



Guide To Handleless Rail System and Worksurfaces

Burbidge

The difference is in the detail

CONTENTS

This guide provides detailed fitting information on the handleless rail system, which is available for the Otto range. The handleless rail system is an efficient, easy to fit system which creates a streamline, uncluttered look to a kitchen plan. The information in this document explains how carcasses need to be constructed to accommodate the handleless rail system. Once the carcasses are made and on site, the fitting of the handleless rails is quick and easy.



Handleless Rail System Door Matrix

Handleless Rail System Installation

Laminate Worksurfaces

- Installation Advice
- After Care

If you have any queries regarding the planning or fitting of the handleless rail system please contact Customer Services by email sales@burbidge.co.uk or call 024 7667 1600.

HANDLELESS RAIL PROFILES

The handleless rails and components are available in Aluminium, White and Anthracite.

No	Base Unit Profiles	Part
1	Aluminium Top L Profile for Doors 4100x56x27mm	ALL4100
2	End Caps for Aluminium Top L Profiles (pair)	ALLCAP
3	90 degree External Joint for Aluminium Top Profile	ALL90EX
4	90 degree Internal Joint for Aluminium Top Profile	ALL90IN
5	Aluminium C Profile for Drawers, 4100x73x26mm	ALC4100
6	End Caps for Aluminium Drawer C Profile (pair)	ALCCAP
7	90 degree External Joint for Aluminium Drawer Profile	ALC90EX
8	90 degree Internal Joint for Aluminium Drawer Profile	ALC90IN
9	Securing Brackets for L and C Aluminium Profiles	ALBRKT
10	Rail Connector for Mitred Panels (2 off)	ALCNT
No	Vertical Larder Profiles	Part
11	Vertical Aluminium Larder Profile (single)	ALV4200S
12	Vertical Aluminium Larder Profile (double)	ALV4200D
13	Filler for Appliance Housing 580mm	ALFIL
No	Wall Unit Profile	Part
14	Aluminium Wall Profile 3900x19x20mm	ALW3900



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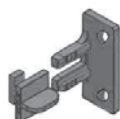
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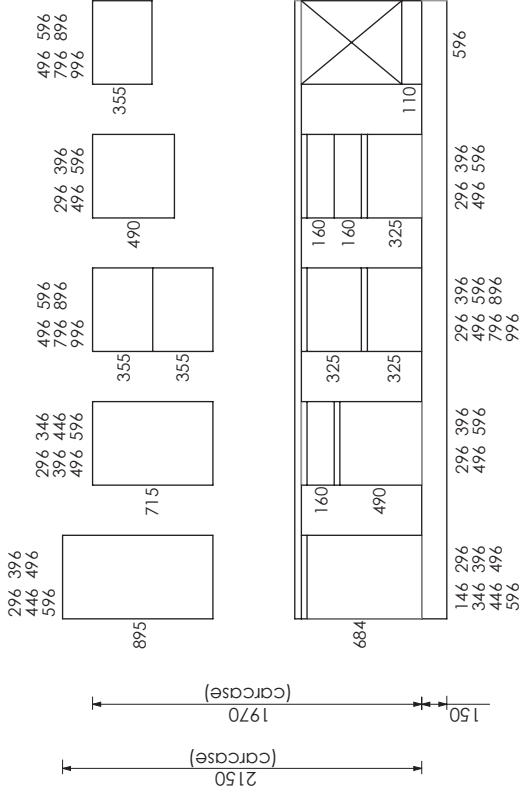


