



ENHET Kitchen installation guide



Step-by-step guide

Installing your new ENHET kitchen

This brochure is your guide to preparing and installing your new kitchen. Inside you'll find steps to follow and useful tips and ideas. Use this guide and your IKEA assembly instructions to make sure your kitchen is installed in the right way.

Before you begin

Go through this brochure before you begin the installation, to see what stages are involved and the tools you'll need. To make sure you have all the components you need, compare the packages and parts against your order list and the freight list. You should only dismantle your old kitchen once you have all your new parts and appliances. Your kitchen parts and benchtop should be stored indoors, in normal room temperature and humidity.

Before you remove your old kitchen make sure that your electricity, gas and water is shut off. Use a qualified trades professional to disconnect and reconnect your gas, water and electricity.

You can do it yourself, but you don't have to

Although our kitchens are designed to be as simple as possible for you to assemble and install yourself, it is important to consider all aspects of a kitchen renovation. Some key steps, such as wall cabinet installation or cutting the benchtop, require more skill and expertise than others.

We can offer you services ranging from planning and delivery to complete kitchen installation. For more details see the back page of this guide, the kitchen section of IKEA.com.au or visit your local IKEA store.

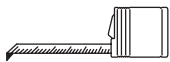
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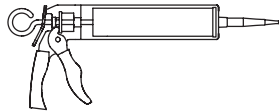
Tools and materials

Here is a summary of the basic tools you'll need.
In addition you'll find which tools to use for each product in their respective assembly instructions.

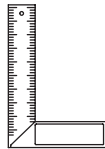
Tools



Carpenter's rule
or tape measure



Sanitary silicone sealant



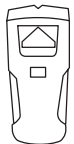
Try square



Spirit level



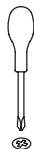
Step ladder



Stud finder



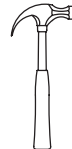
Pencil



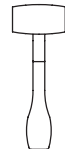
Philips screwdriver



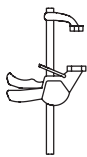
Awl



Hammer



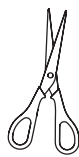
Rubber hammer



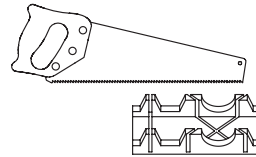
G clamp



Utility pliers



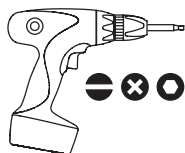
Scissors



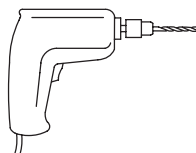
Saw and Mitre box



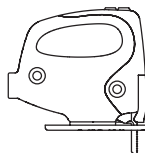
Protective gloves
and goggles



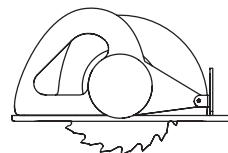
Electric screwdriver



Electric drill

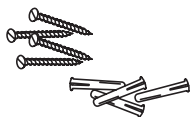


Jigsaw



Circular saw

Materials



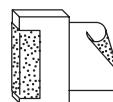
The right types of plugs
and screws for your walls



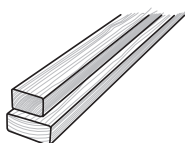
Sanitary silicone sealant



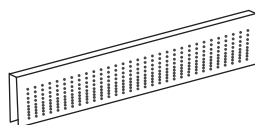
Masking tape, to be used
when adding the silicone
sealant



Sandpaper



Wooden strips to use as
supporting strips for base
and wall cabinets



FIXA drill template
for knobs/handles
Article No. 103.234.34

Preparing your room

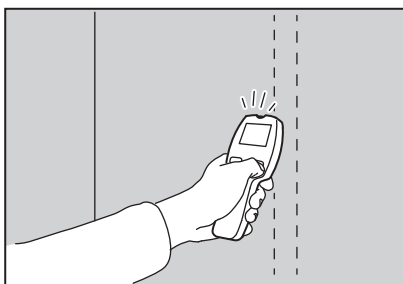
Whether you're replacing an old kitchen or starting from scratch, it's key to understand that the properties of the room dictate how smooth or complex your installation process will be. With this in mind it's important that you spend sufficient time assessing walls and floors before you start the installation. Now is also the time to prime and paint your walls and change your flooring. Don't apply the final coating of paint at this point since you will need to make markings and drill holes in the walls. If you plan to have tiles or similar, it's best to install these after the cabinets and benchtop have been installed.

Assess your walls

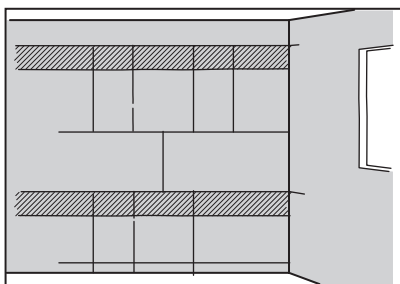
Since your walls will hold the weight of your kitchen cabinets and frames, start by evaluating the quality and construction of your walls.

Marking cabinet positions

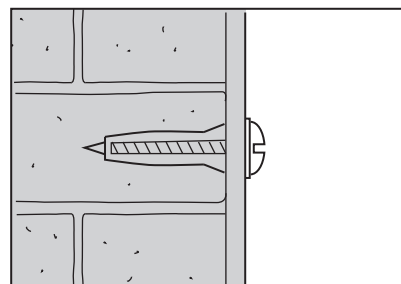
Draw a layout of your new kitchen directly on the wall. Check that everything fits with the measurements from your plan, and that electricity, water, gas and ventilation connections are where you want them to be.



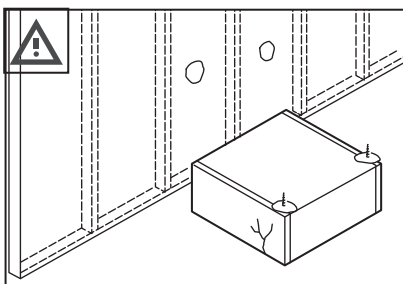
Check that your walls are strong enough to hold the cabinets. Depending on your wall material, it's best to install your cabinet onto a stud or support beam. Use a stud finder to locate the studs.



What you are looking for is a fixed structure inside the wall that is strong enough to carry the load of your cabinets. This fixed structure needs to align with the fixation points of your cabinets.



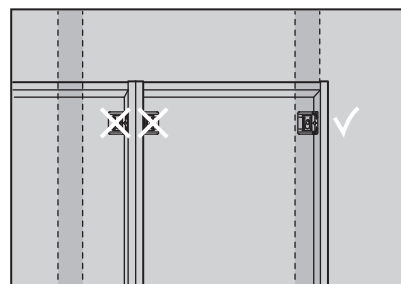
Find out what type of wall you'll be working with. For solid core materials like masonry that are hard to penetrate and can support great loads, you need special anchors and screws.



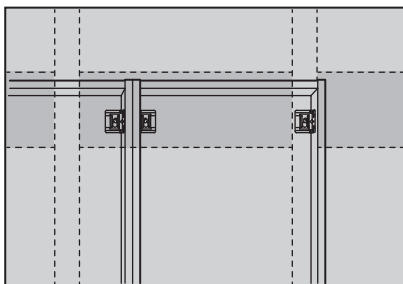
If you have a light wall construction with gypsum (drywall) wall panels supported by studs, it's not enough to fix your cabinets onto the thin gypsum board alone—not even using drywall anchors.



