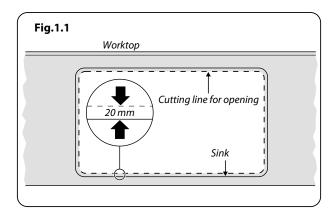
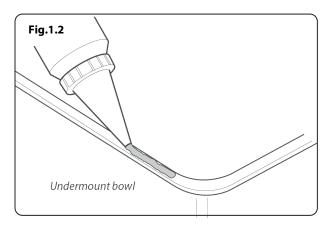
# KUBE & CUBIX STAINLESS STEEL UNDERMOUNT / INSET FITTED BOWLS

Installation Instructions & Aftercare Information

# **RANGEMASTER**

#### INSTALLATION





#### Installer

Please leave this leaflet with the user, as it contains valuable after care advice.

#### Notes



Kube & Cubix sinks should only be fixed to granite or other solid worktop materials by a specialist installer.



Please beware of sharp metal edges prior to and during installation.



During installation, take care to protect the bowl from scuffs and scratches.



Avoid straining and overtightening of all plumbing fixtures connected to the bowl.



We recommend that the worktop opening is sealed using waterproof sealant or a similar material.

#### **Undermount Installation**

#### **Preparing the Worktop**

- 1. Decide on the position that your bowl (or bowls) is to be fitted. Check that the bowl will not foul on the cabinet below.
- 2. Place the sink upside down on the worktop. Position the sink on the worktop as required. Make sure the cabinet framework will clear all parts of the bowl. Using a soft, sharp pencil draw around the bowl as accurately as possible. Remove the bowl.
- 3. Referring to the templates as shown in this booklet (for undermount installation), draw another line 20mm inward of the first line drawn (**Fig. 1.1**), the final cutting line should match the sizes provided in the template this is the cutting line for the opening. Take note of the radius of the corner required and adjust your template (10mm for Kube sinks or 15mm for Cubix sinks).
- 4. Drill as large a hole as possible inside the cutting line. Using a padsaw, jigsaw or similar, cut out the opening up to the cutting line.

#### **Applying the Sealant**

Apply silicone sealant (not supplied) to the bowl rim (**Fig. 1.2**).

#### **Fitting the Sink**

- 1. Position the bowl to the worktop. Using the fixing clamps and screws, evenly space out the positioning of each. Plates and bolts should be positioned 10mm from the sink edge.
- 2. Drill the 10mm diameter holes for the threaded inserts (refer to the worksurface supplier for the drilling advice and the drill bit diameter required).
- 3. Glue the threaded fixing inserts into the drilled holes Position the bowl to the worktop. Using the fixing clamps and screws (**Fig. 1.3**).
- 4. When setting the plates and bolts in place allow sufficient time for adhesive to cure.
- 5. Secure the bowl to the worktop (**Fig. 1.4**).



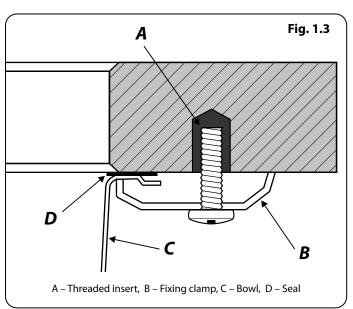
DO NOT tighten fully at first attempt.

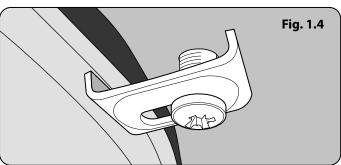


DO NOT overtighten the clamps

Remove any surplus sealing material or wipe away any excess sealant.

**NOTE:** Some bowls may require additional support (this should be supplied and fitted by your installer).





# Inset Installation Marking Out the Opening

- 1. We recommend that you fit the inset sink to the worktop before permanently fixing the worktop to the cabinet.
- 2. Place the sink upside down on the worktop and position the sink as required. Make sure the cabinet framework will clear all parts of the sink. Using a soft, sharp pencil draw around the sink as accurately as possible. Remove the sink.
- 3. Draw another line 8m inside the sink top outline this is the cutting line for the opening (**Fig. 1.5**).
- 4. Drill as large hole as possible inside the cutting line. Using a padsaw, jigsaw or similar, cut out the opening up to the cutting line.