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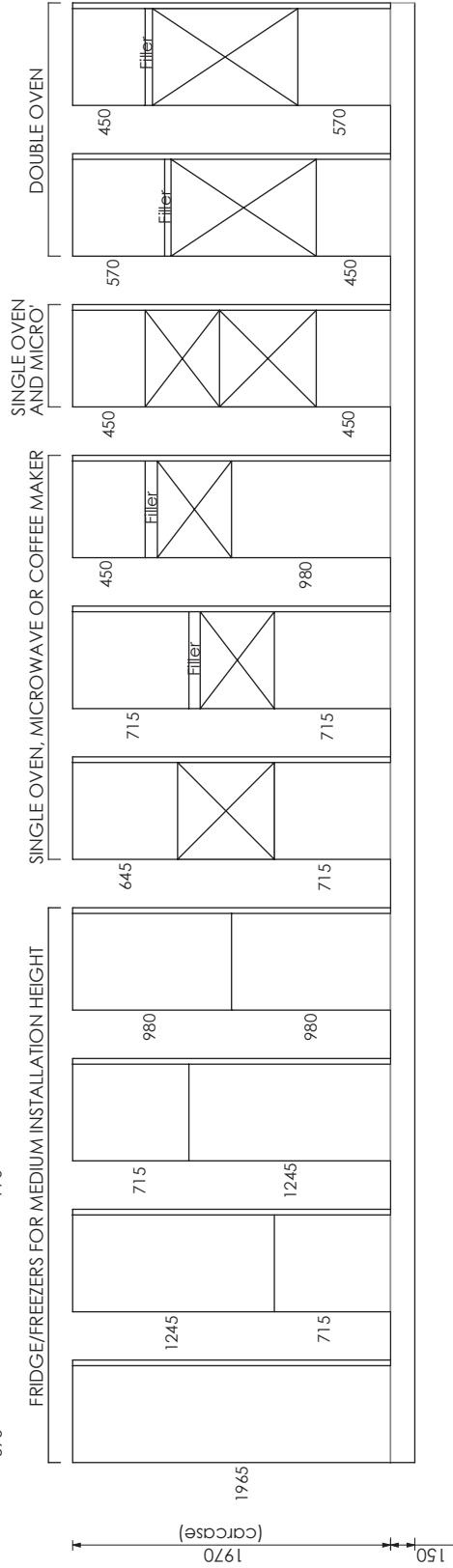


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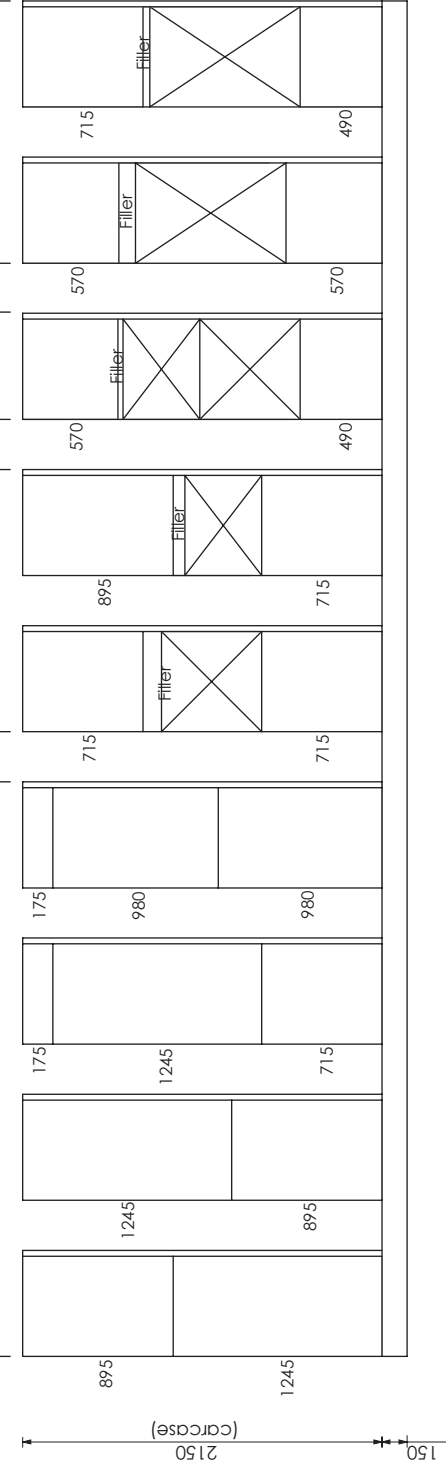
HANDLE-LESS RAIL SYSTEM DOOR MATRIX



LARDER AND APPLIANCE HOUSINGS FOR HANDLE-LESS RAIL SYSTEM



FRIDGE/FREEZERS FOR TALL INSTALLATION HEIGHT



For larders and appliance housings, the vertical trim requires a 35mm space between units. See fitting information for details.

HANDLE-LESS RAIL SYSTEM INSTALLATION

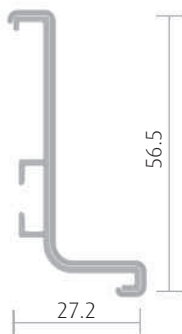
BASE UNIT

ALUMINIUM TOP L PROFILE FOR DOORS (ALL4100)

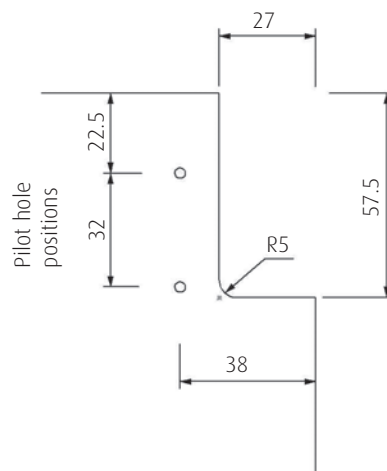
The top rail profile for base unit doors is available in straight lengths of 4100mm. These lengths are cut down to size (using a circular chop saw) to fit the requested run of units. Securing brackets (ALBRKT) to fit the rail profiles to the cabinet must be ordered separately. The diagram below shows the routing and hole positions for the securing brackets.