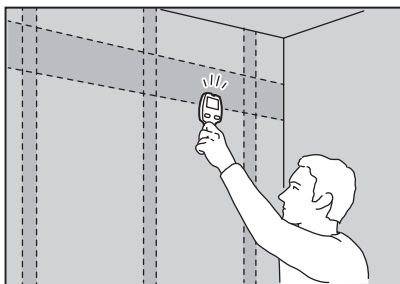
Instead, you need to locate the studs inside the wall using a stud finder. Studs are mostly vertical posts made of wood, but can also be thin metal profiles, and run from the floor all the way to the ceiling.



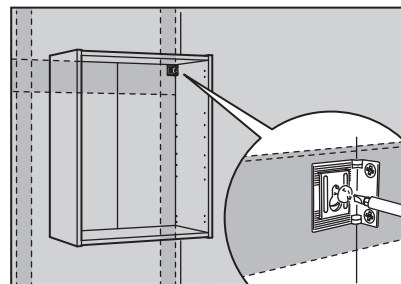
The wall studs, normally located 30, 45 or even 60cm apart, can carry the load of your wall cabinets. However, as the cabinets come in different widths it is highly likely that the fixation points of the cabinets and position of the studs won't align.



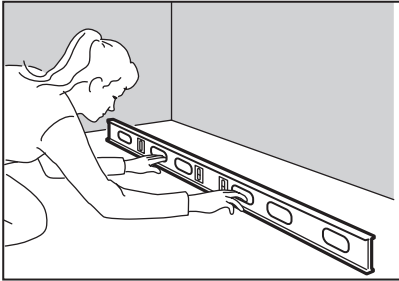
In order to provide proper support for the cabinets, you need to add horizontal structural support between the studs. As this requires the proper skills, be sure to contact a trades professional for help.



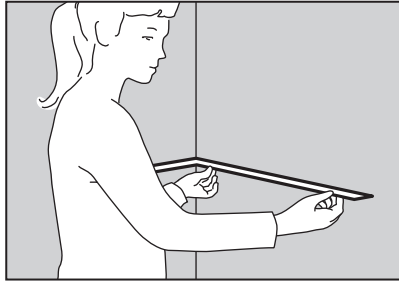
Note that even if your new cabinets will be located at the same position as the cabinets of the old kitchen, it is important to secure that the walls have been properly reinforced.



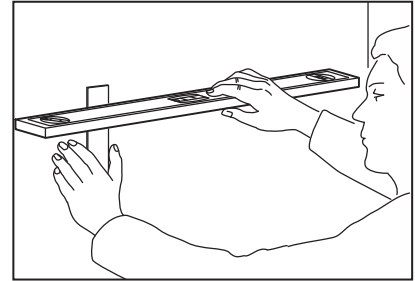
It's important that you use the proper type and size of fixing devices to attach your cabinets. The minimum screw thickness is 4.6mm and the screw needs to penetrate at least 38mm into the wall stud or solid core material. For advice, contact your local specialised dealer.



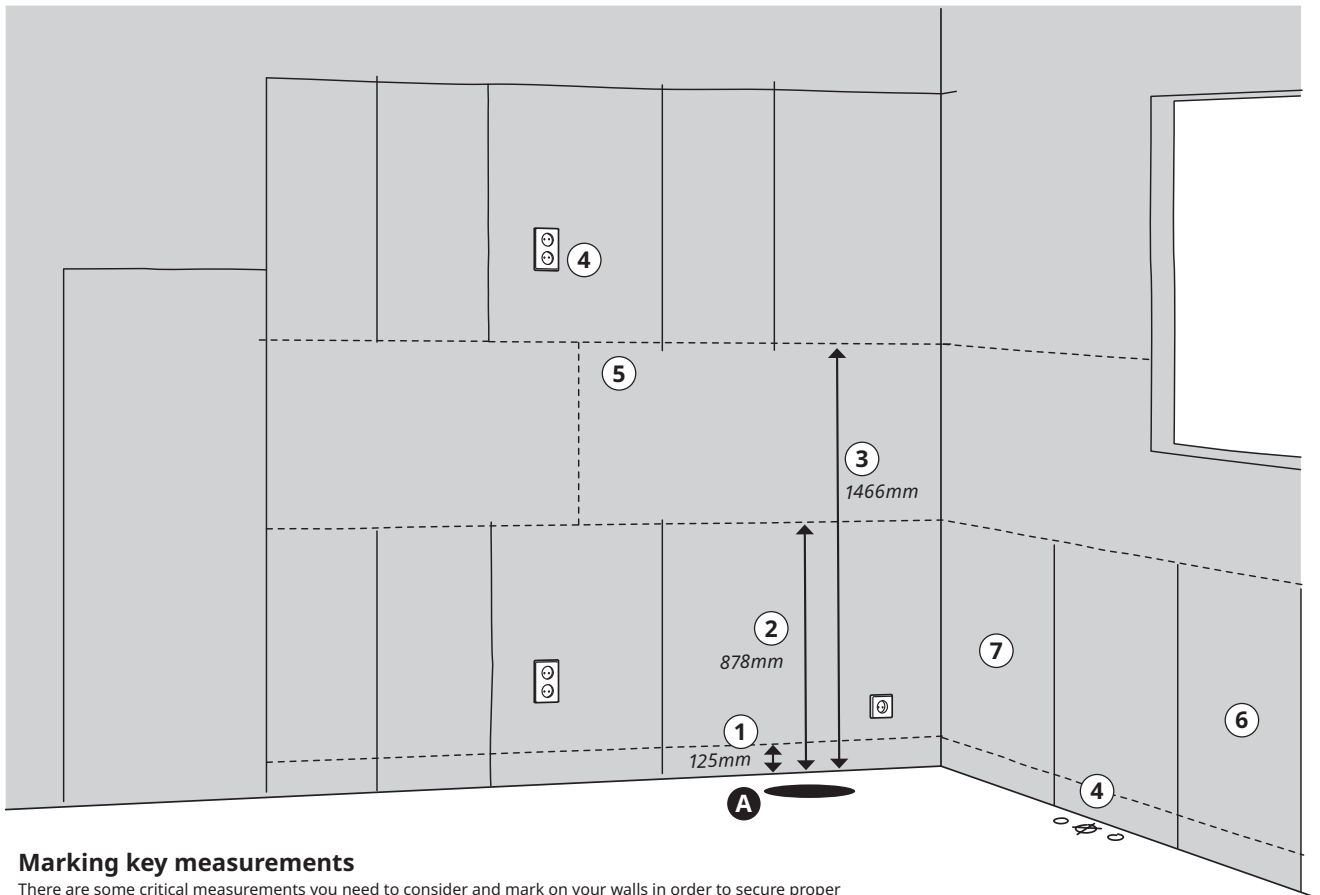
Use a spirit level to find the highest point of the floor and mark where that is on the wall. This will be the reference point from which to measure when marking the key measurements (see below).



Prepare your space by making sure your corners are even and your walls and floor are straight. Use your try square for the corners and a spirit level for the walls and floor.



If your corner and/or walls aren't straight you may need to use distance to make sure your kitchen cabinets and frames become level and align properly. For advice contact your local specialised dealer.



