

OTL Linear Drains and Linear Formers

User and Installation Guide

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Client

Job Title

Drawing Title

Date

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 Linear Floor Drains



McAlpine Trapped & Untrapped Gullies for Tiled Floors Maintenance Guide

McALPINE 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 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

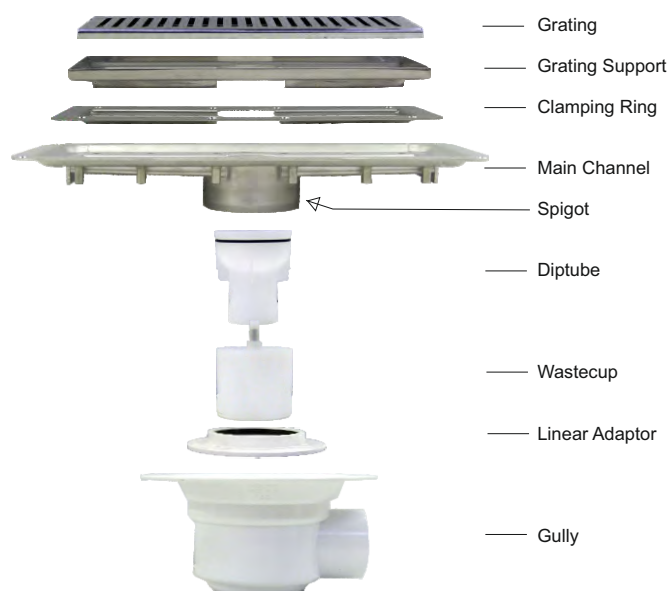
REGULAR MAINTENANCE AND CLEANING IS REQUIRED AS FOLLOWS

Tiled Floor Gullies

1. Remove Grid and set aside.
2. Remove 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 OTL Linear Drainage System



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Screw pack.
4 No M5 x 12mm
4 No M5 x 20mm
Countersunk stainless
steel woodscrews.

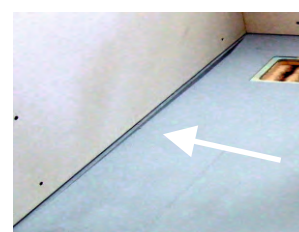
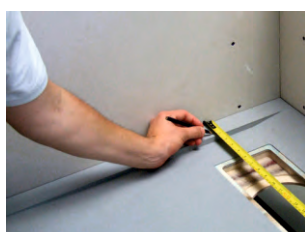
**If Installing Our Linear Channel WITHOUT our
Linear Shower Former. The Linear Channel and
Gully MUST be Supported**



1. Lay the tray in position.



2. If the position of the waste outlet is obstructed (eg. by a joist or pipe) unscrew the waste support from the tray and turn it through 180 degree. Attach the waste support in the new position to the wall.



3. With the waste support attached to the tray, measure and cut off the excess material from the wall edge of the tray, to obtain a flush finish from the inside edge of the tray to the finished wall surface.



4. Remove the waste support from the tray. Lay in position.



5. With a pencil, mark the position of the joists on the underside of the waste support. Cut along the marked lines, ensure the cut pieces fit between the joists.



6. With an off cut from the waste support as a guide secure 50mm x 25mm softwood battens 24mm below the top of the joists to both sides of the joists over the area of the tray using 50mm X No 8 countersunk wood screws @ 150mm centres.



7. Lay the cut pieces of waste support on the battens ensuring they are level with the top of the joists.



- 8 With a pencil, mark out the position on the joists to be notched out. Remove the waste support. Cut out a 13mm deep notch. Replace the waste supports and secure to the battens.



9. Place the gully into the waste support. Connect to the drain as per manufacturers instructions and test.

PLEASE NOTE:- the rebate in the waste support is larger than the top flange of the gully. This is to allow a tolerance of 5mm when fitting the main channel.

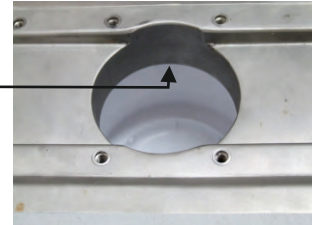
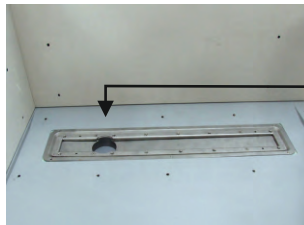


10. Cut and lay pieces of 24mm plywood between the joists to form a false floor. Secure the plywood and waste support to the joists and battens using 50mm X No 8 countersunk woodscrews @ 225mm centres.

