ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS FOR DL800N

January 2014

The DL800N is a frameless upright glass cabinet with double hinged doors, adjustable shelves and LED strip lights inset into two poles which also support the shelves.

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

ASSEMBLY

Assembly of the DL800N is by way of poles, brackets, screws (nuts) and bolts.

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

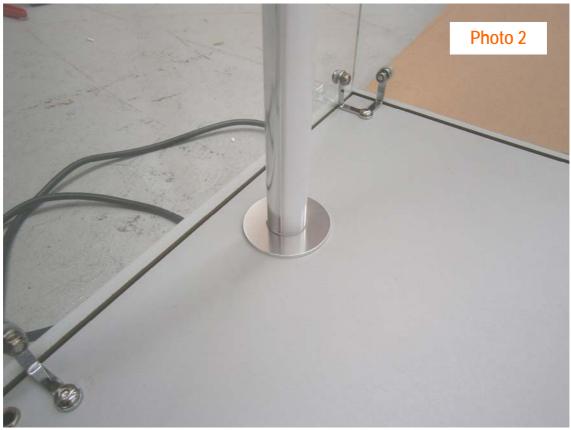
One person can assemble the cabinet, but it can be helpful to have a second person for various tasks.

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

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. 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. If there are no white plastic plugs, screw directly into the wood.
- 2. Two poles have been supplied. In these poles first. The LED strip lights face each other (rather than face away from each other). There are three holes for each pole. The middle hole is for the wires that come from the end of the pole. The other two holes are for the screws that will hold the pole in place. Screw the poles to the base from underneath, as shown in Photo 1. If washers have been supplied, use these, as shown in Photo 1.
- Connect the wires to the connector block under the base. The black wire should go opposite the corresponding black wire, and the red opposite the red wire. Crossing these over may mean the LED lights do not work, or they may blow, or they may not go at all.
- 4. Repeat steps two and three for the second pole.

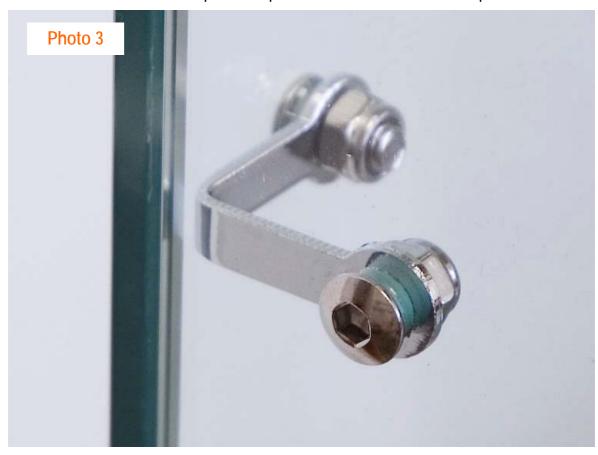






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- 5. Place the base with the poles attached upright. Place the metal plates (called a flange) over the pole and down to the base, so it covers the base at the bottom of the poles.
- 6. In preparation for the glass back and sides, screw a three-way connector into both of the rear corners, and a two-way connector towards the front edge. The front edge is where the doors go and it has no groove. Screwing them into the base now is easier than doing it after the glass is in, but it's not essential at this point.
- 7. After both poles, the flanges and the brackets in the base have been secured in place, take the back glass panel (the largest of the glass panels), and place it in the appropriate slot on the base board. There is no right side up.
- 8. At the same time, 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 3). At the top, the panels are held together with a three-way bracket at the back, and a two-way connector with a hinge attached at the front. Repeat this process with the second side panel.



9. Once the basic structure of the cabinet is in place, you can then turn your attention to supporting the shelves off the poles. Thread a shelf support over one of the poles, decide how high you want the shelf, and fix it to the pole as shown in Photo 4. The three little black screws should be screwed firmly against the metal part of the pole (not the plastic light cover). You can just see one of these black screws in Photo 4. Repeat for the second pole, ensuring they are both at the same height (so the shelf will be level). You may need to use a ruler to establish the appropriate height for the shelf supports.



- 10. Thread a glass shelf over the poles, and rest it on shelf supports you just positioned. Place another flange over the poles and onto the shelf to cover the hole, as shown in Photo 5.
- 11. The cabinet should now look something like Photo 6.







