



*Painted  
Kitchen*

**BASIC CABINET  
CONSTRUCTION**

## **APPENDIX**

**1—Introduction and opening the box**

**2—Familiarisation with the parts**

**3—Carcase Construction**

**4—Carcase Construction**

**5—Carcase Construction**

**6—Carcase Construction**

**7—Carcase Construction**

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**9 —Carcase Construction**

**10—Attaching the Legs**

**11—Attaching the Frame**

**12—Attaching the Door**

**13—Magnets and Stoppers**

## **Congratulations on your purchase of our Cabinetry.**

We have strived to make this from the very best materials we can whilst keeping the cost as low as possible.

We are really pleased with the end result and hope that you will be too.

This booklet goes over the general construction of a carcass and attaching the frame, further instruction manuals are available for Drawer construction and fitting, and attaching hinges.

### **Step 1**

Open the box—we find it easiest to turn the box upside down (So the top is on the floor) and then cut the Sellotape around, this will allow you to remove the entire bottom of the box. We have not used Sellotape on this part of the box to try and reduce plastics used in the packing process and to also aid recycling which we would actively encourage.

You can then see what is inside, we have used a soft foam wrapped carefully around every part.

Slowly lift this and begin to remove each part and place on the floor around you.

You will also find a box of fittings, which will include, Dowels, Screws, Magnetic catch.

## **Step 2**

Separate out the parts and familiarise yourself with the components.

The cabinet will be made up of:-

\*Base

\*2 x Sides

\*2 x Cross Bars for top or for Larder or wall cabinets a solid top

(One Cross bar will have Pocket Screw Holes—this goes on the front edge and attaches to the frame)

\*Back panel

\*Legs

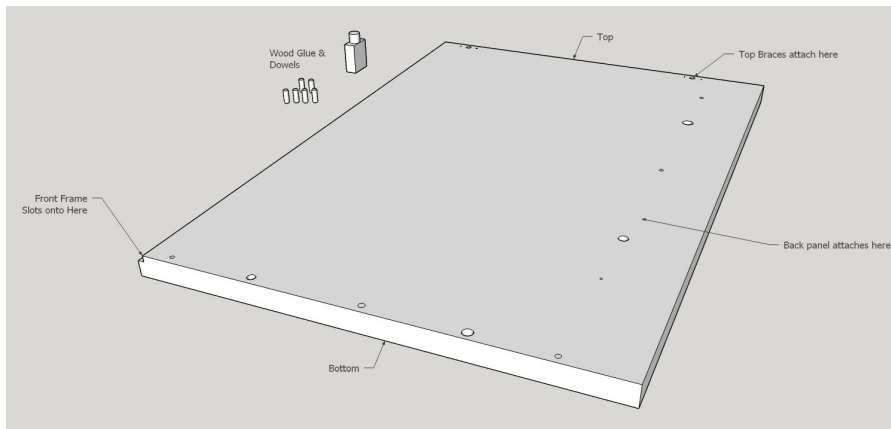
\*Front Frame

\*Door, Doors or Drawers

\*If it is a drawer cabinet you will also have a box with Drawer runners in the box

### **Step 3**

Lay down one side panel as per below.



You will need dowels (provided) and some standard Wood Glue.

Put a drop of wood glue in each of the dowel holes—these will be the larger pre drilled holes.

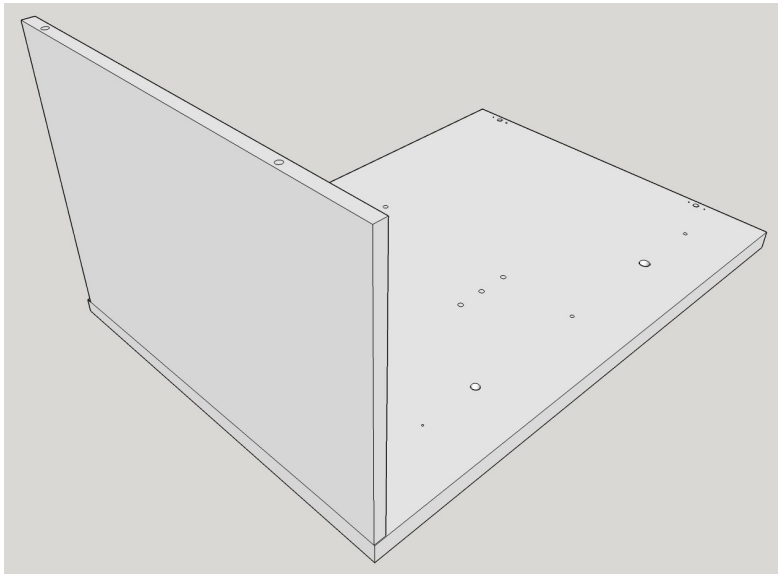
Then place 1 x Dowel in each, on the example above there are 6 needed, on taller cabinets it may be more.

