

OTL Infinity I-Line Channel Drain and Formers

User Care and Maintenance and installation Guide

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Job Title

Drawing Title

Date
18th May 2016

Not to Scale

Care and Maintenance for Tiled Floors

Care and Maintenance for Tiled Floors

Tile floors are easy to care for and are virtually maintenance free.

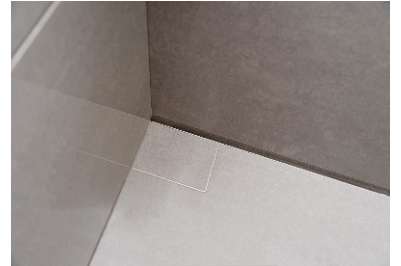
Regularly wiping down the showering area after use with a shower wiper blade or sponge squeegee will remove the deposits left by showering and leave the tiles clean and easy to polish. Deeper cleaning of a tile floor can be accomplished using a damp mop and a cleaning solution. Acidic, ammonia-based, bleach and abrasive cleaners should not be used. It is best to consult with the tile manufacturer to determine the most appropriate cleaning solution for your tiled floor. On a daily basis, it is advisable to remove spills immediately by wiping them up and then cleaning the spill area using a sponge, with a soap and water mixture. This will protect the tiles appearance and prevent any potential staining from occurring. If mats or rugs are in use they can collect dirt and debris, the mats and rugs should be shaken out and cleaned to remove any debris. If there is furniture it is advisable to install feet protectors if possible. These will alleviate any potential scratching or staining that could occur. Be extremely careful when moving furniture, ensuring the piece is lifted up and then carried to its location. Dragging furniture across a tiled floor will result in surface scratches or cause more significant damage to the tile.

Sealing

Whether or not you seal your tiled floor and how often you seal it depends upon the type of tile and its level of porosity. It is best to consult with a tile supplier or manufacturer to determine the most appropriate type of sealant for your tile floor.

Repairs

Tile floors do not need to be refinished or resurfaced during their lifetime. However, they may need to be repaired. Overtime damage can occur to a grouted joint, if this is the case scrape out the joint with a regrouting tool, clean out the joint and regrout as per manufacturers instructions. If a tile has to be replaced, carefully remove the grout using a mechanical rotary tool or a hand tool taking care not to damage the tanking membrane if there is one installed. If there is a tanking membrane installed it will have to be made good before the replacement tile is reinstated. Work carefully to prevent damaging adjacent tiles and with most of the grout removed cut the tile into small pieces and remove. The adhesive on the floor under the tile should be scraped and removed. Once the area is free and clear of any debris, (make good the tanking if installed and when the tanking has dried) apply the appropriate adhesive to the back of the replacement tile; place the tile into position, apply pressure to bed the tile down so the top of the tile finishes flush with the adjacent floor tiles.



Care and Maintenance for Infinity I-Line Channel

To Clean the Channel

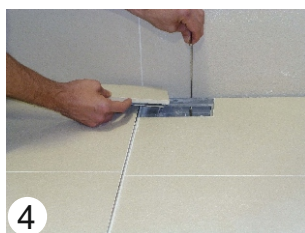
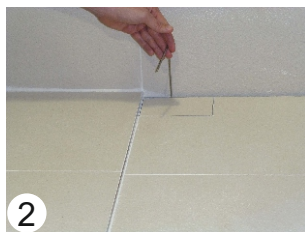
With the supplied Cleaning brush.

Insert the brush into the gap between the wall and floor tiles turn it through 90 degrees, with a sweeping action move the brush and down the gap, finally sweeping it towards the drain

Nylon Cleaning Brush



To Remove the Tiling Plate



Tiling Plate Extraction Tool



Place the supplied Tiling Plate Extraction Tool into the gap between the wall and floor tiles(1)
Turn the extraction tool to 90 degrees under the tiling plate(2)
Lift up the tiling extraction tool to lift up the tile (3)
Remove the tile cover to expose the trap. (4)

Care and Maintenance for Gullies

OTL WATER TRAP



50mm water seal trap body
with 2" multifit outlet.

