

Office Use: 02-V3.1

### BEFORE YOU BEGIN

Ensure you have completed assembly of your carcasses (except the internals and doors – as they are attached last).

This module explains how to fit your units into place and apply any trims, plinths, or other finishing that your design requires to achieve a fitted look. **At this point you may be required to cut, trim or scribe panels to suit your needs on site. Please note this stage requires a degree of skill.**

**Note:** Freestanding designs (i.e. those not against a wall or not full ceiling height) will not include trims – so only work through the parts of this module that are applicable to your design.

### You Will Need

- ✓ An electric screwdriver and drill (with long 6mm masonry bit)
- ✓ A Philips head screwdriver
- ✓ The screws, glue and other hardware supplied with your order
- ✓ A copy of your Design Map
- ✓ An extra pair of hands
- ✓ Tape measure (or contour gauge) and spirit level
- ✓ Clamp (or helpful friend)
- ✓ Handsaw (if required)
- ✓ Decorators caulk (if required)
- ✓ Appropriate hardware for your walls - rawl plugs, screws etc.

### Preparation

- ✓ Clear a space big enough to work, in the same room that your new creation will live.
- ✓ Handle pieces with care to avoid damaging any panels.
- ✓ If your design is made of multiple units, assemble each one in turn. Don't be tempted to work on more than one unit at a time.
- ✓ **Always consider the safety of yourself and others. Make sure the appropriate fixings and securing methods for your circumstances are used.**

## Putting units into place

The Fittingly modular system is designed for multiple units to be butted up to one another, stacked and secured as appropriate.

Units designed to sit against walls, in alcoves or chimney breasts will be supplied with Trim – colour and material matched lengths of wood – designed to bridge any gap between your units and the wall or ceiling, for a flush fitted look.

### IMPORTANT

We use dense, premium materials for quality and longevity. Assembled units, no matter how small, will be heavy. It is very important that you enlist help and practice safe handling and common sense. Do not take unnecessary risks.

Heavy furniture presents a very real tipping risk, particularly to children. It is important you secure units to prevent them falling over, sliding off one another or tipping over – at all stages of the assembly and fitting.

### Step 1 – Settle units into place

Using your Design Map (and Fittingly code) as a reminder of the finished design, begin positioning your unit(s) in their final position(s). **Note:** Doors should not yet be fixed into place.

If your design features multiple units, the individual units should be butted up against one another (or stacked) – as shown on your Design Map.

Take extra care with stacked units to ensure they do not slide off before they are secured into place.



## Step 2 – Level up

Next, we need to level the units – with both the floor and with one another (if your design features multiple units).

Use a spirit level to achieve this.

If your unit features adjustable legs, simply adjust them to level the units and set your desired height.

**Note:** Each foot features four small cutouts into which a screwdriver can be inserted to act as a lever for adjusting the height when you have limited access. **Take extra care when doing this and do not work alone.**

If your unit features fixed-height feet or no legs – it may be necessary to use material to pack out beneath as is required to achieve a level.

**PRO-TIP:** If your design will go to full ceiling height, consider temporarily placing the top trim into place above the unit when setting your levels and the desired height (in the case of adjustable legs). This will help you set the correct height for the size of your top trim (if you do not intend to cut it), or give you a good indication of how much you will need to cut off and how level your ceiling is.

### IMPORTANT

If your design features sliding doors – it is especially important to ensure the units are level with one another. Sliding door units feature a metal track which is pushed into the routed channels around the top and bottom perimeter of your units. It is important for the normal function of the sliding doors that this track can run continuously around the whole perimeter with no change in levels – particularly at the base/bottom.

## Step 3 – Secure to one another

If your design features multiple units butted up against one another or stacked – it is necessary to secure them firmly to one another.

Only do this once you are satisfied that all units are in the correct position, at the desired height and in the correct configuration (using the Design Map and Fittingly code).

This is done using 30mm screws. We recommend 3-4 screws at various points depending on the size of unit – screwing from inside one unit into another. We do not provide pre-drilled pilot holes for this purpose, to allow you to choose the most discreet locations (such as behind hinges, under shelves etc).

