Installation and handling instructions Gas Pro



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1a. Worktop materials

The unit can safely be built into:

- Compact board (eg. Trespa)
- Solid Surface
- Quartz Composite (eg. Caesarstone, ...)
- Concrete
- Glass
- Natural stone (eg. granite, marble)
- Stainless steel
- Ceramics
- ∴ The unit should never be installed into solid wood and worktops with an HPL top layer.
- Additional requirements apply to Solid Surface. See chapter 3.

1b. Thickness

- The minimum thickness of the core material is **4 mm**.
- For Solid Surface, Quartz composite, compact board and natural stone applies a minimum thickness of the core material (solid) of **10 mm**.
- Maximum thickness of 35 mm.

1c. Depth worktop

- A minimum worktop depth of 600 mm applies to all basic models.

A The bottom of the core material needs to be completely flat, in order to bring the heat conductor in full contact with the worktop.

The guidelines of the kitchen manufacturer and/or the manufacturer of the kitchen worktop should always be strictly followed.



The C-size should be at least 50 mm (fig.1).

The distance between the cut out and the sides (left or right) of the worktop should be at least 150 mm.



2a. The insides of the recess(es) should be **smooth and even** (fig. 5). Irregularities can cause cracking (fig. 6).



2b. On the top and bottom of the recess(es) should be a facet of at least 1x1 mm be applied (with exception for Solid Surface) (fig. 7).



Adhesive connections and/or interconnections should **never** intersect the recess(es). These should have a distance of at least 250 mm to the recess(es) (fig. 8 and 9).

▲ The guidelines of the manufacturer of the Solid Surface material should always be strictly followed.

In case of Solid Surface the following extra instructions apply:

3a. Use a router or CNC machine to prevent jagged recesses.



- 3b. Glue an extra Solid Surface plate **at all times** at the bottom of the worktop. This plate should have the same measurements as the PITT cooking heat conductor, and the same thickness as the worktop (fig. 10).
- 3c. A range of minimum R=3 mm should be applied on the **top and bottom** of the recess(es). By sanding it smooth afterwards, possible cracks can be prevented (fig. 11).
- ∧ We advise to use a ladder frame at all times.



3d. If the worktop has been thickened, a ladder frame must always be applied (fig. 12). For the correct dimensions of the ladder frame, we refer you to the instructions of the manufacturer of the Solid Surface product.



3e. Apply aluminium tape and thermo tape in the recess(es), in this order:1) aluminum tape2) thermo tape3) aluminum tape (fig. 13).

The aluminum and thermo tape should be overlapping the top of the worktop surface with **at least 5 mm**. This seal will offer protection to the changes in temperature.

▲ It is very important that this sealing does not stick out - this because the heat conductor should be able to connect 100% with the bottom of the worktop.

The guidelines of the kitchen manufacturer and/or the manufacturer of the kitchen worktop should always be strictly followed.



- 4a. The cabinets should be placed perfectly levelled (fig. 14 and 15).
- 4b. In the case of bottom cabinets with a closed top, these should be the same size (+10 mm) as the module. This is to bring the heat conductor in full contact with the core material.



- 4c. The worktop should have full support on the left, right, front and back side of the module (fig. 16). This prevents tension in the worktop from the weight of the cooking unit. We advise to support the worktop with a ladder frame.
- ^{4d.} The distance between the kitchen worktop and the wall and/or cabinets should be at least 3 mm (fig. 17). This allows the material to expand.

≜ Strictly follow the installation instructions.



5a. The module should always be fully supported with the supportbar set to prevent bending of the kitchen worktop (fig. 18 and 19).



5b. In case of service, the module should <u>ALWAYS</u> be able to be disassembled without disassembling the cabinets and/or kitchen worktop (fig. 20).