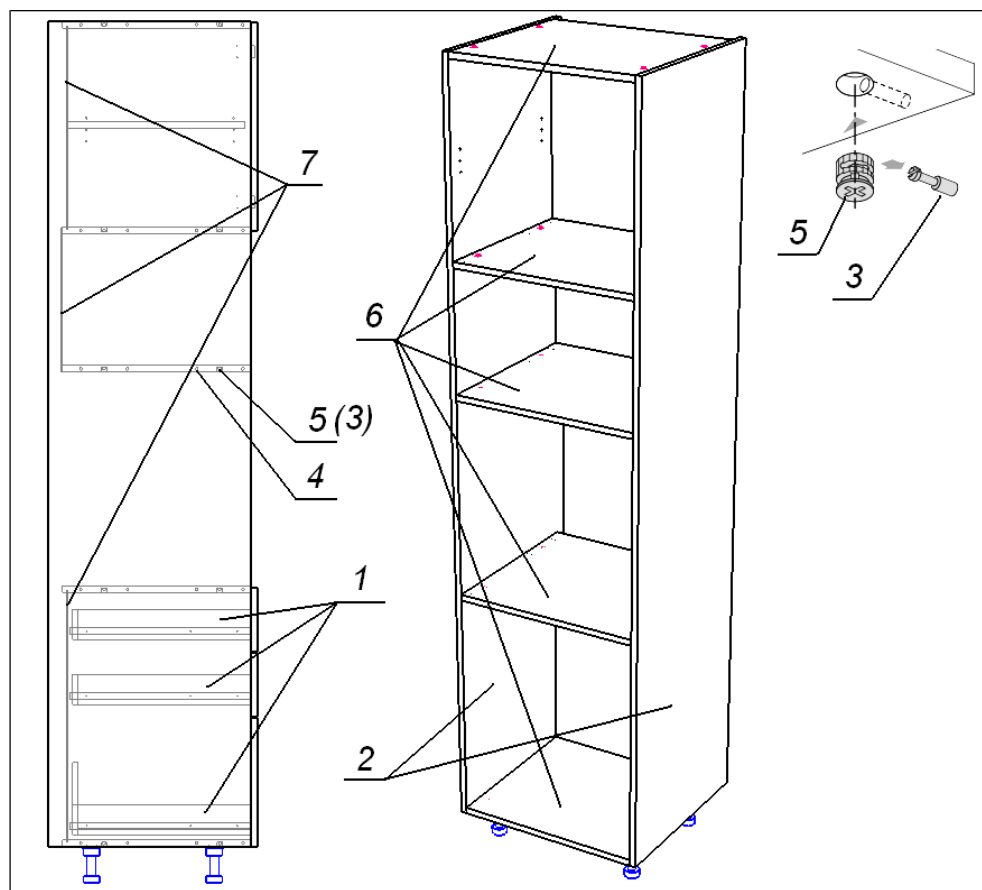


Fig. 43

- using special holes in the column side panels (2), fix the drawer slides (1) (if included into the cabinet);
- install screws of eccentric connections (3) into the side panels of the cabinet (2);
- insert wood dowels (4) and eccentrics (5) into horizontal panels of the body;
- fix the horizontal panels (6) on one side panel (2);
- insert the fibreboard (7) into the grooves of the side panel (2) and outermost horizontal panels (6);
- connect the second side panel (2);
- install the supports;
- suspend the front elements;
- the installation principle for high cabinets with other configuration is similar to the above; the difference is the number of elements the mutual location of which is determined by the corresponding hole drilling.

7. Assembly of P16 corner shelf installed over the duct:

- Insert eccentrics (1) into the holes of parts (2) and (3) (Fig. 44);