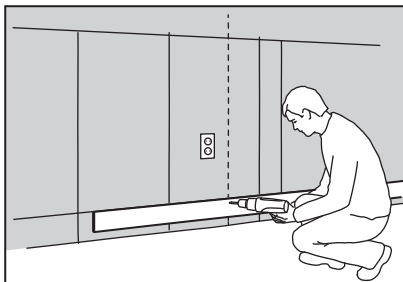
Marking key measurements

There are some critical measurements you need to consider and mark on your walls in order to secure proper alignment, leave adequate room for your work area and follow appliances requirements. Remember to consider the space needed for doors and drawers to open properly, making sure there are no collisions with radiators or window sills as drawers and doors are opened.

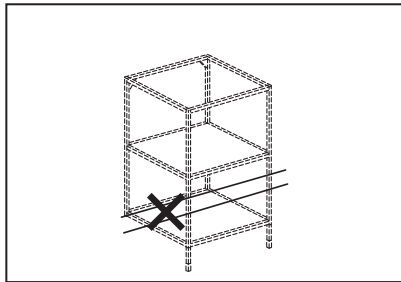
1. First mark 125mm from the highest point (A) you found at the very beginning and trace a horizontal level line across your wall where the cabinets will be placed. This base line represents the height of the cabinet legs.
2. Then mark 878mm from the floor and proceed as before. This is where the top of your base cabinets will end up.
3. Finally, mark another line at 1466mm from the floor and trace a horizontal line as with the other markings. This line represents the bottom position of the wall cabinets and frames.
4. With the lines marked, double-check that your plumbing and electrical outlets fit the layout plan.
5. Pay attention to the required minimum distance between cooktop and rangehood. This can be found in the rangehood assembly instructions.
6. The dishwasher should only be installed between two cabinets or at least between a cabinet and the wall. This is needed to secure the appliance properly and provide support for the benchtop.
7. If you have a kitchen with a corner, you build the corner base solution with a regular 80cm base cabinet and an ENHET corner panel. For the positioning of this solution, see page 8.

Preparing your room

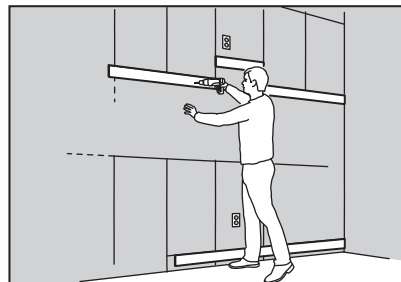
Start by installing the supporting strips. You can use any straight long piece of wood available at your local hardware store.



To install the supporting base strip, align the top of the strip with the baseline (125mm). Screw the strip to the studs you found behind your walls along where your base cabinets will be located. Make sure the strip does not go beyond where the last cabinet ends or it will collide with your plinth at the end.



Note: Don't install a supporting base strip behind ENHET open base frames, nor the dishwasher.



For the upper strips, align the top of the strip with the 1466mm line. Then screw the strips to the studs you've located behind your wall. The upper strips are only temporary and will be removed once you've installed the cabinets.

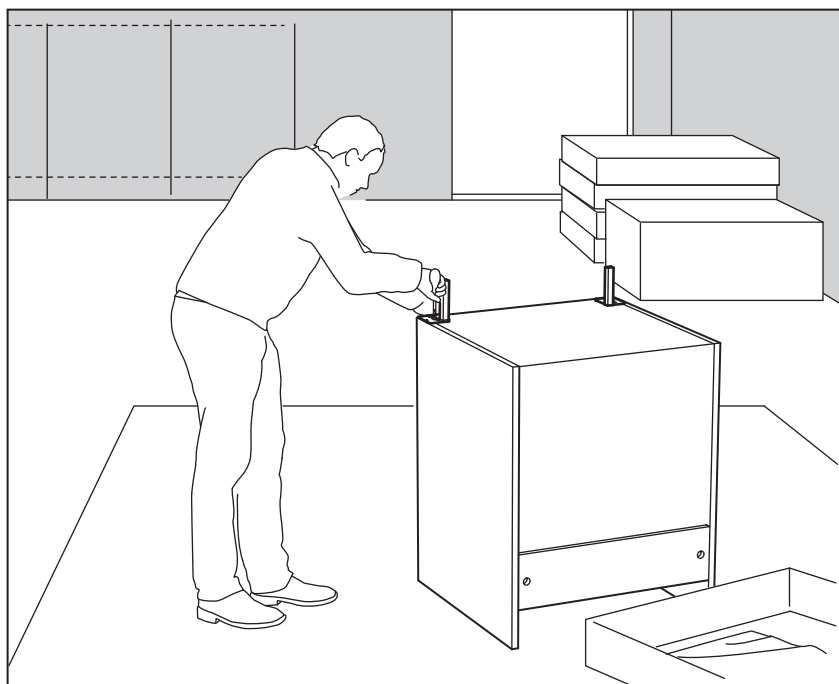
Assembling cabinets and frames

Before you start assembling the cabinets, set up a good work area that is safe and where you have enough room. Be sure to protect the floors and make sure you have the recommended equipment and tools close by.

Sort the packages into groups to avoid confusion over which pieces belong to the cabinet assembly and which belong to appliances.

For a good workflow, it is a good idea if you assemble all frames one by one and push them aside until the time comes to install them.

It's helpful if you arrange your cabinets in the order you will be installing them. Use your packing list and ENHET Configurator drawing to guide you.



ENHET cabinets can be installed with or without a plinth, depending on your personal preference. See page 12 for information on how to assemble the legs if you choose to have a plinth.

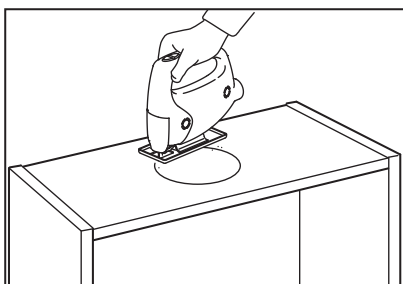
Installing wall cabinets/frames

In most kitchens it's best to install your wall cabinets and frames first. This way you have room to move without base cabinets in the way.

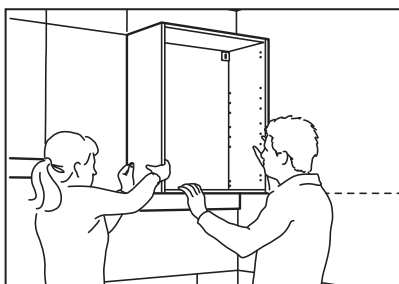


Reminder

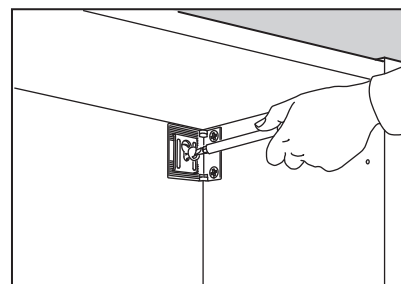
Fastening/fixing devices (screws and plugs) for the wall are not included with the cabinets and frames since different wall materials require different types of fastening devices. Use fastening devices suitable for the walls in your home. For advice on suitable fastening devices, contact your local specialised dealer.



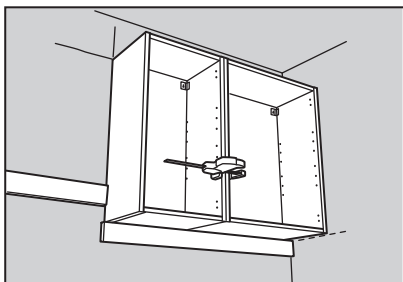
If you have a rangehood placed under a cabinet, you need to make some cut-outs in the cabinet before you place it on the wall. Follow the assembly instruction of the rangehood to prepare the required cut-outs, and remember to seal the open edges with silicone.



