

# FLAT PACK

## Installation guide

Help and tips to get you started with your kitchen installation.

**KINSMAN**  
*Xpress Range*

# DECIDING TO INSTALL YOURSELF

You've put the finishing touches on your plan. You've triple-checked the specs. And you can't wait to get to work on your new kitchen.

## **Just before you roll up your sleeves, be aware of these points.**

### **Do all your homework**

Installation jobs require a lot of prep. Be sure to do all your homework before you tackle a hands-on job. The best place to start is right here - reading this guide from front to back. If you're in doubt about anything, call us or contact a licensed professional.

### **Installing yourself work can be dangerous!**

ARE YOUR TRADESPEOPLE QUALIFIED?

Bumping out an old kitchen and installing a new one requires a certain level of skill. Any plumbing, gas and electrical work such as disconnecting a sink and installing cooktops and ovens, must be done by a qualified tradesperson. Make sure you use licensed electricians and plumbers who can supply you with a certificate of compliance. That way, you'll know the work meets Australian regulations and your insurance won't be at risk.

### **Further assistance**

Our customer service team can point you in the right direction for assistance to get you back on track.

Contact us on 1300 764 737 or [service@kinsman.com.au](mailto:service@kinsman.com.au)

# GEAR CHECKLIST

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Builder's pencil                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Handles/knobs, accessories              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Caulking gun                         | <input type="checkbox"/> Jigsaw                                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Clamps                               | <input type="checkbox"/> Phillips-head screwdriver               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Electric drill and drill bits        | <input type="checkbox"/> Protective glasses                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hole-saw drill bit                   | <input type="checkbox"/> Drop sheet/masking tape                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Electronic stud finder               | <input type="checkbox"/> Set square                              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fine-toothed handsaw or circular saw | <input type="checkbox"/> Spirit level (ideally 1200mm or longer) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Measuring tape                       | <input type="checkbox"/> Silicon sealer                          |
|   | <input type="checkbox"/> Step ladder                             |

**TIP** Enlist a friend's help for an extra pair of hands.

Most of the job will be easier, faster and safer if you have someone to help you.



# END PANELS AND CAVITIES

## Panels

There are five types of panel you can install to give your new kitchen a clean finish. Each panel serves a different purpose.

### Base End Panel

Finishing exposed sides of base cabinets or can be placed either side of the dishwasher cavity.

860(h) x 580(d)

### Wall End Panel

Finishing exposed sides of wall cabinets; used as filler panels (after cutting).

605/720(h) x 320(d)

720(h)/605(h) x 320(d)

### Pantry End Panel

Finishing exposed sides of pantry cabinets to create a fridge box (the sides of the fridge wall cabinet); used as filler panels.

For the benchtop to sit flush with the front of the pantry, allow a 20mm void between wall and pantry. Remember to move adjustable legs 20mm back so the kickboard lines up with the adjacent cabinet. Note the panel can be cut down in height if your preference is for the kickboard to run under, creating a streamline look.

2204(h) x 600(d)

### Island Back Panel

Finishing the cabinet backs of an island bench.

860(h) x 1200(w)

### Fillers

Filler panels are also included. Depending on your design, these can be cut down to suit a space where a void is required. These are provided as end panels and will need to be cut to suit the space.

### Kickboard

Hides adjustable feet of the base and pantry cabinets.

140(h) x 2400(w)

### Tall Units

When installing tall units, if you require a benchtop to sit flush you will need to pull it off the wall 20mm to align with your benchtop and end panels.

### Dishwasher Cavity

Leave a space of 605mm or more between two base cabinets.

### Fridge Cavity

If your fridge is adjacent to a wall, allow sufficient space for the fridge door to open fully. Use wall panel provided to make space wider if required.

You can also choose to mount an overhead fridge cabinet between two pantry end panels.

## Need assistance?

For further details, check out the cabinet matrix on the Kinsman Kitchens website.

If you still need further assistance, please contact our customer service team on

**1300 764 737.**

# PREP WORK

## Let's get prepping!

Use our checklist and follow the pointers to prepare your kitchen area.