#### **Fitting the Sink**

- 1. Apply silicone sealant (not supplied) to the underside of the bowl rim.
- 2. Place the sink into the worktop opening.
- 3. Using the inset sink clip set provided, bend the metal sheet on the side of the hook which will create a spacer between the sink bowl and bracket, then hook the clip onto the bracket fixed to the sink (**Fig. 1.6**).
- 4. Centre the sink and rotate the screws until all clips are firmly up against the underside of the worktop and then retighten in an opposed diagonal pattern.

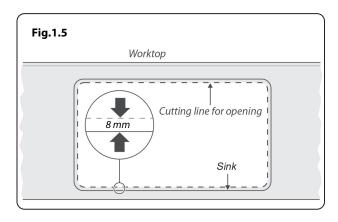


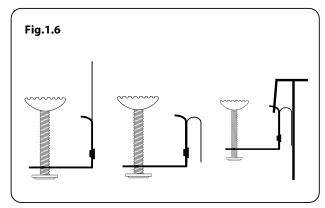
DO NOT tighten fully at first attempt.



DO NOT overtighten the clamps

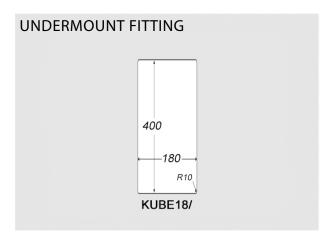
5. Remove and surplus sealing material

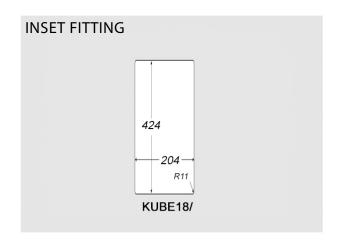




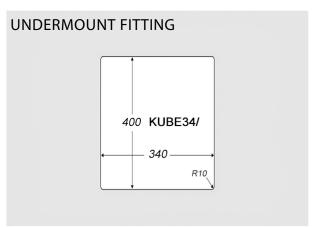
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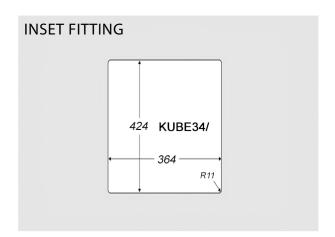
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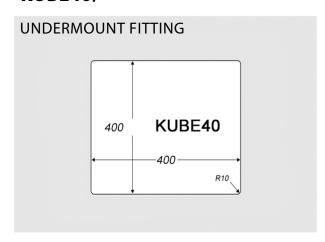


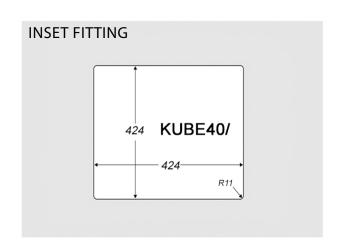
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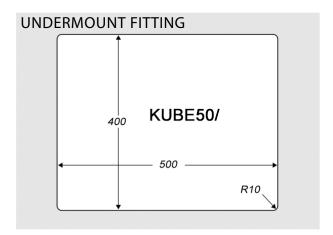
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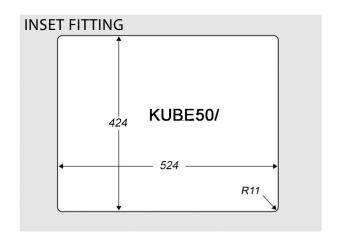




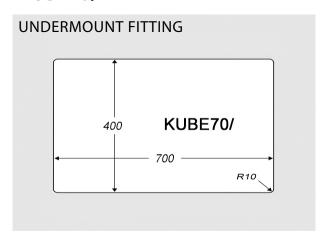
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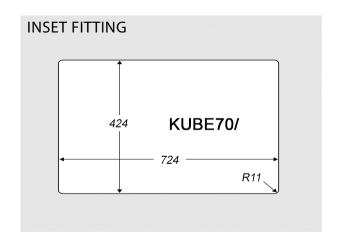
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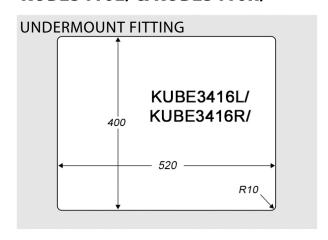