## Secure units to the fixing beam(s)

### IMPORTANT

Heavy furniture presents a very real tipping risk, **particularly to children**. It is important you secure units to prevent them falling over, sliding off one another or tipping over.

We strongly recommend securing all units, both to one another, and to the wall. We do not provide pre-drilled pilot holes for this, as the location and nature of securing should be determined by you on site, depending on your circumstances – so you can satisfy yourself that the finished product is safe.

With your units in position, levelled, and secured to one another – it is time to anchor them to the wall.

This is done using 35mm-40mm screws – screwed through the backboard and into the fixing beam you secured to the wall earlier.

**IMPORTANT:** Refer back to the fixing beam height measurements you recorded in the carcass assembly module(s).

**Note:** If your unit sits atop adjustable legs, simply translate this height measurement to the backboard:



1. Measure from the floor to the top of the carcass base.
2. Against the backboard from within the unit, measure from carcass base all the way up the backboard until your total reaches the height you recorded for your fixing beam.

Make a pencil mark on the backboard at the expected height of the fixing beam - and secure the unit through the backboard into the fixing beam using two or three 35-40mm screws.

## Attaching Side-panels / End-panels

Units with an exposed side are usually finished with a side-panel/end-panel – a piece of material matched to your doors and trims.

End panels are attached from within the wardrobe carcass using 30mm screws. Simply screw from within the unit – straight into the end panel.

**Note:** We do not provide pre-drilled pilot holes for this purpose, to allow you to choose the most discreet locations for the screw heads (such as beside hinges, beneath shelves etc.).

**Note:** It is necessary to apply an opposing force to hold the end panel in place against the unit – so ensure you enlist help.

**Note:** It may be necessary to cut the endpanel to size

Use simple decorators caulk to caulk trims against walls and ceilings.

### Sliding door designs only

Units with an exposed side may feature a side-panel/end-panel to bookend the sliding door track – preventing the doors from sliding beyond the track. End panels are attached exactly the same as above.



## Attaching the trims – Hinged Door Units

**Important:** For Sliding Door units, skip to “Attaching the trims – Sliding Door Units” below

If your walls are perfectly straight, you are among the lucky minority. Uneven walls and ceilings are common. They present a challenge for fitted furniture, but one which is easily overcome.

For units designed to sit against a wall or ceiling, we supply Trims (T) - colour and material-matched lengths of wood, sized to bridge the fitting room gap discussed during your design review call. In most cases, we supply the trim oversized to account for any measuring inaccuracy – which can be scribed to the contour of your walls and ceiling and cut to size.

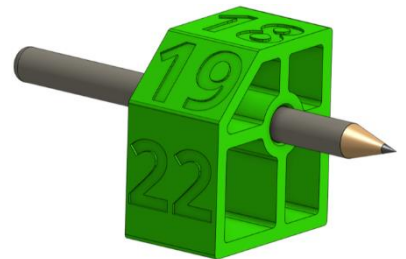
## Using the Scribe tool

In woodworking, scribing refers to the act of cutting around objects (for example skirting boards) or contours (for example uneven walls). To do this accurately, we need to transfer a mirror image/profile of the object or contour onto the workpiece (trim).

**Important: Scribing and cutting trims to size requires some skill. For novice DIYers, you may find it helpful to refer to online resources or 'How to' videos before undertaking this.**

We supply a handy scribing tool and pencil with every order – to help you mark the contours of your wall, skirting, or ceiling onto your trims for a perfect fit.

1. Hold the Trim (T) pushed against the front of the wardrobe carcass, then slide it (left or right) keeping the trim straight vertically until any part of it meets the wall.
2. Once the trim meets the wall in at least one place, ensure it is vertically straight using a spirit level, then temporarily secure it in place using a clamp (or helpful friend). Don't be surprised to see a gap between the trim and the wall at certain points. This is the gap/contour you will be scribing.
3. Next, determine how oversized the trim is (and thus how much needs to be cut off) using a tape measure (or profile gauge if you have one). At the point where the trim meets the wall, simply measure the distance from the outside edge of the wardrobe carcass to the end of the trim facing inwards (facing toward the inside the wardrobe).
4. Select the closest numbered face on the scribe tool provided, which corresponds with the measurement you just took.
5. With pencil inserted, press the numbered face flush against the wall at the top of the trim, with the tip of the pencil resting on the trim.
6. Keeping the numbered face pushed against the wall, run the scribe tool down the full length of the wall, transferring a pencil line onto the trim which perfectly matches the contour of your wall.
7. Next, cut the trim along the pencil line using a jigsaw or junior hacksaw.
8. Your trim is now scribed to the wall and is ready to be attached.