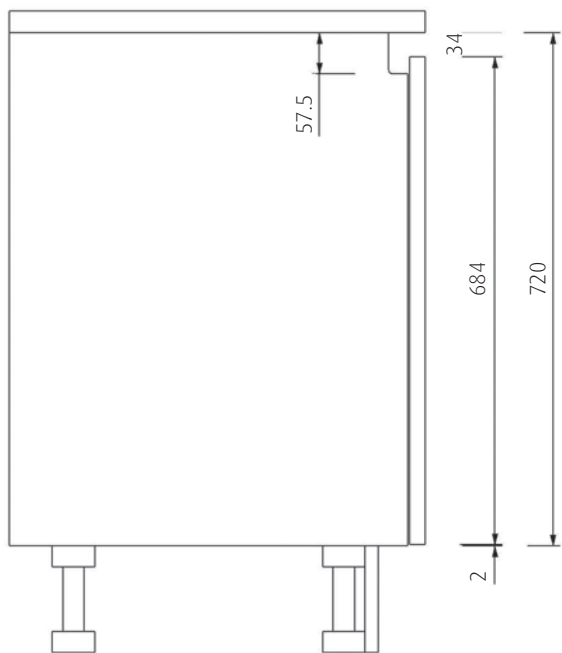
RAIL PROFILE



CABINET ROUTING DETAIL



OVERALL CABINET DIMENSIONS



INTEGRATED DISHWASHER DETAILS

The top rail (ALL4100) can be used when fitting an integrated dishwasher. It is recommended to use a dishwasher with a height range adjustment between 815-875mm for the appliance to sit under the rail. XXL dishwasher models cannot be used with the rail system.

NOTE; It is recommended setting the plinth at 155mm for extra clearance.

If a drawer pack is situated beside the appliance, we recommend using the (ALCCAP) end caps to stop any gaps.

UNDERMOUNTED OVEN APPLICATIONS

A top rail profile can not be used in conjunction with an undermounted oven. Rails must stop on each side of the appliance. They can be finished with (ALLCAP or ALCCAP) end caps.

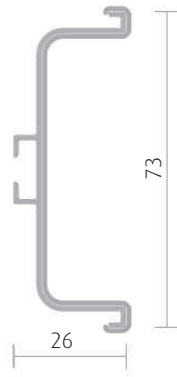
If using a freestanding appliance, end panels will need to be fitted either side of the appliance and the rail profile terminated against the panel.

**BASE UNIT
ALUMINIUM C PROFILE FOR DRAWERS (ALC4100)**

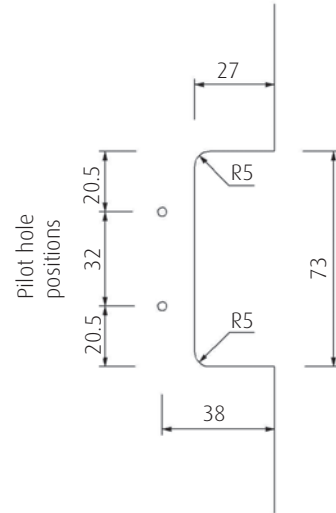
The mid rail profile for base unit doors is available in straight lengths of 4100mm. These lengths are cut down to size (using a circular chop saw) to fit the requested run of units. Securing brackets (ALBRKT) to fit the rail profiles to the cabinet must be ordered separately. The diagram below shows the routing and hole positions for the securing brackets.



