

## Glass Screens and Doors for Wetrooms -

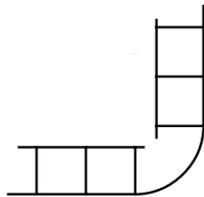
Note: This is a general overview; see separate fitting sheet.

BETA Doors are not handed and can be fixed at any height. Use plugs and screws into masonry but if using tbb or T & G Lining Panels you may be using 19mm x 38mm slate lath battens as fixing method. Be aware that this is an ideal glass fixing as you don't want to be tightening glass hinges/brackets and deforming a wall panel with a hollow space behind. Solve the problem by deciding in advance where the glass is going, then screw double vertical battens to the wall (other battens being horizontal).

BETA Glass screens are fixed with 3 clamps and top brace but need similar preparation method as doors. Clip the toe pedestal onto bottom edge approx. 350mm from outer edge. This determines overall height of screen. For a smaller gap of 17mm simply use the spare edge clamp with protruding pin. Carefully drill 4mm deep blind hole without penetrating membrane below. The 3 wall clamps should be bedded into silicone before screwing.

## Tongue & Groove Lining Panels Hollow Core & Formica™ Showerpanel -

HOLLOW CORE 2600mm x 250mm (+ tongue) x 10 featherweight packed 4 per box. 8 colours + white, Satin gloss. Suits walls and ceilings. Class 1 fire resistant. Air gap creates 'warm' surface to reduce condensation. Best fixing method is to attach horizontal 19mm x 38mm battens at 500mm centres, apply a dab of silicone and staple through 'tail'. Use clear silicone for internal and bottom corners. U-shaped edge trim 2500mm usually reserved for top or bottom edge. Stick with silicone or leave loose, always Cut Fast with 110mm angle grinder (or very fine saw used slowly). Easy to notch and drill. For corners remove a 13mm strip from rear skin and bend 90° (for both internal and external).



Or use new Flexi trim available soon.

FORMICA™ 2400mm x 1215mm x 11 mdf core square edges, one lipped. Cut face down with power saw. Same edge trim as above or aluminium to special order at extra cost, but not normally used. See Formica™ leaflet for fixing detail.

## Leakage Guarantee and Membrane Failure Warranty -

If used and applied correctly the products have a life-of-tiling or life-of-vinyl guarantee provided that grout lines are maintained. Suitable for diy use provided installation is to Building Regulations standard 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 specification at any time without notice.
- Prices do not constitute a formal offer and may change at any time.
- We always try to maintain published prices but please confirm prices with us before ordering.

# WETROOM INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

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

## 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 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. The floor surface is intended for tile but some are suitable for vinyl (please ask). Walls can be tiled but for a smooth easily cleaned finish try our T & G Lining Panels or Formica™ Showerpanel (see back page).

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. Both will require insulated tile backer board below to prevent heat migration downwards.

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 adhesive are flexible powder type – **NEVER use ready-mixed adhesives in bathrooms and wetrooms.**

## Leaks, Leaks, Leaks -

Water is very, very invasive, hence the disclaimer above. The system will perform provided the instructions are followed meticulously. It is possible that 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 tile surface except as stated at bottom of page 3.

## Critical Handling -

If tradesmen are employed to handle the drainage, the membrane or the underlay, 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 1.5 inch (38mm) 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. Refer to colour instructions 1—9 to achieve correct outlet level height. Place the Underlay in position to check that the drain hole does not coincide with a joist. The Underlay can be cut down 120mm 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 Underlay base 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 tile backer board is used it can be screwed direct to the wall but normally attaches onto horizontal slate 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)

## Drain (supplied) -

Open the drain box. The black part is a tightening tool and dust cover. Pop out the central cup and note the ‘O’ ring. The tool locates on the two internal lugs. The drain outlet moves on a universal joint to a standard 2 inch pipe. If 1.5 inch (38mm) pipe is preferred, a pipe reducer is included, needing solvent weld adhesive to secure. For a power shower 2 inch pipe is preferable.

The drain is a trap to prevent smells rising and is simply cleaned from above. It is not free-standing but solidly secured within concrete, sand and cement or expanding foam (see colour instructions 1—9). The installed height is 83mm below the base of the Underlay. Maximum diameter is 112mm.

## Before Starting -

Run a spirit level over the floor to gain a general idea of the levels. The Underlay slope is only 2% so anything out of level will cause pooling.

## Preparation into Concrete -

You can install into a timber or concrete floor; a concrete floor is usually easier as there is ready support all round for both Underlay and drain, just requiring back filling with mortar or tile adhesive to bond in. Use a hammer and chisel or electric SDS drill with chisel (try Draper Tools for a light one) to cut a recess 35mm deep by the area of the Underlay selected. Mark drain outlet and go to 220mm deep over 300 x 300mm area. Finally chase a channel for the waste pipe with a slight gradient.

