# Clustered Knowledge Assessment

# Teacher & Assessor Marking Guide

## Criteria

### Name of the cluster

Design Cabinets

### Unit code, name and release number

MSFKB3010 - Detail cabinet construction requirements (1)

MSFKB4011 - Design ancillary residential cabinetry (1)

### Qualification/Course code, name and release number

MSF40318 - Certificate IV in Kitchen and Bathroom Design (1)

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This assessment can be found in the: [Learning Bank](https://share.tafensw.edu.au/share/access/searching.do?doc=%3Cxml%2F%3E&in=P7ac4831b-430a-4b8d-8b56-f7b32ed5b9cf&q=&type=standard&sort=rank&dr=AFTER)

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## Assessment instructions

Table 1 Assessment instructions

| Assessment details | Instructions |
| --- | --- |
| **Instructions for the teacher and assessor** | This is a clustered written assessment and will be assessing the student on their knowledge of the following units:   * MSFKB3010 - Detail cabinet construction requirements (1) * MSFKB4011 - Design ancillary residential cabinetry (1)   This assessment is in two (2) parts:   1. Short answer questions   The assessment also contains:   1. Assessment feedback   Model answers, sample responses or a criteria for each question are provided below.  Use these to support your judgement when determining a satisfactory result.  The student’s response to each question must contain the information indicated in this marking guide in order for their response to be correct. However, if a student provides information other than indicated below, the assessor may ask the student to clarify or resubmit their response if it does not reflect the evidence required by the unit of competency (refer to mapping if needed to confirm sufficiency of response).  The assessment feedback page must be signed by both the student and the assessor so the student displays that they have received, understood and accepted the feedback.  Complete the assessment feedback to the student and ensure you have taken a copy of the assessment prior to it being returned to the student.  Ensure the students name appears on the bottom of each page of the submitted assessment. |
| **About this marking guide** | The student’s response to each question must contain the information indicated in this marking guide in order for their response to be correct.  All questions must be answered correctly in order to satisfactorily complete this assessment event.  Assessors will need to make a judgement call as to whether each answer/response meets the criteria based upon the:   * Rules of Evidence:   + Validity – does the answer address the assessment question and does the evidence reflect the four dimensions of competency?   + Sufficiency – is the answer sufficient in terms of length and depth?   + Currency – has the work been done so recently as to be current?   + Authenticity – is this work the student’s own authentic work? * Principles of Assessment:   + Fairness – individual student’s needs are considered in the assessment process   + Flexibility – assessment is flexible to the individual student   + Validity – any assessment decision is justified, based on the evidence of performance of the student   + Reliability – evidence presented for assessment is consistently interpreted and assessment results are comparable irrespective of the assessor conducting the assessment * Dimensions of competency   + Task skills   + Task Management Skills   + Contingency Planning Skills   + Job Role Environment Skills |
| **Student must provide** | Calculator, pens, reference documents |
| **Assessor must provide** | Computers, Assessment Documents. These may be hard copy or made available online. |
| **Time allowed/location** | The estimated time for a student to complete this assessment is 120 minutes. However there is no time limit for students to complete this assessment. Students may complete the assessment outside of the classroom and submit to their teacher for marking. Assessment is due by week 16 |
| **Supervision** | This is an unsupervised, take-home assessment.  If you are unable to verify the authenticity of the student’s submission you will need to gather additional evidence to confirm that the assessment task was completed by the student. This may include oral questioning, comparison with in-class work samples, or observation. |

## Part 1: Short answer

Read the question carefully. Your answer should be a minimum of ten words but no longer than one hundred words.

1. Describe how initial cabinetry requirements for a project can be confirmed 1.1

Review the client brief and discuss requirements with the client or the project manager

1. Provide three (3) examples of typical client requirements or site conditions, which can influence you determining design parameters and constraints. 1.2

'Student responses can include, but are not limited to:'

* Access to the furnishing location
* Size of furnishing verses the size of material
* Wall and floor condition/material
* Discontinued material
* Fire and council regulations
* Contents to fit the furnishing is not appropriate

1. Outline the steps you would take for measuring two walls shaped in an "L" shape. 1.3, KE1

'Student responses can include, but are not limited to:'

* Measure the length of each wall at floor level, mid-level and at the top and record.
* Then measure the angle of the two walls to each other at the same three levels and record.
* Then check the walls for plumb at least three intervals along each wall and record.

1. Why is it important to record project requirements? (provide 3 reasons) 1.4

'Student responses can include, but are not limited to:'

Verbal communication needs to be documented.