RAIL PROFILE

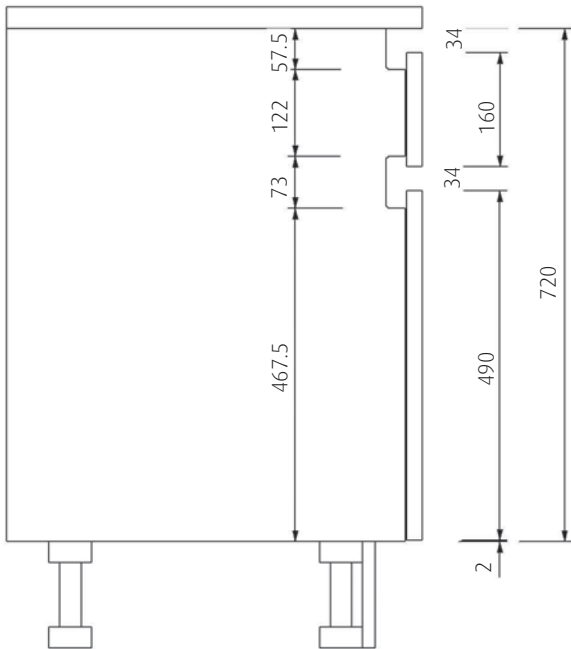


CABINET ROUTING DETAIL

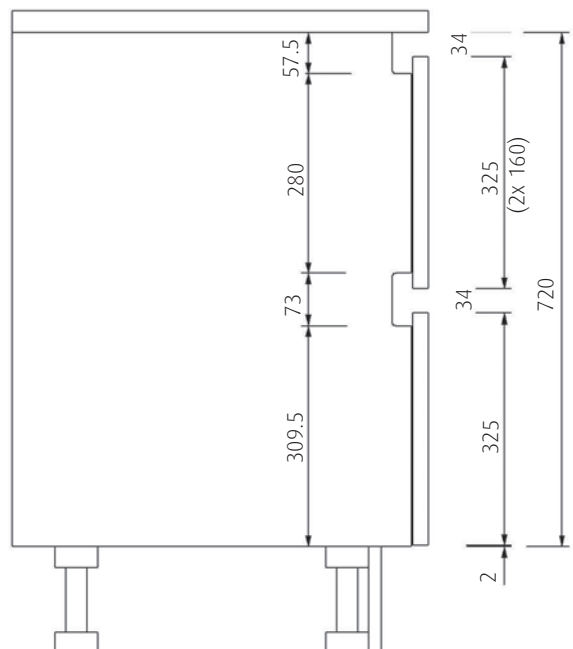


OVERALL CABINET DIMENSIONS

The diagram below shows the position of the C profile when fitting with a 160mm high drawer front and a 490mm high door/drawer.



The diagram below shows the position of the C profile when fitting 2 off 325mm high drawers. This is the same when fitting 2 off 160mm high drawers, above a 325mm high pan drawer.



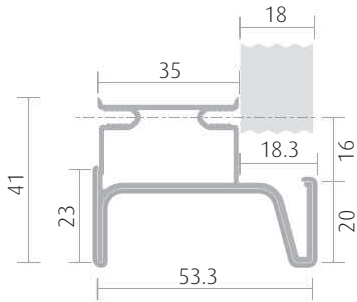
LARDER AND APPLIANCE

ALUMINIUM VERTICAL PROFILE (single) (ALV4200S)

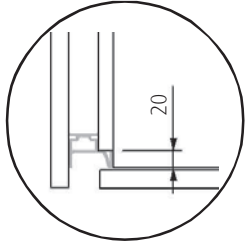
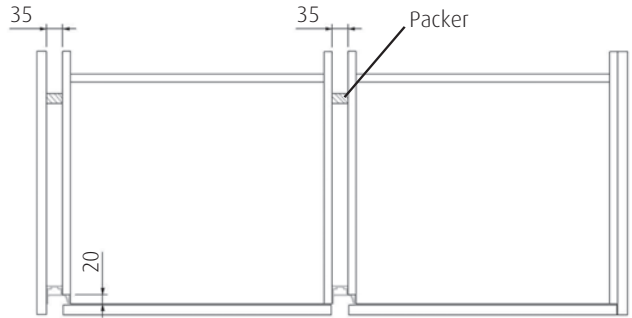
The vertical single profile (ALV4200S) should be used in the scenario where you have an opening door one side and do not require access to a handle on the opposite side. It can also be used to end a run where an end panel or accessory is fitted. It is important in planning that a 35mm gap is left between larder units. A 35mm spacer/packer is required at the back between the two units or between the unit and end panel. The front of the gable on the cabinet needs to be set back by 20mm for the trim to overlap behind the door. The trim is securely fixed to the cabinet with 4x25mm countersunk screws.



