Templates and filler fixing

Template each wall joint before cutting a finished panel. Keep rear fixing access until the filler is attached.

1. Establish the cabinet position. Level and dry-fit the cabinet at its final front line. Mark its location and packing so it can return to the same position. Check door and handle clearance.

2. Trace the wall. Hold a thin template strip plumb at the filler face plane. Set a compass wider than the largest wall gap. Keep the wall-contact point and pencil horizontally aligned; retain the same setting down the wall.

3. Fit the template. Cut outside the line, sand high spots and move the strip toward the wall until it fits. Add a second strip whose straight edge defines the exact cabinet-side edge. Secure both strips and mark top, bottom and front.

4. Transfer and cut. Align the cabinet-side template edge with the panel's factory-finished edge. Trace the wall edge. Leave about 1 mm for final sanding; a slight rear bevel can ease fitting while preserving the visible front edge.

5. Prepare rear fixings. Dry-fit and clamp the filler, mark the batten position, then withdraw the cabinet. Attach the batten and filler through broad faces using concealed fixings. Set the batten back by the actual filler thickness.

6. Finish and return. Seal the site-cut edges with the approved system. Return the cabinet to its marked position, refit packing, secure it and check filler alignment and full door travel.

Screw checks. Use screws suited to the actual MDF, chipboard or timber. Follow their pilot-hole instructions and use a depth stop. Screw tips must stop short of the painted face. Confirm batten thickness and engagement on an offcut before drilling.

Access limit. This method needs withdrawal space. If pipes or adjacent units prevent withdrawal, resolve an accessible bracket/batten detail before fitting. Screws into a narrow 19 mm filler edge are not the default detail.

Evidence: The two-strip template and rear-access sequence are project methods, not a DIY Kitchens installation detail. They reconcile the final filler-fixing correction in DIY Kitchens Research.

Cutting and painted edges

The existing track saw, jigsaw and borrowed miter saw cover panel and trim cuts. No table saw purchase is needed.

Job	Tool and method
Straight panel cuts	Track saw on stable, fully supported material. Set depth for material and sacrificial support. Keep the offcut supported and the blade path clear.
Notches and openings	Jigsaw with a suitable blade. Confirm hardware locations, drill start holes where needed and support the cutout. Round BU6-1 opening corners and preserve hinge/shelf fixing areas.
Cornice and timber	Borrowed miter saw; support long stock and use clamps and the maker's hand-clearance rules. Trial-fit profile joints on offcuts. Measure the selected cornice profile before cutting.
Small edge shaping	Dremel router attachment for small, compatible tasks within its manual. Use offcuts to check the result. It is not the planned tool for a 40 mm worktop sink profile.

Cut planning. Label each blank with part, front, top and visible edge. Preserve factory visible edges. Include saw kerf and end trim in stock allocation. Check dimensions against the current category specification, not an older drawing.

Dust control. Use extraction and suitable blades. Use respiratory, eye and hearing protection suited to the material and tools. Check hidden pipes and cables before drilling walls.

Paint preparation. Smooth a cut edge with a flat block and remove dust. DIY Kitchens recommends clear PVA then matching touch-up paint for its raw painted-panel edge [S1]. Confirm this detail for the supplied range and bathroom exposure. PVA is not a universal MFC cut-edge treatment.

Touch-up application. Use the supplied paint and its matching catalyst. Current written guidance says 4 parts paint to 1 catalyst; the older 2:1 video is superseded [S1]. Follow the supplied label and safety sheet if they differ. Mix only the amount needed and use a fine synthetic brush.

Factory faces. Test delicate-surface tape in a hidden area. Apply thin coats without flooding the factory face; follow product drying/recoat instructions. A repair may differ in sheen. Confirm BPV15 long-edge finish separately; not every panel has six finished surfaces.

CM1 oak edges. Request supplier-cut, factory-edged rectangular blanks. Keep specified oak edges. Ask the supplier for an approved treatment for notches and other exposed MFC cuts; matching loose edge banding is unavailable.

Wood tops and wet areas

Measure the actual sink and tap before cutting. Protect the timber and support the sink independently of the worktop.

Template after dry fit. Set cabinets and fillers, then template wall shape, finished depth and overhang. Use the actual fixture templates. Ceramic Belfast sinks have manufacturing tolerances; nominal catalog dimensions alone do not set the opening [S4].

Belfast support. The selected sink cabinet or approved support frame must carry the sink and its contents. The silicone joint is a seal, not a support. Confirm cabinet height, sink height, rim overlap, support and waste access with the selected products [S4].

Sink edge shaping. Use a fitter or a suitable full-size router, cutter and template for a profiled opening in a 40 mm top. The Dremel attachment is not assumed suitable. A jigsaw may rough-cut an opening; it does not establish a smooth visible sink profile.

Protect all surfaces. Prepare and coat faces, underside, ends, sink edges and tap/waste holes before fitting. End grain needs particular attention [S2, S3]. Do not combine oil, epoxy, varnish or a separate edge sealer without an approved compatible system.

