

## HINTS AND TIPS.

### IT IS EASY TO FIT NEW DOORS AND DRAWER FRONTS. THE STYLISH DOORS WAY

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**Doors.** Open the door and measure from the back. There is usually a bevel on the front so you won't get a true reading. Measure from top to bottom and side to side in millimetres. Note these down - door by door, then measure again.

Old carpenters saying "*Measure twice, cut once*".

**Drawer fronts.** Measure down the side and along the top. That's the measuring done.

**Hinge holes.** The best part of this job is, if you get your measurements right with this one, everything else is a doddle. Measure from the top of the door to the centre of the hinge hole. Do the same from the bottom of the door up to the centre of the bottom hinge. Note these down door by door. In most cases all doors will have the same measurements.

Now when you get your new doors all you have to do is to remove your old doors and replace them with the new doors. To do this, unscrew the old door from the hinge, now if you have measured correctly, the new door will sit into the existing hinge hole. Always use new screws when doing this. Put the hinge on to the new door, mark the screw holes with a sharp pencil, take the door off and use a bradawl (sharp point) to dig in to get your screws started. Put the doors back onto the hinges and screw your new screws into the mark you have made through the hinge.

The hinges are usually a standard BLUM type, we can supply these. There is some adjustment on these so, if you are slightly out, you can move them either side to side or up and down until your doors look right and fit correctly.

**Drawers.** Drawer fronts are probably the hardest to renew. But, if you pull the whole drawer out, mark the outline of the old front as it is fitted to the drawer onto the back of the old drawer front exactly. Now copy this from the old drawer front onto the back of the new one. Be careful if you have a rout (pattern) in the new drawer front i.e. a shallower cut out, that the screws you attach the new front to the drawer box is clear of this and does not pierce the vinyl. With the new fronts there is no cut out for the drawers base to go in to. Just cut off the base bit that slots in. Fix the drawer front and then screw a support to the new front to stop the base sagging. Get rid of those plastic drawer boxes. Get new ones made from MDF by your local carpentry shop. Using the screw holes left in the drawer box screw the new one on. With new drawer boxes we think the answer is to take the box itself to your local carpentry shop and get them made there in MDF. A lot cheaper because they will be made to size and no delivery charges.

**Plinths.** With these it is just as easy to fit over the old plinth using a strong glue.

**Pelmets and Cornice.** These can be difficult as they need to be mitred. The best way to do this is to carefully remove your old pelmet/cornice. Put it alongside your new ones and copy the mitre. If the mitre is not exact when it goes back, use a bit of carpenters filler, the same colour as your items, and gently fill where it is not right.

**Handles.** These can be put wherever you think they should be. But measure the holes you have drilled for the first one and copy exactly onto every other door and drawer. We sincerely hope this helps.

Any problems call us on **020 7609 6321** and we will assist you as best we can.

## BUYING DOORS



Cupboard doors, in a range of standard sizes, can be used as replacements on modern kitchen units or as a basis for self-made cupboards. They may be of solid wood, or veneered- or laminate-faced, man-made boards; you will need to buy a matching edging if cutting down the latter to size.

## HINGES

Butt hinges are usually sold in pairs. Finishes include electro-plated and solid brass. A length of 38–63mm (1½–2½") should suit all cabinet doors—the longer ones are for taller and heavier doors.

Lay-on and concealed hinges have various opening angles and may be sprung to hold the door in the open and closed position. They are usually of one size and sold individually.

## CATCHES

Magnetic catches have opening pulls of 2–6kg (4–13lb). Push-in versions will fit flush into the edge of a chipboard panel. Double touch latches will accommodate a pair of doors.

## TOOLS CHECKLIST

- Pencil
- Tape measure
- Try-square
- Bradawl
- Electric drill
- Drill stand or jig
- Twist, dowel and end mill bits
- Screwdrivers.

## Fitting a concealed hinge

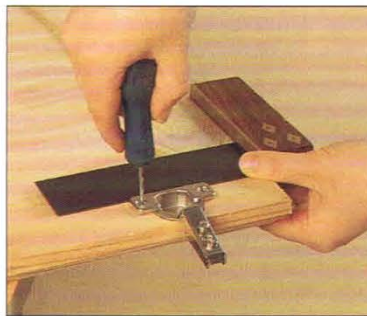
Most doors require only two hinges; fit a third to a tall door of thin board, to prevent bowing. A drill stand or jig will improve accuracy.



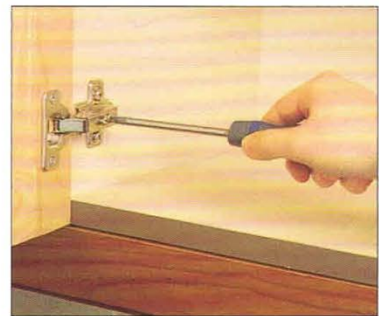
**1** Lay-on: mark the centre for each hinge boss 75mm (3") from the top and bottom, and 5mm from the edge of the door drill a 35mm hole for the Blum hinge to sit.



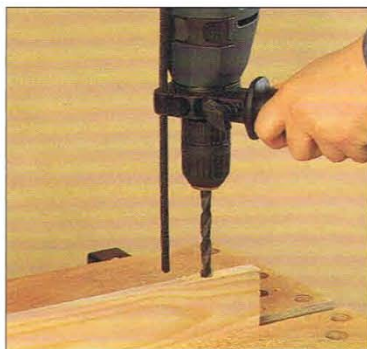
**2** Alternatively, make a template from two offcuts to butt up against the edge and sit flush with the ends of the door. Drill the holes with an end mill...



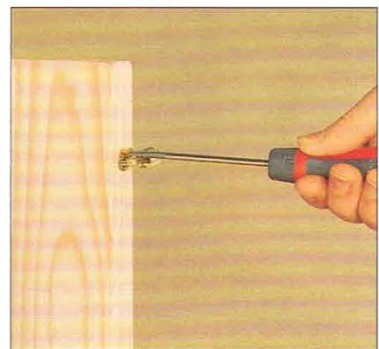
**3** ...the hole should be the depth of the boss. Position each hinge with the arm projecting and set it square. Mark fixing holes with bradawl.



**4** Screw the hinge baseplates to the cupboard and attach the hinge arms to them. Set the door level and square using the adjusting screws.



**1** Cylinder hinges: Drill holes into door edge, 50mm (2") from top and bottom, using a depth stop. Drill matching holes in edge of cupboard.



**2** Position hinges in holes, align door and expand cylinders in holes by tightening grub screws. Lock in position with extra screw in side recess.