## Add the alignment pins

A series of pre-drilled holes, set 18mm back from the front edge of the carcasses, are found along the outer perimeter of your design – along the bottom, left and right.

Insert small metal support pins into the holes. It is not necessary to insert a pin into every hole, just enough to ensure the left, right and centre of a length of trim is supported.



These pins ensure the trim sits flush with the front edge of the wardrobe carcass.

## Fix the trim tabs in place

The top trim (T T) and plinth (T P) are manufactured to the exact width of your overall design.

**Note:** If the overall width of your design is over 2.4 metres, the trim and plinth will consist of more than one length of wood.

Small metal tabs are fixed to the back of both the top trim (T T) and plinth (T P) and act as an alignment aid for the side trims (T L/R).



Simply use a 16mm screw to attach the trim tab to the **back** of the plinth and top trim (both left and right ends if the design features both left and right trims). The exact location of the tab is not important – it must simply protrude beyond the edge of the trim – so that the side trim can sit against it.

## Fix the top trim and plinth in position

The top trim (T T) is placed across the top of your unit(s), and screwed into place using 30mm screws – upwards from inside the wardrobe carcass.

We do not provide pre-drilled pilot holes for this purpose, to allow you to choose the most discreet locations for the screw heads.

The plinth (T P) is secured into place using the same method.

## Fix the side trims in position

Side trims are supplied for the left and/or right, for any unit which is designed to sit beside a wall.

The left and right trims (T L/R) are fixed pushed against the alignment pins and trim tabs, and secured into position using 30mm screws from inside the wardrobe carcass. We do not provide pre-drilled pilot holes for this purpose, to allow you to choose the most discreet locations for the screw heads (such as beside hinges, under shelves etc.).

## Finishing touches

With the units settled into position, secured to walls, secured to each other, and with trim in place – it simply remains to seal any gaps and touch up any visible joins.

Use simple decorators caulk to caulk trims against walls and ceilings.

Any trim joins visible on painted units can be masked using the touch-up paint supplied.





**Important:** For Hinged Door units, refer to “Attaching the trims – Hinged Door Units” above.

If your walls are perfectly straight, you are among the lucky minority. Uneven walls and ceilings are common. They present a challenge for fitted furniture, but one which is easily overcome.

For units designed to sit against a wall or ceiling, we supply Trims (T) - colour and material-matched lengths of wood, sized to bridge the fitting room gap discussed during your design review call. In most cases, we supply the trim oversized to account for any measuring inaccuracy – which can be scribed to the contour of your walls and ceiling and cut to size.

Sliding door installs feature three trim components:

- **Trim bracket (T L2/R2)** – Designed to bookend the sliding door track to prevent doors sliding beyond the track. The trim bracket also serves as a fixing point for the trim(s).
- **Trim (T L/R)** - Colour and material-matched lengths of wood, sized to bridge the fitting room gap beside walls.
- **Trim block (no code)** – Lengths of material (usually MDF), attached to the back of a trim to serve as an alignment and fixing aid for securing the trim to the trim bracket.

### Step 1 - Attach the trim brackets (T L2/R2)

The trim brackets (T L2/R2) are secured to the end of the carcass, to prevent the doors sliding beyond the edge.

Ensure the bracket sits flush to the front of the track and secure into place using 30mm screws from inside the unit. Pre-drilled pilot holes are not provided, to allow you to put screws in a discreet location.

**Important:** Always enlist help providing an opposing force to hold the trim bracket flush against the side of the carcass while being screwed into place.



*Note: Images show raw edges for clarity.*

## Step 2 - Choose your preferred look

### Option 1 – Flush trims

Trims will sit flush with the carcass side, keeping the door perimeter visible.



