

Make sure to read the “Guidance for the handling and storage of toughened glass” guide on rear before commencing.
Installation should be carried out by a competent person.

Single Screens

Single screens are normally installed using a channel on the wall and floor with the top secured to the opposite wall by a top brace. However there are many alternative hardware choices depending on your requirements and these will be listed individually.



Edge Channel and Floor Channel - (Fig.1)

Edge channel should be screwed securely to the wall, a thin bead of silicone may be used between the wall and channel to prevent possible water weeping but is not required.

Use a bead of silicon inside the rear of the channel then slide the glass inside gently to the back of the channel, the rubber gasket is then flattened and pressed in on the wet side between the glass and channel. Allow to dry overnight.

Floor channel should be adhered to the floor and not screwed as this could pierce the tanking membrane if installing in a wet room. The join where the channel on the wall and floor meet may be mitred as required.

Screens may also be laid straight on to the tile or tray and secured using silicone.



Slim Compensator Profile - (Fig.2)

Slim compensator profile allows for 28mm run-out of wall alignment. First attach the smaller edge channel to screen by using silicone in the rear of the channel and installing gasket down the wet side. Securely screw the larger outer channel to the wall. Generously apply a bead of silicone to inside the rear of the channel and gently set in the screen with the channel attached, position as required and allow to dry overnight.

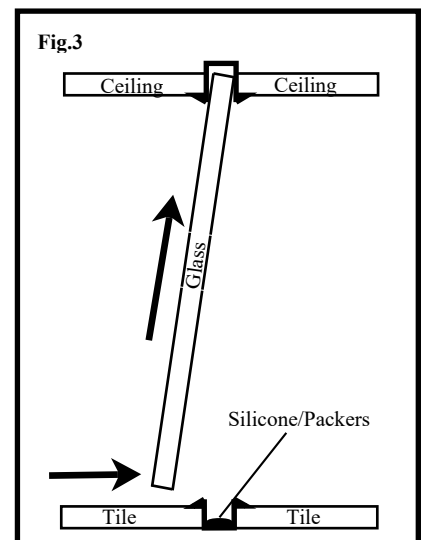
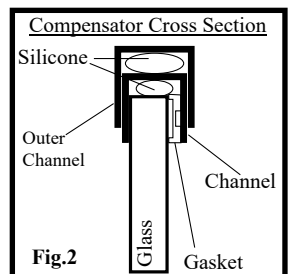
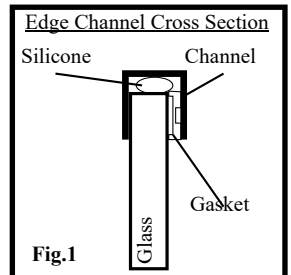


Flush Mounting Channel - (Fig.3)

To be tiled into the wall, floor or ceiling.

If used as a wall and/or floor channel - once tiled install in the same way as edge channel above.

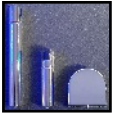
If using in the floor and ceiling - Install the shallow 13.5mm channel in the floor and the deeper 22.5mm in the ceiling. Gently lift glass up at a slight angle into the ceiling channel first to allow the bottom of the glass to be slid into the channel on the floor. Once in position install gaskets or silicon to the wet side to secure.





Edge Clamps

Typically three clamps are used. Open up the clamps using the Allen key and remove the pins (these are not required). Ensure correct size rubber packers are set within the clamp jaws for the thickness of the glass to be installed. Screw clamps to wall, there is no set distance but we advise top and bottom clamps are set in around 150mm. Gently position glass into clamps and tighten firmly. Check to make sure glass is not loose.



Toe Pedestal

Used on the bottom of glass to raise it from the floor. Drill a shallow 3mm blind hole in the tile where the pedestal is to be positioned (normally 150mm from edge of glass), do not go too deep as there is a danger of damaging the tanking membrane below the tile, place toe pedestal using the pin on the underside to locate in the drilled hole, a small amount of silicon may be used. Locate glass into the clamp and tighten firmly.



