

AS/NZS 4386.2:1996

Australian/New Zealand Standard[®]

Domestic kitchen assemblies

Part 2: Installation

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AS/NZS 4386.2:1996

This Joint Australian/New Zealand Standard was prepared by Joint Technical Committee BD/89, Kitchen Assemblies. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 18 March 1996 and on behalf of the Council of Standards New Zealand on 22 April 1996. It was published on 5 July 1996.

The following interests are represented on Committee BD/89:

Australian Furnishing Research and Development Institute
Australian Business
Australian Committee of Independent Living Centres
Australian Wood Panels Association
Australian Woodworking Industry Suppliers Association
Consumers Federation of Australia
HIA-National Kitchen and Bathroom Association, Australia
Housing Industry Association, Australia
Kitchen and Allied Trades Associates, Australia
Master Builders Australia
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New Zealand Manufacturers Federation
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Part 2: Installation

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PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee BD/89 on Kitchen Assemblies.

It is one of a series of Standards which, when complete, will comprise:

AS/NZS

- 4386 Domestic kitchen assemblies
- 4386.1 Part 1: Kitchen units
- 4386.2 Part 2: Installation (this Standard)

These Standards are to be used in conjunction with the series of test methods for domestic kitchen assemblies which, when complete, will comprise:

AS/NZS

- 4387 Domestic kitchen assemblies—Methods of test
- 4387.0 Part 0: Introduction, list of methods and general requirements
- 4387.1 Method 1: Determination of strength of carcass and underframe
- 4387.2 Method 2: Determination of shelf deflection
- 4387.3 Method 3: Determination of strength of shelf supports
- 4387.4 Method 4: Determination of the strength of worktops and bottom surface
- 4387.5 Method 5: Determination of strength of hinged doors
- 4387.6 Method 6: Determination of slam open of hinged doors
- 4387.7 Method 7: Determination of slam shut of hinged doors
- 4387.8 Method 8: Determination of wear and fatigue of hinged doors
- 4387.9 Method 9: Determination of resistance to downward static load on drawers and other runner-supported items
- 4387.10 Method 10: Determination of slam open of drawers
- 4387.11 Method 11: Determination of slam shut of drawers
- 4387.12 Method 12: Determination of retention of the bottom surface of drawers
- 4387.13 Method 13: Determination of wear and fatigue of drawers, sliding shelves and runners
- 4387.14 Method 14: Determination of strength of handles
- 4387.15 Method 15: Determination of the strength of support frames for wall attachment devices
- 4387.16 Method 16: Determination of calibration of drawer slamming apparatus

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First published as AS/NZS 4386.2:1996.

STANDARDS AUSTRALIA/STANDARDS NEW ZEALAND

Australian/New Zealand Standard**Domestic kitchen assemblies****Part 2: Installation**

1 SCOPE This Standard specifies the minimum requirements for the installation of fitted kitchen assemblies for use in domestic applications, whether delivered in pre-assembled or in flat-pack form. This Standard is also applicable to small offices, holiday apartments, units and similar non-commercial applications. It is designed for use by installers, manufacturers, builders, consumers, specifiers and regulatory authorities alike.

NOTES:

- 1 This Standard is primarily intended for Class 1, 2, 3 and a Class part 4 building as defined in the Building Code of Australia (BCA), but may also include Class 5 and 6.
- 2 Appendix A gives details about the coordination of service zones for different types of kitchen appliances.

2 REFERENCED DOCUMENTS The following documents are referred to in this Standard.

AS

1939 Degrees of protection provided by enclosures for electrical equipment (IP Code)

AS/NZS

4386 Domestic kitchen assemblies

4386.1 Part 1: Kitchen units

3 DEFINITIONS The definitions contained in AS/NZS 4386.1 also apply to this Standard.

4 PRE-INSTALLATION To avoid unnecessary modification to the kitchen units, plumbing and other services should be planned and roughed in to be compatible with layout of the units.

Locations of existing electrical, gas and water supply services should be identified in order to avoid them when fixing.

In planning the layout, allowance should be made for the thickness of any proposed surface finishes on return walls. (See Figure 1.)

NOTE: If units are placed hard up against return walls, such surface finishes might interfere with the opening of doors and drawers.

Plastering, preparation for floor tiling and similar wet work should be completed before beginning the installation of kitchen assemblies.

NOTE: Reference should be made to manufacturer's recommendations for drying times of products.

It is recommended that any floor tiling be completed before the installation of the kitchen assembly.

Check that all the kitchen components have been delivered to the site and that they are stored off the ground. Alternatively they may be stored on some form of protective covering that will minimize damage to the components or the floor. The finished faces of the components should be protected from damage.