RAIL AND CABINET ROUTING DETAIL



CABINET FITTING DETAIL



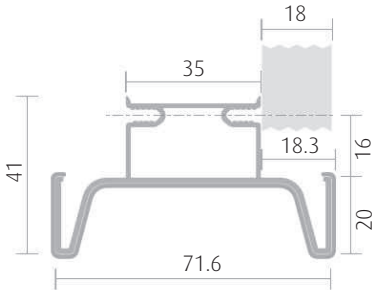
LARDER AND APPLIANCE

ALUMINIUM VERTICAL PROFILE (double) (ALV4200D)

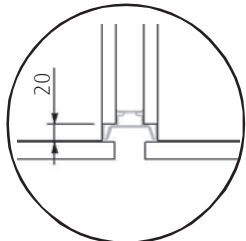
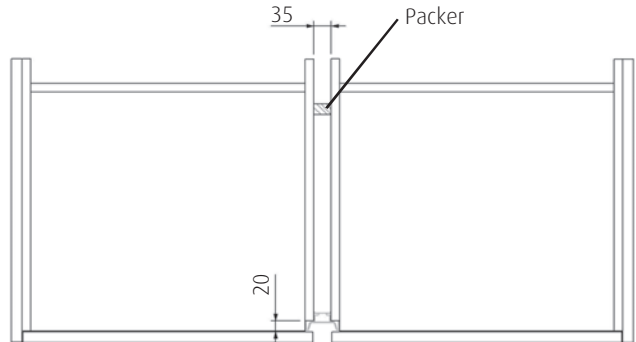
The vertical double profile (ALV4200D) should be used in the scenario where two opening doors meet. It can also be used to end a run where an end panel or accessory is fitted. It is important in planning that a 35mm gap is left between larder units. A 35mm spacer/packer is required at the back between the two units to maintain the space created by the trim. The front of the gable on the cabinets needs to be set back by 20mm for the trim to overlap behind the door. The trim is securely fixed to the cabinet with 4x25mm countersunk screws.



RAIL AND CABINET ROUTING DETAIL



CABINET FITTING DETAIL

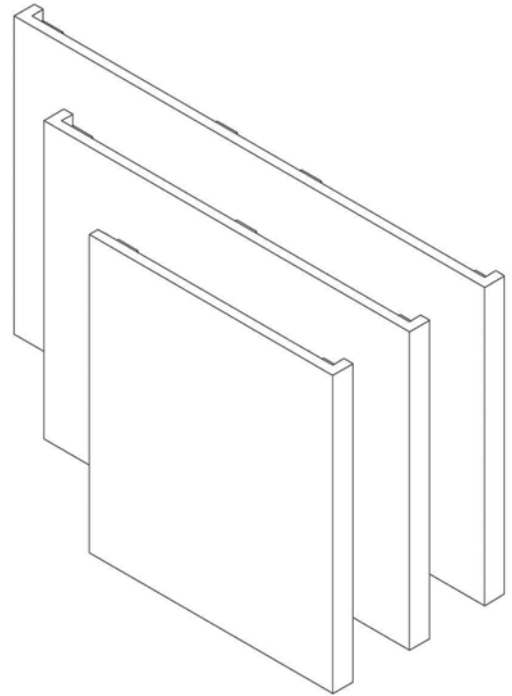
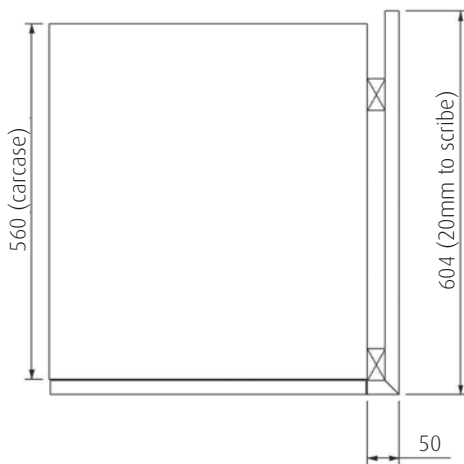


MITRED END PANELS

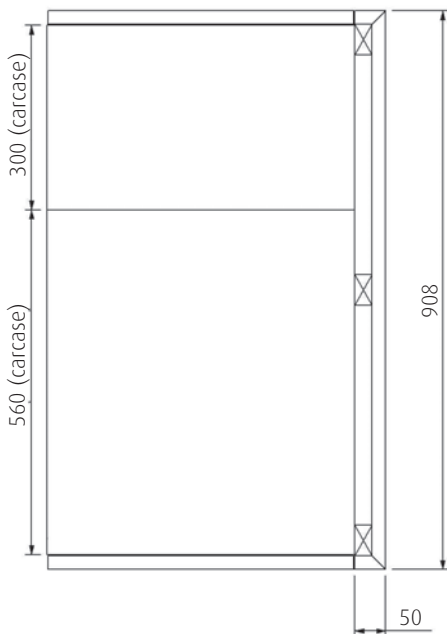
The 684mm High Mitred Panels are designed to allow you to carry on the Top L Rail Profile (ALL4100) to return to the wall at the end of a run, or carry the rail profile around the island.