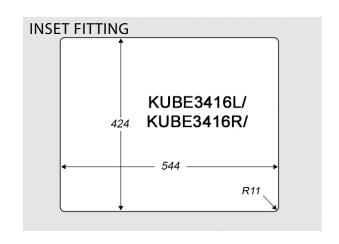
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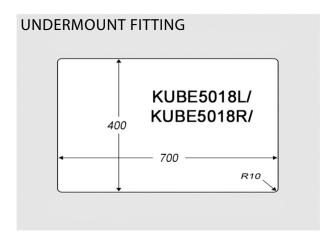
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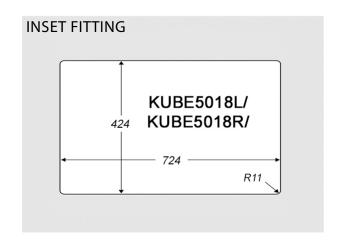




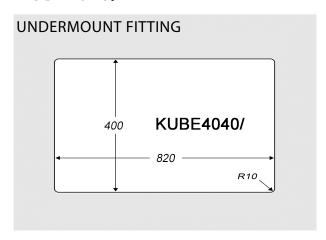
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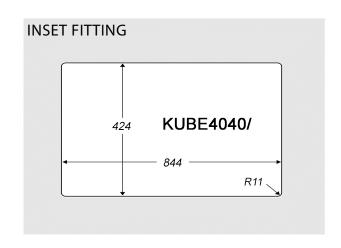
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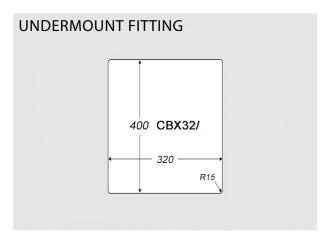
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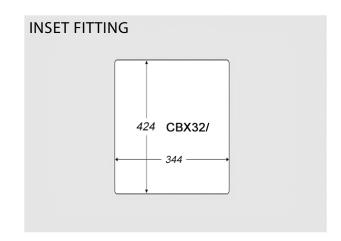




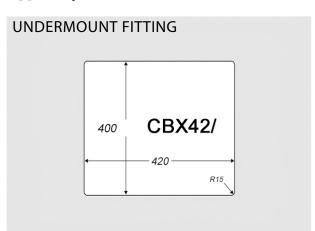
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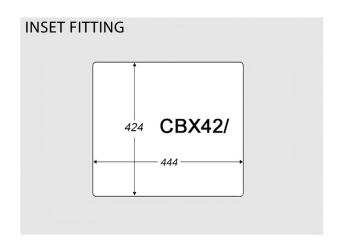
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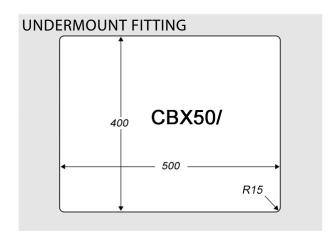


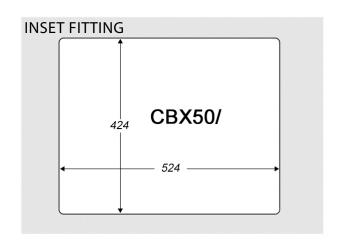
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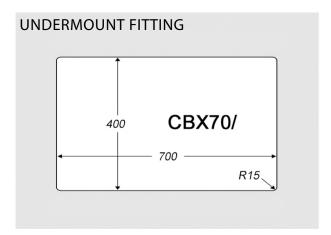
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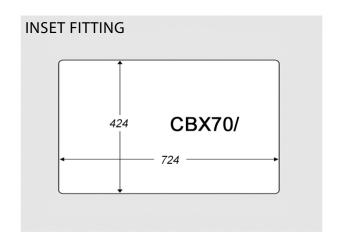




