Revision: 13
Approved: 15.05.2026

Processing instructions

EGGER Worktops



Get there faster

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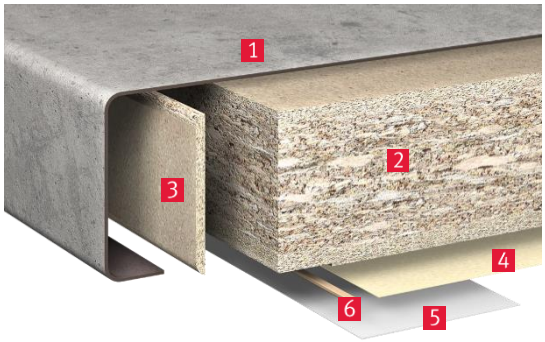
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Product description

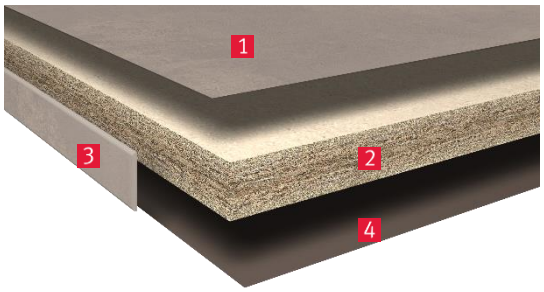
Due to their functionality EGGER worktops are used in kitchens, bathrooms and offices, but also for shopfitting solutions and domestic furniture. Whatever they encounter on a daily basis, the surfaces will retain their high performance characteristics providing that you follow our recommendations on processing and assembly very closely. The following instructions are exemplary for a kitchen worktop. The worktop range is diverse and includes the following product options...

- Postforming Worktops – MOD300/3
- Square Edged Worktops – MOD100/1.5
- Feelwood Square Edged Worktops – MOD100/1.5
- PerfectSense Matt Square Edged Worktops – MOD100/1.5
- PerfectSense Ambiance Square Edged Worktops – MOD100/1.5
- Compact Laminate Worktops Black / Coloured Core – MOD900/1.0



1. Decorative Laminate
2. Raw chipboard
3. High density protective layer
4. Balancer
5. UV lacquer coating
6. Sealing

Figure 1: Postforming Worktops – Model 300/3 – Nominal thickness 38 mm



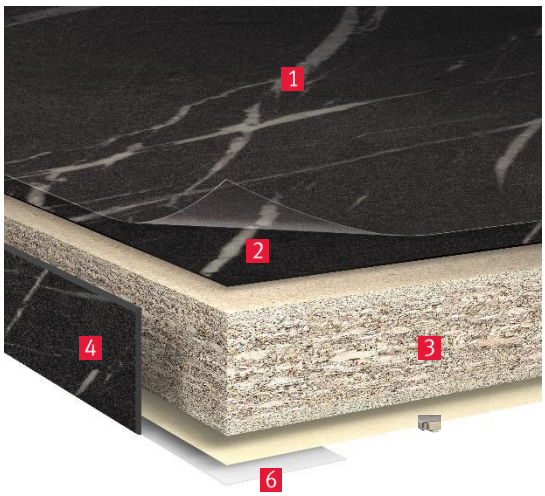
1. Decorative Laminate
2. Raw chipboard
3. ABS Edging
4. Laminate balancer

Figure 2: Square Edged Worktops – Model 100/1.5 – Nominal thickness 20 mm



1 Decorative Lamination
2 Raw Chipboard
3 ABS edging
4 Balancer Lamination

Figure 3: Feelwood Square Edged Worktops – Model 100/1.5 – Nominal thickness 38 mm



1 Protection foil
2 PerfectSense Matt Laminate
3 Raw Chipboard
4 ABS edging
Balancer
6 UV lacquer coating

Figure 4: PerfectSense Matt Square Edged Worktops – Model 100/1.5 – Nominal thickness 38 mm



1 PerfectSense Ambiance Laminate
2 Raw chipboard
3 ABS Edging
4 Laminate balancer

Figure 5: PerfectSense Ambiance Square Edged Worktops – Model 100/1.5 – Nominal thickness 20 mm



1 Decorative Compact laminate
2 Compact laminate core
3 Longitudinal edgings with bevel millings

Figure 6: Compact Laminate Worktops Black / Coloured Core – Model 90/1.0 – Nominal thickness 12 mm

Environment and health

Please always use personal protective equipment (PPE) when handling and processing worktops. The following environmental and health information relates to machining and processing worktops.

Emissions

Processing and use outside the technical properties and standard classification of the worktops can increase emissions and thus lead to health hazards. Please observe the marked emission class for the product.

Resins

For the production of EGGER wood-based boards, we only use polymerised resins which do not exhibit any hazardous properties after curing the product and are harmless for the intended use of the product. In particular, free melamine is not contained in Laminates in a concentration that would trigger additional information obligations, for example under Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH). Furthermore, laminates naturally comply with the existing migration thresholds according to Regulation (EU) No. 10/2011 on plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with food.

Health hazard due to dust generation

Dust may be generated during machining and processing. There is a risk of sensitising the skin and respiratory tract. Depending on the processing and the particle size, especially in the case of inhalation of dust, there may be further health hazards. The generation of dust must be taken into account when assessing the risks at the workplace.
Particularly in the case of machining processes (e.g. sawing, planning, milling), effective extraction must be used in accordance with the applicable occupational health and safety regulations. Suitable breathing protection has to be worn if no adequate extraction system is in place.

Fire and explosion hazard

Dust generated during machining and processing can lead to fire and explosion hazards. Applicable safety and fire protection regulations must be observed.

Recycling / Disposal

Due to their high calorific value, the various worktop designs are very suitable for thermal recycling in appropriate firing systems. If the wood residues are collected by a disposal company for further recycling, they may usually contain a small amount of wood-based materials with ABS Edging. How high the proportion of ABS and other so-called impurities may be should be agreed with the disposal company. The country-specific laws and regulations on disposal must always be observed.

For further environmental and health information, please refer to the Environmental and Health data sheet – Worktops.

Handling with worktops

The following section describes transporting, storing and handling worktops. Improper handling can lead to safety-relevant damage. This can lead to functional impairments and health risks. It is therefore imperative to follow the manufacturer's instructions for use.

Transport

The worktops are usually packaged and transported as shown – see figure 6. The packages must be transported dry and must not be exposed to the weather. In addition, the load must be secured against slipping and falling over in the case of transport by using suitable securing means (lashing straps, tensioning straps, etc.). Anti-slip mats should be used to prevent the load from slipping. When manually transporting long worktops, especially Compact Laminate Worktops, these must be carried on edge to prevent bending. The worktops must be unpacked after delivery and stored in accordance with chapter “Storage and conditioning”. This is the only way to ensure optimum conditions for further processing of the worktops.



1 Cardboard
2 Fastening tapes
3 Pallet label
4 Worktops
5 Cover board
6 Squared timber

Figure 7: Packaging unit worktops

Storage and conditioning

Worktops must be stored in closed and dry rooms, protected from moisture. In addition, normal climatic conditions should be present in the rooms. Once the original packaging is removed, the worktop must be stored on full-surface, horizontal, straight, stable protective boards. Direct floor contact and/or exposure to sunlight must be avoided at all times. A laminated protective board (no raw chipboard) of at least the same format must be used to cover the top. Compact Laminate Worktops react to changes in ambient conditions with dimensional movement. For this reason, storage and processing conditions for the elements should correspond as closely as possible to the climate at the subsequent place of use. Prior to assembly, compact laminate elements should be conditioned for an adequate period of time at the installation location under the conditions of subsequent use. Compliance with the storage recommendations is required on construction sites as well.

Handling

After removing the packaging and prior to processing, the worktops should be inspected for visible damage. In view of the relatively heavy weight, special care is required when transporting and handling worktops. As a rule, all persons transporting and / or handling worktops should wear personal safety equipment such as gloves, safety footwear and suitable work wear. The boards must be lifted. The decor sides should never be pushed against one another or dragged over one another.

Processing

As described in chapter storage and conditioning, ensure that the worktops are adequately conditioned before processing. The worktops must be conditioned for at least 24 hours under normal climatic conditions before processing. Only suitable machines and tools should be used for processing. Cutting, drilling and milling tools should always be selected in consultation with the tool manufacturers. Furthermore, only sharp tools should be used, as this is decisive for the machining result.

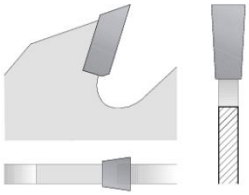
Cutting

The worktops can be cut to size using standard woodworking equipment, e.g. panel saws, bench circular saws, hand-held circular saws or jigsaws and also CNC routers. Panel saws or bench circular saws are generally used to cut the worktops to size. A good cutting result depends on different factors including whether the decor side is facing upwards, saw blade projection, feed rate, tooth shape, tooth spacing, motor speed and cutting speed.