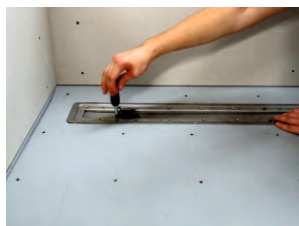
11. Position the tray over the waste support and edge of finished wall surface. Secure tray to the joists and false floor with 50mm X No 8 countersunk woodscrews @ 225mm centres.



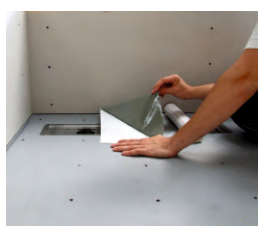
Using a spirit level ensure the tray is level on all sides
Remove the rest of the flooring area and replace with 24mm WPB Plywood or similar approved material.



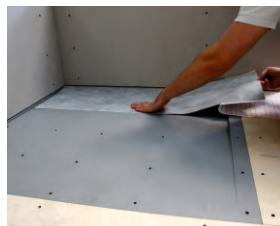
- 12 Open the grease that is supplied with the gully, apply half to the outer edge spigot of the main channel, set rest aside for later use. Gently push the spigot of the main channel into the gully ensuring the rubber seal inside the gully is not disturbed. The spigot of the main channel should fit flush with the bottom of the trap adaptor in the gully. With the screws provided secure the main channel to the tray. Check and test for water leakage, ensure all fittings are watertight..



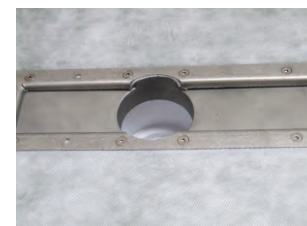
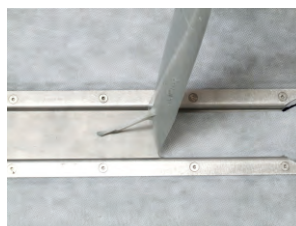
13. Remove the screws that secure the clamping ring to the main channel. Lift out the clamping ring and screws. Set aside.



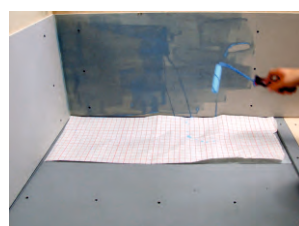
14. Remove the roll of tanking mat and lay over the drain. With the mat laid flat, peel the backing tape from one corner then back 150mm. Place the edge of the tanking mat against the inside edge of the tray and centrally over the channel. Apply enough pressure for the mat to adhere to the tray.



15. Lift up the tanking mat and gently removing the backing tape approx 300mm at a time, apply pressure to the mat and stick down. Fold the mat into the tray the other end and trim with a sharp knife.



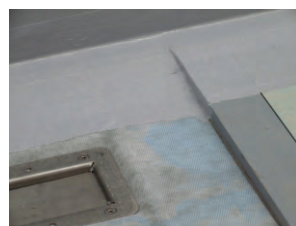
16. Position the clamping ring into the main channel and push down. Screw the clamping ring to the main channel through the tanking mat. With a sharp knife cut along the inside of the clamping ring and remove the excess tanking mat. Remove and replace the rest of the floor as necessary with 22mm waterproof chipboard or 24mm plywood to suit.



OTL 022 Primer



OTL 028 internal corner

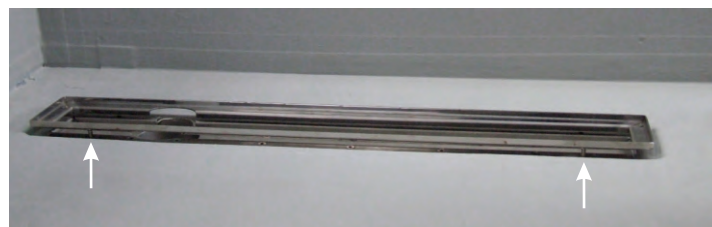
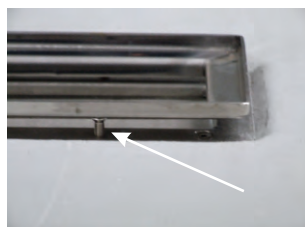
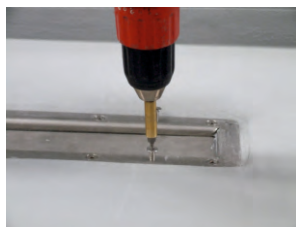


