

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS FOR DL800LSM

January 2013

The DL800LSM is a frameless upright glass cabinet with double hinged doors, mirror back, adjustable shelves and lights.

The box contains all the parts necessary for its assembly including tools and a parts diagram.

ASSEMBLY

Assembly of the DL800LSM is by way of poles, brackets, screws (nuts) and bolts.

In the main, the cabinet should be assembled upright rather than lying down.

One person can assemble the cabinet, but it can be helpful to have a second person for various tasks.

It is easier to clean the glass before the cabinet is assembled.

Occasionally, the parts diagram may differ from the contents of the box. Design improvements mean that your cabinet may differ in certain respects from what is described in these instructions.

1. After unpacking the boxes, place the base on the ground. The base has four plastic feet on the bottom. If you have ordered wheels, screw these into the plastic white plugs in the predrilled holes under the base. These white plugs can be seen in Photo 1. In general, two wheels are swivel-style and two are fixed, although sometimes all four wheels may be swivel-style – the swivel-style wheels have a wider base than the fixed-style.
2. The cabinet is mainly held together by the four poles supplied. In combination with the glass sides, these poles give the cabinet structural integrity. They also support (carry) the shelves, and two of the four poles hold the lights. Four poles have been supplied – in the model with lights, two of these four poles are plain, i.e. they have no light fittings on them, while the other two have light fittings attached and wires coming from the base of them.
3. Install the poles first. The poles should be inserted through the holes in the base, and secured with the large bolts supplied. In general the base has been designed in such a way that these poles do not go right through to the bottom of the base, but sit on a false bottom. Hold the plain poles in place by screwing the supplied large screws into the bottom of the poles as far as they will go. Remember to use a washer. The screw will look something like the one in Photo 1, although it may not have the hole in the end.
NOTE: The poles with the light fittings on them will have wires coming out of the bottom end. The poles with no light fittings on them have no top or bottom i.e. they can go either way up.