#### **Step 4**

Next Find the Base—This will be a full depth panel, one edge will be recessed—this recessed edge goes to the front of the cabinet, another tip to tell if it is correctly positioned is that the inside of the cabinet will be fully lacquered, whereas the outside isn't.

Put a drop of wood glue in the holes that correspond with the dowels and slide on as below.

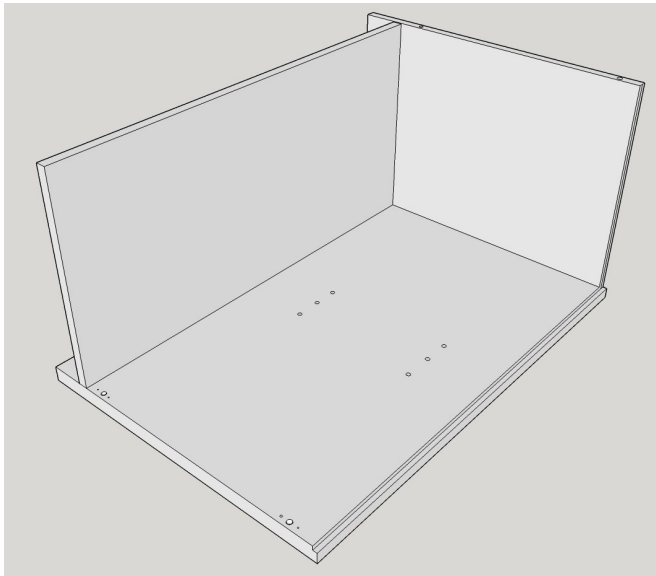
You will need to hold this in place whilst you continue the next part.



### **Step 5**

Next find the Back Panel, this will have corresponding holes for the Dowels in place and also be lacquered on the inside.

There will also be a dowel hole that attaches to the base from here, again use a drop of glue on each end for strong fit.



## **Step 6**

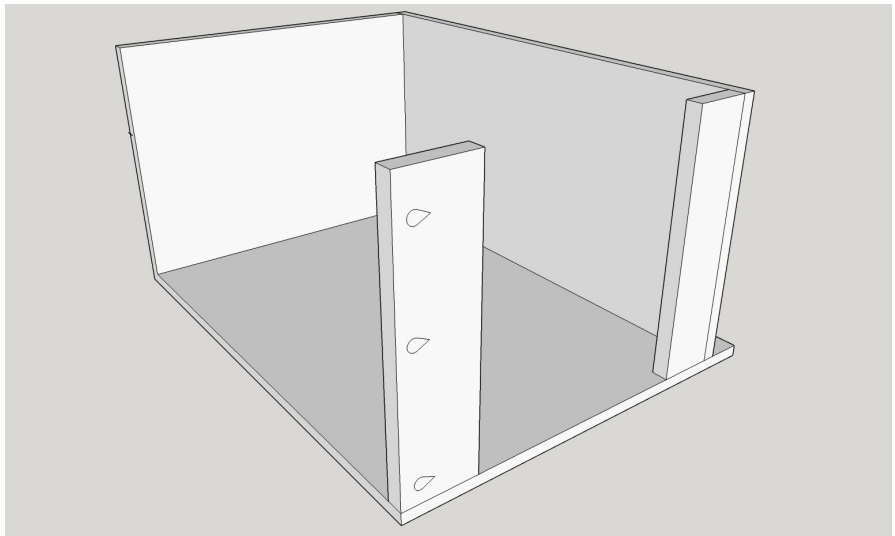
The next step is to fit the top.

On base units this will be two strips (front and back)

Attached by one Dowel each side and 2 screws each side on each.

