

## Congratulations on your new kitchen from Vedom in Västergötland!

A new kitchen from Vedom should exceed your expectations. To make sure you are satisfied with the result, it is important for your kitchen to be fitted correctly and carefully. This installation guide will make this job easier. In addition, we have put together maintenance instructions to help you keep your kitchen looking fresh for a long time. You will find them at the back of the brochure. If you want to supplement your Vedom cabinets with additional fixtures, you can easily order them yourself from our online shop [www.vedum.se/webbshop](http://www.vedum.se/webbshop). Here you can quickly get a good overview of our range of accessories, as well as detailed information about the products. You can also call our Customer Services on 0512-576 40 or e-mail [kundtjanst@vedum.se](mailto:kundtjanst@vedum.se).

### Contents

<b>A. OVERVIEW</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4. LIGHTING</b>	<b>32</b>
On delivery of your products – Acceptance inspection	3	4.1 Canopies	32
Remember	3	4.2 Lighting bases	32
A few tips before you begin the installation	4		
<b>B. DIMENSIONS</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5. BAR KITCHEN SOLUTIONS, KITCHEN ISLANDS</b>	<b>34</b>
Total heights of kitchen fittings	5	5.1 Kitchen island package solution, Breakfast bar	34
Dimensions of counter tops with corner solutions	6	5.2 Bar kitchen, kitchen island on wheels	35
Positioning of power sockets and water/drainage	7	5.3 Bar kitchen, counter top with overhang	36
Dishwasher column and fridge/freezer installation	8		
Installing fridge/freezer side by side	8	<b>6. INSTALLATION OF DETAILS</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>1. INSTALLING BASE AND TALL CABINETS</b>	<b>9</b>	6.1 Framing system	37
1.1 Support bar for base cabinets	9	6.2 Elevated washing machine/tumble dryer	40
1.2.1 Installing plinth drawer with Integra standard drawer	10	6.3 Stackable washing machines/tumble dryers	41
1.2.2 Installing plinth drawer with Classic or Scala drawer	10	6.4 Aluminium leg frame, steel supporting legs	42
1.3 Adjustable supporting legs with plinths	10	6.5 Wall shelves	43
1.4 Fully integrated dishwasher	11	6.6 Handles and knobs	44
1.5 Putting together base cabinets	11	6.7 Adjusting door dampers	45
1.6 Putting together end shelves	12	6.8 Magnetic lock for Jenny/Ingrid screen cabinet	46
1.7 Decorative sides/backs	12	6.9 Dampers for Integra standard drawer	46
1.8 Filler panels	14	6.10 Push function for doors (handle-free)	48
1.9 Filler panels in corner solutions	14	6.11 Doors and Integra standard drawer	49
1.10 Filler strip, filler panels in wall cabinets at floor level	15	6.12 Fully extending Classic and Scala drawers	50
1.11 Installing the protruded plinth	16	6.13 Installing push on fully extending Classic and Scala drawers	51
1.12 Installing plinths	18	6.14 Adjusting top-hung doors with hinge HK-S	52
1.13 Installing protective plate in hob cabinet	19	6.15 Adjusting top-hung doors with hinge HK	53
1.14 Installing support brackets in hob cabinets	19	6.16 Adjusting top-hung doors with hinge HS	54
		6.17 Adjusting top-hung doors with hinge HK-XS	55
<b>2. INSTALLING COUNTER TOPS</b>	<b>20</b>	6.18 Installing guide wheel in corner cabinets	57
2.1 Preparation	20	6.19 Child-proof locks on Integra standard drawers	58
2.2 Installing solid wood boards	21	6.20 Child-proof locks on fully extending Classic and Scala drawers	59
2.3 Fitting natural, acrylic and composite stone panels	24	6.21 Child-proof lock for base cabinet for oven	60
2.4 Fitting laminated panels	25	6.22 Child-proof locks on base cabinets	60
<b>3. INSTALLING WALL CABINETS</b>	<b>28</b>	6.23 Child-proof locks for rebated fronts/Integra standard drawers	61
3.1 Support bar for wall cabinets	28	6.24 Child-proof lock in combination with push for Classic and Scala	62
3.2 Ceiling connector	29	6.25 Loose fronts for integrated dishwasher	63
3.3 Air vents	29	6.26 Cutting board	64
3.4 Fan shelf with door	30	6.27 Sealing the bottom cover	64
3.5 Installation and adaptation of flexible fan module	30		
3.6 Crown moulding strips and light bars	31		
		<b>7. MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS</b>	<b>65</b>
		7.1 Kitchen fittings	65
		7.2 Counter tops	66

## A. Overview

### ON DELIVERY OF YOUR PRODUCTS – ACCEPTANCE INSPECTION

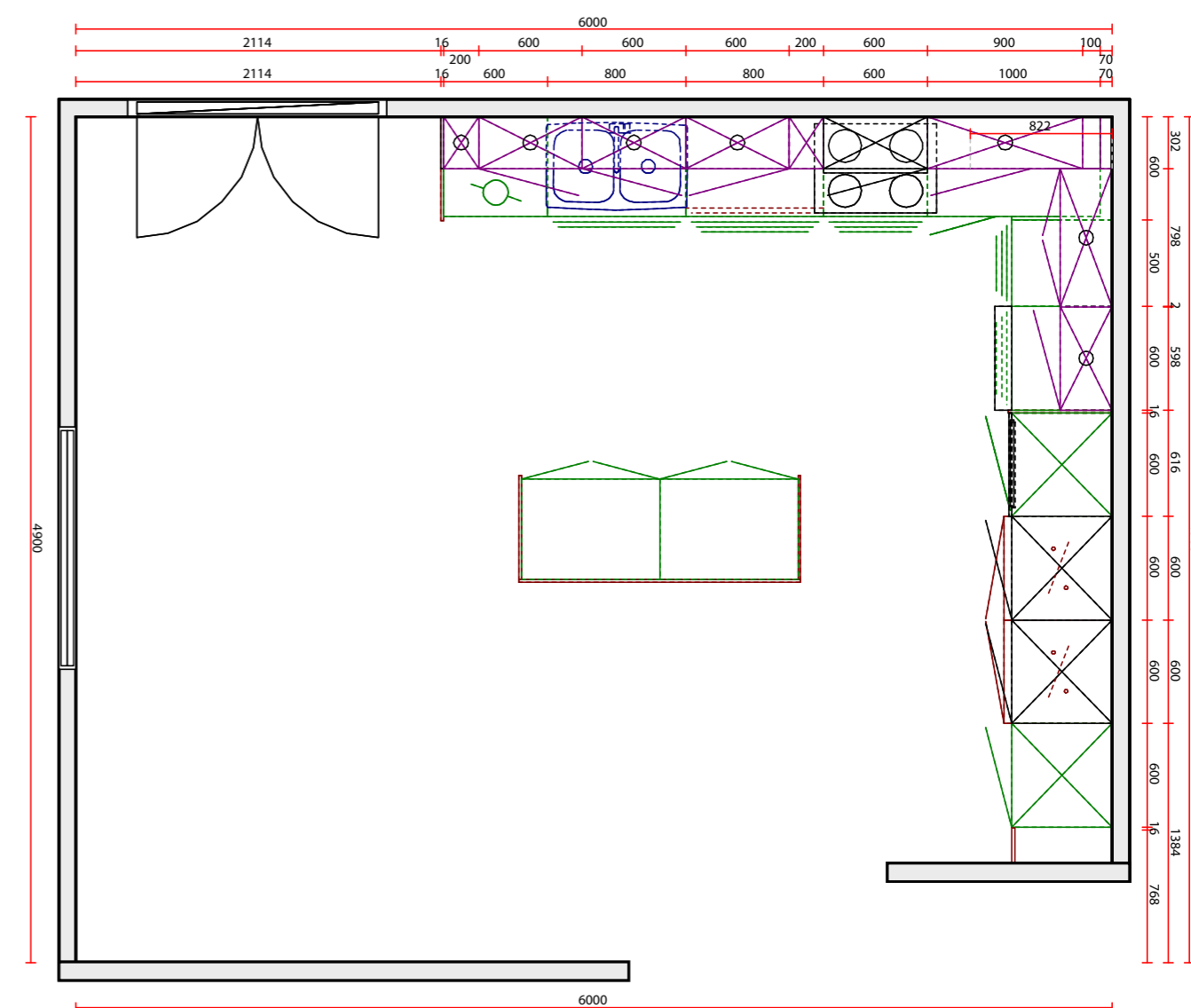
Check that the number of packages matches the delivery note and that the packaging and products are undamaged. Go through and inspect all the material. Note any damage that has taken place in transit on the shipping note and report it to the carrier and to us, [kundtjanst@vedum.se](mailto:kundtjanst@vedum.se).

Be aware that any damage or missing items must be reported within seven days. If cabinets, doors and details need to be stored before installation, they should be stored in a room with a controlled temperature of +18–22°C and a relative humidity of between 40–60%. When receiving goods, it is important to cover them over in the event of precipitation as well as to unpack the cabinets quickly to prevent moisture damage. It is important that all cabinets with wooden doors are removed from their packaging, as the wood may age unevenly. This is particularly true if it is left to stand for a long time. Please protect from light. Material that is incorrect must not be installed. All products are covered by transport insurance.

If you are unsure about anything to do with your new kitchen, you are of course always welcome to get in touch with us, [kundtjanst@vedum.se](mailto:kundtjanst@vedum.se).

### REMEMBER

Read through all the instructions first before beginning installation. In the event of a complaint regarding a kitchen where the installation guide has not been followed or there is a lack of expertise in installation, the warranty is not valid.



Vedom Kök & Bad AB <a href="http://www.vedum.se">www.vedum.se</a>	Kund: Monteringsanvisning Ritningsdatum: 2018-08-16	Vår Ref: Ritningsnr: 6808/1/1	
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## A. Overview

### A FEW TIPS BEFORE YOU BEGIN THE INSTALLATION

- Mark where the stove, dishwasher, etc., will be positioned.
- Measure out the highest and lowest points on the floor. See how great the variations are over the floor area where the cabinets will be placed.
- Arrange the cabinets on the floor in the order you intend to install them. You will then see how the filler panels need to be positioned in corners, window ledges, etc.
- If you have selected the framing system, bear this in mind before starting to install the cabinets.
- Bear in mind that knobs and handles stick out and can catch on the opposite surface when the door is opened fully.
- Use tape on the front when sawing filler panels etc. to avoid the risk of chipping.
- Arrange the corners of plinths, ceiling connectors, light bars and crown moulding strips.
- If a plinth drawer is included in the kitchen, make a break in the bar on the wall 25–50 mm wider than the cabinet. Integra plinth drawers are not adjustable vertically or sideways. However, the plinth drawers with Classic/Scala drawers can be adjusted vertically.
- Before electricians and plumbers begin their work, go through p. 7 "Positioning of power sockets and water/drainage"; handing this page to your electrician or plumber will make it easier for them to set up your kitchen.

You will probably have an up-to-date Winner drawing (see previous page and below) of your new kitchen, which you received with the offer. Use this when setting up your kitchen to get a good overview of where the cabinets will be positioned. The names used in the installation guide are shown below.

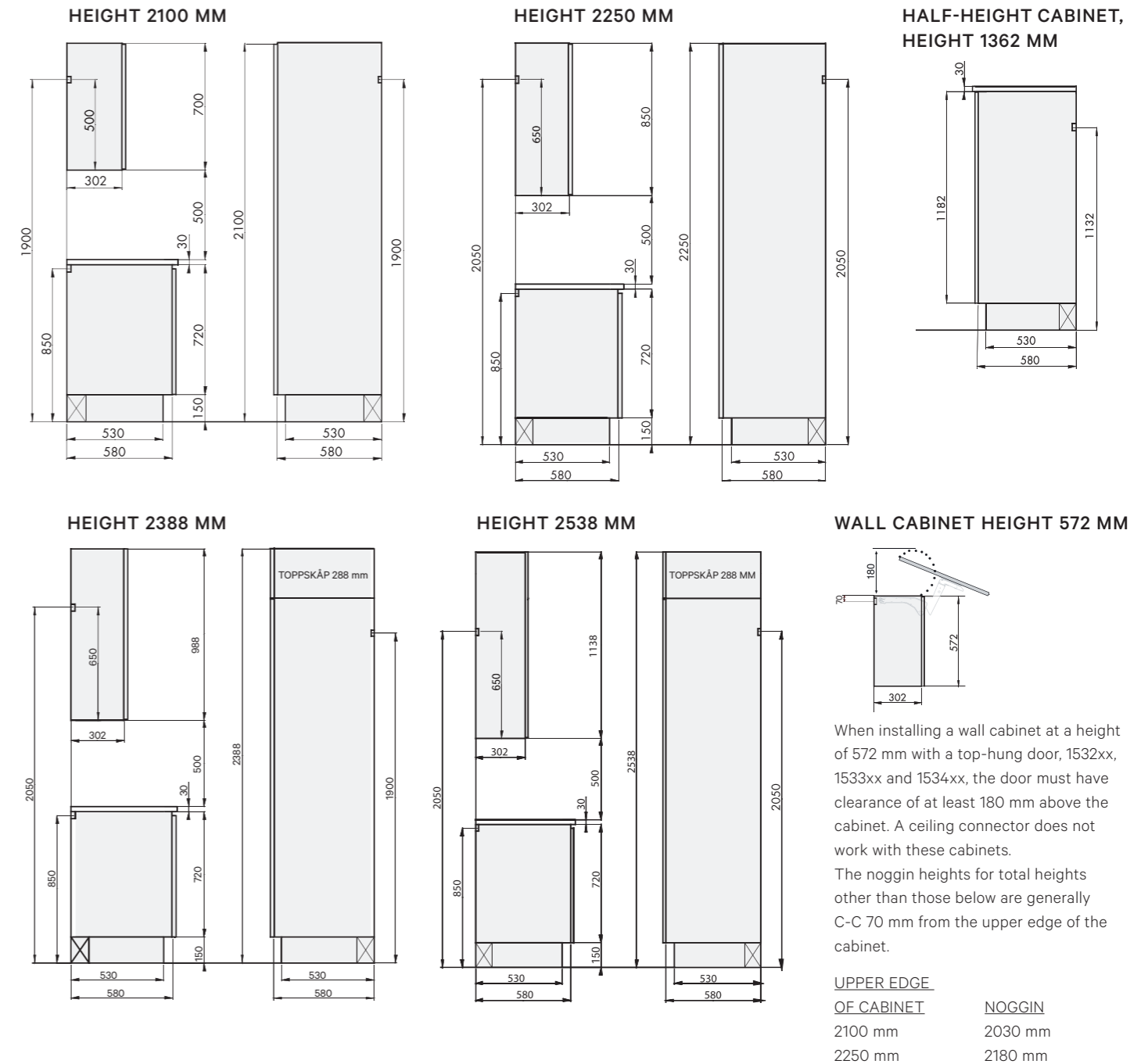


- |  |                                 |                              |
|--|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 Wine shelf                               | 9 Air vents                     | 18 Lighting base             |
| 2 Ceiling connector                        | 10 Cabinet above fridge/freezer | 19 Base cabinet for hob      |
| 3 Glass cabinet                            | 11 Tall cabinet                 | 20 Base cabinet for corner   |
| 4 Open shelf                               | 12 Filler panel                 | 21 Cutting board             |
| 5 Fan shelf with door                      | 13 Decorative side              | 22 Counter top with overhang |
| 6 Corner model wall cabinet                | 14 Sink cabinet                 | 23 Back                      |
| 7 Wall cabinet                             | 15 Plinth                       | 24 Kitchen island            |
| 8 Tall cabinet for built-in oven/microwave | 16 Plinth drawer                |                              |
|  | 17 Filler strip                 |                              |

## B. Dimensions

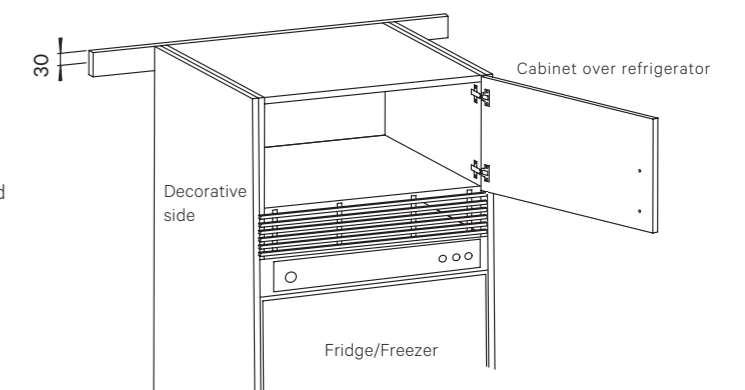
### TOTAL HEIGHTS OF KITCHEN FITTINGS

The different heights that occur are shown below, with recommended noggin heights for different cabinets.



### CABINET ABOVE FRIDGE/FREEZER

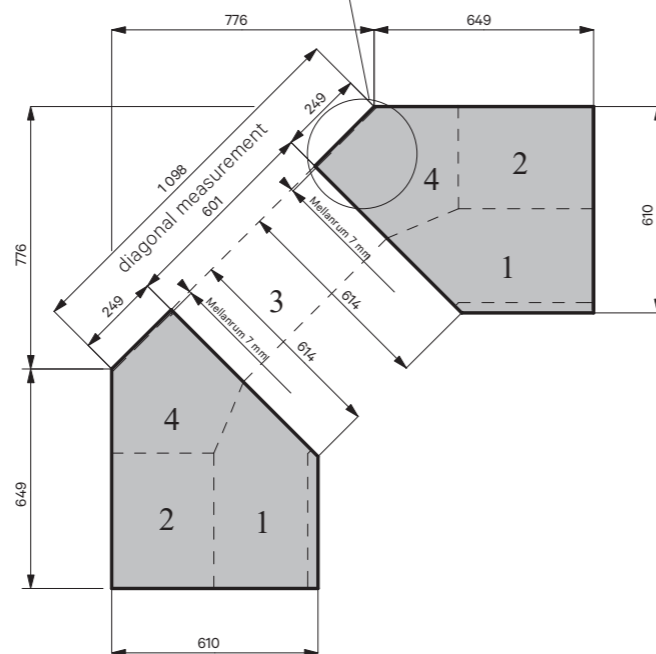
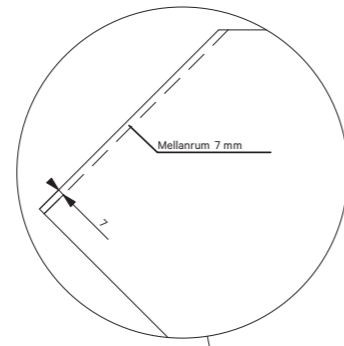
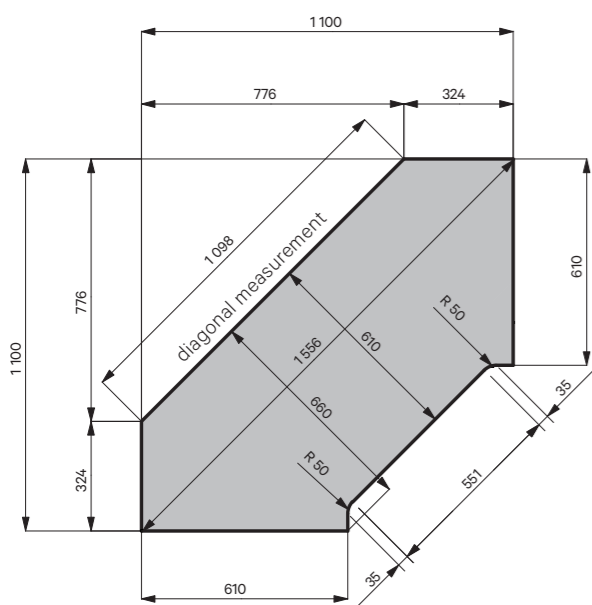
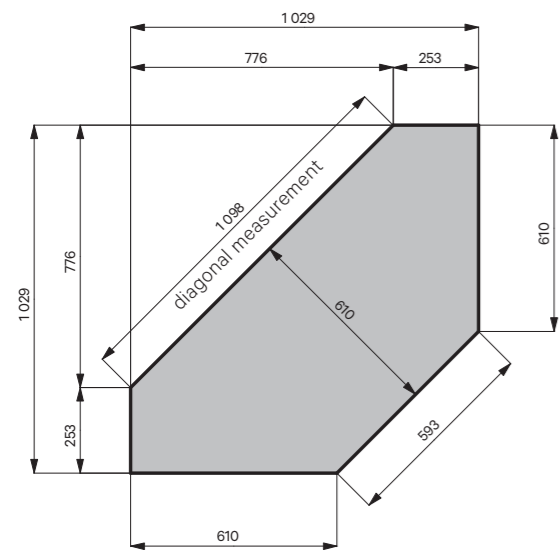
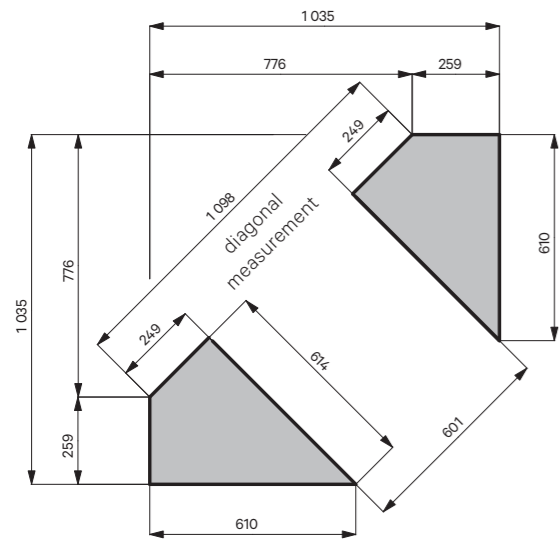
The cabinet should be fastened to the wall as high as possible, max. 30 mm from the upper edge. For increased stability, it is recommended that the cabinet should be fastened to the side or to an adjacent cabinet. Most cabinets have ventilation at the bottom.



## B. Dimensions

### DIMENSIONS OF COUNTER TOPS WITH CORNER SOLUTIONS

The dimensions of counter tops for diagonal corner solutions are shown below. NB: Check the diagonal measurement.



Example solutions with the following cabinet combinations:

Pos	Art. no.	Name	Number
1	102640	Corner module	1 wall + 1 corner
2	160040	Wall cabinet H=850 W=400	1 wall + 1 corner
3	160760	Fan cabinet H=770 W=600	1 wall or 1 corner
4	169023	Corner wall module H=850 W=230	2 pcs

## B. Dimensions

### POSITIONING OF POWER SOCKETS AND WATER/DRAINAGE

HAND THIS DRAWING TO YOUR ELECTRICIAN/PLUMBER SO THAT THE SOCKETS ARE FITTED IN THE RIGHT PLACES AND THEY FIT YOUR NEW KITCHEN.

The recommended heights for positioning power sockets ⚡ and water/drainage 💧 are shown below. Always check the white goods supplier's instructions.

Electrical installations should always be carried out by a qualified electrician in accordance with applicable regulations.

#### TALL CABINET/BUILT-IN CABINET

Recommended heights as per the image, but read the white goods supplier's instructions to check that there is no special measurement for your particular selection. For overhead cabinets/top cabinets, it is important to consider the nailing batten. For where it is positioned for different cabinet standards, see "Total heights of kitchen fittings". For a built-in oven/microwave, two sockets can be placed behind the microwave at the recommended height. The recommended height for sockets above fridge/freezers with overhead cabinets is C-C 50 mm above the fridge/freezer. The installation height and positioning of power sockets is adapted to the selected white goods and building structure.

#### WALL CABINET/BASE CABINET

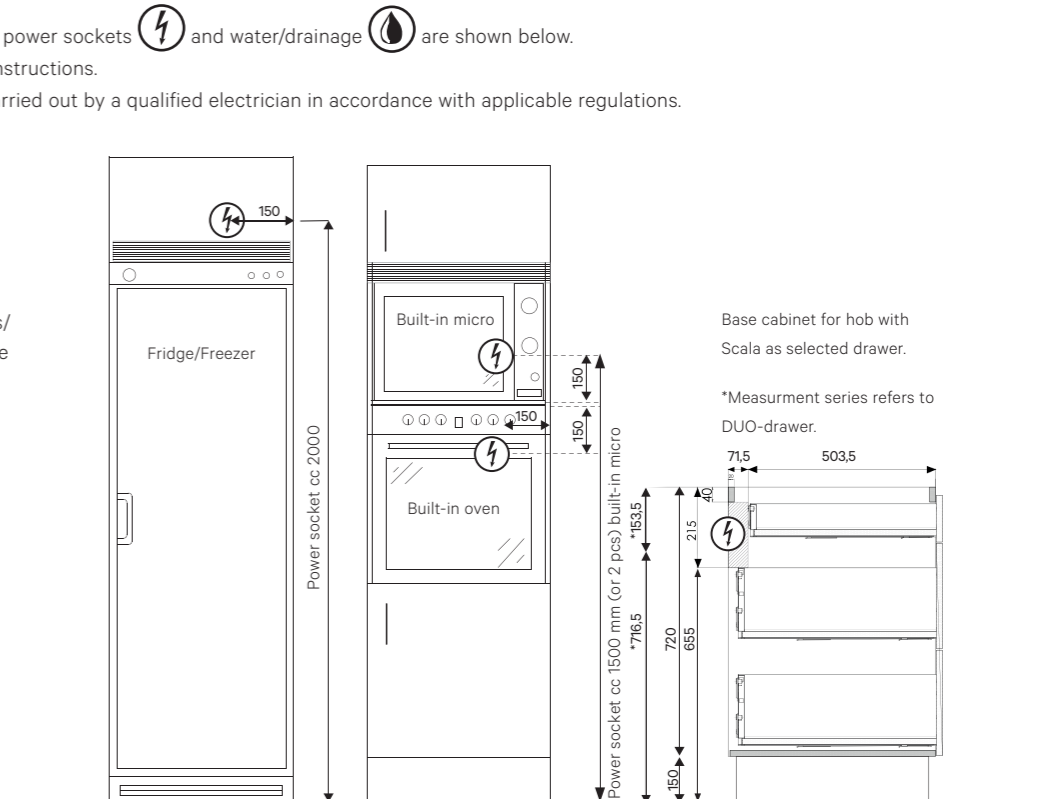
Recommended positioning of power sockets as per the image. When positioning in fan cabinets, bear in mind the placement of the connection to the ventilation duct. The plug should be easily accessible. When connecting up a dishwasher, it is recommended that power and water connections are pulled down in the dishwasher base cabinet.

#### WALL-HUNG EXTRACTOR HOODS

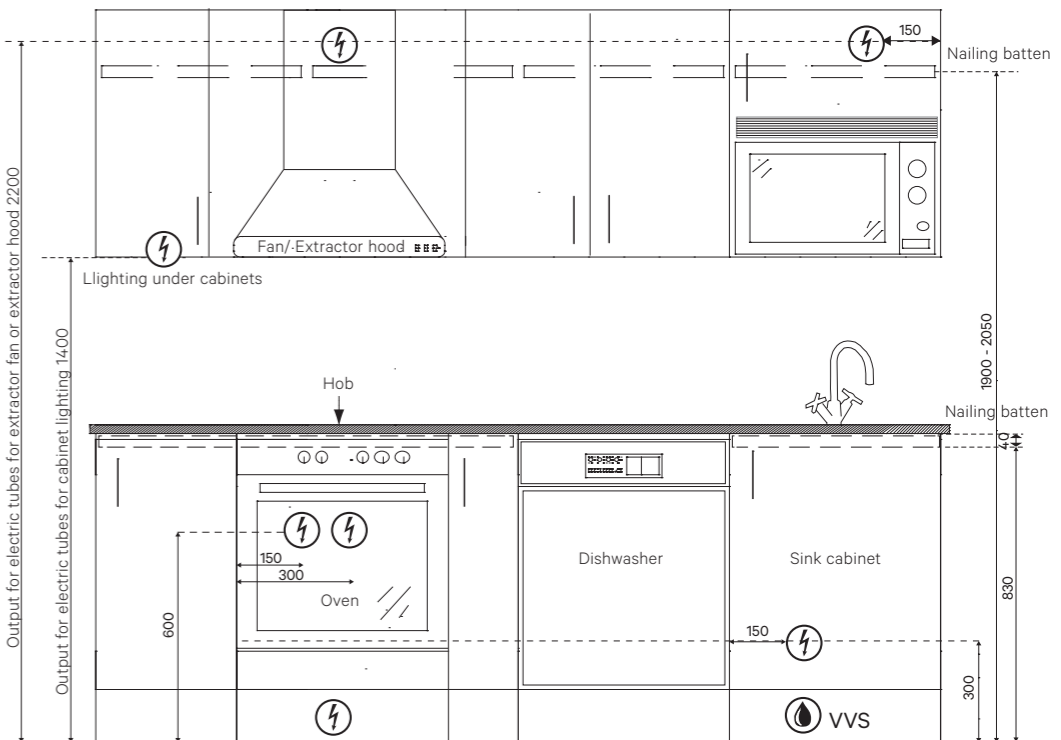
A socket positioned 2200 mm above floor level is suitable for most wall-hung extractor hoods. Check with the fan supplier's instructions for the specific fan.

#### LIGHT FITTINGS

For lighting under wall cabinets, it is enough to have an electric conduit coming out under the bottom edge of the wall cabinet. If you have LED lights, place the driver in a suitable place, such as inside or above a cabinet. NB: Remember that the cabinets are not set up for cable laying, which means that any recesses for cables and cable strips will need to be made on site in the bottom, shelves and top. Plan electrical outlets for lighting in advance on your kitchen drawing together with an electrician. Many of our wall cabinets at heights of 700, 850 and 988 mm can be ordered with grooves for cable laying (surcharge) on the outside, which are then hidden by adjacent cabinets or by a decorative side.



Check the position of the power socket when the height of the white goods exceeds 1900 mm above the floor. Observe the depth of built-in appliances and drawer depth in the frame so that the socket and plug fit. If necessary, the socket needs to be placed in adjacent space.



Water and drains may not project more than 100 mm from the wall.

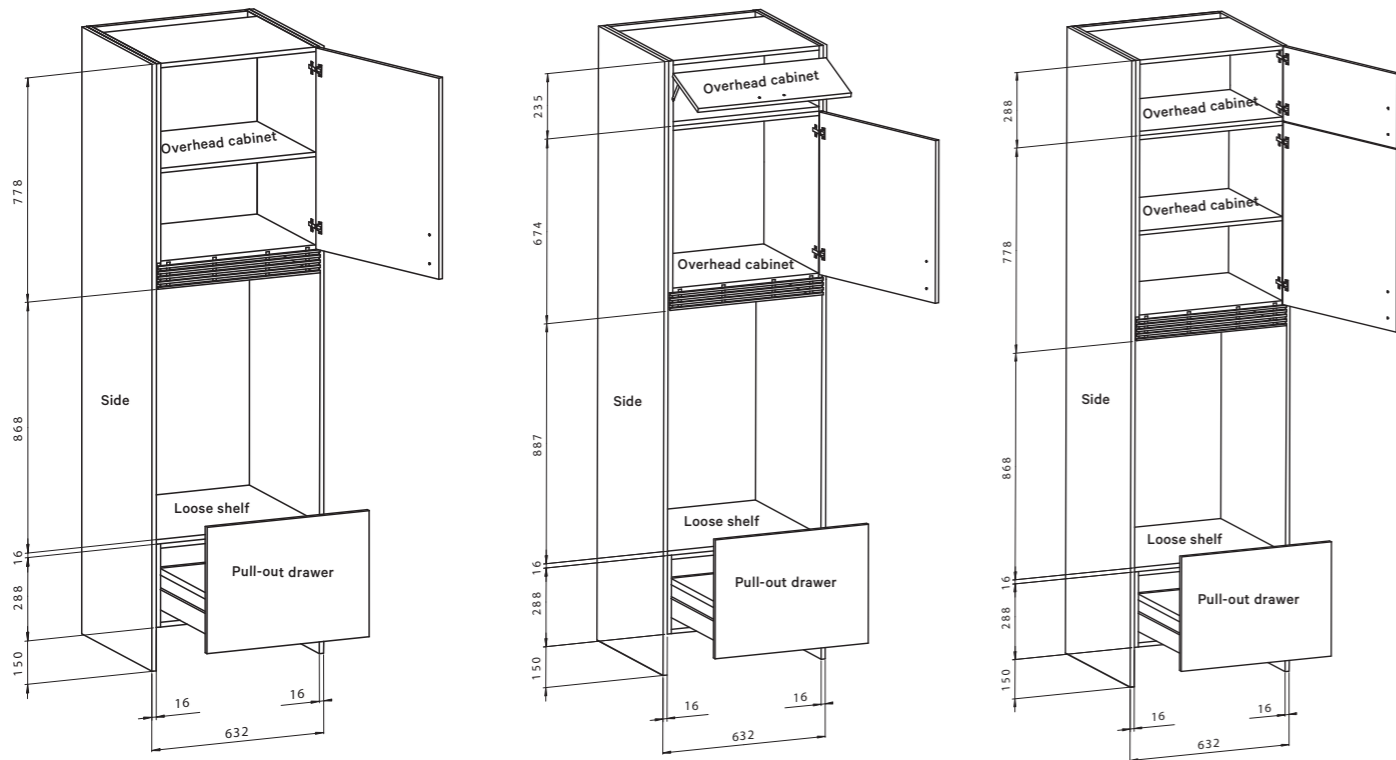
## B. Dimensions

### DISHWASHER COLUMN AND FRIDGE/FREEZER INSTALLATION

Dishwasher column is supplied as separate parts as listed:

	HEIGHT 2100 MM ART. NO.	HEIGHT 2250 MM ART. NO.	HEIGHT 2388 MM ART. NO.
Two decorative sides (at floor):	3587	3588	3589
Overhead cabinet:	236078	232023/232223+234269	232129, 236078
Pull-out drawer:	102960/102960N	102960/102960N	102960/102960N
Loose shelf and drain tray:	46096, 30512	46096, 30512	46096, 30512

Depending on the model and height of the selected dishwasher, you may need to adjust the dishwasher's legs, adjust the air vent, install a plinth in front of the legs or add another movable shelf on top of the pull-out drawer.

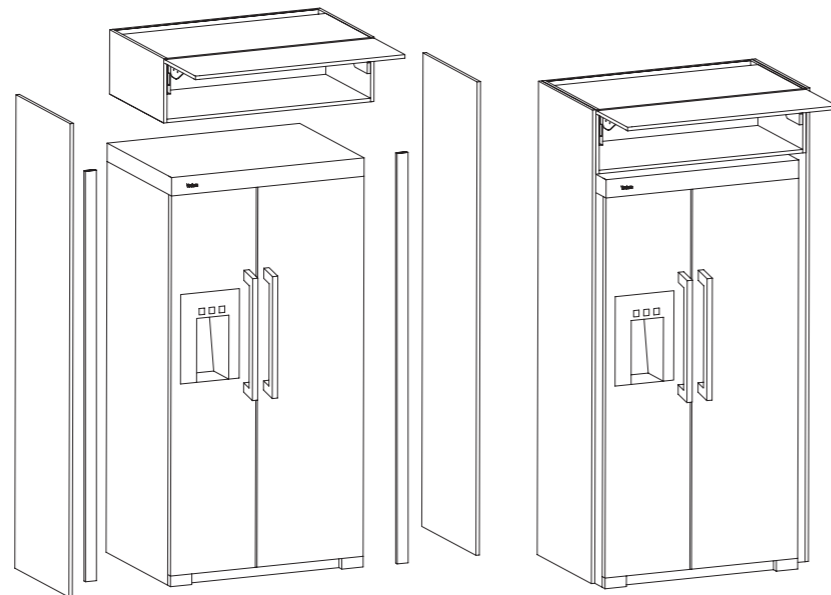


### INSTALLING FRIDGE/FREEZER SIDE BY SIDE

Use top cabinet art. no. 232429, width 1000 mm. Install this between two decorative sides. Adjust the clearance between the decorative sides and under the top cabinet with filler panels against the fridge/freezer cabinet.

NB: If the refrigerator is positioned with the door hinges against a wall, additional space may be needed for the door to open sufficiently.

Two decorative sides art. no. 3587, Filler panels art. no. 38344,  
Top cabinet art. no. 232429; h=288, w=1000, d=580 mm.

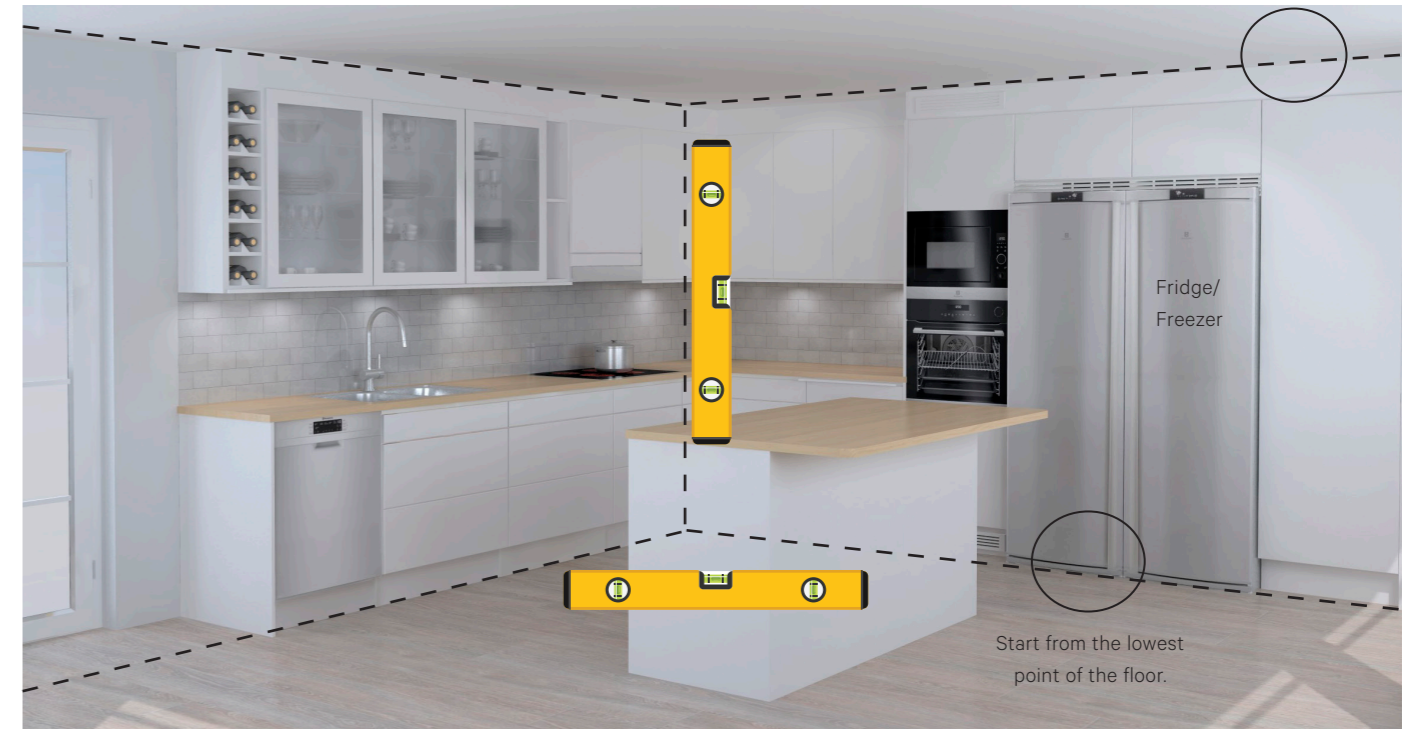


## 1. Installing base and tall cabinets

### 1.1 SUPPORT BAR FOR BASE CABINETS

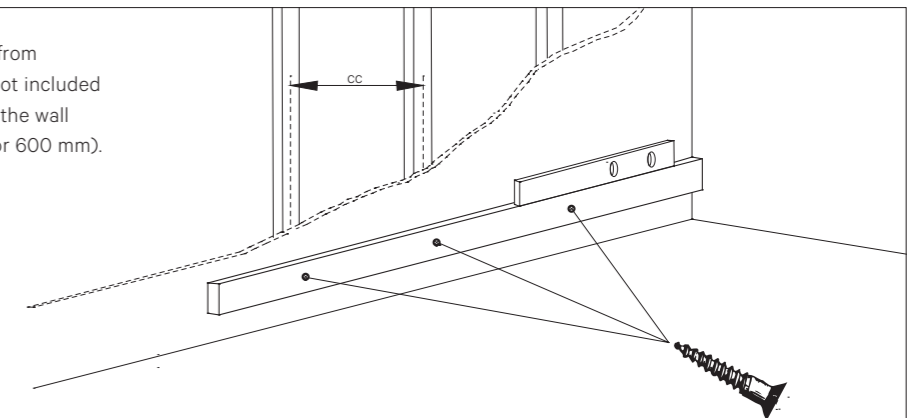
1. Check that the wall and floor are vertical/horizontal and at right angles. If there are major height differences, base your measurements on the lowest point of the floor. Bear in mind that there must be room for fixed installations such as fridges/freezers, and that only plinth drawers with fully extending Classic/Scala drawers are vertically adjustable, not plinth drawers with standard Integra drawers. (Adjustment range for plinth legs is 135–173 mm, plinth height 150 mm). You must therefore also measure the highest point in the kitchen. A laser tool can be useful here.

Start from the highest point in the kitchen.

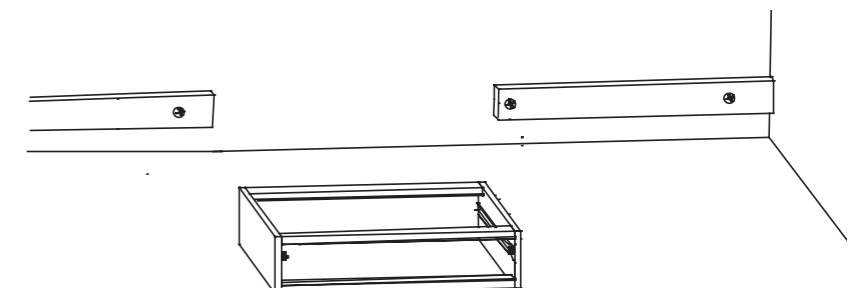


2. Fit a support bar (not included in the delivery from Vedum) horizontally onto the wall. Use screws (not included in the delivery from Vedum) that are suitable for the wall material. (The wall bars normally sit at C-C 450 or 600 mm).

3. Where a support bar is not used, supporting legs must also be placed at the back edge of the cabinets. Supporting legs are included at the front as standard, and additional supporting legs for positioning at the back must therefore be ordered or agreed upon when placing an order.



NB: Where a plinth drawer or dishwasher is to be fitted, make a break in the bar that is 25–50 mm wider than the plinth drawer/dishwasher.