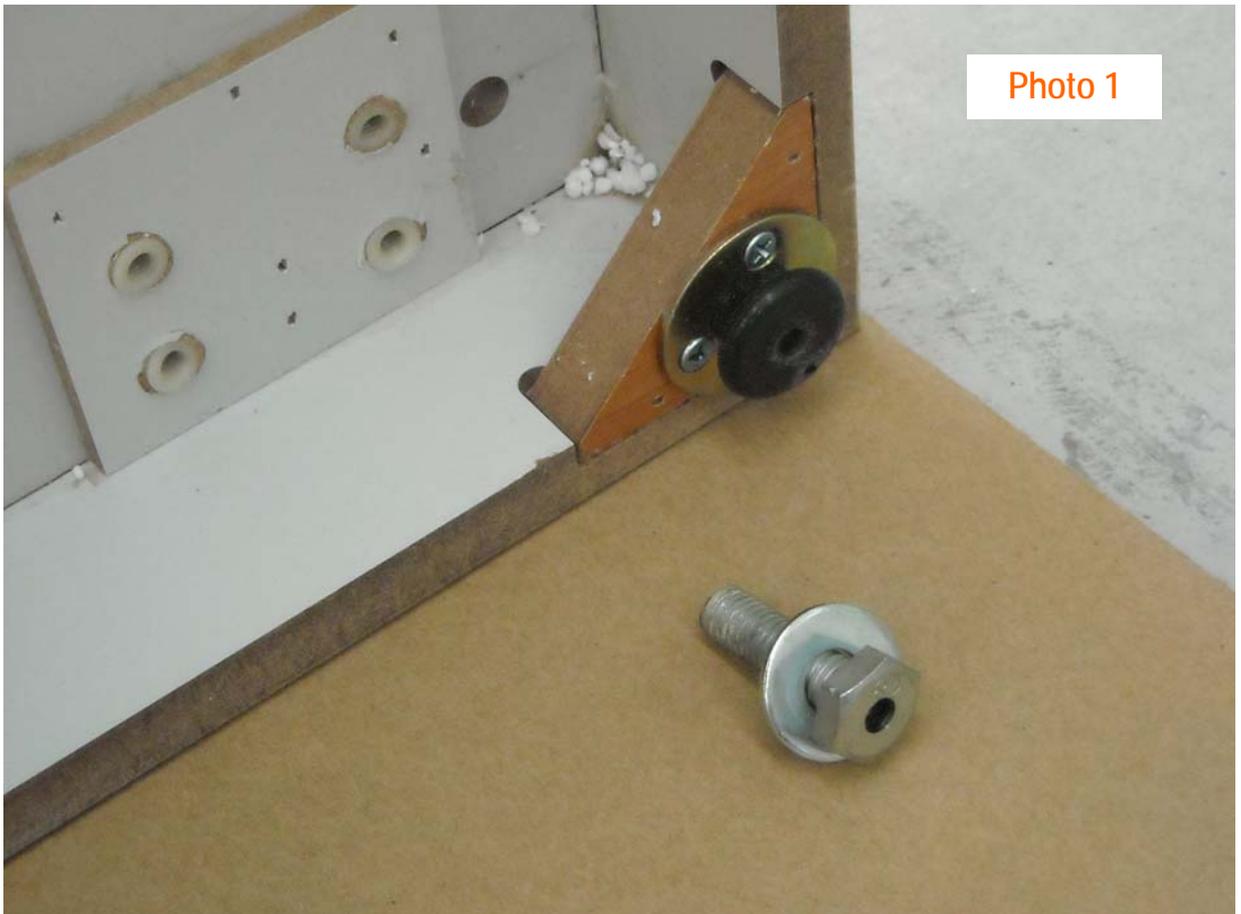


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NOTE: Further, some models may supply both longer and shorter bolts. If this is the case, use the longer bolts for securing the poles to the base – the shorter bolts are used to secure the top board of the cabinet to the top of the poles.

