

Hang the wall cabinets

AKURUM wall cabinets are mounted using a sturdy steel suspension rail. This ensures a strong installation, and makes it easier to hang and level the cabinets. In most kitchens, it's easiest to install the wall cabinets first. This way there won't be any base cabinets to work around and you can more easily use a stepladder. If you don't have wall cabinets to install, go straight to Step 4.

If you haven't already done so in Step 1, measure and draw the position of the cabinets on the wall to be sure everything will fit. It's also important to mark any uneven spots on the wall and smooth them out with putty or shims.

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Important before you begin installing



1. Fill in irregularities

Start by checking the walls visually and running a 4 foot level along the surface. Mark any uneven spots such as bows and high spots. If major problems need to be fixed, it's best to hire a professional. It may also be necessary to use shims when mounting wall cabinets. Shims are often used to fill in gaps and correct the angle: Use a piece of wood, fibre-board or plywood – depending on the size of the gap.



2. Check the floor for uneven spots

Find out if the floor is uneven. This is important to consider if you want to be sure there will be room for legs or toe-kicks under all cabinets. Use a spirit level to check the areas where you'll be installing base or high cabinets. Find the floor's highest and lowest points and use a pen to mark them on the wall.



3. Right-angled corners

Fit a combination square or right angled wood panel into each corner, and see if there are any gaps between it and the wall. If the gap is more than 1/4", call your IKEA expert for assistance. In a "U" shaped kitchen, measure between opposite walls at a number of spots to see if they are parallel.

Good to know: If you will be installing a high cabinet, don't make final adjustments or fully tighten the screws until after the cabinet is installed. It's easier to see if everything is level and fits correctly when the cabinet is standing.

Good to know: Before installing the fan cabinet saw a hole for the fan and fan duct. Instructions are enclosed with the fan. If you're installing a fan over a gas hob, you must follow special regulations. These may be different from country to country. Before you start, find out what regulations apply in your country.v

Begin installing the wall cabinets



4. Mark the level lines for the wall cabinets and suspension rail

Using the high point on the floor that you marked in Step 1, measure up the wall 83-7/8" for the top of 30" wall cabinets or 92-5/8" for 39" wall cabinets. Next, locate the bottom of the suspension rail by measuring down 2-1/2" from the first mark. Using your 4 foot level, draw level lines at both points on the wall.



5. Finding the studs in drywall

At the marked suspension rail line, tap the wall from the corner out (or use a stud-finder) to check for the first stud. Mark its position. While subsequent studs are usually at 16" intervals, they may be at 12" or 24" intervals in some kitchens. Mark the location of each stud along the line. This will show you where to attach the suspension rail to the wall.



6. Cut the suspension rail

Measure the length of the wall cabinets to be installed along one wall. Include the length of wall behind a high cabinet only if the high cabinet is 12" deep. Subtract 1/4" from the overall measurement. (This will leave 1/8" of space at either end of the rail.) Use your hand saw to cut the suspension rail to this length.



7. Insert suspension rail hardware

Slide the suspension rail hardware into the suspension rail before putting it up. You'll need two pieces per wall cabinet. (Be sure to position one piece on each side of the corner cabinet if your plan calls for one.) You may find it helpful to tape the hardware into place until the rail goes up.



8. Secure the suspension rail

Secure the suspension rail to the studs, aligning the bottom edge of the rail with the level line marked on the wall. If you found a bow in the wall of more than 1/4" in Step 1, shim the suspension rail until it is straight. Should the end of the rail fall between studs, secure it to the wall with a heavy duty anchor.



9. Hang the corner cabinet

Starting with the corner cabinet, align one piece of the suspension rail hardware with the predrilled hole at the top of the cabinet. Position the second hole and its hardware. Note: If you don't have a corner cabinet, install a cabinet that fits against both the back and side walls, allowing the filler space shown on your plan.



10. Level and secure the cabinet

Fit the small metal plate over the bolt, thread the nut loosely in place. Level the cabinet, using shims at the bottom edge if necessary. With your wrench, loosely secure the cabinet hardware. Do not tighten; this will allow you to make adjustments once all of the cabinets are installed.



11. Hang the remaining wall cabinets

Hang the rest of the cabinets in the same way, aligning each with the previous one. Use your C-clamps to temporarily hold adjacent cabinets into position. To avoid marring the surface of your cabinets, use a small scrap of wood between the clamp and the cabinet.