The 3 different panel sizes and there application are shown below. The rail fitting for the sides of the carcass are on the following page.

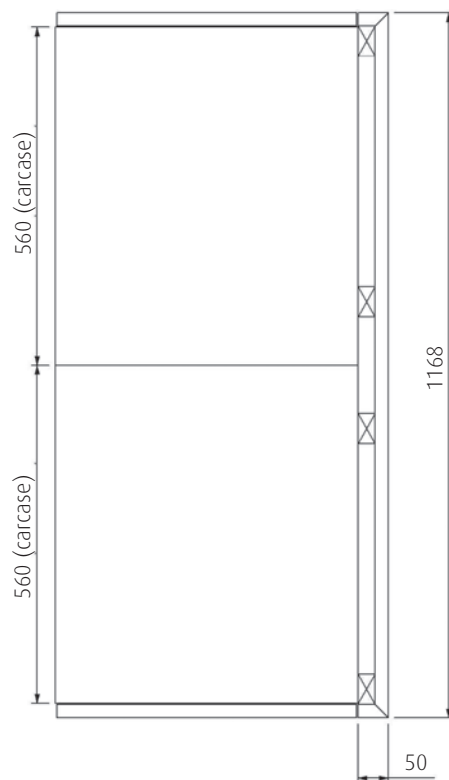
MITRED BASE END PANEL (604MBP) 684x604x50mm



MITRED ISLAND PANEL (908MIP) 684x908x50mm

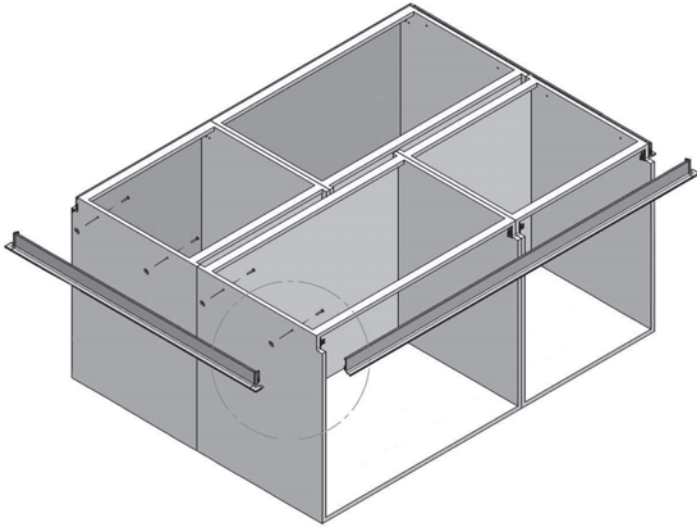


MITRED ISLAND PANEL (1168MIP) 684x1168x50mm

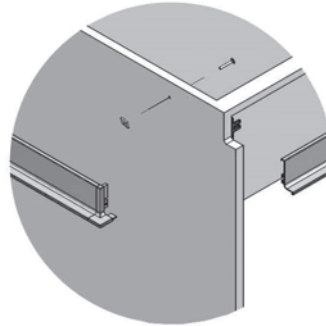


RAIL FITTING FOR RETURNS

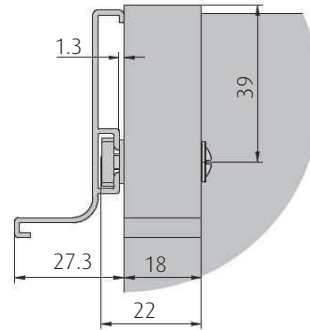
When using the Mitred Base End Panels or Mitred Island Panels the Aluminium Top L Profile needs to return along the side of the carcass. This should be secured using part 800-00-ALCNT, Rail Connector for Mitred Panels. In two locations on the carcass side, drill a hole 39mm down from the top of the carcass. Secure with M4x25 screws, pass through the carcass side, attach to the threaded rectangular spacer which locates in the back of the L Profile.