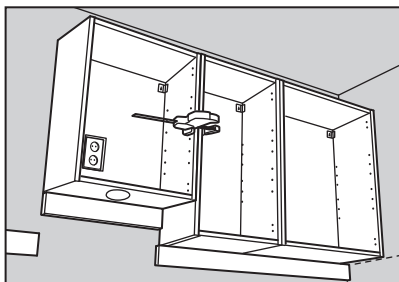
Start cabinet installation from the corner of your room. Place the cabinet on top of the supporting strip and slide it into position.



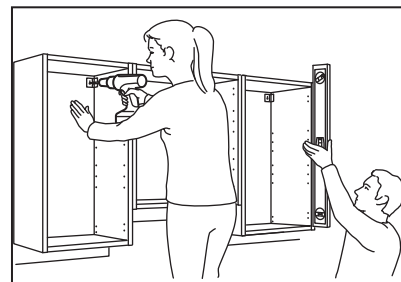
Fix the cabinet using the appropriate length and type of screw. Throughout the installation process you may need to loosen the screws to make small adjustments when aligning cabinets and frames.



Proceed with the next cabinet, using a clamp to align the two cabinets before you screw them together with the screws enclosed with the cabinet.



As you place the cabinet adjusted for the rangehood, make sure you can access the electrical outlet via the previously made cut-out.



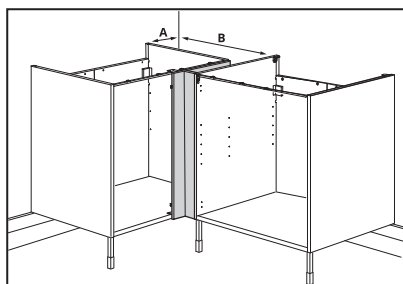
When you have placed and aligned all cabinets and open frames, it is time to secure them in their final location. Before you tighten all screws a final time, use the level to check that all angles are straight.

Installing base cabinets/frames

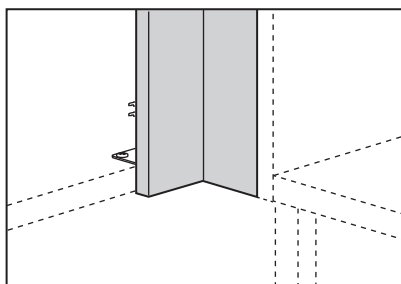
Once you have installed the wall cabinets you move on to the base cabinets. Again, start from the corner of the room and place the cabinet on the supporting wooden strip. If you are building a line kitchen, make sure to leave space between the wall and the cabinet to allow for doors or drawers to open properly.

If you have a corner kitchen, you build the corner base solution with an 80cm base cabinet in combination with the ENHET corner panel. For this solution, follow the assembly instructions included with the ENHET corner panel.

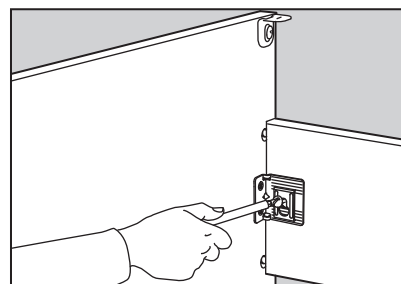
Note: ENHET open frames can't be used under a sink, built-in cooktop or for a built-in oven.



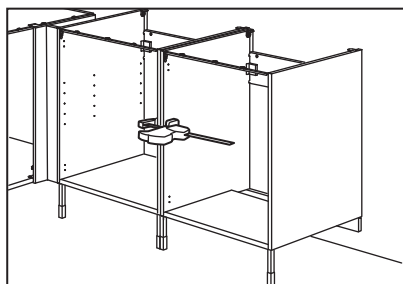
If you build a corner base solution with a 40cm door, place the cabinet 268mm from the wall (A). If you build it with a 60cm door, place the cabinet 468mm from the wall (A). In both cases, the adjacent cabinet is placed 688mm from the wall (B).



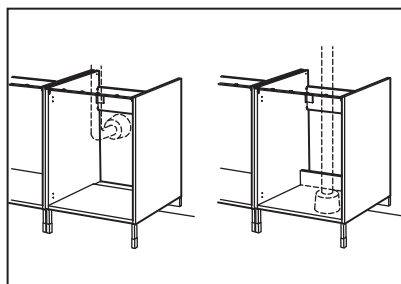
Make sure that the corner panel and the front edge of the adjacent cabinet align.



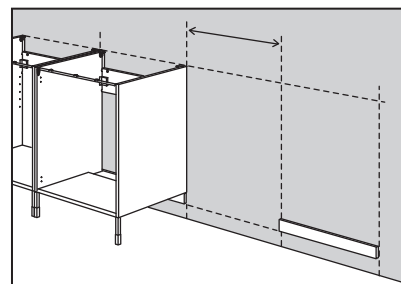
Fix the cabinet using the appropriate type and length of screw. Throughout the installation process you may need to loosen the screws to make small adjustments when aligning cabinets and frames.



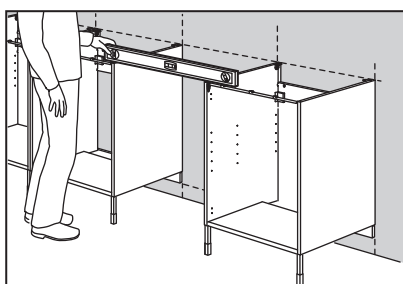
As you proceed with the next cabinet, level and align the two cabinets by using a clamp. Use the screws provided to attach the adjacent cabinets.



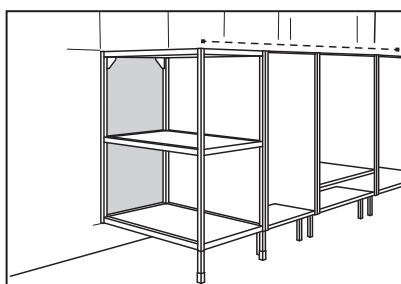
When you reach the place where you want your sink and tap, use the ENHET cabinet for sink, which has a construction that allows for pipes coming from either the wall or the floor. See assembly instructions for how to build the different configurations.



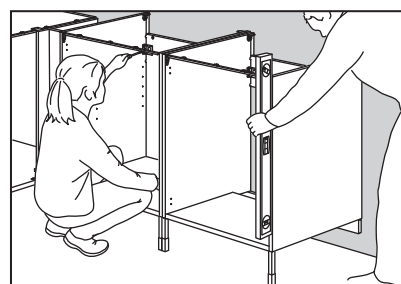
The dishwasher, normally placed next to the sink cabinet, stands on its own base so there is no need for a supporting strip. Leave a 60cm wide gap between the sink cabinet and the next cabinet.



To install a cabinet after the dishwasher niche, make sure the spirit level reaches both cabinets at the front and at the back of the cabinets. Make sure the distance at the front and back of the niche remains 60cm. Once you have the correct alignment, secure the cabinet to the wall.



When you install an open base frame, you don't use a supporting strip. Instead, align the top of the open frame with the top of the adjacent cabinet before you fix the frame to the wall.



Once all your base cabinets are installed, check that they are level and that you are happy with the result, before securing them by tightening the screws a final time.