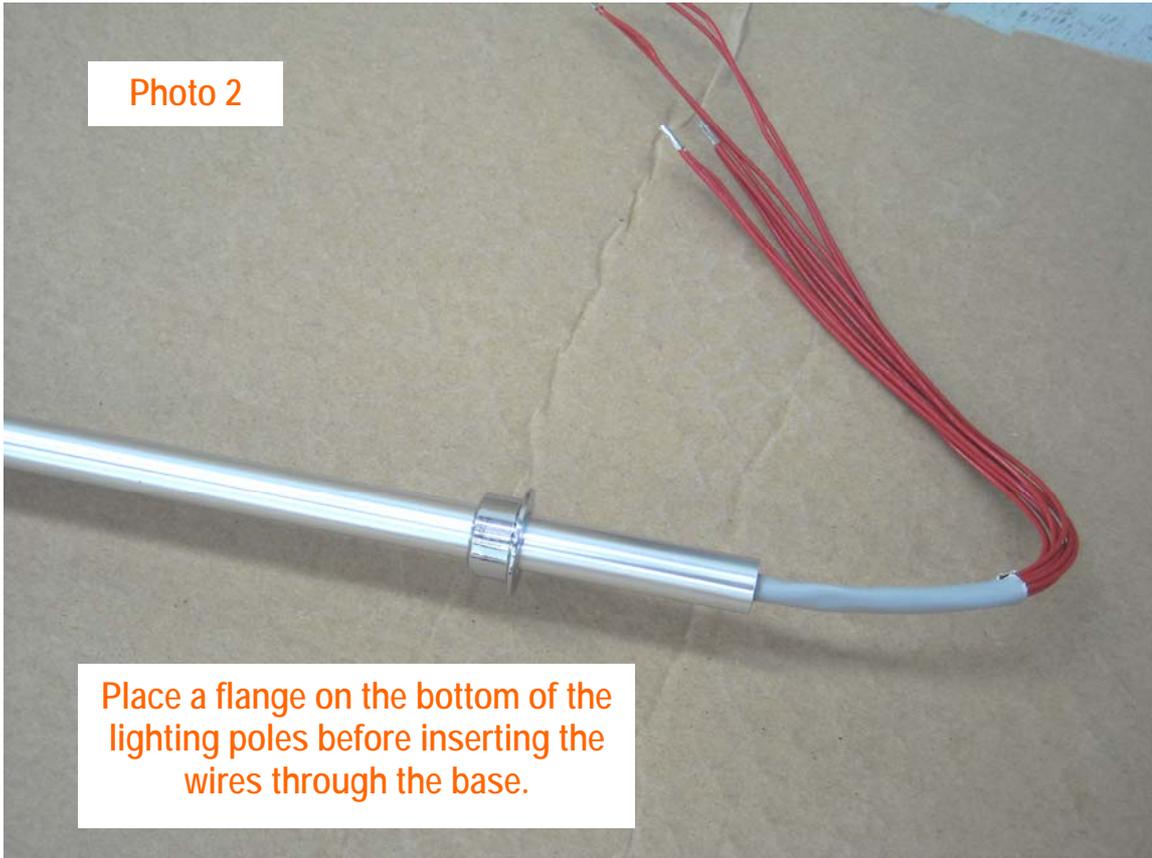
NOTE: Design changes mean that some or even all of the poles may use nuts instead of bolts. Also, the poles may not rest on a false bottom on your model, but instead poke right through the base. Regardless, fix the poles to the base as seems appropriate.