Please note that the front Strip will have pre drilled “pocket holes” ready for you to attach screws to the frame, they will also only be lacquered on one side—the inside.

Put a drop of glue on the dowels and put in place as below.

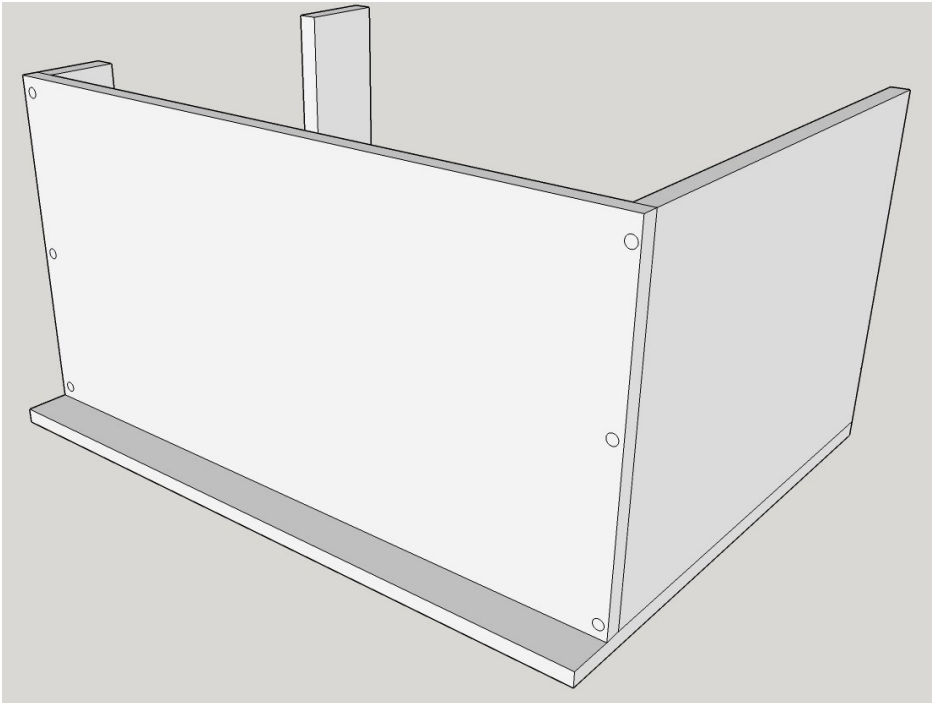


PLEASE NOTE for wall cabinets and Tall cabinets you will have a solid top, but the same principal applies



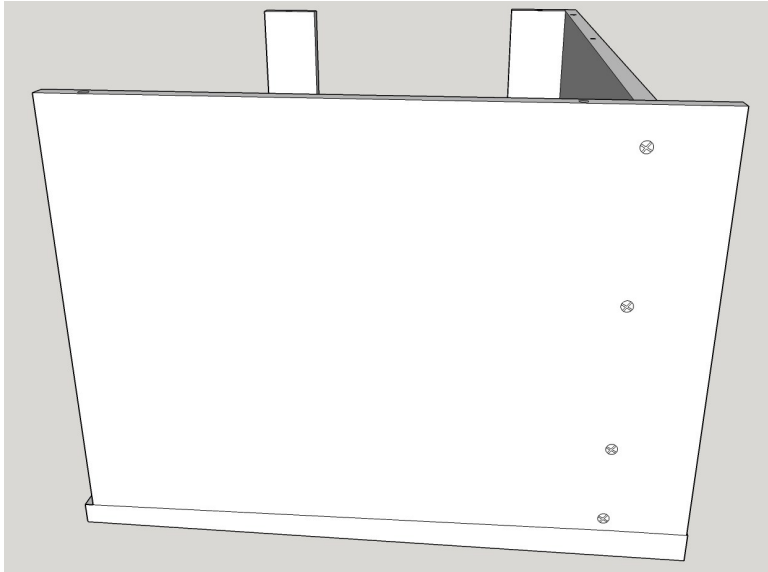
### **Step 7**

To hold the top back bar in place you will see that there are Pre marked screw holes on the back panel to screw threw into the back strip - this will hold it in place whilst you make the rest.