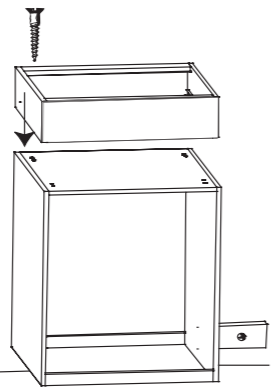


# 1. Installing base and tall cabinets

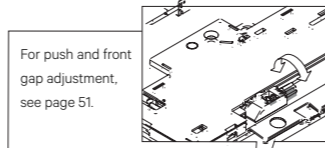
## 1.2.1. INSTALLING PLINTH DRAWER WITH INTEGRA STANDARD DRAWER

### INSTALLING PLINTH DRAWER WITH INTEGRA STANDARD DRAWER

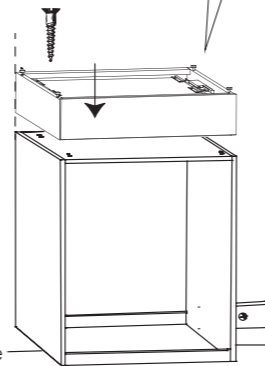
First, fit the plinth drawer to the underside of the cabinet. Ensure that the cabinet and plinth drawer are level along the back edge. Fasten to the bottom of the cabinet with connection screws through the nailing battens on the plinth drawer. Turn the cabinet, check it is level and screw it into place. Insert the drawer. **IMPORTANT:** The floor must be level in order for the height of the plinth/plinth drawer to be correct, as the plinth drawer with the Integra standard drawer is not vertically adjustable. The plinth drawer must not be installed under cabinets that require ventilation in the plinth, under the sink cabinet, in the event of a protruded plinth or in combination with the framing system.



**NB:** When installing a plinth drawer that is narrower than the width of the base cabinet: Make sure that the supporting legs are set so that the wider base cabinet is supported as normal, and that the base cabinet is anchored by means of the nailing batten in the wall. When installing a plinth drawer under corner base cabinets: Plan the supporting leg that is located in the middle of the bottom (see figure 2 under "Adjustable supporting legs with plinths") so that it does not interfere with the location of the plinth drawer. The plinth drawer should not be wider than the door of the corner base cabinet.



For push and front gap adjustment, see page 51.



## 1.2.2. INSTALLING PLINTH DRAWER WITH CLASSIC OR SCALA DRAWER

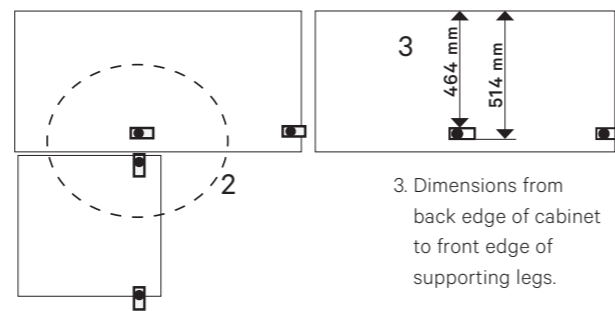
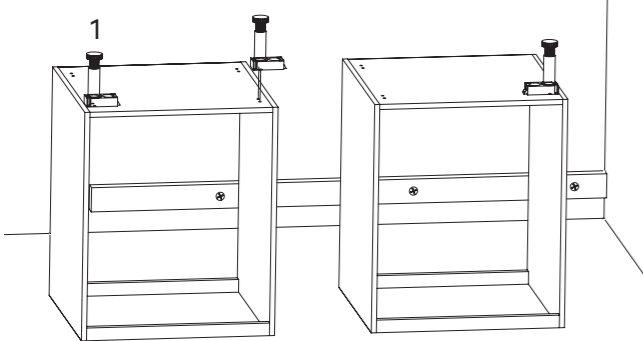
### INSTALLING PLINTH DRAWER WITH CLASSIC OR SCALA DRAWER

First, fit the plinth drawer to the underside of the cabinet. Ensure that the cabinet and plinth drawer are level along the back edge. Fasten to the bottom of the cabinet with connection screws through the nailing battens on the plinth drawer. Turn the cabinet. Check the cabinet is level, using the adjustable feet on the underside of the drawer. Screw into place and insert the drawer. Once the kitchen has been fitted with plinths, adjust the plinth drawer's front gap so that the drawer front is aligned with the plinth. This adjustment is performed using with the push units' adjustment screws on the underside of the drawer. **IMPORTANT:** The plinth drawer must not be installed under cabinets that require ventilation in the plinth, under the sink cabinet, in the event of a protruded plinth or in combination with the framing system.

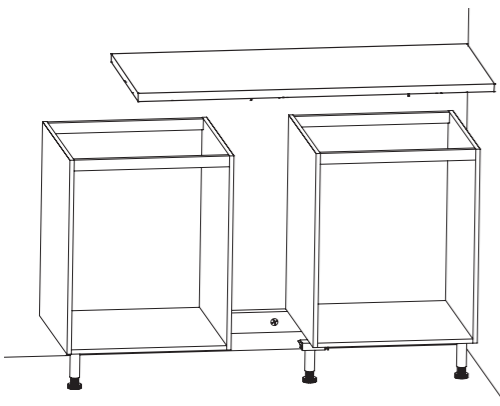
## 1.3 ADJUSTABLE SUPPORTING LEGS WITH PLINTHS

1. Turn the base cabinets upside down and fit the plinth leg attachments into the pilot holes. Turn the attachments inwards on the outermost cabinets. Press the supporting legs into place.

2. For cabinets with screens for corner installation or a 1000 mm wide cabinet, place an extra supporting leg in the centre under the cabinet.

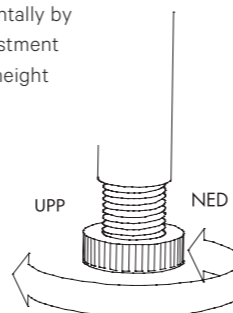


3. Dimensions from back edge of cabinet to front edge of supporting legs.



Turn the cabinets the right way up and put them in place. Start in the corner. Check the measurements or drawing of the counter tops and then adjust the cabinets.

Adjust the cabinets horizontally by screwing on the legs (adjustment range 135–173 mm, plinth height approx. 150 mm).



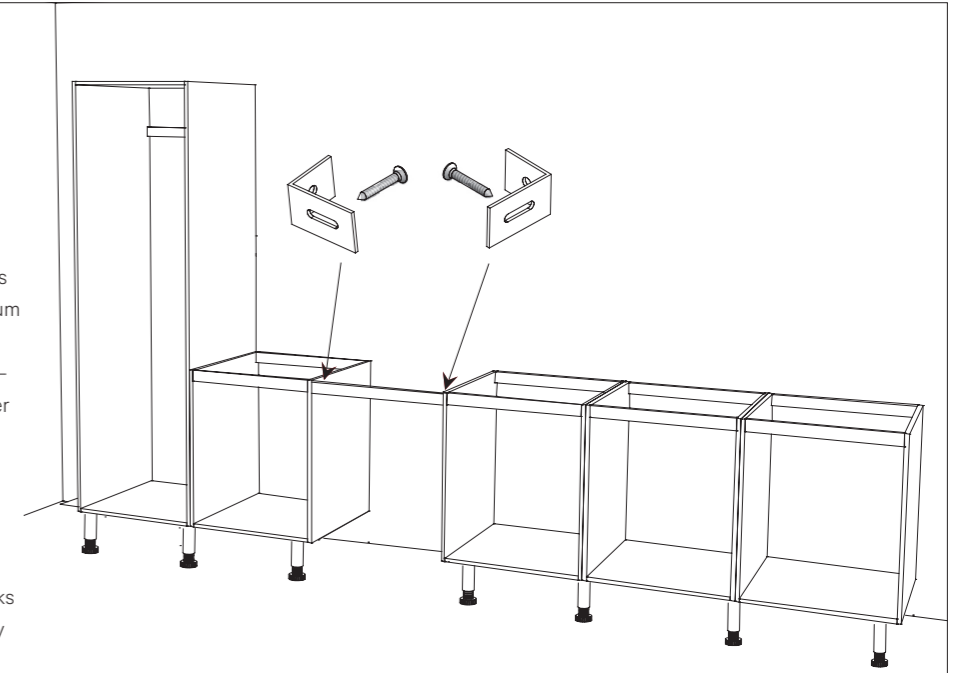
# 1. Installing base and tall cabinets

## 1.4 FULLY INTEGRATED DISHWASHER

For a fully integrated dishwasher, fit the partition strip art. no. 47148 (600 mm) and 47149 (450 mm), see image to the right, between the base cabinets using angle braces and screws.

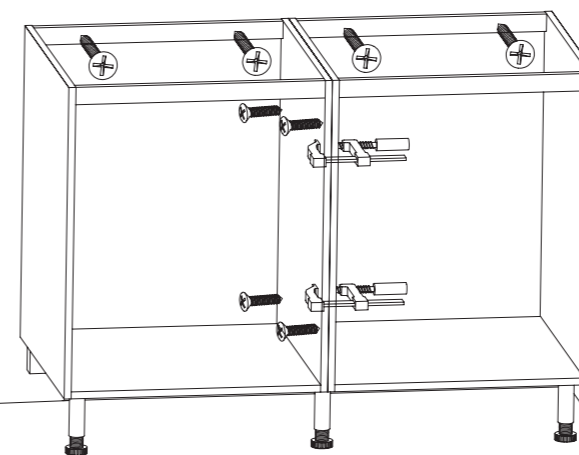
Under the counter top, the guard provided by the dishwasher supplier must be fitted as per the instructions. Vedum has an aluminium tape as an accessory for attaching to the underside of the counter top – at the front – above the dishwasher to protect the counter top from intense heat and hot steam.

We recommend that you install our splashback art. no. 30533 on the sides of the base cabinets on either side of the dishwasher. These are supplied as two-packs with double-sided tape on the back for easy installation. See the product's enclosed installation guide.

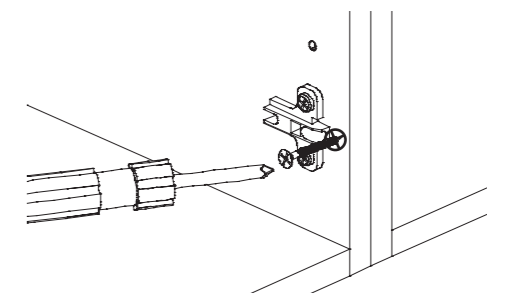


## 1.5 PUTTING TOGETHER BASE CABINETS

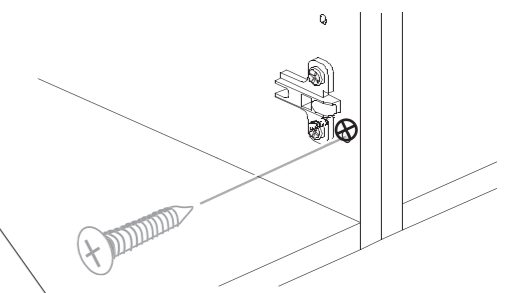
Assemble the cabinets on their sides. Use clamps and screw the cabinets together with connection screws (TFX 4x28). When connecting cabinets, **DO NOT SCREW** into the pilot holes. The screws in the image are hidden by the standard hinge when the door is fitted. In the case of hinges with damping, the connection screw is not located in the same place, rather it is moved down and inwards into the frame, where it becomes visible. Screw the cabinets into the wall through the mounting bars at the back edge. Use screws that are suitable for the wall material; these are not included in the delivery. With veneered cabinets and shelves for wine/cookbooks, screw from inside adjacent cabinets. When installing with screws from inside the frame, the screw heads can be covered with cover plugs, white 20 mm, with art. no. 39226.



Mounting plate for standard hinges

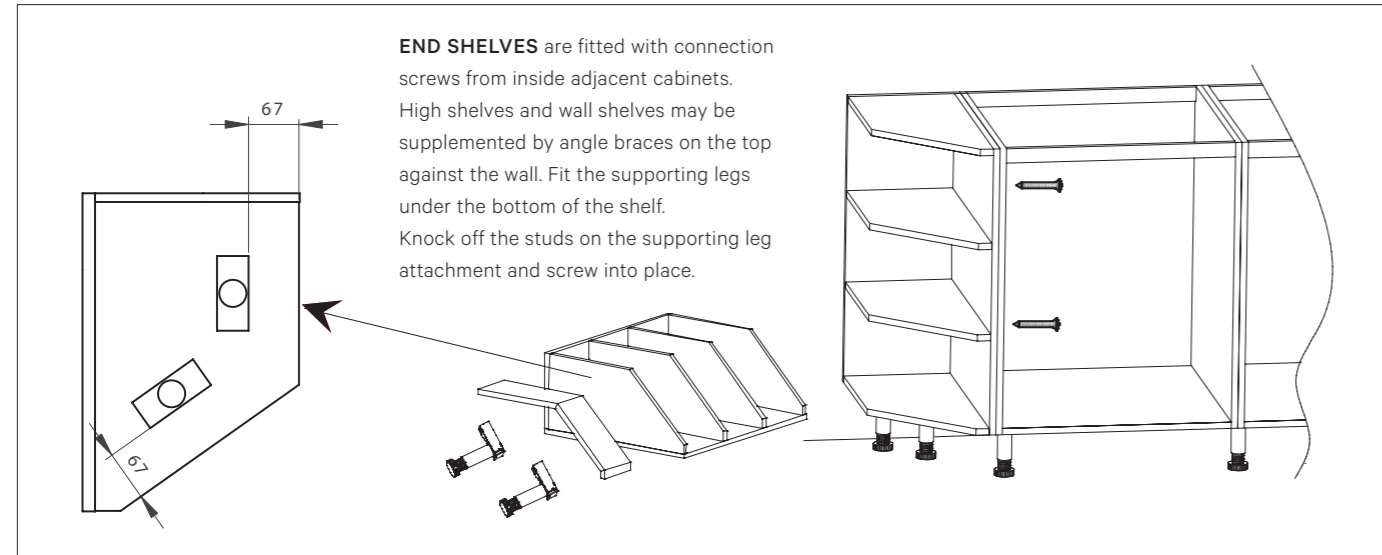


Mounting plate for dampened hinges

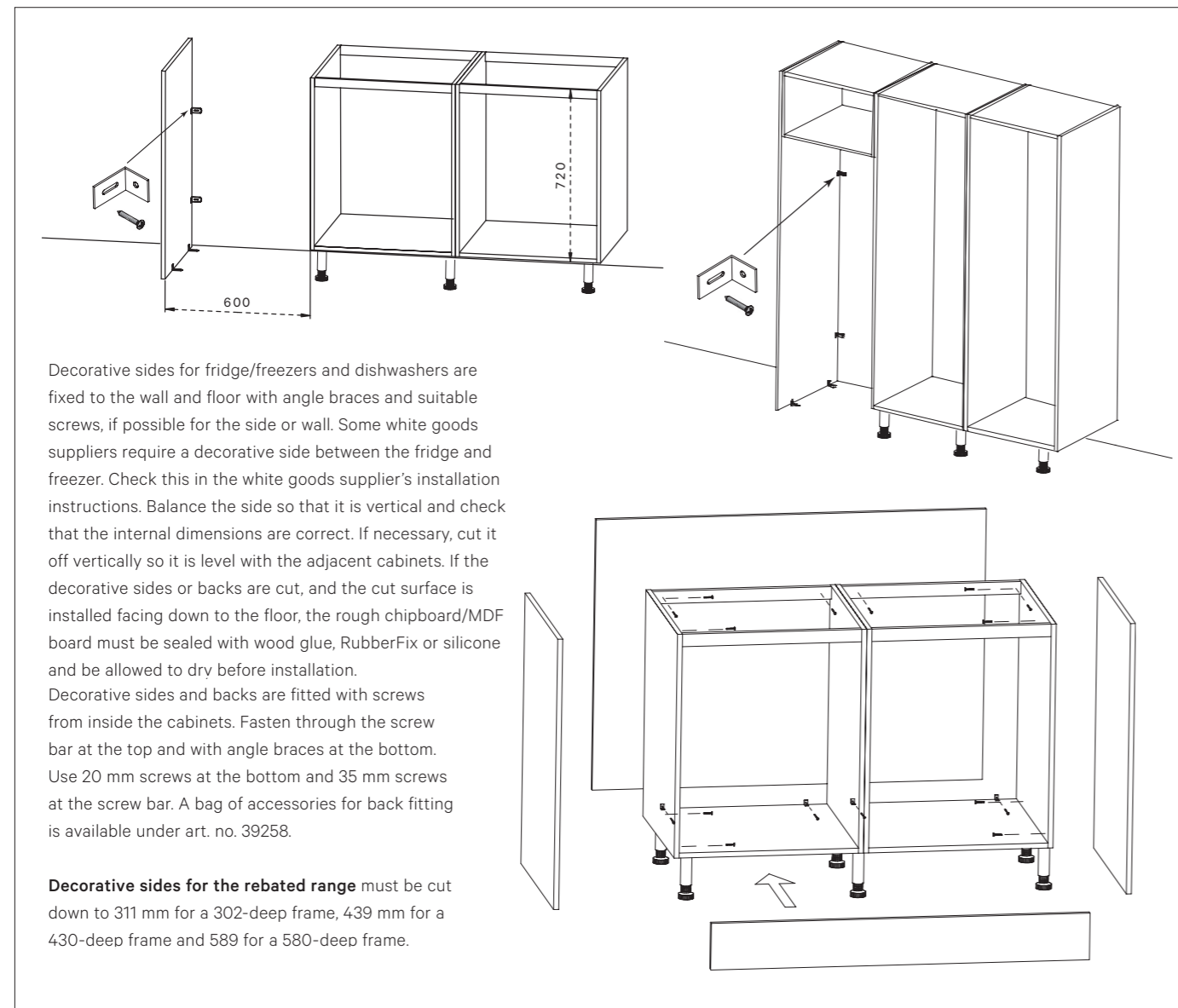


## 1. Installing base and tall cabinets

### 1.6 PUTTING TOGETHER END SHELVES



### 1.7 DECORATIVE SIDES/BACKS



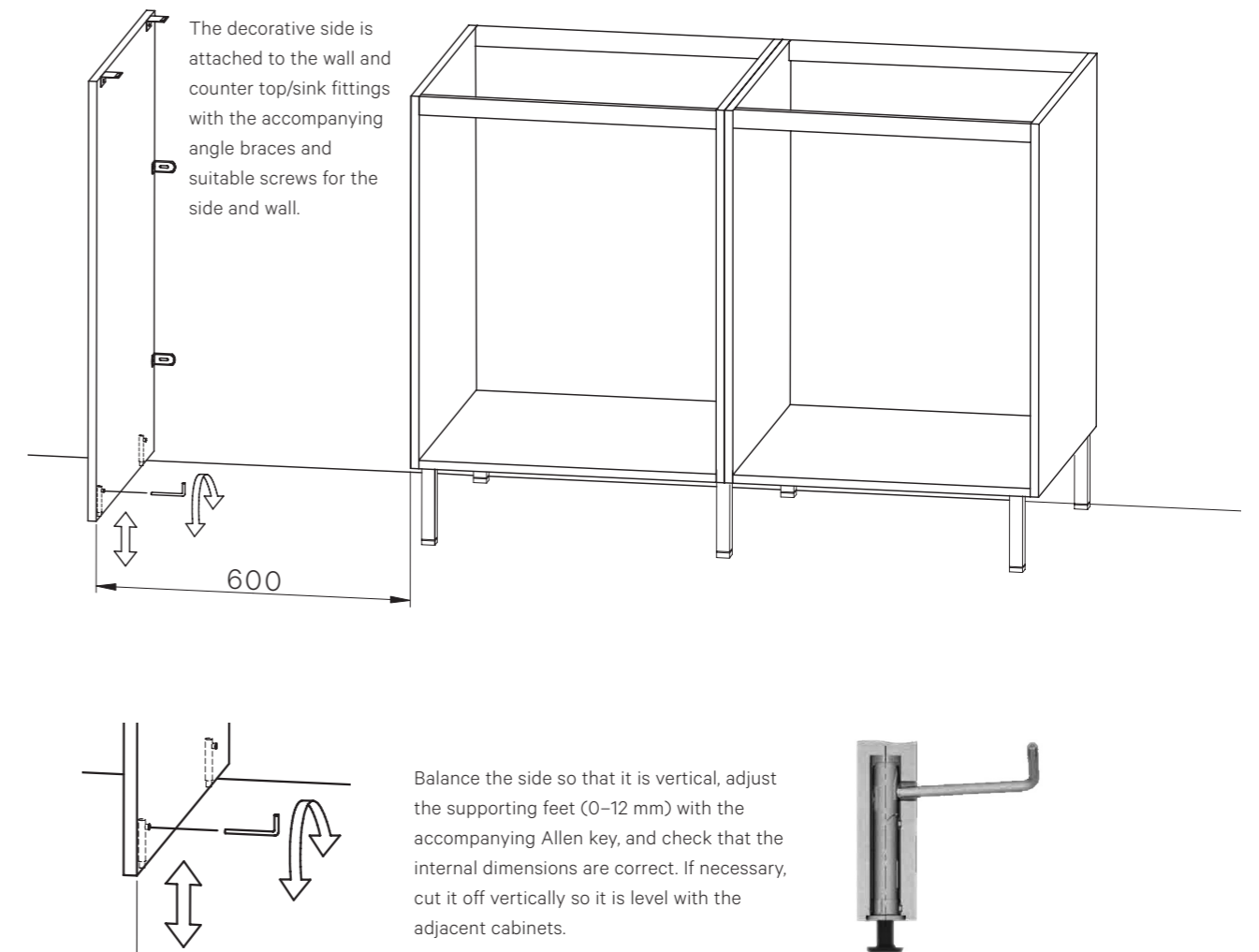
## 1. Installing base and tall cabinets

### 1.7 CONT. DECORATIVE SIDES/BACKS

**DECORATIVE SIDE FOR ADJUSTABLE FOOT ART. NO. 4104201 (863X605X19)**

**ALSO AVAILABLE IN NORA WHITE ART. NO. 4104216, NORA GREY 4104217 AND IN COLOUR 41042K. WITH FITTINGS BAG ART. NO. 39257**

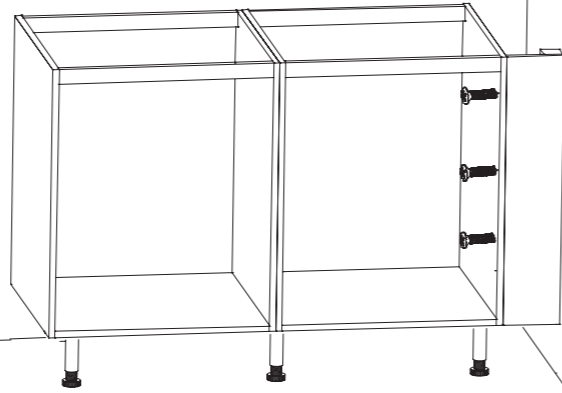
Begin by placing your supporting feet in the pilot holes at the bottom of the decorative side.



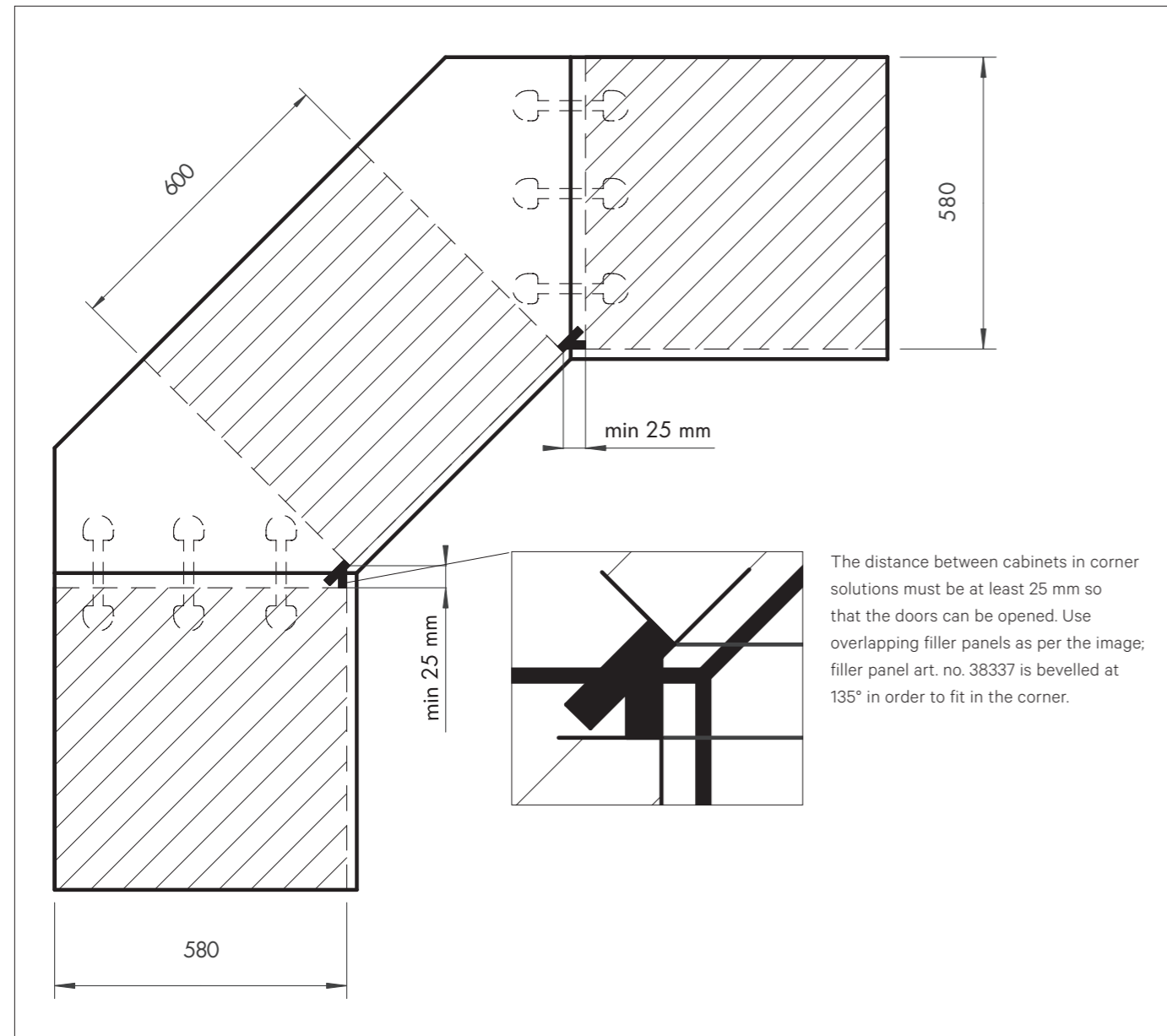
## 1. Installing base and tall cabinets

### 1.8 FILLER PANELS

Cut filler panels to the correct width. Fit a supporting strip to the wall if needed (not included in the delivery from Vedum). Pre-drill and screw in the filler panel with connection screws (TFX 4x28) or suitable screws from inside the adjacent cabinets.



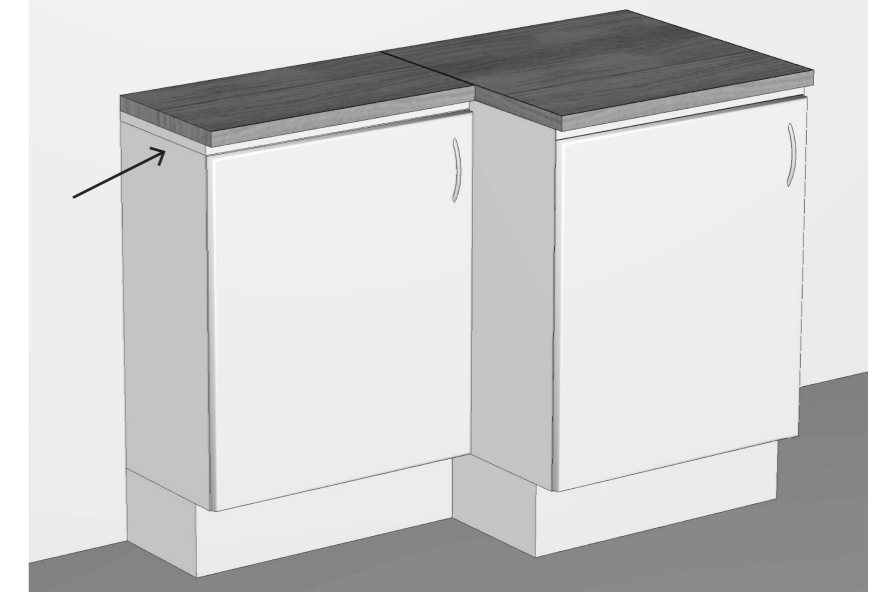
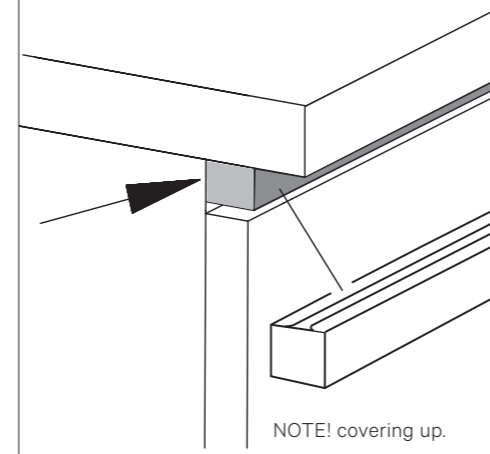
### 1.9 FILLER PANELS IN CORNER SOLUTIONS



## 1. Installing base and tall cabinets

### 1.10 FILLER STRIP, FILLER PANELS IN WALL CABINETS AT FLOOR LEVEL

**FILLER STRIP 3860/3861** which is placed between the counter top and the door/drawer. The filler strip must be screwed into place with connection screws from the inside of the cabinet. Improve the end wood with a touch-up paint or mitre in a filler strip against the frame.



**FILLER PANEL IN WALL CABINETS AT FLOOR LEVEL.** If you choose to place a wall cabinet at floor level next to a base cabinet, a 20 mm filler panel or framing strip 3885 L=2388 mm (cut on site, see below) is required between the wall cabinet and the counter top to reach the same counter height as the base cabinet. Drill pilot holes before the filler panel is screwed into place. On the supporting legs that are installed under the wall cabinet, you must knock off the studs on the supporting leg attachment and screw them in.

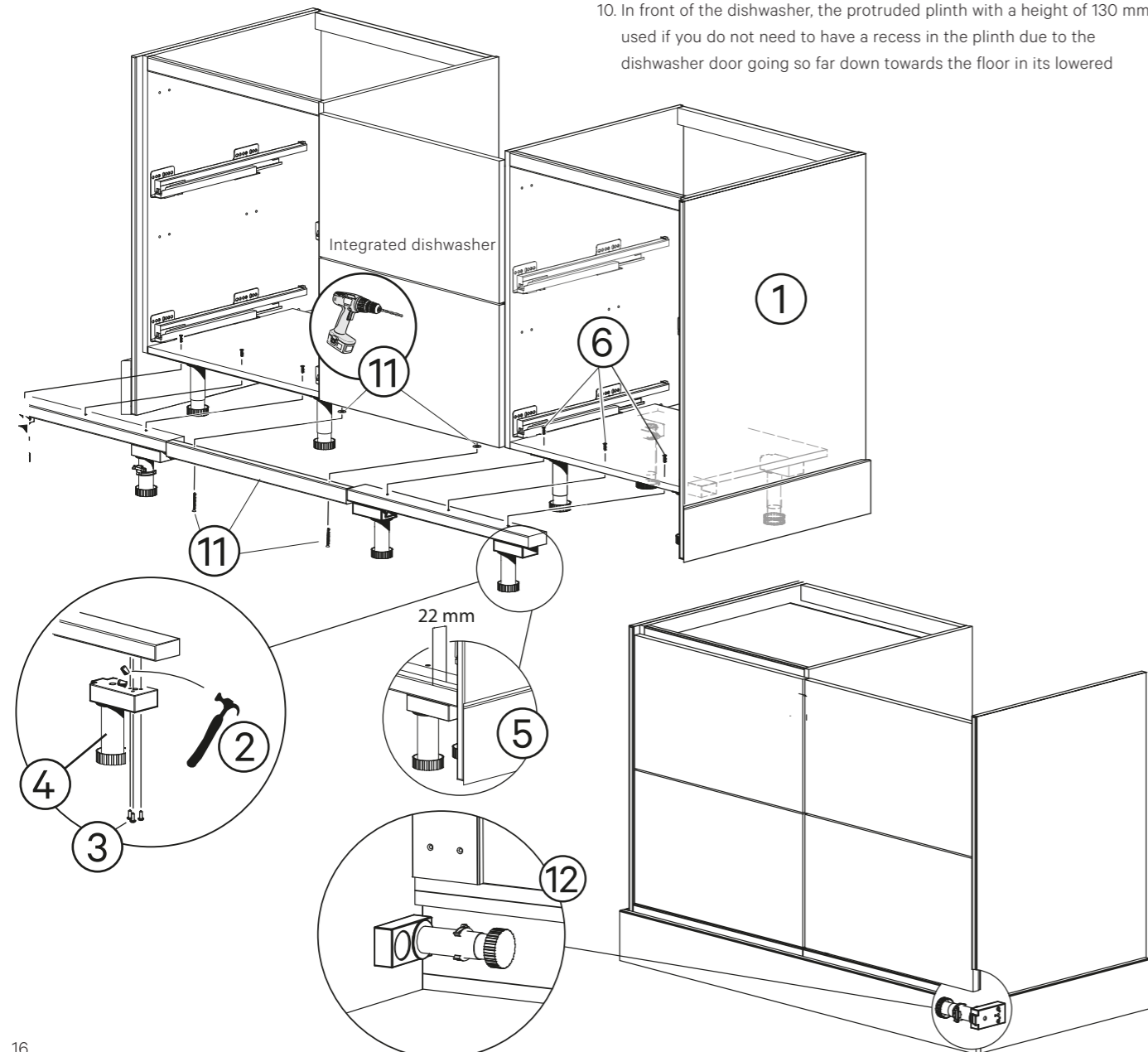


# 1. Installing base and tall cabinets

## 1.11 INSTALLING THE PROTRUDED PLINTH

1. Install the base cabinets in accordance with the regular installation guide with supporting legs in the standard position (check whether the protruded plinth is to be installed on the sides, in which case the supporting legs must be moved in at least 39 mm from the side to provide room for the combination strip art. no. 3857).
2. Knock off the studs on the supporting leg attachment art. no. 39202, use a hammer.
3. Take care to install the supporting leg attachment at the front edge of the combination strip art. no. 3857 with three screws TKX 4.0x12 from accessory bag art. no. 39369. You are recommended to have five supporting legs per full length plinth 2400x130x16 mm.
4. Place the supporting legs art. no. 39203 with H=100 mm in the supporting leg attachment. When the supporting leg has been adjusted to its outermost position, the maximum height is 152 mm.
5. Place the combination strip under the frame so that it protrudes 22 mm. Screw up the supporting legs so that the combination strip is pressed up against the bottom of the cabinet frame. Measure again and adjust if necessary.

6. Screw the combination strip into place from inside the cabinet frame, through the bottom and down into the combination strip, with connection screw art. no. 39611 TFX 4.0x28 mm, which is included in the rest of the kitchen delivery, not specifically with the protruded plinth delivery. Recommendation max. C-C 600 mm between the screws!  
When installing with screws from inside the frame, the screw heads can be covered with white cover plugs, 20 mm, with art. no. 39226, which must be ordered additionally.
7. Measure the plinth and cut to the correct length. If the plinth has to be cut on the underside, seal the rough surface with wood glue, RubberFix or silicone (not included in the delivery from Vedum) and allow it to dry before installation. It is also possible to use a transparent plinth strip with art. no. 38004.
8. Place the plinth in front of the supporting legs and mark the centre of the supporting leg on the plinth, where the mounting attachment is subsequently screwed in place.
9. Assemble the plinth clip and the mounting attachment. Screw the mounting attachment onto the plinth with screw TKX 4.0x12 mm so that the screws are approximately 75 mm from the bottom edge of the plinth.
10. In front of the dishwasher, the protruded plinth with a height of 130 mm is used if you do not need to have a recess in the plinth due to the dishwasher door going so far down towards the floor in its lowered



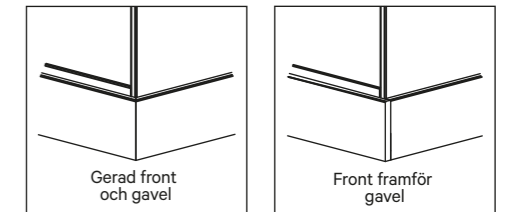
# 1. Installing base and tall cabinets

## 1.11 CONT. INSTALLING THE PROTRUDED PLINTH

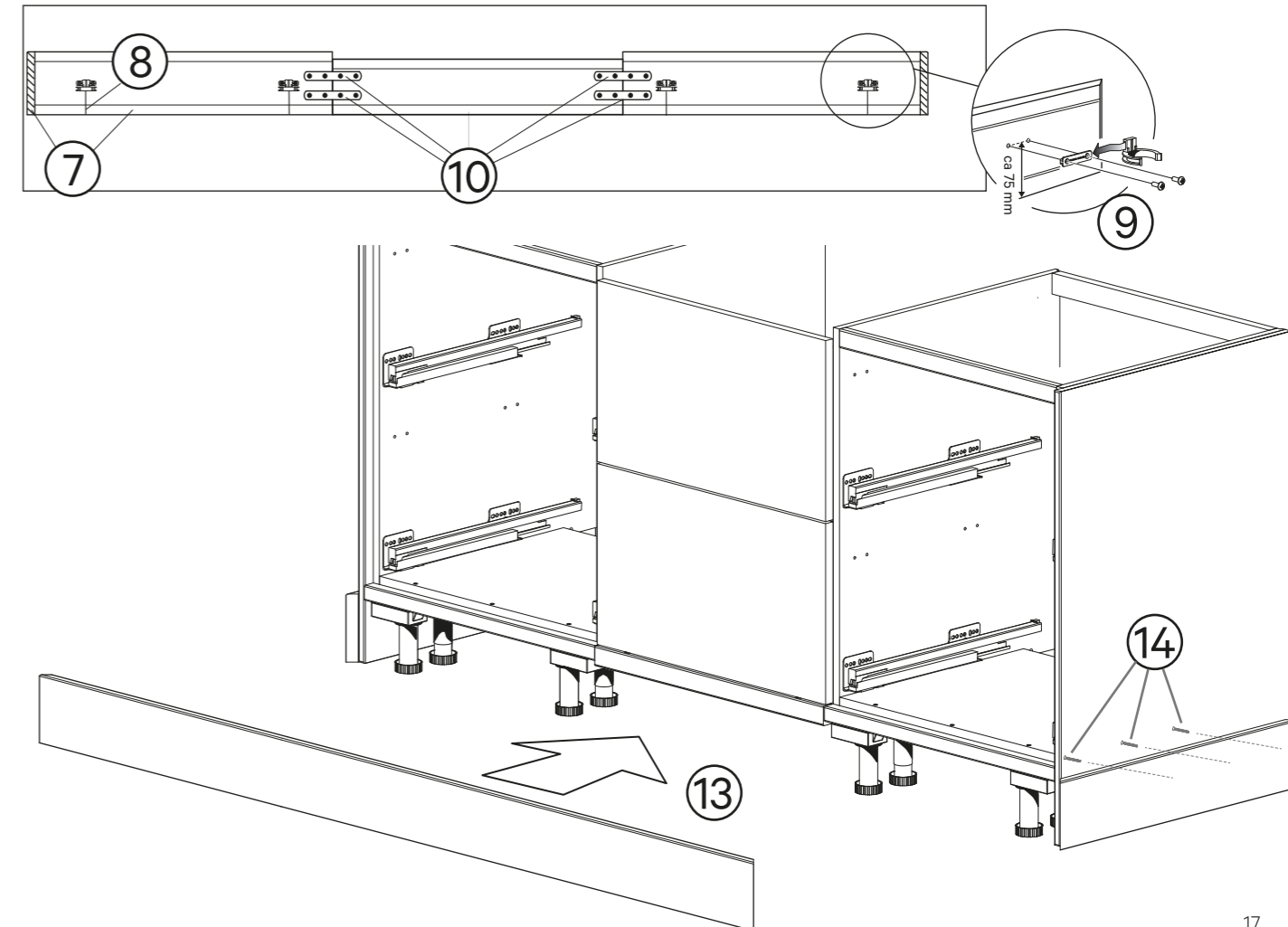
11. Strip for protruded plinth art. no. 3869 or 3869K, with dimensions 596x38x21 mm, is installed on the bottom edge of the dishwasher door with accessory bag art. no. 39221. The pre-drilled strip is placed against the underside of the dishwasher door and the location of the holes in the door is marked. Remove the strip and drill in the door using a 2 mm drill. Place the spacers between the door and the strip and screw in with the supplied screw TFXH 3.5x50 mm. Then install the door on the dishwasher. Check that the door can be lowered without catching on the plinth, and also check that the lower strip on the door is free from the dishwasher's plinth in the lowered position. If it is not free, it must be cut at the bottom edge.
12. When there is a decorative side installed outside the dishwasher that goes down to the floor, a supporting leg attachment is mounted horizontally on the decorative side down by the floor, although above the dishwasher's drain tray, and a supporting leg is installed in the supporting leg attachment. The mounting attachment is turned 90° on the plinth to achieve a stable attachment in the corner, which would

otherwise be free with no support. The supporting leg attachment must be removed if the dishwasher is to be pulled out.

13. Place the plinth in position by placing the plinth clip against the supporting leg and then clamping the clip around the supporting leg.
14. In the case of sides going down to the floor on e.g. a kitchen island (for the sake of stability), the front piece and the end piece (outside the end of the decorative side) are mitred. The end piece can then, if necessary, be screwed into place from inside the decorative side and out into the plinth using connection screw art. no. 39611 TFX 4.0x28 mm. In this case, the mitring must not be glued, as this would make it impossible to remove the plinth. Alternatively, the connection screw is positioned from the outside as far back and as far down as possible. After this, the screw head can be covered with a white cover plug, 20 mm, with art. no. 39226, which must be ordered additionally. In the case of a coloured plinth, the cover plug must first be painted with touch-up paint before it is fitted. Roughen the surface of the cover plug using fine sandpaper and paint one to three times, until it is properly covered. Another option instead of mitring is to position the plinths so that they meet each other in the corner.