Top Braces - Straight/Vertical/Angled and Interlinking

Made up of four components as per diagrams below.

Straight Top Brace (Fig.4) is fixed to opposite wall.

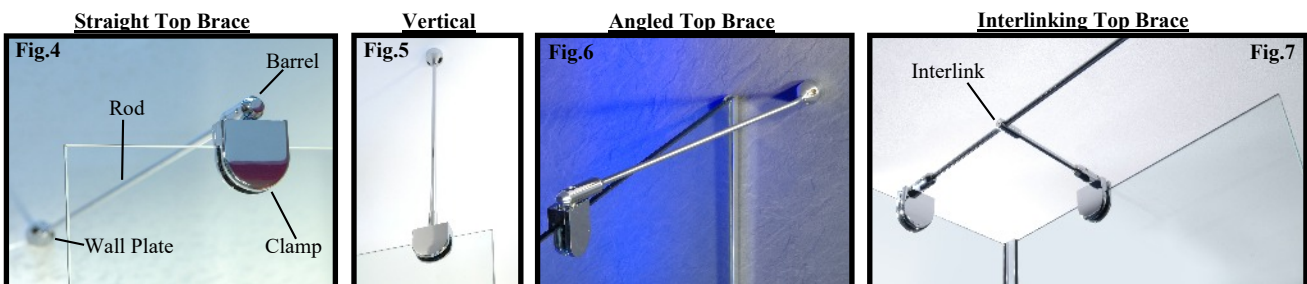
Vertical Top Brace (Fig.5) is fixed to the ceiling

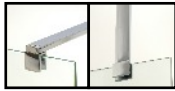
Loosely fit the clamp in situ on top of the screen with the barrel attached, measure from centre of barrel to wall or ceiling and cut rod to length. Screw wall plate to wall or ceiling, insert rod and whilst loose make any fine adjustments, tighten all grub screws firmly.

Angled Top Brace (Fig.6) is fixed to the same wall the glass is mounted from.

Loosely fit the top brace together and fit into place, rod may be cut down if required from the straight end.

Interlinking Top Braces (Fig.7) are used to brace two screens together and is installed in a similar way to the straight top brace by fitting onto the first screen and simply adding the Interlink component onto the rod first, the second screen can then be braced from this.





Square Top Brace and Vertical

Made up of three main components.

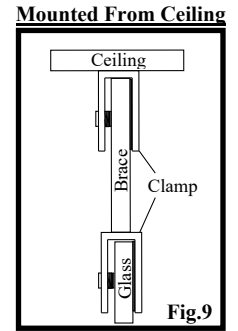
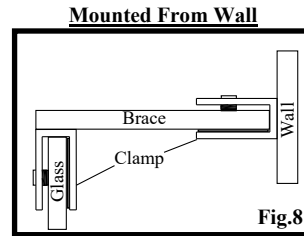
Square Top Brace (Fig.8) if fixed to wall.

Vertical Top Brace (Fig.9) is fixed to the ceiling.

The bracing bar has two pairs of tapped holes at each end, two located on the underside (wall mounting) and two located on the very end (ceiling mounting), the clamp that will be used to hold the glass will be attached at the appropriate end using the grub screws provided.

The other clamp is screwed to the wall/ceiling.

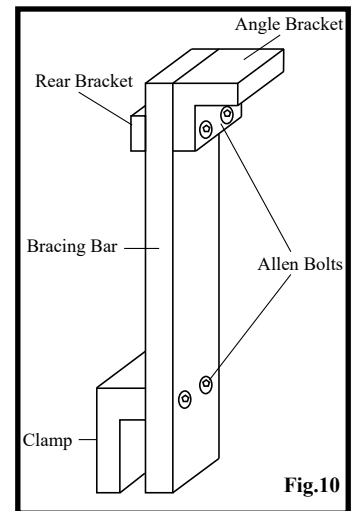
The bracing bar is cut to length as required and inserted into the wall clamp and held in place by the grub screws.