Pn: 027 2937193 Fax: (09) 6290900 mail: info@showcasesdirect.co.nz www.showcasesdirect.co.nz 12. Continue placing shelf supports up the poles, with glass shelves and flanges over them. See Photos 7 and 8.



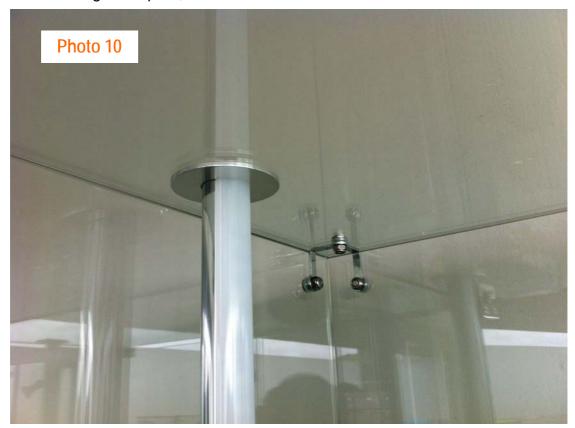


13. After all the shelves have been placed on the poles, place a final flange at the top of the poles, as shown in Photo 9.





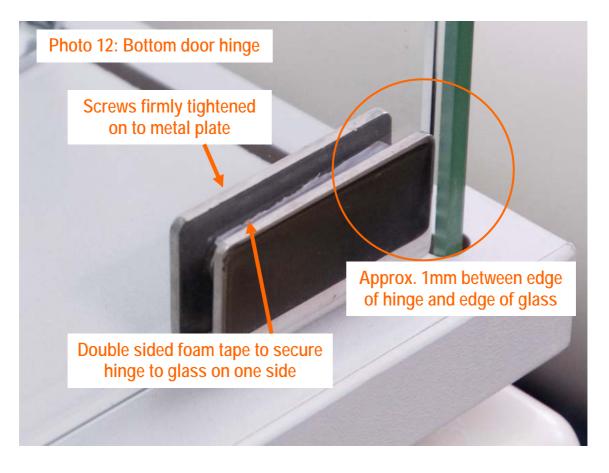
14. Place the glass top on, and screw down. See Photos 10 and 11.

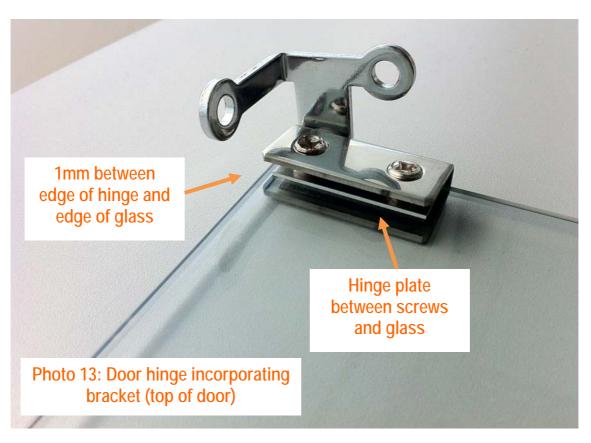




- 15. Fit the doors. There are two types of hinges for the doors. The bottom of the door will have an ordinary hinge, as shown in Photo 12. The top of the door will be attached to a door hinge that is incorporated into a two-way bracket (Photos 13 and 14). This bracket will get connected to the glass side and top of the cabinet itself (if it isn't already).
- 16. 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.

17. 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 the appropriate 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 xx. 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 reasonably firmly. NOTE: The front of the hinges should be facing the same way as the front of the lock.