4. The poles with light fittings go at the front of the cabinet, nearest to the wiring under the base. The wires from the two light poles must be wired into the connector blocks under the base using the small red screwdriver supplied. Before doing so, however, ensure a flange (collar) is placed on the pole, as shown in Photo 2.
5. The wiring required is shown in Photo 3. Note that design changes mean there may be four red wires instead of two. In this case, there will be two connector blocks under the base – connect all four red wires into these connector blocks, but make sure to keep the red wires in pairs, as indicated in Photo 4.
NOTE: The red wires are in pairs. These pairs can be distinguished by either how they are intertwined or by the length of the wires. The pairs should be wired together in the connector blocks i.e. the long wires together in one connector block and the shorter wires together in the other.

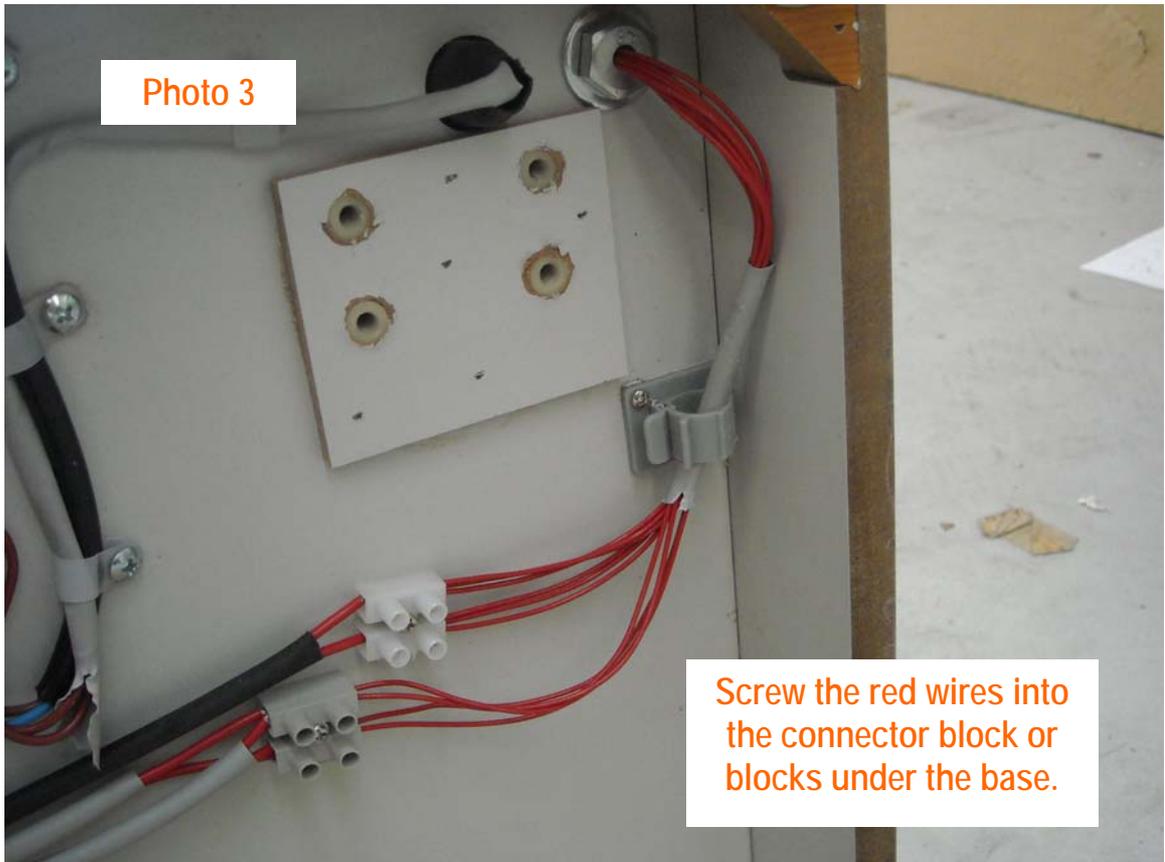


Photo 2



Place a flange on the bottom of the lighting poles before inserting the wires through the base.