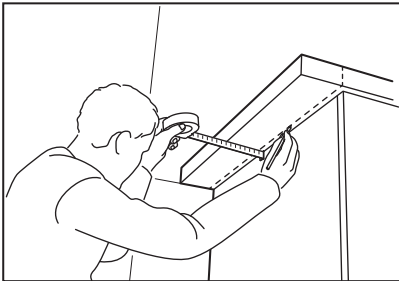
Installing the benchtop

With your cabinets in place, it's time to install your benchtop. Before you start, read the benchtop assembly instruction to learn about the things you need to consider as you prepare and install it.

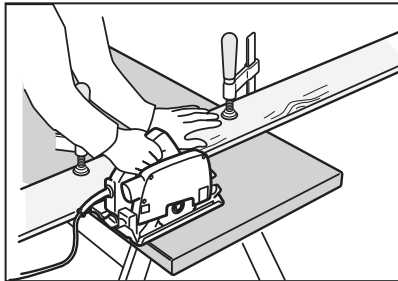
When cutting the benchtop to fit your kitchen, keep in mind that you are handling thick and heavy materials so make sure you have the proper work space and tools.

It's helpful to use a pair of sawhorses to set up a cutting station. Here, you can benefit from having a second person available, to help carry and hold the benchtop while you perform the different steps.

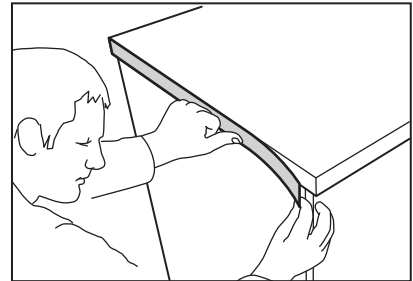
If you need to customise your benchtop for a sink or cooktop, follow the assembly instructions of your sink or cooktop.



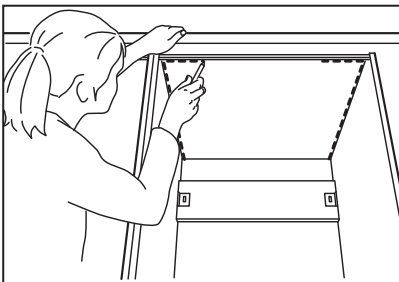
Start by placing the benchtop on top of the base cabinets and push it against the wall. Once in position, measure the benchtop from the side edge of the cabinet underneath. With the addition of at least a 1.5cm overhang, make a mark on the benchtop.



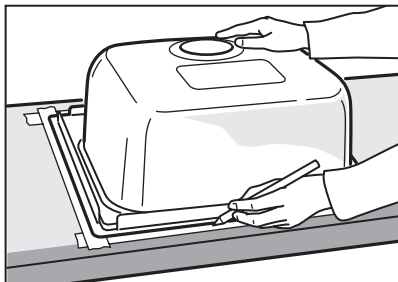
Use a circular saw and G clamps to keep a straight line as you cut the benchtop. To avoid splintering, cut with the benchtop underside facing up when using a buzz or jig saw, but with the top facing up if using a handsaw. Have a second person hold the piece to be cut off to avoid the edge from splintering.



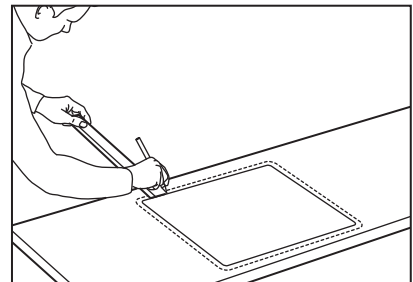
After you have cut the benchtop you need to seal the cut raw edge. Open edges create a entry point for humidity or water, which can cause swelling and deterioration. Follow the assembly instructions of the benchtop to apply the edge band that comes with each IKEA pre-cut benchtop. If you do not have a loose strip we recommend sealing with silicone.



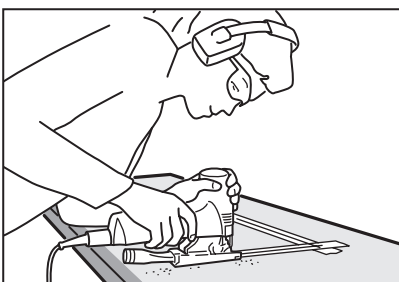
For a sink cut-out you start by tracing the inner boundaries of the sink cabinet on the underside of the positioned benchtop.



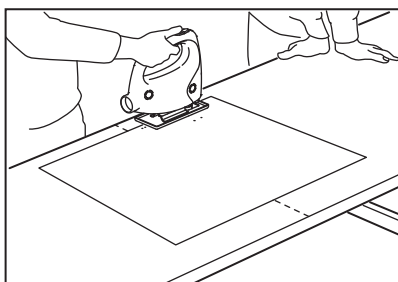
Place the benchtop upside down, then place the sink upside down within the previously marked boundaries/lines, making sure there is equal space all around. Trace the outline of the sink.



Then, follow the assembly instructions for the sink to mark the actual cutting line.



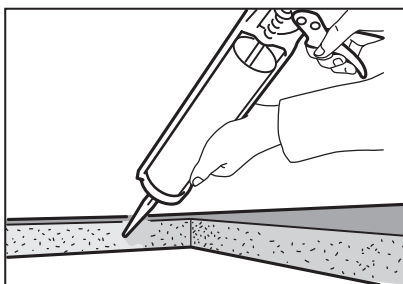
Use a jigsaw to cut out the space for your sink. It's helpful to drill a hole on the inside corners of your outline before cutting. These holes, big enough to fit the jigsaw blade, serve as the entry point for the jigsaw and enable you to make a cleaner cut.



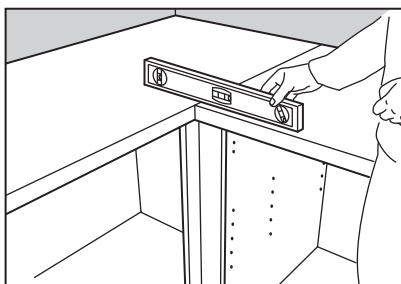
For the cooktop cut-out locate the mid point of the cooktop cabinet. See the cooktop installation guide for the cut-out dimensions and the minimum distances required. Make sure the cut-out perimeter doesn't collide with the top rail of the cabinet.

For last steps on installing the benchtop, see next page →

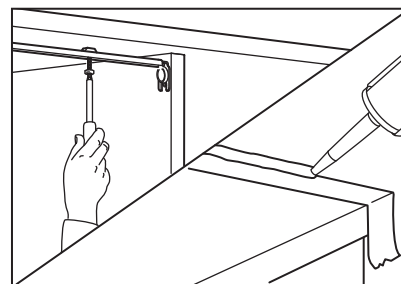
Installing the benchtop



Clean the raw edges of the cut-out/s and lightly sand them. Then apply silicone to prevent moisture from penetrating the benchtop. Let the silicone dry before you install the sink and/or cooktop.



Corners can be tricky so take your time and adjust both pieces until they are perfectly aligned and level. For small adjustments, use the adjustable feet, or shim between the cabinet and the benchtop.

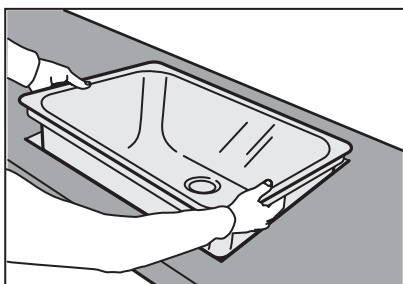


Once the benchtop pieces are level and align with the wall, fix the benchtop to the cabinets and apply silicone in order to prevent fluids from penetrating the surface.