Overall height with tile: 120mm.

Flow rate: 50l/min. (flow rate
calculated under a constant 15mm
head of water)

OTL ST90-HPB

With the tiling plate removed

Pull out the dip tube and cup.

Discard all debris, rinse with clean water.

Insert in the reverse order



Dip Tube



Cup



Gullies for Tiled Floors

Maintenance Instructions.

Shower gullies should only be installed by a competent plumber and/or specialist flooring contractor.

1. The integrity of the gully is dependent on a good seal between the underside of a waterproofing membrane and the gully body. If a silicone sealant is used, care should be taken to use only a neutral sealant. Acetoxy sealants MUST NOT be used as they may be detrimental to the plastic used in the manufacture of the gully.
2. All gullies have a flow rate in excess of 40 litres per minute when tested in accordance with EN 1253 -2:1999, and are variable dependent on the gully tile or grating used. The flow rate can be seriously impaired if an adequate fall is not maintained throughout the length of the waste pipe.

ROUTINE MAINTENANCE

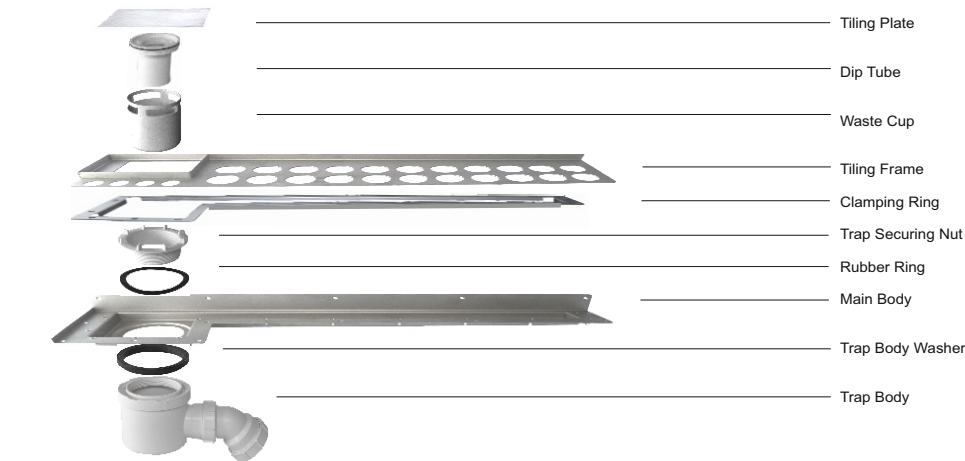
Regular maintenance and cleaning is required as follows:

Tiled floor gullies.

1. Remove the grid and set aside.
2. Remove the dip tube/sediment cup by pulling clear of the gully body.
3. Flush through the gully body with clean water and thoroughly clean all parts that have been removed.
4. Check for any surface damage to component parts and that the rubber seal on the dip tube is in good condition and correctly positioned.
5. Lubricate all parts with a good quality silicone lubricant (sachet enclosed).
6. Re-assemble the gully by reversing the above instructions.
7. Re-charge gully with clean water

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THIS PROCEDURE SHOULD BE CARRIED OUT AT LEAST EVERY 3 MONTHS. HOWEVER, MORE FREQUENT MAINTENANCE MAY BE REQUIRED DEPENDING ON USAGE.

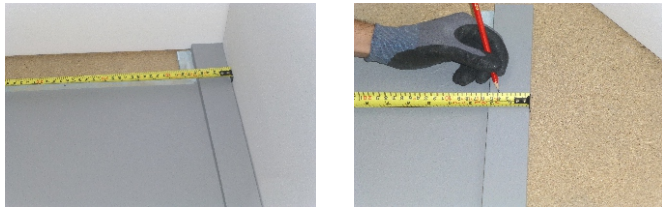
Installation Instructions for Infinity Drainage System