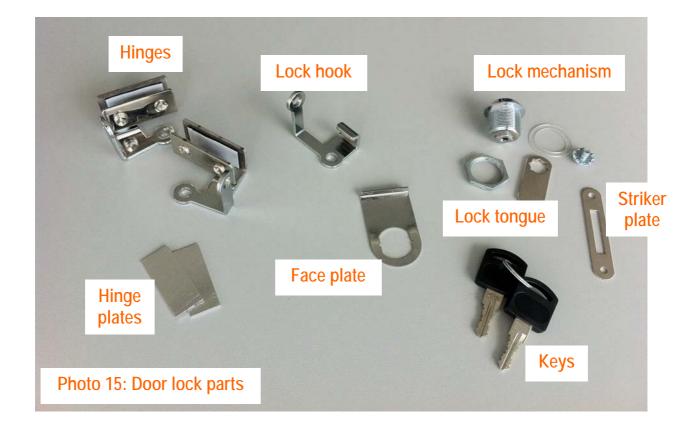


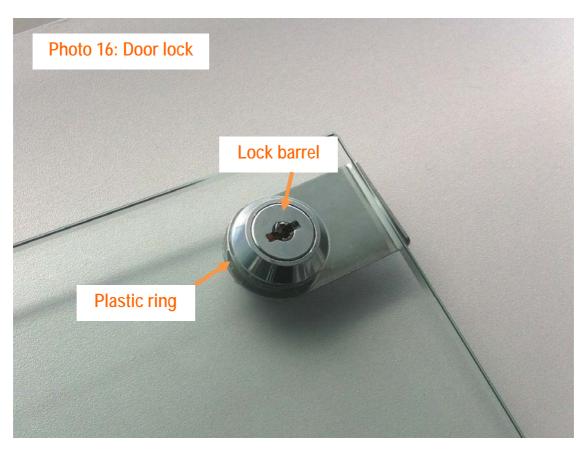


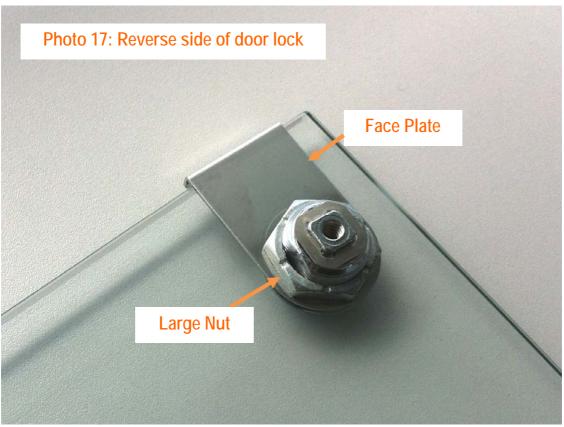




18. Photos 16 and 17 shows the basic assembly of the lock mechanism. In Photo 15, the plastic ring goes around the lock barrel, then the barrel gets pushed through the large hole in the glass. On the other side (Photo 17), the Face Plate is placed over the lock barrel, then the large nut screws the barrel and Face Plate into place. Finger tight is usually sufficient. The Face Plate is necessary in order to ensure the lock barrel does not turn when the key is turned.

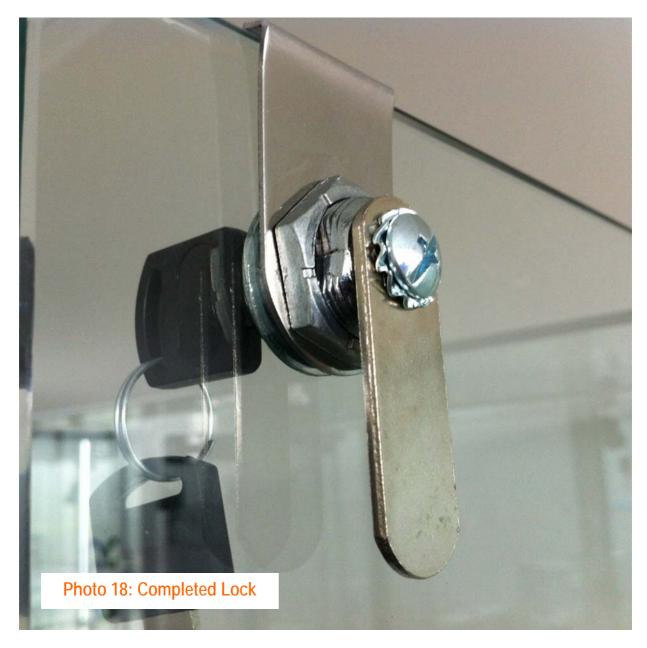








19. Photos 18 and 19 show the completed lock unit, with the Lock Tongue fitted with the small screw holding it in place. The back end of the lock is designed so that the Tongue can be placed in any direction, so manipulate it until it works in the direction you want it to move. You may need to position the door in the cabinet and turn the lock with the key to know which way it needs to be placed.









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