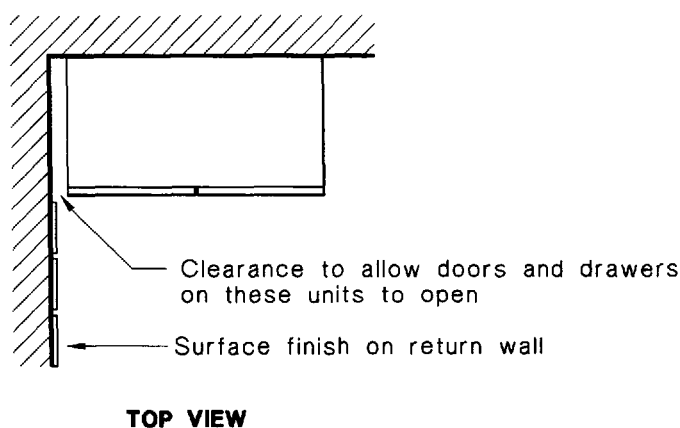


FIGURE 1 CLEARANCES

If site modification or alteration is needed to accommodate service pipes, ducts or other structural features, the modification shall not affect the structural integrity of the unit or units. If doubt exists, advice should be sought from the manufacturer.

5 INSTALLATION

5.1 General installation of units and worktops Manufacturer's instructions and direction for fixing should be carefully followed.

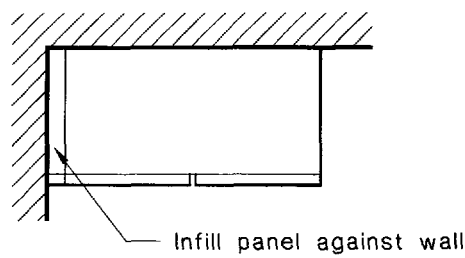
Units should be fixed to structural elements such as studs.

Nails or shot-fired fixings shall not be used since they can cause damage that reduces the strength of the unit and its fixing to the wall. Screws shall be used as the fixing method.

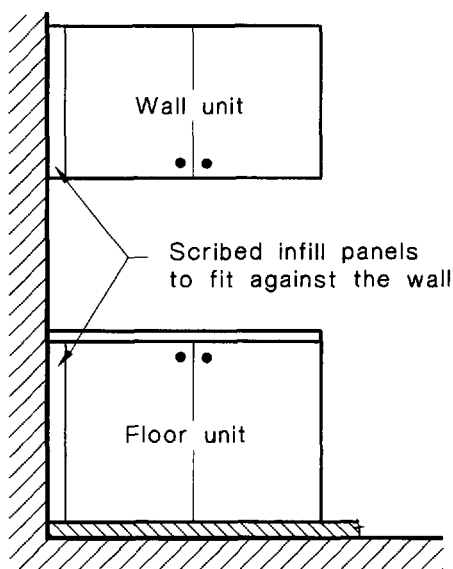
Irregularities between units and walls shall be filled by scribed infill panels of matching material. (See Figure 2.) Infill panels should be fitted flush with the face of the doors. Similarly, the kickboards should be scribed to follow any irregular floor surface. (See Figure 2.)

At any change of direction where two units or appliance and unit meet infill panels shall be fitted. (See Figure 3.)

If unit panels or worktops are cut, the cut edges should be sealed to prevent the ingress of moisture. A waterproof sealant should be used. (See Figure 4.)