12. Drill through cabinet walls

You'll find predrilled holes on the inside of each cabinet. For all doors except ULRIKSDAL use a 3/16" drill bit to drill through the fourth holes from the top and bottom edges. (The second and third holes are for the door hinges.) For ULRIKSDAL door, drill through the second holes from the top and bottom edges. (The hinges for ULRIKSDAL fit into the third and fourth holes from the top/bottom.)



13. Fasten cabinets together

Place the connection screws enclosed with the cabinet frames into the holes and tighten. Remove the C-clamps. Continue fastening the remaining cabinets together in the same way.



14. Tighten the mounting screws

When all wall cabinets have been mounted, aligned and connected, and final adjustments have been made, tighten all of the mounting hardware. Slide the plastic covers in place over the metal corner bracket.



You've completed Step 3!

And the wall cabinets are in place.



Design and Quality
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Install base and high cabinets

Now it's time for the base and high cabinets. Before you begin, locate all plumbing, power sources and other utilities. Mark around these and using a keyhole saw, cut the appropriate openings before you install the cabinets.

In the following steps, you'll install the legs at the front of the cabinets and secure a cabinet wall strip to the wall. The wall strip is made of particleboard and comes packed together with the toekicks. If you prefer, instead of the wall strip for support, you can put legs on the back of the cabinets.

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1. Marking the level lines

Using the high point of the floor that you marked earlier, measure up 4-5/16". Use a 4 foot level to draw a line on the wall at this height. Now measure 34-1/2" from the same point on the floor and draw another level line. This will help you level the top of the base cabinets.



2. Cut base cabinet wall strips

Measure the length of the base and high cabinets to be installed. Do not include the wall space behind appliances. Cut the wall strips into corresponding lengths. Cut the strip 1-1/2" shorter where a side toekick is planned.



3. Secure the wall strip

Align the top edge of the wall strip with the level line you marked at 4-5/16" in point 1, Step 4. Secure it to the wall studs. Should the end of the wall strip fall between studs, secure it to the wall with a mooring screw or expansion bolt.



4. Start with the corner cabinet

Attach legs to the front edges of the cabinets according to the assembly instructions. If you are not using the wall strip as support, attach back legs as well. Always use a back leg at the end of the run - it makes attaching the side toekick easier. For more, see Good to know.

Good to know: Legs can be shared by two cabinets. See the assembly instructions. Place the corner cabinet against the wall so that its back edge is resting on the wall strip. Through the holes at the top back corners of the cabinet, mark where to drill for the fixing screw. Set the cabinet aside.

Good to know: If there's no corner cabinet, install the cabinet that will fit against the back and side walls. Make sure there's enough room between the cabinet and the side wall for the filler piece.



5. Use the right screws and fittings

Drill holes at the spots you've marked. Be sure to use drill bits, screws and fittings that are appropriate for your wall material. If you have a plaster wall and there's no wall stud where you've drilled, insert a mooring screw before the screw and tighten halfway.



6. Install the corner cabinet

Lift the corner cabinet back into place and adjust the height of the legs so that it stands level. Use a spirit level to be sure.



7. Secure the cabinet to the wall

Tighten the screws, but not completely. Be sure the cabinet is level, front-to-back and side-to-side. Hint: If you plan to install a lazy susan - do it now. It's much easier before the countertops are in place.



8. Install the next base cabinet

Mark, drill, and insert the screws for the next cabinet. Lift the cabinet into place, carefully aligning it with the previous cabinet. Use a G-clamp to fasten the cabinets together temporarily.



9. Drill through the cabinet walls

For all doors except ULRIKSDAL use a 3/16" drill bit to drill through the fourth holes from the top and bottom edges. For ULRIKSDAL door, drill through the second holes from the top/bottom. When installing a drawer cabinet, drill through the fifth hole from the top.



10. Fasten cabinets together

Place the connection screws enclosed with the cabinet frames into the pre-drilled holes and tighten. Remove the G-clamp. Continue in this fashion with the remaining cabinets.



11. Install the high cabinet

The high cabinet should be installed the same way you installed the base cabinets. If you're using cover panels on the sides, follow the enclosed assembly instruction to mount them before installing the cabinet.



12. Tighten all the screws

When all base cabinets have been mounted and aligned, tighten all screws into the wall. Now the high cabinet is in place, make the final adjustments to the wall cabinets and tighten all the screws.



13. Measure filler pieces

Check the wall with your level to see if it is even and flat. If the wall is uneven, skip to picture 16. If the wall is even, measure the distance from the wall to the cabinet and mark this distance at the top and bottom of the filler piece.