Changes to detail drawings need to be documented in the version control.

All of these can affect the costing of the project.

Legal requirements

Version control

1. How can products and services change the design of projects? (provide 3 reasons) 2.1

'Student responses can include, but are not limited to:'

* Products can have limitations which would increase/decrease the need for structural changes
* Services can have containment or positional limitations.
* Product availability can affect the need to use another product.
* Services that need to be extensively upgraded can affect the budget.

1. Why is it important to provide the client with detail and 3D drawings? (Provide 2 reasons) 2.2

'Student responses can include, but are not limited to:'

* Some clients can't visualise design and need to see it on paper and in a 3D view.
* Sometimes this is still not enough and a verbal description with a live 3D view can help.
* Provide a better view to see finer detail

1. Give two (2) reasons why it is important to hold discussions and experimentations with the client? 2.3

'Student responses can include, but are not limited to:'

1. Discussions clear any doubt about a requirement
2. Experimentation with features or components to achieve a certain look or action of a component.
3. Experimentation can work complex hardware issues
4. What documents can confirm client preferences? (Give three examples) 2.4

'Student responses can include, but are not limited to:'

* A client brief, signed by both parties.
* A Project Quote, signed by both parties
* A Project Contract, signed by both parties.
* Magazines, photos of other projects

1. Give a short explanation of the following types of drawings and what features they include. 3.1

'Student responses can include, but are not limited to:'

Orthographic: Three views, Plan, elevation, end elevation. Has all dimensions, drawing symbols, project location, materials, version number who drew it and much more.

Isometric: Isometric drawings are made with 2D geometries but they appear like 3D. These are normally drawn on a 30° angle.

Freehand sketch: These are known as working/living drawings used to work out/explain a detail or feature in a project. Sometimes drawn in an isometric view.

Work shop: Is a full size detail drawing used to work out intricate detail, cutting list and helps with creating the job plan and sequence.

1. How do drawing protocols help identify structural features that can impact on the design of a project. (Provide 3 examples) 3.2

'Student responses can include, but are not limited to:'

1. Wall positions
2. Exploded views or section views.
3. Services locations.
4. Structural and non-structural walls.
5. What information needs to be given to the construction team to create the project to the client's request? (Provide 3 examples) 3.3

'Student responses can include, but are not limited to:'

* Client specifications.
* Detail drawings itemising the materials.
* Quality and standard required.
* Finishes required.
* Delivery/install date.

1. What information needs to be given to the installation team to create the project to the client's request? (Provide 3 examples) 3.3

'Student responses can include, but are not limited to:'

1. Client's contract. (minus personal details)
2. Detail drawings.
3. Site plans.
4. Components supplied Check list. (for loading and delivery)
5. Quality check sheet
6. Faults Check list
7. Identify eight (8) of the main items that need to be included in an estimate for a project. 3.4 (MSKFB4011)

'Student responses can include, but are not limited to:'

Materials Description of the project

* Contractor services . Clients details
* Fees for services . Detail drawings
* Labour to fabricate . Conditions of project
* Labour to install . Special notes
* Design Cost . Position for Confirmation Signature
* Profit
* GST

1. Describe the steps a designer would follow to present all the design documentation and cost estimate to a client in a professional format for a project worth between ten thousand and thirty thousand dollars. 3.5 (MSKFB4011)

'Student responses can include, but are not limited to:'

* In an appropriate environment either at their place or in a showroom/consulting room.
* Provide a copy of all documents for the client to have during the presentation and to take with them.
* Provide a sample board and samples of products to be used or selected.
* If there is a digital presentation, ensure all files are locatable with easy access (client folder).
* Time lines need to be confirmed.
* Don’t rush, explain all details and materials selected.
* Lead with open questions to get feedback.
* Confirm any changes.
* Go through any/all contractual conditions.
* If client is satisfied have all parties sign all plans, estimate and contract if prepared.