Photo 3

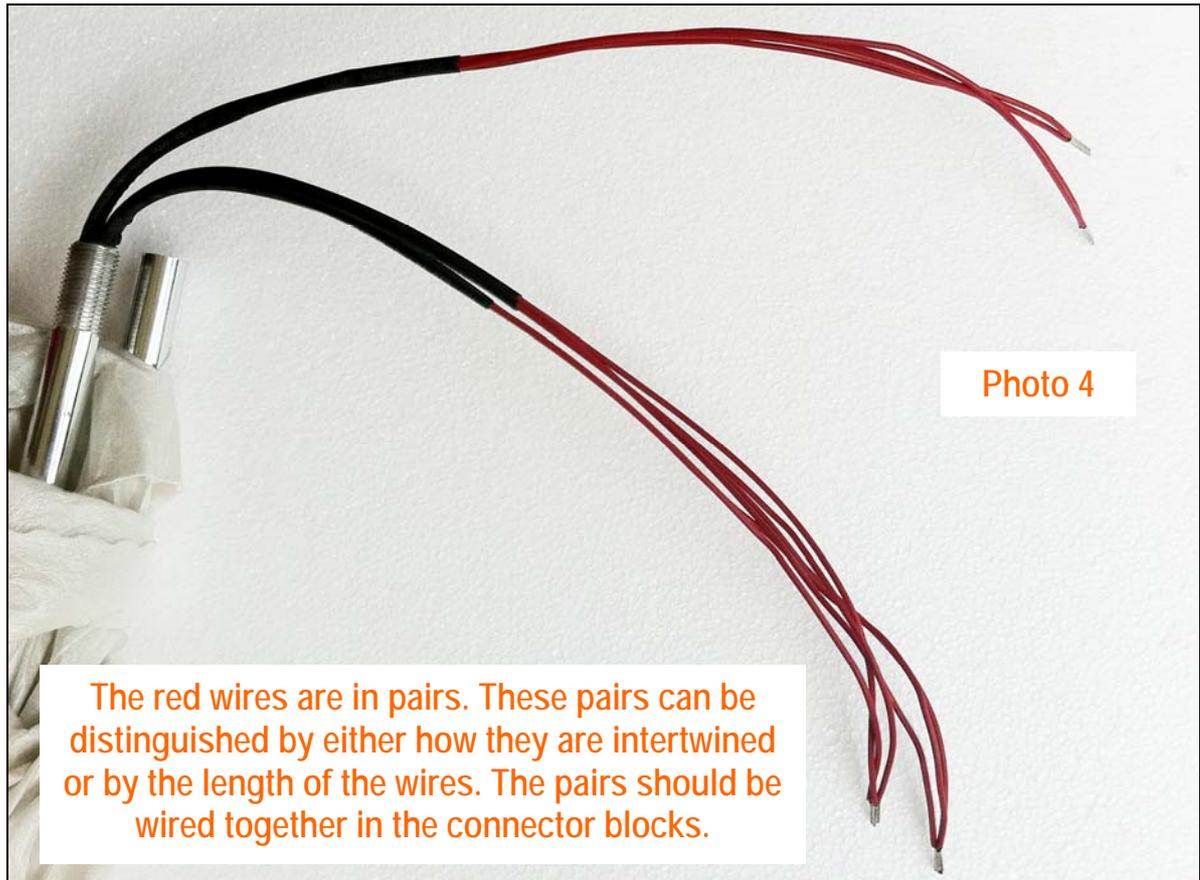


Screw the red wires into the connector block or blocks under the base.



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6. After all four poles have been secured in place, take the back mirror panel and place it in the appropriate slot on the base. There is no top or bottom to the mirror back-board, except that sometimes the bottom edge has a slightly wider MDF extrusion than does the top. This is to enable the MDF backing instead of the mirror itself to take the weight of the panel – if it is placed upside-down, it is possible that the mirror itself will take the weight leading to the mirror cracking or peeling off the MDF backing.
7. There are two small white plugs inserted into the back of MDF mirror backboard, one near each edge, about half way up. Screw a bracket onto the backboard in each of the holes using the small flathead screws supplied. These brackets will hold the mirror backboard on to the side panels. These brackets are fixed to the outside rather than the inside of the cabinet.
8. Place one of the side panels into its slot on the base board, making sure that the hole on the long side of the panel corresponds to the hole on the back panel. Fasten the two panels together through the holes using an L bracket and two screws (Photo 5). Repeat this process with the second side panel.



Photo 5



9. Once the basic structure of the cabinet is in place, the shelf supports and flanges can be threaded on to the rear poles (the ones with no light fittings). The flanges are designed to cover the hole that the poles go through – see Photo 6. The shelf supports are placed on to the pole with the grubber screw (the screw that holds the shelf firm in its slot) facing down. Each pole will have one flange (which goes on first), followed by four shelf supports, then another flange facing upwards. Photo 6 shows these flanges and shelf supports. NOTE: The poles with light fittings on them already have their shelf supports pre-threaded (in-between the light fittings). You should have already threaded the bottom flange on (before poking the wires through the base). All that remains on these poles is to place a top flange on, facing upwards.



Photo 6

Thread equal numbers of shelf supports on to each pole.