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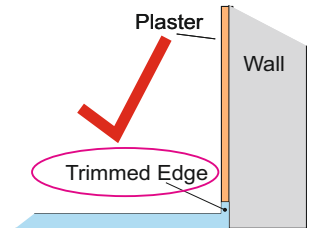
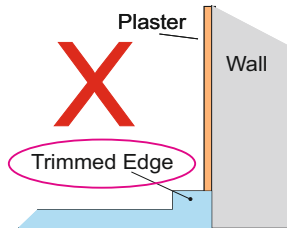
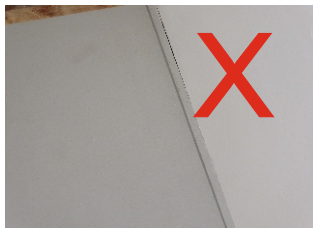
**If Installing Our Infinity Channel WITHOUT our Shower Former.
The Channel and Gully MUST be Supported**



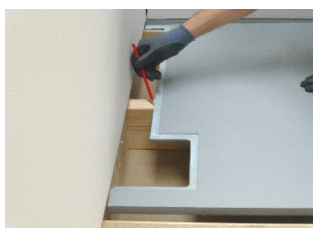
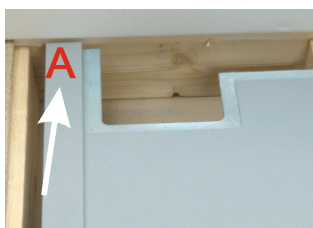
1. With a saw trim the shoulder to match the thickness of the wall finish eg; if the thickness of the wall finish 18mm it will be necessary to trim the excess off the shoulder leaving 18mm to slide under the wall to obtain a flush finish. If the corner is not square scribe and cut to shape as necessary.



2. Place the former on the floor mark its position with a pencil, remove the former and set aside. Cut and remove the floorboards.



3. Place the former in position ensuring that the inside of the trimmed edge is level with the finished wall surface.



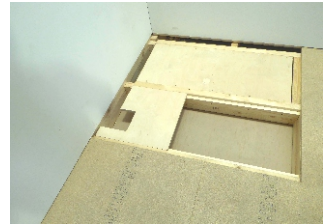
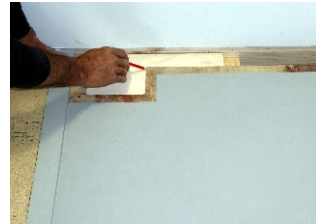
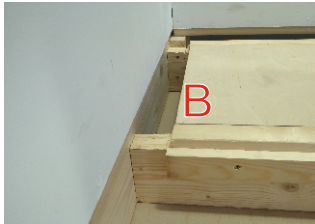
4. Place the former in position so the edge of the former is level with the surface of the wall (A). Mark out the position for the channel on the joists. Remove the former and notch out the joists to a depth of 22mm to allow for the channel.

Check all joists and boards are level in both directions

Build a false floor to the complete area covered by the former. Ensure any parts of the former overhanging the joists are supported by the false floor, noggins or trimmers.



5. Secure 50mm x 25mm softwood battens 18mm below the top of the joists using 50mm x No 8 countersunk woodscrews @ 150mm centres. ready to receive 18mm WPB Plywood panels laid between the joists.

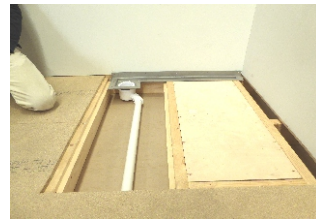


6. **Excluding the area where the waste outlet is located**

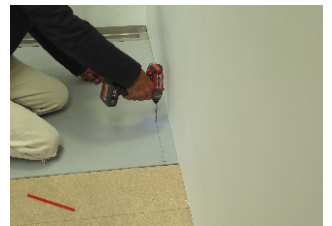
Cut and lay pieces of 18mm plywood between the joists to form a false floor, ensure the edge of the plywood is level with the notch in the joists (**B**) to allow for the channel. Secure the plywood to the joists and battens using 50mm X No 8 countersunk woodscrews @ 225mm centres.

Where the waste is located To make the waste support cut a piece of plywood 400mm long to fit between the width of the joists.