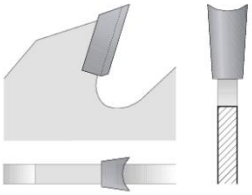
Please note:

- decorative side facing upwards
- ensure the correct saw blade overhang
- adjust the speed and number of teeth to the feed rate
- the use of a scoring circular saw blade is recommended for clean cuts on the rear side of the board

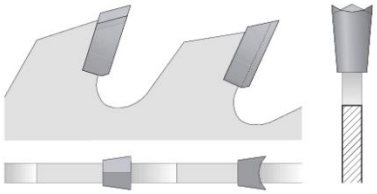
Depending on the saw blade overhang, the entry and exit angles change, and with them the quality of the cut edge. If the upper cut edge becomes rough, the saw blade must be raised. If the cut on the underside of the worktop is rough, the saw blade must be lowered. The optimal height setting must therefore be determined. With the exception of panel saws and CNC routers, all cutting involves manual feed. Use the following tooth shapes depending on the standard of finish you require (coarse or fine cut):



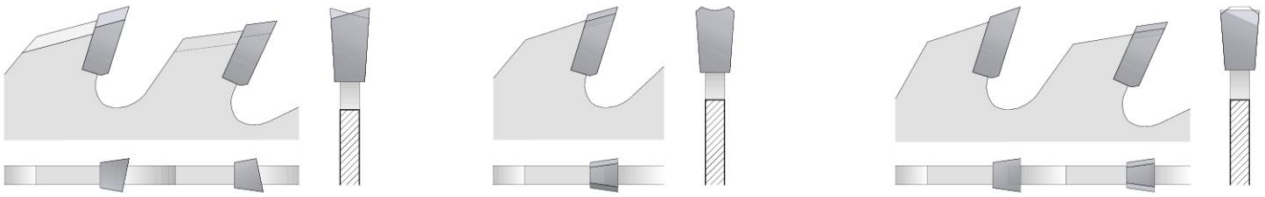
Flat tooth



Duplovit tooth with hollow tooth face



Pointed Duplovit tooth



Alternate bevel tooth | Duplovit tooth with bevel | Trapezoidal flat tooth

Figure 8: Examples of common saw blade tooth shapes

Use a cutting guide when working with a hand-held or a plunge-cut circular saw. Cutting must be from the reverse side of the board.

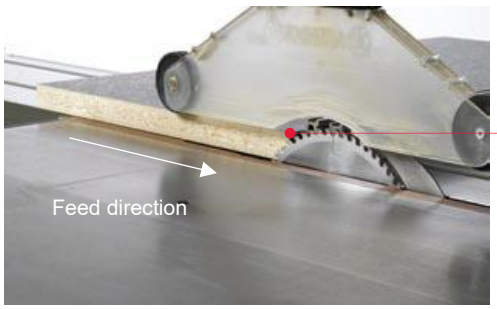
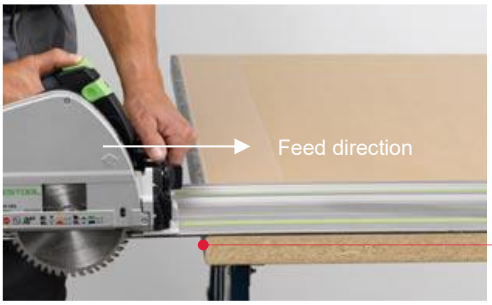
Saw type	Decor side	Application
Panel or bench circular saws The worktop lies on the guide carriage and is guided towards the bench circular saw. Front edge towards the guide rail.	facing upwards	
Hand-held, plunge-cut circular saws or jigsaws The hand-held circular saw is guided against the worktop. Front edge towards the operator.	facing downwards	

Table 1: Cutting procedure

Due to the high-quality resins and UV lacquer used for the surface of the laminates, the tool wear is considerably greater than with conventional wood-based materials. The Compact Laminate Worktops in particular lead to increased tool wear due to their high density. We recommend that you use carbide metal-tipped or even diamond-tipped saw blades or router bits. Compact laminate worktops, in particular, cause increased tool wear due to their high density. Diamond-tipped tools are recommended for the processing of compact laminate worktops. Carbide-tipped tools are suitable to a limited extent. Tools with segmented cutting edges should be avoided where possible, as the undercut in the overlap area usually remains visible. Due to the high cutting pressure, it is particularly important to ensure that the workpiece and tool are guided safely. There are a wide range of options available for profiling the edges. Any remaining milling marks can be removed by grinding.

Drilling

Before drilling, always ensure that the worktop is securely in place to prevent damage. HSS drill bits (high speed steel) are suitable for manual machines and carbide drill bits (hard metal) are recommended for machines with mechanical feed. Plastic drill bits are best suited for drilling into compact laminate worktops. The following drill bit types are used depending on the required size of the hole (e.g. pilot hole, concealed hinges holes, etc.):

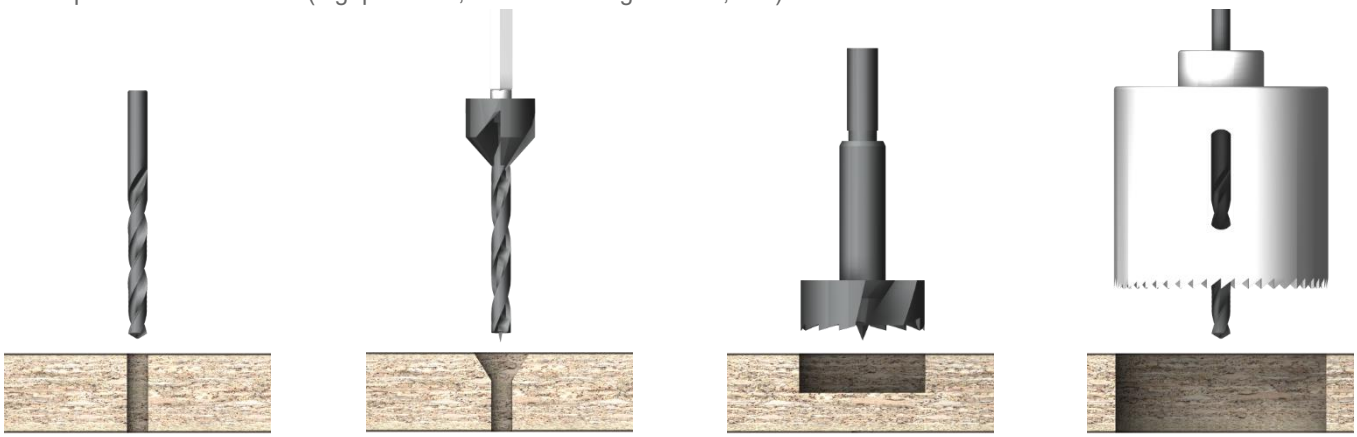


Figure 9: Examples of proven drill bit types

If fittings, Worktop Wall Profiles, etc. are to be attached to the worktop, the worktop must be pre-drilled in the area of the screw connection. The holes must be at least 0.5 mm larger than the screw diameter to avoid tension in the material – see figure 10.

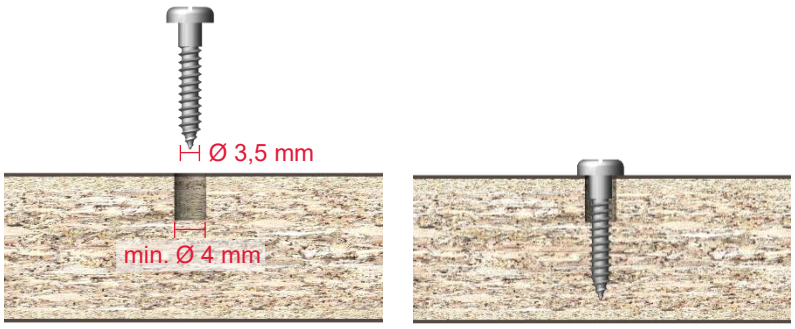


Figure 10: Example of a 3,5 mm screw with pre-drilling

It is generally recommended to deburr the laminate drill holes. For example, a drill with integrated countersink can be used for this – see figure 9 When drilling with a hole saw, deburring is always necessary due to possible stress cracks. Routers are generally used for larger diameters.

Cut-outs

Before processing, ensure that the worktop is supported securely so that the sawing, routing or drilling work is not likely to cause any damage. In particular, narrow board areas surrounding apertures can break or crack if the board is inappropriately handled during processing. The board cut-outs should also be secured so that they cannot break or fall out in an uncontrolled way and thereby cause injury to individuals or damage property. The cut-outs edges should be radiused (minimum radius > 5 mm) as sharp edges have an adverse effect on the material and can lead to crack formation see figures 11 to 14. This applies particularly to the hob area where the frequent exposure to heat causes the laminate to dry out, thereby increasing shrinkage tension.

Always read through the instructions and use the assembly templates provided by the manufacturers.

The cut-outs should preferably be made using a portable hand router or CNC milling machine. When using jigsaws, the cut-out corners should be pre-drilled with an appropriate radius and the cut-out sawn out from radius to radius. You should cut from the underside of the board to prevent the laminate coating from ripping off. The edges should be finished by means of sandpaper, filing or manual top milling to eliminate cracks due to chipping. The same careful finishing should be considered when using "hole saws" for e.g. sockets – see section Drilling.