1. List three steps you would take to work out the m² of white HMR particle board for all the cabinets in a kitchen? KE1

'Student responses can include, but are not limited to:'

1. Calculate the sizes of components and the quantities
2. Calculate the m² *(by length x width)* required.
3. Calculate the sheet size m² and divide the sheet m² into the calculated component m² total.
4. What is in the document that should be completed prior to entering a worksite to ensure your safety is not compromised?(provide 2 items) KE2.1

'Student responses can include, but are not limited to:'

1. An assessment of the site to evaluate what safety measures need to be taken to enter the site and work in the environment.
2. PPE requirements
3. Safe access
4. Hazards
5. Evacuation area
6. Amenities
7. Describe how the layout of furnishings can be sustainable and reduce the green foot print. (give 2 examples) MSFKB4011 KE2.2

'Student responses can include, but are not limited to:'

1. Using or increasing natural light can reduce the need to use power for lighting.
2. Location of light switches can reduce the time on as travel is reduced.
3. Water saving devices on tapware will reduce water consumption.
4. Provide information about the following products. KE3

Table 2 Product information

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Product | Supplier | Feature | Average Cost |
| Standard cabinet door Hinge | Hettich/Blum/Nover | 35mm cup,110°, soft close | $10.00 |
| Double profile Drawer sides | Hettich/Blum/Nover | White, Full extension | $25.00 |
| Side mounted Drawer runners | Hettich/Blum/Nover | Carry heavier weights | $15.00 |
| White HMR/PB 2.4x1.2x16mm | Laminex/Polytech | Satin or stipple finish | $11.00 per m² |
| Reconstituted Stone 2.0x0.6x20mm | HVGM | Stone appearance | $1200.00 |

1. Explain the differences between the manual drawing techniques listed below. MSFKB3010 KE4, MSFKB4011 KE8

Free Hand Sketch: A drawing created to quickly work out features of a project

Sectional Drawing: A drawing showing the internal components looking from the view shown from the symbols

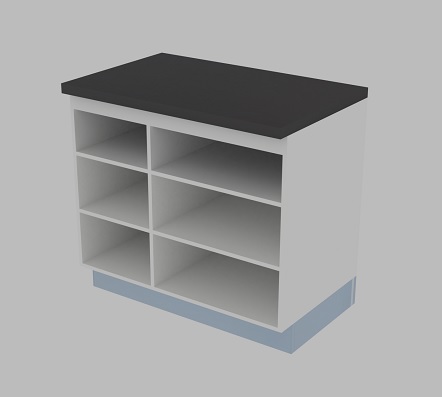
Isometric Drawing: This drawing is drawn either as freehand or with drawing aids using 30° and 60° angles

Orthographic Drawing: Drawn using aids **(drawing board, set squares etc.)**with three views. Plan, elevation and end elevation.

1. For each symbol below, prove the name and meaning. MSFKB3010 KE4

Table 3 Symbols

| Answer choices | Identify the Symbol |
| --- | --- |
| **[Image result for north point symbol](https://www.google.com/url?sa=i&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=images&cd=&ved=2ahUKEwjukqOFnPLiAhUbT30KHastApkQjRx6BAgBEAU&url=https://www.pinterest.com/hans8820/north-point/&psig=AOvVaw1wdJ7EA73w-rdAj_6GrlZA&ust=1560919346158654)**  © TAFE NSW 2019 | Symbol: North Facing indication  Meaning: Used to give the orientation of the project in relation to north facing |
| **[Image result for dimension lines](https://www.google.com/url?sa=i&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=images&cd=&ved=2ahUKEwi58Lu-o_LiAhWYWX0KHcYqBA4QjRx6BAgBEAU&url=https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Dimension_Lines.png&psig=AOvVaw3EzyAoRPa-Eao_gzE-wEvY&ust=1560921359679654)**  © TAFE NSW 2019 | Symbol: Dimension Lines  Meaning: Two ways to draw dimensions between two points |
| **[Related image](http://www.google.com/url?sa=i&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=images&cd=&ved=2ahUKEwjQ0-mut_LiAhVJf30KHSmfCVYQjRx6BAgBEAU&url=http://www.clker.com/clipart-28489.html&psig=AOvVaw2An3ZGYDmqVT-BdNY1XJNt&ust=1560926714441556)**  © TAFE NSW 2019 | Symbol: Single Light Switch  Meaning: A symbol to show on a drawing where the single light switch |
| **C:\Users\TLITTLE6.000\Pictures\Tafe pics\symbol_door_swing_single[1].gif**  © TAFE NSW 2019 | Symbol: Single Door Opening  Meaning: To show which way the door opens |
| **C:\Users\TLITTLE6.000\Pictures\Tafe pics\symbol_window_in_cavity_wall[1].gif**  © TAFE NSW 2019 | Symbol: Window  Meaning: To show where the window position in a wall is situated |
| **C:\Users\TLITTLE6.000\Pictures\Tafe pics\symbol_wall_cavity_brick[1].gif**  © TAFE NSW 2019 | Symbol: External Wall  Meaning: External wall on shown on plan |