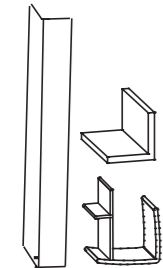
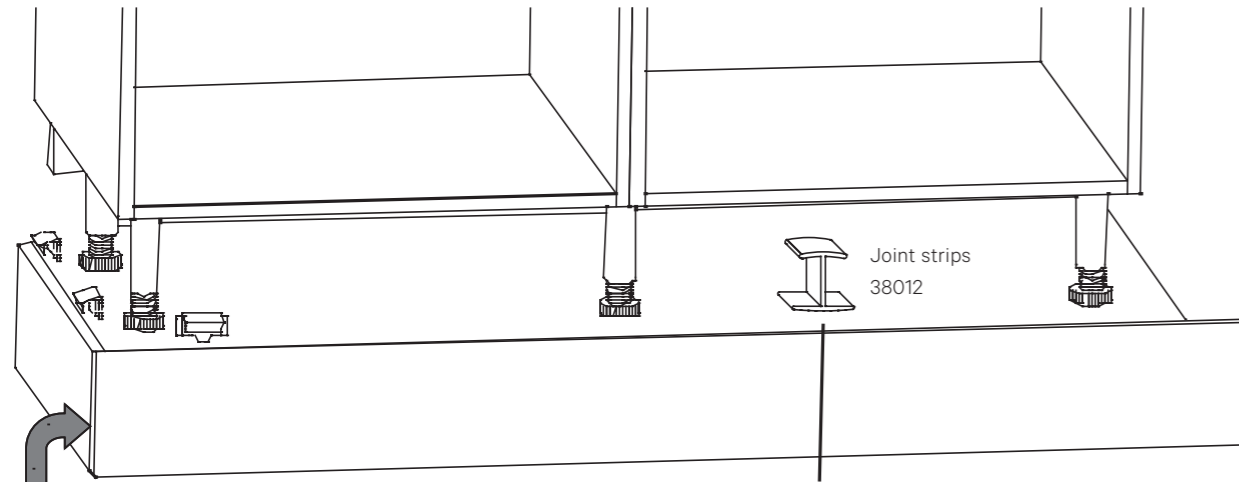
NOTE! Shows the back of the plinth





## 1. Installing base and tall cabinets

### 1.12 INSTALLING PLINTHS



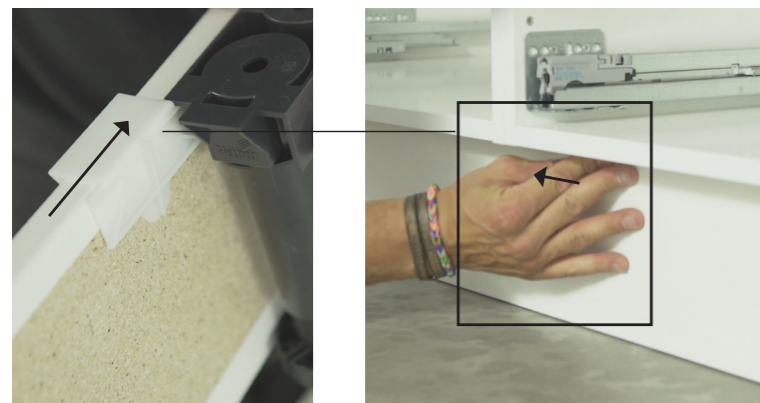
Fit **PLINTHS 3862**: begin with ends where metal **END CLIPS 392051** are pressed into the ends of the plinth and folded in towards the supporting leg. Also fit plinths at ends by the hob or dishwasher.

Mitre the plinths together or use corner strip 3815 which is glued in place, or plastic strip white 38035. Joint strips are also available in thin aluminium, white 38025 and colour 38026.

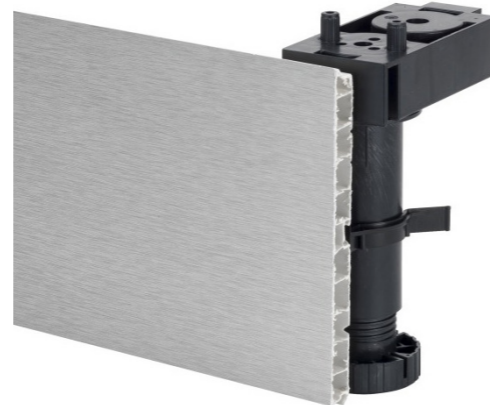
In the case of an integrated dishwasher, you may need to cut out the kick plinth to guarantee the operation of the dishwasher door. In this case, you are recommended to apply a sealing lacquer, such as Vedum sealing lacquer, on the sawn edge.



The plinth under the front of the cabinets is locked against the plinth leg by placing **CLIPS 39205** on the top edge of the plinth. These clips then lock the plinth onto the supporting legs.



Place the plinth under the cabinets against the supporting legs and pull the visible part of the clip towards the supporting leg until the clip locks into the plinth attachment. Once all the clips have been locked in the plinth leg attachment, check that the plinth is secure.



**A PLASTIC PLINTH WITH STAINLESS LOOK 3863** is equipped with a clip fitted in the groove on the inside of the plinth and then snapped into place on the supporting legs. Equip the plinth with suitable corner, joint and end strips.

## 1. Installing base and tall cabinets

### 1.13 INSTALLING PROTECTIVE PLATE IN HOB CABINET

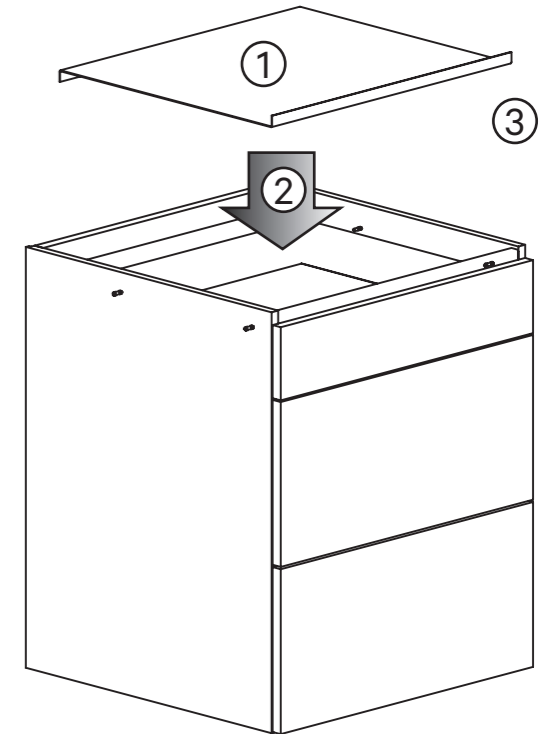
1. The protective plate is supplied in one of the drawers during transport. The protective plate is included as standard in base cabinets for hobs and is installed on site; the plate protects the underside of the hob from mechanical damage.

2. **Classic and Scala drawer systems:** when the cabinet is installed, the protective plate must be placed on the shelf pins located C-C 43.5 mm from the top edge of the frame. Four pins in cabinet depth 580 mm and six pins in cabinet depth 730 mm. It is 39 mm from the top edge of the cabinet to the top edge of the protective plate.

**Integra drawer system:** when the cabinet is installed, the protective plate must be placed on the drawer runners. It is 47 mm from the top edge of the cabinet to the top edge of the protective plate.

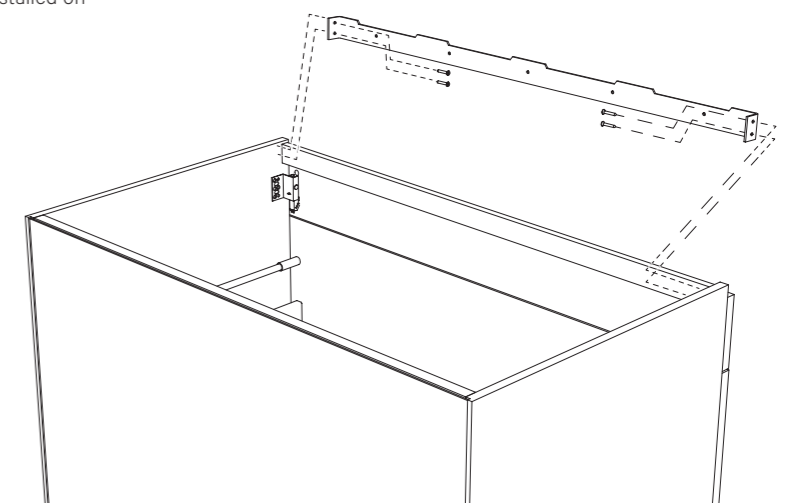
3. NB: The protective plate must be installed with the front edge folded up behind the partition strip at the front edge of the cabinet and folded down at the back.

*Check with the white goods supplier whether a protective plate is required under the hob in question, and check that our solution for the ventilation in the cabinet frame is sufficient according to the installation drawing. If there is anything that needs to be rectified, this should be resolved on site.*



### 1.14 INSTALLING SUPPORT BRACKETS IN HOB CABINETS

Counter tops need to be supported when joining a hob to the partition strip on a hob cabinet. Support bracket art. no. 39036-39038 is used for counter tops that are thinner than 30 mm and for wide (800-1000 mm) hob cabinets with particularly heavy hobs. The support bracket is available as an accessory for base cabinets for hobs, and is installed on site by the customer. Screw not included.



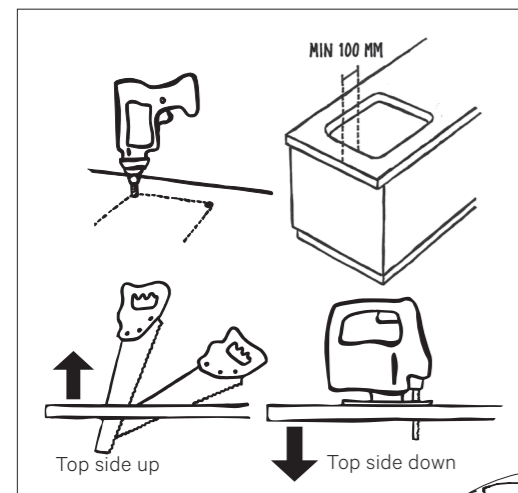
## 2. Installing counter tops

### 2.1 PREPARATION

Before installing the counter tops, measure the support bar for the wall cabinets. See 3.1 SUPPORT BAR FOR WALL CABINETS. Also read through the manufacturer's instructions 7.2 COUNTER TOPS in this brochure.

#### SAWING SOLID WOOD

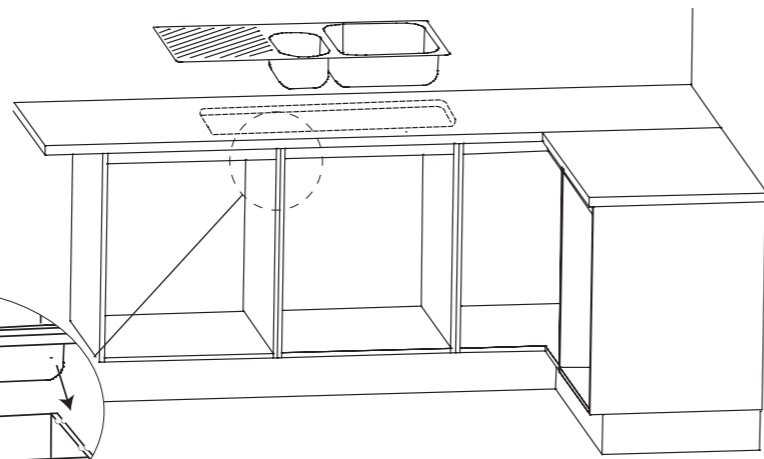
Use a fine-toothed handsaw. Start sawing from the front edge, and hold the saw almost vertical. As soon as you have passed the edge, the sawing angle should be reduced to 20–30°. Push during the downward saw movement only, so that the surface does not split. You can also use an electric circular saw or jigsaw. If you do so, saw with the intended top side downwards so that the saw teeth cut towards the surface. Begin to saw at the front edge. Sawing holes for the sink, hob, etc., is safest when a template is made first. Mark according to the template with a soft pencil. Remember to mirror the template if you are marking the back. Sockets must be positioned at least 100 mm from an edge or another socket. Remember to give the wood 5 mm of room to expand against recessed units. All new saw cuts must be correctly treated with oil.



#### SAWING LAMINATE

Use a fine-toothed handsaw. Start sawing from the front edge, and hold the saw almost vertical. As soon as you have passed the edge, the sawing angle should be reduced to 20–30°. Push during the downward saw movement only, so that the laminate surface does not split. You can also use an electric circular saw or jigsaw. If you do so, saw with the laminate surface downwards so that the saw teeth cut towards the laminate surface. Begin to saw at the front edge. Sawing holes for the sink, hob, etc., is safest when a template is made first. Mark according to the template with a soft pencil. Remember to mirror the template if you are marking the back. First drill holes in all the corners using a drill with a diameter of at least 12 mm. Corners must not be sharp, as this may lead to cracking later. Then saw with an electric saw or with a fine-toothed handsaw as described above. Sockets must be positioned at least 50 mm from an edge or another socket.

Seal all bare particle board edges, as these are very sensitive to damp. As a sealant, you can use damp-proof course or sealing lacquer. Remember also to seal any holes for taps or other pipe transits.



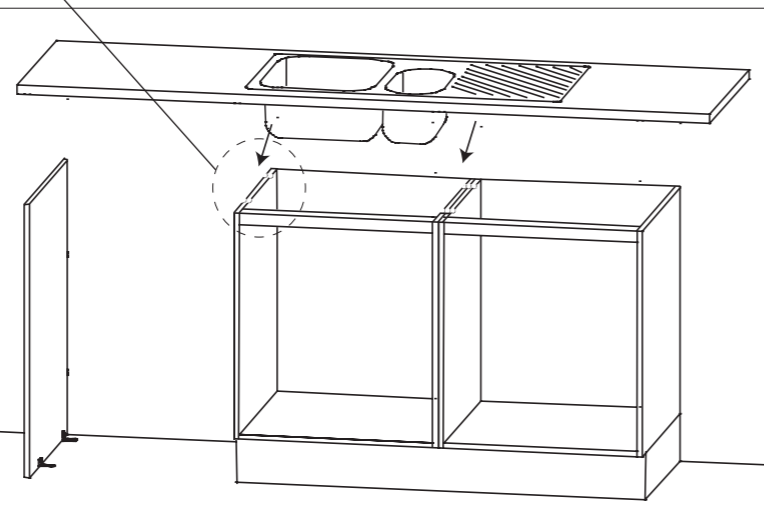
A recess may be required in the base cabinet frame to make room for the sink and draining board. The recess should be at least 30 mm long and approx. 30 mm deep. At the front edge, it is placed directly along the inside of the partition strip, and at the back edge it is approx. 55 mm from the back edge of the cabinet. Always check whether a recess is required for the sink in question, and whether the above measurements are correct.

#### ALWAYS CARRY ON ITS SIDE!

The reinforcing bar must be removed when the counter top is standing on its side. The counter top should be positioned on the frame, on its side if possible, and carefully placed in the correct position.

#### Counter with undermount sink

When the sink and draining board are undermounted in the counter, a recess may be required in the base cabinet frame to make space for the sink and draining board.



## 2. Installing counter tops

### 2.2 INSTALLING SOLID WOOD BOARDS

#### TO THE INSTALLER

These instructions are useful when installing solid wood counter tops. Incorrect handling can considerably shorten the lifetime of the boards. If installation is not carried out in line with these instructions, the warranty will not be valid. Please therefore read through all the instructions carefully before starting.

#### IMPORTANT TO BEAR IN MIND

Oiled boards: the fibres of solid counter tops must be saturated with oil to ensure that the counter top will retain its shape and withstand damp and dirt. The counter top must therefore be oiled on both the underside and the top before installation, otherwise there is a risk that the counter top will bend. After installation, the counter tops must immediately be oiled on all sides and edges with wood oil. They should then be treated repeatedly over a period of six months. Following that, treat the counter top three to four times a year. All treatment and maintenance must be done on dry boards. Never let water remain standing on the counter top. If this occurs, there is a risk that the counter top will swell up, and at worst crack. It should therefore be wiped dry immediately; this is especially important around the sink.

#### RECEIPT

If the product has visible damage, indicate this on the shipping note upon receipt. If, on the other hand, hidden damage has occurred in transit, this must be reported within the time frame specified by the transport company and indicated on the shipping note, although at the latest within seven days. Comments on the counter top must be made before installation. Installed counter tops are always regarded as approved upon commencement of installation. Any damage in the form of scratches, scrapes or impact marks will be considered to be damage from installation and is not covered by the warranty. Nor is the warranty valid if damage occurs as a result of damp, for example at the joints, or if the board has been glued to the base. Boards may only be returned by agreement with the responsible coordinator and must be well packaged. In the event of a return, the customer is considered to be the product shipper and is therefore responsible for correctly packaging the returned goods. Vedum is not responsible for disassembling and fitting a new board.

#### THE MATERIAL

In order to produce a solid wood board, the wood is sawn into bars which are then glued together. By first dividing the wood into smaller pieces and then gluing it back together, the wood is stabilised. Sawn-off pieces and chips resulting from installation may be disposed of, composted or incinerated.

#### STORAGE

NB: Counter tops should always be stored flat, NOT leaning against a wall. The counter tops are always climatized and level when they leave the factory. If they need to be stored outside their packaging while waiting for installation, they must lie flat with a counter-batten between each board, and should never stand leaning against a wall. However, it is best to keep the boards in the packaging, indoors at room temperature. Do not store on concrete floors, in sunlight or in any type of radiant heat.



#### PREPARATION

Made-up boards are manufactured according to the customer's wishes and specified dimensions. Measure again nonetheless and check whether the board needs to be sawn further on site. Bear in mind that walls are rarely entirely straight and that corners may not be right angles. Use a spirit level to check that the intended base for the board is level and horizontal. Also check any angles. If the board is oiled, you must have access to wood oil to be used during and immediately after installation. Vedum has put together an installation kit including oil, mounting brackets and other items that are useful for installation and maintenance. The installation kit includes aluminium tape to protect any recess for the hob. There will be at least one metre left over, which should be attached to the underside of the counter top, at the front edge, directly above the dishwasher and 200 mm in each direction.

Installation must be carried out at a temperature of +18–22° and a relative humidity of between 40–60%. If the temperature or humidity is different, the risk of the board warping is increased.

#### CHECK THE BASE

Before securing the board in place, check that the board also gets air from underneath. Never place the board directly on cabinets with solid top edges. Carefully drill ventilation holes with a diameter of at least 25 mm on the back edge of the cabinet top, with a spacing of 250 mm. This means that, every time you open a drawer or cabinet door, you will ventilate the underside of the board. A solid wood board crowning a masonry wall, which must be completely dry, may never be placed directly on top of the masonry. Place the board on strips at least 5 mm thick. If the board has a greater overhang than length max. 250 mm and width max. 150 mm for kitchen islands, for example, it must be supported from below. In this case, stabiliser bars must be milled in the underside of the board, which is performed in the factory. Position the stabiliser bars with a spacing of no more than 600 mm. If the board with an overhang is installed with good ventilation and stabiliser bars, the risk of warping is reduced.

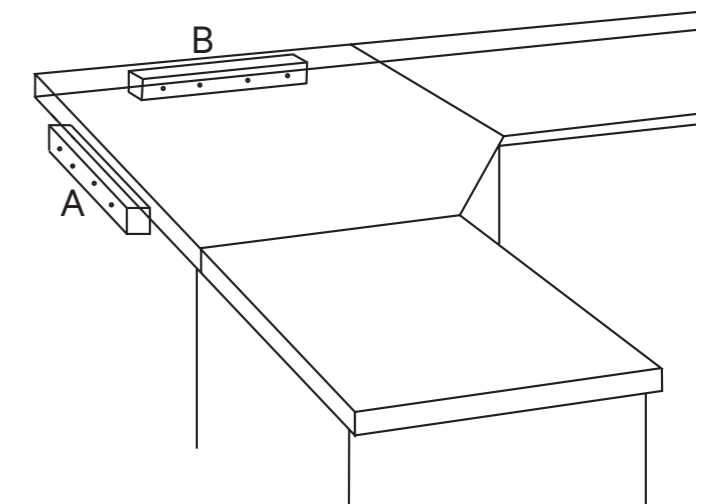
#### TREATMENT BEFORE INSTALLING OILED WOOD BOARDS

IMPORTANT: before installation, the counter tops must be oiled on both the underside and the top, as otherwise there is a risk that the counter top will bend. Apply the wood oil carefully and let it absorb for an hour; in the meantime, spread and work in the excess oil with a cloth. For an extra smooth surface, use Scotch-Brite or similar, or alternatively a soft sanding block (extra fine). Work along the length of the wood. Then rub the surfaces dry with a lint-free cloth. Take care to ensure that the oil does not come into contact with anything other than the counter top. Always use the treatment recommended by Vedum. Made-up boards are supplied with wood oil for the initial after-treatment. If you are not sure, call Vedum's Customer Services on 0512-576 40.

#### INSTALLING WOODEN COUNTER TOPS

The board must be protected from damp, dirt and damage during installation. Place the board on the base to check that it fits. If the board is made up by Vedum and still does not fit, contact Vedum before continuing with the installation. The counter top must be installed so that it is level. Check with a spirit level. The base must be level and secure.

For corner boards, the back edge of the board must be supported at A and B (not included in the delivery from Vedum). If the support is not shaped correctly, the joints may leak and there may be a risk of water damage. This is not covered by the warranty. All joints must be supported from underneath so that they do not come apart over time.



## 2. Installing counter tops

### 2.2 CONT. INSTALLING SOLID WOOD BOARDS

#### INSTALLATION OF JOINED COUNTER TOP MADE OF SOLID WOOD

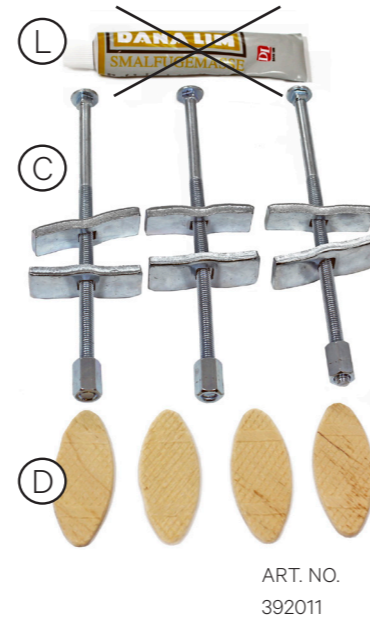
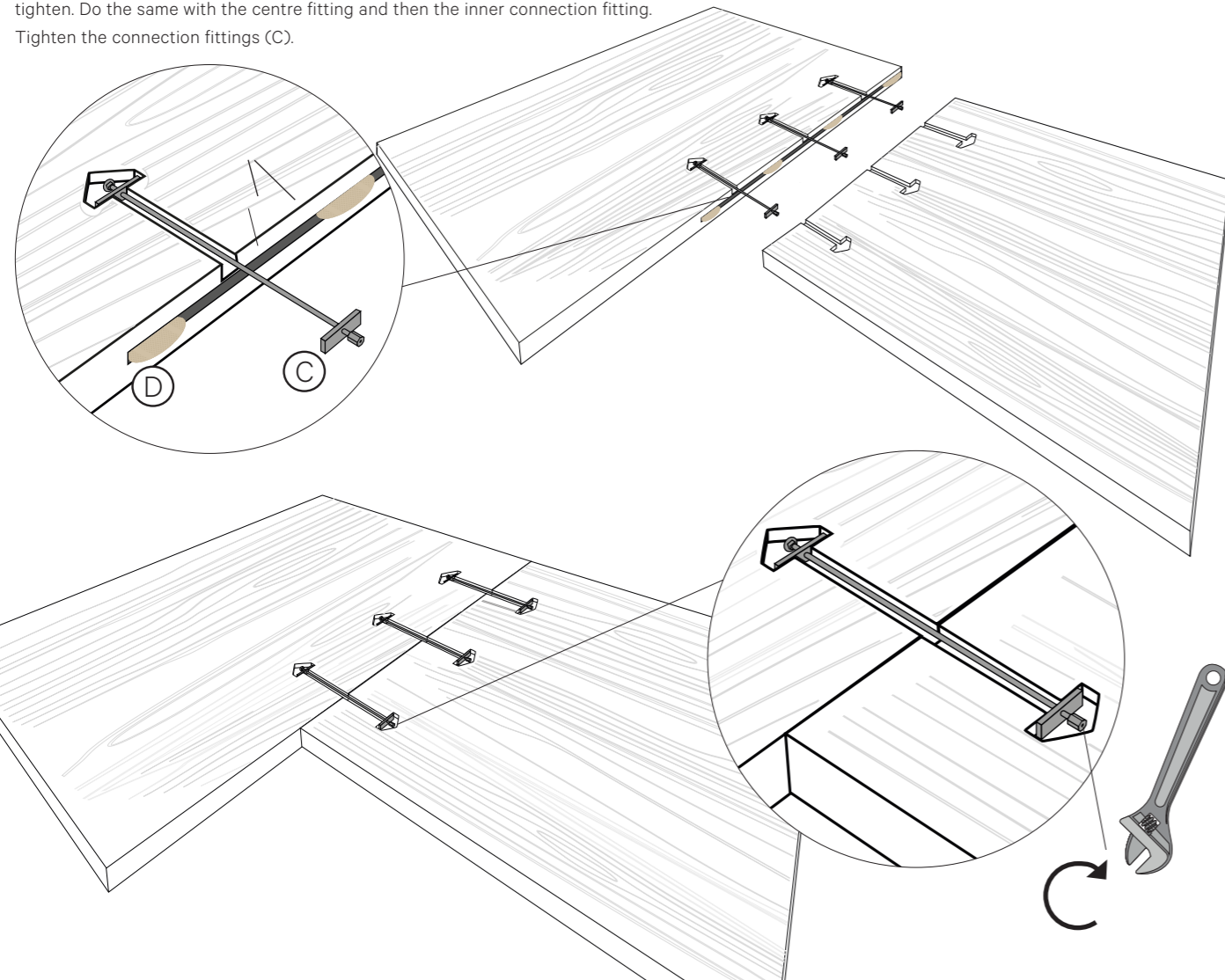
NB: The image below shows the installation of a hard-wax oiled solid counter top. The brush is only used for an oiled counter top. In the case of an oiled counter top, the wooden biscuits are also replaced with a surface joint bar.

The counter top must be installed so that it is level. Check with a spirit level. The base must be level and secure. Square corners and other joints are supplied with art. no. 392011 which consists of glue (L is only used for laminate counter tops), three connection fittings (C) and wooden biscuits (D). Oiled, non hard-wax oiled counter tops made of solid wood are supplied with a can of wood oil, which is used instead of glue (L). Fit the wooden biscuits in the milled groove. Place one wooden biscuit right at the front edge of the groove and one wooden biscuit right at the back edge of the groove. Place the remaining two wooden biscuits at regular intervals between the front and back edge.

If the board needs to be joined with connection fittings, you may need to make holes in the base in order to tighten the connection fittings from underneath. Slide the boards together, then check that the surfaces of the boards are level with each other. Joints between counter tops may become uneven if the boards are conditioned differently. These uneven areas should be evened out using shims or by pulling down. This also applies between sinks and counter tops if they are not evened out by allowing the boards to lie loose in a heated room for a few days before continuing with the installation. Tip: if the adjustment range is too narrow between the wooden biscuit and the groove, the wooden biscuit can be removed and flattened a little with a hammer. Once they fit, pull the boards apart.

Apply the supplied wood oil to the entire surface of the joint. Press the counter tops together and fit the three connection fittings so that the counter tops are pulled together.

Start adjusting the front connection fitting so that the counter tops are even at the upper edge, then tighten. Do the same with the centre fitting and then the inner connection fitting. Tighten the connection fittings (C).



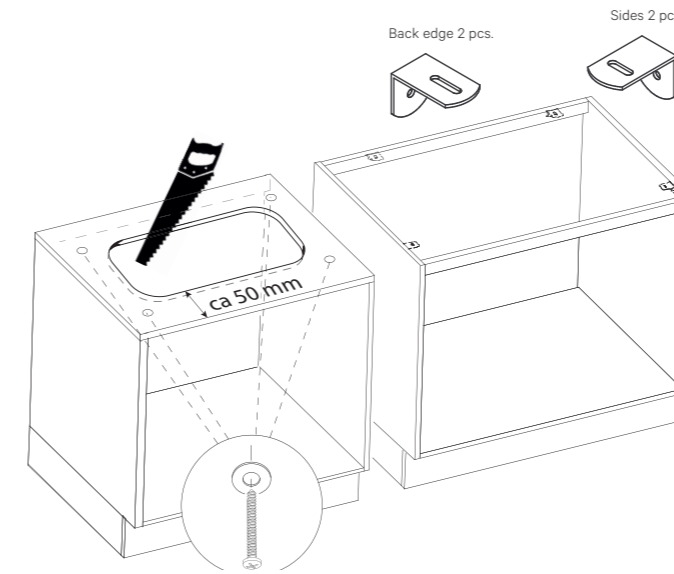
## 2. Installing counter tops

### 2.2 CONT. INSTALLING SOLID WOOD BOARDS

#### SECURE THE BOARD CORRECTLY

Secure the board from underneath with the supplied fittings bag, which includes mounting brackets with oval holes. The board must never be glued into place. Secure with mounting brackets with a spacing of no more than 600 mm along the length of the board. The ends of the board must also be secured with mounting brackets. Select brackets that allow the board to move depthwise.

Secure the mounting brackets on the side of the cabinet, approximately 100 mm from the front and back edges. This also applies to joints. Alternatively, you may drill a hole in the front edge through the lintel and secure with a screw and washer. The hole must be at least twice as large as the screw. During installation, you may hold the board in place using clamps. Use a protective shim to prevent damage to the surface.



Solid wood is a living material, so it will move with the changing seasons. For example, a board made from beech with a depth of 600 mm can vary by +/- 2.5 mm within a year. The screws must not be tightened so hard that they prevent natural movement.

When installing a hob, some manufacturers include mounting frames/runners. The mounting holes in these must be oval depthwise to allow the board to move. Without oval holes, there is a risk that the wood will crack. On the short edge of the counter top where it joins a sink, silicone sealant must always be used (not included in the delivery from Vedum).

When installing an undermount sink with a draining board in the counter top, this should be checked so that it does not catch on the dishwasher if one is present (see page 20). In this case, the dishwasher can be lowered and above it you can add strip art. no. 47148, 600x30x36 or art. no. 47149, 450x30x36 (in the event of a dishwasher with a width of 450 mm) to cover the space.

#### TREATMENT AFTER INSTALLING OILED BOARDS

After installation, the counter tops must be immediately oiled on the sides and edges with wood oil. Areas that are exposed to hot steam or water splashes are particularly important. This applies only to oil-treated counter tops (counter tops that are supplied hard-waxed do not require treatment immediately after installation unless the surface has been damaged).

Apply the wood oil carefully and let it absorb for an hour; in the meantime, spread and work in the excess oil with a cloth. For an extra smooth surface, use Scotch-Brite or similar, or alternatively a soft sanding block (extra fine). Work along the length of the wood. Then rub the surfaces dry with a lint-free cloth. If the surface has not dried completely within three hours, it may dry into a tough, sticky surface that is difficult to get rid of. Take care to ensure that the oil does not come into contact with anything other than the counter top, especially the doors. Repeat the treatment at least once in the first week, then once per week for three weeks. Repeat after one month, three months and six months.

Following that, treat the counter top three to four times a year. Note that all treatment and maintenance must be done on dry boards. Never let water remain standing on the counter top. If this occurs, there is a risk that the counter top will swell up, and at worst crack. It should therefore be wiped dry immediately; this is especially important around the sink. Coffee makers can also cause problems. The underside of some coffee makers becomes very hot, and this heat dries out the wood. This can cause stains and cracks. This is particularly important if you have an undermount sink. Coffee makers, as well as deep fat fryers and other hot appliances, should always stand on a mat to be on the safe side.

**WARNING:** The cloths and sponges you have used may self-ignite when the oil oxidises. Soak with water and wrap in an airtight wrapping or ignite under controlled conditions.

#### CLEANING/MAINTENANCE OF HARD-WAX OILED BOARDS

On delivery, the counter tops are treated with a special combination of oil and wax that produces a very hardwearing surface layer and good protection. They do not need to be treated before or directly after installation if the surface has not been damaged, but they are not maintenance-free.

To maintain the appearance and adequate surface of the counter tops, you must check whether your counter tops need to be maintained so that the surface is not worn down or damaged. It is especially important to check that the end wood and edges have adequate protection, particularly if you have an undermount sink where moisture can permeate up. This also applies to surfaces that are used frequently and may be exposed to water and steam. As each board – as well as each bar – is unique, different quantities of hard-wax oil are required to saturate the surface and produce an adequate surface layer.

For daily maintenance, or as needed, use a cloth dampened with warm water. The wiped surface should dry within 1–2 minutes. Vedum has a cleaning spray with art. no. 37010 for daily cleaning. This contains soap that is based on natural oils. The product cleans the surface without drying out or removing the hard-wax oil. Spray onto the surface and wipe off with a lint-free cloth (not included in the delivery from Vedum).

Maintenance wax art. no. 37009 is used after wiping with a damp cloth to easily freshen up the hard-wax oiled surface if necessary. Shake the can and apply a very thin layer of the product onto the clean, dry surface using a microfibre mop or lint-free cloth (not included in the delivery from Vedum). Allow to dry for at least an hour. Ensure good ventilation. Never use tape on the surface.

## 2. Installing counter tops

### 2.2 CONT. INSTALLING SOLID WOOD BOARDS

#### IMPROVEMENT TREATMENT WITH NATURAL HARD-WAX OIL

The surface must be clean and dry. Vedum uses Osmo hard-wax oil 3032, colourless satin finish, art. no. 37005, which is ready for use without diluting; shake/stir carefully before use.

Apply a thin layer of hard-wax oil in the direction of the grain with a lint-free cloth (not included in the delivery from Vedum). Apply once only, in a thin layer. Avoid carrying out the work in direct sunlight. Take care to ensure that the hard-wax oil does not come into contact with anything other than the counter top, especially the doors, as it is very difficult to remove.

Allow to dry for 8–12 hours in normal climatic conditions at a temperature of approximately +18–22°C and a relative humidity of 40–60%, and make sure it is well ventilated.

#### IMPROVEMENT TREATMENT WITH WHITE HARD-WAX OIL

For normal maintenance or as required, use Osmo Top Oil 3068 Natural, art. no. 37008, for a white painted counter top.

If the counter top is damaged or the surface wears down so much that the natural colour of the wood starts to show, use white hard-wax oil 3188 Snow, art. no. 37006, as a base coat in the damaged area. Sand the damaged section of wood clean using sandpaper with a grit size of 180–240. Then clean the surface of dust before beginning treatment.

Add the pigmented hard-wax oil in the same way as the colourless oil. Allow to dry for 24 hours in normal climatic conditions at a temperature of approximately +18–22°C and a relative humidity of 40–60%, and make sure it is well ventilated.

Then, above the base coat, add hard-wax oil 3068 Natural, art. no. 37008, to the white painted counter top according to the instructions above. Allow to dry for 24 hours in normal climatic conditions at a temperature of approximately +18–22°C and a relative humidity of 40–60%, and make sure it is well ventilated.

The hard-wax oiled counter top should be used with care for the first week.

**WARNING:** The hard-wax oil contains oxidising oils, which may cause organic material to self-ignite. Cloths and other textiles that have been in contact with the product should therefore always be placed in water immediately after use, soaked in water and wrapped in air-tight wrapping, or ignited under controlled conditions. When dry, Osmo hard-wax oil is completely non-toxic and approved in accordance with EN71.3 and DIN 53160.

#### DISHWASHER

A number of dishwashers can become very hot and/or release hot steam. If the board above a dishwasher is affected, this is not covered by the warranty. Special care should therefore be taken when oiling the underside of the counter top near a dishwasher, directly above the dishwasher and for 200 mm in each direction.

Dishwashers are often supplied with a protective strip made from aluminium or a similar material. This should always be fitted according to the dishwasher supplier's instructions. Remember to protect/seal any joints that could be affected from below by steam from the dishwasher. If the top of the dishwasher is not insulated, it should be supplemented by a polystyrene sheet, for example.

**Bear in mind:** Steam damage, no joints above the dishwasher, and the top of the dishwasher should be insulated.

#### SEALED JOINTS

If you are installing tiles or other splashback above the board, leave a few millimetres between the counter top and the splashback. Seal the joint with joint sealant, which is often ordered together with tiles. The back edge behind the sink should preferably be sealed with a damp-proof course or sealing lacquer.

#### CUTTING BOARD

If there is a cutting board in the cabinet frame, the runners and cutting board must be disassembled. An area must then be cut out at the side so that there is space for the bracket behind the runner. The runners and cutting board should then be reassembled.

### 2.3 FITTING NATURAL, ACRYLIC AND COMPOSITE STONE PANELS

#### PREPARATION

Check the panels carefully on arrival. Damage suffered in transit must be reported immediately, although at the latest within seven days of receipt. Leave the panels in the packaging for as long as possible. They will be safest in the packaging until they are ready to be installed. The panels should always be carried on their side. Never carry a panel in the sink or in hob openings. Never leave the panels flat on the floor; place them on their side against a wall or similar.

#### INSTALLATION

Make sure that the cabinet frames are flat, horizontal, and standing on a secure base. There must be no higher point causing the panels to tilt. Check the thickness of the panels. The tolerance is +/- 3 mm between the panels, which means that it may be necessary to "wedge" up a panel to make the top even. It is important for the entire panel to be supported. When the panels are in place, they should preferably be secured against the cabinets by drawing a silicone thread into the joint between the panel and the cabinet frame on the inside. If you need to remove the panel for any reason, the silicone can then easily be cut away and the panel removed from the cabinets. Also use transparent silicone in joints between two panels.

## 2. Installing counter tops

### 2.4 FITTING LAMINATED PANELS

#### TO THE INSTALLER

These instructions are useful when installing counter tops with laminate surfaces. Incorrect handling can considerably shorten the lifetime of the boards. If installation is not carried out in line with these instructions, the warranty will not be valid. Please therefore read through all the instructions carefully before starting. If the product has visible damage, indicate this on the shipping note upon receipt. If, on the other hand, hidden damage has occurred in transit, this must be reported within the time frame specified by the transport company and indicated on the shipping note, although at the latest within seven days.

Comments on the counter top must be made before installation. Installed counter tops are always regarded as approved upon commencement of installation. Any damage in the form of scratches, scrapes or impact marks will be considered to be damage from installation and is not covered by the warranty. Nor is the warranty valid if damage occurs due to penetration by moisture, for example in joints. By joining different materials, telegraphing (irregularities) may occur in the surface material in some cases, along the line of the sink's outer edge. This applies in particular to dark and glossy laminates.

Boards may only be returned by agreement with the responsible internal sales staff and must be well packaged. In the event of a return, the customer is considered to be the product shipper and is therefore responsible for correctly packaging the returned goods. Vedum is not responsible for disassembling and fitting a new board.

#### HANDLING COUNTER WITH UNDERMOUNT SINK



#### ALWAYS CARRY ON ITS SIDE!

Remove the reinforcing bar immediately before installation when the counter top is positioned on its side. The counter top should be positioned on the frame, on its side if possible, and carefully placed in the correct position.

#### THE MATERIAL

The frame in the counter top is made from high-quality particle board. The manufacture is checked regularly so that the release of free formaldehyde is kept well under the established limits.

The laminate on the top is a high-pressure laminate, which consists of more than 65% kraft paper impregnated with phenolic resin. Over this lies a paper with a printed pattern, covered with melamine. The underside is lined with balanced laminate with integrated polyethylene damp-proofing.

Sawn-off pieces and chips resulting from installation may be disposed of, composted or incinerated in an approved industrial incineration facility.

#### STORAGE

NB: Counter tops should always be stored flat, NOT leaning against a wall. The counter tops are always climatized and level when they leave the factory. If they need to be stored while waiting for installation, they must lie flat and should never stand leaning against a wall. Do not store on concrete floors, in sunlight or in any type of radiant heat.



#### PREPARATION

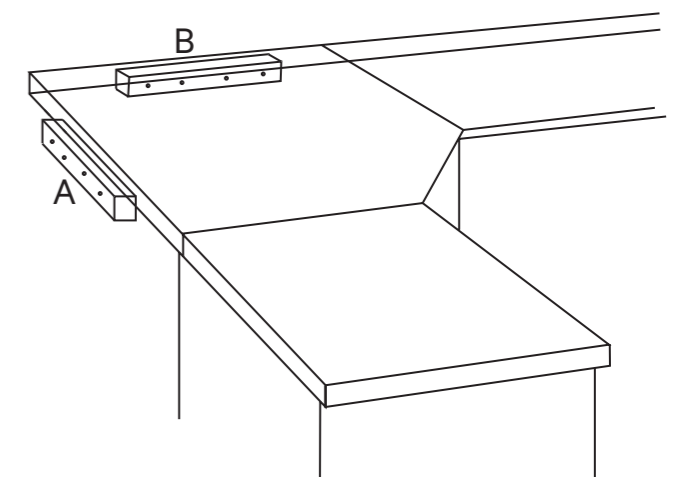
Made-up boards are manufactured according to the customer's wishes and specified dimensions. Measure again nonetheless and check whether the board needs to be sawn further on site. Bear in mind that walls are rarely entirely straight and that corners may not be right angles. Use a spirit level to check that the intended base for the board is level and horizontal. Also check any angles.

Vedum has put together an installation kit including mounting brackets, joint sealant and other items that are useful for installation and maintenance. Sealing lacquer for counter tops should be used above a dishwasher, together with the aluminium tape, which also protects a recess for a hob if applicable, to secure the joint between the edging strip and the underside of the counter top.

#### FITTING LAMINATED PANELS

The board must be protected from damp, dirt and damage during installation. Place the board on the base to check that it fits. If the board is made up by Vedum and still does not fit, contact Vedum before continuing with the installation.

Install the counter top so that it is level. Check with a spirit level. The base must be level and secure. For corner boards, the back edge of the board must be supported at A and B. If the support is not shaped correctly, the joints may leak and there may be a risk of water damage. This is not covered by the warranty. All joints must be supported from underneath so that they do not come apart over time. Where there is no support from underneath, Vedum has a jointing plate as an accessory: two per joint.