TOP VIEW



FRONT VIEW

FIGURE 2 POSITION OF INFILL PANELS

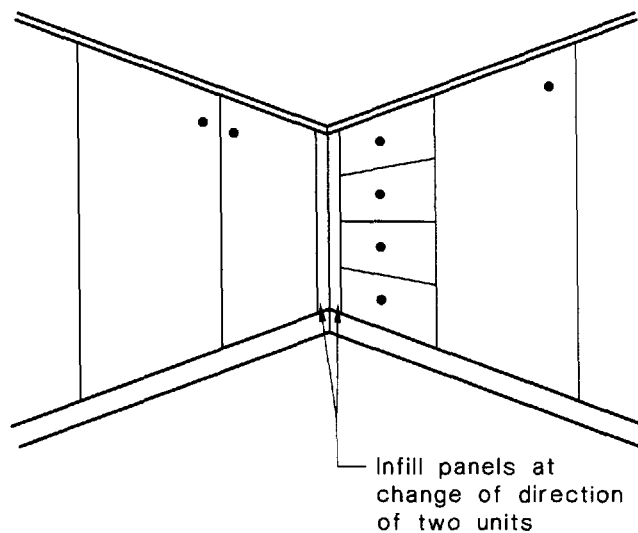


FIGURE 3 INFILL PANELS FOR CHANGE OF DIRECTION

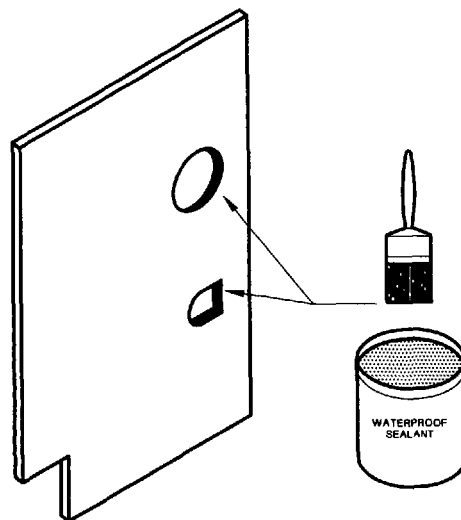


FIGURE 4 USE OF WATERPROOF SEALANT

5.2 Installation of floor units Before starting to fix units, the floor and wall should be checked for level, plumb and wind using a level and straight edge. Irregularities in floor and walls should be accommodated by packers, scribing or similar. It is recommended that the gap between the kickboard and the finished floor be not greater than 2 mm. (See Figure 5.)

NOTE: Exposed edges of kickboard in contact with the floor should be sealed with a waterproof sealant.

Units should be fixed square, plumb and level, and free from distortion, so that doors and drawers function properly. If a floor unit is supported by adjustable legs, all legs shall be in contact with the floor.

Adjacent floor units should be fastened together using proprietary fittings such as cabinet joiners, joining screws, and the like, so that the front edges of end panels are aligned.

NOTE: Care should be taken when handling and moving units fitted with legs as damage to the legs may occur.

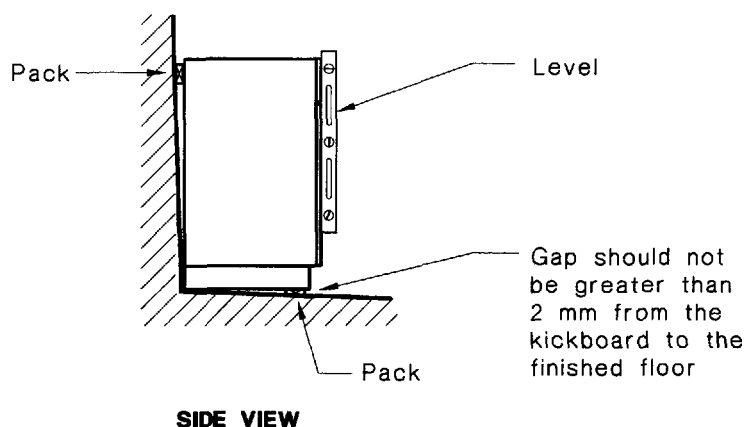


FIGURE 5 LEVELLING AND CLEARANCES—FLOOR UNITS

5.3 Installation of wall units The fixings shall be capable of withstanding the maximum loadings that may be applied to the unit in use.

NOTE: Units that comply with the strength requirements of AS/NZS 4386.1 incorporate wall attachments that will withstand such loadings when fixed so that the full number of fixing screws is used in the positions provided.

In the case of timber studs, it is essential that the screw should penetrate the timber by at least 35 mm, and in the case of sound masonry, creep resistant fixing devices should be used.

In situations other than timber studding or sound masonry, it is essential that advice should be sought from the kitchen unit manufacturer.

Units should be fixed square, plumb and level and free from distortion. (See Figure 6.)

NOTE: If walls are irregular, it may be necessary to pack the fixing points or even to regulate the surface of the wall to ensure that all units are fixed correctly. (See Figure 6.)

Adjacent wall units should be fastened together so that the front edges of end panels are aligned. (See Figure 7.)

5.4 Installation of worktops Irregular wall surfaces should be made good at worktop level to ensure a straight run. Worktops should be fitted level and in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. The back of the worktop should be scribed to suit the irregularity of the wall. This joint should be then sealed with a flexible mould resistant waterproof sealant. (See Figure 14.)

Worktops spanning more than 600 mm or cantilevering more than 300 mm require additional support. Additional support can be provided by battens along the wall, legs, end panels or other support systems, or a combination of these. Timber battens along the wall should be of at least 50 mm × 25 mm DAR and securely fixed to the wall. Legs or panels shall be secured to the underside of the worktop and to the floor or supporting structure. (See Figures 8 and 9.)

NOTE: For a wheelchair accessible kitchen the minimum clear height under the benches should be 800 mm. Battens along the wall should provide the additional support required as legs or end panels may encroach on the space for access under the bench.