OTL 023 Tape

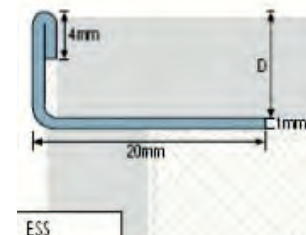
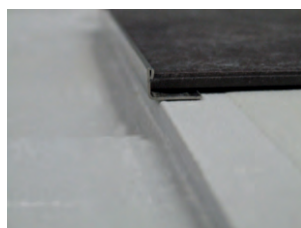
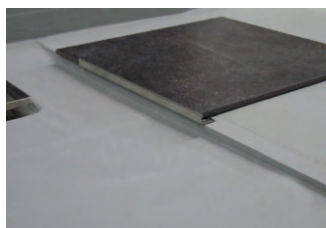


OTL 025 Compound

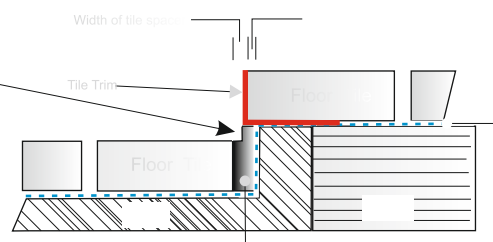
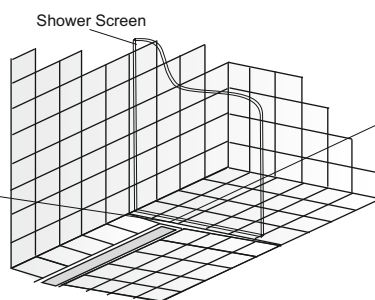
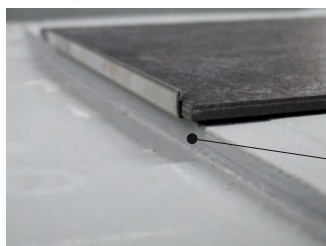
Tank the complete area with OTL Tanking System all as per our instructions



- 17. Height Adjustment Screws.** Insert the 4 No. height adjustment screws through the tanking mat into the main channel, adjust the height of the grating frame by turning the screws to suit the thickness of tile. Tiles up to 10mm thick use M5 x 12mm. Tiles up to 25mm thick use M5 x 20mm. PLEASE NOTE; THESE SCREWS SUPPORT THE GRATING FRAME FOR TILING AND SHOULD NOT BE CONSIDERED THE ONLY MEANS OF SUPPORT FOR THE FRAME. (The frame will be bedded down on grout when grouting)



- 18.** 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 obtainable from most tiling shops.
They are available in 2500mm lengths x heights of 6mm, 8mm, 10mm, 12mm, 15mm, 18mm, 22.5mm.



- 19. Setting out the trim.** Position the trim 3mm over the edge of the level area of the tray.