Lay the waste support in position with the edge against the wall, lay the former in position, with a pencil mark the plywood, remove the former and plywood waste support, cut along the line on the waste support.



7. Install the gully to the channel as per manufacturers instructions and plumb in. With the channel in place slide the waste support under the channel into position. Test and check for leaks.

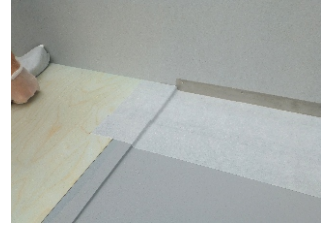
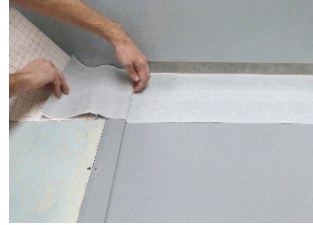
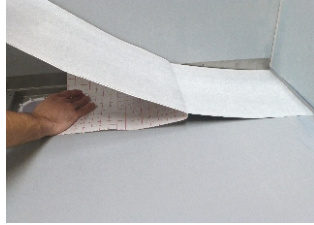


8. Secure the waste support and plywood to the joists and floor as described in instruction No 6 ,lay the former into position and gently lift up the channel enough to slide the former underneath the channel and in position. With the former in position secure the channel to the former and then to the wall. Secure the former to the joists and plywood using 50mm x No 8 countersunk woodscrews @ 225 centres.

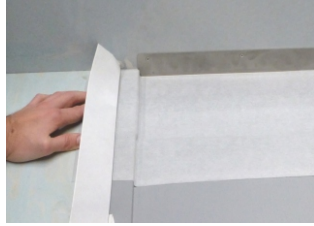


9. Apply the oil primer as per instructions

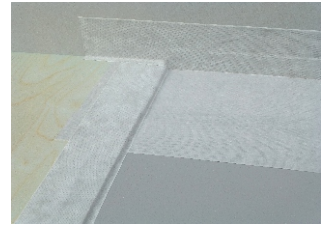
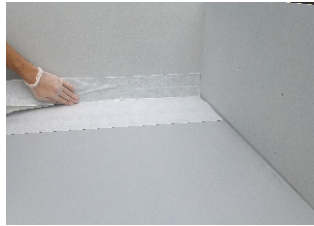
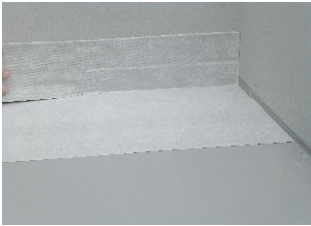
10. Unscrew and remove the clamping ring and set aside



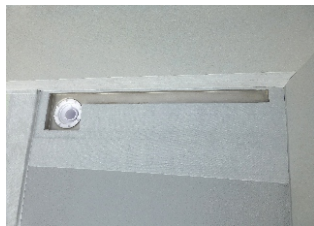
11. Peel the backing tape 150mm back from one edge from the Large Butyl Tanking Mat. Place the corner of the mat into the internal corner of the drain, apply enough pressure for the mat to stick to the corner then line the edge of the mat with the internal edge of the drain. Working towards the opposite end; gently smooth the mat out and remove the backing tape. Fold the mat into the internal edge of the former and press firmly in position. Fold the mat over the internal edge and onto the top of the former and on to the floor, trim the excess Mat leaving a 100mm overlap onto the floor.



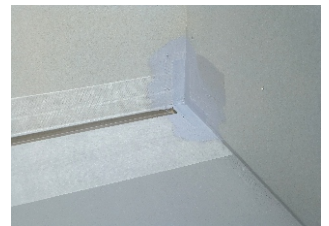
12. Peel one side of the backing tape 150mm back from one edge from the narrow Butyl Tanking Tape. Place the end of the tanking tape against the wall and over the joint between the former and new floor, ensuring the length of the former is covered and the tape is pressed down firmly fold back the other side of the tape and remove the backing, press the tape over the edge of the former and firmly into the angle so that it overlaps the external edge of the former and the large tanking mat.