The top of the drain body (with gasket removed) is set below the level of the floor concrete by the following distance:

20mm Underlays — 20 - 22mm

24mm Underlays — 24 - 26mm

27mm Underlays — 27 - 29mm

Cut a piece of timber for a spacer to set this distance. Using a spirit level, concrete or mortar in the drain body and waste pipe and allow to dry. Make a sand/cement mortar mix and set the Underlay in place. Use 2.5 inch screws on the edges to pull down the Underlay completely level. Also screw down any other high points to ensure an even slope. Tighten the drain clamp ring. If out of level pooling will occur. Allow to dry before walking over. Silicone seal around the square grey plastic drain aperture.

## Preparation onto Timber -

It is best practise not to install over old Victorian floorboards or old chipboard as it may be out of level, uneven or weak; if possible replace with plywood – see below.

Modern floors are fairly good but it’s still a good idea to have a perimeter band of plywood 500mm wide on two sides of the Underlay eg: if Underlay is 1 sq mt the total wet area to membrane seal is 2 sq mts. Alternatively overlay entire floor with 6 or 10mm tile backer board (tbb) taped with Flex tape acting as integral membrane saving the cost of a separate membrane. Uneven or ‘cupped’ floorboards must be filled so bed the tbb onto flexible tile adhesive and screw down with 50mm Fixing Washers at 300mm centres.

The aforesaid assumes a level access wet floor as colour instructions 1—9. It is quite feasible to fix the Underlay directly on top of timber to save battening out between the joists. An over-large Underlay will work better to contain the water, otherwise extend the wet floor with 20mm tbb to allow for splashing.

**IMPORTANT:** All plywood **MUST** be screwed at 230mm (9 inch) centres.

For tbb see separate fitting sheet.

## Actual Membrane Thickness -

Lastogum      Tanking Liquid    2mm

MAXO           Polymer Membrane    3mm

WOP             Polymer Membrane    0.15mm

Tile Backer Board      6, 10, 20mm

Tilesafe Membrane      3mm

Either drawing A or B may actually be used for tiled flooring. ‘B’ merely showing reinforcing and tile backer board. ‘A’ may be simpler or cheaper, only needing floorboards replacing with a 500mm perimeter band of plywood against the edges of the Underlay.

## Securing the Drain (pic 1—3 colour illustrations) -

The two critical jobs in wet rooms, apart from the membrane, are getting the Underlay absolutely level and positively locating the drain.

**IMPORTANT** pic 1 — using a spirit level to set drain height. This picture equates to drawing A.

Drawing A — for vinyl flooring or tiling without strengthening or tile backer board the Underlay **MUST** be supported evenly on all four sides, leaving access hole approx. 300mm x 300mm for drain. Screw battens and ply as shown.

Drawing B — Cut smaller access hole between joists as shown, but lift more boards as necessary to lay waste pipe. If drain is offset between joists don’t worry, follow pictures 1 —9 (drain support box). The drain is 112mm dia. so can be as close as 56mm to the side of a joist.

## Drain Support Box -

The procedure is to set Underlay aside, attach the drain to the waste pipe using the adaptor/reducer, construct a box around the drain using 2 joists as 2 of the sides. The critical part is to set the drain at the correct outlet level height.

To form the box screw 38mm x 38mm x 250mm battens onto both joists 130mm from the top. Make a box floor from mdf or ply then box in the ends with 200mm deep strips. Level the drain body with a spirit level then infill with concrete, mortar or expanding foam. A dry mortar mix may be used, sprinkling over with water to harden. Ensure foam does not force the drain upward as it expands. **ALLOW TO DRY.** If foam used sand the top level.

## IMPORTANT NOTE.

If the floor is overlaid with ply or tbb make allowances for the resulting raised drain height.

## Securing the Underlay -

Bed the Underlay onto flexible adhesive with 4mm deep notched trowel, or multiple strips of silicone gunned in. Tighten drain clamp ring leaving tool in place as dust cover. Contrary to picture 8 screw down **BEFORE** adhesive is set. Screw wherever there is a high point to maintain an even slope. Screw the edges to correct any distortion and to maintain the correct 2% slope. If out of level pooling will occur. Do not over-tighten screws. Seal over the screws with your chosen membrane.

Allow to dry before walking over. Silicone seal around the square grey plastic drain aperture.

**NEVER USE SILICONE** below tile level except for bedding Underlay if used as an alternative to tile adhesive, or as shown in picture 7, or as edge sealer for tbb.