Blade Ceiling Fixing - (Fig.10)

Made up of four main components.

Normally used when bracing a screen vertically where the ceiling is sloped. Carefully cut the bracing bar to length and drill two 6mm holes through it to allow the angle bracket to fit snugly to the ceiling, two Allen bolts are used to secure the angled bracket into the tapped rear bracket. For sloped ceilings the holes may be drilled on an angle to allow fitting. Angle bracket may be fitted to the front or rear of the bracing bar as desired. To secure the clamp to the glass use the foam pads supplied.



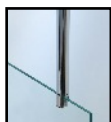
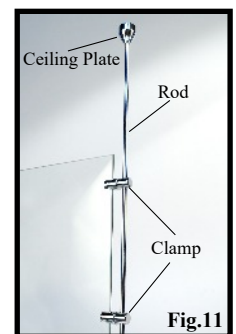
Short Ceiling Fixing - (Fig.11)

Made up of four components.

Mounted from the vertical edge of the screen and fixed to the ceiling.

The plate is screwed to the ceiling.

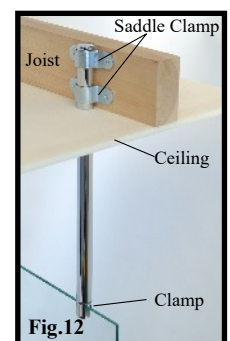
Clamps are slid onto the rod and usually mounted about 200mm apart, bear this in mind when cutting down the rod to the desired length.



Drop Down Ceiling Fixing - (Fig.12)

This fixing clamps the top of the screen and must be braced from above the ceiling by clamping the bar using the saddle clamps tightly to a joist.

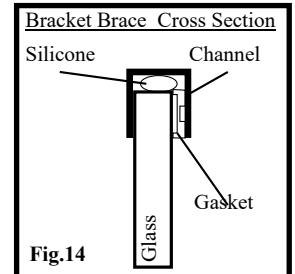
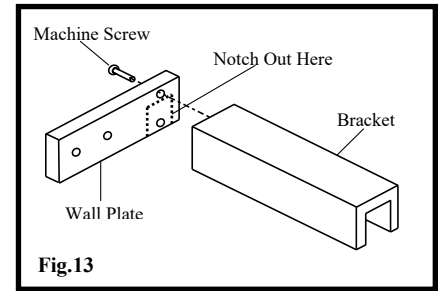
Allow at least 100mm in the loft space for the saddle clamps to take hold.





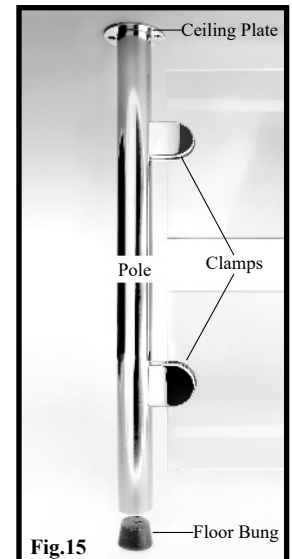
Bracket Brace - (Fig.13)

Made up from two main components.
The wall plate should be notched as shown using an angle grinder to allow the glass to sit back flat against the wall.
You may rotate the wall plate 90 degrees before notching to make it either left or right hand mounted.
Attach wall plate to bracket using the machine screw.
Mount bracket brace on top of glass, mark and drill holes.
Fix onto screen as shown (Fig.14) and screw to wall.