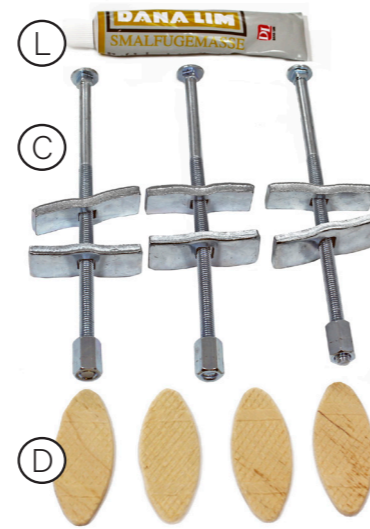
## 2. Installing counter tops

### 2.4 CONT. FITTING LAMINATED PANELS

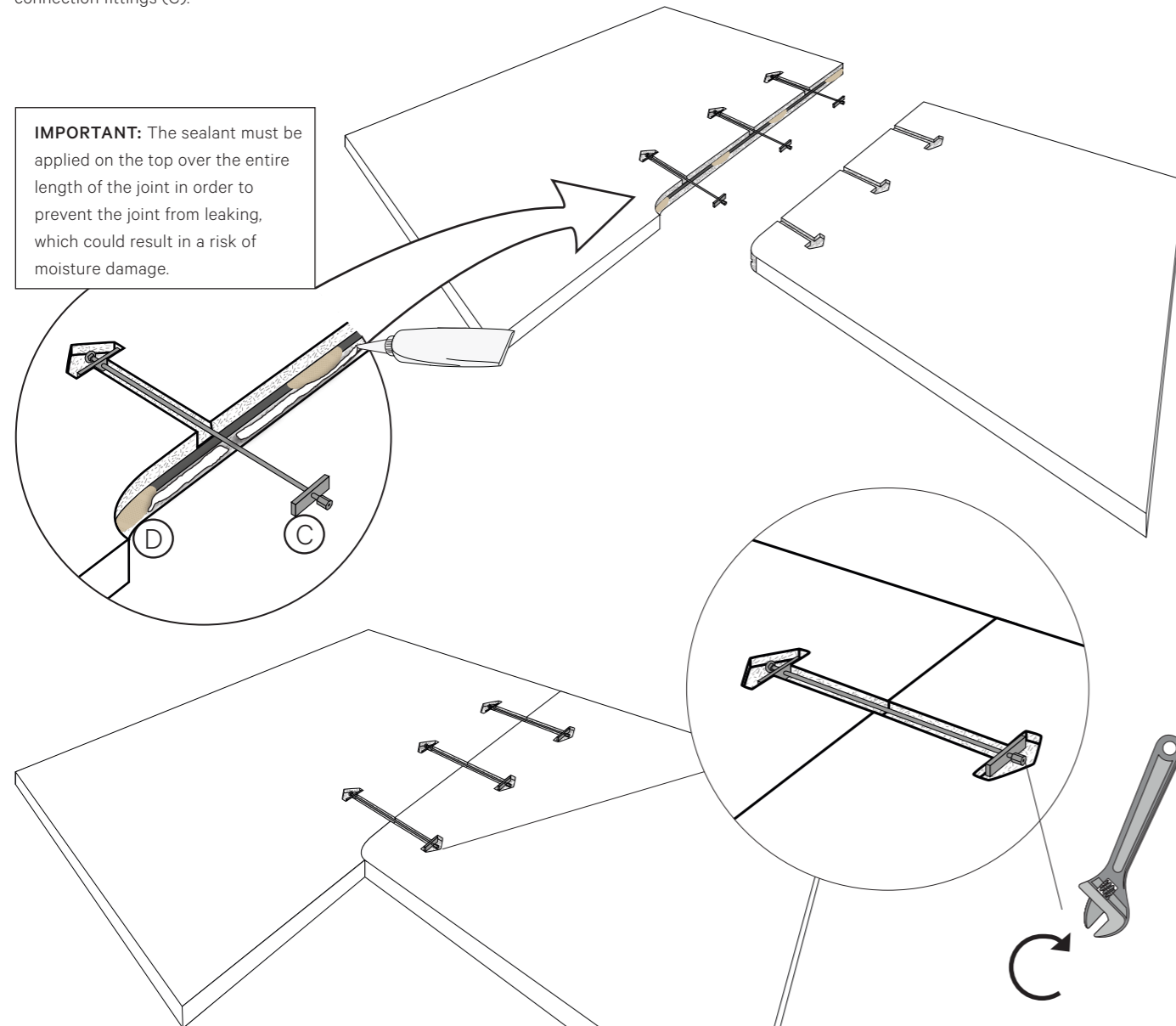
#### INSTALLATION OF JOINED COUNTER TOP MADE OF LAMINATE

Install the counter top so that it is level. Check with a spirit level. The base must be level and secure. Square corners and other joints are supplied with art. no. 392011 which consists of glue, three connection fittings (C) and wooden biscuits (D). Fit the wooden biscuits in the milled groove. Place one wooden biscuit right at the front edge of the groove and one wooden biscuit right at the back edge of the groove. Place the remaining two wooden biscuits at regular intervals between the front and back edge. Slide the boards together, then check that the surfaces of the boards are level with each other. Joints between counter tops may become uneven if the boards are conditioned differently. These uneven areas should be evened out using shims or by pulling down. This also applies between sinks and counter tops. If the board needs to be joined with connection fittings, you may need to make holes in the base in order to tighten the connection fittings from underneath. Once they fit, pull the boards apart. Apply the supplied sealant over the upper part of the particle board joint. Use the entire contents of the tube. Press the counter tops together within 90 seconds, then fit the three connection fittings (C) so that the counter tops are pulled together. Start adjusting the front connection fitting so that the counter tops are even at the upper edge, then tighten. Do the same with the centre fitting and then the inner connection fitting.

NB: Check that the excess sealant is pressed up along the entire joint and that no air pockets have formed. Remove the excess sealant immediately with a plastic scraper or a piece of stiff cardboard. Wipe dry using a cloth dampened with acetone or equivalent. Always work from the wall, towards the front of the board and diagonally over the joint, so that the sealant is pressed down into the joint. Tighten the connection fittings (C).



ART. NO.  
392011



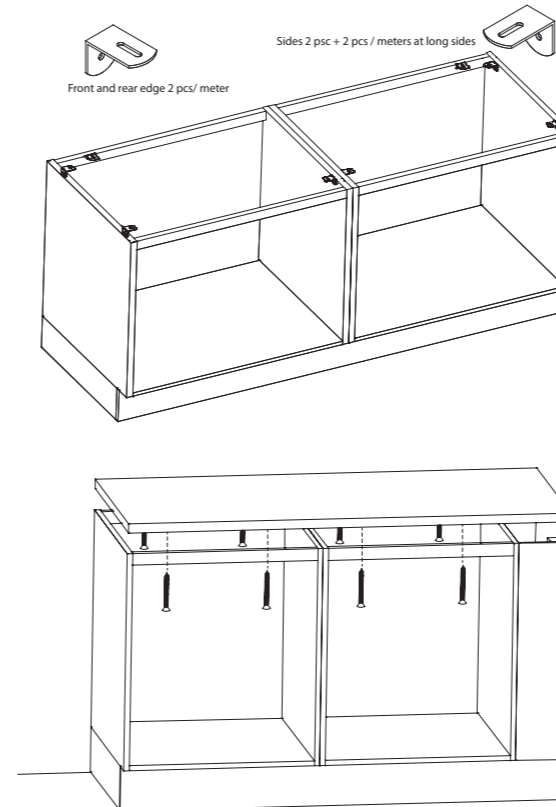
**IMPORTANT:** The sealant must be applied on the top over the entire length of the joint in order to prevent the joint from leaking, which could result in a risk of moisture damage.

## 2. Installing counter tops

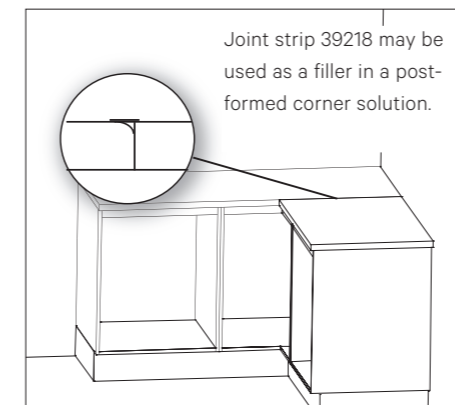
### 2.4 CONT. FITTING LAMINATED PANELS

#### SECURE THE BOARD CORRECTLY

Use the supplied mounting brackets to secure the boards to the base. At the joints, two mounting brackets should be fitted to the side of the cabinet, approximately 100 mm from the front and back edges. The boards can also be secured to the base by drilling holes approximately every 600 mm along the length of the board, in the cabinet's front and back edging strips, and screwed in place (screws not included in the delivery from Vedum). During installation, you may hold the board in place using clamps. However, be sure to use protective shims to prevent damage to the laminate surface.



On the short edge of the counter top where it joins a sink, silicone sealant must always be used (not included in the delivery from Vedum) and, where there is a risk of the edge being exposed to water, an aluminium side finishing strip should be fitted. We also recommend that the side finishing strip is used to protect short edges that adjoin hobs, as heat radiated from the hob may otherwise cause the edging strip to come loose. Sawn-off pieces and chips resulting from installation may be disposed of, composted or incinerated.



#### DISHWASHER

A number of dishwashers can become very hot and/or release hot steam towards the underside of the counter top. The joint between the edging strip and the underside of the counter top is particularly exposed. Sealing lacquer for counter tops should be used above a dishwasher. It is applied first, together with the aluminium tape, which also protects a recess for a hob if applicable, to secure the joint between the edging strip and the underside of the counter top. Add sealing lacquer directly above the dishwasher and for 200 mm in each direction.

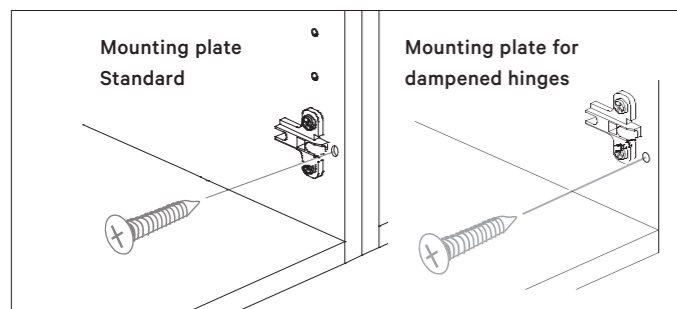
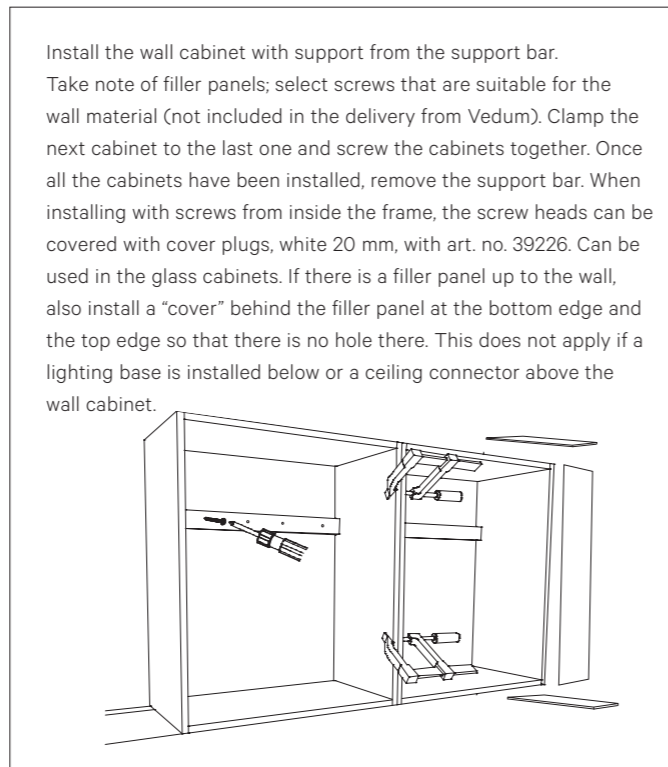
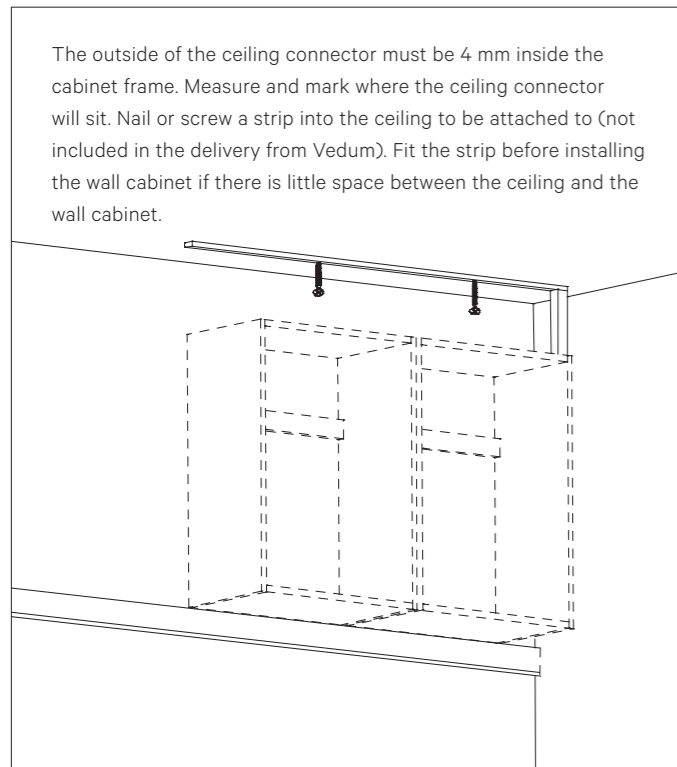
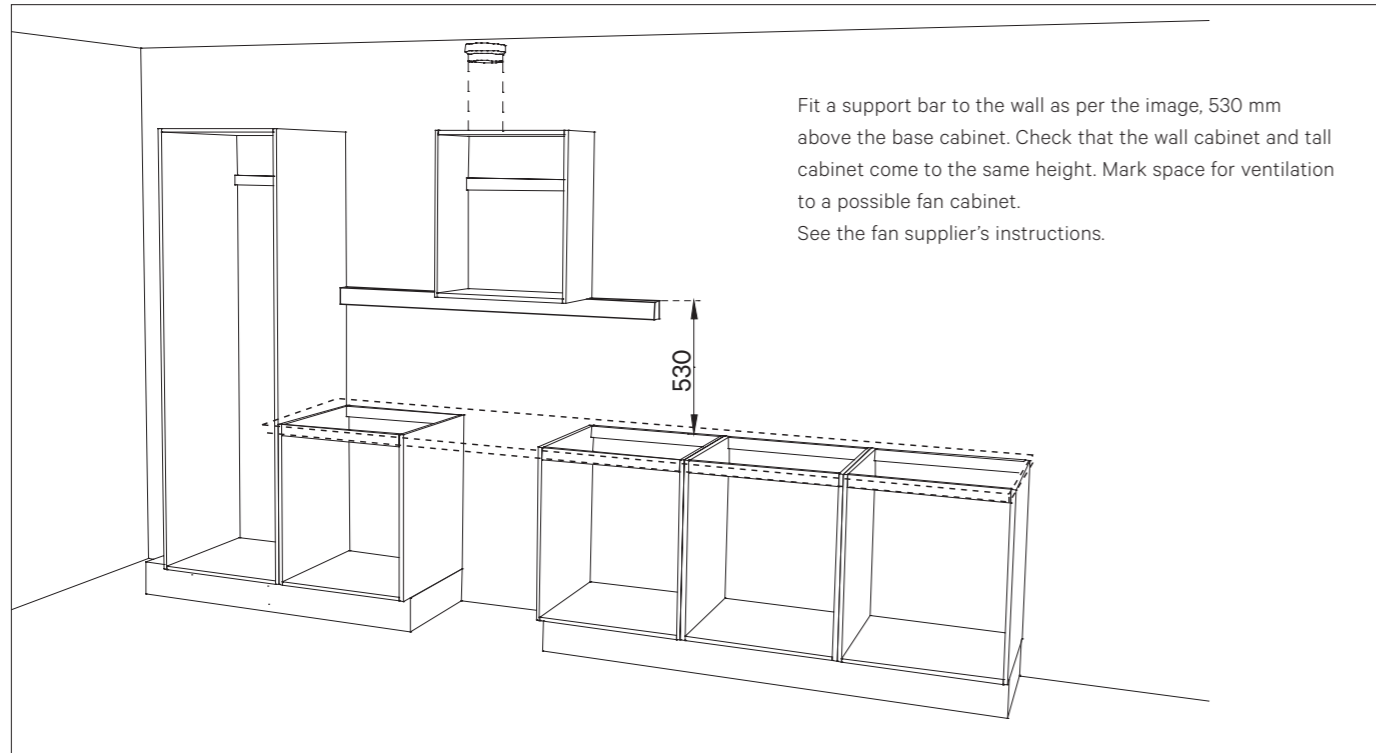
If the board above a dishwasher is affected, this is not covered by the warranty. Dishwashers are often supplied with a protective strip made from aluminium or a similar material. This should always be fitted according to the dishwasher supplier's instructions. Remember to protect/seal any joints that could be affected from below by steam from the dishwasher. Use the supplied sealing lacquer and take care to ensure that the lacquer covers the joint between the board and the edging strip. The top of the dishwasher must be insulated. If the top of the dishwasher is not insulated, it should be supplemented by a polystyrene sheet, for example.

#### SEALED JOINTS

If you are installing tiles or other splashback above the board, leave a few millimetres between the counter top and the splashback. Seal the joint with joint sealant, which is often ordered together with tiles. The back edge behind the sink should preferably be sealed with a damp-proof course or sealing lacquer.

### 3. Installing wall cabinets

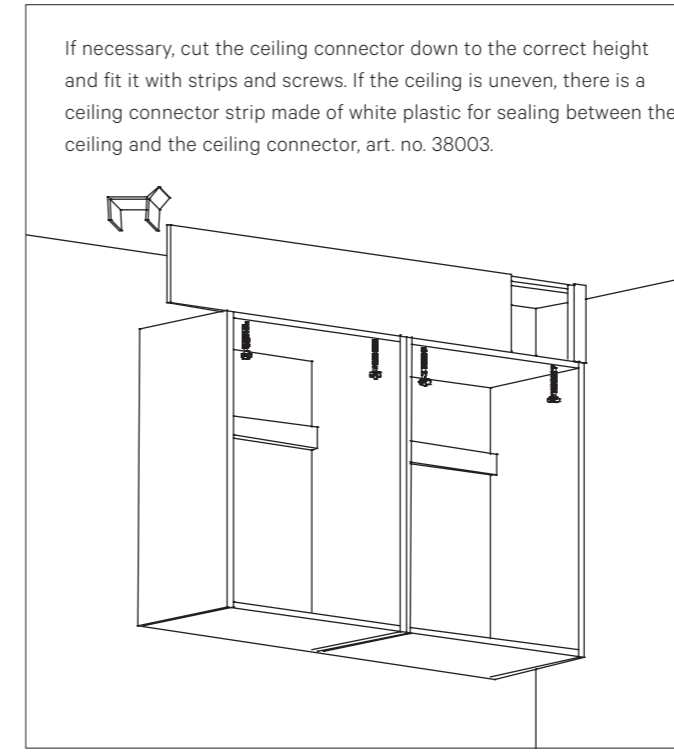
#### 3.1 SUPPORT BAR FOR WALL CABINETS



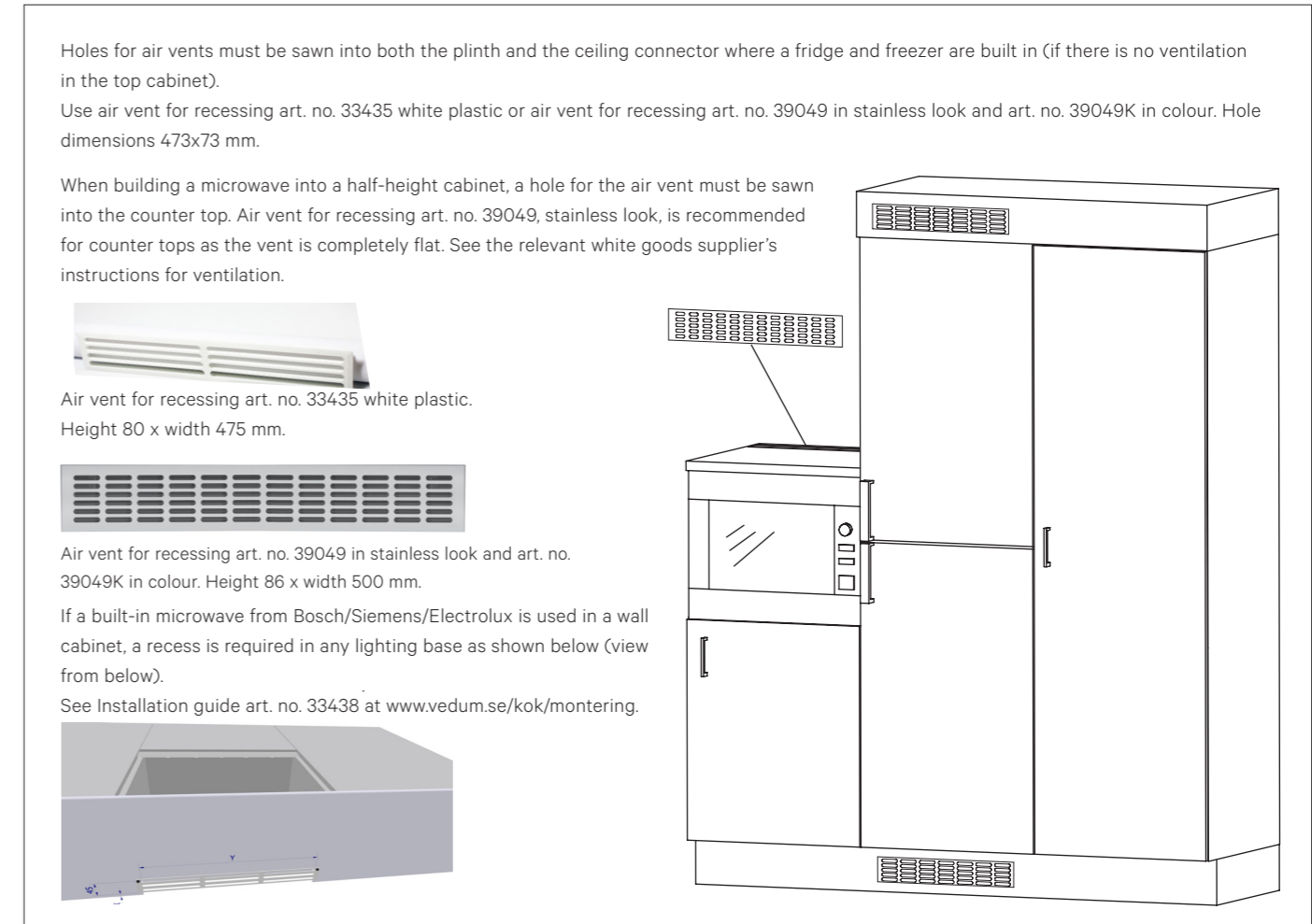
When connecting cabinets, DO NOT SCREW into the pilot holes. The screws in the image are hidden by the hinge when the door is fitted. Use connection screws (TFX 4x28). In the case of hinges with damping, the connection screw is not located in the same place, rather it is moved down and inwards into the frame, where it becomes visible, see "1.5 Putting together base cabinets" on page 11. For veneered cabinets and shelves for wine/cookbooks, screw from inside adjacent cabinets.

### 3. Installing wall cabinets

#### 3.2 CEILING CONNECTOR

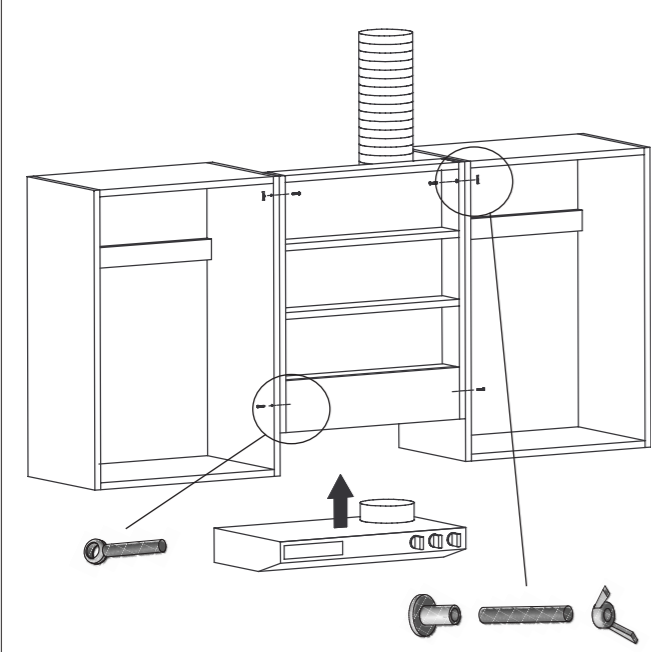


#### 3.3 AIR VENTS



### 3. Installing wall cabinets

#### 3.4 FAN SHELF WITH DOOR



If necessary, cut the underside of the fan shelf so that it matches the height of the fan. Bear in mind that the distance between the hob and the fan must be at least 500 mm. Different fans will require different distances from the hob. See the fan supplier's instructions.

From the supplied fittings bag, the connection fittings are assembled, the white screw head and stud bolt, for fitting to the upper edge. In the fan shelf, there is a pierced hole where the connection fitting should be fitted. First drill a 6 mm hole to the adjoining cabinet and fit the connection fitting with the white screw head from the fan shelf side and the wingnut in the adjoining cabinet. Then drill a 5 mm hole in the bottom edge from the adjoining cabinet and press on the eyebolt with the bolt from the adjoining cabinet as a pin.

Bear in mind that the wing nut and eyebolt will be visible if any adjoining cabinet is open!

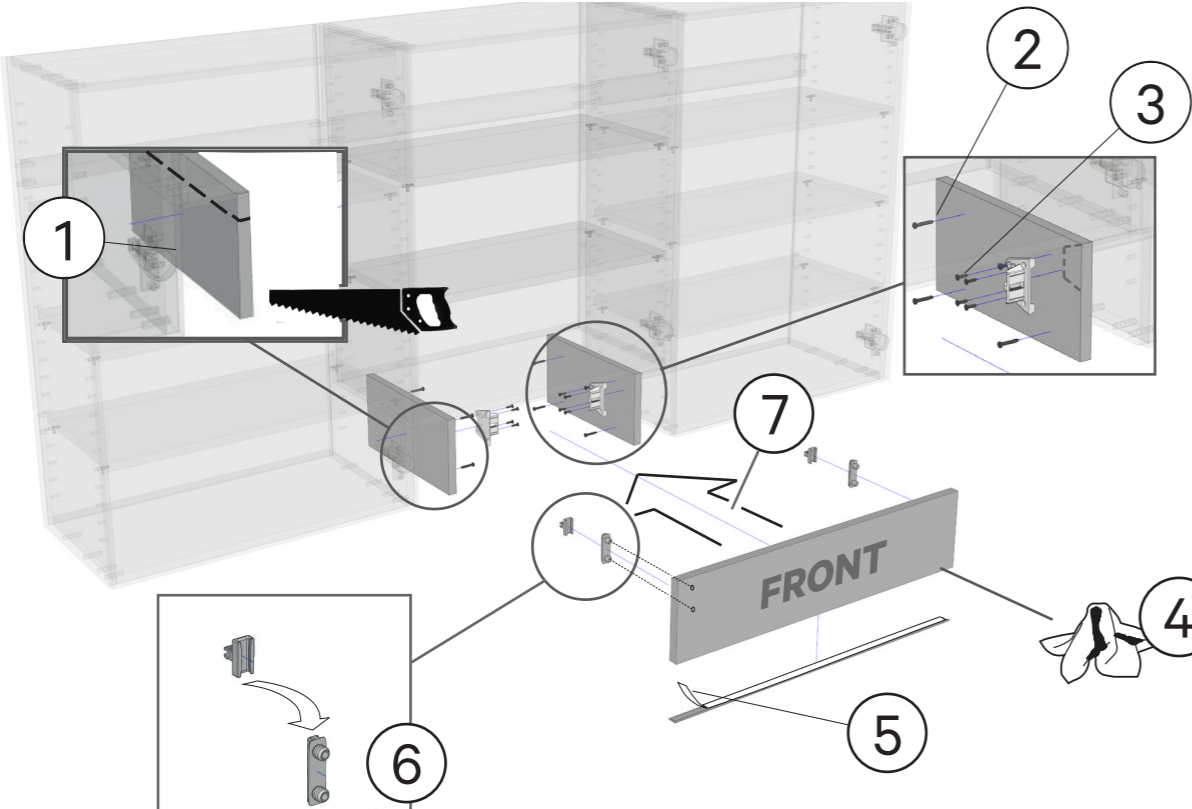
If you choose to screw the fan shelf into place with a connection screw instead, carrying out a check with a local chimney-sweep is recommended to ensure that this is an approved solution.

#### 3.5 INSTALLATION AND ADAPTATION OF FLEXIBLE FAN MODULE ART. NO. 38730-38731

1. Cut down the sides so that they are adapted to the fan in question, so that the measurement between the stove/hob and the underside of the fan is 500 mm after installing the fan. Also cut down the front in relation to the fan in question. Bear in mind that the front must be located exactly at the bottom edge of the cabinet above, and that there should be a free space of approximately two millimetres between the fan and the front.
2. Install the sides so that the cut surface is facing up towards the cabinet above and the surface with the edge strip is facing

down. Installed with four connection screws/side with art. no. 39611 TFX 4.0x28 as per the image. The connection screw is not included in the accessory bag, rather it is included with the kitchen delivery.

3. Install the panel holders on the sides so that they are flush against the bottom of the cabinet installed above, and have both edge wings on the outside of the frame. Screw the panel holders into place with four screws each, TKX 4.0x15, as shown.



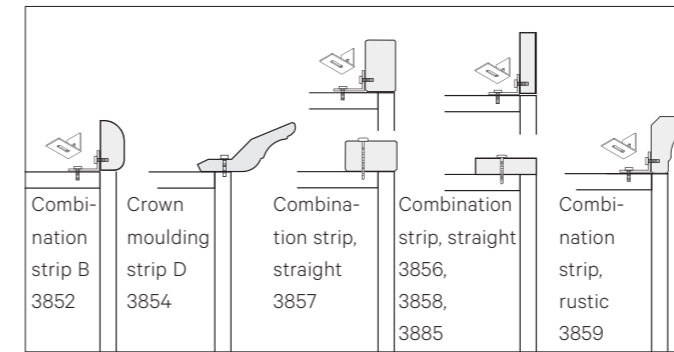
### 3. Installing wall cabinets

#### 3.6 CROWN MOULDING STRIPS AND LIGHT BARS

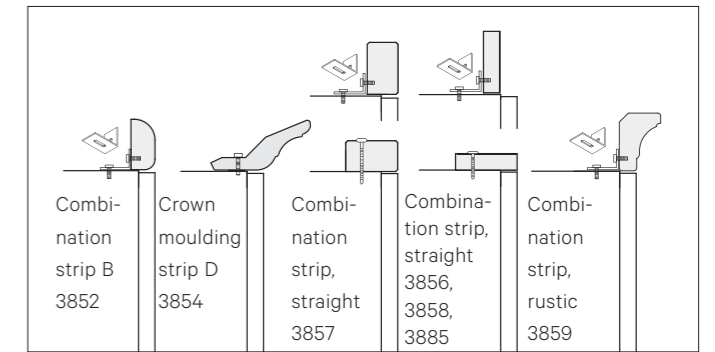
Installing crown moulding strips on the side of a wall cabinet/tall cabinet. The positioning constitutes alternative recommendations. In type B, the back of the strip sits in the middle of the cabinet side. In type D, it sits with the screw in the centre of the cabinet side (NB: always drill pilot holes). In combination strips, they sit so that the radius is outside the side.

Crown moulding strips B and straight are fitted with angle braces and screws (TKX Ø4x15). The positioning of the crown moulding strip on the front of wall cabinets/tall cabinets is a matter of taste, but the images provided are recommendations. In type B, the strip sits with half its width outside the frame. In type D, the bevel sits on the bottom part of the strip, level with the front of the frame. A straight combination strip is placed so that the radius is outside the door. In the case of a rustic combination strip, this can also be installed with some type of strip instead of an angle brace (not included in the delivery from Vedum).

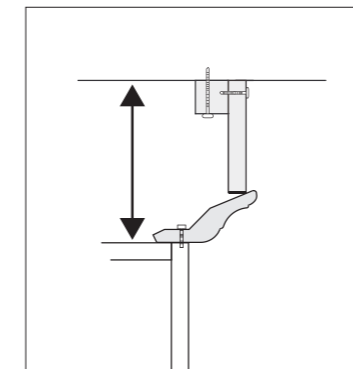
Crown moulding strip, side



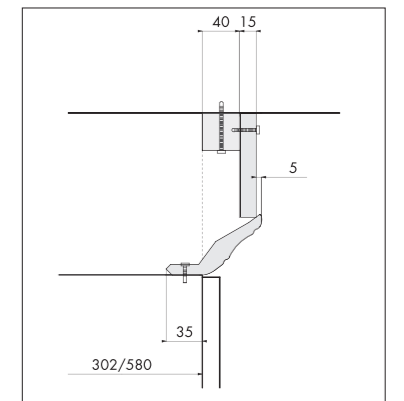
Crown moulding strip, front edge over door



Ceiling connector and crown moulding strip in combination, side.

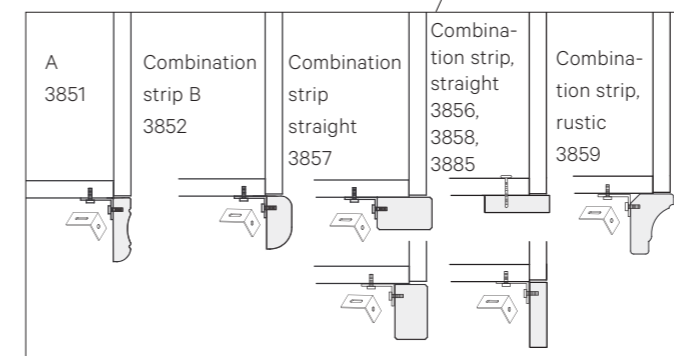


Ceiling connector and crown moulding strip in combination, front edge over door. Dimensions from the wall to the mounting block: for wall cabinet 302 mm, for tall cabinet 580 mm.

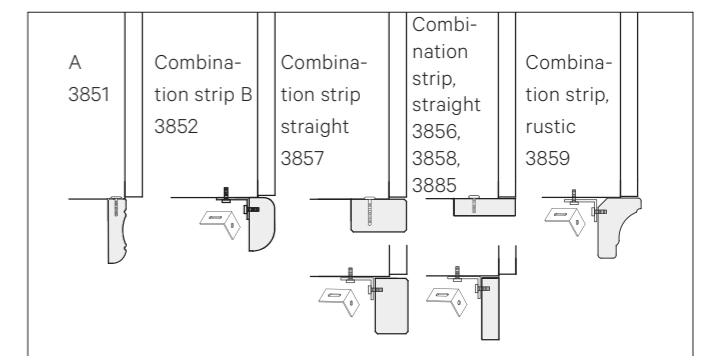


In the case of smaller distances between cabinet and ceiling, an articulated screwdriver may be required.

Light bar, side



Light bar, front edge under door



Fitting the light bar on the side of a wall cabinet is a matter of taste, but the images provided above are recommendations. In type B, the strip is positioned such that the round portion sits outside the side. In combination strip, straight, the strip is positioned such that the radius is outside the side. In combination strip, straight, painted version, the joint for the covering should be turned towards the cabinet. In the case of a fan, you should mitre in the light bar strips and install the light bar strip against the wall.

The light bar is fitted with an angle brace and screws (TKX Ø4x15). Positioning of the light bar on the front of a wall cabinet is a matter of taste, but the images provided are recommendations. In types A and B, the strip sits with half its width outside the frame. Combination strip, straight is fitted so that the radius is level with the door.

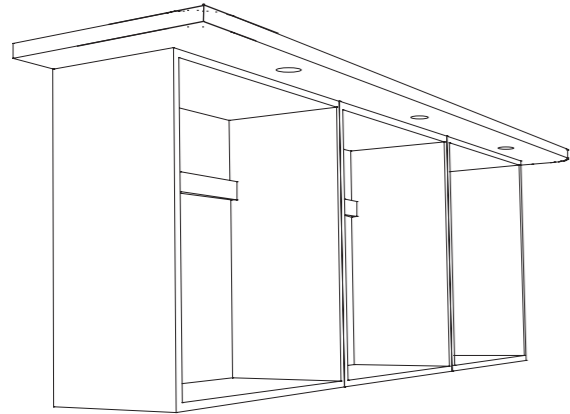
## 4. Lighting

### 4.1 CANOPIES

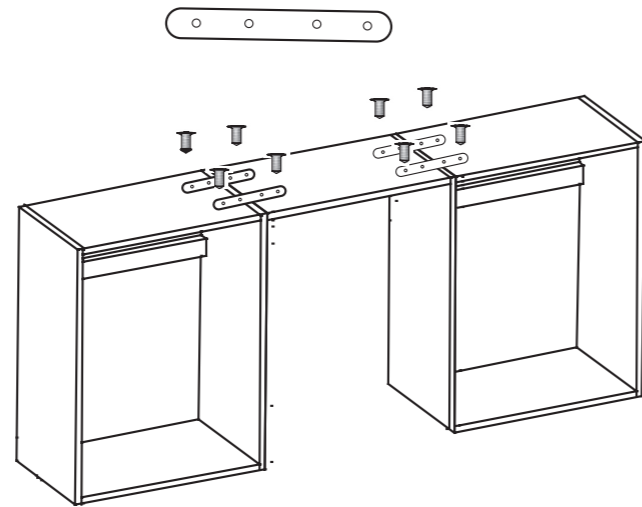
#### LIGHT FITTINGS

For lighting under wall cabinets, it is appropriate to have an electric conduit coming out under the bottom edge of the wall cabinet. If you have LED lights, place the driver in a suitable place, such as inside or above a cabinet. NB: The cabinets are not set up for cable laying, which means that any recesses for cables and cable strips will need to be made on site in the bottom, shelves and top. Plan electrical outlets for lighting in advance on your kitchen drawing together with an electrician. Many of our wall cabinets at heights of 700, 850 and 988 mm can be ordered with a groove for cable laying (against a surcharge) on the outside, which are then hidden by adjacent cabinets or by a decorative side.

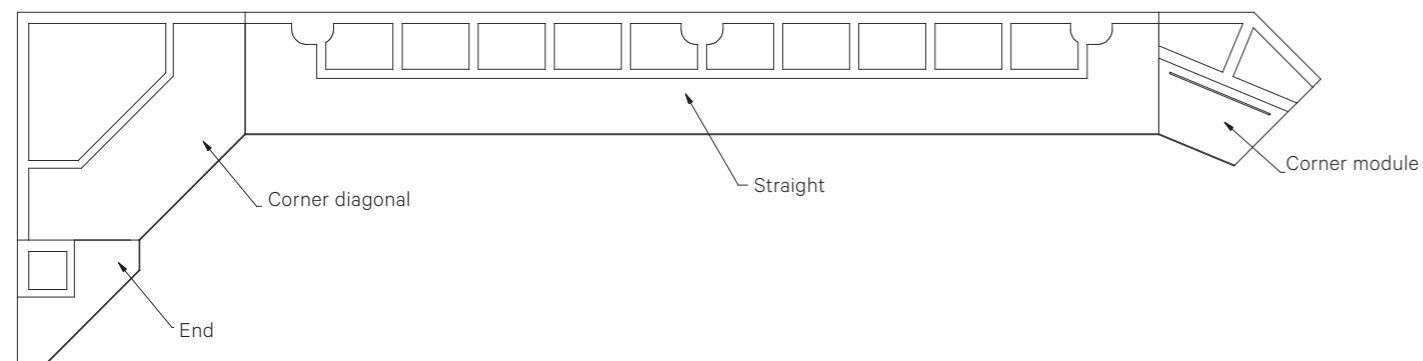
Pre-drill **CANOPIES** and screw into the top of the wall cabinet. Fit spotlights and connect the electric cables between the driver and the spotlights on the top of the canopies.



**FITTING A CANOPY BETWEEN TWO WALL CABINETS.** Use the supplied jointing plates (4 pcs) art. no. 39332 and screws (8 pcs) art. no. 39147. Pass the canopy between the wall cabinets and fasten to the top with jointing plates and screws. Fit spotlights and connect the electric cables between the driver and the spotlights on the top of the canopies. If decorative sides are used, these should be cut corresponding to the thickness of the canopy, and the canopy should be installed on top of the decorative sides.



### 4.2 LIGHTING BASES



Lighting bases for positioning under wall cabinets are available in five varieties:

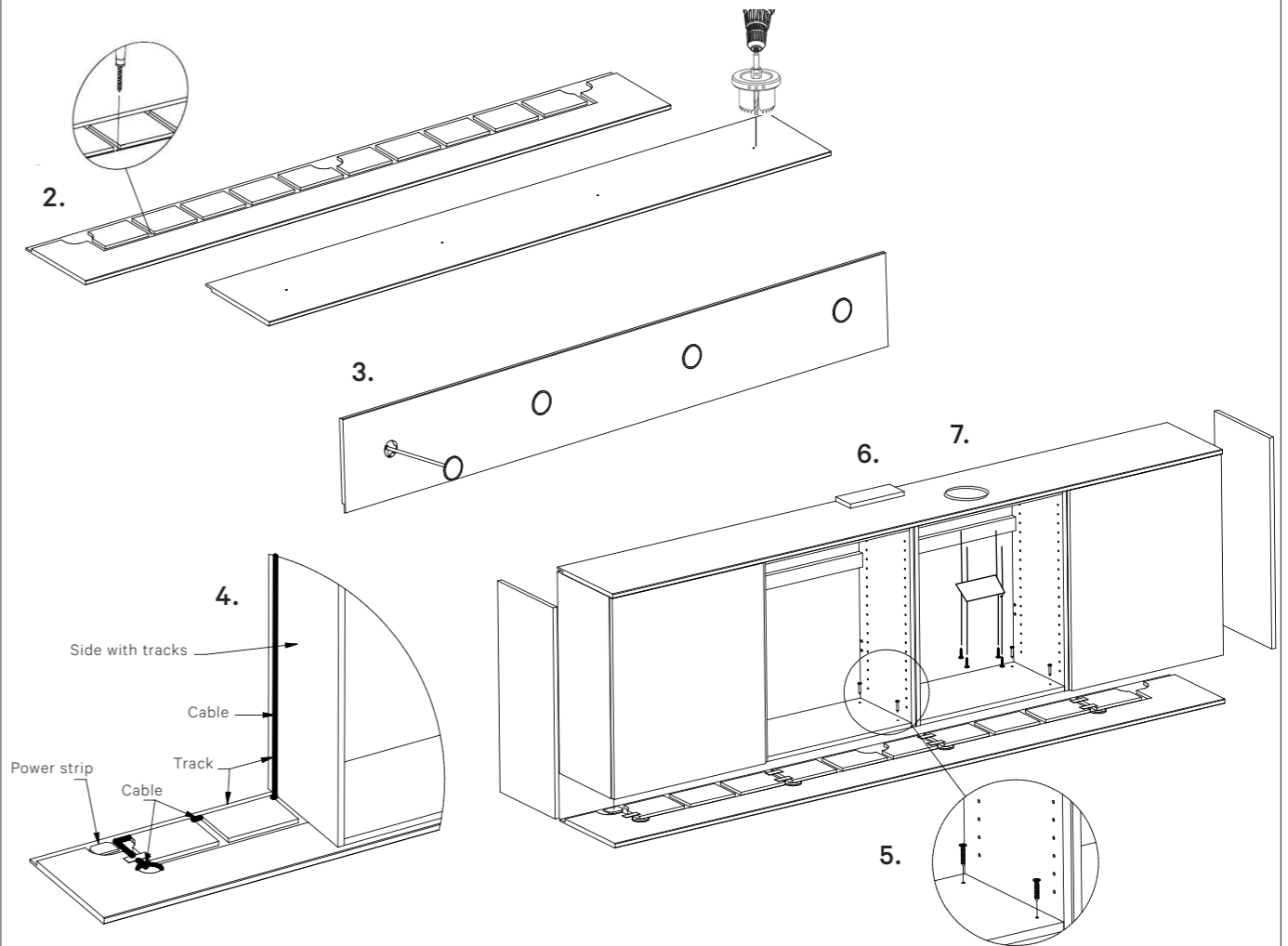
Art. no. 3567 Straight 1600x322x16	Art. no. 3563 Straight 1238x323x19
Art. no. 3568 Straight 2500x322x16	Art. no. 3564 Straight 2457x323x19
Art. no. 3565 Corner diagonal 599x599x16	Art. no. 3562 Corner diagonal 599x599x19
Art. no. 3566 End 322x322x16	Art. no. 3561 End 323x323x19
Art. no. 3569 Corner module 460x393x16	Art. no. 3570 Corner module 460x394x19

When installing a lighting base with screws from inside the frame, the screw heads can be covered with cover plugs, white 20 mm, with art. no. 39226.