Due to the high cutting pressure, a safe workpiece and tool control is particularly important. Drill bits for plastic are best suited for drilling Compact Laminate Worktops. All edges should be smooth, free of cracks and notches. Grooves and folds must also be chamfered to prevent notches. For installed components, sufficient space must be provided for expansion. For more detailed information and corresponding tool recommendations for the Compact Laminate Worktop, please refer to the Processing instructions Compact Laminates

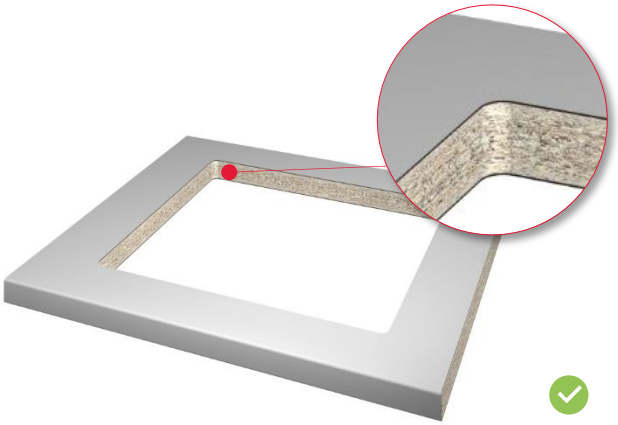


Figure 11: Correct – Cut-out with radius

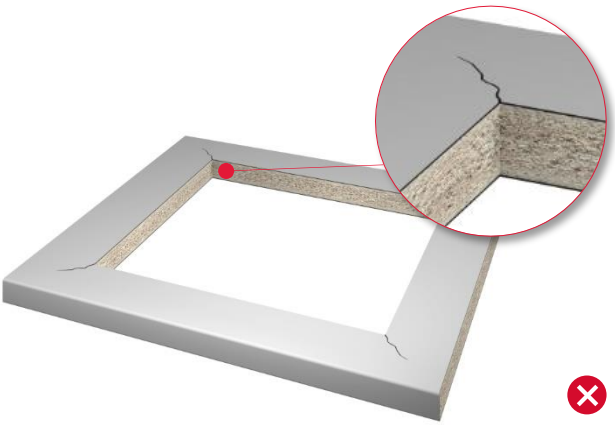


Figure 12: Incorrect – Square Cut-out

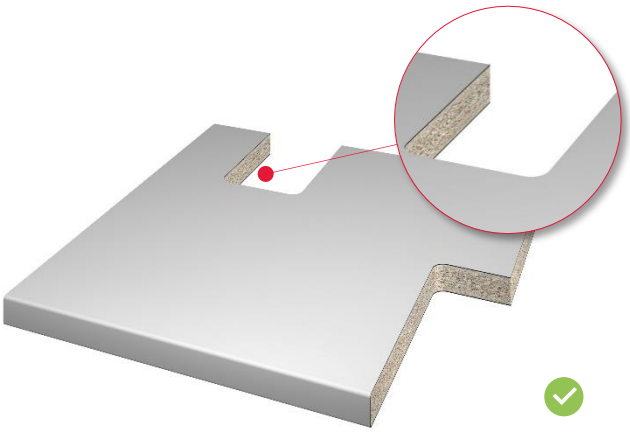


Figure 13: Correct – Recess with radius

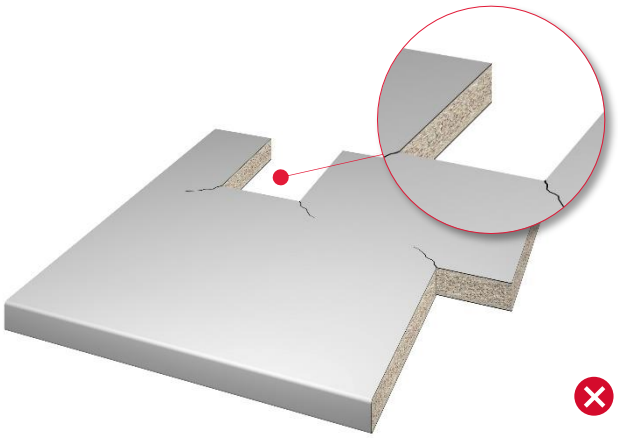


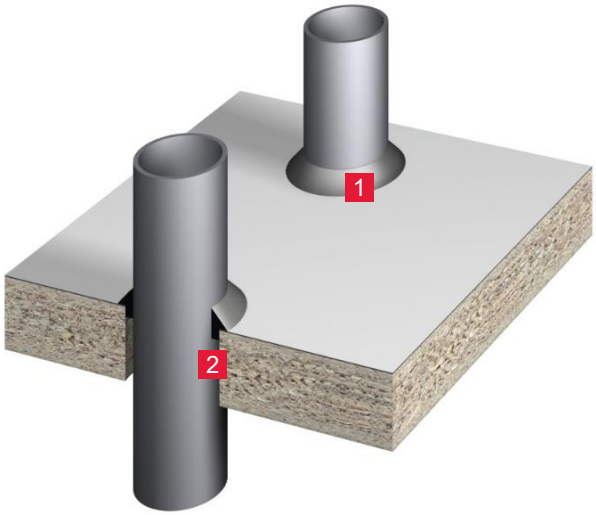
Figure 14: Incorrect – Square recess

Once the cut-out sections have been implemented in the worktops, any further transportation must be carried out while observing the utmost caution as to prevent “snapping at thin points”. Worktops should be carried upright because cut-outs and worktop can be damaged more easily if the boards are carried horizontally.

As a rule, worktops are effectively protected from moisture penetration by the laminate surface. Moisture and damp can still reach the core material, however, via unprotected edges such as cut-outs, butt joints, corner joints, rear edges, drill holes and screw holes. The necessary final sealing operations should always be carried out during the final assembly phase, especially with horizontal surfaces, such as worktops. For concealed cut edges, sealing profiles and cross-linking sealing compounds made of silicone rubber or polyurethane have proven their suitability. Compact Laminate Worktops, on the other hand, are resistant to moisture due to their construction, although the use of sealing compound is recommended.
In addition to the optical seal, the sealing compound also prevents liquids from penetrating into the cabinet. When using sealants, a primer also has to be applied; either one that forms a film or a cleaning primer depending on the material.

You must follow the manufacturer's instructions carefully when using these materials.

Apply the sealant leaving no gaps or holes and then smooth over with water and detergent. Areas near joints should be masked off to prevent the surface from becoming dirty. Pipes or conduits must be centred so that a minimum clearance of 2 to 3 mm is maintained on all sides of the feed-through. Careful sealing is also required– see figure 15.



1 Sealing on top
2 Sealing inside

Figure 15: Sealing a pipe opening against moisture penetration

Cut edges can also be sealed using a two-part lacquer or two-part adhesive. For built-in parts such as mixer taps, sinks and hobs, the manufacturer supplies sealing rings, sealing profiles or sealing strips, which must always be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. The specially developed EGGER Sealing for Corner Joints is available for sealing joints that are created for worktop corner connections. The flexible seal prevents moisture and liquids from penetrating into the joint. Detailed information can be found in chapter worktop joints and corner joints.

Edging

Worktops should be edged with thermoplastic EGGER ABS Edging or EGGER decorative multilayer edging. For the manual application of decorative multilayer edging, normally PVAc glues or contact adhesives are used. The PVAc glue is applied evenly to the clean and dust-free chipboard edge using a paint brush. Then the Decorative Multilayer Edging is pressed on with an edge press, glue press clamp or screw clamp using a stiff block of wood for protection and ensuring that there is sufficient overhang of edging on both the face and the underside of the worktop. The setting time can be considerably reduced by using heating bars.

Please observe the information provided by the adhesive manufacturers.

Edge milling cutters, files, chisels or sharp block planes are used for the finishing of decorative multilayer edging. The cutting should always be with light pressure at an oblique angle against the edge (shear action). EGGER decorative multilayer and ABS edging are used for the protection and design of worktops. Exposure to moisture in unprotected areas of the edges and well as in the hob and sink cut outs will lead to swelling.

Further information on EGGER Edging can be found on our website www.egger.com/edging.

The Compact Laminate Worktops, on the other hand, have a homogeneous, closed edge due to its construction. In addition, the worktops have chamfer millings on the longitudinal sides. If the panel dimensions are changed, the edges should preferably be milled after cutting. For an even more brilliant appearance of the edge quality, it is recommended to treat the compact laminate edge with oil. The oil offers additional protection against impurities and unwanted oxidation effects and thus guarantees a permanently perfect appearance.

Recommended edge oils:

- Adler Linseed Oil Varnish 95901
- Hesse Proterra Natural-Solid-Oil GE 11254
- Adler Legno-Oil 50880ff
- Rubio Oil Plus Pure (transparent)

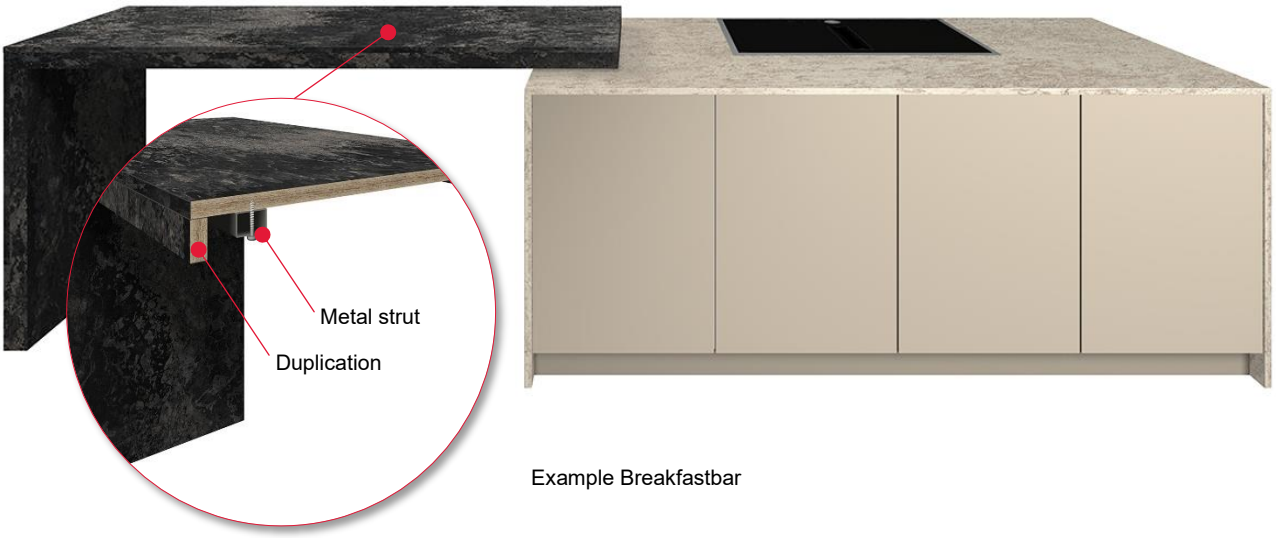
Planning, fabrication and installation

Worktops are generally mounted on base units, and this construction ensures long-lasting functionality – see Figure 16. We will discuss the details to be taken into account regarding this kitchen unit in the following pages.