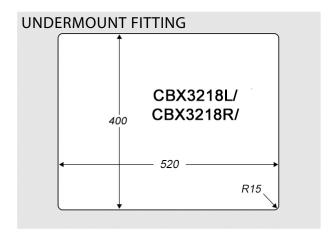
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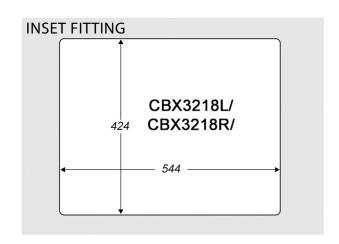
#### **CBX70**/





#### CBX3218L/ & CBX3218R/





# **NOTES**

# **NOTES**

#### **AFTER CARE**

#### **Day-to-day Care**

Routine cleaning of your stainless steel sink is easy if the following simple procedure is followed:

After use wipe the bowl and drainer with a soft damp soapy cloth and rinse with clean water. In hard water areas, an application of proprietary cream cleaner or stainless steel sink cleaner will avoid any build-up of a dull film of waterborne deposits.

Although stainless steel is an extremely durable material and will withstand a great deal of hard use, it can be scratched by hard or sharp objects. If the surfaces are to be kept in a blemish free condition reasonable care should be taken when handling such items.

#### Cleaning

Always use a soft cloth. The use of coarse grit scouring powders or soap-filled wire wool cleaning pads is not recommended, since both will mark the surface of the sink. Wire wool pads can leave tiny fragments of wire embedded in the surface and these can rust and leave small brown rust stains. Vigorous rubbing with a soft cloth with a proprietary cream cleaner or stainless steel sink cleaner will remove these stains.

Always remove wet cleaning aids (cloths, containers, etc.) from the sink surface after use to avoid the formation of water marks and rust stains.

#### **Discolouration and Heavy Staining**

In most cases, staining of stainless steel is due to something being deposited on the steel rather than an attack on the material itself. The most common cause of staining is the build-up of a thin film of waterborne deposits on the sink surface, often first seen as a rainbow effect. The build-up of such a film can be avoided by drying the surface of the sink after use.

Should such a film appear, apply proprietary cream cleaner or stainless steel sink cleaner neat and rub vigorously with a damp cloth along the length of the sink surface. After cleaning, rinse thoroughly with clean water and dry.

Wire wool products and ferrous water supply pipes can leave minute ferrous particles adhered to the sink surface. Since stainless steel under normal conditions does not rust, these particles can cause the appearance of small brown rust stains. These stains can be removed using the procedure described above.

#### Caution!

Certain household products contain substances that will attack the stainless steel surface. They are:

#### 1. Bleaches

Most common domestic bleaches contain Chlorine in the form of a hypochlorite. Chlorine attacks the microscopic Chromium Oxide film on the surface and can cause pitting of the surface.

Bleaches should always be used in the prescribed strength specified by the manufacturers. Undiluted bleaches can cause pitting and staining of the surface and should be immediately rinsed off with plenty of clean water.

All cleaning agents containing hypochlorites are unsuitable for use with stainless steel and, even highly diluted, can cause pitting under certain circumstances. For this reason we strongly recommend that the sink is not used for soaking clothes or cleaning clothes in hypochlorite solutions for long periods.

#### 2. Silver Dip Cleaners

These are particularly harmful since they contain strong acids that can cause discolouration and pitting. The first sign of this is an iridescent rainbow stain that turns an etched dull grey colour.

Should any silver dip cleaner come into contact with the surface of the sink it should be immediately rinsed off with plenty of clean water.

#### 3. Corrosive Foodstuffs

Fruit juices, damp salt, vinegar, ready made mustards, pickle and mayonnaise can cause pitting and corrosion if left in contact with the stainless steel surface for long periods.

#### 4. Acids

Sulphuric, Hydrochloric and other strong acids will cause pitting corrosion, as will photographic developing liquids. If contact occurs immediately wash off with plenty of clean water.

#### 25 Year Guarantee

We guarantee to replace any stainless steel sink that breaks due to material or manufacturing defects within 25 years from the date of purchase.

The guarantee does not cover normal wear and tear occurring through use of the product.

For the guarantee to apply the owner must follow the use, care and cleaning instructions provided.

Accessories and waste fittings are not included in this quarantee.



## RANGEMASTER

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EN 13310: 2015

Kitchen sink made of: Stainless Steel
Cleanability: Pass

Load resistance: NPD / N/A

Durability: Pass