14. Cut filler pieces

With a handsaw: draw a line connecting the top and bottom marks on the front side of the filler, and cut it with the face side up. **With a keyhole-saw:** mark both sides of the filler. Put masking tape over the line on the front side to ensure an even edge, without chipping. Cut it with the back side up.



15. Install filler pieces

Put the filler piece in place with the cut edge against the wall. Attach by drilling a screw through the predrilled holes from the inside of the cabinet. To be sure the filler piece stays in place, first fasten a strip to the wall. Install other filler pieces in the same way. When all filler pieces are in place, go to 17.



16. Uneven walls

If the wall is not level and flat, the filler must be cut to conform to the wall's shape. To do this, you'll need to make a template for tracing the wall's shape onto the filler. A piece of thin plywood or heavy cardboard makes a suitable template. You'll also need a measuring tape, pencil and compass. Cut the template material so that it's the same height as the cabinet. Hold it in place where the filler will be installed. Open the compass a couple of inches and place

the point against the wall. Holding the compass horizontal and level, follow the line of the wall so that the pencil traces a clear line on the template. To cut the template to the correct width, measure the distance from the farthest point on the wall to the cabinet. Find the same point on the template and mark it. Draw a straight line from this point to the top and bottom of the template to form the flat edge that will fit against the cabinet. Cut the template and check that it fits, then trace the shape onto the filler and follow the cutting directions in picture 14.



17. The finishing touch

To produce an airtight seal between the wall and the cabinet, you'll need to caulk around the filler pieces. Choose a well-made latex/silicon brand (it doesn't need to be waterproof.) Tape alongside the area to be caulked. Apply a bead of caulk into the crevice. Dab your finger into a 3-in-1 oil to prevent the caulk from sticking, then run your finger along the caulk, forcing it into the crevice. Remove the tape for an airtight seal and a straight edge.



You've completed Step 4!

And the cabinet frames are in place.



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Install the countertop

Now it's time to install the countertops and sink. When measuring and sawing the solid wood tops throughout this step, we suggest placing them on sawhorses for easiest handling. Once you've finished

Step 5, it's a good idea to hire professionals to connect the water, gas or electricity, and to install the cooktop, dishwasher and lighting.

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1. Space between cabinets and walls

Lay the countertop on top of the base cabinets, allowing $\frac{1}{8}$ " at the back walls, and a smaller space against the side wall or high cabinets. If you're installing tops in an "L" shape, the two sections must meet in a butt joint. (Do not make angle or mitrecut joints.) These steps allow the counter to undergo normal expansion and contraction.



2. Exact measurement on the countertop

Measure the countertop from the end of the base cabinet row out, allowing for the cover panel plus a $\frac{1}{2}$ " overhang. Mark with a pencil on the finished side if you'll be using a handsaw and on the underside if using a power saw.



3. Saw the countertop

If you're sawing by hand, we recommend using a fine-toothed handsaw for control. To avoid splintering the countertop, tape over the area to be cut. If you're using a circular saw, turn the countertop face down and clamp a straight-edge in place to guide the saw along the cut line. Finish the cut edge with your file. Treat the cut edge.

Good to know: If you have a kitchen where two laminate countertops meet, cover the joint with a cover strip before you screw the countertops into place. Because of moisture and steam, it's important to have a moisture barrier under the countertop where you have the dishwasher. Use VARIABEL diffusion barrier for extra protection.

Good to know: Sand and oil your countertop regularly for long-term beauty and protection. Stains and minor damage can be removed using fine sandpaper. Wipe the sanded surface clean and re-oil the affected area.



4. Mark a spot for the sink

With the countertop in place, trace the inside of the base cabinet on the underside of the countertop. This helps assure that the sink cutout will be aligned correctly. Then, place the sink upside down on the underside of the countertop, positioning it correctly side to side and front to back. Trace around

the edge of the sink with a pencil. Use a pencil and a straight edge, draw a "cut" line inside this line. Read more in the assembly instruction that came with your sink.



5. Saw the sink hole

Place the countertop on the sawhorses. Drill a $\frac{1}{2}$ " hole for the keyhole-saw blade at all four corners of the cut line. Following this same cut line, saw the hole for the sink unit.



6. Seal the sink cutout

To prevent moisture from penetrating the countertop, apply a polyurethane silicone along the cut edges with a paintbrush.



7. Room for the sink?

Fit the countertop back into place on the base cabinet. Check that the sink hole is not obstructed by the top frame rails of the base cabinet. If it is, you'll need to trim the rails so that the sink will fit properly.