Figure 16: Kitchen unit

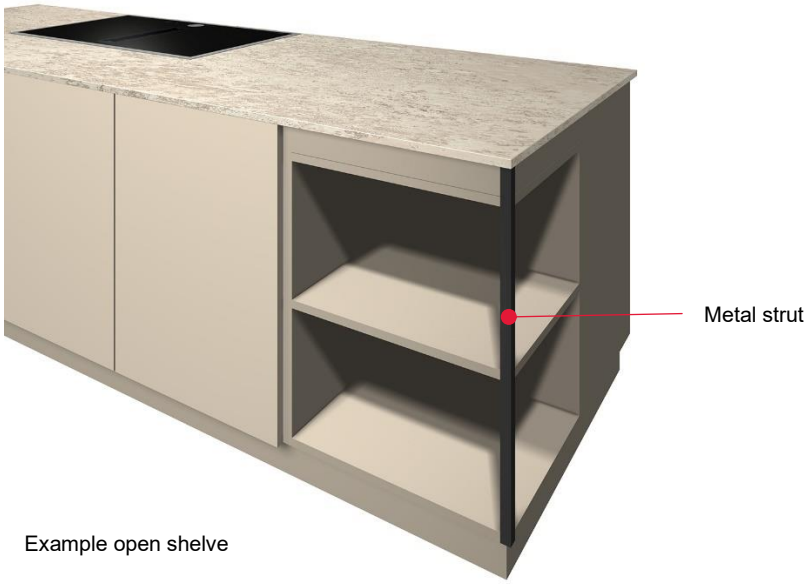
When using thin worktops for specific applications, such as a breakfast bar, table top or integrated shelving in base units, a suitable design must be taken into account. Here are two examples based on the "**EGGER PerfectSense Ambiance Squared Edged Worktops**" with a nominal thickness of 20 mm.



Example Breakfastbar

The sides have been doubled up to simulate the thickness of the breakfast bar, and metal struts have been bolted in place on the left and right to ensure sufficient bending strength.

Open shelves in the base unit section at the end of the Kitchen unit must always be supported at the sides.



Example open shelve

EGGER worktops are, of course, also suitable for use as table tops. It is important to ensure that the board thickness, mounting distances and side overhangs beyond the base frame are constructed to withstand the expected loads – see Table 2 and Figure 17.

Sales name	Nominal thickness	Overhang	Mounting distance
Compact Laminate Worktops Black / Coloured Core	12 mm	max. 150 mm	390 mm
Squared Edged Worktops	20 mm	max. 180 mm	400 mm
PerfectSense Ambiance Square Edged Worktops	20 mm	max. 180 mm	400 mm
Postforming Worktops	38 mm	max. 200 mm	440 mm
PerfectSense Matt Square Edged Worktops	38 mm	max. 200 mm	440 mm
Feelwood Square Edged Worktops	38 mm	max. 200 mm	440 mm

Table 2

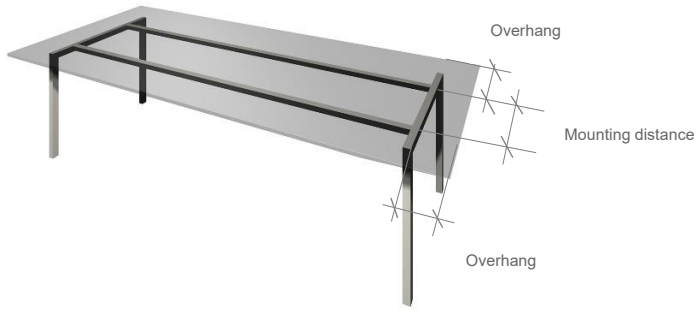


Figure 17: Overhang and Mounting distance table tops

Worktops have good dimensional stability. Climate changes cause the worktop to shrink or expand, which means that format changes must be taken into account. The format changes for the Compact Laminate Worktops are approximately half as large in the lengthwise direction as in the crosswise direction. Format changes have to be taken into account from the outset in design and processing. As a rule, an expansion play of 2.0 mm / m should be provided. For safety reasons as much as for ergonomic reasons, kitchen designs should be discussed with a kitchen specialist and fitting carried out by a specialist company. Particularly electricity, gas and water supply connections must be carried out by trained specialists. In the region of corner connections, a minimum distance of 300 mm must be taken into account during planning – see figures 18 and 19.



Figure 18: Correct – Position of sink / hob

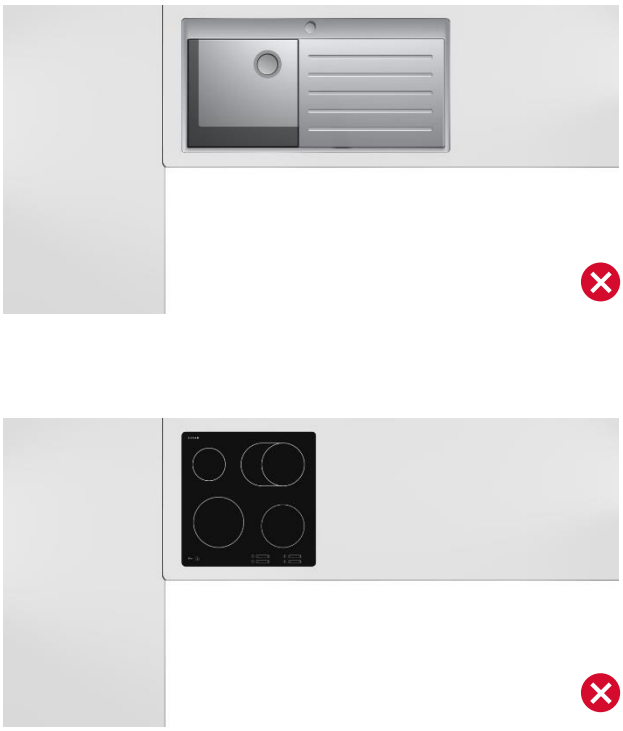


Figure 19: Incorrect – Position of sink / hob

The worktop should not measure less than 50 mm at any one place. For ergonomic reasons, the distance between the hob area and an upright cupboard should not be less than 300 mm. Allow for the hob manufacturer's specified safety margin. The same distance is recommended for the gap between the sink and the hob – see figure 20.

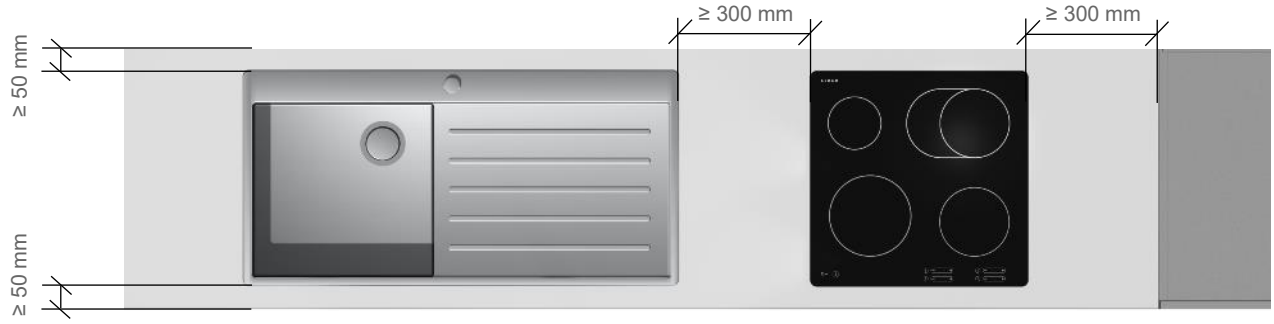


Figure 20: Dimensioning for cut-outs

Planning and installation of sinks and hobs

Cut-outs for hobs or sinks must be produced according to the measurements and positioning details and/or using templates supplied by the manufacturer. When planning a kitchen, it is important to consider the choice of sink and hob types, as well as the positioning and sizes of the base units. Planning and selection are important because it could be necessary to use of wider worktops or require a minimum worktop thickness. Modern cooktops with integrated extractor systems, for example, require wider base units and, depending on the type of cooktop, deeper ones too, and therefore also wider worktops.

Cooktops with integrated extractor systems

The dimensions of the cooktop and the dimensions of the cut-out are specified by the manufacturers – see Figure 21



Figure 21: Cooktop with integrated extractor system

The dimensions of this cooktop are 830 x 528 x 223 mm, and the cut-out dimensions required for the cooktop are crucial when selecting the base unit. In this example, a cut-out of 750 x 490 mm with radii of R15 mm must be taken into account. This means that a base unit with a width of 800 mm is required to install this cooktop. For sink and hob base units, vertical, wood-based traverses have proven effective – see Figure 22. Alternatively, kitchen manufacturers also use metal traverses for these types of cabinets

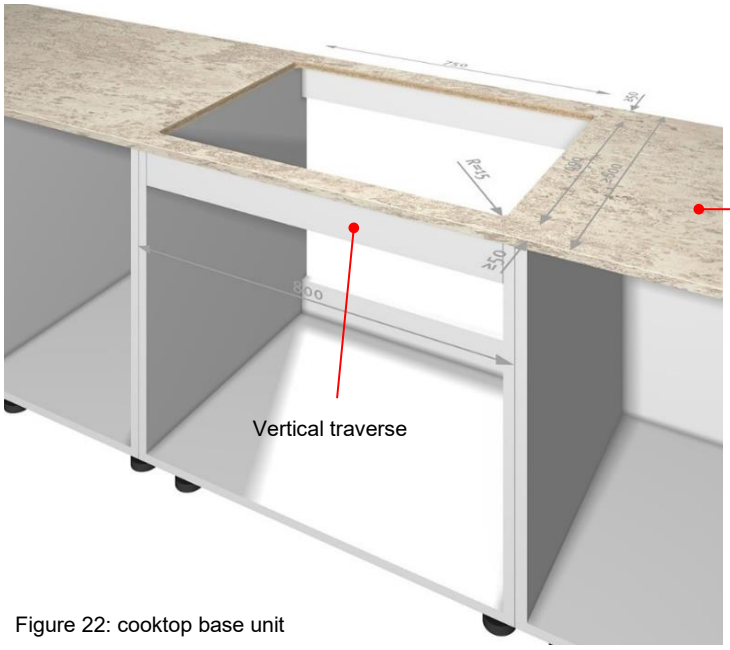


Figure 22: cooktop base unit

The cooktop depth of 223 mm requires a wider front panel to cover the hob base unit. The vertical traverse reduce the cabinet depth only slightly, ensure the stability of the base unit and enable the cooktop to be fitted. The installation depth must be taken into account by the construction of the base unit; in other words, any furniture drawers with reduced depth must be positioned lower down accordingly. The extractor channel must also be taken into account by the construction of the base unit, and also the specifications regarding the minimum plinth height – see Figure 23.