Floor To Ceiling Pole - (Fig.15)

Made up from five main components.
Measure floor to ceiling distance deducting 7mm to allow for the ceiling plate and cut pole to length.
Offer the pole up to edge of screen and mark location for the two clamps, usually mounted around 300mm from the top and bottom of the screen.
It helps to use a straight edge down the centre of pole to mark hole centres.
Drill one hole per clamp into the pole using drill bit supplied, masking tape may be stuck on first to prevent drill bit slipping and scratching the pole.
Attach clamps with supplied self tapping screws (loosen off clamp jaws if glass is already in position).
Insert ceiling plate into the top of pole and lean up into place to check clearances and position level.
Mark round bottom of pole to give the floor bung position and also mark the drill holes in the ceiling plate. Remove pole from position.
Ensure good fixing in ceiling.
In the centre of the marked hole drill a blind shallow 3mm hole, do not go too deep as there is a danger of damaging the tanking membrane below the tile.
The floor bung has a pin on the underside that is used to locate it, use a light bead of silicone on the same side as the pin and locate into the drilled hole.
Apply silicone around the edges of the bung and offer the bottom of the pole over it.
Lean the pole up into place and secure ceiling plate with screws.
Insert glass into clamps and tighten.



Doors and Screen Combinations

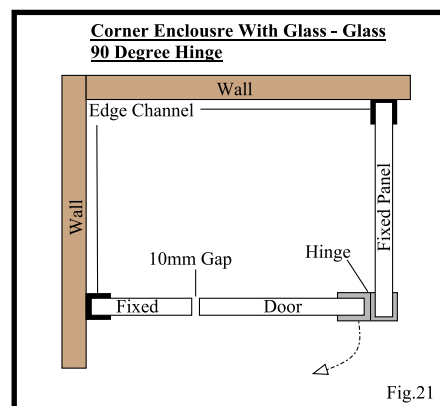
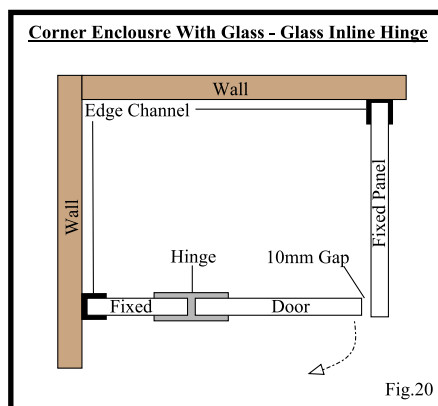
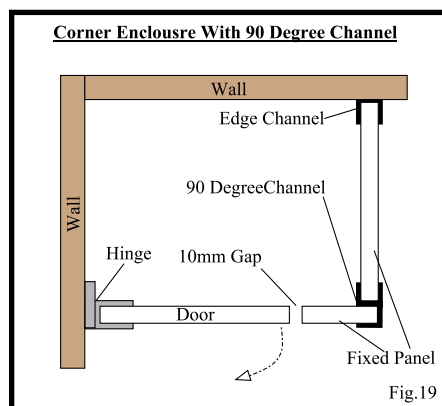
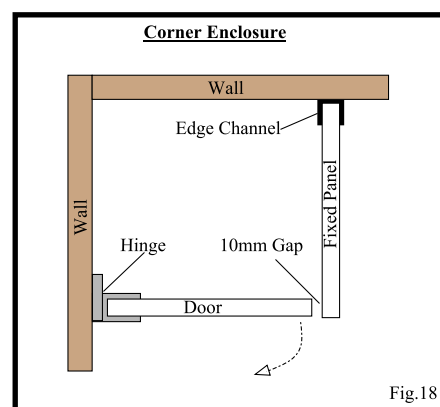
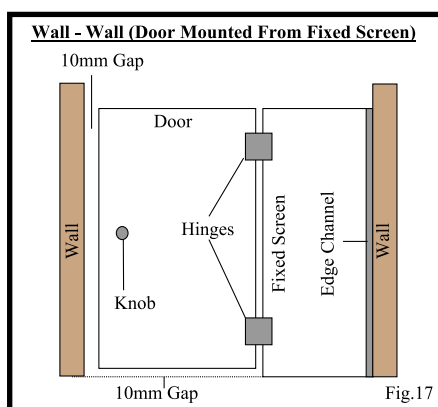
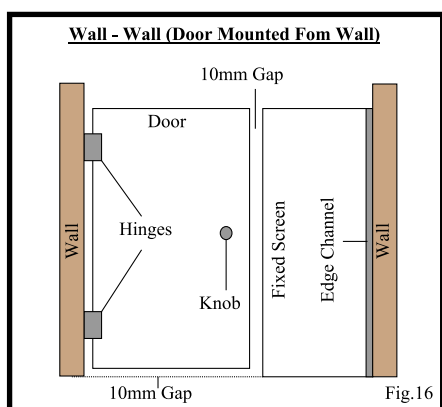


This section will cover doors and common glass combinations. Please refer to the previous pages for certain hardware items not covered here.