8. Install the sink

Lift off the countertop and turn it upside down, placing it back on your sawhorses. Install the sink according to the assembly instruction enclosed with it.



9. Secure the countertop

Your countertop should be secured as shown using the hardware provided. The slotted brackets allow the countertop to expand and contract normally. Set countertops in place, allowing the same gaps as when you measured. Locate attachment points at regular intervals and drill pilot holes before securing the top.



10. Sand and oil the countertop

Your solid wood countertop was pre-treated at the factory to condition and protect it until installation. To prepare it for use, sand the surface with a fine sandpaper and finish it with an approved wood treatment oil, for example BEHANDLA.



You've completed Step 5!

And all the countertops and the sink are in place.

6

Install drawers, shelves & lighting

The cabinets have predrilled holes for quick and easy installation of shelving, drawers and interior fittings. This also makes it simple to make adjustments or add interior fittings later on.

If you need to attach cover panels to the cabinet frames, put them on before you install interior fittings, since they're screwed on from the inside.

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1. Install cover panels

Temporarily secure the cover panel into place using a G-clamp. Drill pilot holes through the cabinet frame from the inside of the cabinets, being careful not to drill through the cover panel. Screw the cover panel into place. Remember that the cover panels must be shortened 2½" if you are not going to install decor strips underneath the wall cabinets - saw the top edge so that the sawn surface is not visible from below.



2. Install lighting

Now it is time to install lighting in your glass-door cabinets. Use a qualified electrician for professional results.



3. Put the shelves in place

Insert four supports per shelf into the predrilled holes inside each cabinet, then rest the shelves on top of them. Think about what you need to store, and place the shelves to make best use of the space. You can move the supports and the shelves anytime you wish.



4. Attach drawer fronts

Using the hardware provided, mount each drawer front to the drawer box through the predrilled, prealigned holes.



5. Adjust drawer fronts

Use a screwdriver to adjust the drawer fronts and assure they're perfectly aligned. Attach knobs or handles to the drawer fronts after you've installed the drawers in the cabinet frames. This makes it easier to be sure they are all even, and at the same level.



You've completed Step 6!

And shelves, lighting and drawers are in place.

Good to know: The drawers glide smoothly on sturdy self-closing runners for years of service. To set the drawer in the open position, slide it out until it stops, then tilt slightly up so it clears the stop point on the runner. To close the drawer tilt it up again and roll it shut.

7

The finishing touches makes all the difference

You only have you only have a few more things left to do! But they're important, so be sure to take your time. Remember to install child-safe catches on the doors and drawers, hob guards and any other devices

you've chosen to make the kitchen safer for your children. Your new kitchen will then be a place for the whole family to enjoy!



1. Saw toe kicks

Carefully measure and mark toe kicks so that they cover the open area below your base cabinets. Cut the toe kicks to the correct length using a fine-toothed handsaw.



2. Finish the edges

Cover the cut edge of the toe kicks with the enclosed edging strip. Press it on with a warm iron, then cut it to the right length.



3. Clip toe kick into place

Follow the assembly instruction for attaching the toe kick clips. At corners set one clip facing up and the other down - this allows them both to fit on the same leg. Snap the toe kick into place.



4. Attach decor strips

Measure, cut and fit the decor strips beneath the wall cabinets. Instructions for installation and placement are included with the decor strips. Remember to attach the sealing strips.



5. Install mouldings/cornices

Follow the assembly instruction included with the moulding/cornice. Measure carefully so that cornices will be the right length. For best results, use a mitre box saw to cut the corners of each moulding/cornice at a 45° angle.



6. Attach the hinge plate

Screw the door hinge base plate into the second and third predrilled holes at the top/bottom. For ULRIKSDAL door, you must screw the hinge base plate into the third and fourth predrilled holes.)



7. Snap the hinge to the door

Insert the hinge body into the predrilled hole in the door and press as shown. No screws are needed.



7. Snap the hinge to the door

Insert the hinge body into the predrilled hole in the door and press as shown. No screws are needed.



9. Attach door handles

A template makes it easy to place handles in the same position on all doors. Be sure to check on which side the door opens before you mark and drill the holes. Hold a block of wood behind the

door at the place you are drilling so that the surface doesn't splinter when the drill bit goes through.



10. Attach door bumpers

Door bumpers allow you to close the door quietly and softly. Screw the bumpers on the upper inside of the cabinet, on the opposite side of the hinge. Follow the assembly instruction. Or use the smaller bumpers included with the hinges.



You've completed Step 7!

And your entire kitchen is in place and ready to use. Consider complementing with wall accessories that save space on the worktop.