

OTL SuperSlim Linear Channel Drain and Formers

User Care and Maintenance and installation Guide

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Client

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.

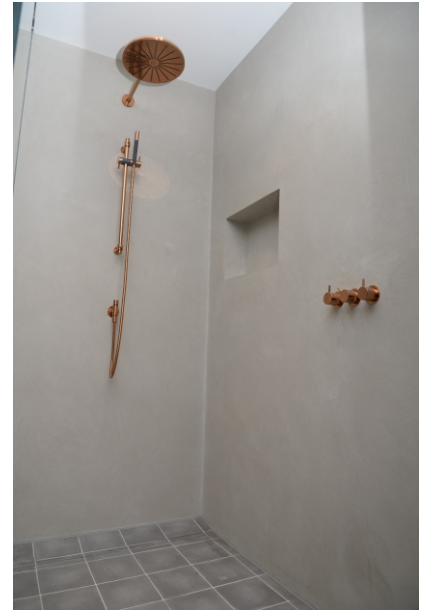
Regularly wiping down the showering area after use with a shower wiper blade or sponge squeegee will remove the deposits left by showering and leave the tiles clean and easy to polish. Deeper cleaning of a tile floor can be accomplished using a damp mop and a cleaning solution. Acidic, ammonia-based, 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

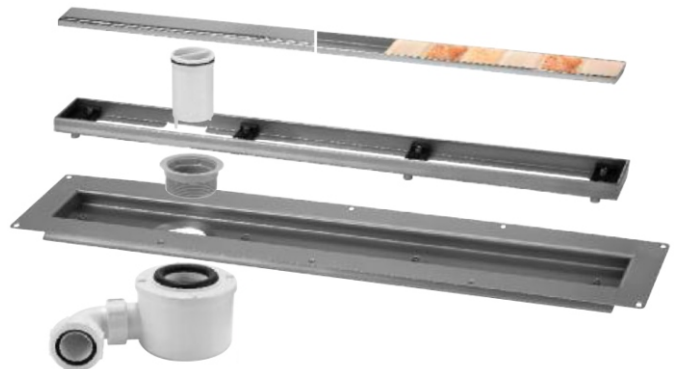
Whether or not you seal your tiled floor and how often you seal it depends upon the type of tile and its level of porosity. It is best to consult with a tile supplier or manufacturer to determine the most appropriate type of sealant for your tile floor.

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 Gullies



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.