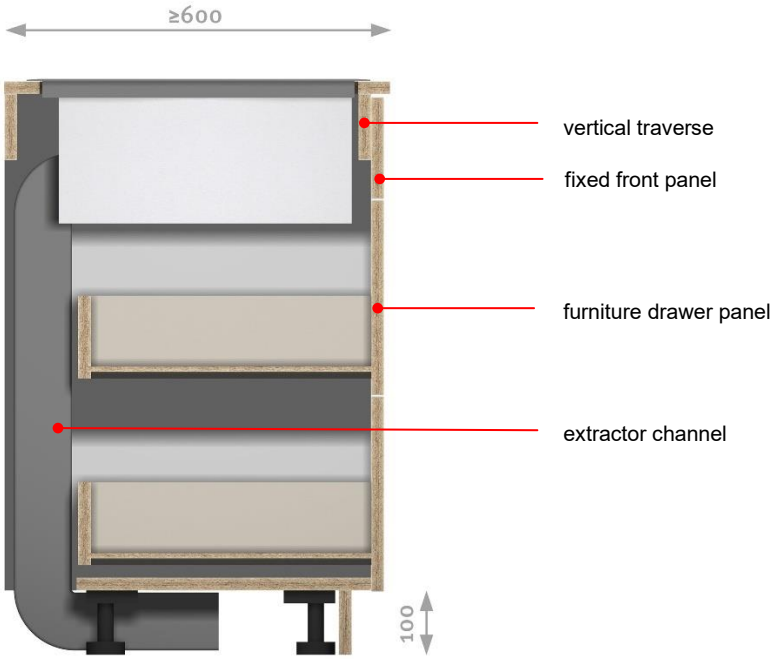


Figure 23: base unit for cooktop

Cooktop are usually secured using integrated mounting brackets fitted to the cooktop. These mounting brackets generally work even with compact worktops as thin as 12 mm – see Figure 24.



Figure 24: mounting a cooktop on a compact worktop

Sinks

The dimensions of the sink and the dimensions of the sink cut-out are specified by the manufacturers and must be observed – see Figure 25.



Figure 25: Sink

The dimensions of this sink are 860 x 435 x 180 mm. The basin dimensions are generally the key factor in selecting the base unit, and these dimensions are specified by the manufacturer. For this sink, a base unit with a minimum width of 450 mm must be planned, and a cut-out of 840 x 415 mm with radii of R15 mm must be taken into account. To make installation of the sink easier, it is helpful to choose a wider base unit, i.e. 500 mm, provided there is sufficient space – see figure 26.

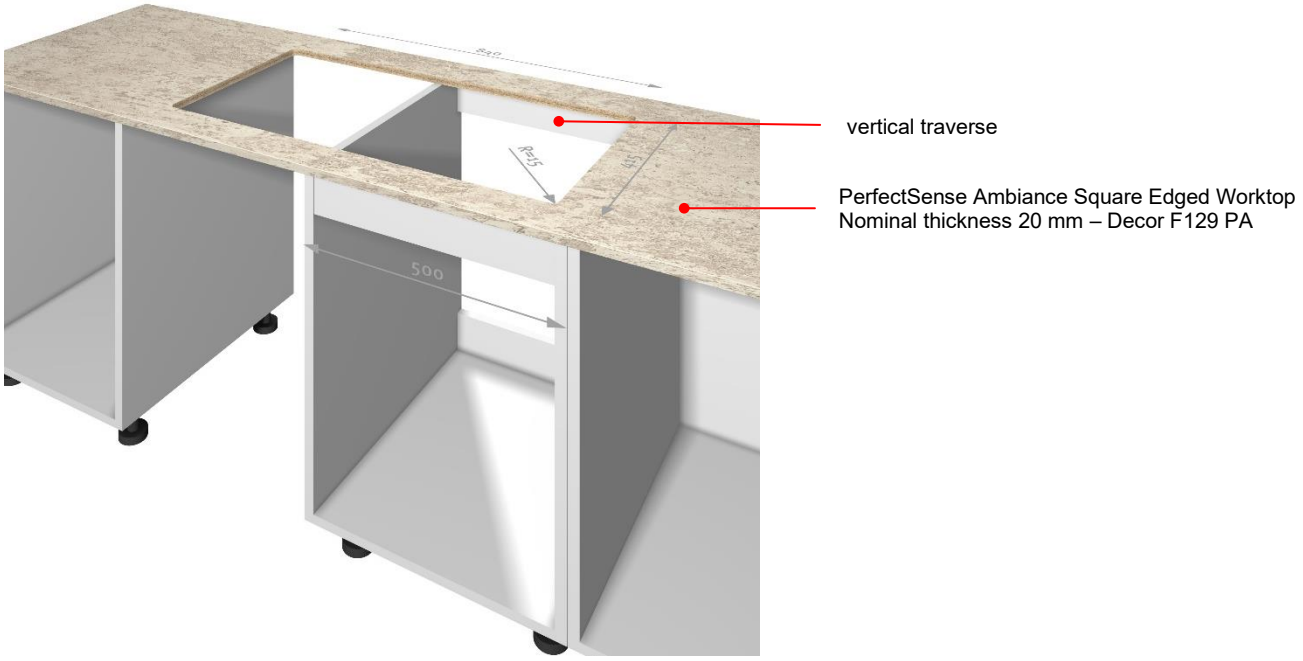


Figure 26: Sink base unit

The kitchen layout shown in figure 27 is frequently used in practice. This means that the dishwasher is positioned next to the sink base unit and the drainer is located above the dishwasher. When using thin worktops, care must be taken when selecting the sink. In this layout, the sink base or the installation depth of the sink drainer must not exceed the worktop thickness. Alternatively, the dishwasher must be positioned to the right of the sink base unit.



Figure 27: Sink base unit with an adjacent dishwasher

The mounting brackets for standard sinks are generally designed for thicker worktops. The mounting of thin worktops must be assessed on a case-by-case basis. The mounting brackets supplied by the manufacturer with the sinks must be used – see figure 28.

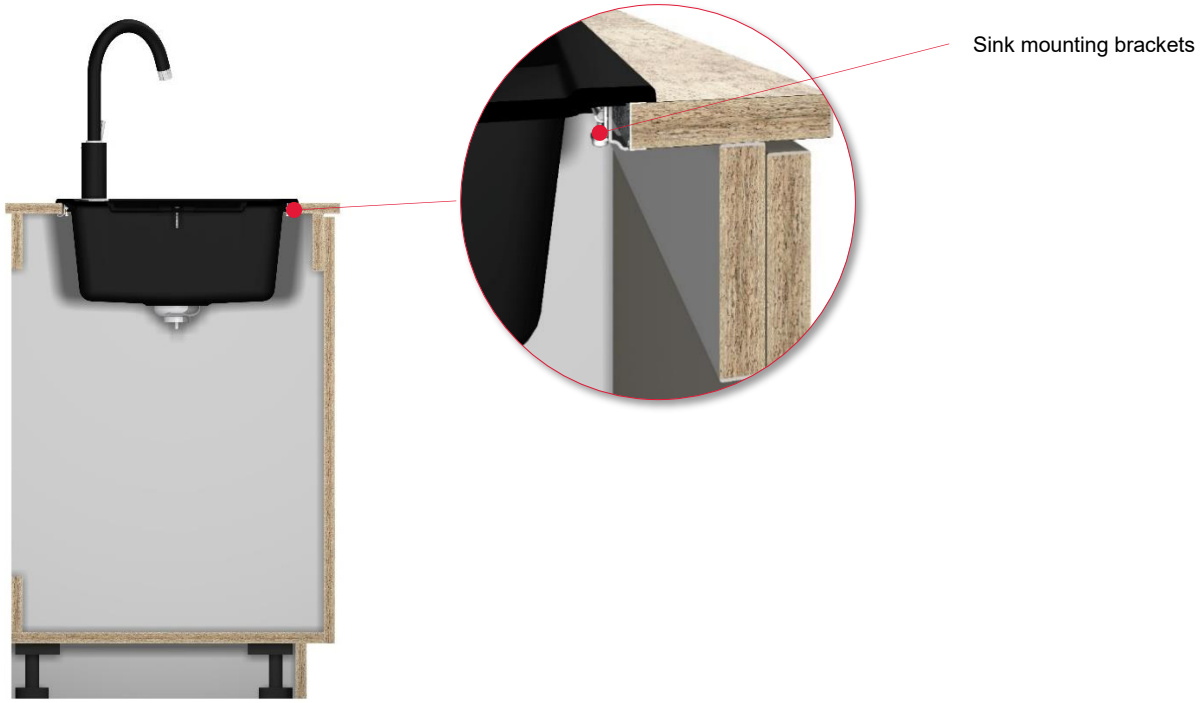


Figure 28: Sink mounting with mounting brackets

A special solution is required for the 12 mm thick compact worktops. For example, fixing wooden strips can be glued to the rear side of the cut-outs to ensure easy installation – see figure 29.