## 4. Lighting

### 4.2 CONT. LIGHTING BASES

1. Measure the width of the wall cabinet.
2. Mark where the holes for the lamps will be positioned, and measure the centre of the pre-milled grooves on the back. Drill through with a small drill from the back, then turn the panel and drill through with a hole cutter; check the diameter of the selected lights.
3. Fit the bulbs and place the cables in the grooves on the back. Save a little extra cable just inside the bulbs.
4. Many of our wall cabinets at heights of 700, 850 and 988 mm can be ordered with a groove for cable laying (against a surcharge) on the outside, which are then hidden by adjacent cabinets or by a decorative side. Otherwise, the cables can be drawn through electric conduits or through the bottom of the cabinets. It is also possible to mill grooves in the outside of a cabinet which are covered by a decorative side or another cabinet, or alternatively to mill grooves on the inside in the back edge of a decorative side and draw the cables through that. There is space milled out in the lighting base to place the power strip (with sockets for 6 LED bulbs) and connect up the LED bulbs. Save a few centimetres of cable inside the bulbs to make it easy to remove the bulbs if necessary, without taking down the entire lighting base. The power strip's cable can then be drawn up through the cable groove (if a cabinet with a groove has been ordered) and the driver can be placed above the cabinet or somewhere nearby.
5. Check where the cables have been laid and where the lighting bases are pre-milled. Drill pilot holes through the bottom of the cabinet and use connection screws to fix the bases in place in the cabinets. DO NOT screw into the pre-milled grooves. When installing a lighting base with screws from inside the frame, the screw heads can be covered with cover plugs, white 20 mm, with art. no. 39226.
6. The driver for the LED lighting can be hidden either inside the cabinets or above the cabinets.
7. Vedum has a white cover 140x140 mm with art. no. 39307 for installing inside a cabinet. In this case, make a recess in the top of the wall cabinet to access the driver, if it is located above the wall cabinet. This recess should be covered with the cover and installed with four white screws (supplied).





## 5. Bar kitchen solutions, kitchen islands

### 5.1 KITCHEN ISLAND PACKAGE SOLUTION, BREAKFAST BAR

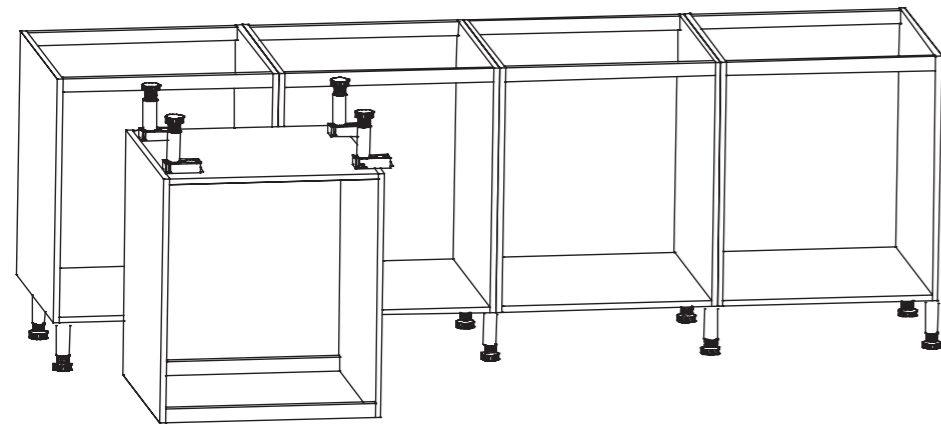


Our ready-made package solutions for kitchen islands have a separate installation guide that comes with the kitchen island; you can also find it at [www.vedum.se/kok/koksokonfigurator](http://www.vedum.se/kok/koksokonfigurator).

NB: Bear in mind the risk of tipping! Kitchen islands should be anchored to the floor to prevent the risk of tipping. Please refer to your own local authority's directives to see what applies according to local regulations and SIS Swedish Standard.

NB: The counter top should always be stored flat, NOT leaning against a wall.

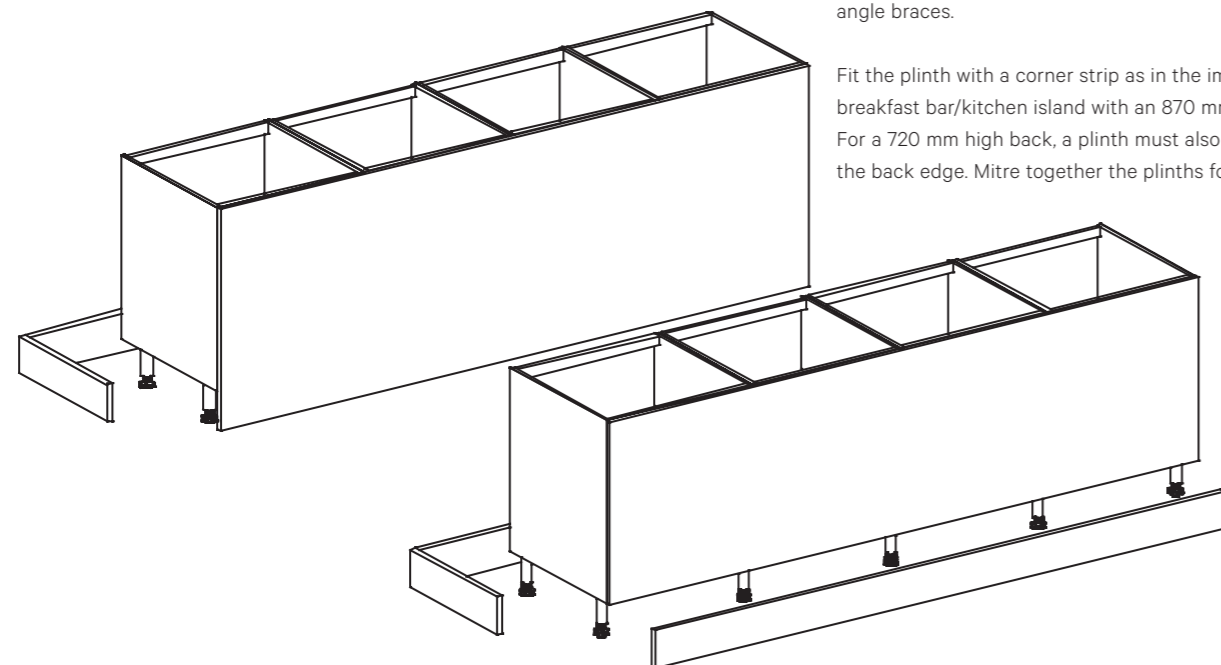
To make this even easier for you, we have also produced two installation videos that you can follow, which you can find by scanning the QR codes.



For a breakfast bar or kitchen island, supporting legs should also be fitted to the back edge of the cabinets.

Accessory bag art. no. 39258 for loose back installation. The bag contains 10 Spax TKX 4x20 screws, 10 Spax TKX 4x15 screws, 10 Spax TKX 4x35 screws and 10 angle braces.

Fit the plinth with a corner strip as in the image for a breakfast bar/kitchen island with an 870 mm high back. For a 720 mm high back, a plinth must also be fitted in the back edge. Mitre together the plinths for a fine joint.

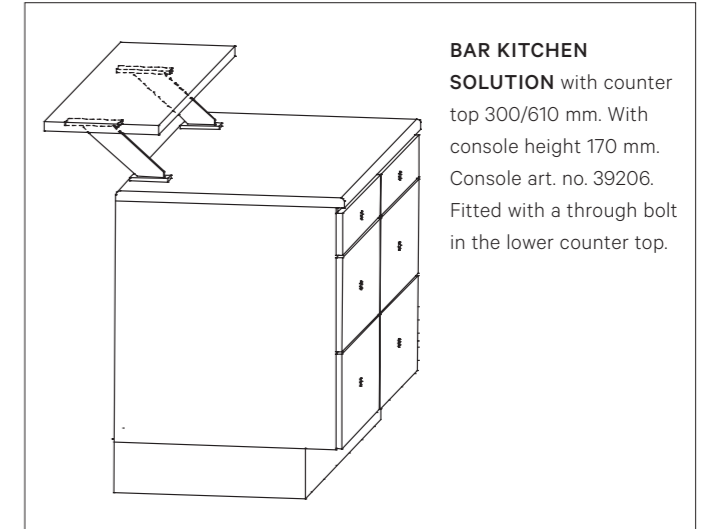


## 5. Bar kitchen solutions, kitchen islands

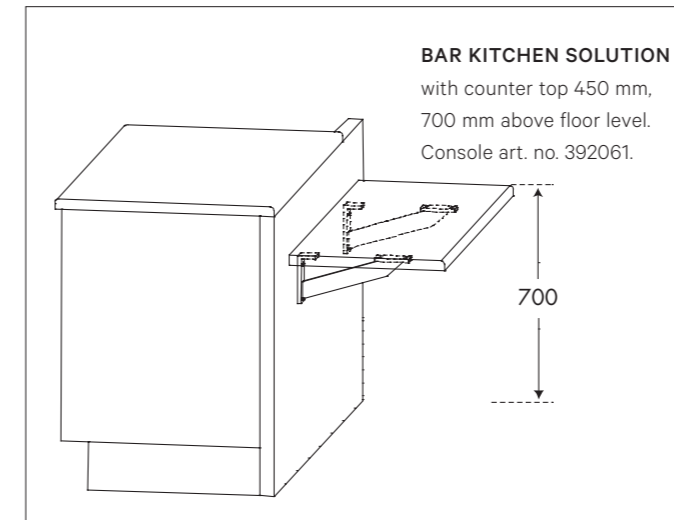
### 5.2 BAR KITCHEN, KITCHEN ISLAND ON WHEELS



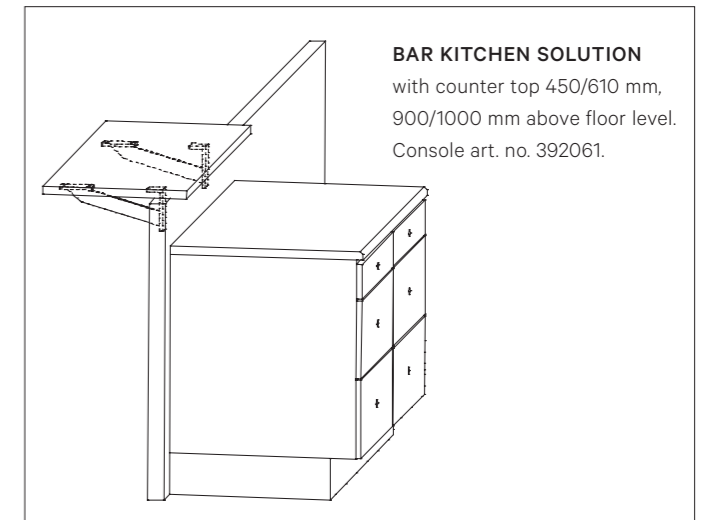
When installing a bar kitchen solution with a hob/stove, make sure the counter top does not hang over the hob. Protect the underside of the counter top with lacquer or varnish.



**BAR KITCHEN SOLUTION** with counter top 300/610 mm. With console height 170 mm. Console art. no. 39206. Fitted with a through bolt in the lower counter top.



**BAR KITCHEN SOLUTION** with counter top 450 mm, 700 mm above floor level. Console art. no. 392061.



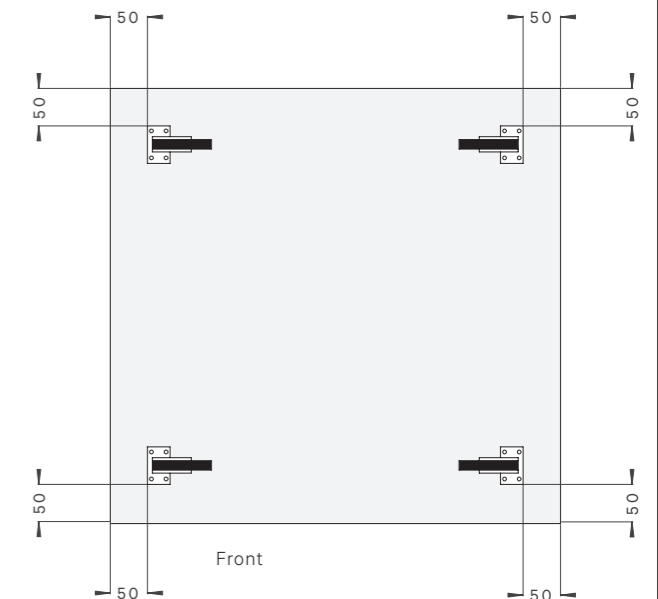
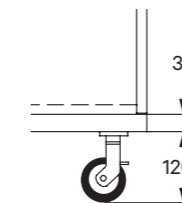
**BAR KITCHEN SOLUTION** with counter top 450/610 mm, 900/1000 mm above floor level. Console art. no. 392061.

#### WHEELS FOR KITCHEN ISLAND, art. no. 39236.

Height 120 mm. The wheels are fitted to a 30 mm counter top with 4x28 screws (not included in the delivery).

Max. width of movable island: 1000 mm  
Recommended depth: 600 mm (base cabinet)  
Max. load for movable island: 200 kg (total including cabinets)

If the movable kitchen island is to be rolled over thresholds or similar, the wheels must be attached with through bolts. Drawers are not recommended on a movable island, as there is a considerable risk of tipping over.



## 5. Bar kitchen solutions, kitchen islands

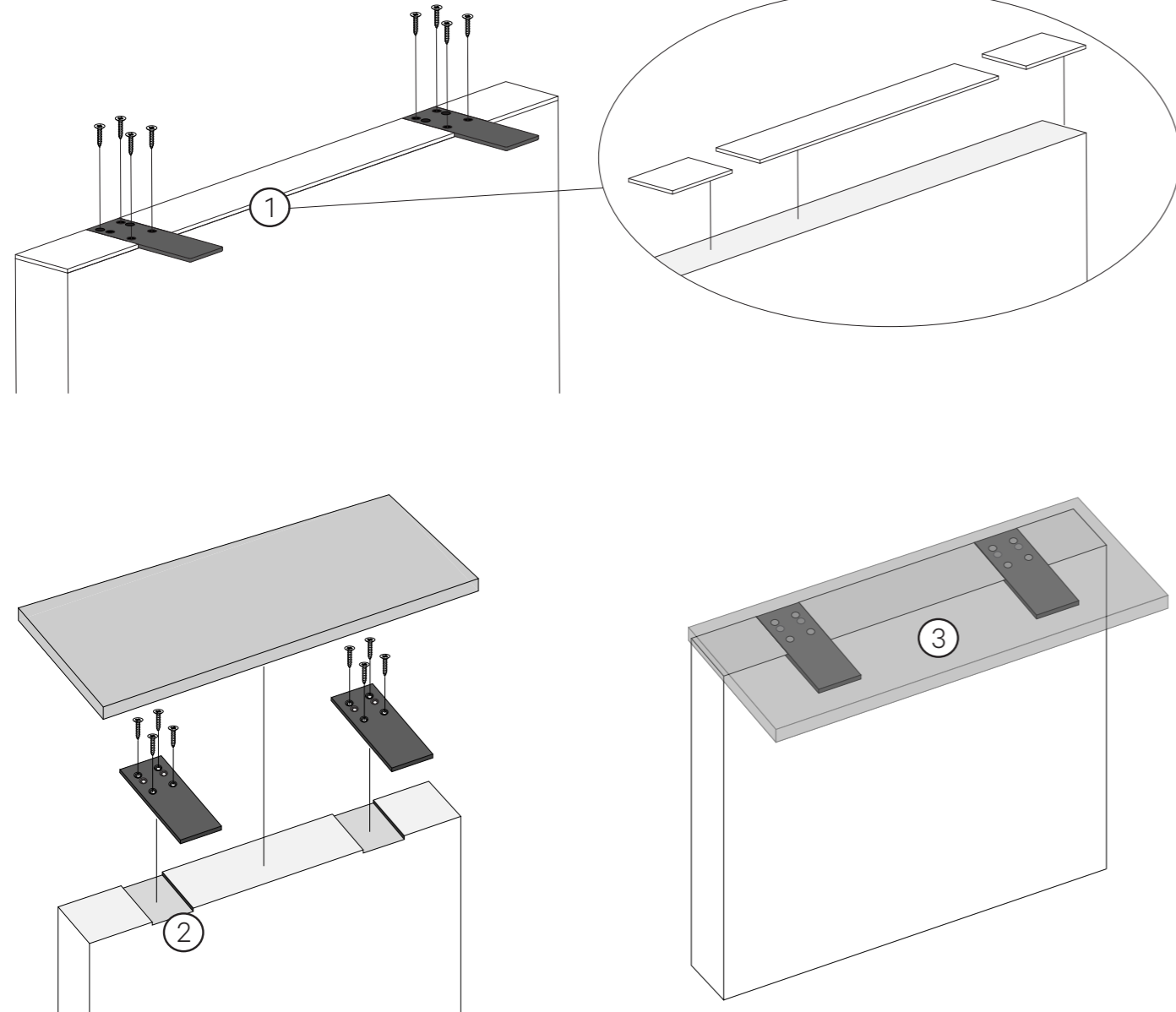
### 5.3 BAR KITCHEN, COUNTER TOP WITH OVERHANG

#### INSTALLING SUPPORT BRACKET ART. NO. 39216 AND 39217 FOR COUNTER TOPS WITH OVERHANG

The support bracket is designed to provide additional support for counter tops with overhangs that are to be placed on a wall. Adjust the number of support brackets to the length and weight of the counter top; the recommended C-C dimension between the support brackets is 600 mm. The support bracket is made of matt lacquered metal, white or black, with countersunk screw holes, screws included. Width 70 mm, length 200 mm and thickness 6 mm.

To achieve a flat surface under the counter top, you can opt to build up around the support brackets (1) or mill out (2).

1. Build up around the support brackets with suitable board material, thickness 6 mm, or cut out according to 2.
2. Mill or cut out for the support brackets, width 70 mm, depth 6 mm.
3. Secure the board appropriately.



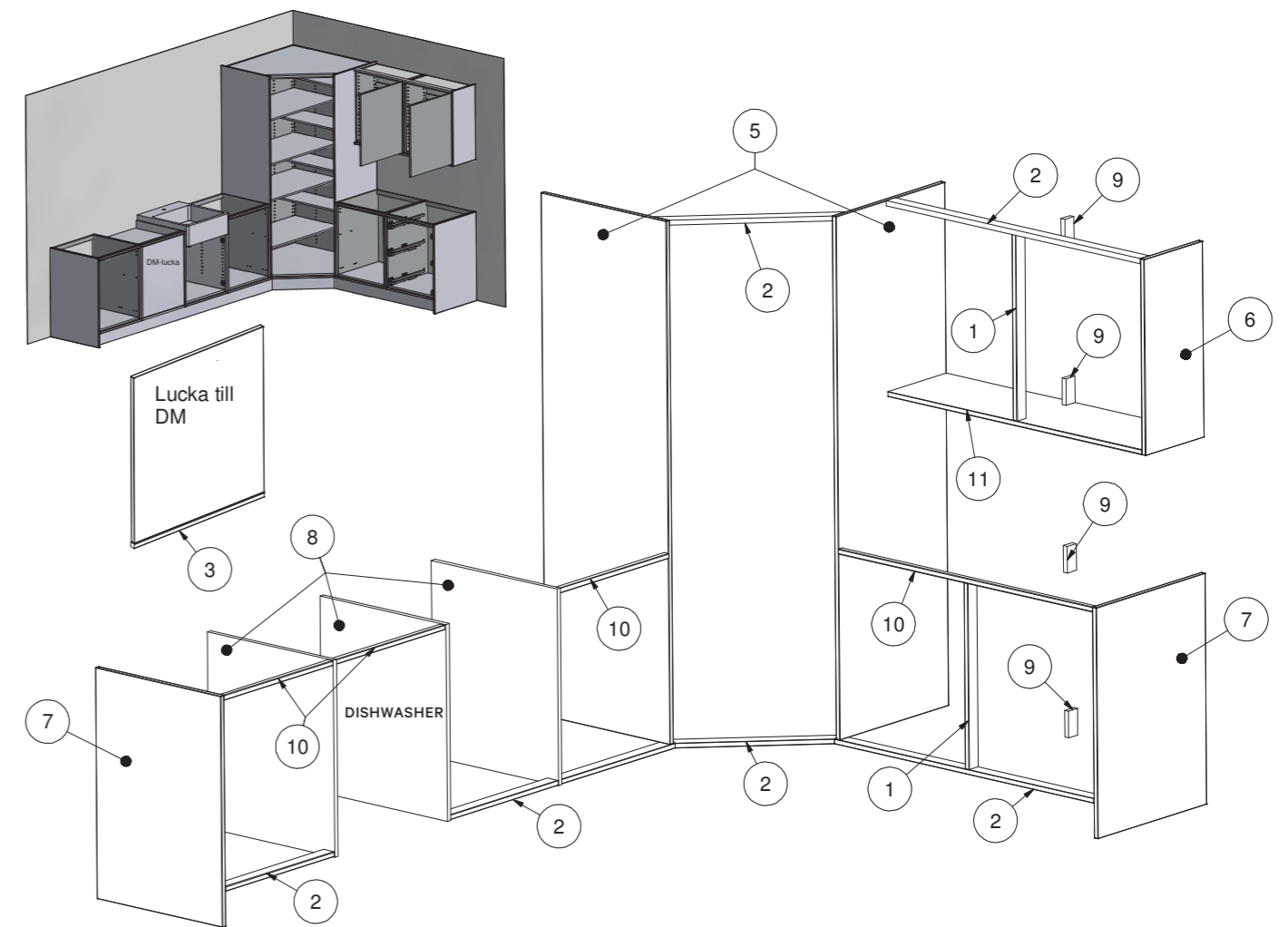
## 6. Installation of details

### 6.1 FRAMING SYSTEM

The framing system produces a classic kitchen with "inset" doors and a custom-built feel. The system consists of a number of strips and sides that frame the doors. The table shows the articles used. Note that the installation time for a kitchen with a framing system will be longer, and more will be required from the installer. Fix decorative sides and strips so that they are as well hidden as possible using screws and angle braces. When installing with screws from inside the frame, the screw heads can be covered with cover plugs, white 20 mm, with art. no. 39226.



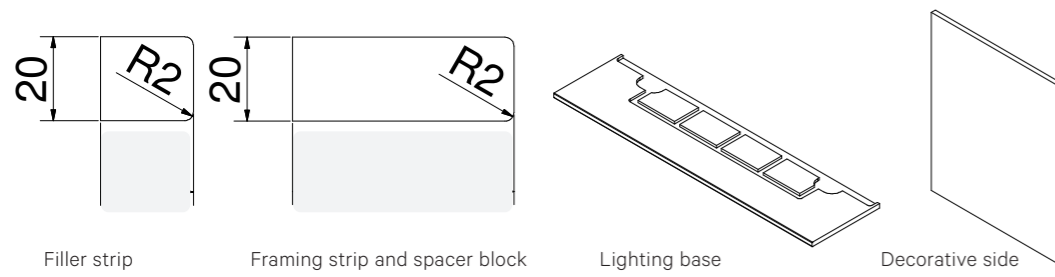
#### LIST OF FRAMING DETAILS



## 6. Installation of details

### 6.1 CONT. FRAMING SYSTEM

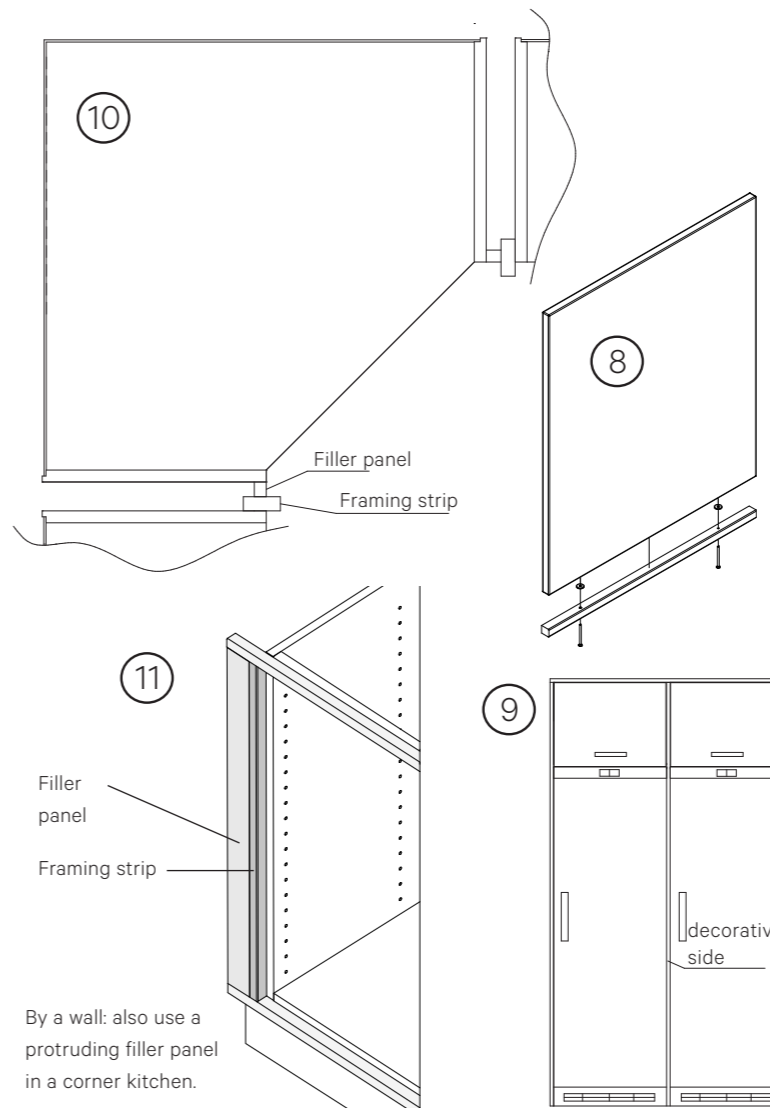
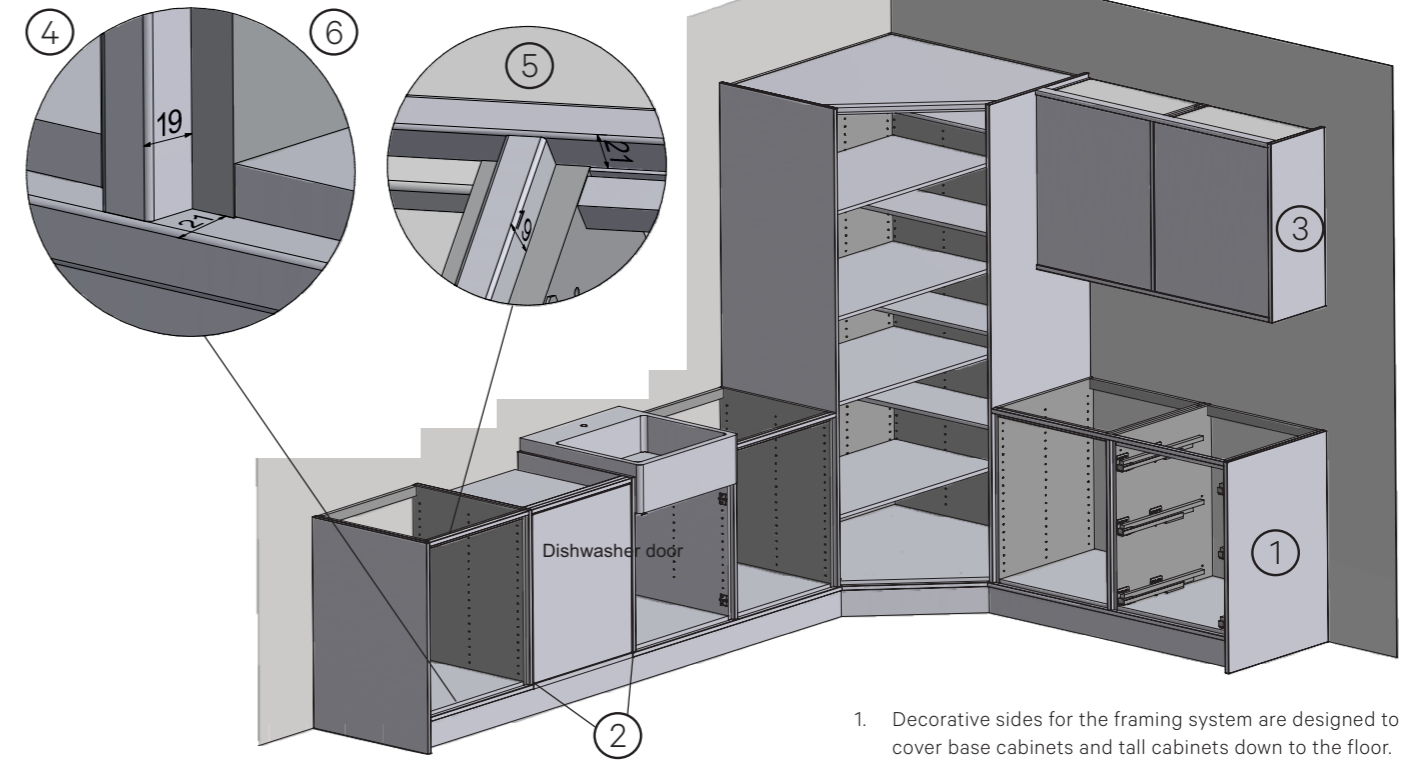
#### CONT. LIST OF FRAMING DETAILS



POS	ART. NO.	NAME, HEIGHT X WIDTH X DEPTH MM	NOTE
1	3875	Framing strip 288x50x20	Standing between cabinets height 288
1	3876	Framing strip 572x50x20	Standing between cabinets height 572
1	3877	Framing strip 700x50x20	Standing between cabinet height 700 and base cabinet height 720
1	3878	Framing strip 850x50x20	Standing between cabinets height 850
1	3879	Framing strip 988x50x20	Standing between cabinets height 988
1	3880	Framing strip 1138x50x20	Standing between cabinets height 1138
1	3881	Framing strip 1182x50x20	Standing between cabinets height 1182
1	3882	Framing strip 1950x50x20	Standing between cabinets height 1950
1	3883	Framing strip 2100x50x20	Standing between cabinets height 2100
1	3884	Framing strip 2238x50x20	Standing between cabinets height 1950+288
2	3885	Framing strip 2388x50x20	Standing between 2100+288, lying under base and wall cabinets, lying over wall cabinets
3	3886	Framing strip 596x21x20	Installed under the dishwasher door using screws and spacers from accessory bag art. no. 39221.
(4)	355802	Decorative side HxWx19	Special dimensions, max. dimensions 2500x1000 mm
5	355798	Decorative side 2120x603x19	Decorative side for kitchen height 2100 (150+1950+20), framing side for tall cabinet 2100+20
5	355799	Decorative side 2270x603x19	Decorative side for kitchen height 2250 (150+2100+20),
5	355800	Decorative side 2408x603x19	Decorative side for kitchen height 2388 (150+1950+288+20), framing side for tall cabinet 2100 + top cabinet 288 (2100+288+20)
5	355801	Decorative side 2558x603x19	Decorative side for kitchen height 2538 (150+2100+288+20)
5	355804	Decorative side 1970x603x19	Framing side for tall cabinet 1950 (1950+20)
5	355805	Decorative side 2258x603x19	Framing side for tall cabinet 1950 + top cabinet 288 (1950+288+20)
6	355790	Decorative side 328x325x19	Decorative side for wall cabinet 288 (20+288+20)
6	355791	Decorative side 612x325x19	Decorative side for wall cabinet 572 (20+572+20)
6	355792	Decorative side 740x325x19	Decorative side for wall cabinet 700 (20+700+20)
6	355793	Decorative side 890x325x19	Decorative side for wall cabinet 850 (20+850+20)
6	355794	Decorative side 1028x325x19	Decorative side for wall cabinet 988 (20+988+20)
6	355795	Decorative side 1178x325x19	Decorative side for wall cabinet 1138 (20+1138+20)
7	355796	Decorative side 870x603x19	Decorative side for base cabinet with depth 580 mm
7	355797	Decorative side 870x753x19	Decorative side for base cabinet with depth 730 mm
8	355803	Decorative side 740x603x19	For installing on each side of the dishwasher or porcelain sink
9	3895	Spacer block	For installing in the back edge between cabinets
10	3861	Filler strip 2400x21x20	For installing under counter top
11	3561	Lighting base 323x323x19	Under wall corner shelves
11	3562	Lighting base 599x599x19	Under corner module diagonal
11	3563	Lighting base 1238x323x19	Under wall cabinet
11	3564	Lighting base 2457x323x19	Under wall cabinet
11	3570	Lighting base 460x394x19	Under end shelf corner module

## 6. Installation of details

### 6.1 CONT. FRAMING SYSTEM



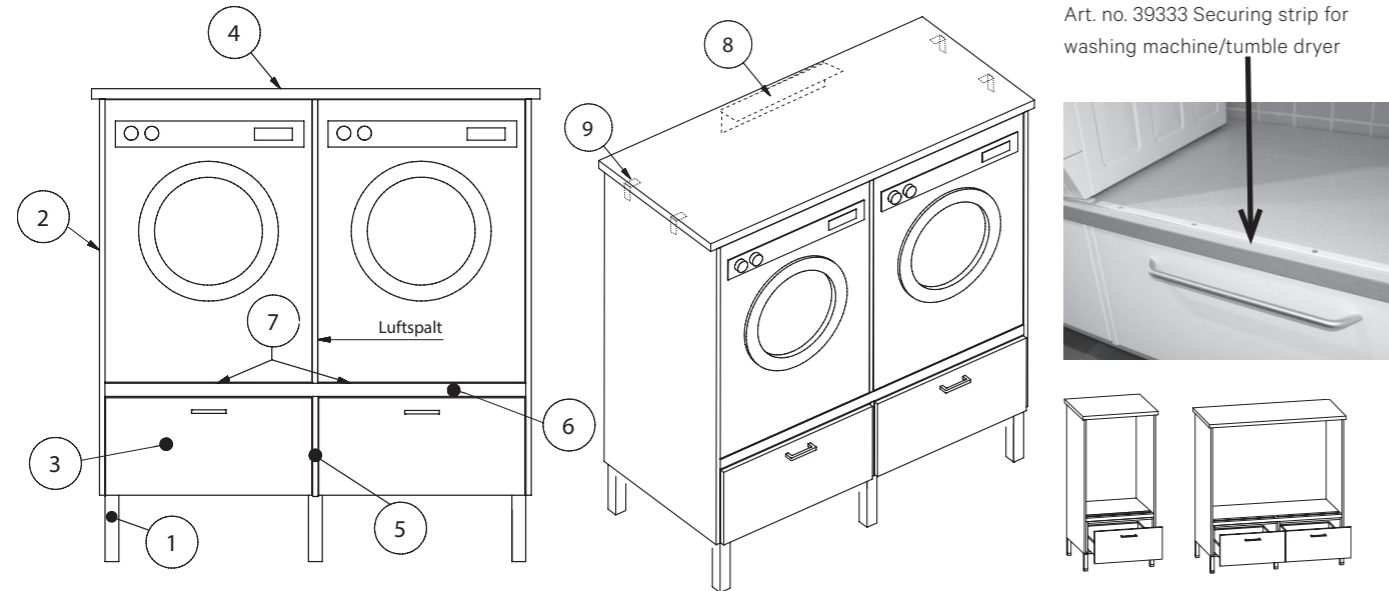
- Decorative sides for the framing system are designed to cover base cabinets and tall cabinets down to the floor.
- Decorative sides with a height of 740 mm are designed to sit on each side of an integrated dishwasher.
- Decorative sides for wall cabinets are designed to cover the cabinet + framing strip/lighting base both at the top and at the bottom.
- A framing strip positioned between cabinets must be fitted on a level with the underside of the cabinet and stick out 19 mm.
- Cover the space between the framing strip and the counter top with the filler strip.
- The framing strip placed under or over a cabinet must stick out 21 mm.
- Use spacer blocks between the cabinets at the back edge to achieve the same distance at both the front and back edges.
- The door for an integrated dishwasher is fitted with a pre-drilled framing strip, which is screwed into place on the door from underneath (drill a 2 mm pilot hole in the door) with screws and spacers from accessory bag art. no. 39221. It may be necessary to make recesses in the plinth.
- For a free-standing fridge/freezer, fit a decorative side 19 mm between two fridge/freezers the whole way down to the floor.

#### NB:

- Wall cabinet corner model diagonal does not work with only a framing strip. Use a filler panel, 20 mm before fitting the framing strip. Base cabinet for stove in a corner does not work with only a framing strip. Use a filler panel, 50 mm before fitting the framing strip.
- When installing a filler panel against the wall, position the filler panel at the front edge of the framing strip and pull out the lower framing strip and the upper filler panel against the wall. In the case of a corner kitchen, too, the filler panel in the corner is installed at the front of the adjoining framing strip.
- A fan shelf does not work with a framing strip due to the shelf's binding screws, which are only designed for a thickness of 16 mm.

## 6. Installation of details

### 6.2 ELEVATED WASHING MACHINE/TUMBLE DRYER

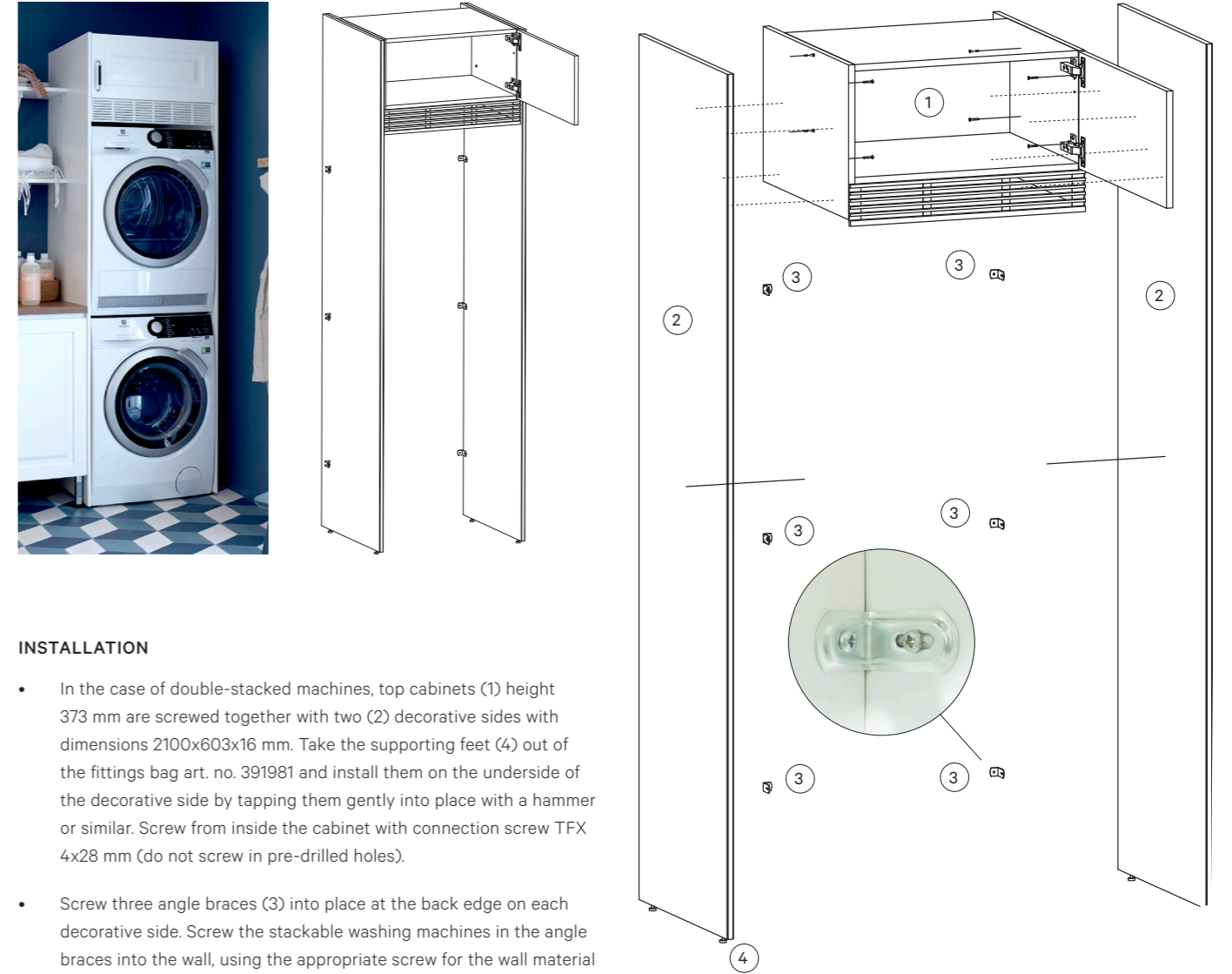


#### INSTALLATION

- For double elevated machines, install (5) the decorative side measuring 288x603x16 mm with art. no. 357520 on drawer module (3) art. no. 102460N with dimensions height=288 and width=600 mm, where the fully extending drawer is removed before installation begins, and then the other drawer module against the decorative side. Use clamps and screw using the supplied connection screws, art. no. 39611. Start with point two for a single elevated machine.
- Supporting legs (1) with art.nr. 39238 must be fitted 50 mm from the front and back edges under the outer side of the drawer module so that the side rests on the supporting leg. Then fit the two centre supporting legs under decorative side (5) (omitted for single elevated machine).
- After this, install (2) the decorative sides measuring 1188x603x16 mm with art. no. 357521 from the underside of the drawer module and up to each outer side of the drawer modules. Use clamps where needed and screw using the supplied connection screws, art. no. 39611 from inside the drawer modules.
- Fix two angle braces (9) art. no. 39614 to each decorative side in order to fit the upper counter top, 50 mm from the front and back edges, and fit counter top with dimensions 1268/652x610x30 mm (4). Centre the counter top over the unit so that the overhang is the same on both sides.
- Screw the drawer modules into the wall with two screws per cabinet (screws are not included in the delivery from Vedum) through the nailing batten. Do not forget to seal with silicone (not included in the delivery from Vedum) in the screw holes where required.
- Check that the counter top is straight and fit bracket (8), dimensions 530x45x45 mm, art. no. 39232 (screws not included in the delivery from Vedum for the wall fastening) in the centre against the wall so that the counter top is supported from underneath (omitted for single elevated machine).
- Install the counter top (6) with art. no. 3723, dimensions 1214x600x30 mm or 599x600x30 mm (for single elevated machine) above the drawer modules with connection screws through the top of the drawer modules and into the counter top.
- Fit securing strips (7) with art. no. 39333 in front of the machines' legs with screws art. no. 39116 TFX4x16 (4 pcs per strip) so that the machines cannot move outwards, 16 mm from the front edge of the counter top.
- Install the machines there. Any recesses for water/drainage must be made on site in the bottom or on the side.