### Check the walls and floors for plumb and level

To properly install an Xpress Kitchen, your floors must be flat and level. If you find some areas that are significantly uneven, hire a professional tradesperson to fix these problem areas first. They'll let you know how much work is required.

### Locating wall studs

You'll be using wall studs as anchor points for your base and wall cabinets. But first you'll need to find them.

The most reliable method is to use an electronic studfinder. It works on all kinds of walls.

## Before you remove your old kitchen

- ✓ Make sure you've had the electricity, gas and water disconnected by a licensed professional.
- ✓ Hire a skip.
- ✓ When dismantling the old kitchen, remove the base cabinets and benchtops first. This makes it easier to take down the wall cabinets.
- ✓ Get a pull bar (or crowbar), hammer and screwdriver to make removal easier.

# PREP WORK



## 1. Check the walls

Use a spirit level to check the walls. Mark any uneven spots or holes. When you mount the wall cabinets, you might need a packer to fill the gap so that the cabinet and wall line up straight. Wood or masonite pieces make ideal packers.



## 2. Check any right-angled corners

Use your set square to check what should be right-angled corners. If there's a gap between the wall and the set square greater than 6mm, you may need to call for professional assistance. If you have walls opposite each other, measure the distance between them at multiple points to check whether the walls are parallel.



## 3. Check the floor

Using your spirit level, check the parts of the floor where you plan on installing the base cabinets. Make a mark on the wall with a pen or pencil, indicating the highest and lowest sections of the floor.



## 4. Measure and mark

Refer to your kitchen plan and measure the position of your cabinets. Mark their location with a pen or pencil. This will help you work out how everything's going to fit together.

# THE BASE & PANTRY CABINETS

## How to assemble the base and pantry cabinets

In each pack you'll find step-by-step instructions. Be sure to read them before you start, then follow each instruction to assemble the cabinets. If you get stuck at any point, call our customer service team during work hours Monday-Friday.



### 1. Set the height

Earlier on, you marked the highest point of the kitchen floor (refer to Prepping your space, Step 3). Now mark the wall from that point at 860mm. Draw a level line from this new point to where you'll be putting in your base cabinets. This line will be used to see the heights of the cabinets.

#### Adjustable legs and uneven floors

Set your adjustable legs to a maximum of 140mm, as kickboards are 140mm high. If your floors are uneven, cut your kickboards to suit.

### 2. Install the corner cabinet first

If your kitchen has a corner, start there. Position the cabinet and adjust the legs until the cabinet matches up with the line you marked out in Step One.

Check the position with a spirit level. If you have plaster walls, measure out from the corner to the wall studs and mark where they line up onto the base cabinet. You'll notice that the ends of the corner cabinet extend past the back panel. This is to take into account that your walls may not be square.

If your walls are not square, you can plane the end panels to ensure the front of the cabinet is square. If planing isn't required, there will be an insignificant gap between the wall and the cabinet.

If there's no corner cabinet in your kitchen design, then start with an end cabinet. Using a small drill bit (2-3mm), drill pilot holes into the cabinet at the points you have marked that line up.



### 3. Levelling & securing the cabinets

Position the cabinet back into the corner, keeping it level. Using the supplied 60mm screws, fix the cabinet into the wall studs. Two screws should be enough to hold each cabinet in place. Check with the spirit level and if necessary, reposition the cabinet before moving on.

**TIP** Save time, don't paint where your cabinets will be.

# THE BASE & PANTRY CABINETS



## 4. Securing the cabinets

As before, mark, drill and line up the cabinet and fix with screws. Temporarily fasten the cabinets together with clamps. Use the small drill bit to make two pilot holes in the inside of the cabinet, top and bottom as shown in the image. 30mm screws (supplied) can then be used to join the two cabinets together.



## 5. Preparing the base cabinet

The base cabinet that will contain the kitchen sink should be prepared prior to installing. Holes for water pipes and the drain can be cut in either the cabinet base or back panel. You can do this in one of two ways: you can either use a holesaw drill bit, or you can use a jigsaw.



