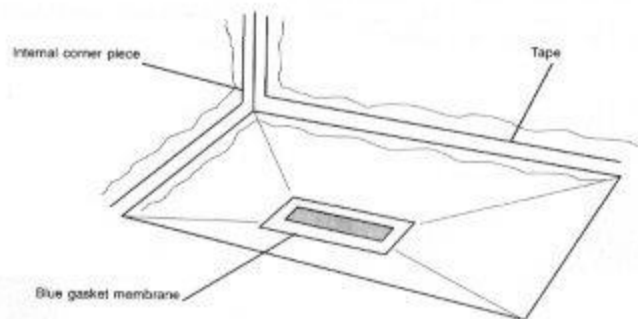


The slotted blue gasket membrane in the drain box is treated in the same manner as the tapes and corners in the tanking kit; all are sandwiched between 2 coats of the tanking paste.

The tanking kit covers 7m² (2 coat application).



Check List/Safety Notes

- Do not use power tools on the screws of the Purus Living Wetroom Gully.
- The maximum height for the insert grate is 12mm. Combined tile and adhesive should not exceed 12mm. It is recommended that a maximum of 10mm ceramic tile is used.
- If the tile or adhesive exceeds the 12mm height then use the Twist or Drop Grate option which has a maximum height level of 26mm.
- The grate when installed must be horizontal and flat. It also must be level with the ceramic tile surface and not at an angle or on a slope.
- Check where all pipes, electrical cables and all other services are prior to drilling, cutting and screwing into walls, ceilings and floors.
- Work safely, ensure that no tools are lying around and that the working and installation areas are clean and tidy at all times.
- Safety goggles, masks and glasses should be worn at all times.

Leakage Guarantee and Membrane Failure Warranty

If used and applied correctly the products have a life-of-tiling guarantee provided that grout lines are maintained. Suitable for diy use provided installation is to Building regulations standards and all instructions have been followed.

Disclaimer

Products should be installed by a competent person within the meaning of the Building Regulations. We cannot accept responsibility where this is not the case. We reserve the right to make a refundable charge in advance of taking remedial action where we feel that incorrect fitting may be an issue.

- We reserve the right to change prices, designs and specifications at any time without notice.

December 2012

INSTRUCTIONS TO INSTALL LINEAR WET TRAY INCORPORATING PURUS LIVING LINEAR CHANNEL DRAIN

Disclaimer: NO responsibility is accepted for any action taken upon these notes, but see warranty on back page. Failure to follow instructions invalidates any warranty.

Requires under-boarding.

Suitable for installation over timber joist, steel beams or concrete.

Abbreviations used: tbb = Tile Backer Board; UFH = Underfloor Heating.

Introduction and Overview

A wetroom can be fitted anywhere in any building, even an attic or basement, with the aid of a pump to assist drainage. A wetroom is usually level access (totally flat floor) but can be raised above or sunk below floor level.

We offer limited guidance on plumbing pipework and none on the electrical work needed to connect an electric shower. Liaise with specialists for these trades.

This is the ideal time to reconsider the heating options for the wetroom area. You may be happy with radiators in an existing bathroom. Consider underfloor heating, either connecting water pipes to an existing system or using new electric underfloor heating.

A key benefit of our system is that you only need to waterproof the "wet area", not the entire wetroom or bathroom. This reduces costs to a third of usual levels.

Note: All references to tile adhesives are flexible powder type – **NEVER use ready-mixed adhesives in bathrooms and wetrooms.**

Tools required: Jigsaw or circular saw, power drill, spirit level, screwdriver, 60mm screws, Hammer and chisel (for concrete). Also may need silicone, flexible tile adhesive, mixing paddle, bucket, timber noggins, Gripfill (no-nails).

Efficiency of the System

The system will perform provided the instructions are followed meticulously. It is possible you or your tradesman will fulfil a satisfactory installation and then your tiler will arrive, puncture the membrane with a trowel and patch it with silicone. This is fatal as silicone is incompatible below the surface.

Critical Handling

If tradesmen are employed to handle the drainage, the membrane or the deck, they **MUST BE SHOWN** these instructions

Supply Pipes and Waste Pipes

Whether you tackle these depends on your confidence and ability. Priority is always given to running the waste pipe as supply pipes and cables can be run anywhere. For ease try to tap into the existing drainage system. Look on the outside wall of the property to check where the simplest pipe runs will go. On a timber floor lift a floorboard near the drainage area to determine available space, joist depth and if other pipes or cables are in the way. The objective is to lay a waste pipe in a horizontal or gently sloping position to an outside wall or extant pipe or soil stack. Place the tray in position to check that the drain hole does not coincide with a joist. It can be cut down to relocate the outlet hole.