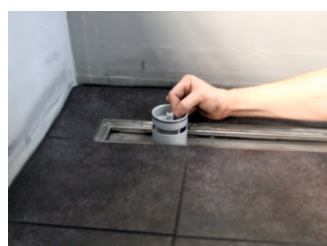
Section Through



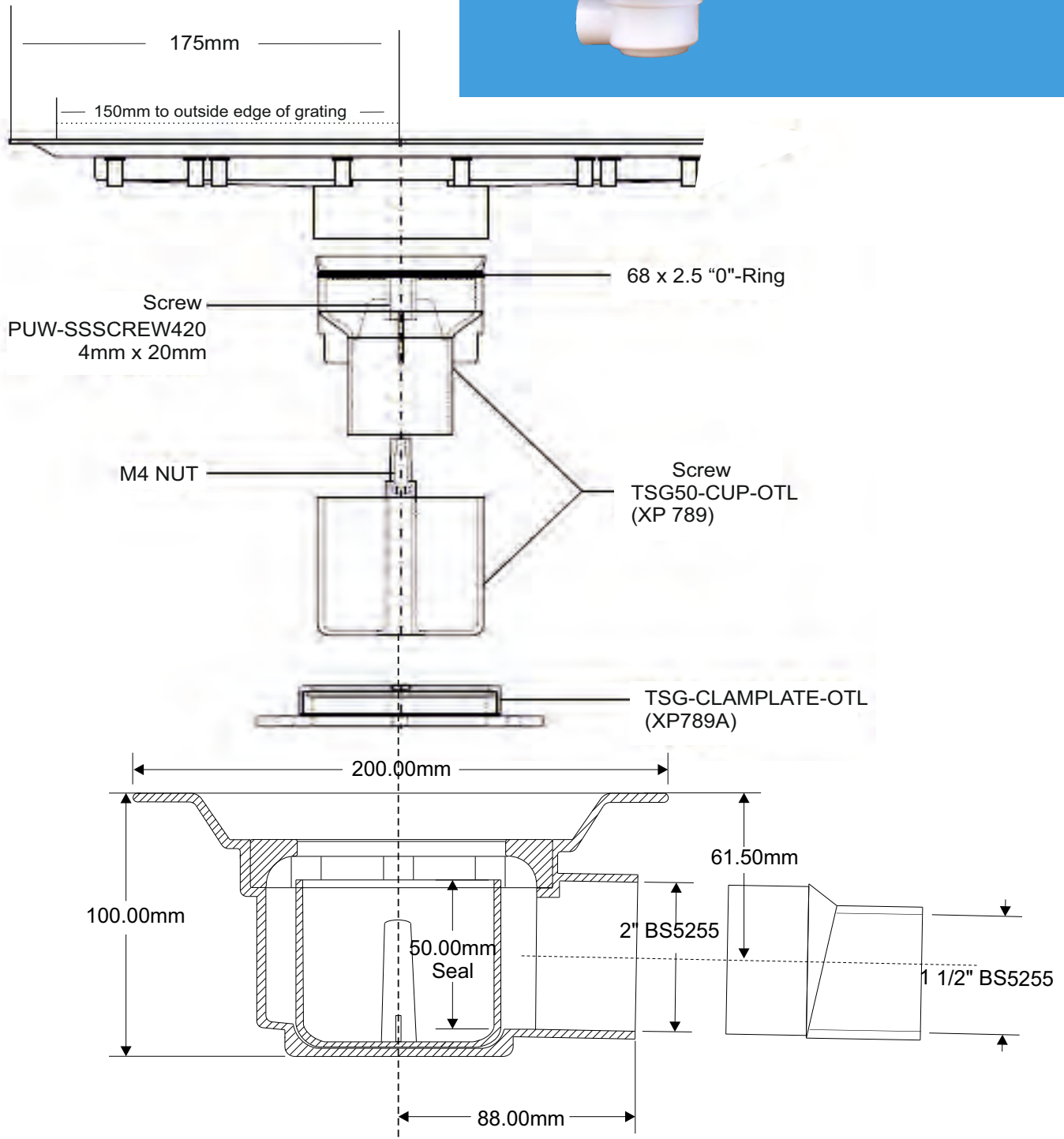
- 20. After tiling and grouting the floor area.**

BEDDING DOWN THE GRATING SUPPORT

Apply a thick bed of floor grout to the top of the main channel, position the grating support into the grout and push down firmly, ensure the grating support is level with the top of the tiles. Remove the excess grout leaving the inside of the main channel free from all debris and residue.



- 21. With the remaining grease set aside.** Apply grease to the top of the O ring on the diptube and the inside edge of the main channel.
Gently push the diptube and cup into the top of the main channel.
Lay the grating in the grating support.