DETAIL CORNER



DETAIL FITTING

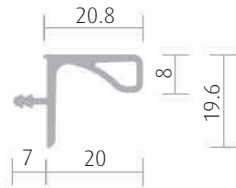


**WALL UNIT
ALUMINIUM WALL PROFILE (ALW3900)**

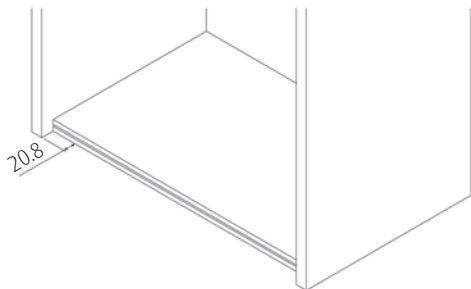
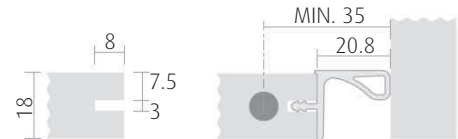
The wall profile is available in 3900mm lengths. Single straight rail lengths are cut down to size (using a circular chop saw) to fit between gables on a single carcass. The base of the carcass needs to be reduced by 20.8mm and a groove routed to secure the rail with silicone.



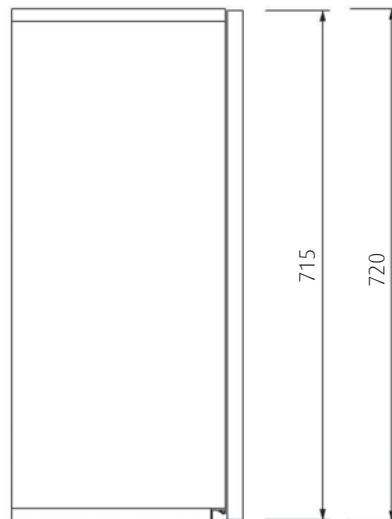
RAIL PROFILE



CABINET ROUTING DETAIL



OVERALL CABINET DIMENSIONS



LAMINATE WORKSURFACES

INSTALLATION ADVICE

Before you start

Please ensure you are satisfied with the product by checking for defects or damage. Problems must always be identified before any work commences. Please contact your supplier immediately who will be happy to deal with any problems before you progress any further with the installation.

Dimensions and planning

Accurately measure furniture, determining both length and depth using a steel tape measure. Carefully check all angles since rooms are seldom perfectly square. Transfer your new measurements onto the worktop, mark all cut lines and angles with a pencil and double check dimensions before cutting.

Cutting worksurfaces

When cutting always cut into the front edge. To minimise possible chipping of the face laminate, apply masking tape over the line to be cut. Then score the line prior to cutting it with a sharp blade and straight edge. This advice applies to whichever of the following cutting methods is used;

Hand sawing

Work with the surface face up. Use a fine-toothed hand saw (4 per cm/10-12 per inch). Starting at the front edge, cut along the waste side of the line that you have previously marked. Hold the saw at approx 70 degrees, until past the front edge, then lower the angle to 20 – 30 degrees for a straighter cut. This will help reduce chipping. Apply pressure on the downward stroke only to avoid lifting the laminate surface.

Power sawing

Work with the surface face down. Worksurfaces can be rough sized using a circular saw with a good quality, sharp, tungsten carbide tipped blade.

We recommend use of a hand router for all other operations to achieve a finer cut. A good quality jig-saw with a sharp blade can be used for cut-outs. Whichever method you choose, cut along a firmly clamped guide to ensure an accurate straight cut.

Cutting joints

When cutting butt & scribe or mason's joints use a good quality jig and carefully follow the manufacturer's instructions for an accurate finish. Always use a good quality hand router that has been well maintained with sharp cutters.

Cut jointing bolt slots using a jig and hand router. For 38mm and 50mm thick tops, they should be no deeper than 25mm from the rear face.

For 22mm thick tops, smaller joiner bolts are required. They should be no deeper than 15mm from the rear face.

Additionally we recommend the use of jointing biscuits to produce a strong and level joint.

Jointing

Joints are most vulnerable to moisture ingress. Time spent cutting joints accurately and sealing well with good quality adhesives or sealants will prevent moisture from entering the joint and causing the tell-tale swelling.

We strongly recommend that the installer uses a colour matched adhesive to make joints and seal edges.

Assembly and sealing

It's vital that you ensure that all cut edges are fully sealed against moisture using either waterproof PVA adhesive (D3 or D4) or a high quality polyurethane varnish or lacquer. This may need two coats. Joints should be assembled with either high modulus silicone or waterproof PVA adhesive. Assemble the joint without delay. If using silicone, then care should be taken not to over-tighten the bolts as silicone works best with thickness.

Cut-outs for appliances & sinks

Cut-outs should have a minimum 10mm radius corner to prevent stress cracking. Mark the cut-out position using the template supplied by the manufacturer. Drill a hole in each corner of the template. Cut the worksurface by linking the corner radiuses together. Laminate worksurfaces are ideal for inset sinks. They are not suitable for forming drainer surrounds for Belfast or butler-style sinks.