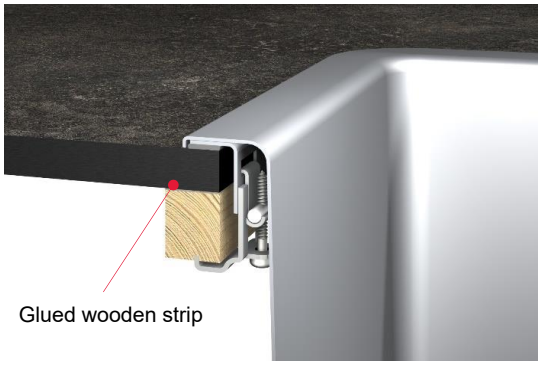


Figure 29: wooden strip bonded to a compact worktop

Alternatively, you can use sanitary silicone to bond the sink to the worktop. Please follow the instructions provided by the adhesive and sink manufacturers.

The cut-out edges must be carefully protected against moisture according to the topics Drilling and Cut-outs. Accompanying or integrated dry seals and fastening screws provided by the manufacturer must be used according to their assembly instruction – see figure 30.

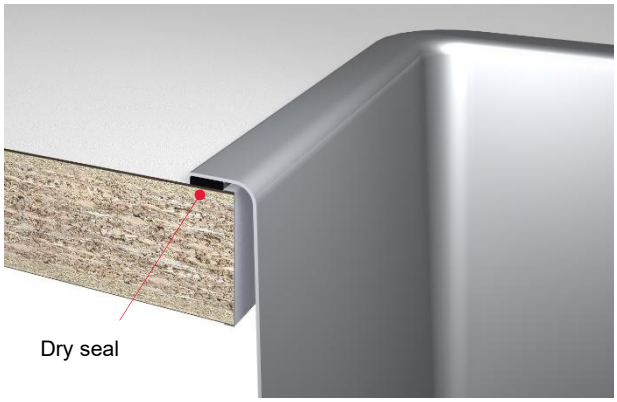


Figure 30: Sink with dry seal



Figure 31: Cooktop with aluminium foil

Ensure correct centering and an adequate safety margin to the cut edge, particularly for cooktops. As additional protection against heat absorption we recommend also fitting self-adhesive aluminium tape or a metal profile around the edges – see figure 31.

Another installation option are surface-flush installation of sinks and/or cooktops, which are designed for this purpose. This solution is generally carried out by specialist companies, such as prefabricated worktop manufacturers, for worktops made from wood-based materials. For flush-fit installation, a section of the rear board is first milled away along the perimeter of the cut-out down to the laminate. A frame is then cast in the area of the cut-out using a special resin – see figure 32.

The undermount solution for sinks requires a moisture-resistant worktop edge and can therefore only be achieved with a Compact Laminate Worktop – see figure 33. With moisture-resistant compact worktops, there is no need for a special resin frame, meaning that cooktops and/or sinks can be installed flush with the worktop surface – see figure 34.

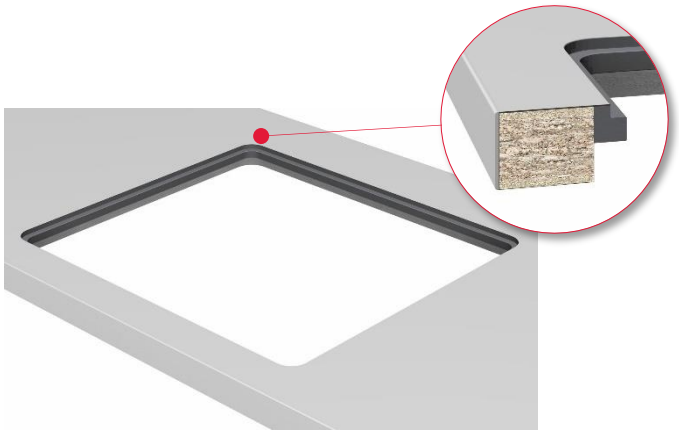


Figure 32: Special resin frame

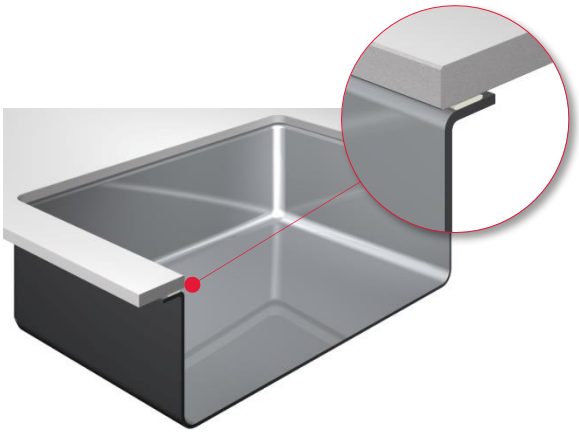


Figure 33: Undermount sink



Figure 34: Flush-mounted cooktop

Finally, the sink or cooktop is bonded flush with the surface and sealed. Suitable heat-curing silicones must be used when installing cooktops. Please follow the instructions provided by the adhesive and cooktop manufacturers.

Worktop joints and corner joints

In general, a worktop length of 4,100 mm means panel joints are avoided, whereas worktop corner joints are common. These should not be weakened by recesses or cut-outs such as for hobs or sinks – see figures 33 and 34. Corner joints on worktops are made by mitering on circular saws or routing using CNC routers and / or using special hand-held routers with the aid of templates – see figures 35 and 36.

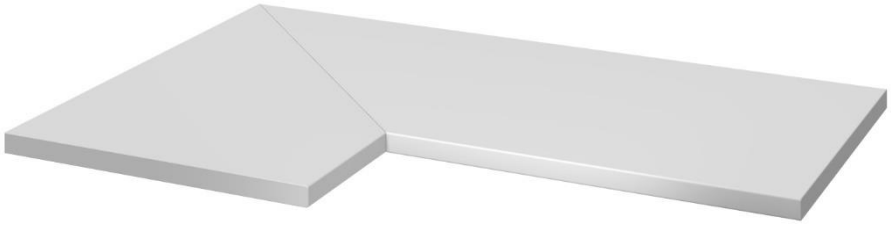


Figure 35: Worktop corner joint

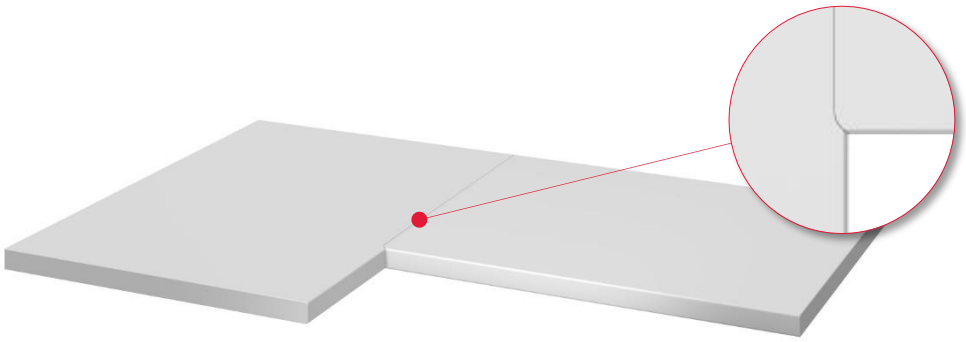


Figure 36: Worktop corner joint

Alternatively, metal connection profiles can be fitted – see figure 37.

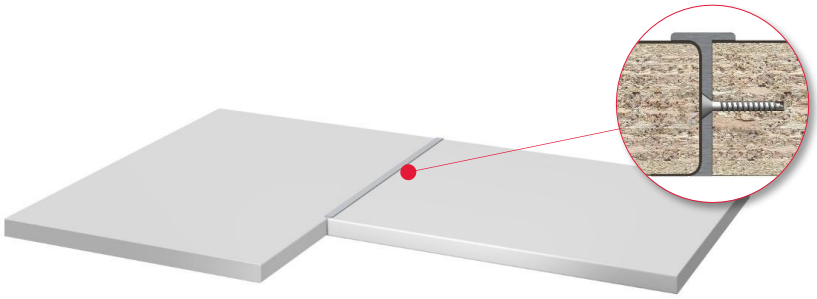


Figure 37: Worktop corner joint with metal connection profile

Worktop joints and corner connections need to fit perfectly and be completely sealed, and not just for aesthetic reasons. They need to repel any moisture which can cause swelling of the chipboard. For this purpose, EGGER Sealing for Corner Joints was specially developed for sealing the joints (corner joints) of kitchen worktops. The flexible sealing prevents moisture and liquids from penetrating into the joint. It is resistant to detergents, water, fats, oils etc. and is available in four different colors. The content of the 10 g tube is enough for an average joint length of 600 mm – see figure 38.

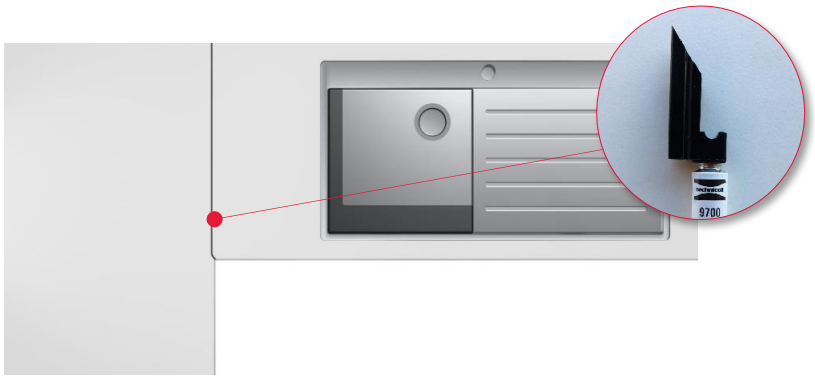


Figure 38: Sealing of Worktop corner joint

Compact Laminate Worktops do not require sealing due to the homogeneous construction of the boards. The worktop has chamfer millings on the longitudinal sides. Additionally, when the transverse sides are also chamfered, the usual contour milling for corner joints is no longer necessary. The chamfer separates the two worktops from each other, which means that a conscious highlighting of the chamfer on the worktop front is achieved. This application with the chamfer joint is known and common in the field of stone worktops, for example – see figure 39.