Candidate oil. Rustins Danish Oil is researched, but the selected top's instructions must permit it. Rustins' general work-surface FAQ says at least five initial coats, first thinned with 20% white spirit, and 48 hours before food contact [S3]. Those values apply only if the current selected-product instructions confirm them.

Cure and seal. Allow the finish to cure under its current instructions before sealing the sink joint with compatible sanitary silicone. Complete the joint without gaps and keep access for leak inspection. Oil provides water resistance and needs maintenance.

Allow movement. Use the top maker's slotted brackets/holes, washer detail and clearances so the timber can move across its grain. Do not rigidly glue the top across its width to the cabinets. Fixing positions and screw lengths await the selected system.

Care. Wipe standing water promptly. Inspect the sink joint and finish; renew oil when water stops beading. Supplier pages give differing maintenance intervals, including conflicting Rustins FAQ answers [S2, S3]. Use the current label and actual condition.

Oily waste. Oil-soaked cloths can self-heat. Follow the selected finish's safety sheet for drying, storage and disposal; do not leave used cloths piled or crumpled together.

Installation checks and access

Confirm structure, service access and product clearances before closing panels or cutting cabinets.

Area	Check before installation
Bathroom low bases	Request no legs and no leg bosses before manufacture; obtain confirmation. DIY Kitchens says sockets are glued, project 25 mm and should not be removed [S5]. Confirm a level, supplier-approved support detail.
Laundry cabinet depths	Listed depth excludes fronts/handles; internal rear void is already included. Standard base/tall units have a 42 mm void and reduced-depth base/wall units 17 mm [S6]. Keep additional room spacing separate.
Bosch stack	Record E-Nr models, approved stacking kit, hose/plug bends, ventilation and door clearance. Washer stays on floor; housing shelf is storage. The modeled 620 mm opening and 20 mm top gap need manual checks.
Corner cupboard	Order BU6-1 dry-fit. Confirm remaining frame, shelf support and wall restraint before the side cut. Retain actual hinge/dowel/cam areas. Post geometry does not replace cupboard restraint.
Sliding doors/shelves	Select rated hardware and fix into structural backing. Verify actual door mass/thickness, shelf loads, stops, guide, anti-jump restraints and full travel. Decorative panels and plasterboard are not rail anchors.
Radiator cupboard	Installer/manufacturer must approve enclosed use, temperatures, vent free area, valves and timber clearance. The modeled 15 mm gap is not approval. Keep linen, valves and removal paths clear.
Bathroom services	Confirm trap, isolation and tap access in reduced-depth cabinets. A qualified installer must check lighting suitability, positions and applicable bathroom electrical requirements.
Laundry chute	Survey joists and actual fitting envelopes. Nominal 300 mm tube does not prove collars/bends fit a 320 mm gap. Resolve floor fire/acoustic protection and cleaning access; do not trim joists without an engineered detail.

Final access check. Open every door/drawer, operate isolation valves, reach the trap and check how appliances, radiator and sliding hardware can be removed. Keep removable fixings accessible after the worktop and trim are fitted.

Release limit. Drawings and model checks establish proposed geometry. They do not certify structural capacity, electrical safety, heating suitability or supplier compatibility. Unresolved product checks must be closed before the affected work.

Tools, consumables and sources

Major cutting tools are available. Buy consumables only after checking stock and the selected products.

Item / status	Quantity or purchasing rule
Owned	Track saw, jigsaw, Dremel router attachment, drill, clamps, dust extraction and usual bits. Check blade condition, bit sizes, protection and supported working surface.
Borrow	One miter saw. Confirm blade/profile clearance and long-stock support before use.
Possible rental/fitter	Full-size router/cutter/template or fitter for visible worktop sink profiling. No purchase is committed.
Template materials	One compass/scriber if absent; template board, pencils and tape. Quantity follows wall templates.
Abrasives / paint kit	Check existing stock; 180-240 and finer primer sanding grades as product permits. One small fine brush, tape and matching repair kit per required finish. Paint volume awaits repair area.
Wood finish / silicone	Approved oil/finish and compatible sanitary silicone. Volume follows coated area, specified coats and joints. Include applicators and safe waste handling.
Screws / glue / packing	Select after actual material and bracket instructions. Combine category counts into stock packs once; keep structural anchors and specialist fittings with their category. No fixed screw length is issued.

Pricing boundary. Owned tools add no purchase cost. Borrowed tools assume no fee; confirm transport or hire costs if applicable. Consumable quantities and prices remain open. This schedule is not a purchase order.

Supplier pages checked November 4, 2026. Links identify the evidence; delivered product instructions and safety sheets still control.

S1. DIY Kitchens: touch-up paint

S2. DIY Kitchens: wooden worktop oiling

S3. Rustins: application and work-surface FAQs

S4. DIY Kitchens: Belfast sink unit sizes

S5. DIY Kitchens: leg/socket removal

S6. DIY Kitchens: service voids and depths