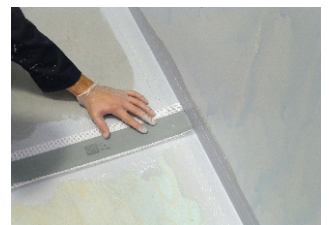
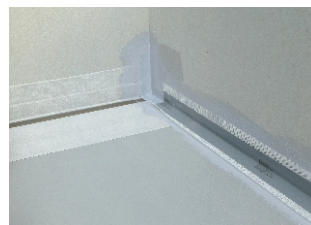
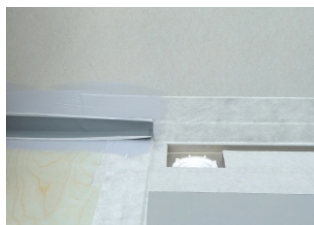
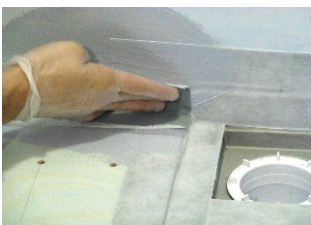
13. Peel both sides of the backing tape 150mm back from one end of the narrow tanking tape. Place the end of the tanking tape against the vertical internal corner of the drain. With the edge of the tape in line with the top of the channel work towards the opposite end of the channel. Hold the tape at 90 degrees, with a pencil mark the point where the tape meets the top of the former, cut to this point, allowing the tape to continue beyond the edge of the former and on to the wall and floor.



14. Ensure all the Butyl Tape is in position and pressed down firmly paying particular attention to the corners and ends. With a sharp knife cut out and remove the excess tape from the inside of the channel.



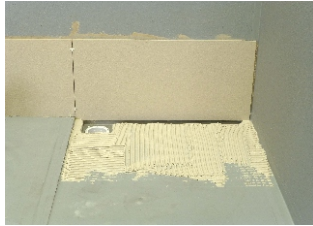
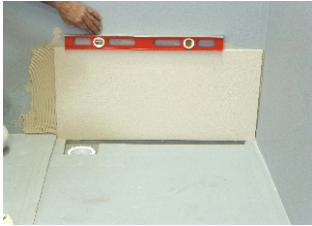
15. **Custom Internal Tanking corner supplied with the channel;** Apply a liberal coat of tanking compound to the internal corner of the wall and floor. Place the internal corner into position and brush out.



16. Tank the complete area with OTL Tanking System all as per our instructions



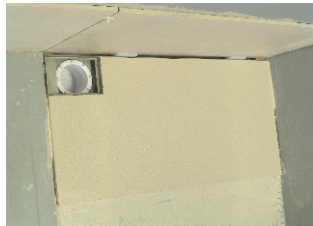
17. With the showering area completely tanked position the clamping ring and secure with the screws that were set aside earlier.



18. With the floor fully tanked and cured place the wall tile into the ledge on the channel and check for level.



19. Place the two 8mm spacers against the wall tile. Apply a bed of tile adhesive to the floor, bed down the tiling frame into position against the spacers using a backward and forward motion.



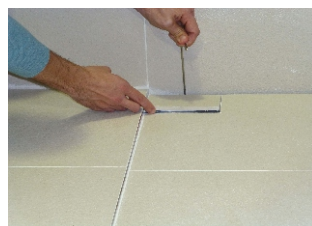
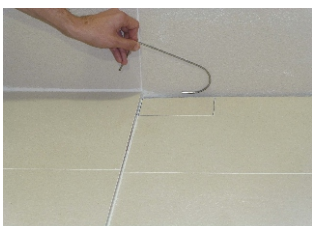
20. With the tiling frame in position trowel a bed of adhesive ready to install the first tile.



21. Should it be necessary to finish the exposed edge of tiling where the level area meets the fall of the tray. On The Level recommend a Genesis stainless steel finishing trim.