It may be impossible to locate the drain with sufficient fall for the waste pipe. If so, a raised wetfloor may be necessary. To do this construct a box of 19mm plywood and place the tray on top.

For supply pipes a groove or channel is needed in the wall to waist height (mixer shower) or chest height (electric shower). When the backer board is used it can be screwed direct to the wall but normally attaches onto horizontal stave lath (19 x 38mm battens) which then offers free cavity for pipes and cables.

mixer shower (plumbed to boiler) groove for 2 x 15mm pipes
ie 50mm wide x 25mm deep

electric shower, groove for 1 x 15mm pipe ie 25mm x 25mm
(otherwise phone a plumber)

Before Starting

Run a spirit level over the floor to gain a general idea of the levels. Anything out of level may cause pooling.

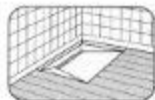
Preparation into Timber

May be installed as a level-access wetfloor (no step), laid over floorboards or raised onto a plywood plinth (see opposite).

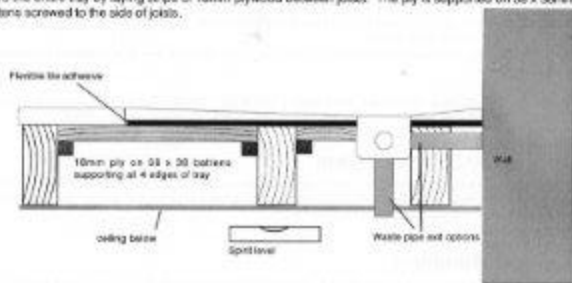
Timber Joist Floor (level access):

- (i) Remove all floorboards or chipboard to expose joists.
- (ii) Lay tray into place to visualise location of drain slot and waste pipe run.

Use a long spirit level at each stage to ensure levels.



- (iii) Underboard the entire tray by laying strips of 18mm plywood between joists. The ply is supported on 38 x 38mm timber battens screwed to the side of joists.



- (iv) Before screwing down plywood lay tray into position and draw a line around the drain slot rectangle.
- (v) Remove the tray.
- (vi) Lay the 6mm MDF spacer supplied within the drawn rectangle.
- (vii) Carefully draw another line around the internal shape of the spacer.



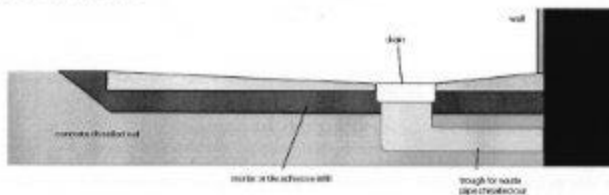
- (viii) Jigsaw around this line.
- (ix) Align spacer over the hole slot, place drain centrally on top, drill and screw into position.
- (x) Connect waste pipe, the 40mm reducer supplied is a solvent-weld fitting.
- (xi) Screw down all plywood at 200mm (8 inch) centres.
- (xii) Apply flexible tile adhesive to ply (may need priming first) or back face of tray and lay tray into final position, press firmly down. Check with spirit level and insert screws or weights to ensure accuracy.
- (xiii) Gun MS polymer or Gripfill no-nails adhesive to fill gap on drain perimeter.
- (xiv) Before applying tanking, abrade grey plastic drain flange to ensure adhesion.

Timber Joist Floor (raised plywood plinth)

- (i) Decide if waste pipe is to run above existing floorboards (in plinth cavity) or dip below existing boards and run between joists. If below existing boards remove sufficient boards to access waste pipe to connect to channel drain supplied.
- (ii) Construct 18mm/24mm plywood plinth baseboard laid onto cross battens at 400mm centres. At the same time visualise drain waste pipe outlet connection to ensure a smooth waste pipe exit.
- (iii) Follow instructions from (iv) on previous page.

Concrete Floor

- (i) Lay tray into place to visualise location of drain slot and waste pipe run.
- (ii) Cut a recess 35mm deep by the area of the tray. Mark drain outlet and go to 110mm deep over 140 x 300mm area. Firstly chase a channel for the waste pipe with a slight gradient.



- (iii) Install drain into floor at correct height ie to match height of finished tiling.
- (iv) Bed the tray — apply a weak mix of sand and cement, ensuring gaps around the drain are also filled. Use a long spirit level when bedding, even 1° out will affect speed of drainage and may cause pooling. Insert screws or weights to level off.
- (v) Allow to dry overnight.
- (vi) Gun MS polymer or Gripfill no-nails adhesive to fill gap on drain perimeter.
- (vii) Before applying tanking, abrade grey plastic drain flange to ensure adhesion.