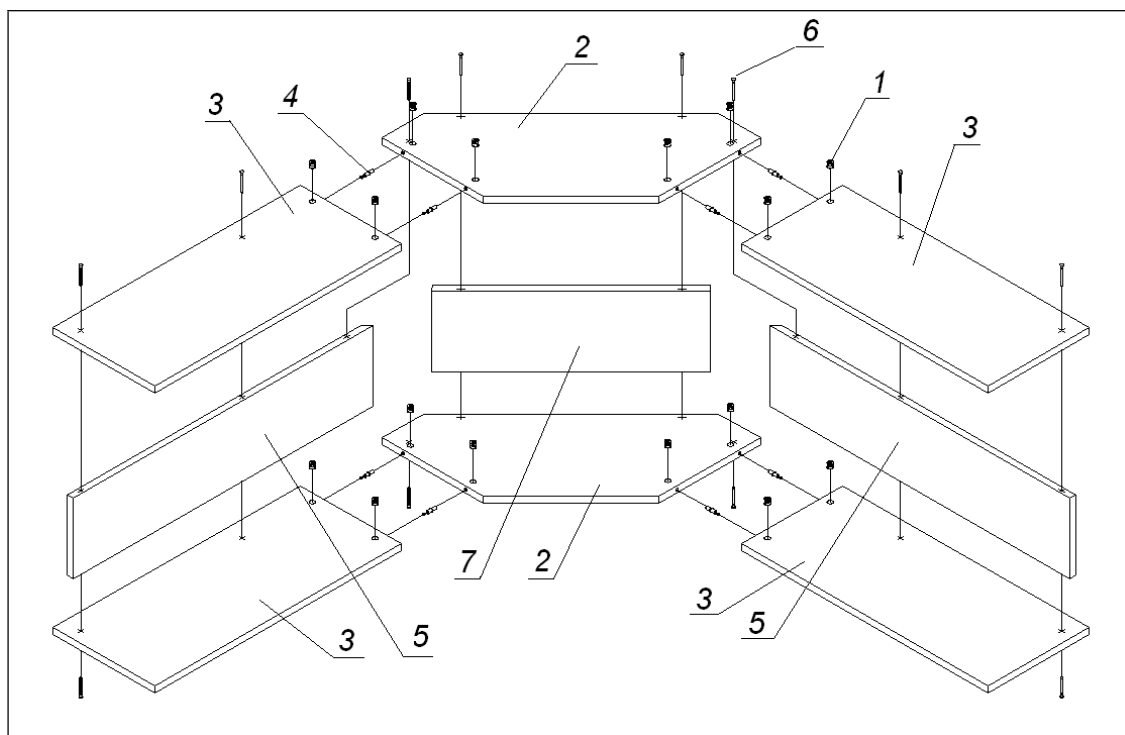


Fig. 44

- insert eccentric connections (4) into side holes of parts (2) and (3) and securely tighten the parts, alternately clamping the eccentrics;
- connect the parts (5) and (7) to the resulting assembled elements using the screw-strainers 7x50 (6);
- the shelf is installed after suspension of the duct, as it rests on the upper part of the latter;
- the shelf is additionally fixed to adjacent cabinets (Fig. 45):
 - the upper horizontal – using non-adjustable brackets (screws 4x16);
 - the lower horizontal – with screws 4x45 through side walls of the cabinets;

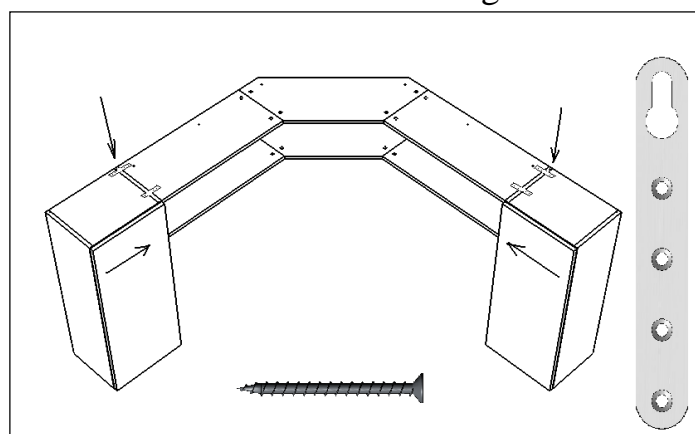


Fig. 45

8. Assembly of portals.

A portal is a combination of furniture elements (wall cabinets, shelves, decorative cornices, etc.) framing the place of cooktop and kitchen hood installation (Fig. 46). The portal fragments are supplied as partially assembled.

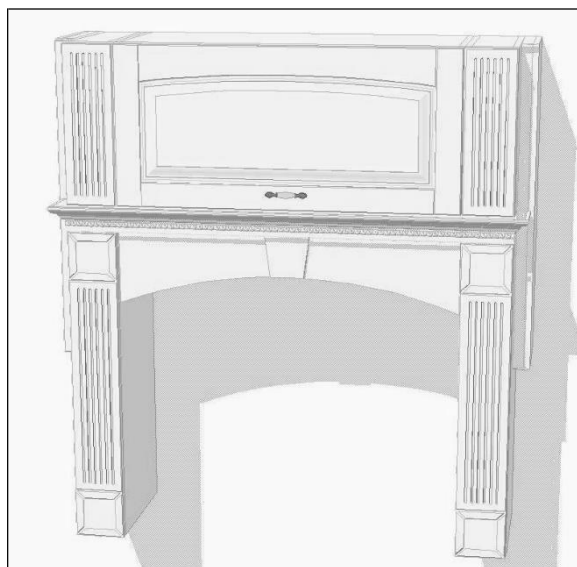


Fig. 46

The procedure of installation is as follows:

- cut out a hole for the exhaust mechanism in the horizontal panel (2);
- connect the elements (1) and (2) using wood dowels and plastic mounting angle brackets. Place the assembled structure on the worktop and fix through lower horizontals of the elements (1) using screws 4x35 (Fig. 47)