## 6. Installation of details

### 6.3 STACKABLE WASHING MACHINES/TUMBLE DRYERS



#### INSTALLATION

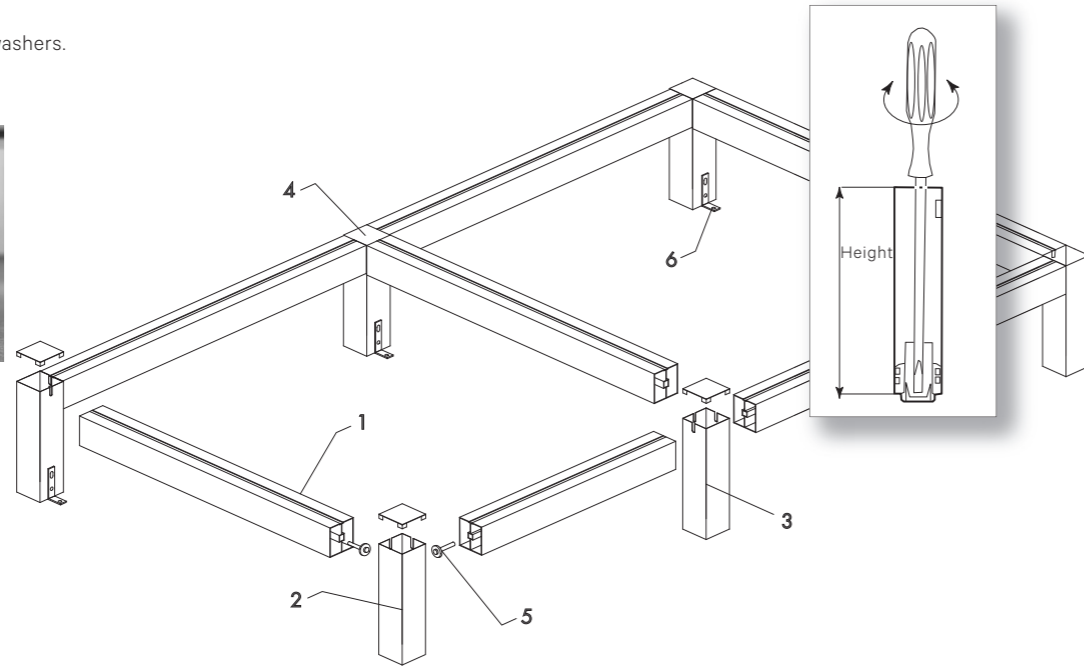
- In the case of double-stacked machines, top cabinets (1) height 373 mm are screwed together with two (2) decorative sides with dimensions 2100x603x16 mm. Take the supporting feet (4) out of the fittings bag art. no. 391981 and install them on the underside of the decorative side by tapping them gently into place with a hammer or similar. Screw from inside the cabinet with connection screw TFX 4x28 mm (do not screw in pre-drilled holes).
- Screw three angle braces (3) into place at the back edge on each decorative side. Screw the stackable washing machines in the angle braces into the wall, using the appropriate screw for the wall material (not included in the delivery from Vedum). Do not forget to seal the screw holes with silicone (not included in the delivery from Vedum) where required.
- When the stackable washing machines are in place, adjust the supporting feet (4) so that the sides are secure and all the feet are screwed out and in contact with the floor.

## 6. Installation of details

### 6.4 ALUMINIUM LEG FRAME, STEEL SUPPORTING LEGS

#### THE LEG FRAME CONSISTS OF:

1. Aluminium profile 38x38 mm. The aluminium profile is supplied ready-cut to various lengths, adjusted for the cabinets. Also available in a colour version.
2. Legs with two slots for the outside corner. 40x40 mm. Available in heights of 150 and 298 mm.
3. Legs with three slots for fitting an intermediate aluminium profile. 40x40 mm. Available in heights of 150 and 298 mm.
4. Covers for legs.
5. Mounting screws with washers.
6. Bracket.



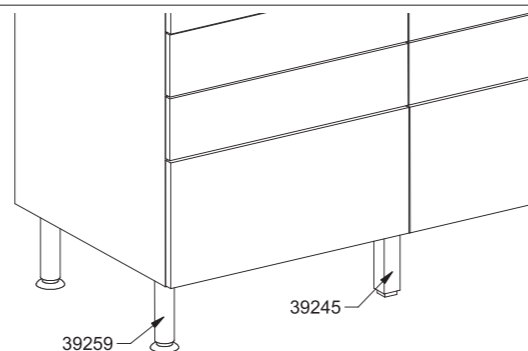
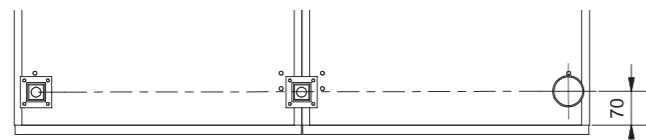
Recommended spacing between legs is max. 1000 mm. Suitable positioning of legs is either at the joint between two cabinets or centrally under a cabinet. (E.g. if you have three 600 cabinets, you can either have one leg at each joint or one leg centrally under the centre cabinet). For all free-standing cabinets with drawers and shallow free-standing cabinets (430 or 302 mm deep), the back legs must be fixed to the ground with brackets to eliminate the risk of tipping. Cabinets standing against a wall must be fastened into the wall using the cabinet's nailing batten.

**NB: Remember to reduce the depth of the leg frame if there is a skirting board installed against the wall.**

- Assemble the leg frame.
- Position the frame where you intend to install it. Adjust the legs so that the frame is completely level. Adjustment can be done either with a flathead screwdriver through the leg or by screwing the adjustable foot by hand.
- Fix the cover in place on the leg.
- For free-standing positioning, screw the back legs into the floor using the bracket.
- Place the cabinets into the frame and screw them together with connection screws.
- Drill pilot holes into the bottom of the cabinet and aluminium profile using a 2.5 mm drill.
- Screw the cabinets into the frame using connection screws.

#### STEEL SUPPORTING LEGS FOR FREE-STANDING CABINET OR KITCHEN ISLAND

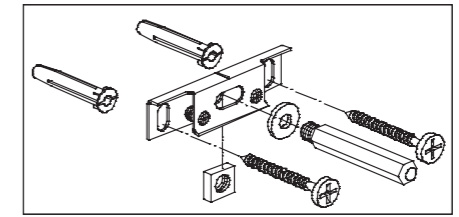
Steel supporting legs, art. no. 39259 or art. no. 39245. For free positioning under a cabinet, however, C-C 70 mm from the front edge of the frame is recommended. Kitchen islands or freestanding cabinets should be anchored so that they cannot tip over. Bars, brackets or screws for anchoring are not included in the delivery, as this is dependent on which floor is present. Check the floor supplier's recommendations.



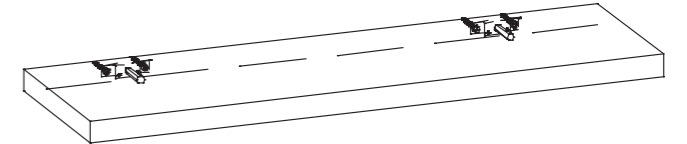
## 6. Installation of details

### 6.5 WALL SHELVES

**WALL SHELVES** with hidden spear fittings art. no. 39005 fitted with accompanying bracket, drill Ø4 mm. Where required use plugs; drill pilot holes Ø8 mm. Measure on the wall where the shelf will be attached; fit the brackets. Adjust the gradient with the small screws. Push on the shelf.

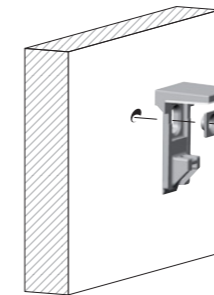
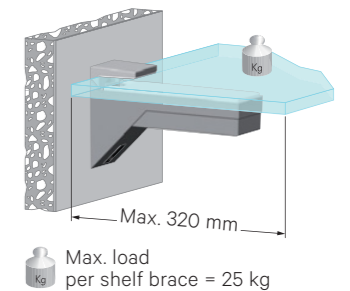
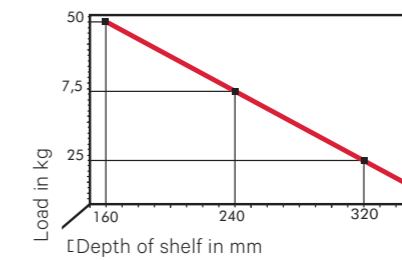


The maximum load with two shelf braces, including shelf length 300 mm, is 3 kg, and including shelf length 1200 mm is 12 kg. Vertical and sideways adjustment each ± 4 mm.

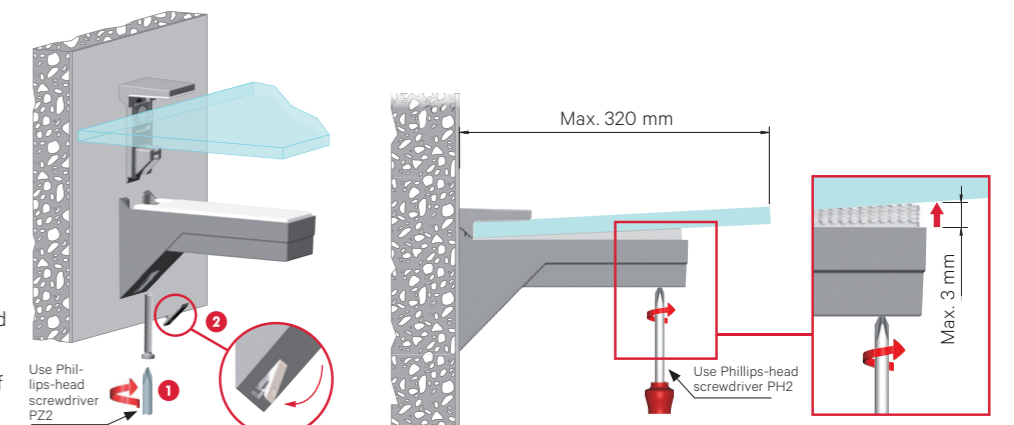


#### WALL SHELVES WITH STEEL SHELF BRACES ART. NO. 39009

The load in kg per shelf brace is relative to the depth of the shelf in mm. Max. load per shelf brace: 25 kg.



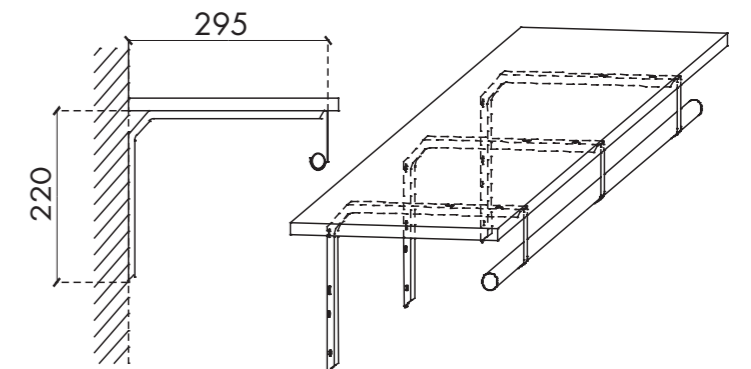
The shelf braces should be screwed to a suitable wall. Screws are not included; the recommended type of screw is countersunk head Ø5 mm. Make sure the shelf brackets are positioned on a horizontal line.



Locking the shelf into the shelf bracket. Adjustment of the shelf gradient.

#### WARDROBE SHELVES

The recommended spacing between the consoles is max. 600 mm. Max. load per console 10 kg.



## 6. Installation of details

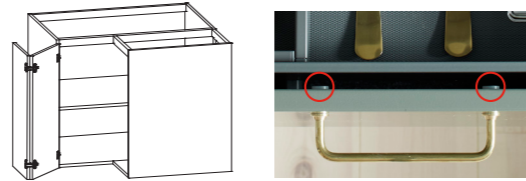
### 6.6 HANDLES AND KNOBS

We have a wide range of knobs and handles in different designs and lengths. There are many options for individual positioning, and different handles can also be combined. However, we recommend positioning according to the drawing below. The handles can be fitted vertically or horizontally on doors. On drawer fronts, horizontal fitting is always recommended. We recommend fitting handles on tall cabinet doors at the central point of the cabinet's height. Drill with a 5 mm drill; use a counterstay to avoid chipping. To make this even easier for you, we have also produced an installation video that you can follow, which you can find by scanning the QR code.



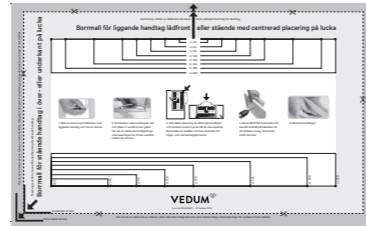
**NB: On corner base cabinets 900x900 mm, the handle screws must be countersunk into the doors.**

The handle screw should also be countersunk where it catches on an internal drawer, for example in the case of the DUO range, or use our spacer for the handle screw with art. no. 39375.



**TO MAKE THIS EASIER, USE OUR DRILLING TEMPLATES WHEN DRILLING**

Art. no. 30999 (for handles up to C-C 192) and 30998 (for all handles), including detailed instructions for handles and door dampers. We also have a more basic drilling template made of cardboard, art. no. 30997.

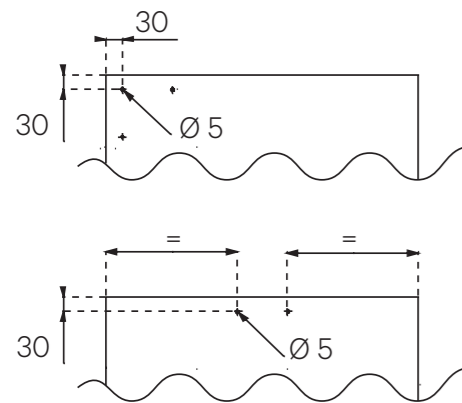


### POSITION OF KNOBS AND HANDLES

#### RECOMMENDATIONS BY DOOR MODEL:

30-30

Doors with 60 mm frame and rebated doors.

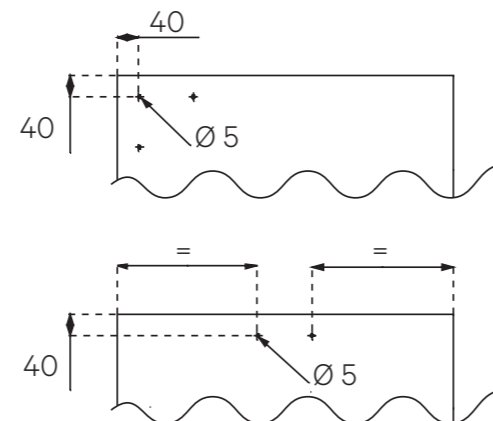


DOORS

#### RECOMMENDATIONS BY DOOR MODEL:

40-40

Flat doors and doors with 80 mm frame.



DRAWER FRONTS

#### LOCATION DAHLIA KNOB

Recommendation regarding installation of wall cabinet doors: 70 mm up from the bottom edge and 30 or 40 mm from the edge, depending on the door.

**Remember:** In the case of a drawer front with a height of 96 mm, 30 mm down is recommended, although it will end up a long way down anyway. In the case of drawer fronts with a frame, they will end up over the mirror.

These knobs are not recommended on an integrated dishwasher or integrated fridge, freezer or fridge/freezer.

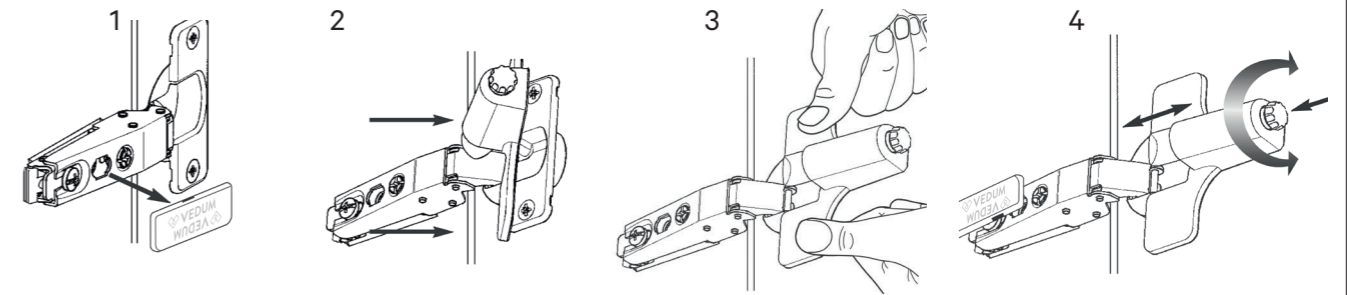


## 6. Installation of details

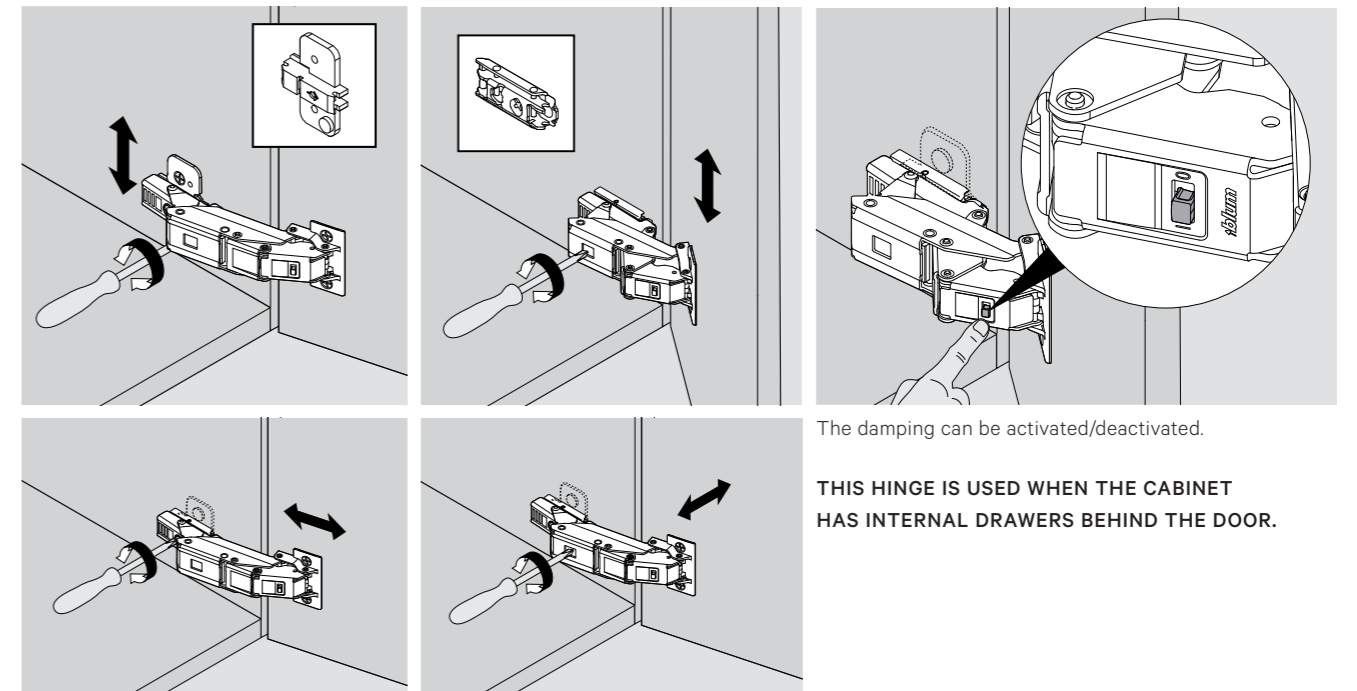
### 6.7 ADJUSTING DOOR DAMPERS

#### SOFT-CLOSE ART. NO. 39331

Not suitable for rebated hinge or for cabinets with a width of 100 mm. The Soft-Close packaging includes more detailed instructions.



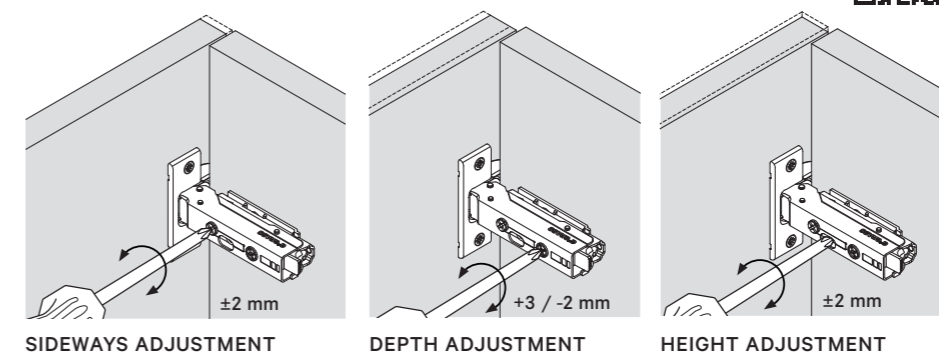
#### HINGE 155 G WITH DAMPING ART. NO. 39084U - ADJUSTMENT



#### DAMPENED HINGES ART. NO. 39080U-39082U



#### ADJUSTMENT OF DAMPER FORCE

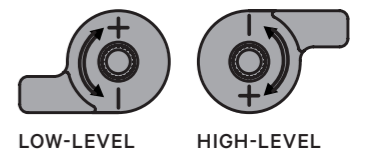


SIDWAYS ADJUSTMENT  $\pm 2$  mm

DEPTH ADJUSTMENT  $+3 / -2$  mm

HEIGHT ADJUSTMENT  $\pm 2$  mm

STANDARD



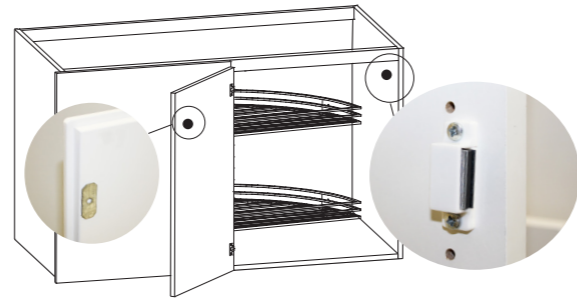
LOW-LEVEL

HIGH-LEVEL

## 6. Installation of details

### 6.8 MAGNETIC LOCK FOR JENNY/INGRID SCREEN CABINET

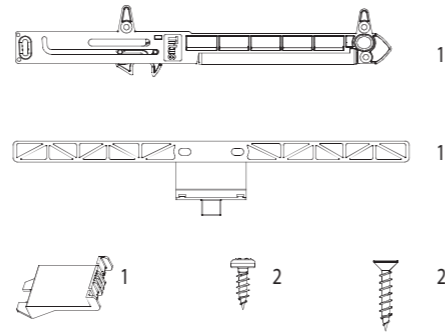
Fit the magnetic lock to the screen cabinet with the Jenny/Ingrid door so that the door closes properly. Start by screwing the magnetic lock into place in the frame, approximately 100 mm down from the partition strip and 22 mm in. Place the magnetic plate on the magnet and close the door to measure the placement of the magnetic plate on the cabinet door. See image.



### 6.9 DAMPERS FOR INTEGRA STANDARD DRAWER

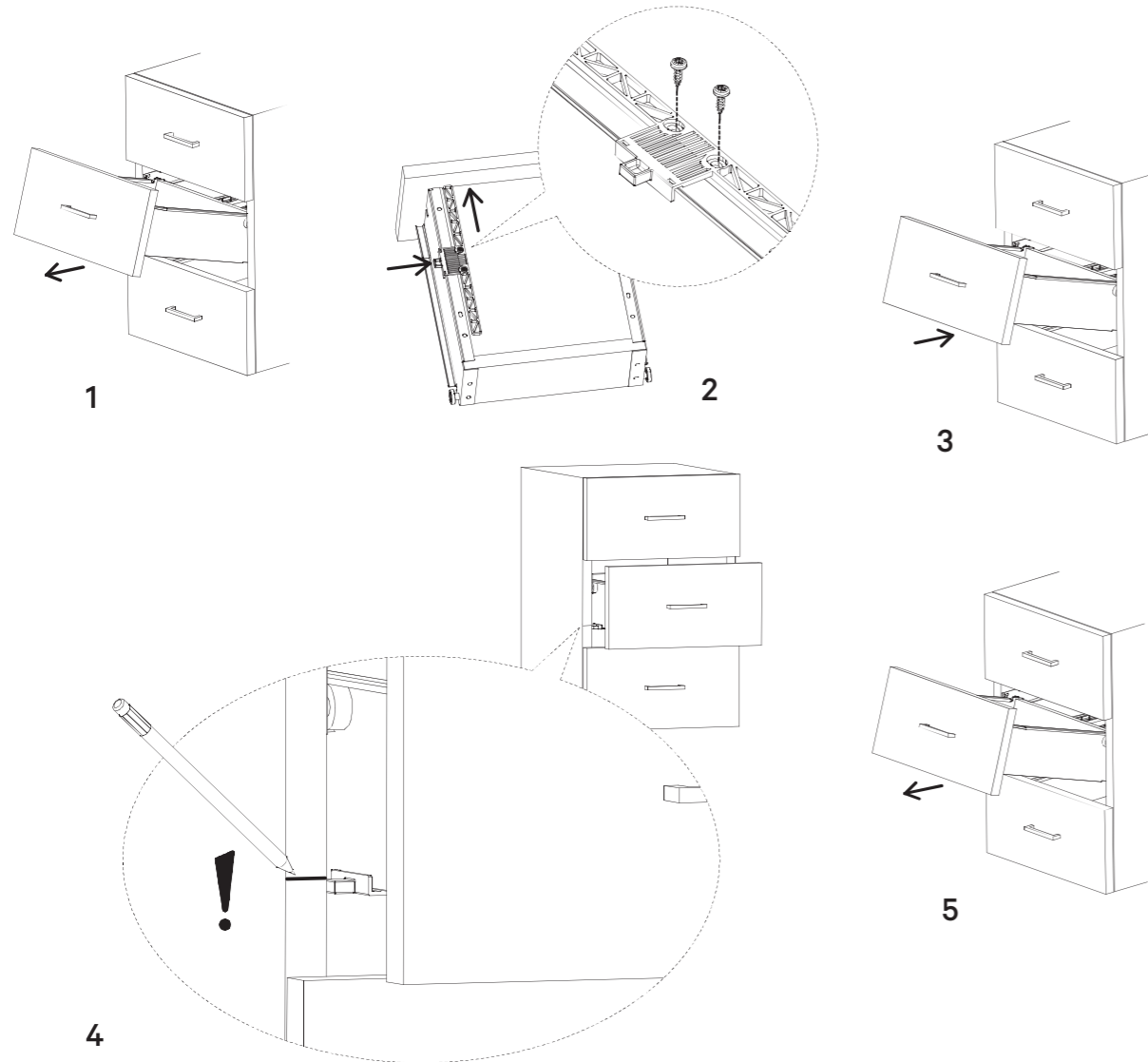


Scan the QR code with your smartphone and watch the instruction film.  
<http://youtu.be/Qplq8uKGbng>



#### DAMPERS FOR INTEGRA STANDARD DRAWER ART. NO. 39318

Dampers for silent closing of Integra standard drawer. Easy to retrofit in the cabinet frame. One damper per drawer.

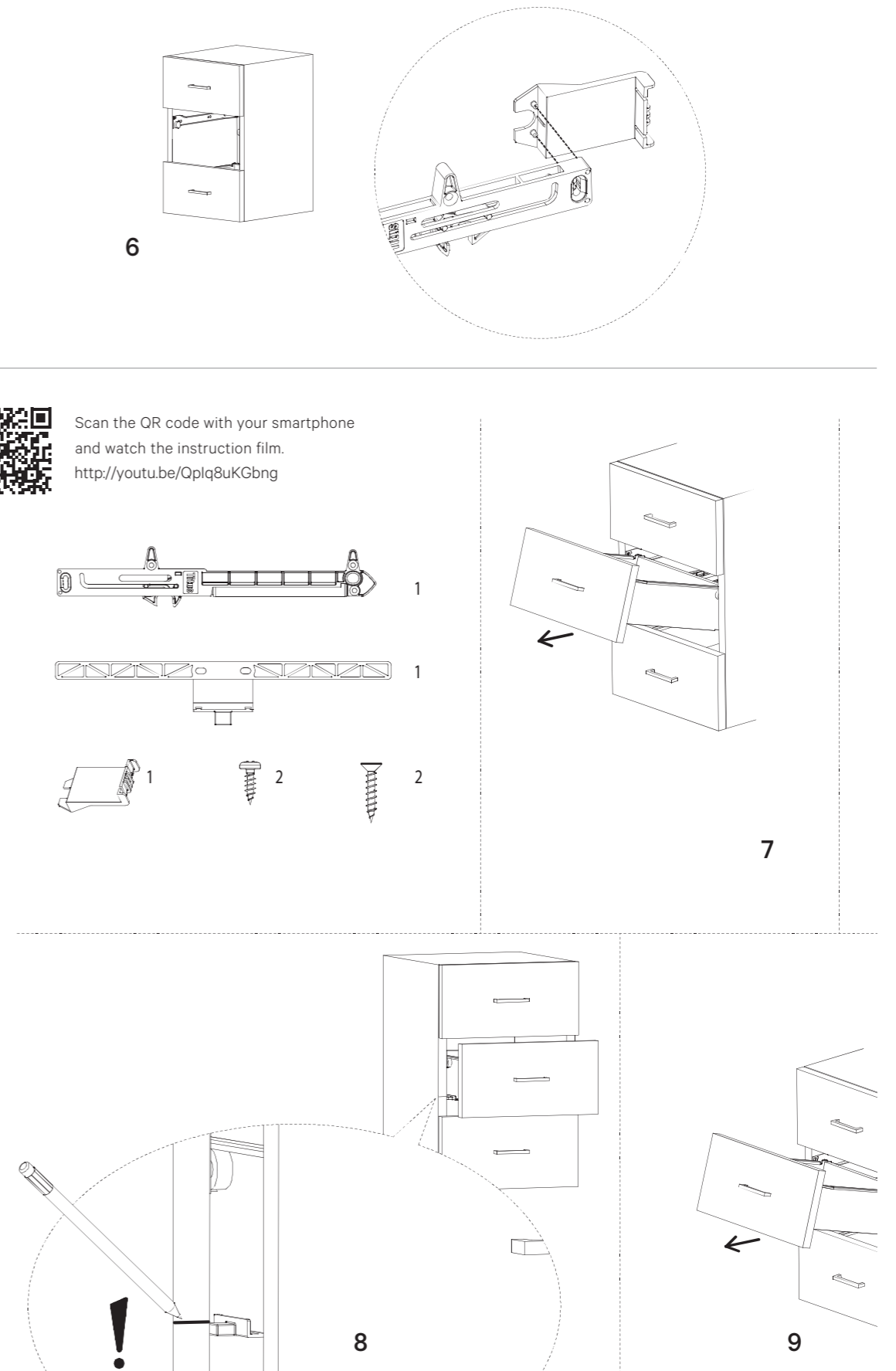


## 6. Installation of details

### 6.9 CONT. DAMPERS FOR INTEGRA STANDARD DRAWER



Scan the QR code with your smartphone and watch the instruction film.  
<http://youtu.be/Qplq8uKGbng>



## 6. Installation of details

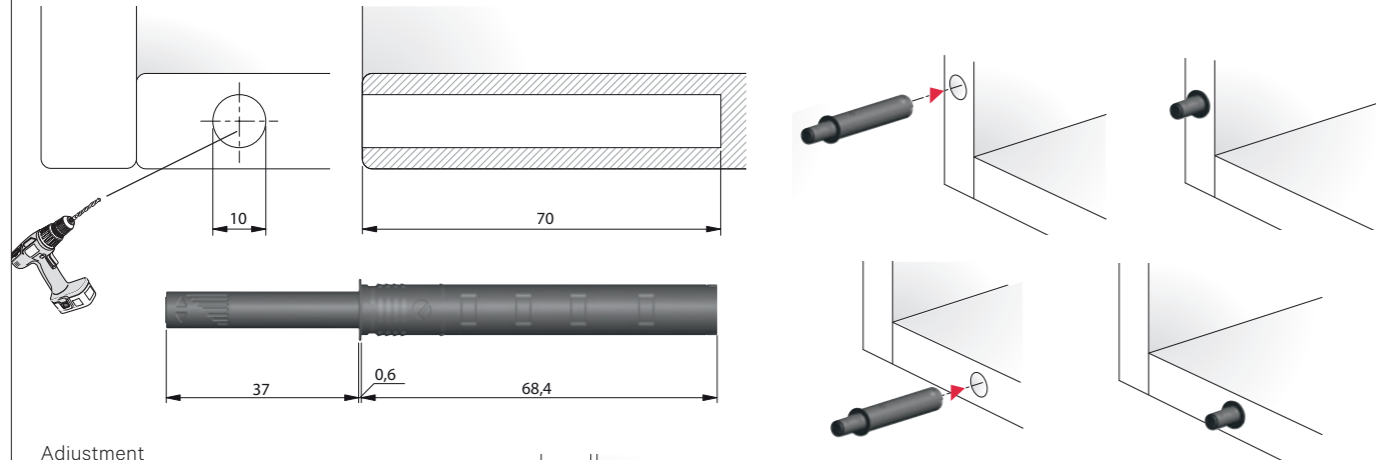
### 6.10 PUSH FUNCTION FOR DOORS (HANDLE-FREE)

Mount as close to the pressure point (where you will press to open) as possible. Can be mounted in the ceiling, bottom or side.

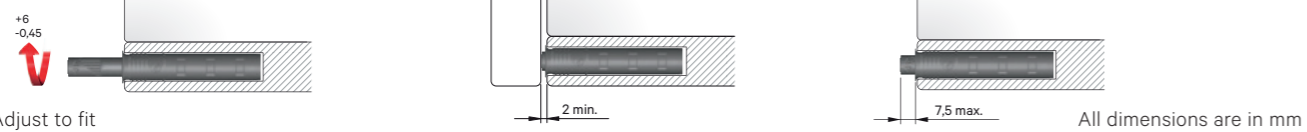


#### Push opener recessed into the frame

Before selecting the position, make sure that the door covers the push. We recommend mounting in the side at single doors and in the bottom at double doors. NOTE! is not suitable for installation in bench cabinets with 100 mm or 150 mm side doors and flap-hinged cabinets.



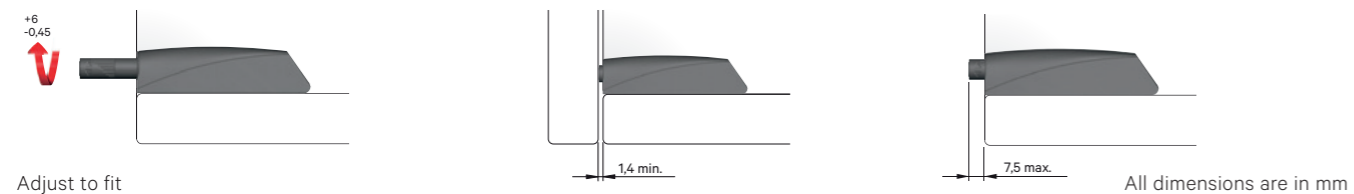
#### Adjustment



#### Push opener with adapter



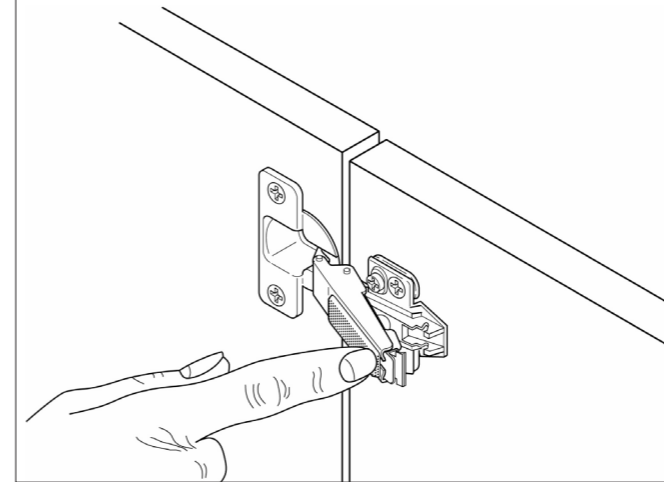
#### Adjustment



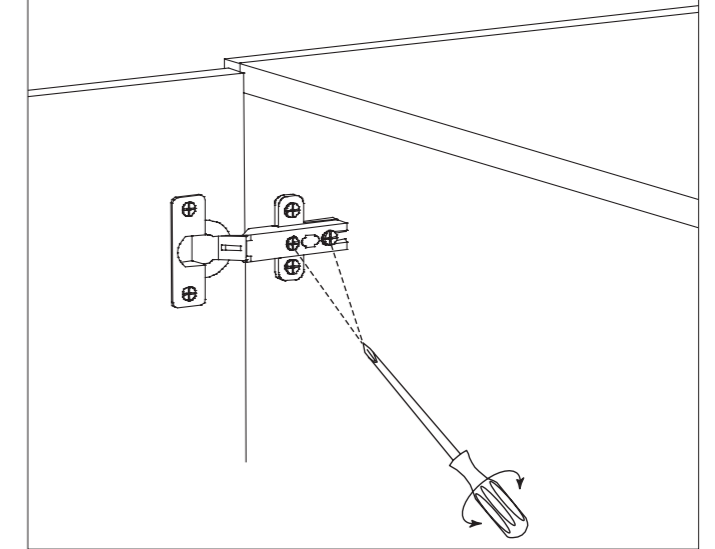
## 6. Installation of details

### 6.11 DOORS AND INTEGRA STANDARD DRAWER

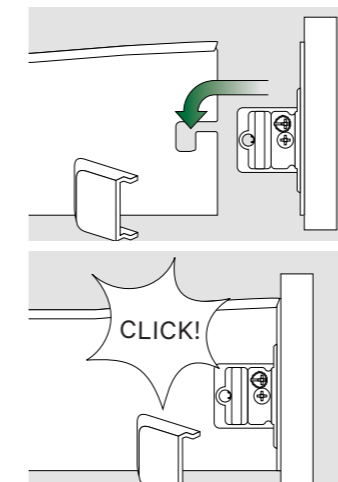
**INSTALLING THE DOOR.** Connect the fitted hinge parts so that the door fits into place. Loosen the screws and adjust vertically so that the doors line up with each other. To disassemble the door, use the clips at the back.



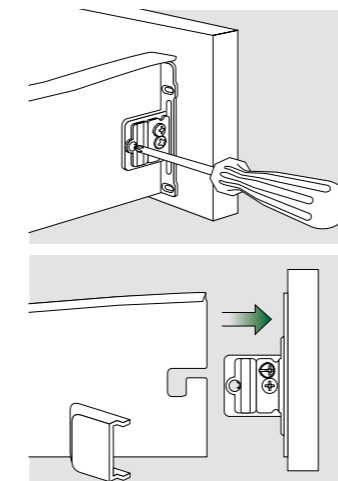
**ADJUSTING DOORS.** Loosen the front screw and adjust sideways. Loosen the back screw and adjust depthwise.



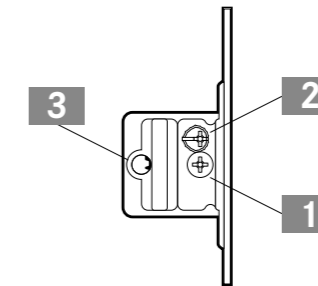
#### INSTALLING FRONTS ON INTEGRA STANDARD DRAWERS.



#### DISASSEMBLING FRONTS ON INTEGRA STANDARD DRAWERS.



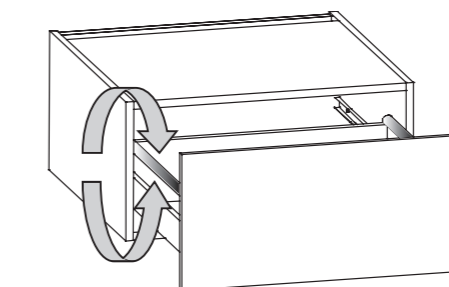
#### ADJUSTING FRONTS ON INTEGRA STANDARD DRAWERS.



**VERTICAL ADJUSTMENT** of the drawer front. Loosen locking screw 1. Adjust with adjusting screw 2. Fasten the door again with locking screw 1.

**SIDWAYS ADJUSTMENT** – loosen the screws fastening the front fittings into the drawer front a little. Adjust the front and tighten the screws.

On drawers with railings, adjust the gradient of the drawer front by screwing in the railing.

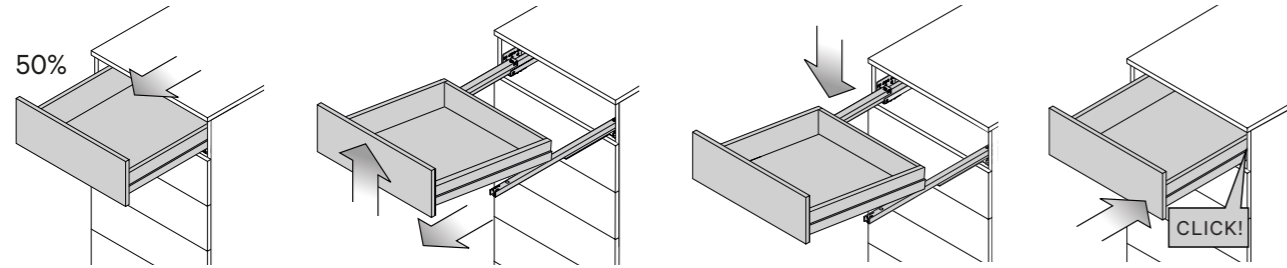




## 6. Installation of details

### 6.12 FULLY EXTENDING CLASSIC AND SCALA DRAWERS

#### REMOVING AND REPLACING THE CLASSIC/SCALA DRAWER

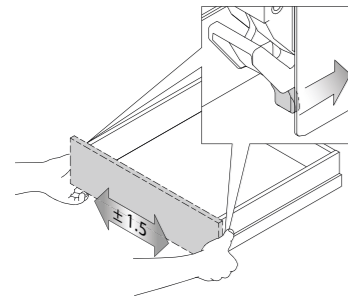


To remove the drawer, pull the drawer out to 50% and then remove it by lifting the front edge of the drawer straight up.

To replace the drawer – place the drawer on the fully extended runners and slide the drawer into the cabinet.

When you hear a \*click\*, the drawer has settled on the runners again.