### Option 2 – Overlay trims

Trims will overlap the carcass creating a pelmet effect – hiding the door perimeter.



## Step 3 - Attach trim block(s) to the back of the trim

Begin with the side trims (T L/R). Trim blocks should be attached to the **back** of the trim using 30mm screws, enabling a fixing point along nearly the full length.



**Option 1 – Flush trims** – fix the trim block along the guide line provided. This is set back 18mm to ensure your trim sits flush with the edge of your wardrobe carcass.



**Option 2 – Overlay trims** – fix the trim block away from the guide line provided. The further away you set the trim block – the larger the overlay/overhang beyond the edge of the carcass (i.e. the larger the pelmet). Take care that the trim block is attached straight, for a level trim.

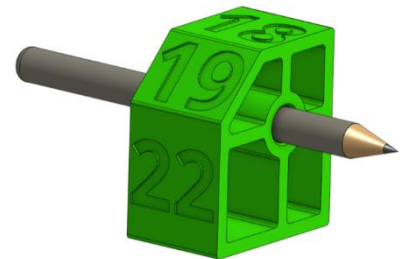
## Step 4 – Scribe and cut your trim to size

In woodworking, scribing refers to the act of cutting around objects (for example skirting boards) or contours (for example uneven walls). To do this accurately, we need to transfer a mirror image/profile of the object or contour onto the workpiece (trim).

**Important:** Scribing and cutting trims to size requires some skill. For novice DIYers, you may find it helpful to refer to online resources or ‘How to’ videos before undertaking this.

We supply a handy scribing tool and pencil with every order – to help you mark the contours of your wall, skirting, or ceiling onto your trims for a perfect fit.

9. Hold the Trim (T) pushed against the front of the wardrobe carcass, then slide it (left or right) keeping the trim straight vertically until any part of it meets the wall.



10. Once the trim meets the wall in at least one place, ensure it is vertically straight using a spirit level, then temporarily secure it in place using a clamp (or helpful friend). Don't be surprised to see a gap between the trim and the wall at certain points. This is the gap/contour you will be scribing.
11. Next, determine how oversized the trim is (and thus how much needs to be cut off) using a tape measure (or profile gauge if you have one). At the point where the trim meets the wall, simply measure the distance from the outside edge of the wardrobe carcass to the end of the trim facing inwards (facing toward the inside the wardrobe).
12. Select the closest numbered face on the scribe tool provided, which corresponds with the measurement you just took.

13. With pencil inserted, press the numbered face flush against the wall at the top of the trim, with the tip of the pencil resting on the trim.

14. Keeping the numbered face pushed against the wall, run the scribe tool down the full length of the wall, transferring a pencil line onto the trim which perfectly matches the contour of your wall.

15. Next, cut the trim along the pencil line using a jigsaw or junior hacksaw.

16. Your trim is now scribed to the wall and is ready to be attached.



## Step 5 – Secure the side trim (T L/R) in place



Put your trim into place between the wall and wardrobe carcass, ensuring the trim block butts against the trim bracket.

Secure the trim into place using 30mm screws from **inside** the unit. The goal here is to screw from inside the unit, straight into the trim block. Pre-drilled pilot holes are not provided, to allow you to put screws in a discreet location.

**Important:** Always enlist help providing an opposing force to hold the trim bracket flush against the side of the carcass while being screwed into place.

Repeat on the other side if applicable. **Note:** For exposed sides, a decorative end panel may be supplied instead.

## Step 6 – Attach the top trim (T T)

The top trim (T T) is designed to sit within the side trims (T L/R) and should be scribed and cut to the contour of your ceiling using the exact same method as the side trims.

First, measure the required length of the top trim and cut to length – to sit flush within the side trims.

Continue the fitting process from Step 2 above.

## Step 7 – Attach the plinth (T P)

The top plinth (T P) should be cut to length (to sit within the side trims) and secured into place from within the unit using 30mm screws.

## Step 8 - Finishing touches

With the units settled into position, secured to walls, secured to each other, and with trims in place – it simply remains to seal any gaps and touch up any visible joins.

Use simple decorators caulk to caulk trims against walls and ceilings.

Any trim joins visible on painted units can be masked using the touch-up paint supplied.