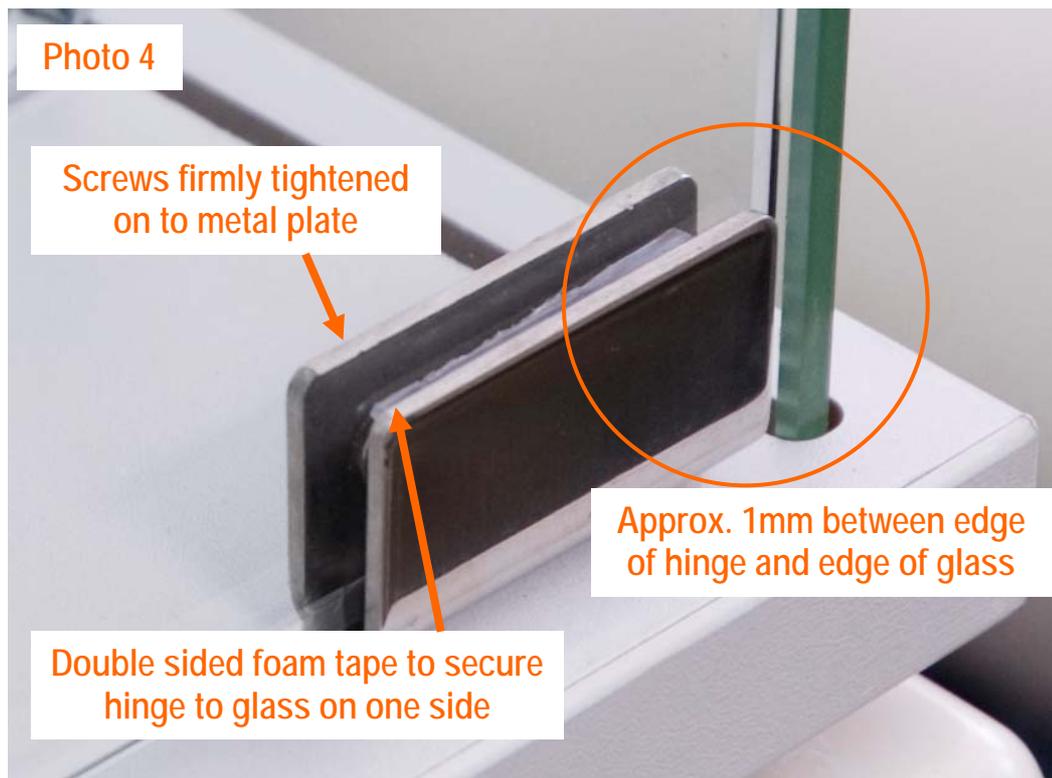
The flange will look like this when the cabinet is completed.



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10. Once the poles, the sides and the shelf supports have been put in place, the top can be fixed in place. The top is fixed to the poles, not the side glass, by using the bolts supplied. The top can really only go one way because the glass must be fitted into the routed grooves in the top. Because the doors have yet to be hung, it is good practice to leave the top bolts a little loose so the top can be lifted in order to fit the doors.
11. Fit the doors. The hinges supplied have two screws on one side, and double sided adhesive foam on the other. The screws are designed to face the back of the cabinet once the doors are in place, so they must be fitted in pairs to achieve this effect. It is not recommended to have the screws facing outwards, where they can be seen. Remove the yellow (or white) waxed paper from the adhesive foam which is already in place on the inside of the hinge. Place the hinge on a corner of one of the doors, and allow the adhesive foam to hold it in place. The doors and hinges are designed to have approximately 1mm margin between the edge of the hinge and the edge of the door. See Photo 4. Place one of the supplied pieces of flat metal between the screws on the other side of the hinge and the glass i.e. **DO NOT SCREW DIRECTLY ONTO THE GLASS OR YOU RISK BREAKING IT.** In no circumstances should the screws make contact with the glass. Tighten the screws in tandem until they hold the hinge in place - the screws should be tightened reasonable firmly.



12. Repeat this process for the other hinge, and the other door, ensuring the hinges are placed as pairs with the screws facing the same way.
13. Place the doors with the hinges attached in the relevant holes in the base, and lift the top until you can put the door into the corresponding hole in the top. You may have to temporarily loosen the top nuts and bolts in order to be able to do this.
14. Place the lock in the appropriate position on the door, and tighten with the supplied screwdriver (Photo 5).



15. Put the shelves in place. You can place the shelves at any height, as they are fully adjustable between the light fittings (which are not adjustable). The important thing is to ensure that each of the four shelf supports are at exactly the same height so that the shelf is level. This involves measuring the height of shelf support as you position them. Start with the bottom shelf and work your way up. Tighten the shelf supports firmly into place with the small Phillips screw driver supplied – the small screws should be fastened securely onto the pole. Place each shelf into the shelf supports in turn. Once in place, the black grubber screws (in the bottom of the shelf supports) should be tightened to ensure the shelves do not slide out of the supports (Photo 5).





16. If it is not pre-fitted, screw the door stoppers into the pre-drilled hole in the top.



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