1. Identify the cabinet components. MSFKB3010 KE5

6. Top

1. End Panel

5. Shelves

3. Division

2. Kick Board

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4. Bottom Shelf

1. Describe how Computer- Aided Manufacturing *(CAM)* can affect cabinetry design includingthe features, limitations. MSFKB3010 KE6.2

Table 4 CAM

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Construction Type | Features | Limitations | Design Influences |
| CAM | Holes drilled for cams *(usually on the face of a board)* and dowels. Llimited tools required. | Location accuracy can be affected by movement on the CNC | Knock down easy to assemble flat pack system allows add-on's. |

1. Identify three cabinet construction techniques created by a CNC machine.

Describe their features, limitations, and how these affect cabinetry design. MSFKB3010 KE6.1

Table 5 CNC machine

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Construction Type | Features | Limitations | Design Influences |
| Bare Faced Tongue and Groove | Grooves made in from edge on one panel with a rebate on the other to locate the panels in position together for screwing | Inconsistent material thickness can affect the locating and the fitting of the two components | Strength and increased glue area can accommodate any feature. |
| Cam fittings | Holes drilled for cams *(usually on the face of a board)* and dowels. Llimited tools required. | Location accuracy can be affected by movement on the CNC | Knock down easy to assemble flat pack system allows add-on's. |
| But Joint | Square edge usually having 3mm holes drilled for screw fixing. | Assembly time can increase as no locators to secure to. | Some components need to be assembled with fixing behind and not seen. Not a strong jointing method. |
| Dowel | Holes drilled in both components for dowels to be used to locate. | Dowel holes can be out of alignment and modification to positioning can add assembly time | Dowels are used only for location and don't have much strength so as there are no real design limitations, strength can be a factor. |

1. Describe how the current and emerging construction techniques, their features and limitations have affected custom manufacturing principles and processes. MSFKB3010 KE6.3

* 'Student responses can include, but are not limited to:'
* The Computer Aided Designing *(CAD)* has driven manufacturing by computer design.
* This has helped reduced the time in manufacturing and increased the accuracy of a project.
* Incorporating the hardware in the design on the computer has increased the speed to assemble.
* Some jointing methods have added to the strength of a cabinet. With a Computer Numerically Controlled machine *(CNC)* components are prepared quicker than the slower manual system of the past, however if a CNC machine damages a component it is a slow process to regenerate just the one component.

1. Provide your understanding of what factors affect cabinet design and installation from the process heading in the first column MSFKB3010 KE7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.4, 7.5, 7.6, 7.7, 7.8, 7.9

Table 6 Design and installation

| Factors | Design | Installation |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Different methods of Installation | Size of cabinets to be installed by one or two person needs to be considered | Plastic feet or kick ladders, voids for inconsistencies, fillers |
| Installation requirements of appliances | Allow gaps for airflow as per manufactures specifications | Appliances need to be installed as per manufactures specifications so the appliance can perform the way it was designed and warranted |
| Moisture and humidity considerations | Air flow for moister needs to be allowed for in oven, microwave, appliance, fridge and any other appliance that produces heat or the cabinet will break down through mould and moisture rotting | Ducting needs to be considered for many appliances. This can be mechanical or vented. |
| Waterproofing considerations | Bathrooms and wet areas are normally covered by tiles or equivalent. If not a coating will need to be considered over the waterproofing to act as a feature. | Waterproofing is a part of the building regulations and needs to meet the Australian standards. Time for curing needs to be factored into the installation process |
| Sequence of installation | Cabinets can be joined to make one larger cabinet and panels can form the connection for two or more cabinets. | Kick ladders are levelled first. Cabinets with plastic feet are levelled as they go. Base cabinets are normally started first and from the corner out. Once tall and wall cabinets are installed, fillers and panels are scribed and fitted. Appliances are fitted as the cabinets go in or prior to installation. Any sealing or gap filling is applied. Doors and drawers are adjusted as required. Cabinets and area is cleaned and hand over is ready. |
| Design Modifications | Any changes to a design need to be reviewed as they can affect pricing, regulations, time schedules, material availability, standards and specifications. | Design changes during an installation can affect other trades, modifications to current cabinetry which can result in lead times blowing out and cost of the project. |
| Services location | Services for water and waste should be contained in cabinetry nearest the appliance it is feeding. Electrical should also be close to the appliances except where it is for general use. | Location of services need to be checked prior to installation of cabinetry. Services need to be contained for meeting standards and aesthetic looks. Some services need to be accurately fixed to fit certain appliances. |
| Availability of installation expertise | Without a qualified competent installer the design can be affected. The design should follow industry standards to enable the project to be installed as per the specifications | The installer needs to be qualified and licenced prior to commencing the installation. This can reduce poor quality work. |
| Site constraints | Prior to designing the project the designer should visit the site to evaluate the hazards at the site and form a plan to rectify the hazards prior to the installers starting installation at the site. Cabinets need to be designed to be able to pass through any openings or be designed to be flat pack and assembled on site. | Installation teams need to perform a site evaluation prior to working on the site. The installer should confirm power and water are isolated. All slip trip and fall hazards are identified and rendered safe to pass or work in that area. |