Notes

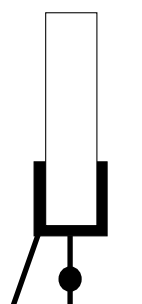
Doors are not handed.
Doors should have a 10mm gap from the floor and closing edge to allow for seals.
See Fig.16 & Fig. 17.
Seals can be trimmed and are clipped on.

Glass Combinations



Seals

Bottom Seal



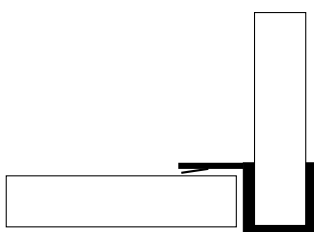
Used on bottom of doors.

Bubble Seal



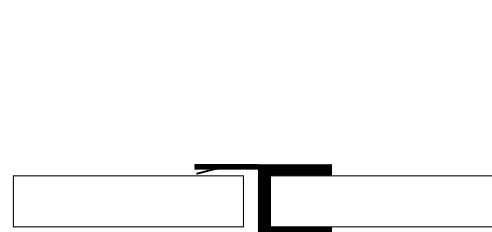
Used on hinge side of doors.

Lap Seal



Used on fixed panel where door closes at 90 degrees.

Flap Seal



Used on fixed panel where door closes inline.

Door Hung Glass to Wall. - Fig.22

First attach the hinges into the cut outs on the door, the plastic shims must be used either side of the glass before clamping up, shim thickness used will depend on the thickness of glass.

The hinge wall plate is normally fixed on the inside of the door, the hinge will move through 180 degrees and self latches at 90 degrees (adjustable).

Screw the door to the wall securely whilst resting it on the 10mm packers supplies, this may require two people.

Fit any seals and door hardware



Door Hung Glass to Glass. - Fig.23

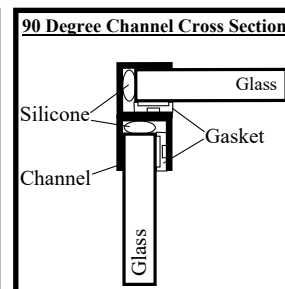
Once the fixed screen has been fitted and braced attach the hinges to it, the plastic shims must be used either side before clamping to the glass, shim thickness used will depend on thickness of glass.

Attach the door whilst resting it on the 10mm packers supplied. This may require two people.



90 Degree Channel - Fig.24

Use a bead of silicon inside the rear of the channel then slide the glass inside gently to the back of the channel, the rubber gasket is then flattened and pressed in on the wet side between the glass and channel. Allow to dry overnight.



Cleaning

When cleaning do not use abrasives or scourers.

Clean after exposure to water with a squeegee or clean dry cloth.

Keep clear of contaminants eg. Dust, stains and finger prints.

Do not use abrasive or acid-based cleaning products.

Guidance For The Handling And Storage of Toughened Glass

Care must be taken when handling glass, even safety glass as it can still break easily if incorrectly handled!!!

Glass should not be stored in contact with any surface harder than itself eg. concrete, stone or ferrous metals.

Protection should be placed between the glass and walls/floors such as wood or rubber.

If leant against a wall it should be at an angle of approx 3-5 degrees.

Glass should be checked for any damage before lifting.

Ensure there is enough room to manoeuvre and no obstacles are in your path.

Correct manual handling techniques should be used.

Correct PPE should be worn eg. Gloves, boots, glasses and wrist protection.

When lifting and carrying avoid knocking the edges of the glass as this will cause breakage.