22. Place the tiling plate into position leaving an even gap at the edges. Apply a bed of tile paste into the centre of the plate leaving 25mm from all edges. Gently position the tile onto the tiling plate and leave to dry.



23. Place the supplied Tiling Plate Extraction Tool into the slot, turn at right angles to lift the tiling plate up to gain access to the trap.

Care and Maintenance for Gullies

OTL Infinity I-Line Tanking Kit

Primer

OTL Tanking System PRIMER can be used as a bonding agent on most absorbent surfaces including plasterboard, plywood, gypsum plasters MDF etc. The surface must be dry, solid, supportive, as well as free from oil, grease, dust and other separating layers.

Residual adhesives and paint as well as any loose plaster or masonry have to be removed before application. OTL Tanking PRIMER must be shaken and stirred thoroughly before use and is then easily applied using a fur roller, paint brush or a suitable spray gun. When the primer is touch dry the subsequent coatings can be applied.

The temperature during application and drying period must be + 5C minimum and +25C maximum. The drying period for OTL Tanking Primer depends on the temperature of the air and the building structure, the movement and humidity of the air and the absorbency of the structure. When the temperature is 20 C and the relative air humidity is 50% the approximate drying period is 2 hours.

The consumption rate of the OTL Primer depends on the absorbency and nature of the substrate. Normally the consumption rates range from 100 to 150g/m². All tools may be cleaned with water immediately after use.



OTL Tanking Primer

Tapes, Sleeves and Corners

All wall to wall and wall to floor junctions as well as nail/screw heads, must be reinforced with OTL Tanking TAPE. In all areas where the tape is needed first apply a generous stripe coat of OTL Tanking System COMPOUND overlapping the width of the tape by approx 1 cm each side.

Press the OTL Tanking TAPE and CORNERS into the still fresh COMPOUND, with a hand float, ensure the tape and the corners are flat with no raised edges or creases. Any overlaps in the tape should face downwards and should be at least 5 cm with a generous coating of COMPOUND in between. If not using OTL Tanking PRE-MADE CORNERS then at internal corners the tape must be cut from the bottom edge to the middle point and folded in on itself with Compound in between the overlapping pieces.

For external corners a second piece of tape must be cut this time from the top edge to the middle and placed diagonally over the corner overlapping the previous piece with wet compound in between. In this way the two pieces together cover the entire external corner, special attention must be paid to the very corner point where the two cuts meet, apply a generous coating of COMPOUND at this point, OTL Tanking System PIPE SLEEVES are pushed on to the hot and cold water pipes where they penetrate the wall, they are bedded into a fresh COMPOUND.



OTL Small Outlet Sleeve



OTL Tanking Tape



OTL Internal Corner



OTL External Corner

OTL Tanking System COMPOUND

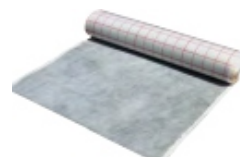
Ensure the primed substrate is clean and dry and free from loose particles and other contaminants. The use of primer is always recommended for adsorbent surfaces such as plywood, plasterboard, plaster, screed or brickwork. Non absorbent surfaces such as old tiles or plastic may need to be abraded before the application of the compound, in such cases a test application should always be made prior to proceeding.

OTL Tanking COMPOUND has to be stirred thoroughly before use. Application temperature should be between +5 C minimum and 25 C maximum. Apply with a brush or fur roller in two or three generous coats. Do not "brush out" the compound to thin, but use a brush or roller as a way of spreading it in a thick layer. Each coat should be approx 300-400g/sq.m.

Each coat has to be completely dry before the next can be applied, this normally takes between 2 and 4 hours. OTL Tanking COMPOUND is also applied over the top of previously applied tape, corners and sleeves, so as to give a seamless finish. COMPOUND will not fully cure for approx two to three weeks, but can be tiled over using a waterproof tile adhesive after the final layer has dried for 24 hours, OTL compound is a non hazardous water based product, it should not be subject to long term "water standing" flood test until it is fully cured, spray water testing may be carried out after a minimum of 24 hours.



OTL Tanking Compound



OTL Butyl Linear Tanking Mat .