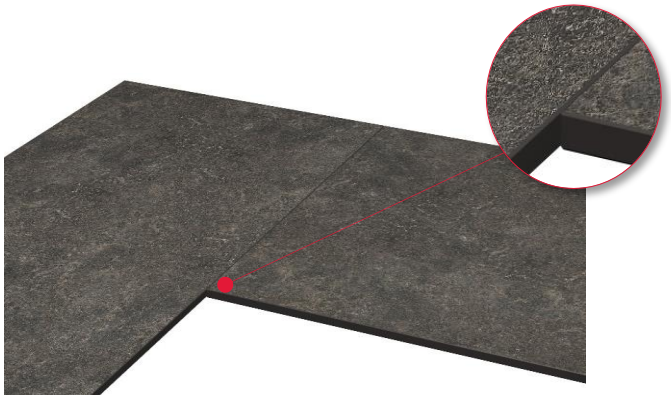
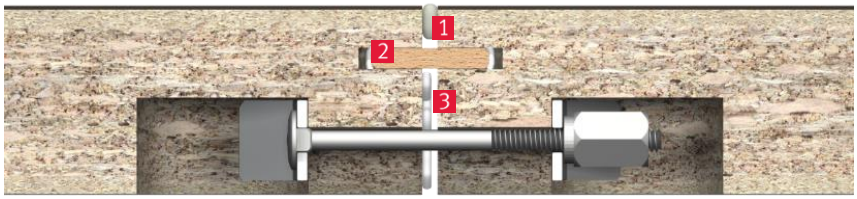


Figure 39: Chamfer milling on Compact Laminate Worktops

The application of the sealing begins with the perforation of the membrane closure of the tube and the following unscrewing of the black application support – see figure 38. In the following, the application support is guided along the upper side of the worktop joint and the sealing compound is evenly pressed out of the tube. Immediately after applying the sealing, the worktops must be joined and screwed together. Any leaked residue should be removed directly with a suitable cleaning product – see figure 40.

For more detailed information and recommended colour combinations for the respective worktop decors, please refer to the technical leaflet EGGER Sealing for Corner Connections.



1 EGGER Sealing for Corner Joints
2 Moulded spring (Biscuit)
3 Glue

Figure 40: Sealing of worktop corner joint

The individual worktops are attached using worktop connectors as well as fixing supports, so-called biscuits, and additional glue to strengthen the bond – see figures 41 and 42. Depending on the worktop selection, different worktop connectors are required. The EGGER Compact Laminate Worktops require the use of special EGGER Worktop Connectors due to their low material thickness. EGGER offers these as a set suitable for the 12 mm thick Compact Laminate Worktops – see figure 42.
The compact worktop milling pocket for the 12 mm connector is milled to a depth of approx. 8 mm – see figure 43.

For more detailed information please refer to the technical leaflet EGGER Worktop Connectors.

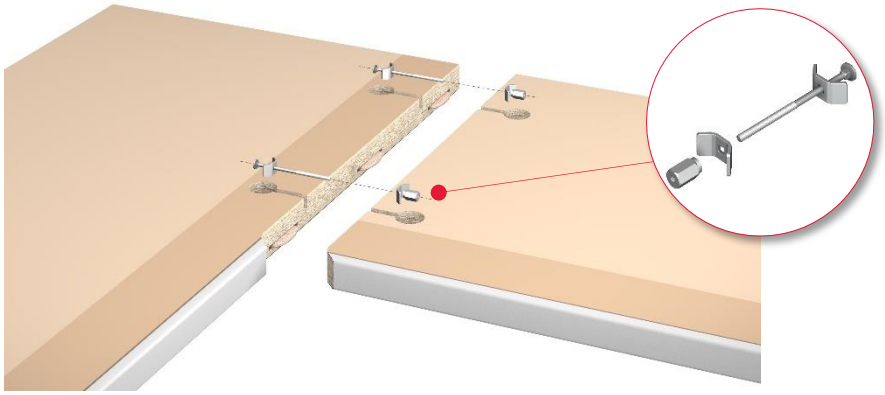


Figure 41: Worktop Connectors

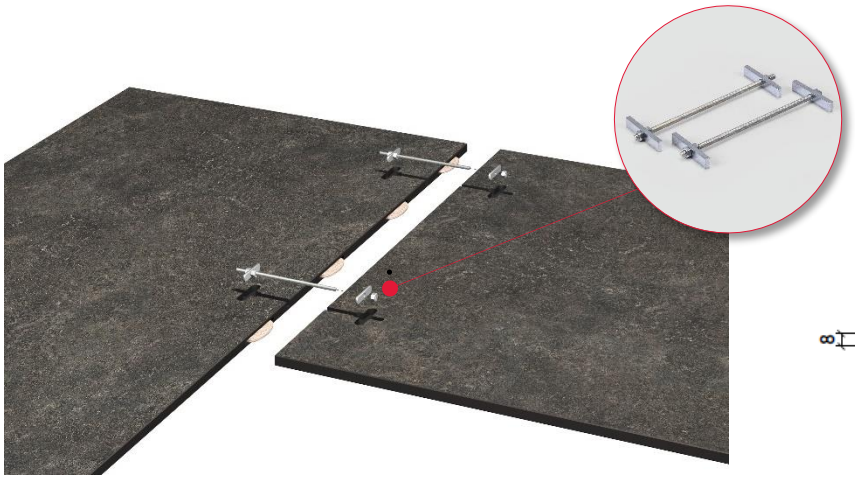


Figure 42: EGGER Worktop Connectors

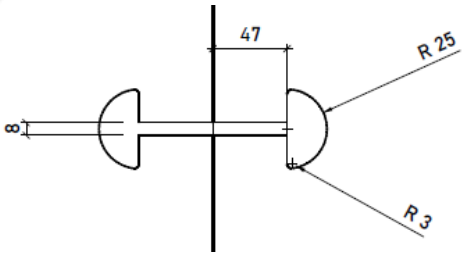


Figure 43: Milling pocket EGGER Worktop Connector

The number of worktop connectors is dependent upon the width of the worktop. In general two connectors are used for widths up to ≤ 799 mm and three connectors are used for worktops with a width of ≥ 800 mm. Flush fitting worktop surfaces are achieved by always measuring the locations of the crescent shaped biscuit (moulded spring) slots from the top of the worktop surfaces and by ensuring a tight fit of the biscuits themselves. The following production steps should be observed:

1. Remove any raised wood chips near the cut or milled edges with sand paper (grit 120).
2. Bevel the laminate slightly along the joint with a sanding sponge or sandpaper (grit 360).
3. Place the worktops on the aligned base units and check the joints and fitting holes for correct fit.
4. Apply glue, D3 quality, to the central and lower area of the joint.
5. Apply sealant (EGGER Sealing for Corner Joints) evenly and continuously to the top routed or cut edge as well as to the profile and long back edge. You should do this just before screwing the worktop connectors in place.
6. Join the worktops together, insert fittings and tighten screws slightly. Align the worktops horizontally using wedge or lever and vertically using a rubber hammer or clamps (protect with cushion blocks). Once aligned, tighten the worktop connectors hand-tight. When tightening, you must check that the two worktop surfaces remain aligned and the sealant emerges on all sides – see figure 40. Do not place any stress on the worktops while the sealant is hardening.
7. Remove excess sealant immediately by using a slightly damp cloth. The seal must not be diluted with water, as this will prevent a watertight joint from forming. The joint must not be exposed to moisture until the adhesive has set.

Fastening and wall connection

Before sealing the long edge of the worktop against a wall, make sure that it is not just adequately supported, but is also joined to the sub-frame. Stresses can otherwise occur that will interfere with the sealing joint. The worktop is usually fixed to the base units with screws using the base unit traverses – see figure 44.

This conventional screw-fixing method can generally also be used with thin wood-based worktops. In the case of thin worktops, the support surfaces of the base unit traverses must be adjusted to the potential load for base units wider than 600 mm, in order to prevent possible bending.

Compact Laminate Worktops can be either screwed or glued in place. It is easy to cut threads into compact worktops. Self-tapping screws can also be used. Threaded screws with a fine pitch are recommended, as they provide better pull-out resistance. Pre-drilling is essential in all cases. For high tensile loads, it is advisable to use a threaded sleeve, e.g. RAMPA Type ES or RAMPA Type E. This allows for a higher degree of prefabrication and disassembly.

When bonding, it must be used a permanently elastic adhesive system with the required adhesive thickness to accommodate any movement of the worktop. Regardless of the fixing method chosen, an expansion gap of 2 mm per metre must be ensured. To ensure proper ventilation behind the Compact Laminate Worktop, the top of the base unit must be fitted with traverses – see figure 44.