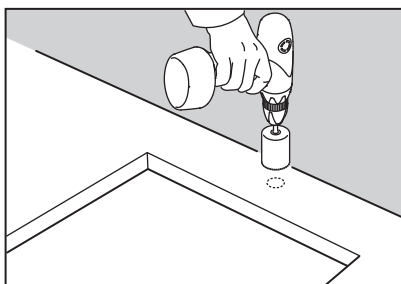
Installing the sink and tap

Before you start to install the kitchen mixer tap, double-check that the connections between the water supply and the tap fit. Then switch off the main shut-off valve. Keep in mind that the installation must be performed in compliance with current local construction and plumbing regulations. If in doubt, contact a professional.

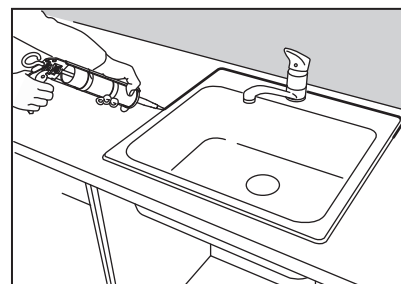
While some of our sinks come with a pre-cut hole for the tap, there are cases where you need to install the tap on the benchtop. In this case, make sure you use a drill that is powerful enough to drill through the benchtop material.



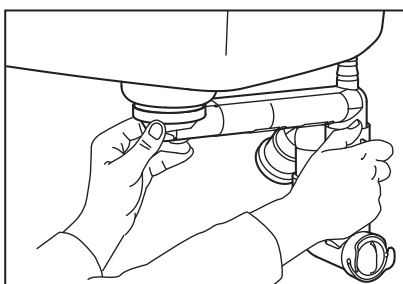
Before sliding the sink into position, follow the assembly instructions of the sink and attach the clamps that come with it. Once in position, adjust the clamps in order to secure the sink.



If you need to install the tap on the benchtop, see the assembly instructions of the tap for the dimension of the hole. Once you've marked the position of the hole, check that it doesn't collide with the top rail of the cabinet underneath. After you've drilled the hole, clean and seal the hole with silicone.



Once the sink and tap are in place and secured, seal the edges around them with silicone to create a watertight seal.



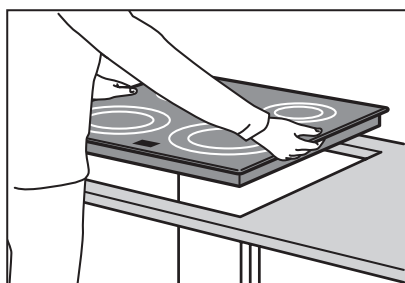
Next, connect your water trap and tap to complete the sink and tap installation.

Installing appliances

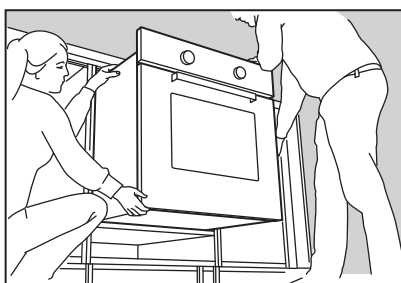
When all benchtop sections are secured and you've given the silicone time to seal all raw edges of the cut-outs, it's time to start installing your appliances. Be sure to follow the assembly instructions and specifications that come with the appliances.

Note: All water, gas and electricity connections must be done by qualified professionals according to valid local safety regulations.

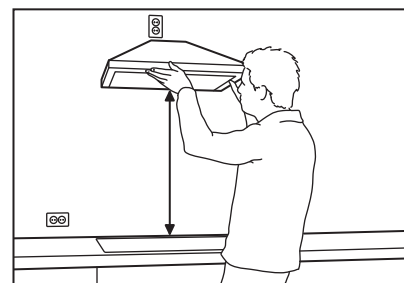
The rangehoods at IKEA can be installed in two ways: either in extraction mode (ducted to the outside) or used in recirculation mode fitted with a charcoal filter. Each installation option and required cabinet preparation is described in the assembly instructions of your rangehood.



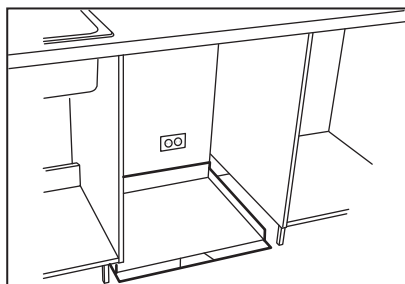
To install the cooktop, follow the assembly instructions that come with the cooktop. Attach the cooktop connectors before you place the cooktop into the cut-out.



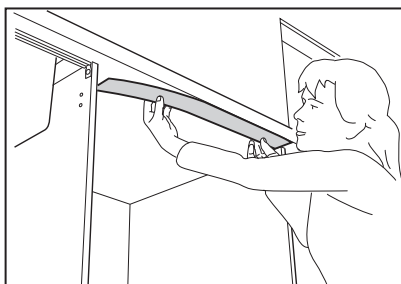
The oven cabinet has been prepared to hold the built-in oven on top of the shelf. Keep in mind that it requires two people to carry and position the oven. Once in position, remember to secure the oven using the screws provided.



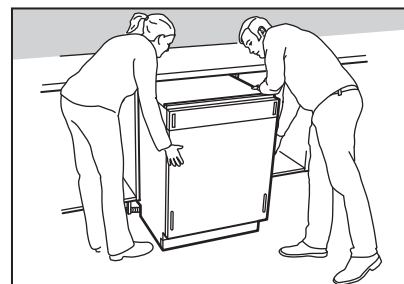
Before you install your rangehood, make sure you follow the specified minimum distance between cooktop and rangehood listed in the assembly instructions. You will need another person to help you hold and secure the rangehood while you make the required preparations.



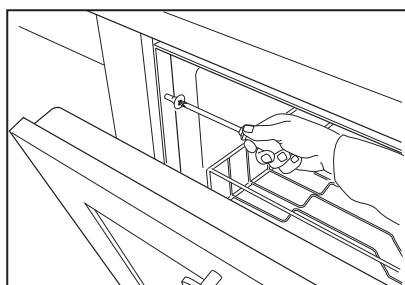
As you prepare for the dishwasher installation, keep in mind that some countries require some sort of floor protection underneath the dishwasher. Required or not, it is a good idea to place a floor protection which holds some amount of water if the water connections of the dishwasher should break.



To protect the underside and edges of the benchtop from the steam released when opening the dishwasher after a finished cycle, attach a diffusion barrier along the front edge of the benchtop.



After the dishwasher has been connected to water and electricity, follow the dishwasher installation guide to adjust the height of the dishwasher.

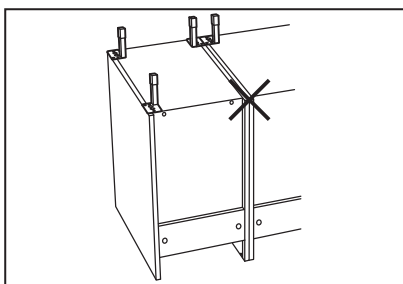


Once the door is mounted, and the dishwasher is level with the adjacent cabinets, you need to secure the dishwasher by following the instructions in the dishwasher installation guide.

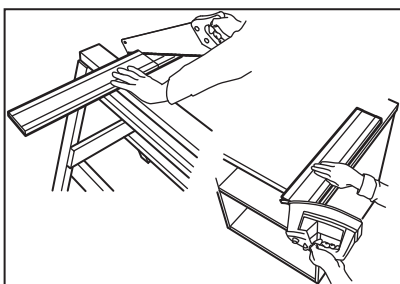
Note: If you have a fully-integrated dishwasher we recommend that you wait to assemble the front onto the dishwasher until you mount the other kitchen fronts. This makes it easier to align them.