**Step 8**

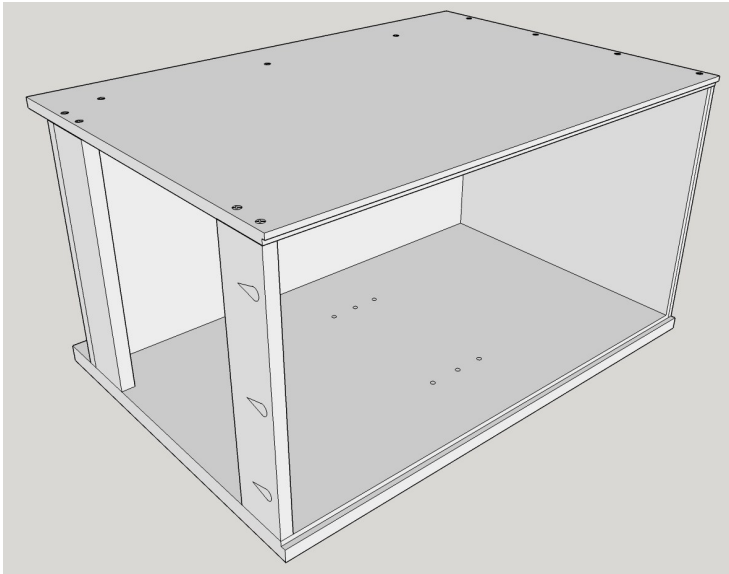
Move around to the back and continue inserting and screwing in screws in all the pre marked places.



### **Step 9**

Now put more dowels and glue in all the pre drilled dowel holes on top ready for the final side panel to be attached.

Once in—put more glue on the top of them and lift the side panel and let the dowels slip into their corresponding holes.



Once in go around and screw the side to the base, back and top bars in all the pre marked places.

You then need to Gently flip the carcass upside down remembering that the bottom is not yet screwed in, once upside down continue with the remainder of the screws to attach this side to the base, back and top bars in the pre marked places.

Your carcass is almost there.

## **Step 10**

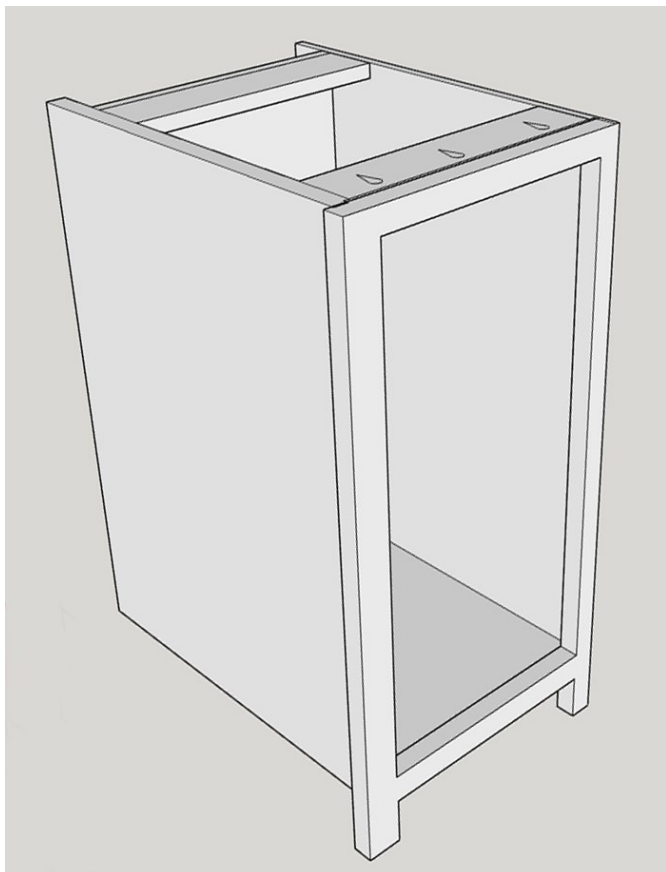
.Attaching the Frame

If you have created the carcass properly the frame will clip to the carcass in the rebate that has been pre routed in the frame.

Doing this helps make sure that the cabinet is made as square and true as possible,

All the way around the carcass we have pre cut “pocket screw” holes to do this.