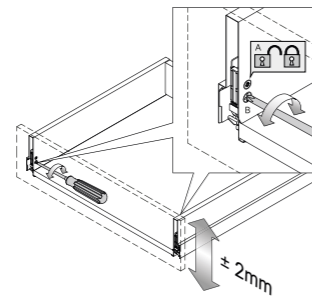
#### ADJUST THE FRONT



#### SIDEWAYS ADJUSTMENT CLASSIC/SCALA

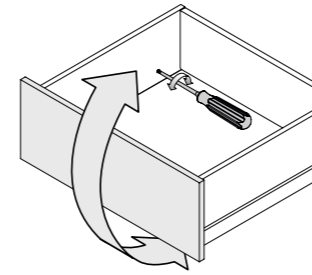
Behind the front, under the drawer, there is a hook on each side. To adjust the drawer front sideways, move the hooks back and simultaneously pull the drawer front sideways.

Adjustment range: +/- 1.5 mm.



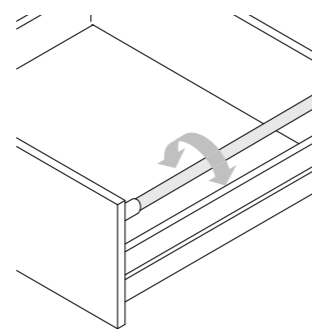
#### HEIGHT ADJUSTMENT CLASSIC/SCALA

Screw A is a locking screw (tall Scala drawers have 2 locking screws) and screw B is an adjusting screw. Loosen the locking screws and then adjust the drawer front vertically using the adjusting screws on either side. Then lock the locking screws again. Adjusting range: +/- 2 mm.



#### GRADIENT ADJUSTMENT SCALA

At the back on the inside of the drawer, there is one screw on either side. Adjust the gradient of the front with the adjusting screw on either side.

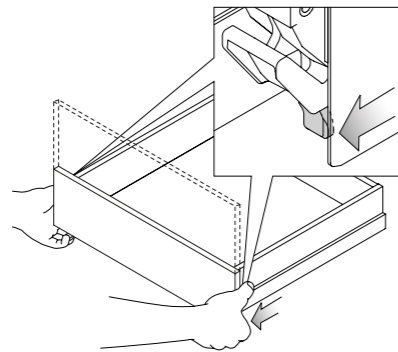


#### GRADIENT ADJUSTMENT CLASSIC

Adjust the gradient of the front by screwing on the drawer's railings on either side.

#### REMOVING AND REPLACING THE CLASSIC/SCALA DRAWER FRONT

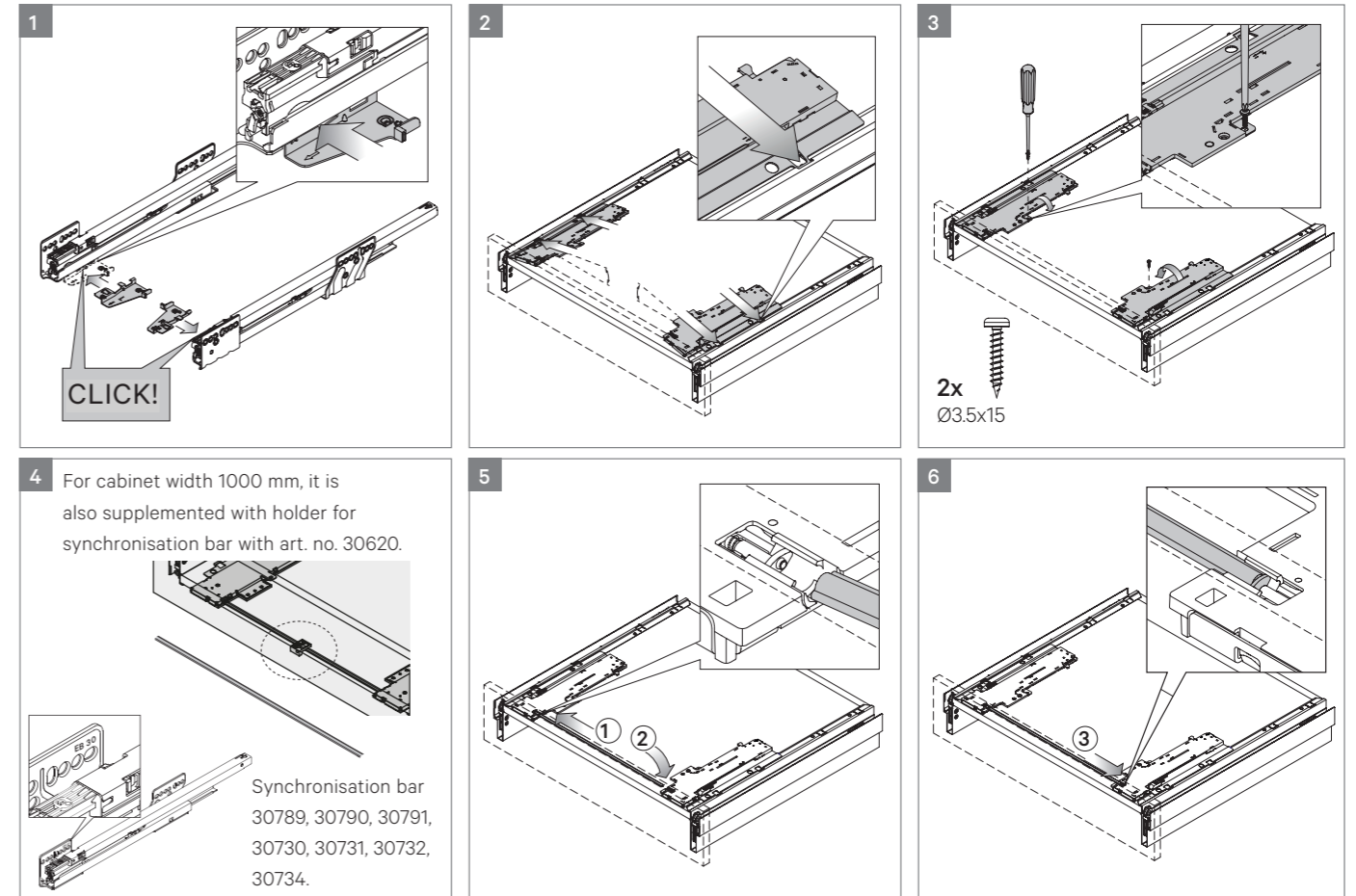
Behind the front, under the drawer, there is a hook on each side. To loosen the front, move the hooks backwards and pull the drawer front upwards and outwards at the same time. To reinstall the front, place the lower part of the front fittings against the groove at the front edge of the drawer side, then press the front downwards and inwards.



## 6. Installation of details

### 6.13 INSTALLING PUSH ON FULLY EXTENDING CLASSIC AND SCALA DRAWERS

Art. no. 30729 Push set with two cassettes and openers (catchers), suitable for both the fully extending Classic and Scala drawers. Will be supplemented with two screws art. no. 39141, Spax-S TKX 3.5x15 screws for attaching the cassettes to the drawer. Supplemented with synchronisation bar art. no. 30789 for cabinet width 300 mm, art. no. 30790 for cabinet width 400 mm, art. no. 30791 for cabinet width 500 mm, art. no. 30730 for cabinet width 600 mm, art. no. 30731 for cabinet width 700 mm, art. no. 30732 for cabinet width 800 mm, art. no. 30734 for cabinet width 1000 mm. For cabinet width 1000 mm, it is also supplemented with holder for synchronisation bar with art. no. 30620 and a screw art. no. 39141 Spax-S TKX 3.5x15 for attaching the holder art. no. 30620 in the cabinet bottom. If push is combined with a handle strip on the front, the push units will always be delivered loose alongside and be installed on site.



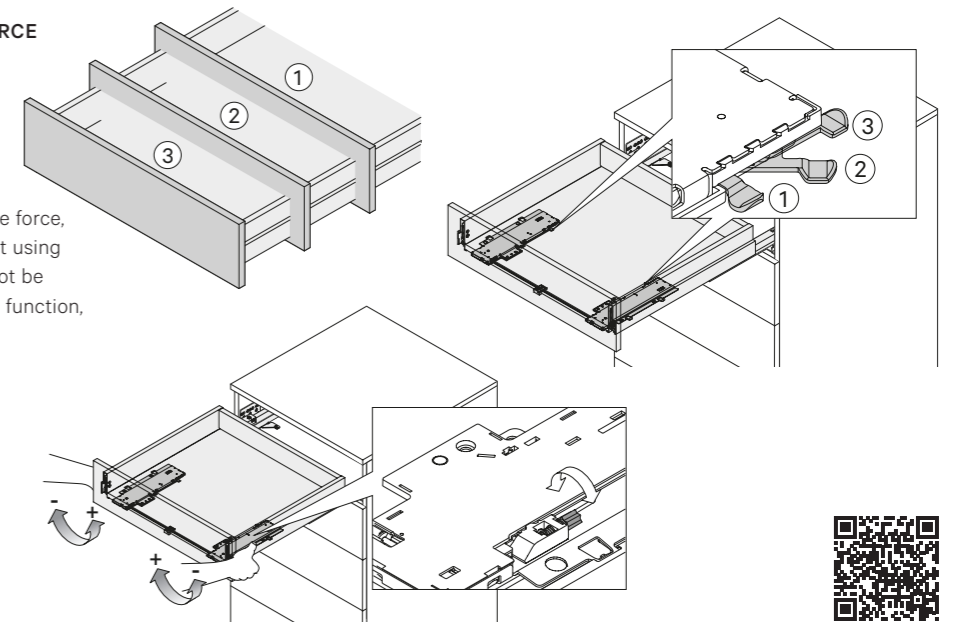
#### ADJUSTMENT PUSH RELEASE FORCE

Adjust the push's release force by changing the direction of the lever on each push unit.

**Important:** When adjusting the release force, first open the drawer by pushing it out using the push function (the drawer must not be pulled out without the aid of the push function, as the lever could easily break).

#### ADJUSTING PUSH FRONT GAP

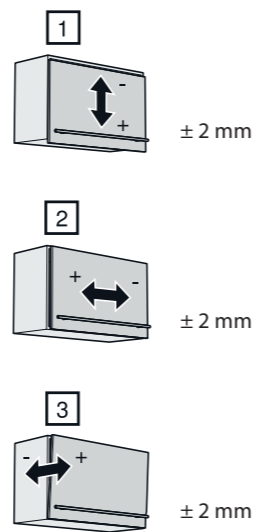
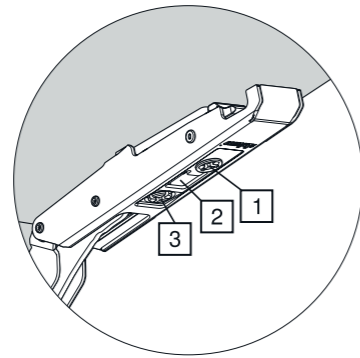
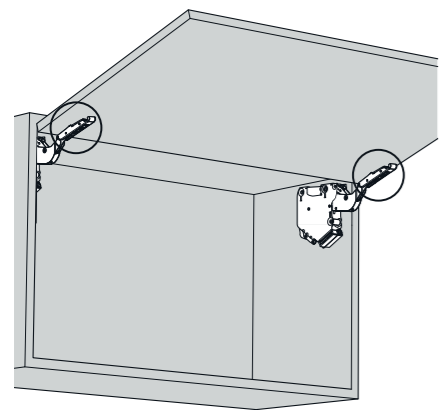
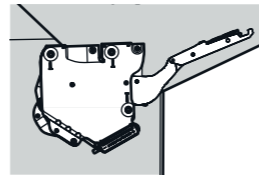
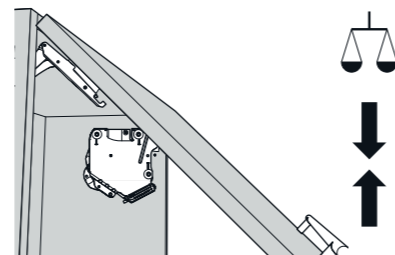
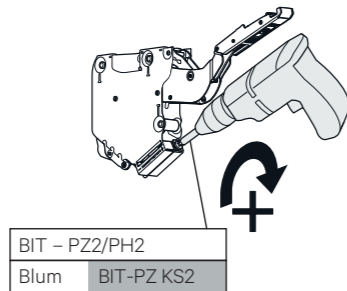
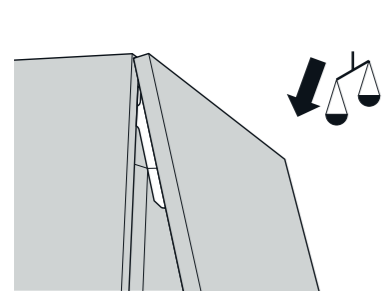
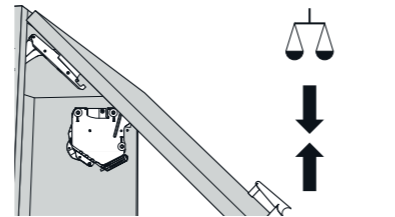
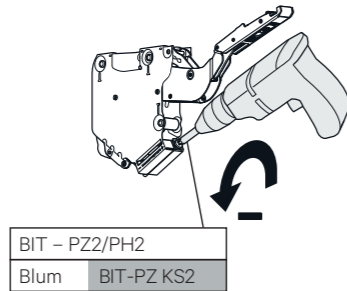
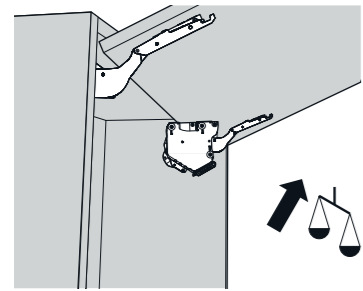
On the outer edges of the push units, there are adjusting screws that increase or decrease the size of the front gap. Adjust the size of the front gap using the adjusting screws on either side.



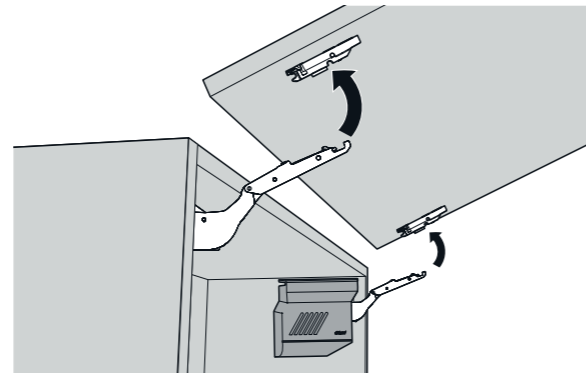
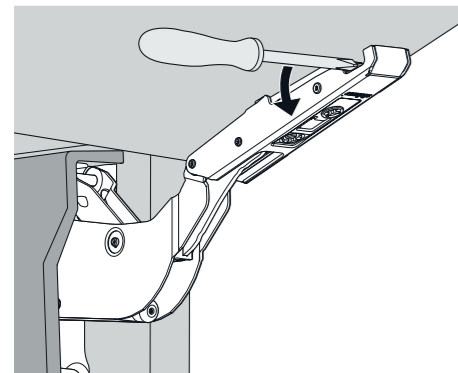
## 6. Installation of details

### 6.14 ADJUSTING TOP-HUNG DOORS WITH HINGE HK-S

DOOR, TOP-HUNG, OUTWARD



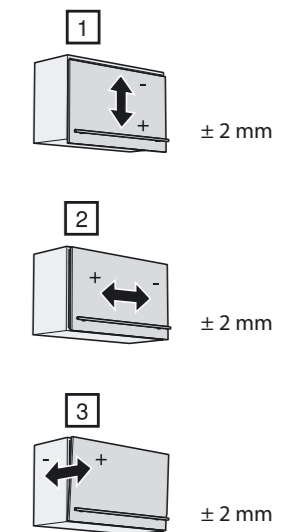
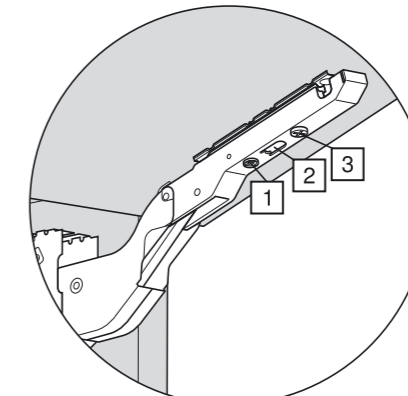
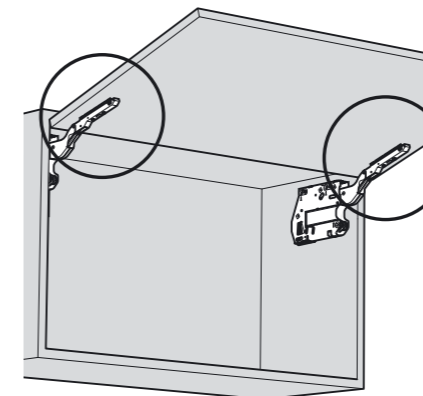
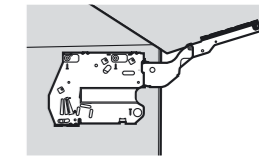
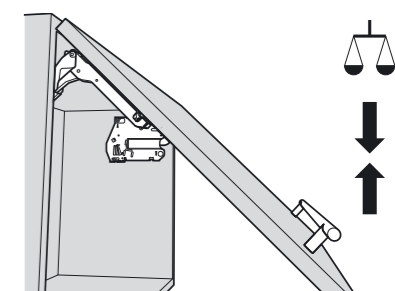
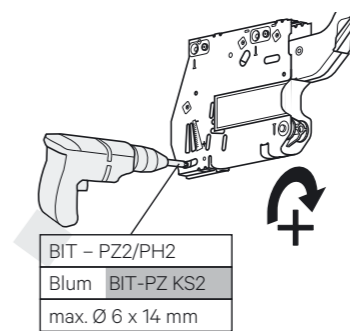
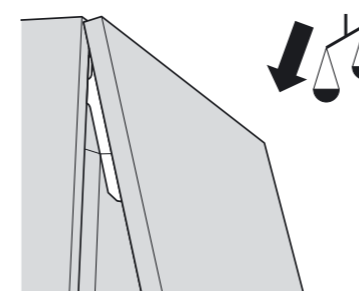
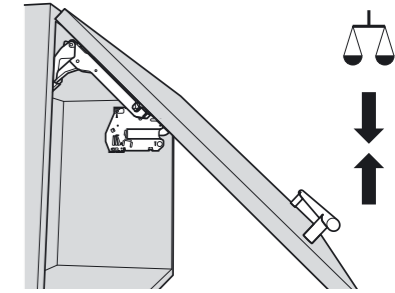
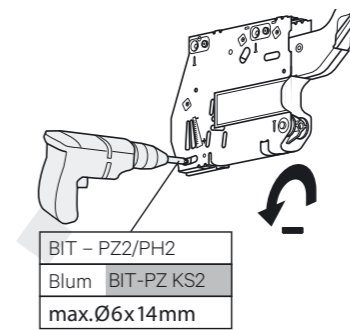
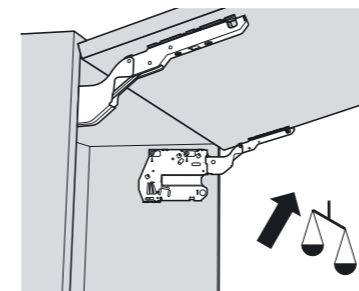
DISASSEMBLING DOORS, TOP-HUNG, OUTWARD



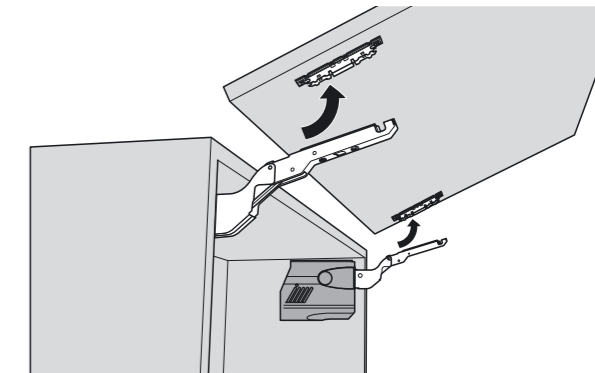
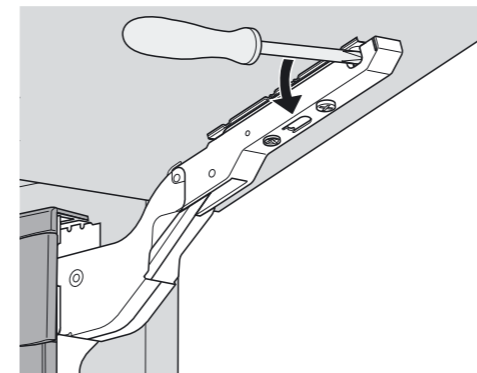
## 6. Installation of details

### 6.15 ADJUSTING TOP-HUNG DOORS WITH HINGE HK

DOOR, TOP-HUNG, OUTWARD



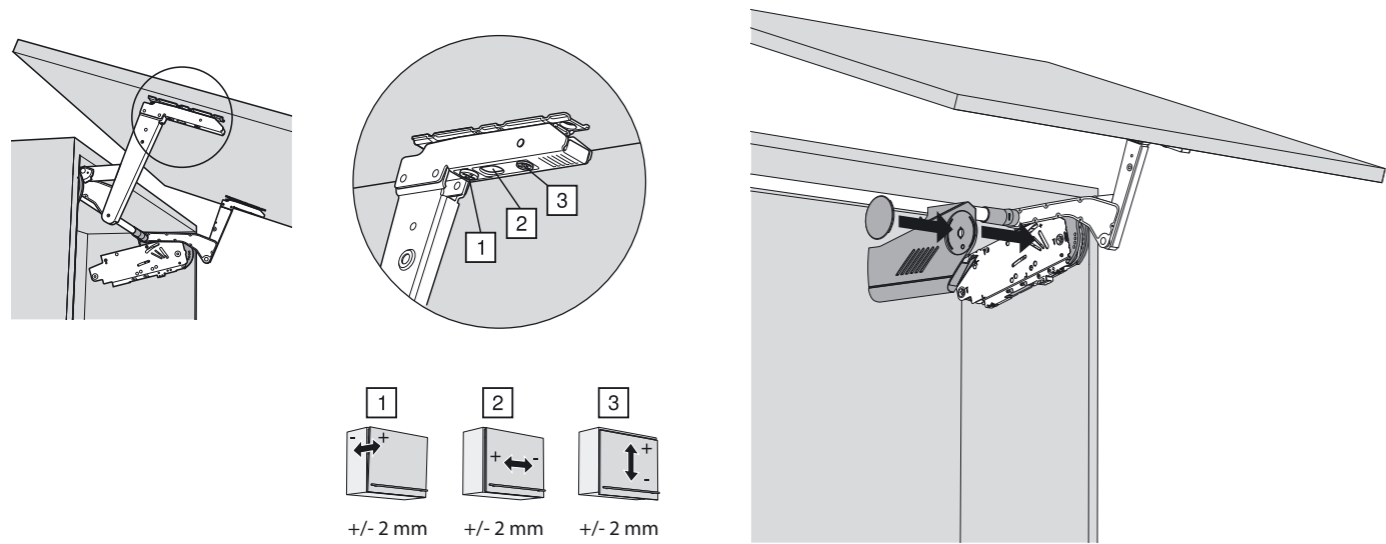
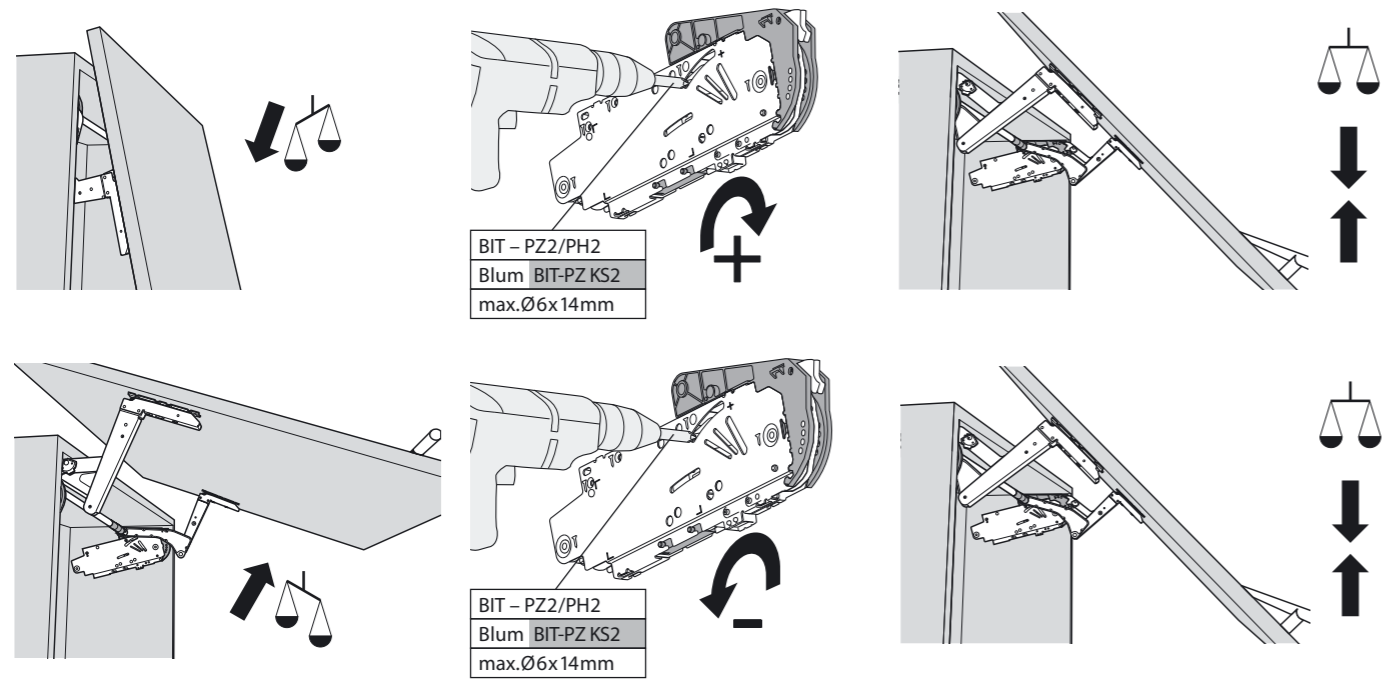
DISASSEMBLING DOORS, TOP-HUNG, OUTWARD



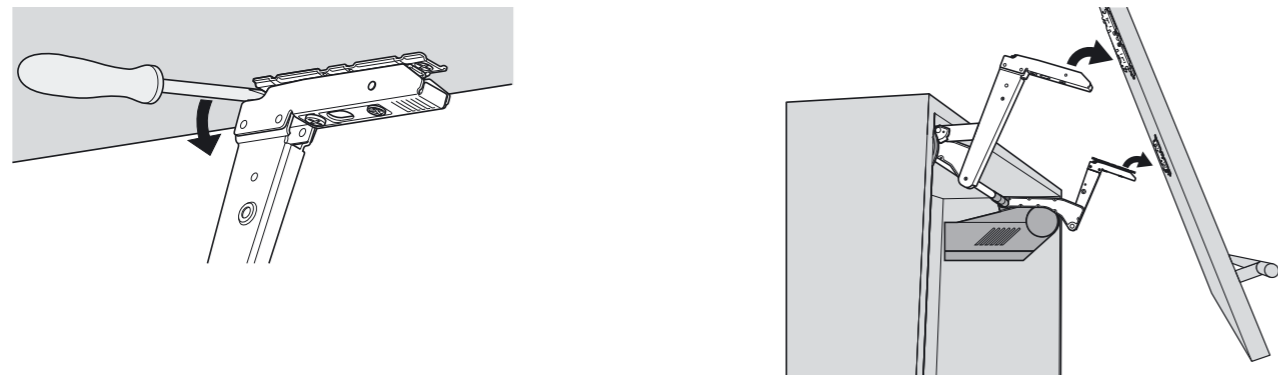
## 6. Installation of details

### 6.16 ADJUSTING TOP-HUNG DOORS WITH HINGE HS

DOOR, TOP-HUNG, UP-OVER

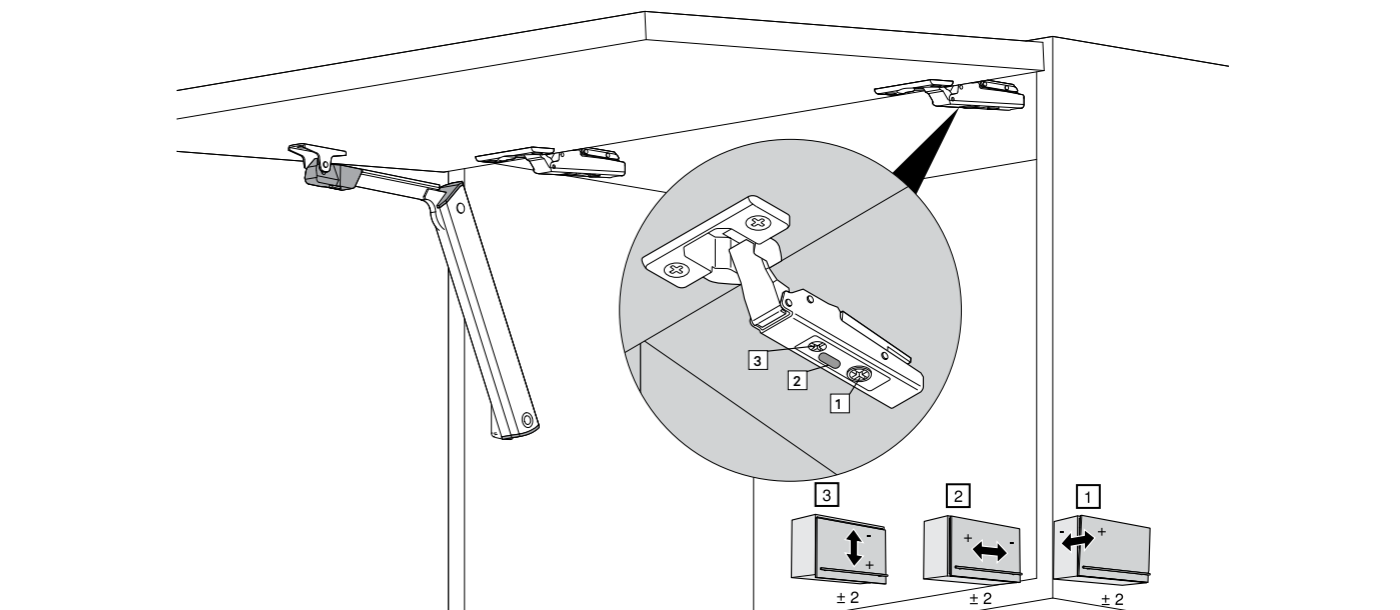
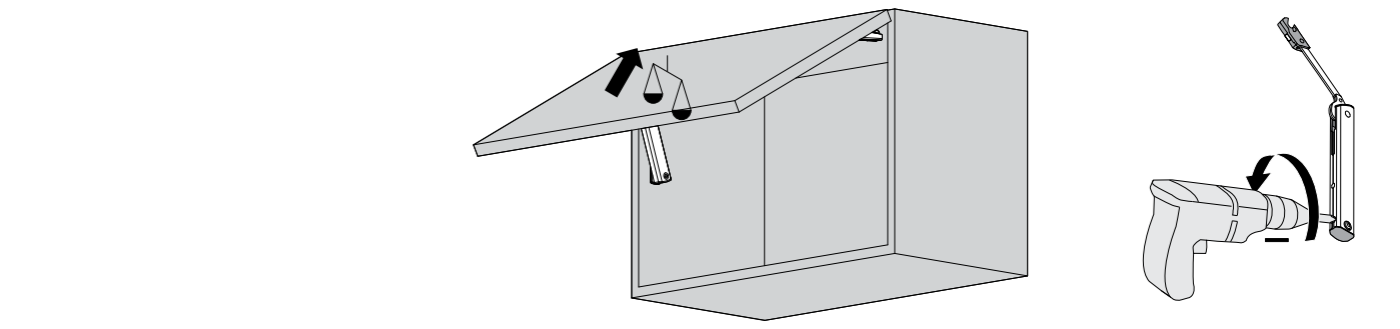
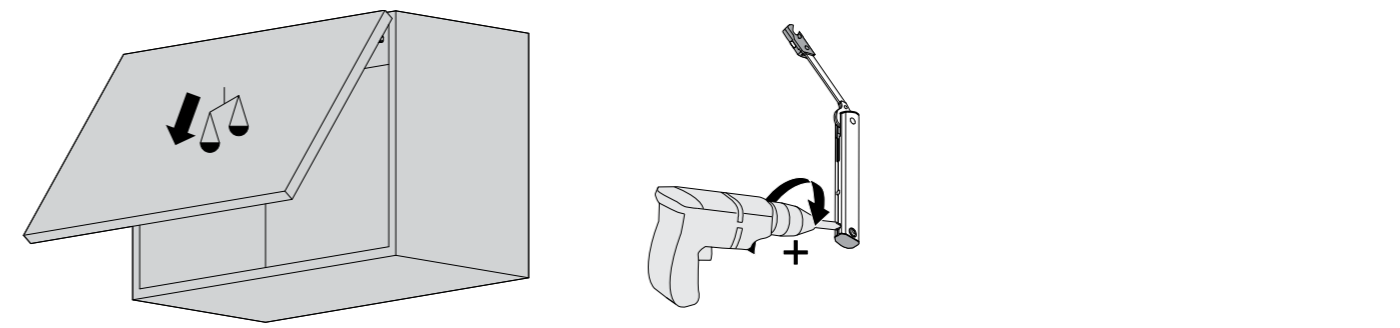
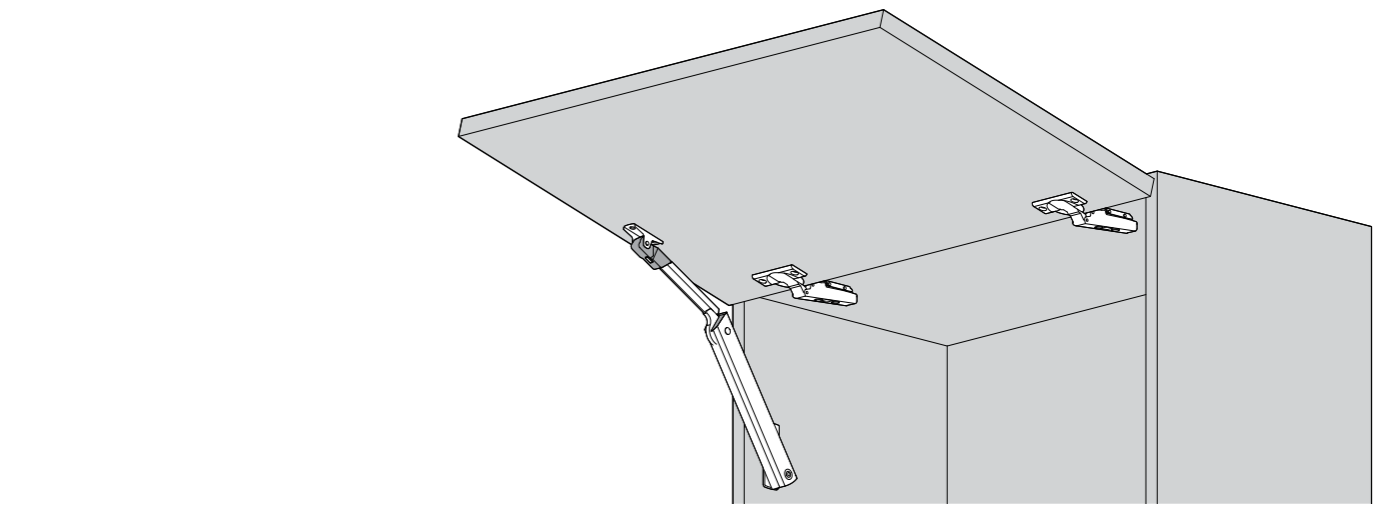


### DISASSEMBLING DOOR, TOP-HUNG, UP-OVER



## 6. Installation of details

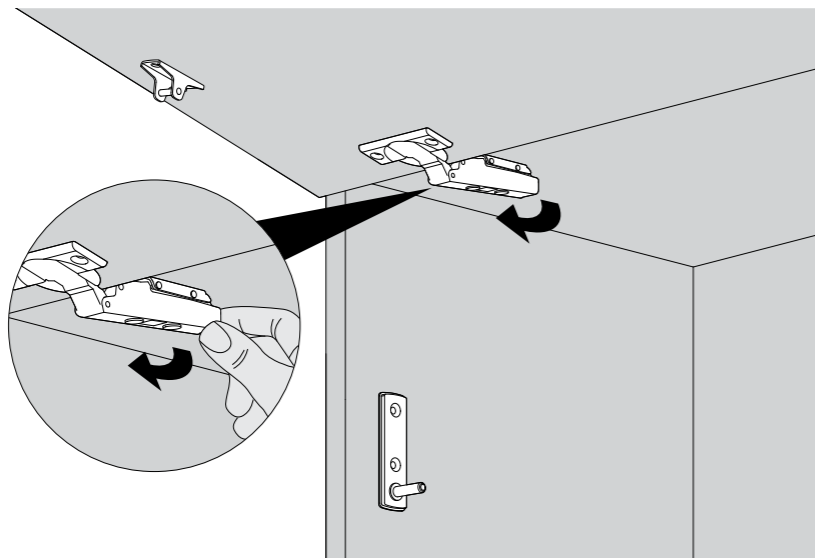
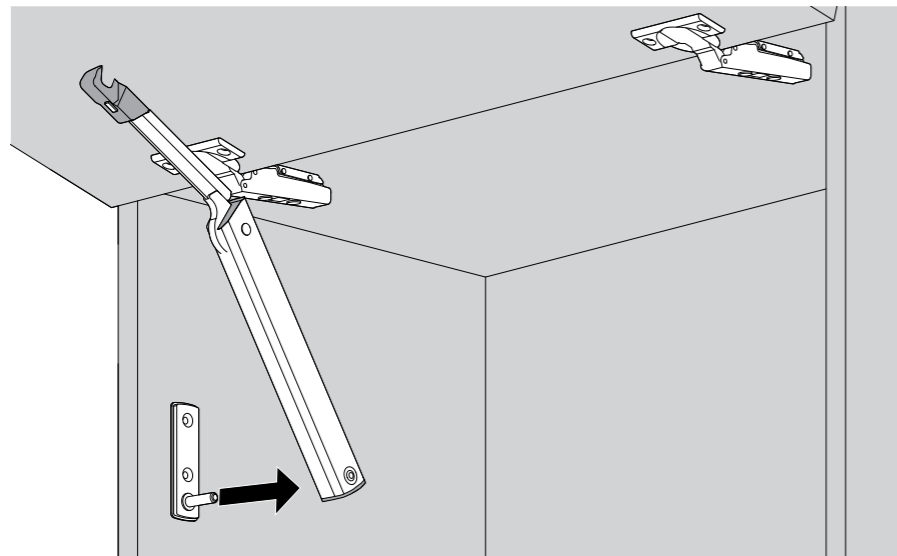
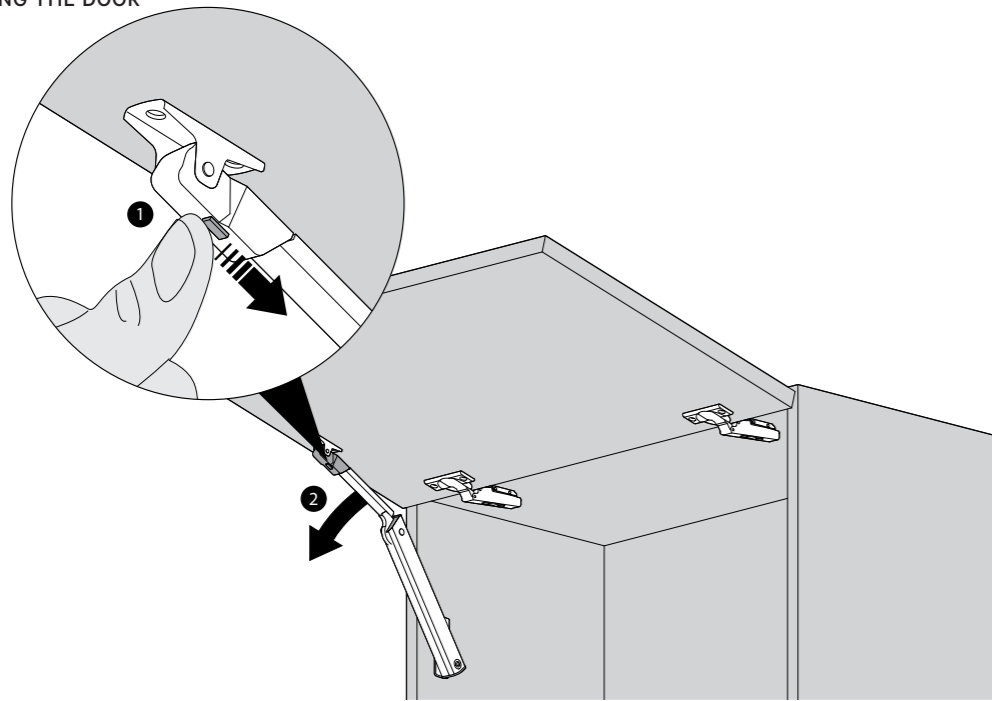
### 6.17 ADJUSTING TOP-HUNG DOORS WITH HINGE HK-XS



## 6. Installation of details

### 6.17 CONT. ADJUSTING TOP-HUNG DOORS WITH HINGE HK-XS

#### DISASSEMBLING THE DOOR

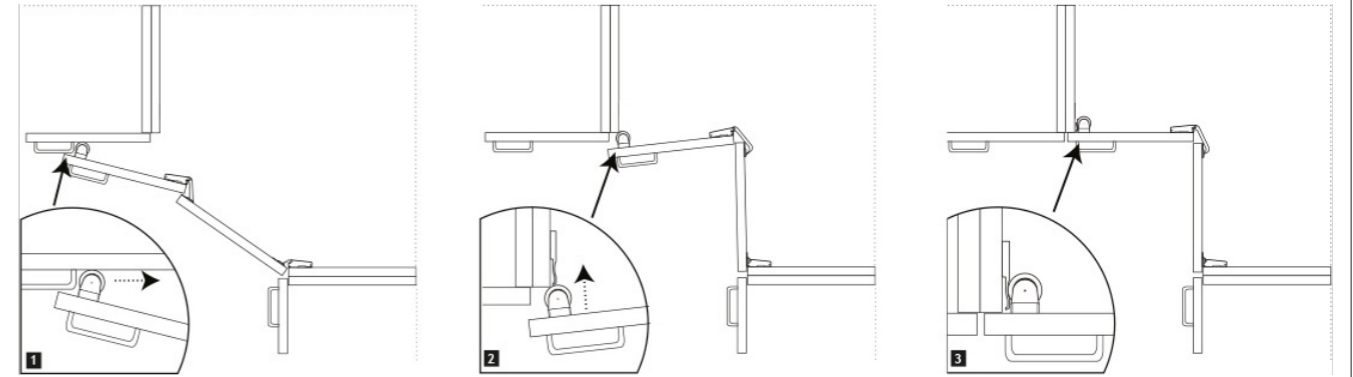


## 6. Installation of details

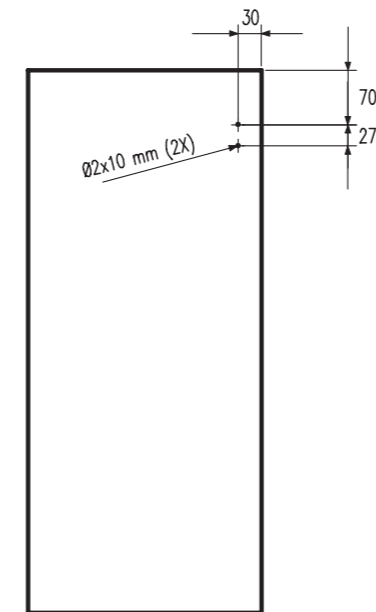
### 6.18. INSTALLING GUIDE WHEEL IN CORNER CABINETS

#### GUIDE WHEEL FOR FOLDING DOOR

Guide wheel that is mounted on the folding door for corner base cabinets art. no. 101618, 101818, 101918, 108018, 108118 and 108218 to prevent the door from coming into contact with adjoining doors when closing. Installed together with receiver plate in the side of the frame.