Installing the plinth

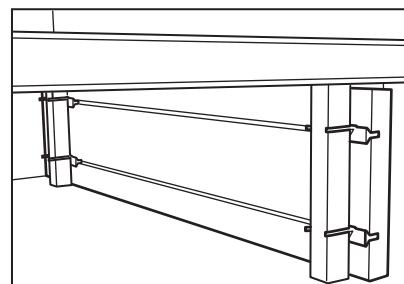
Generally, the base cabinets are supported by the supporting strip along the wall and two legs in the front of the cabinet. However, if you are going for a kitchen with a plinth you also need to consider the following steps:



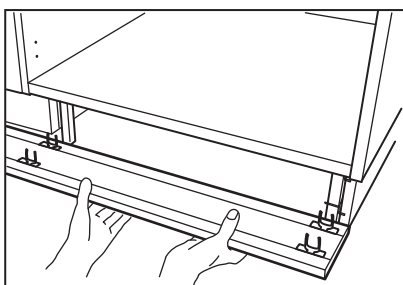
For a plinth setup place the legs with the leg-plate aligned to the cabinet edge. Since the plinth is attached via the legs, you also need an additional leg at the back of the open cabinet sides.



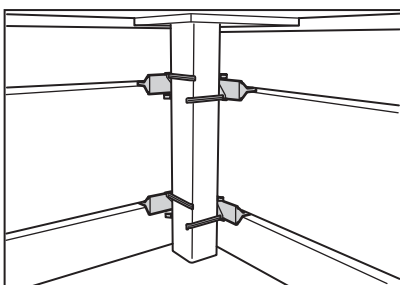
Start with the plinth for the short side of the cabinet and use a handsaw to cut a 552mm piece. Then sand the open edge before you apply the pre-glued edge band that comes with the plinth.



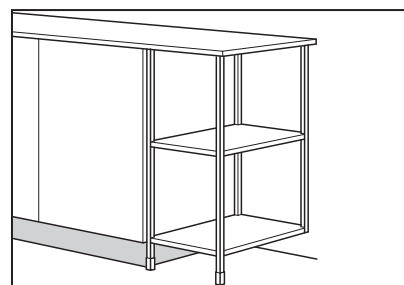
Follow the plinth assembly instructions to attach the plinth. Remember to remove the plastic sleeves from the leg since they will obstruct the attachment of the plinth.



For the front plinth, place the plinth in position and mark where you should cut it. After you've cut it, repeat the process of attaching the edge band and the plastic fittings that connect with the leg.



When two plinth sections meet, forming a corner, you need to attach both plinth strips to the same leg. In order to avoid the clips colliding, place the clips upside down in one of the strips.



Note: ENHET open frames can't be combined with a plinth. For ENHET frames, use ENHET legs for frame.

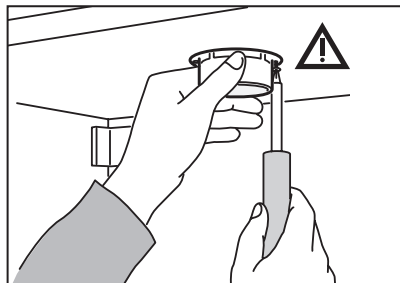
Installing lighting, doors and drawers, fronts and handles

With your cabinets, benchtop and appliances in place, it's time to move onto installing your lighting as well as fitting the cabinet interiors. Then, take your time assembling doors, fronts, knobs and handles to make sure everything looks the way you want.

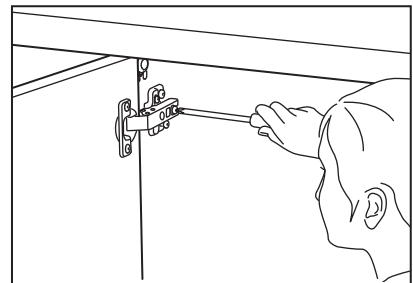
Note: Always use your assembly instructions for help.



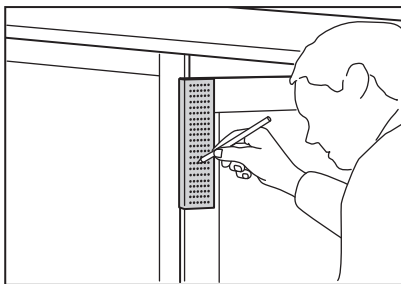
When installing your lighting, keep in mind that all electrical connections must be made by a qualified tradesperson.



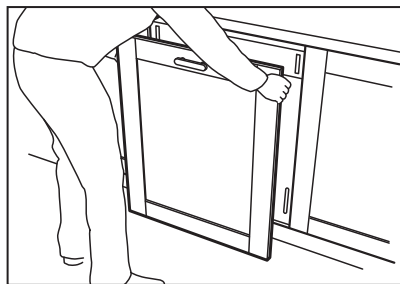
If drilling holes, use a piece of wood to meet the drill as it penetrates the surface to protect the edges from splintering.



Next, follow the assembly instructions to mount the doors and install the drawers. Once the doors and drawers are in position, you can adjust any potential misalignment by adjusting the hinges and drawers.



Once you have decided on the placement of your knobs and/or handles, we recommend that you use the FIXA drilling template for an easier process and better end result.



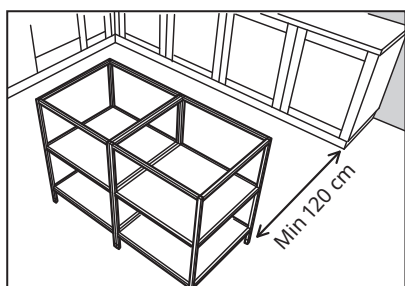
If you have a fully-integrated dishwasher you mount a 60×70cm kitchen door on the front of the dishwasher. In this case, the assembly instructions and required fittings come with the dishwasher. The front should be mounted after the dishwasher has been placed in position. This to prevent the dishwasher from tipping over when you open it.

Building a kitchen island

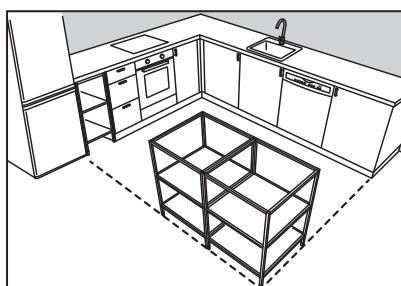
When it comes to building a kitchen island, it is important to consider some key aspects during the planning and installation. Since the kitchen island will not be supported by the walls, the frames need to be attached to the floor to prevent the island from tipping over or moving around. For ENHET, you can build a kitchen island using the open frames along with the assembly kit for kitchen island.



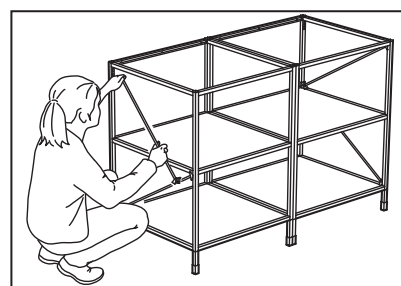
Before fixing the island to the floor, assess your floor and make sure the fixation points of the island do not conflict with floor heating, or electrical lines located underneath the floor. Fixing devices for the floor are not included since different floor materials require different types of fixing devices. For advice on suitable fixing devices for your floor, contact your local specialised dealer.