Sink installation

Seal the sink into the worksurface using the method supplied by the sink manufacturer. It is also good practice to apply additional sealant along the underside of the worksurface in front of the sink.

Hob installation

The hob cut-out requires sealing to protect it against moisture and radiant heat. No metal part of the hob should be in contact with the worksurface. Allow a minimum 3mm gap between the edge of the cut-out and the appliance. The application of a reflective aluminium tape will help deflect any heat. The hob should then be sealed to the surface with the sealing method supplied by its manufacturer. As with all appliances, ensure that a professionally qualified engineer undertakes the installation work.

Fixing

Ensure that all cabinetry is level and secure before fixing worksurfaces in place. Worksurfaces can be secured to base units using L-shape metal brackets or KD blocks. You may consider screwing the front edge into place through the front rail of the unit.

Edging

The worksurfaces are supplied as standard with a full length of matching edging strip in high pressure laminate. This should be glued into place using contact adhesive, observing the manufacturer's instructions.

The standard edging in various widths is available as an optional extra. This should be glued in place using contact adhesive, observing the manufacturer's instructions.

Final trimming is best undertaken with a laminate trimming machine or router. However careful use of a block plane, fine file and fine sand paper can also produce a good finish.

Tiling

We recommend leaving a 5mm gap between wall tiles and the worksurface. Fill this gap with a sealant to give a robust and waterproof bead. Do not use grout between tiling and worksurfaces as it is porous.

Dishwashers, washing machines, tumblers and ovens

Every worksurface is supplied factory sealed along the front edge and entire underside. However, given the amount of steam emitted regularly from dishwashers, it is good practice to apply additional sealant on the underside for enhanced protection against water penetration over time.

A baffle plate should always be installed above a dishwasher to protect the worksurface from heat and steam.

Freestanding cookers

Allow at least a 20mm gap between the worksurface and free-standing cooker. A gap of 50mm should be left between stored heat appliances such as an Aga. Never install the worksurface above the top edge of the cooker. As with all appliances, please ensure the installation is carried out by a professionally qualified engineer.

Splashbacks and upstands

Both splashbacks and upstands should be cut to size using a good quality circular saw. Cut outs for sockets in splashbacks should be cut with a jigsaw, ensuring that a 10mm drill hole is used at each corner to prevent cracking. When cutting upstands, always cut into the front edge: whilst short edges can be finished using either the supplied 1500mm edge strip or by cutting a mitred insert: in both cases bond with waterproof PVA or contact adhesive.

Take special care to seal cut edges of splashbacks and upstands to prevent moisture penetration. Ensure all plaster work is stable and fully dry and that the worksurface is sealed to the wall.

Splashbacks and Upstands must be installed a minimum of 130mm from any heat source.

Cleaning

Your worksurface is very easy to maintain. For everyday cleaning simply wipe over with detergent diluted with water. Persistent marks can be removed using a non-abrasive cream cleaner and a gentle circular rubbing action to the affected area. Please never ever use scouring powders or abrasive pads on any worksurface as they can damage the surface.

Heat

Please take care to protect your worksurface from direct contact with heat. For example, you should never place cooking utensils directly from the oven or hob onto the worksurface. Always use protective mats. Also, please avoid placing electric kettles and deep fat fryers over worksurface joints; certain models can generate excessive heat which may degrade your joint allowing moisture to penetrate.



Scratching

Never cut directly onto any worksurface: a chopping board should always be used to protect the surface from cut marks. The worksurface is remarkably resistant to the every day sliding of crockery and utensils across the worksurface. Darker decors require extra care and attention. We cannot accept responsibility for scratching.

Moisture

The worksurfaces are sealed to protect against water penetration but we advise that you immediately wipe up any water spillages, especially around the front edge and any joints. In addition, take care not to let moisture lie on joints, e.g. from a wet cloth, as this can also lead to water ingress.

Dishwashers, washing machines, tumble-driers and ovens

Every worksurface is supplied factory sealed along the front edge and underside. However, please follow a couple of simple rules to prevent excess moisture causing potential damage to the worksurface and adjacent units. First, make sure any appliance door seals are intact to prevent steam escaping in use. Secondly, don't open your dishwasher until it has cooled down. This prevents steam escaping and condensing on the adjacent units and worksurface.

Staining

The worksurface is resistant to most common household chemicals or foodstuffs, including alcohol and cosmetics. Some items may cause staining. For good practice, we advise that any spillage is wiped off straight away.



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