

MEASURING FOR YOUR NEW DOORS:

The easiest way to size your new doors is to **measure the old ones**, assuming they are fitted to **modern carcasses** and they fit without **unsightly gaps**, but first check as follows:

STEP 1. Inspect the doors and carcasses.

The carcasses should be 15 or 18mm MFC (melamine faced chipboard). The doors should be fitted to the carcasses using hinges that are recessed into the back of the door in **35mm circular hinge holes**.

The other ends of the hinges should be fitted to a plate on the **inside of the carcasse (gable)** and the door should close on to the **front edge of the carcasse, not inside the opening**.

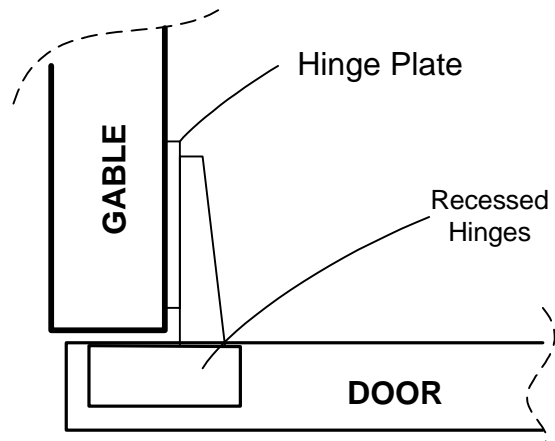


figure 1

STEP 2: Measure the carcasses:

A door should be 5mm less than the **overall height** of the carcasse and 5mm less than the **overall width**.

A **carcasse 720mm high and 500mm wide** should therefore have a door **715mm high by 495 wide**. Some manufacturers adopt a standard width of 496mm or even 497mm and you should refer to the price list and shade your measurements accordingly to fall within these requirements according to the price list used. (Figure 2)

So, in the example given, you would order a door 715mm x 496mm.

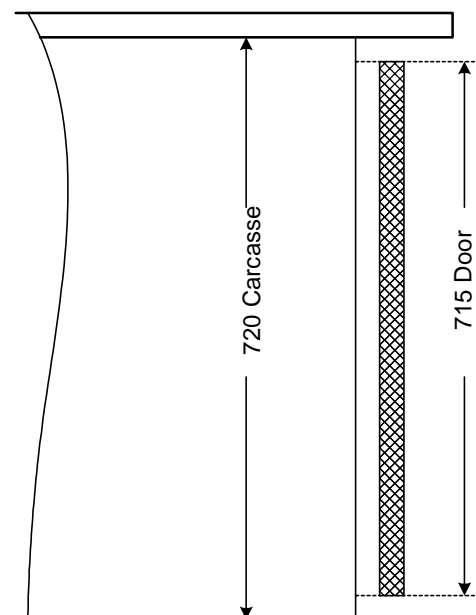


figure 2

Drawer line carcasses:

When a base unit is fitted with a drawer, the **height of the drawer front and the height of the door together, is 10mm less than the height of the carcasse**, In other words both the door and drawer front are reduced by 5mm each.

A 720 mm high base takes a 570mm door and a 140mm drawer front = 710mm

So, order:

- 1 x 570mm high x 496mm wide door
- 1 x 140mm high x 496mm wide drawer front.

(The width can be between 296mm and 596mm.)

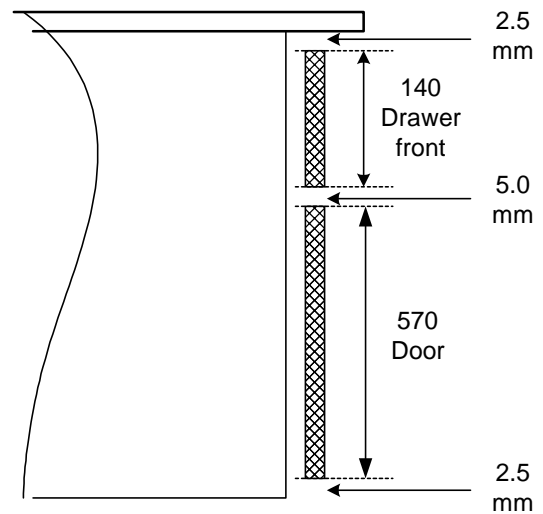


figure 3

Drawer bases:

When a base has only drawers, **divide the total height of the carcasse (usually 720mm) by the number of drawers**. If there are 4 drawers, the answer is 180mm. Deduct the usual 5mm from each drawer and you need:

4 drawers @ 175mm each

In this example, order
4 x 175mm high x 496mm wide
drawer fronts

(can be 296mm, 396mm, 496mm or 596mm wide according to need).

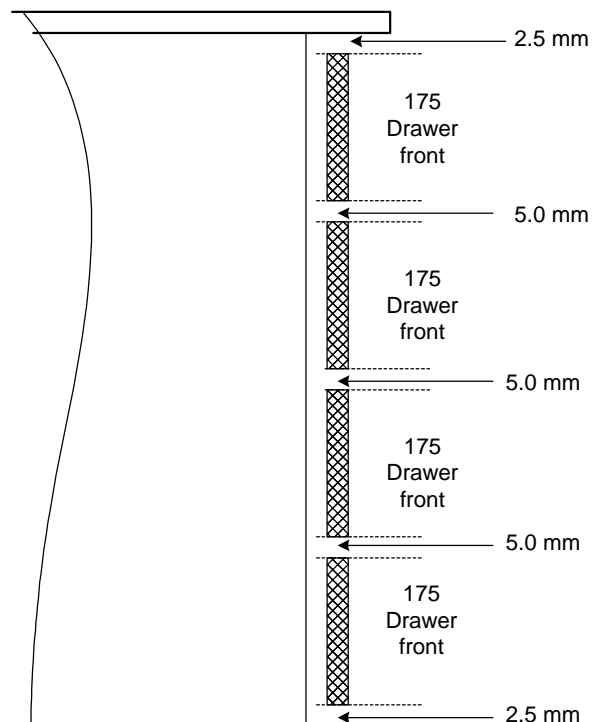


figure 4

Hinge Holes and where to drill them:

Unless you have a 35mm hinge-boring bit and know how to use it, you will probably want to spend £1.00 per door and have the holes made in the factory:

The position is specified as a distance from the top of the door and a distance from the bottom of the door to indicate the location of the CENTRES of the holes to be bored. **100up/down means: drill one hole 100mm up from the bottom of the door and the other 100mm down from the top.**

Unless the door is the same when you turn it upside-down, you will need also to specify whether you want the hinge holes drilled on the **right or the left hand side of the door**. **Right hand hinge** means drill on the right as you look at the closed door on the carcasse and **left hand hinge** to drill the holes on the left as you look at the front of the door.

Please note that doors **with no pattern on the front, or a square pattern** (Granchester door, shaker, square pattern Vinyl, etc.), **do not have to be handed** because they can be turned upside down. A “Cathedral” or “Cottage” door cannot be turned upside down and you must specify which side (hand) you want the hinge holes drilled

You will also need to say how far up and down you want them drilled. Try to make them the same up and down, otherwise the doors are no longer symmetrical (they can't be turned upside-down) and you will need to specify handing!

If the old doors are drilled 100 up/down, and you are **fitting new hinges**, go for either 80up/down or 120 up/down so the screws for the new hinge plates will be away from the holes left by the old screws.

If you are happy to **re-use the old hinges and plates**, you can have the new hinge holes drilled the same as for the old doors. (Remember to measure to the **CENTRE** of the old hinge holes on the doors)

You will normally have two holes in a door of 715mm or less, three in a door of 900mm to 1250mm and four on a larger door up to 2150mm. The order form shows how to specify these but an example could be: 100/700 up/down (for 4 holes on a 2150mm door) or 100up/down and central (for a 900mm door).

Don't worry too much. If an order comes in which should be handed and is'nt, we'll contact you!! Look out for **intermediate hinges** being in a position which **interferes with fixed shelves, immoveable spice racks etc. and adjust the position if necessary.**

And finally, if you are unsure about anything, please e-mail your query in the first instance and we will e-mail the answer, or telephone you if necessary.

Some other types of cabinets and how to “Transform” them:

1. The front-frame carcasse:

This is a typical early 70’s, often imperial-sized carcasse, which can be converted but with a little modification to the front frame needed first. If the front frame were to be taken off to expose a normal carcasse, the front edges of the carcasse would be found to be un-edged. The best way to proceed is to notch the front frame to allow the hinge plate to be fixed to the side of the cabinet. The door will sit on the front of the “frame” as if the frame were the face of a normal carcasse.

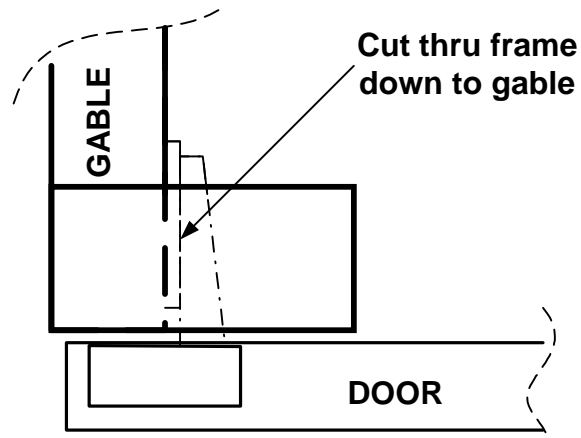


figure 5

You will need to measure the overall sizes of the carcasses, as previously described, to calculate the door sizes. They will be completely different from the old doors, which sit **within the frame**, whereas the new ones will sit **on the face of the frame**.

2. The hand-built kitchen:

This is probably pre-1970 and consists of a softwood frame covered with plywood or even hardboard. **The best solution is to take it out and fit a new kitchen-** it’s well past it’s replacement date!!! However it can be converted with a little knowledge and expertise if you really, really want.

Strips of wood or MFC must be fixed **inside the cupboards** to provide a thickness of approximately 20mm on to which the hinge plates can be fixed. The front frame must then be cut out as in the previous section to allow the hinges to reach the hinge plates which are fitted onto the packer.

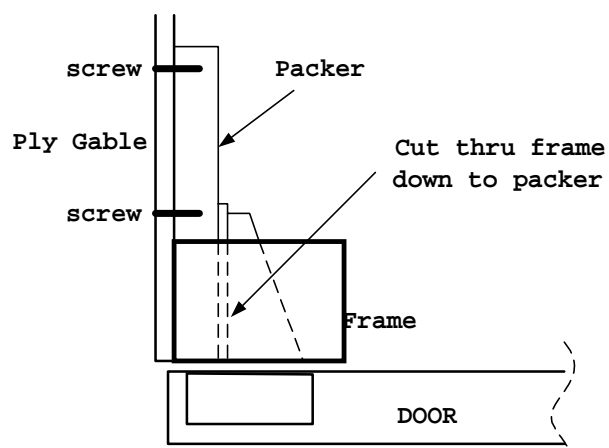


figure 6