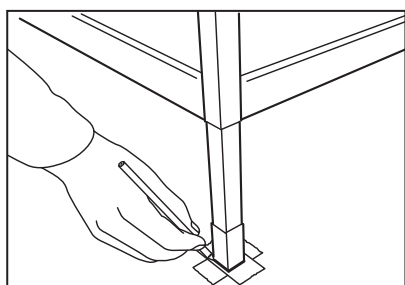
Start by deciding where the island will be positioned. We recommend that you leave 120cm between the island and the other kitchen units to ensure a good workflow in the kitchen.



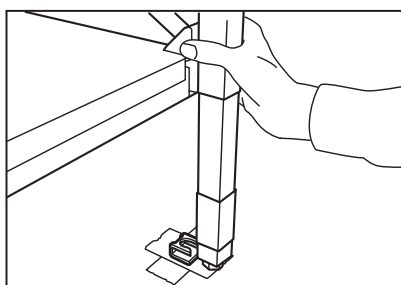
For a straight island that aligns with the rest of the kitchen, use reference points in the room, for example base cabinets.



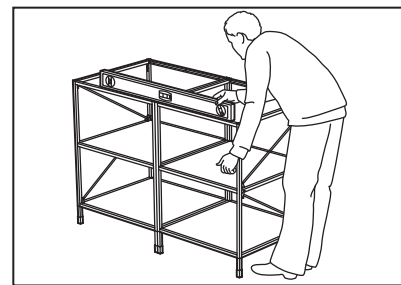
Make sure you assemble the cabinet stabilisers onto the frames according to the assembly instructions that come with the assembly kit for kitchen island.



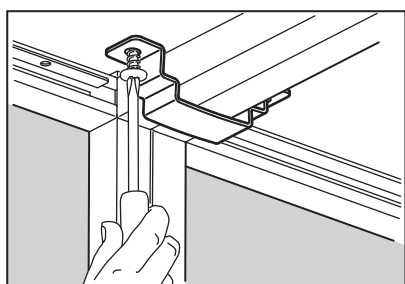
Once you have positioned the frames, add some temporary tape underneath each leg and mark the perimeter of each leg sleeve accurately, since this will be the final location of your kitchen island.



Use the anchoring metal brackets included in the assembly kit for kitchen island to secure the kitchen island to the floor.



After you have positioned the legs in the anchoring fittings, connect all frames using the connectors included with the frames. We recommend that you use a large spirit level to check that the cabinets are level in all directions. To make minor adjustments, adjust the height of the legs.



Measure and resize the benchtop if needed. As you place it on top of the island, make sure you have an equal overhang all around. Then, attach it using the brackets provided with your base unit.

You're done. Congratulations on your new kitchen!

Time to step back and admire your new kitchen. With a little care and maintenance, your IKEA kitchen will look great for many years to come.

Caring for your cabinets

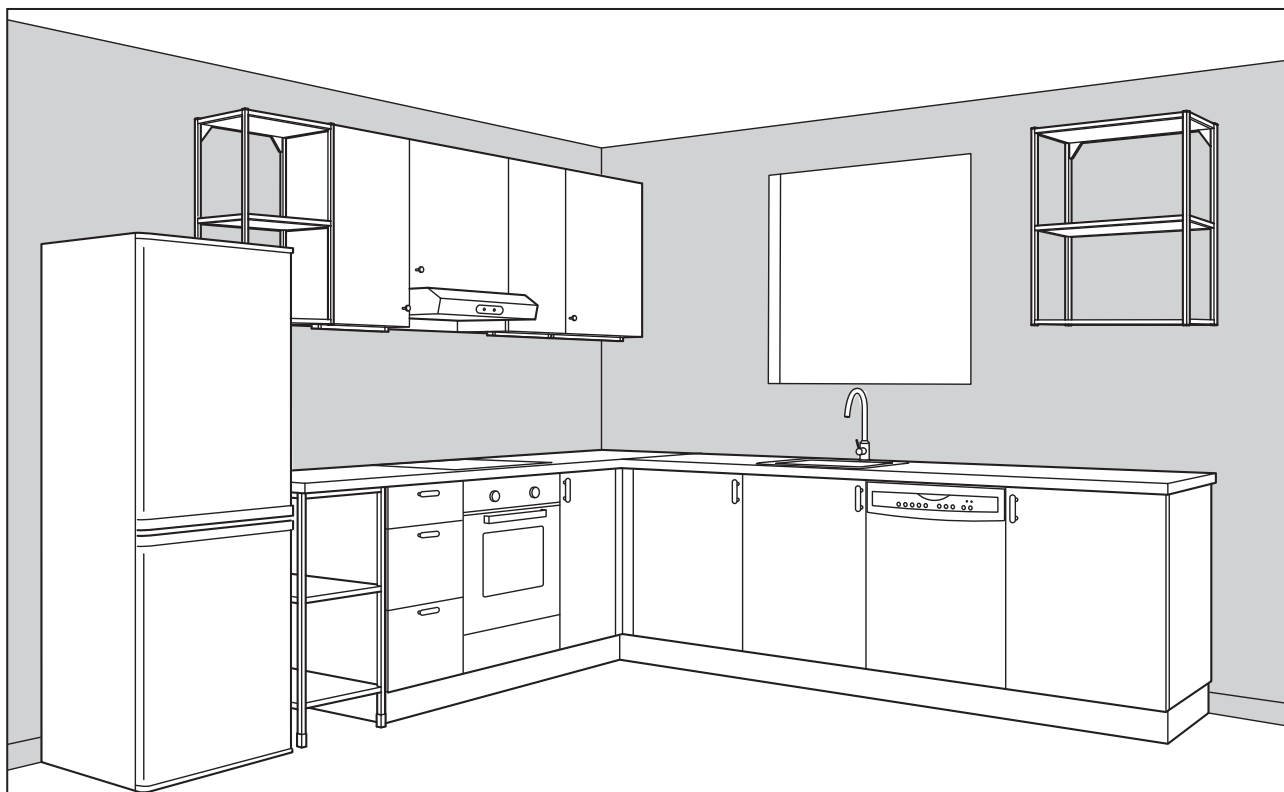
Clean the doors, cabinet interiors and wood surfaces with a soft, damp cloth. Only use cleaning products intended for these materials. Do not use products that contain ammonia, alcohol, bleach or abrasives. Rinse with clean water, then dry with a clean, dry cloth. Make sure to clean up spills quickly.

Keep your sink sparkling

After each use, wipe the sink clean with a damp cloth or sponge or using a non-abrasive detergent, if necessary. Rinse the bowl with water and then wipe the sink with a dry cloth. Avoid scouring powder, steel wool, or hard objects which can scratch the stainless steel surface. The damp surface can be discoloured if substances containing iron, such as steel wool, nails or gravel, are allowed to remain on it. Discolouration is caused by the foreign material.

Long-lasting benchtops

Keep your benchtop in top condition by cleaning spills quickly with water and a mild detergent. Be sure to keep the benchtop as dry as possible after use. For wood and solid wood benchtops use STOCKARYD wood treatment oil. The oil protects the wood from marks, stains and cracks, and prevents water from penetrating the surface.



Services

You can do it all yourself—but you don't have to

If you want a little extra help with your purchase, we're happy to lend a hand. Our broad service offer gives you the freedom to choose not only the products that suit you, but how much you'd like to do yourself and how much you want us to do for you.

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Payment options

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