1. Briefly describe the process to be followed within the supply chain, for ordering components and materials for kitchen and bathroom components. MSFKB3010 KE8.1

'Student responses can include, but are not limited to:'

* Work out quantity required *(possible check for other jobs to gain bulk discount)*
* Contact supplier to check pricing, availability, lead time to deliver.
* Generate purchase order and email, send, fax or hand to supplier with confirmation of order section addressed by supplier.
* Check when materials have been delivered to ensure no defect and the correct materials

1. Briefly describe the process to be followed for delivering components and materials for kitchen and bathroom components. MSFKB3010 KE8.2

'Student responses can include, but are not limited to:'

Documentation of the project needs to contain:

* Clients name, delivery address and contact numbers.
* A description of what is being delivered.
* A copy of the plans of where the components are to be delivered to and what part of building.
* An itemised list of the components each numbered with a total number of pieces to deliver.
* An inspection confirmation prior to and after delivery.
* A copy of the site evaluation document for the delivery team to assess and adhere to.

1. For the types of cabinetry listed in the table below, provide the characteristics, uses and limitations for each. MSFKB4011, KE4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5, 4.6

Table 7 Cabinetry

| Cabinetry | Characteristics | Uses | Limitations |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Dressing Rooms | Commercial: Open room with mirrors, benches, hook hardware and lockable door.  Private: Storage for clothing, footwear and accessories. Mirrors, seating, temporary hanging. | Commercial: For clients to change clothing and try on new garments.  Private: To select clothing and accessories. To get dressed and undressed. | Commercial: Usually small with little or no seating.  Private: |
| Entertainment Units | Small version of dining tables. Some can have drawers, trays or display compartments | To use for resting cups, remote controls, papers, feet and magazines. They can be features to display products, fish/ snake/ spider tanks, and terrariums. | Usually space will dictate the size. Not designed to have a lot of storage |
| Home Offices | Usually with a desk, drawer storage and shelving | To complete documents, work at a computer, study, prepare paper work or computer presentations. Read, research or pay bills. | In most cases a small room or limited storage space. Usually just enough room to work in and not spend too much time in, however some can be quite large and spacious. |
| Shelving Units & Cupboards | Fixed or adjustable horizontal shelving to store items. Cupboards are the same, usually with a door | Used in pantries, book cases, wardrobes for storing items on the shelves in order. | Adjustable shelves have a lower load rate than fixed shelving. The opening unless adjustable restricts some items to be stored. |
| Wine Cellars | Cool, dark and usually below the house or air-conditioned. Behind closed doors | For storage of bottles of wine. Can be used to store cheese | Different bottle sizes require different depth and height and needs to be on angle to ensure liquid is wetting the cork. |
| Work Rooms | Usually bench's at various heights even some to be adjustable. Various widths depending on the products being worked on. Can contain shelving and drawer storage | Used to assemble or fabricate a wide range of products. These can include cabinet assembly, sewing stations, product assembly, fisheries, butchery etc. | Unless adjustable bench height is installed other means of lifting the worker to the preferred workers height. |

1. Explain how the budget can impact on the requirements and parameters of a cabinet design. (Give 3 examples) MSFKB4011 KE5.1

'Student responses can include, but are not limited to:'

* The budget determines if the client's requirement and parameters can be met.
* Sometimes the same end result can be achieved by using another product at the cheaper end of the scale.
* Quality can provide long jeopardy and smoothness in hardware.
* Minimising wastage can help increase the product however the budget determines what would be made available.