OTL Ref

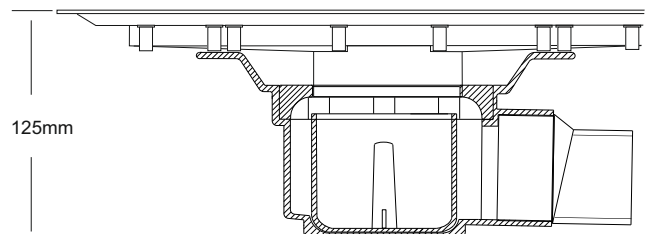
Grating Length

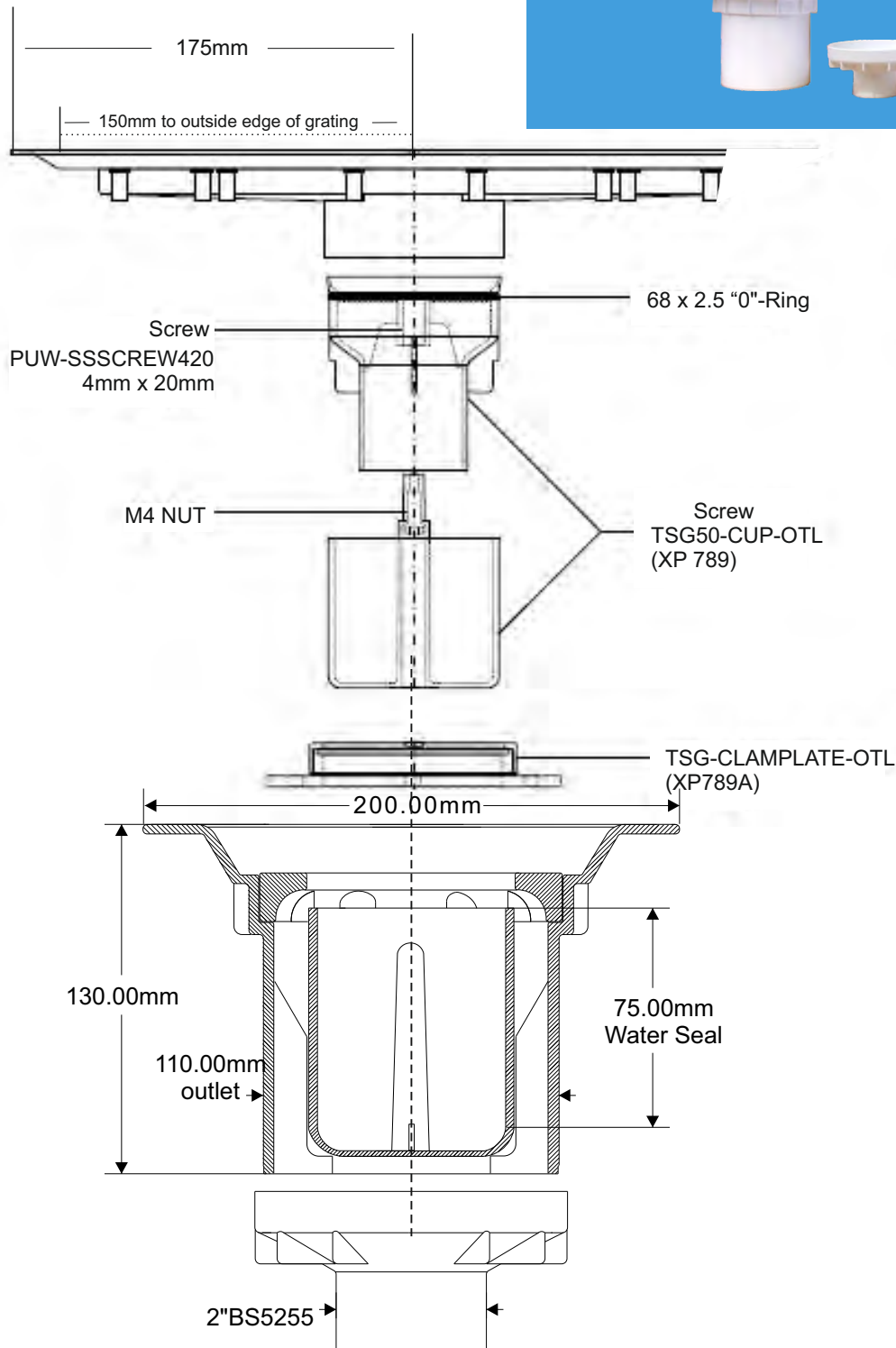
Main Channel Length

OTL LIN 300
OTL LIN 700
OTL LIN 800
OTL LIN 900
OTL LIN 100

300mm
700mm
800mm
900mm
1000mm

350mm
750mm
850mm
950mm
1050mm





OTL Ref

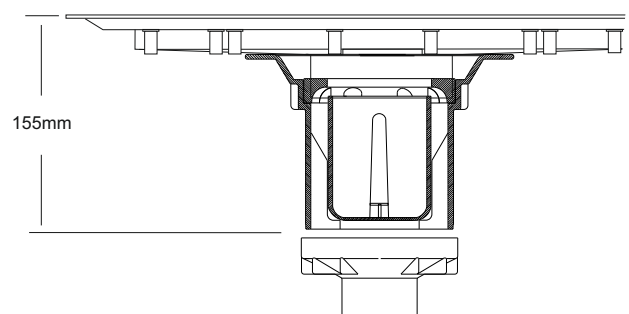
OTL LIN 300
OTL LIN 700
OTL LIN 800
OTL LIN 900
OTL LIN 100

Grating Length

300mm
700mm
800mm
900mm
1000mm

Main Channel Length

350mm
750mm
850mm
950mm
1050mm



Care and Maintenance for Gullies

OTL Linear 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 maybe 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

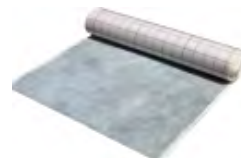
Ensure the primed substrate is clean and dry and free from loose particles and other contaminants. The use of primer is always recommended for adsorbent surfaces such as plywood, plasterboard, plaster, screed or brickwork. Non absorbent surfaces such as old tiles or plastic may need to be abraded before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