## 6. Dishwasher cavity

If you're installing a dishwasher, make sure you leave enough space for this. The standard space in width is 600mm.



## 7. Attach the hinge and mounting plates

In the packs that came with each cabinet, you should find the hinge mounting plates. Press them into the pre-drilled hole, then tighten the screws.

That's the base installation  
**DONE**

# THE WALL CABINETS

## Assembling the wall cabinets

In each pack you'll find step-by-step instructions. Once again, read them before you start. Follow each instruction to assemble the cabinets.

### 1. Set the height

Start by affixing a timber strip to the wall. The piece of timber needs to be about 18x90mm. This is going to give you an accurate guide for positioning and fixing the cabinets, and will even make it easier to hold them in place.

To find the correct position to put your timber strip, start by marking the wall 1344mm from the top of the base cabinets. Once you have your line marked, mark a second line below the first which will be the height of your wall cabinet (592/720). Fix your strip directly below the line ensuring you use the spirit level to check the strip is level. The strip is now the bottom line of your wall cabinets and will help support the cabinets during fitting. Your first line will also ensure your wall cabinets align with any pantries used.

### An important number

Keep this in mind when setting the kitchen height. Australian regulations state that the distance between the bottom of your rangehood and the top of your cooktop must be a minimum of 600mm (electric) and 650mm (for glass).



### 2. Start the corner

If your kitchen has one, it's really going to make the installation easier. If you have plaster walls, measure out from the corner to your marked studs, and then make the equivalent measurements on your assembled wall cabinet.

Then, using a 2-3mm drill bit make pilot holes at the marker points aligned with the wall studs.

### 3. Secure the cabinet

Position the cabinet on top of the timber strip. Then, using the supplied 60mm screws, fix the cabinet into place. In most cases, the screws per cabinet should be enough. Check the cabinet's placement with the spirit level and if you need to, make any adjustments.

At all times use the spirit level to check the cabinets for plumb and level before securing the cabinet to the walls.

## Stuck on something?

Call us on 1300 764 737 or email [service@kinsman.com.au](mailto:service@kinsman.com.au)

# THE WALL CABINETS

## 4. Rangehood

If installing an integrated box canopy into a cabinet, cut out the motor shape starting from the back, then raise the shelf to sit above the rangehood.

## 5. Hang the next cabinet

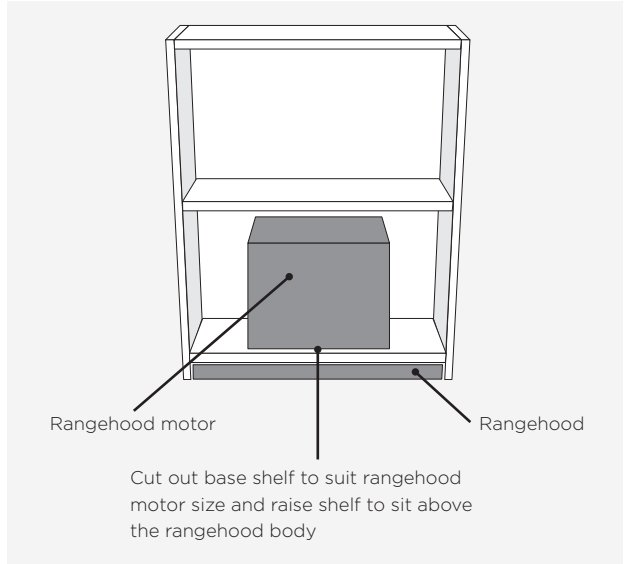
Now you have a process to follow, mark, drill and line up the cabinet, and fix with screws.

### If you use a slide-out rangehood cabinet

You will need wall end panels either side. Also, remember the cabinet is shorter and should align with the other wall cabinets at the top.

## 6. Securing the cabinets

Temporarily fasten the cabinets together with clamps. Then, using a 2-3mm drill bit, drill two pilot holes from the inside of the cabinet out (one top and one at the bottom). Use the 30mm screw supplied to join the two cabinets together.



## 7. Repeat step 5

Repeat the process until you've installed all the cabinets, making sure to align each cabinet with the last one.