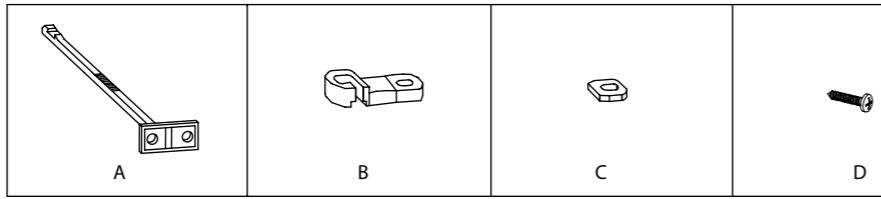
The guide wheel is placed on the inside of the door as shown below.



## 6. Installation of details

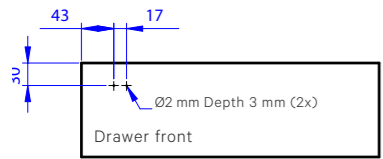
### 6.19 CHILD-PROOF LOCKS ON INTEGRA STANDARD DRAWERS

**EACH CHILD-PROOF LOCK CONSISTS OF:**  
 1 pcs lock (A)  
 1 pcs locking plate (B)  
 1 pcs washer to locking plate (C)  
 4 pcs screws 3.5x15 (D)



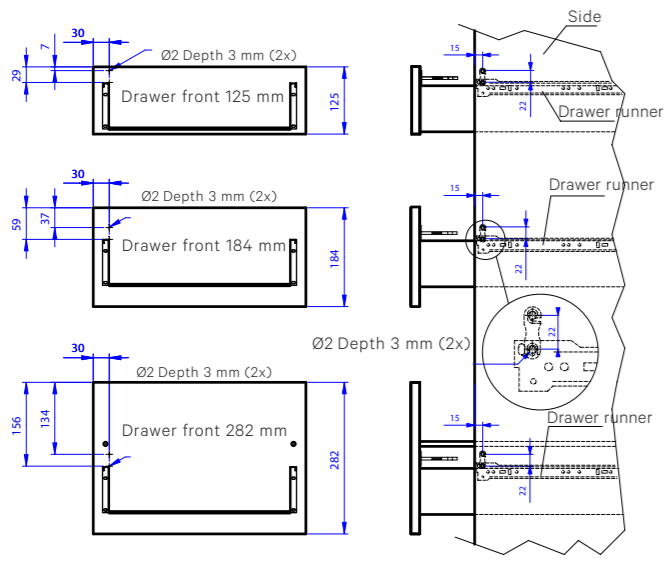
**Mounting of the locker in the upper drawer front.**

- Pre-drill two holes  $\varnothing 2$  mm on the inside of the drawer front as measured below. Screw on the lock (A) Use supplied screws  $\varnothing 3.5 \times 15$  mm.

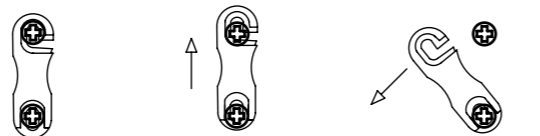


**Mounting of the locker in other standard drawer fronts**

- Pre-drill two holes  $\varnothing 2$  mm on the inside of the drawer front as measured below. Screw on the lock (A) Use supplied screws  $\varnothing 3.5 \times 15$  mm.
- Start from the second hole in the drawer rail, mark and pre-drill two holes  $\varnothing 2$  mm. (C/C 22mm) in the right side of the cabinet. Screw on the locking plate (B) through the drawer runner on the side. Use supplied screws  $\varnothing 3.5 \times 15$  mm.

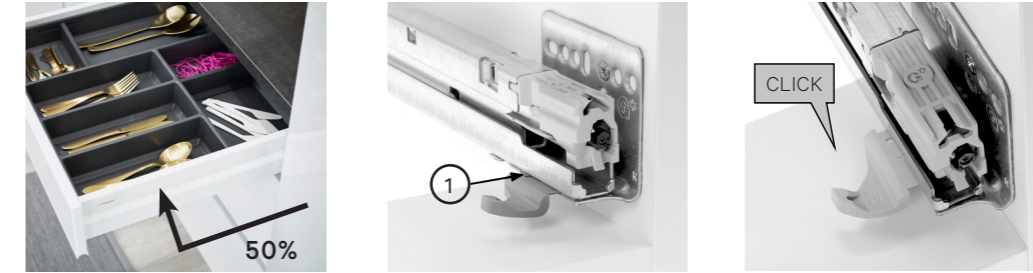


**DISCONNECTION OF CHILD LOCK**  
 The child lock can easily be switched between being switched on or off.



## 6. Installation of details

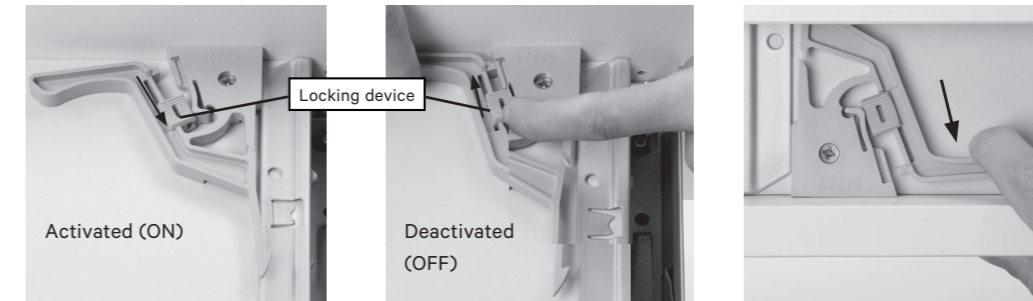
### 6.20 CHILD-PROOF LOCKS ON FULLY EXTENDING CLASSIC AND SCALA DRAWERS



1. Remove the drawer by pulling it out 50% and then loosening it with an upwards jerk; install the lock as shown (1) at the right-hand front edge of the frame runner in the cabinet. A clear **CLICK** can be heard when the lock is in the correct position.

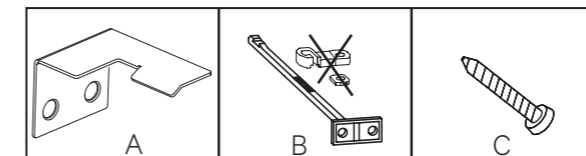


2. Screw the child-proof lock in place under the drawer in the right-hand front edge (the same side as the safety stop in the runner) according to the image, with a 4x20 mm countersunk screw.



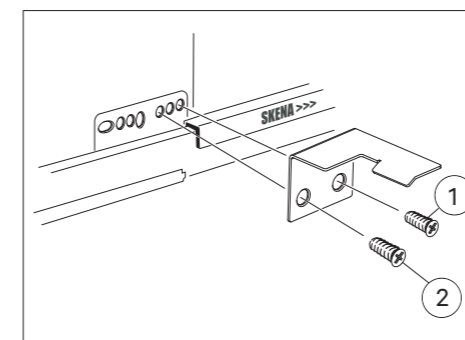
With a locking device, the child-proof lock can be activated or deactivated (see image). To use the child-proof lock, open the drawer a little and pull the lock.

### 6.21 CHILD-PROOF LOCK ART. NO. 39366 FOR BASE CABINET FOR OVEN ART. NO. 106360N



**EACH CHILD-PROOF LOCK CONSISTS OF:**  
 1 pcs locking plate (A)  
 1 pcs lock (B)  
 2 pcs screws 3.5x15 (C)

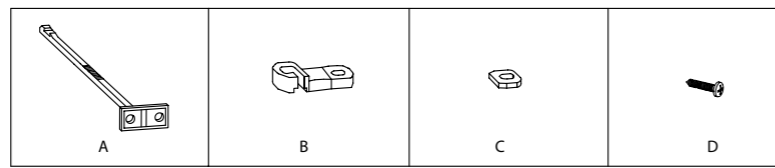
- Unscrew the system screw from the runner that is farthest out towards the front edge of the frame. Fit the locking plate (A) into the runner with system screw TFX 6.1x13 in hole 1 of the drawer runner.
- Unscrew the rear system screw and attach the locking plate in the third hole of the drawer runner. In order to make it easier to access the screws: pull out the frame runner fully, which provides additional space for the screwdriver.



- Mark where the lock (B) is to be located on the removed front, with C-C dimensions 23 mm down from the top edge of the front and 50 and 67 mm respectively in from the edge of the front. Pre-drill two holes ( $\varnothing 2 \times 3$  mm), and screw the lock into place with the  $\varnothing 3.5 \times 15$  mm (C) screws.

## 6. Installation of details

### 6.22 CHILD-PROOF LOCKS ON BASE CABINETS



**EACH CHILD-PROOF LOCK CONSISTS OF:**  
 1 pcs lock (A)  
 1 pcs locking plate (B)  
 1 pcs washer to locking plate (C)  
 4 pcs screws 3.5x15 (D)

**NOTE: Washer**

Partition strip  
Locking plate  
Lock  
Partition strip  
Lock  
Door  
Frame side

cabinet width	length X
200	n/a
300	26
400	32
500	33
600	34

Outside cabinet  
Inside cabinet  
Side  
Partition strip  
10  
22  
X  
Ø2 x 3 mm (2x)

- Pre-drill two holes Ø2x3 mm in the partition strip with measurements according to chart. Screw on the locking plate (B) and the washer (C) in the partition strip. Use co-sent Ø3,5 mm x15 mm screws.
- Pre-drill two holes Ø2x3 mm inside the door. Screw on the lock (A). Use co-sent Ø3,5 mm x15 mm screws.

**DISCONNECTION OF CHILD LOCK**  
 The child lock can easily be switched between being switched on or off.

**CHILD-PROOF LOCK 39303 FOR SINK CABINET**  
 Lift up the lock to open the door.

## 6. Installation of details

### 6.23 CHILD-PROOF LOCKS FOR REBATED FRONTS/INTEGRA STANDARD DRAWERS

39329 – CHILD-PROOF LOCK, WHITE, REBATED

**PLACEMENT OF LOCKING PLATE FOR DRAWER (side view)**

**PLACEMENT OF LOCK INSIDE DRAWER (front view)**

**INSTALLATION**

Drawers  
Doors

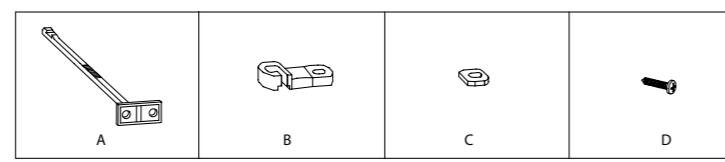
**PLACEMENT OF LOCKING PLATE FOR DOOR (side view)**

**PLACEMENT OF LOCK INSIDE DOOR (front view)**

Drawer front  
Door  
Frame side

## 6. Installation of details

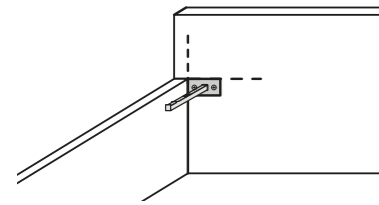
### 6.24 CHILD-PROOF LOCK IN COMBINATION WITH PUSH FOR CLASSIC AND SCALA



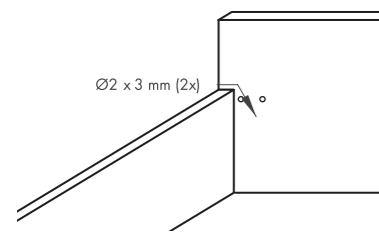
#### EACH CHILD-PROOF LOCK CONSISTS OF:

- 1 pcs lock (A)
- 1 pcs locking plate (B)
- 1 pcs washer to locking plate (C)
- 4 pcs screws 3.5x15 (D)

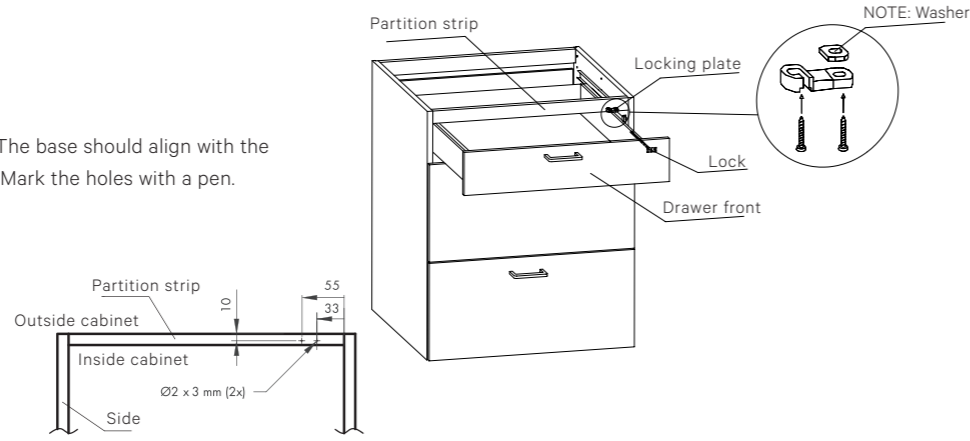
#### INSTALLING CHILD-LOCK, TOP DRAWER



1. Place the lock (A) on the drawer front. The base should align with the drawer side both vertically and sideways. Mark the holes with a pen.

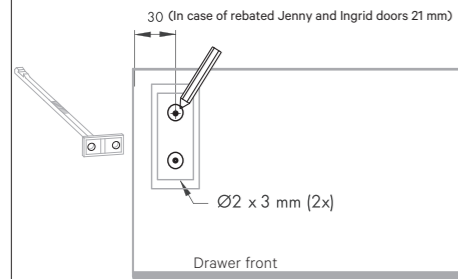


2. Pre-drill two holes according to the markings you have made on the drawer front.

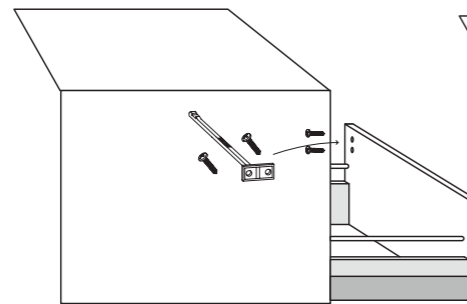


3. Pre-drill two holes Ø2 X 3 mm in the partition strip in accordance with the dimensions above. Screw the locking plate (B) and washer (C) into the partition strip. Use the supplied Ø3.5 mm x 15 mm screws (D).

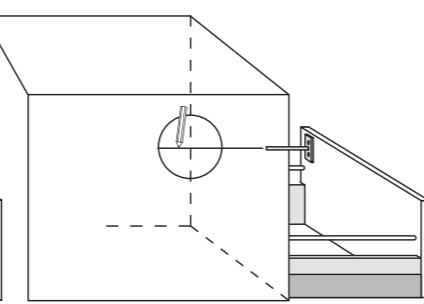
#### INSTALLING CHILD-PROOF LOCK IN OTHER DRAWERS



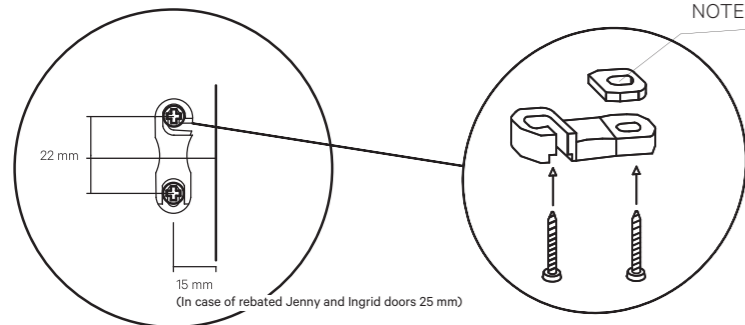
1. Pre-drill two holes Ø2x3 mm on the inside of the drawer front. Location 30 mm from edge. Optional vertical position. Use lock (A) as a template for making holes.



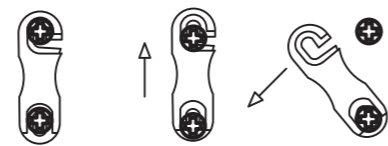
2. Install the lock (A) in the pre-drilled holes. Use the supplied Ø3.5 mm x 15 mm screws.



3. Mark where the lock (A) passes the inside of the frame vertically.



4. Mark and pre-drill two holes Ø2 mm x 3 mm in the side of the frame. The line must be centred on the locking plate (B). Position the locking plate 15 mm from the front edge of the frame. Use the Ø3.5 mm x 15 mm screws (D).



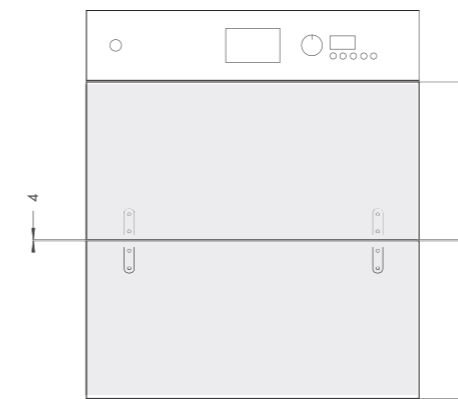
The child-proof lock can easily be switched between being connected or disconnected.

## 6. Installation of details

### 6.25 LOOSE FRONTS FOR INTEGRATED DISHWASHER

The dishwasher front DM2HALV cannot be loosened with Vera and Liv doors with handle strips. Dishwasher fronts 33797, 33795 and 33793 with an L-profile 39374 and dishwasher fronts with glide function cannot have Iris handle strips.

1. The fronts for DM2HALV are supplied loose. If handles or knobs are desired on all fronts, the drilling for this must be performed before assembling the fronts. NOTE: Remember to countersink the screw heads.
2. Assemble the fronts using jointing plates and screws. Spacing between the fronts as in the image.
3. Fit the handles.
4. Fit the assembled fronts to the dishwasher as per the dishwasher manufacturer's instructions. Each front must be secured to the dishwasher.
5. When the fronts are fitted, the dishwasher's placement must be adjusted depthwise according to the adjoining cabinets. The dishwasher must then be secured to the adjoining cabinets.

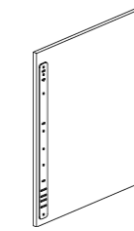


#### DM2HALV

For a half-integrated dishwasher where the fronts need to line up with the bottom two drawers in a cabinet with three drawers.

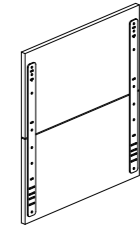
- 2 pcs fronts 282x596 art. no. 3322110
- 2 pcs jointing plates art. no. 39332
- 8 pcs screws TFX 4x16 art. no. 39116

Installation guide art. no. 39367 and accessory bag art. no. 39304 are supplied with all fronts 33790, 33792, 33794 and 33796 for Electrolux/AEG/Miele.



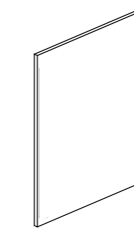
#### FULL

For Electrolux/AEG/Miele with standard height 805-870 mm with H-frame, not XXL machines with height 845-910 mm. Art. no. 33790.



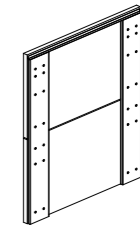
#### DUO

For Electrolux/AEG/Miele with standard height 805-870 mm with H-frame, not XXL machines with height 845-910 mm. Art. no. 33794.



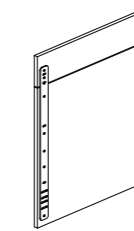
#### FULL

For Bosch/Siemens/Cylinda Art. no. 33791.



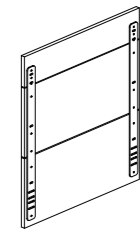
#### DUO

For Bosch/Siemens/Cylinda/ All Miele XXL machines with height 845-910 mm with H-frame and G7000 series. Art. no. 33795.



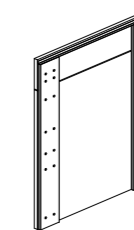
#### TWO-PART

For Electrolux/AEG/Miele with standard height 805-870 mm with H-frame, not XXL machines with height 845-910 mm. Art. no. 33792.



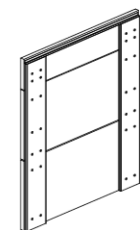
#### THREE-PART

For Electrolux/AEG/Miele with standard height 805-870 mm with H-frame, not XXL machines with height 845-910 mm. Art. no. 33796.



#### TWO-PART

For Bosch/Siemens/Cylinda/ All Miele XXL machines with height 845-910 mm with H-frame and G7000 series. Art. no. 33793.

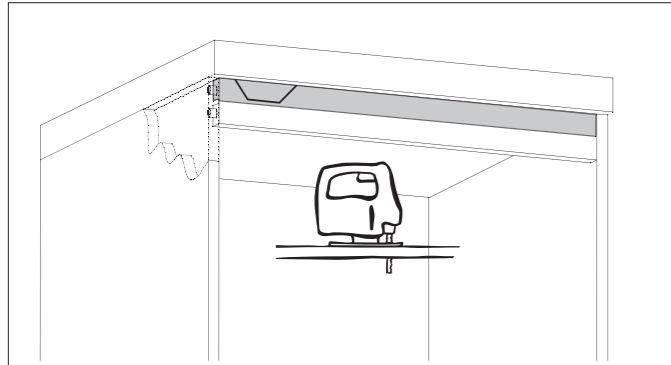


#### THREE-PART

For Bosch/Siemens/Cylinda/ All Miele XXL machines with height 845-910 mm with H-frame and G7000 series. Art. no. 33797.

## 6. Installation of details

### 6.26 CUTTING BOARD



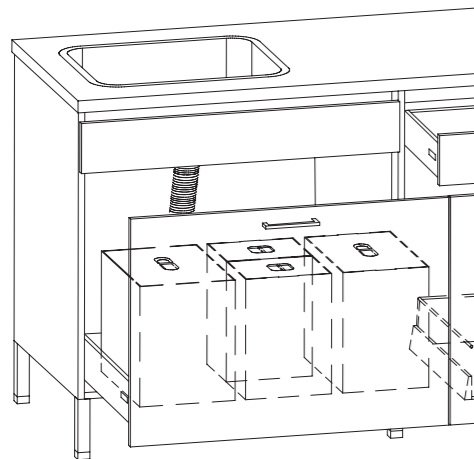
*Cabinets delivered before 2017 have the following potential to install a cutting board afterwards.*

Partition strips in cabinets with widths of 300, 400, 500 and 600 mm are designed for **CUTTING BOARDS**. Saw with a jigsaw according to the thick line in the top image. Pull out the remaining pieces with pliers. Secure the runners and clean away any residual glue so that the cutting board can move freely.

### 6.27 SEALING THE BOTTOM COVER

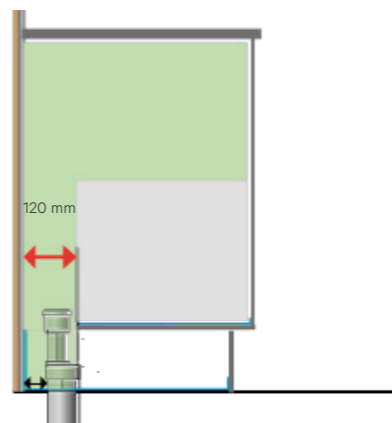
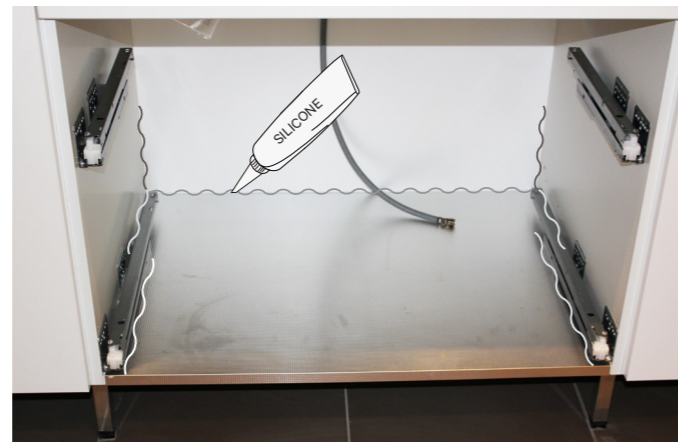
In sink cabinets with a solid bottom and solid back, the aluminium bottom cover must be sealed in the joints against the side and back of the cabinet using silicone thread. In cabinets with drawer runners, it is possible to seal outside the drawer runner; alternatively, the drawer runners can be unscrewed and the bottom cover sealed against the sides of the cabinets, then the drawer runners can be screwed in again. Supplement with sealing kit containing glue and ducts.

A pipe transit for the dishwasher's connections is also available as an accessory.



Other sink cabinets are designed with a 120 mm deep installation opening, where the bottom is recessed and has an aluminium bottom cover. The cabinets do not have a back against the wall to facilitate screw attachment of pipe clamps, valves and other accessories for the installations. This type of sink cabinet has floor protection, a sealing kit, an edge clamp and a water safety system.

These are sold as accessories.



## 7. Maintenance instructions

### 7.1 KITCHEN FITTINGS

#### WELCOME TO YOUR NEW VEDUM KITCHEN!

By maintaining your new kitchen correctly, you will keep it looking new and fresh for longer. The surfaces have different coatings and react differently in contact with cleaning agents and chemicals. Here are some pointers to help you look after your new Vedum kitchen.

#### CABINET FRAMES

The cabinet frames are generally made from melamine-coated particle board. The melamine layer is hard, and very easy to clean. It is also highly resistant to various chemicals. For cleaning, we recommend the following:

- Wipe with a damp cloth and dishwasher soap solution. Concentrated washing-up liquid can also be used.
- If the surface is very dirty, a mixture of one part acetone and three parts methylated spirit may be used.
- Never use cleaning agents containing ammonia, steel wool or similar, which have an abrasive effect.
- Always finish by washing with clean water and wiping dry so that no standing water is not left, as it gets into existing joints, particularly at the edges of the doors.
- NB: do not position coffee makers or kettles in such a way that steam rises into the light bar or the undersides of cabinets or doors.
- Always wipe away water that has ended up on doors or other surfaces such as counter tops.



#### PAINTED, FOILED AND MELAMINE-COATED SURFACES

Clean with a mild household cleaning agent. Use a cloth dampened with cleaning agent. Wipe down with a cloth dampened with water only so that the cleaning agent is removed. Then dry with a dry cloth. Never use cleaning agents containing ammonia, steel wool or similar, which have an abrasive effect. White spirit or benzine can be used to remove tough stains. Remember always to wipe under sink cabinets and the edges of the doors. They are not designed to cope with standing water. Also wipe the doors on each side of the dishwasher as well as the integrated dishwasher door where applicable. Paint over impact marks/damage immediately on painted doors to prevent moisture damage. Remember that stains and scratches are more visible on black and dark colours.

#### LACQUERED AND GLAZED VENEER SURFACES

These are best cleaned with a damp cloth only. Never use cleaning agents containing ammonia, steel wool or similar, which have an abrasive effect. Thinner must not be used.

#### WHY DOESN'T MY KITCHEN LOOK LIKE THE ONE IN THE DISPLAY/CATALOGUE?

Remember that wood is a living material, which does not have the same structure/appearance throughout the entire tree. This can also affect colours that are applied, so that they are not identical every time. Light incidence and lighting can affect appearance; colours may take on different shades depending on bulb types and the level of natural light. However, the charm of a wooden kitchen is that not every part is identical, but rather that there are certain visible variations. This is therefore not normally covered by the warranty.

#### WHY ARE THERE DIFFERENCES IN COLOUR BETWEEN SOLID AND VENEERED DETAILS OR LAMINATE DETAILS?

This is the case because certain materials are not suitable for certain details. For example, a veneered plinth has superior shape retention properties compared to a homogeneous plinth. Homogeneous wood has a tendency to "warp" and "twist", which is not a desirable property.

#### WHY DOES THE KITCHEN HAVE A "CHEQUERED" LOOK?

Wood is a living material, and ages for some time after installation. Certain types of wood have an aging period of over six months. When buying wooden doors, it should be borne in mind that they need to be allowed to age; this is not normally covered by the warranty.

#### WHY ARE MY DOORS "YELLOWING"?

Light painted doors have a certain tendency to "yellow" with age depending on the effect of light, among other things. Heavy smoking and white painted kitchens do not belong together. Nicotine turns the doors yellow; no white pigment can withstand it.

#### WHY IS MY DOOR "WARPING"?

A newly built house that has not fully dried out contains a certain amount of moisture. Even in an old house, moisture can vary greatly over the seasons. This can cause wooden doors, particularly "larger" ones, to become warped as they dry more from one side than the other. This can sometimes be corrected with magnets on the door and in the frame. This phenomenon can occur in food cabinets where there is a fresh air vent. This air is normally more humid than indoor air. Solid wood doors are always living material and are exposed to different humidity ratios in the air all the time, which means that the doors will always move a little. This is not normally covered by the warranty.

#### WHY CAN'T THE DOORS BE ADJUSTED?

This is probably because the cabinets are not fitted correctly. Use a spirit level to check that they are straight, both vertically and horizontally. If the walls are not even, place something between the cabinet and the wall so that the cabinet is not pulled to a different angle when it is screwed into the wall.



## 7. Maintenance instructions

### 7.2 COUNTER TOPS

#### LAMINATE COUNTER TOPS

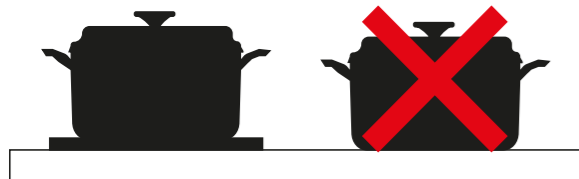
##### THE MATERIAL

The frame in the counter top is made from high-quality carpenter's particle board. The manufacture is checked regularly so that the release of free formaldehyde is kept well under the established limits. The laminate on the top is a high-pressure laminate, which consists of more than 65% kraft paper impregnated with phenolic resin. Over this lies a paper with a printed pattern, covered with melamine. The underside is lined with balanced laminate with integrated polyethylene damp-proofing. Single-colour satin finish POL has a velvety anti-fingerprint surface with high scratch resistance. However, a single-coloured matt surface is still susceptible and shows stains and marks more clearly than a patterned and textured surface. Sawn-off pieces and chips resulting from installation may be disposed of, composted or incinerated in an approved industrial incineration facility.

##### CLEANING

Clean the laminate surface regularly with water and washing-up liquid. A soft nylon brush can be used on tougher stains on a textured laminate surface. When cleaning, never use abrasive cleaning agents on the laminate surface, such as scouring powder, steel wool, nylon sponges or similar. These may leave scratches on the surface. For stubborn stains, it is fine to use agents such as methylated spirit, laminate cleaner or acetone. Avoid allowing concentrated mineral acids and strong colourants such as iodine, hydrogen peroxide and ink to come into contact with the laminate surface. These colourants can cause chemical burns or discolouration. It is important that water is not left standing between the counter top and the hob or between the counter top and the sink. Such joints must be silicone-treated so that moisture cannot penetrate and stand in the joints.

Laminate counter tops can withstand temperatures of up to 180°C. Cooking pots and frying pans taken directly from the hob may have temperatures of up to 350°C, and ceramic hobs can produce even higher temperatures. Mats must therefore always be used when placing cooking pots or frying pans on the counter top. If you have a hob that is recessed into the counter, you must take care to ensure that pans are always completely on the hob and not partly over the laminate surface.



Laminate is hard, but dark and/or glossy surfaces are sensitive to scratches. Normal kitchenware does not normally cause damage, but the surface may be scratched by ceramic containers and sharp tools. Never cut directly on the counter top; always use a cutting board. If the counter top has a wooden edging strip from Vedum, this should be oiled once or twice per year.

Do not open the dishwasher before it is ready. If you have to open it before drying is complete, open the door the whole way. Then wipe away the water that forms on the underside of the counter top when hot steam is released from the dishwasher. Do not forget to wipe the doors on each side of the dishwasher as well as the integrated dishwasher door where applicable.

#### WOODEN COUNTER TOPS

##### THE MATERIAL

In order to produce a solid wood board, the wood is sawn into bars which are then glued back together. By first dividing the wood into smaller pieces and then gluing it back together, the wood is stabilised. The glue used to join the bars together is an aqueous dispersion of polyvinyl acetate (wood glue). Certain types of wood can be treated with a wax consisting of vegetable oils and natural waxes. Sawn-off pieces and chips resulting from installation may be disposed of, composted or incinerated.

##### CLEANING/MAINTAINING OILED BOARDS

The fibres of solid counter tops must be saturated with wood oil to ensure that the counter top will retain its shape and withstand damp and dirt. The counter top must therefore be oiled on both the underside and the top before installation, otherwise there is a risk that the counter top will bend. After installation, the counter tops must immediately be oiled on all sides and edges with wood oil. Apply the wood oil carefully and let it absorb for an hour; in the meantime, spread and work in the excess oil with a cloth. For an extra smooth surface, use Scotch-Brite or similar, or alternatively a soft sanding block (extra fine). Work along the length of the wood. Then rub the surfaces dry with a lint-free cloth. If the surface has not dried completely within three hours, it may dry into a tough, sticky surface that is difficult to get rid of. Take care to ensure that the oil does not come into contact with anything other than the counter top, especially the doors. Repeat the treatment at least once in the first week, then once per week for three weeks. Repeat after one month, three months and six months. Following that, treat the counter top three to four times a year. Note that all treatment and maintenance must be done on dry boards. Never let water remain standing on the counter top. If this occurs, there is a risk that the counter top will swell up, and at worst crack. It should therefore be wiped dry immediately; this is especially important around the sink. Mats must always be used when placing cooking pots or frying pans on the counter top. Coffee makers and other machines that become hot may need to stand on a mat. Warning: The cloths and sponges you have used may self-ignite when the oil oxidises. Soak with water and wrap in an airtight wrapping or ignite under controlled conditions.

##### CLEANING/MAINTENANCE OF HARD-WAX OILED BOARDS

On delivery, the counter tops are treated with a special combination of oil and wax that produces a very hardwearing surface layer and good protection. They do not need to be treated before or directly after installation if the surface has not been damaged, but they are not maintenance-free. To maintain the appearance and an adequate surface for the counter tops, it is necessary to check whether maintenance is required so that the surface does not become worn or damaged. It is especially important to check that the end wood and edges have adequate protection, particularly in the case of an undermount sink where moisture can permeate up. This also applies to surfaces that are used frequently and may be exposed to water and steam. As each board – as well as each bar – is unique, different quantities of hard-wax oil are required to saturate the surface and produce an adequate surface layer. For daily maintenance, or as needed, use a cloth dampened with warm water. The wiped surface should dry within 1–2 minutes. Vedum has a cleaning spray with art. no. 37010 for daily cleaning. This contains soap that is based on natural oils. The product cleans the surface without drying out or removing the hard-wax oil. Spray onto the surface and wipe off with a lint-free cloth (not included in the delivery from Vedum). Never use tape on the surface. Maintenance wax art. no. 37009 is used after wiping with a damp cloth to easily freshen up the hard-wax oiled surface if necessary. Shake the can and apply a very thin layer of the product onto the clean, dry surface using a microfibre mop or lint-free cloth (not included in the delivery from Vedum). Allow to dry for at least an hour. Ensure good ventilation.

## 7. Maintenance instructions

#### IMPROVEMENT TREATMENT FOR COUNTER TOPS WITH NATURAL HARD-WAX OIL

The surface must be clean and dry. Vedum uses Osmo hard-wax oil 3032, colourless satin finish, art. no. 37005, which is ready for use without diluting; shake/stir carefully before use. Apply a thin layer of hard-wax oil in the direction of the grain with a lint-free cloth (not included in the delivery from Vedum). Apply once only, in a thin layer. Be careful not to leave behind any excess. Avoid carrying out the work in direct sunlight. Take care to ensure that the hard-wax oil does not come into contact with anything other than the counter top, especially the doors, as it is very difficult to remove. Allow to dry for 8–12 hours in normal climatic conditions at a temperature of approximately +18–22°C and a relative humidity of 40–60%, and make sure it is well ventilated.

#### IMPROVEMENT TREATMENT FOR COUNTER TOPS WITH WHITE HARD-WAX OIL

For normal maintenance or as required, use Osmo Top Oil 3068 Natural, art. no. 37008, for a white painted counter top. If the counter top is damaged or the surface wears down so much that the natural colour of the wood starts to show, use white hard-wax oil 3188 Snow, art. no. 37006, as a base coat in the damaged area. Sand the damaged section of wood clean using sandpaper with a grit size of 180–240. Then clean the surface of dust before beginning treatment. Add the pigmented hard-wax oil in the same way as the colourless oil. Allow to dry for 24 hours in normal climatic conditions at a temperature of approximately +18–22°C and a relative humidity of 40–60%, and make sure it is well ventilated. Then, above the base coat, add hard-wax oil 3068 Natural, art. no. 37008, to the white painted counter top according to the instructions above. Allow to dry for 24 hours in normal climatic conditions at a temperature of approximately +18–22°C and a relative humidity of 40–60%, and make sure it is well ventilated. The hard-wax oiled counter top should be used with care for the first week.

**WARNING:** The hard-wax oil contains oxidising oils, which may cause organic material to self-ignite. Cloths and other textiles that have been in contact with the product should therefore always be placed in water immediately after use, soaked in water and wrapped in air-tight wrapping, or ignited under controlled conditions. When dry, Osmo hard-wax oil is completely non-toxic and approved in accordance with EN71.3 and DIN 53160.

#### IF AN ACCIDENT OCCURS

If the surface of a solid wood board has become damaged or discoloured, you can always sand the counter top. That is the advantage of solid wood. However, after sanding, a waxed board must be treated with primer and wax as if it had not yet been treated. The required materials can be found at a building material supplier or paint supplier. Impact marks and scratches can often be repaired with warm water, which will make the wood swell and recover its shape. This is easiest with wood that has been treated with raw linseed oil and most difficult with a waxed surface, but it is always worth trying. If the surface has been sanded, the oil can always be switched to wax or vice versa, but the surface must be treated as if it had not yet been treated. If oil is selected, treat it as previously described. If wax is selected, follow the manufacturer's instructions. Solid wood is a living material, so it will move with the changing seasons. Up to +/- 2.5 mm depthwise. Mats must always be used when placing cooking pots or frying pans on the counter top.

#### CUTTING BOARDS

The cutting boards are made from a moisture-resistant veneered particle board. The edging strips are made from ABS plastic so that moisture cannot penetrate into the edges. When cleaning, use a damp cloth. Use washing-up liquid if needed. Never wash it in the dishwasher. Wipe the cutting board dry after cleaning. DO NOT let it drip dry on a drying rack. The cutting board is treated in the same way on both sides. Turn it from time to time for even wear.

#### GRANITE COUNTER TOP

Granite is a natural material, which changes its appearance from time to time. However, most varieties do not change significantly in appearance. In certain varieties of granite, cracks may occur. This is natural for certain varieties and has no impact on quality. All varieties of granite have pores (holes) in the surface. Some granites have more and some have hardly any. However, this has no impact on quality. Pores are more usual than unusual in granites. Unlike marble and limestone, granite is a highly watertight material, but grease should not be allowed to stand on the stone for any length of time as it can penetrate into the counter top. Unlike water, which evaporates, grease stains can become permanent. A grease stain must always be soaked away in order to be removed from the granite board. The granite boards are waterproofed on delivery and do not need special protection other than cleaning when needed with normal soapy water. Mix natural soap or stone soap with 70–80% water in a spray bottle. Spray the counter top with soapy water and allow to soak for three minutes, then wipe off. The counter tops can also be kept free from stains and dirt in this way. The granite boards must be soaped enough so that water forms beads on the surface. If the granite board absorbs water, more maintenance is required. If a grey membrane forms on the surface and is not removed by soapy water, this means that the surface is too oily or oversaturated. This can usually be fixed with window cleaner.

#### LIMESTONE OR MARBLE COUNTER TOPS

Marble and limestone have a carbonate mineral (calcite) as their primary mineral, and both types of stone have similar technical properties. Marble and limestone are both sensitive to acids, which can etch into and make marks in the stone. Acids can be found, for example, in acidic cleaning fluids, wine, vinegar, carbonated liquids, fruit juices etc. Stone has a certain absorbency. It should therefore not be exposed to coloured liquids, which may penetrate the stone. If spillage occurs, this should be wiped away immediately. For daily cleaning, a damp cloth is generally sufficient. If a cleaning agent is required, use soap, mild washing-up liquid or special agents designed for marble and limestone.

#### COMPOSITE STONE COUNTER TOPS

This is a material that is very similar to granite, but with a completely waterproof surface structure. Although the composite is heat-resistant, it should not be exposed to heat shocks. Care should therefore be taken not to place hot cookware directly on the stone. Cutting directly on the stone is not advised. For daily maintenance, use a normal dishcloth with a little washing-up liquid.

#### STAINLESS STEEL OR BRASS SINK

The sinks are made from a material that does not absorb odours or tastes. It is a simple matter to keep your sink looking fresh for years, as long as you remember to rinse and wipe the sink after use. Do not allow chlorine-containing liquids to stand in the sink for several hours, as chlorine can damage the sink. Stainless steel and brass surfaces should be wiped after every use. Do not allow water or other liquids to dry on the surface themselves. Use a sponge or dishcloth and, if necessary, a mild soap/washing-up liquid and water. Stains that do not disappear with normal wiping can be removed with a soft brush or stainless steel cleaning liquid. Do not use a cleaning agent with an abrasive or a cleaning agent containing chlorine, iodine, fluorine or chemical solutions that affect stainless steel. Do not use hard or sharp objects, acids, steel wool or similar. Discolouration of the stainless steel surface may also occur if iron-containing substances are allowed to lie on the surface while it is damp. The water in certain areas can also cause discolouration. The discolouration is not caused by the stainless material. After any cleaning, the sink must be rinsed with water and wiped dry. Always follow the instructions provided with the sink regarding cleaning agents. If you are not sure, test on a non-visible area first (e.g. the underside of the sink). NB: It is important to wipe and rub along the length of the sink.

**Stainless steel sinks:** matt areas will recover their shine if you sprinkle a little chalk on them and rub them with a soft cloth.

**Brass sinks:** never use silver, brass or copper polish. This produces stains that cannot be removed.