Use the longer screws to pop into these and into the frame all the way around



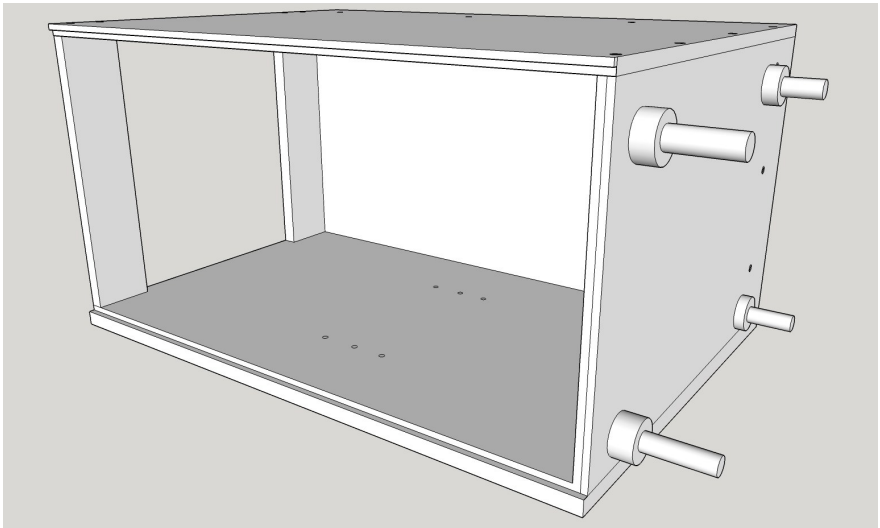
## **Step 11**

Attaching the legs

2 legs will have small clips on them, these are the front legs and will attach to the plinth.

These need to be set back 40mm from the front of the Frame.

Use 4 Screws in each, do the same for the back, these do not need to be a set distance as long as they are spaced evenly and will take the weight of the cabinet



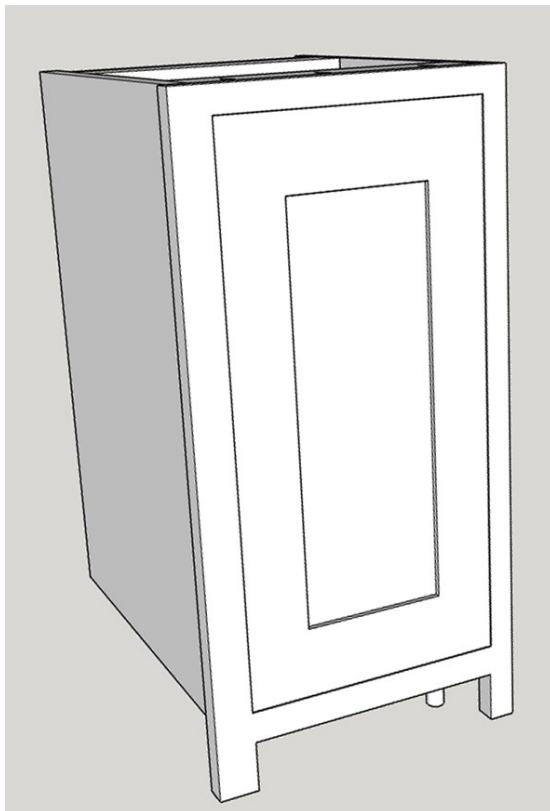
## **Step 12**

### Attaching the Door

In-frame cabinets come with Butt hinges.

On most doors the rebates for the hinges will already be cut— on some such as tall single doors or fridge units we wont cut these as you would need to decide if you wanted this Left or Right hand hinged before attaching

Typically on a base unit the hinges are set 65mm from the top of the door to the top of the hinge and 65mm from the bottom of the door to the bottom of the hinge



### **Step 13**

Attaching the Magnet or stopper

If using Butt Hinges you will need to include a Magnet to hold the door closed and for some Tall doors a stopper.

In your pack we provide a standard magnetic catch, this is in 2 parts.

The first is attached to the back of the door (Metal Strip) and the second to the carcass.



Typically for a base cabinet we would do it half way up on the opening side as below.

This it typically set back around 1.5—2mm from the edge of the frame to allow the door to close flush.

If you have chosen to upgrade your magnetic catches—these will be provided separately and fitted in the same manner.

NB—for Tall doors you may need 2 magnets.

You will also be supplied with a wooden Stopper for tall doors this is used for the door to close against and stop “wobble”



**2024**

**The Painted Kitchen Company Limited**