## 8. Attach the hinge and mounting plates

In the packs included with each cabinet, you should find the hinge mounting plates. Press them into the pre-drilled hole, then tighten the screws.

Take down the timber strip, and that's it. You should be looking at a set of correctly aligned and secured kitchen wall cabinets.

That's the wall cabinets  
**DONE**

# THE BENCHTOPS AND SINK

## Laminate benchtops

These instructions refer to the installation of the Xpress Range laminate benchtops. If you're installing benchtops of a different type, consult the instructions supplied by their manufacturer.

### 1. Cutting benchtops to fit (if needed)

If you've bought benchtop blanks and are cutting them to fit your kitchen then start by measuring and marking the benchtops, based on your kitchen cabinet measurements.

If space permits, you can choose to leave your benchtops with a slight over-hang (or line them flush with the end panels).

Your benchtops may need to be scribed to suit your walls to ensure your benchtops are parallel to the front of your cabinets.



### 2. Position your benchtops

Make sure everything is straight before you start fixing them to the cabinets.

Screw the benchtops into place with the supplied 30mm screws. Screw up and through the front and back rail within the base panels (see image below).

If you have two benchtops meeting at a corner with a mitre cut join, benchtop connectors can be used to pull the tops together so you can fix them in place with screws.

Make sure your benchtops are joined before fixing to the cabinets.



### 3. Sink fitting

To help you fit the sink into place, you will have been provided with a sink template to mark out the area to cut. The template is slightly smaller than the actual sink, both to stop the sink from pulling through the bench and to hide the cut by allowing the edges of the sink to sit over it.

Once you have marked out the cutting space using your template, take a drill with a 10mm bit and make a hole somewhere within the area. From that hole, slowly cut out the required shape with a jigsaw.

From there it's just a matter of fitting the sink into place with the supplied clips and tape. If you need to make any adjustments, make them before tightening the clips.



### 4. Cooktop fitting

This process will be almost exactly the same as the way you installed the sink, making your cut based on the template or instructions that have been supplied with your cooktop. Take your time when using the jigsaw to ensure an even cut.

And that's your benchtops, sink and cooktop installed. Only the finishing touches to go.

**NB:** The front and back rails will need to be cut before fitting your sink and cooktop.

# STONE BENCHTOPS

If you order stone benchtops for your Xpress Kitchen we request that you follow the guidelines below to ensure that the benchtop supplier can correctly install your new benchtop ensuring the stone warranty will apply to your tops. A fabricator will visit your home to measure once the kitchen cabinetry has been installed.

- The top of cabinets need to be level; special attention is required if stone tops meet window areas to ensure tops will fit in these areas.
- Cabinetry should be installed so that the front of cabinetry is in a straight line and square at any corners if an L-shape kitchen.
- All cabinets need to be fixed to adjacent cabinets and to walls or the floor securely prior to stone templating.
- All panels, fillers and doors need to be fitted to cabinetry prior to stone templating.
- Sinks and hotplates need to be on site and checked for fit in cabinetry any adjustment required should be done. Your sink and hotplate position will be recorded at stone templating; note that a minimum distance of 50mm from edge of stone to any cut out is required.
- Please ensure that openings for upright stoves or dishwashers are correct and that cupboards are in a straight line across these openings.
- Any void areas may need cleats on walls to support and carry stone tops; these will need to be fitted level with cabinetry prior to stone templating.
- Any appliance or other type of cupboard that sits on top of the stone tops should be left off, and installed after the stone tops go in.
- If the above points are not met the site checker will explain to you the issues and why site check cannot happen on that day. This will incur another site check fee once adjustments have been made.
- Installation of your stone benchtop will occur 10 days from check measure.

**That's the benchtops  
DONE**

# FINISHING THE KITCHEN

## Nearly there

You've done most of the hard work - well done! Now it's time to move to the finishing and fitting steps of the installation process. In this section, we detail how to install the kickboards and handles plus we share some tips for installing other items, including doors.