1. Describe how colour, style and tone can impact on the requirements and design parameters of a cabinet design. (Give 2 examples) MSFKB4011 KE5.2

'Student responses can include, but are not limited to:'

* Colour can affect the design as a large room can handle dark colours better and some styles are traditionally only in certain colours. *I.e. (French provincial)* however this is not rigid.
* The tone is affected by the light. This can mean a small room can have dark colours as long as there is bright reflective colours mixed in with plenty of light.
* The texture of a product can affect the tone as it can absorb the light.

1. How can embedded technology affect requirements and design parameters? (Give 2 examples) MSFKB4011 KE5.3

'Student responses can include, but are not limited to:'

1. Embedded technology requires extra fabrication.
2. Technology usually needs to be hidden and will have ventilation requirements and hidden electrical cabling.
3. Most technology will impact highly on cost.
4. Describe how the quality of the finish in the client's requirements can affect the design parameters. (give 2 examples) MSFKB4011 KE5.4

'Student responses can include, but are not limited to:'

1. A finish that is not suited to the area can be used with extra modification, which will incur extra cost.
2. The higher the quality of a project will usually require extra cost in better material and trades persons.
3. Sourcing specialist with expertise to complete the quality finish
4. Describe how a client's requirements and design parameters of a new cabinet is impacted by the relationship to other features of the room. (give 2 examples) MSFKB4011 KE5.5

'Student responses can include, but are not limited to:'

* As the client is always right and what they want is the key, from a design point of view the design should blend with the features of the room and follow the style of the room.
* If the style does not match the room and other furnishings it can look out of place.
* Sometimes a different style can be seen as a feature.

1. Explain how the client's design parameters and requirements can impact on the structural and functional requirements of a cabinet design. (give 2 examples) MSFKB4011 KE5.6

'Student responses can include, but are not limited to:'

* Locations and client requirements can sometimes jeopardise the structural needs of the design and need to be considered or the cabinet may not withstand what is designed to be used for.
* Functionality of hardware needs to be catered for if the design takes it past its limitations.
* Clients design style can affect the value of the property

1. What can the requirements and design parameters do to the time line of a project? (give 2 examples) MSFKB4011 KE5.7

'Student responses can include, but are not limited to:'

1. The more in-depth the requirements and the wider the parameters are on a project will govern how large and intricate the project will end up. This will increase the time it takes to make and install.
2. High quality materials can take longer to acquire, this will increase lead times.
3. Affect other trades schedule and therefore incur more cost
4. Using the table below identify options for cabinetry structure, materials and components suitable for different applications. MSFKB4011 KE6

Table 8 Cabinet structure

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Cabinet Structure | Material | Component | Suitable for other Applications |
| Biscuit Joint | Veneered MDF | End Panel to Bottom | Join wide panels |
| Stopped Housing | Timber/PB or MDF | Division to Bottom | Cabinet Rail to end |
| Dovetail housing | Timber/MDF | Rail to end panel | Drawer assembly |
| Screwed Butt jointed | Coloured MDF | Back to ends | Divisions, Ends, Rails |

1. How can installation methods impact on the design selection of cabinet construction? MSFKB4011 KE7

'Student responses can include, but are not limited to:'

With inconsistencies in floors and walls. Allowances need to be made for fitting on-site at the installation process. This can be allowing material to be removed to form the shape of the floor or wall to reduce gaps.

1. Identify formats and required inclusions for design specifications. MSFKB4011 KE9

'Student responses can include, but are not limited to:'

Design specifications should be set out in a format that is easy to read and interpret.

Specifications and inclusions need to be set out in a format that contain:

* Description of the project
* Sizes of the project
* Location of project
* Materials to be included
* Any hardware or accessories information and specifications

1. Describe the process for calculating and documenting cabinetry cost. MSFKB4011 KE10

'Student responses can include, but are not limited to:'

* Break down the project into material quantities.
* Acquire pricing for each group of product items and document
* Allocate pricing to each component
* Calculate the labour to produce and install
* Calculate the hourly rate or apply the rate to the labour hours to produce the project
* Apply any fees
* Apply the delivery fee
* Calculate and apply design fee
* Add all together and apply GST
* Prepare quote and contract for clients
* Save quote and drawings for later review

1. Calculate how many square meters of white HMR particle board is required for the carcass of a sink cabinet 1000mm wide x 720mm high x 560mm deep. MSFKB3010 KE1 MSFKB4011 KE1

'Student responses can include, but are not limited to:'

1. Ends = 2 x 720 x 560 = 0.8064
2. BTM & Shelf = 2 x 968 x 560 = 1.08416
3. Back = 1 x 968 x 720 = 0.69696
4. Total square meters = 2.58752