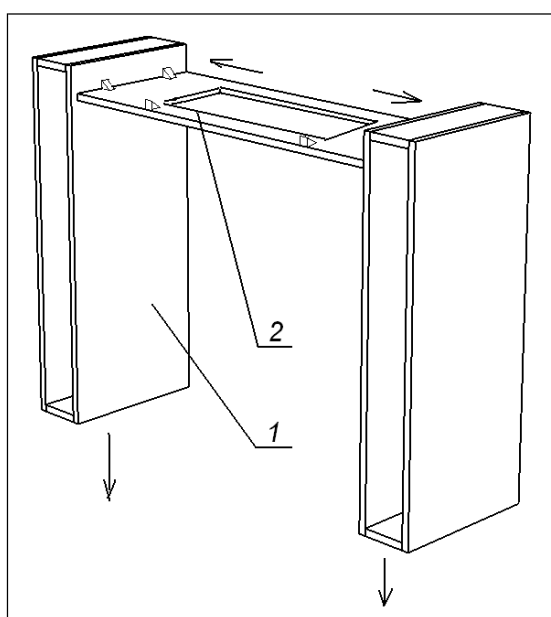


Fig. 47

- fix the mounting angle brackets on the element (2) for the decorative plate fixation (4), fix the spacers (6) using screws 4x30 to the side panels of element (1), connect the cornice (5) through upper plates of the elements (1) with screws 4x35, then connect the decorative plate (4) (Fig. 48)

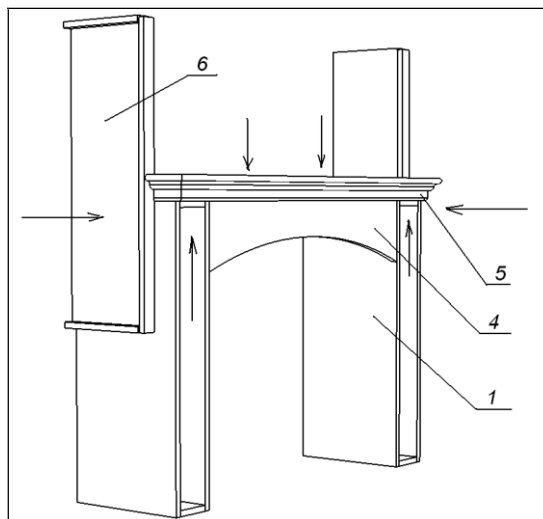


Fig. 48

- install the elements (3) and (7) into the space between the spacers (6). The element is suspended (часть текста закрыта рисунком – прим. пер.)

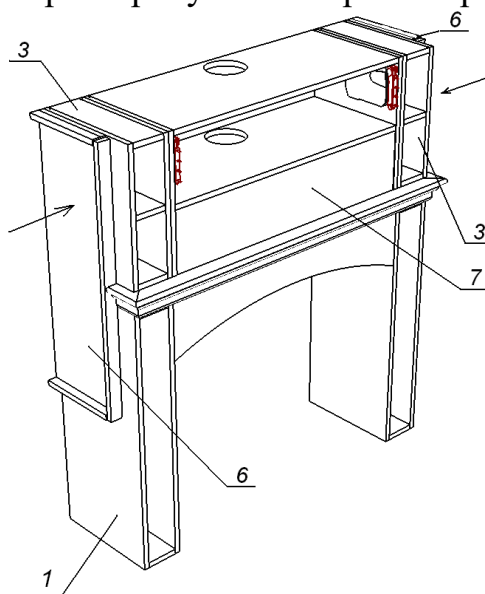


Fig. 49

- suspend and adjust the front elements.



Another assembly order is possible during the portal installation, depending on the kitchen unit structure and elements.

Fixation of wall shelves.

1. Wall shelves are fixed after suspension and final adjustment of wall cabinets (Fix. 50).
2. Fix the shelf using clamps.
3. Drill four through-holes through the lower horizontal part of the wall cabinet with bit Ø5mm and connect the elements using intersection connectors.
4. Remove the clamps.

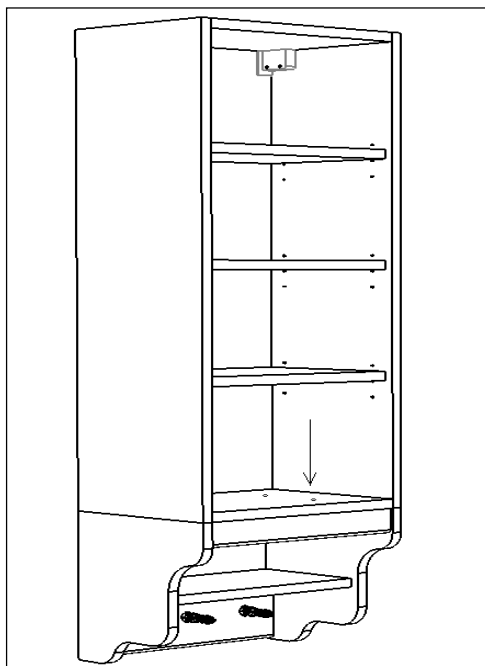


Fig.50