Some of these items will have been supplied with their own instructions, but if you misplace the instructions, or get stuck at any point, please call/email our customer service team during work hours Monday-Friday on 1300 764 737

## Accessories, doors and drawer fronts

Install any accessories before installing the doors and drawer fronts. These could be items like pull out bins, tea towel holders, and soft close fittings for doors and drawers. Door and drawer front installation instructions will have been supplied as a separate document to this one. Refer to them for installation guidelines. While installing doors, leave the protective film on the doors. Remove it after drilling the holes for the handles/knobs.



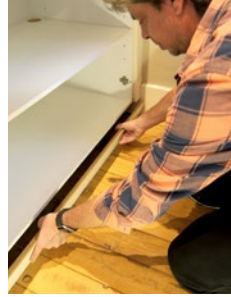
# FINISHING THE KITCHEN

## Installing kickboards



### 1. Measure and cut

You may need to cut the kickboards to suit your cabinet height or the line of the floor. Kickboards are 140mm high, so measure the height of the adjustable legs (including the glide) and if necessary, scribe your kickboards to ensure a snug fit.



### 2. Fasten and press

Adjustable feet clips will have been supplied in the hardware packs. Position these in line with the cabinets' feet and then screw these to the kickboards. Once all the clips are securely fastened, line the kickboard up and press them into place.

## Installing handles & knobs



### 2. Mark the position

Use your handle template for quick installation, if not take your tape measure and measure from the top of the door or drawer to where you want the first hole. Mark with a horizontal line and then repeat with the second hole.

Make sure these marking line up with the exact centre of where the hole needs to be.

With your set square mark the measurement from the edge of the door. Run your set square down to your marked handle position of the holes. When done correctly, the horizontal and vertical marks should intersect at the exact drilling point.



### 1. Find the ideal position

Handle positioning is largely a personal preference. Some like their handles vertical, whilst others prefer them horizontal.

### 3. Drill and fix into position

Double check your measurements before you begin. Use a small drill bit, only slightly larger than the screws, to make the hole then screw everything into place with a screwdriver. Repeat until all handles are fixed into place.




















Make any adjustments to the alignment according to the assembly instructions included with your door and drawers.

## YOU'RE DONE

We're sure you'll enjoy admiring your handiwork

# Appliances requirements

Please note that appliances should be purchased first so that your kitchen design can incorporate them, and your appliance details will be required at the time of check measure. It is the customer's responsibility to take this sheet with you when you go appliance shopping to ensure you meet the built in appliance requirements below.

APPLIANCE	MAX DIMENSIONS (mm)	
600mm Slideout	<b>Motor (Exact height required)</b> 560w x 176h x 281d   Fascia - 599w x 40h	
900mm Slideout	<b>Motor (Exact height required)</b> 860w x 176h x 281d   Fascia - 899w x 40h	
600mm Canopy	600w	
60cm Oven 1202 Wall Oven 720 Wall Oven	595w x 595h x 560d	
90cm Oven	895w x 590h x 552d <b>NOTE:</b> if using 2 Oven Fascia panels max oven height is 465h	
600mm Cooktop	600w	
600mm Stove	600w	
Microwave (Floor Cabinet)	568w x 584d Internal space. <b>NOTE:</b> if convection it must sit on the bench. Cabinet is not rear vented so trim kit not recommended.	
Microwave (Wall Oven)	568w x 482h Internal space.	
60cm Undermount Rangehood	Cut out - 565w x 260d   Rim - 600w x 296d	
90cm Undermount Rangehood	Cut out - 865w x 260d   Rim - 900w x 296d	
900mm Canopy	900w	
60cm Double Oven	888h x 594w x 560d. <b>NOTE:</b> 1000h if no fascia panels used	
Fridge	Fit within ..... <b>wide space</b> ..... <b>high space</b>	
900mm Cooktop	900w	
900mm Stove	900w	
Sink	To suit ..... wide cabinet <b>NOTE:</b> Butler sink cannot be accommodated. Undermount sink for stone benchtops only (not laminate).	
Dishwasher Space	870 x 600 Freestanding space	
Dishwasher Integrated	600w x 720h Integrated panel size only	

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