For further details on screwing and gluing EGGER Compact Laminates, please refer to the EGGER Compact Laminate processing instructions

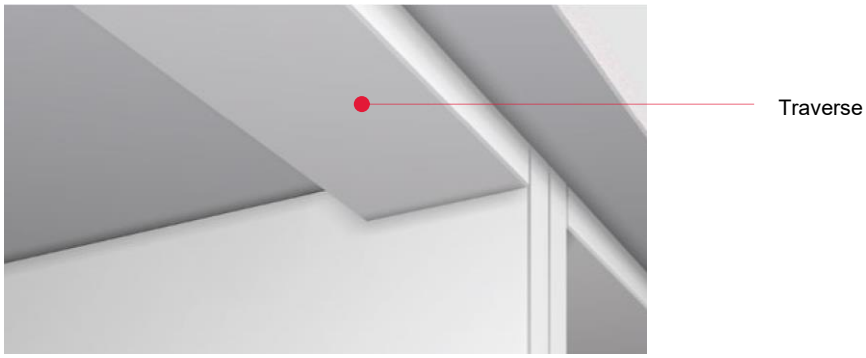


Figure 44: Base unit traverse

When fitting, make sure that the worktop is not tilted towards the wall. This will result in water collecting at the joint area. Clean and degrease around the sealing area on both the worktop as well as the wall joint and pre-treat with a bonding agent depending on the sealing used. Even if using Worktop Wall Profiles, you need to seal the long back edge and all transverse edges which abut to a wall with sealing. It is particularly important for the Compact Laminate Worktop to ensure a minimum distance of 2 mm between the worktop and the wall and to seal it as described above – see figure 45. When attaching the fixing rail provided with Worktop Wall Profiles, ensure that the laminate is predrilled in the screw fastening area. The holes must be at least 1 mm larger than the screw diameter to prevent tension building up in the material – see figure 46. We also recommend protecting the inside of the screw hole with sealing before fixing the screw.

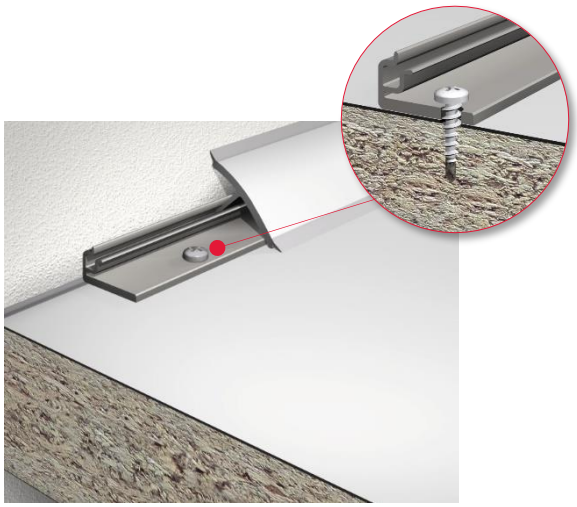


Figure 46: Predrilling for fastening

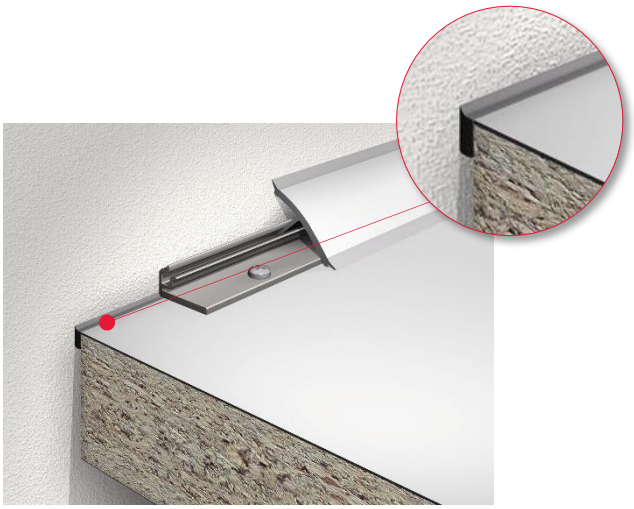


Figure 45: Sealing to the wall

For more detailed information, please refer to the technical leaflet EGGER Worktop Wall Profiles or processing instructions EGGER Worktop Wall Profiles.

Structural water-repelling measures

Worktops are particularly subject to steam and heat exposure near dishwashers and ovens. In addition to the UV lacquer seal and the seal you should also protect the reverse of the worktop by structural means. Self-adhesive aluminum foils generally provide reliable water vapor protection and are easy to handle – see figure 47. Appliance manufacturers supply aluminum repellent strips or protective cover plates, which you must use. This moisture-repellent strip or cover plate deflects and repels steam and heat – see figure 48.

Refer to the manufacturer's instructions carefully before assembling.

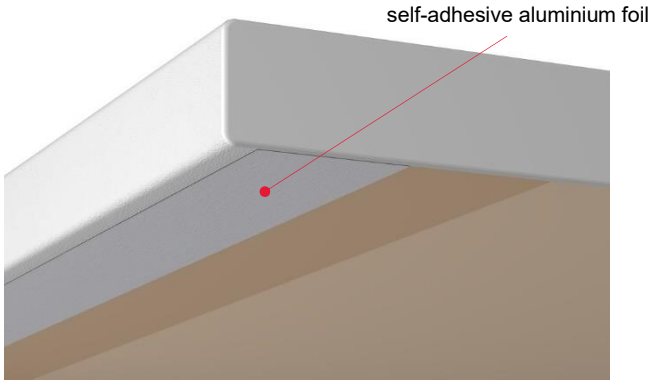


Figure 47: Self-adhesive aluminium foil

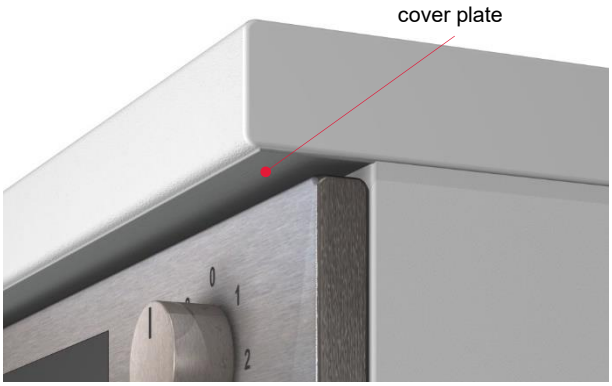


Figure 48: Cover plate

The mounting of the aluminum foil on the rear side of the worktop differs between models 300 and 100. For the “EGGER Postforming Worktops” (model 300), the aluminum foil should overlap the laminate on the rears side by about 2 mm – see figure 49. For the “Square Edged Worktops” (model 100), the aluminum foil should be mounted so that it overlaps the ABS Edging by about 1 mm – see figure 50.

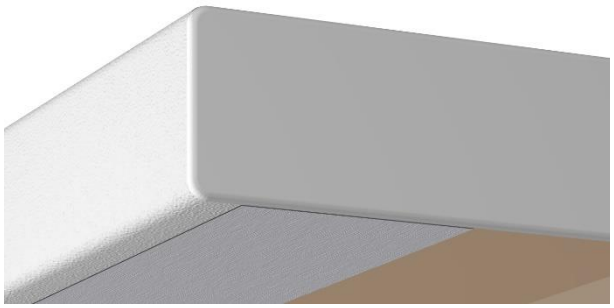


Figure 49: Postforming Worktop (MOD 300)

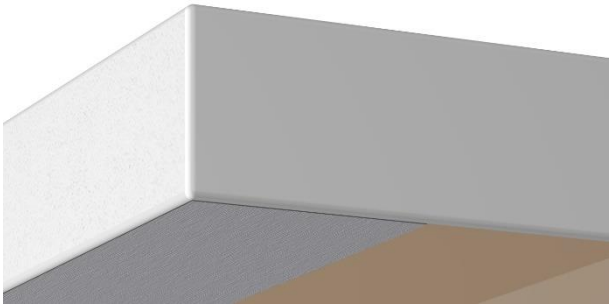


Figure 50: Square Edged Worktop (MOD 100)

Maintenance and cleaning recommendations

Placing burning cigarettes on the laminate surface leads to surface damage.
Always use an ashtray.

Laminate surfaces should not be used as a cutting surface as this can also leave cutting marks on highly resistant laminate surfaces. Always use a chopping board.

Placing hot cooking utensils such as saucepans and frying pans directly from the hob or oven onto the laminate surface should be avoided, as, depending on the heat exposure, a change in the gloss appearance or damage to the surface can arise. Always use heat resistant mats.

To prevent the worktop from swelling, e.g. in areas of cut-outs and joints, liquids should be wiped up quickly. Do not open dishwashers, washing machines and dryers until they have cooled down.

Spilled liquids should always be cleaned up immediately, especially in the areas around cut-outs and joints as prolonged exposure to some substances may cause a change in the gloss appearance of the laminate surface.

For detailed information, please refer to the leaflet Cleaning and care recommendations for EGGER product surfaces.

Additional documents / Product information

You will find further information in the following documents:

- Technical data sheet „EGGER Postforming Worktops“
- Technical data sheet “EGGER Square Edged Worktops”
- Technical data sheet „EGGER Feelwood Square Edged Worktops“
- Technical data sheet „EGGER PerfectSense Matt Square Edged Worktops“
- Technical data sheet “EGGER PerfectSense Ambiance Square Edged Worktops”
- Technical data sheet „EGGER Compact Laminate Worktops Black / Coloured Core“
- Technical leaflet „Cleaning and care recommendations for EGGER product surfaces”
- Technical leaflet „Laminate – Resistance to chemicals”
- Technical leaflet „EGGER Worktop Connectors”
- Technical leaflet „EGGER Sealing for Corner Joints”
- Technical leaflet „EGGER Worktop Wall Profiles”
- Processing instructions „EGGER Worktop Wall Profiles”
- Processing instructions „EGGER Compact Laminates”
- Environmental and Health data sheet „EGGER Postforming Worktops”

Provisional note:
This processing instruction have been carefully drawn up to the best of our knowledge. The information provided is based on practical experience, in-house testing and reflects our current level of knowledge. It is intended for information only and does not constitute a guarantee in terms of product properties or its suitability for specific applications. We accept no liability for any mistakes, errors in standards, or printing errors. In addition, technical modifications may result from the continuous development of EGGER Worktops, as well as from changes to standards and public law documents. The contents of the processing instruction should therefore not be considered as instructions for use or as legally binding. Our General Terms and Conditions apply.