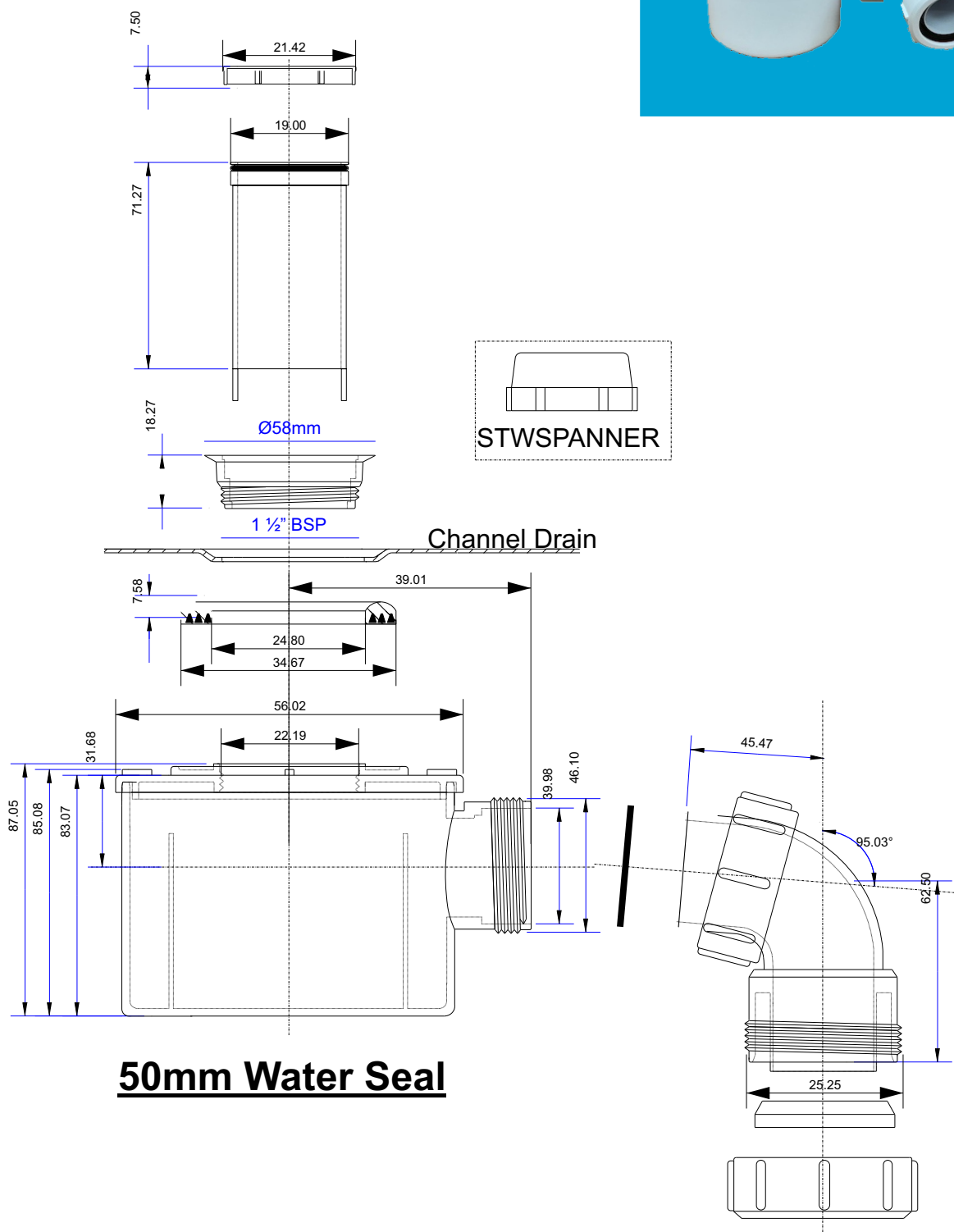
ROUTINE MAINTENANCE

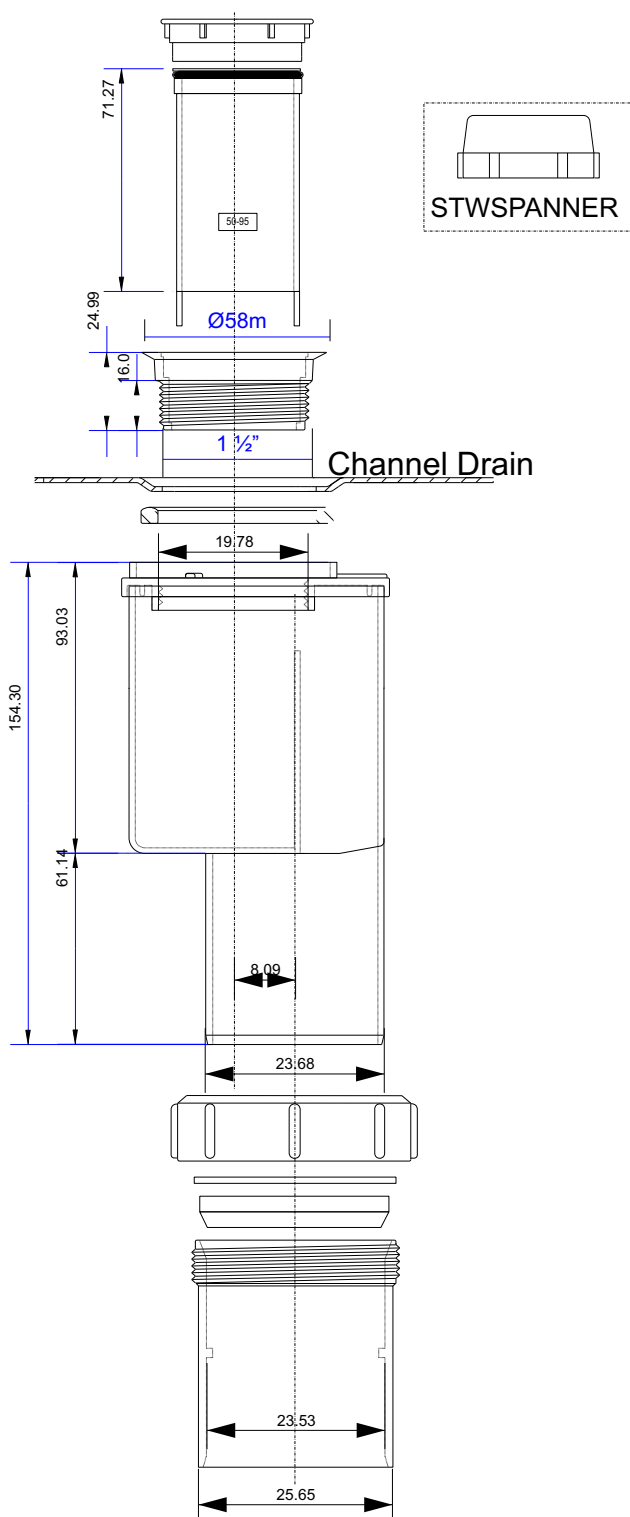
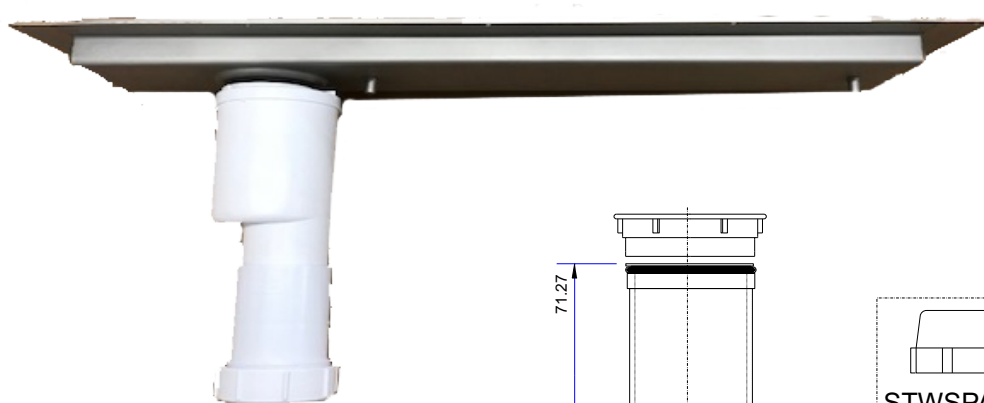
Regular maintenance and cleaning is required as follows:

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 the OTL Superslim Tilein Linear Channel



If Installing the OTL Slimline Linear Channel WITHOUT an OTL Slimline Linear Shower Former. The Channel and Gully MUST be Supported



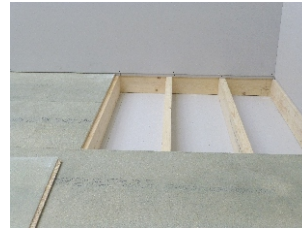
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1. Place the former on the floor. With a pencil mark its position on the floor



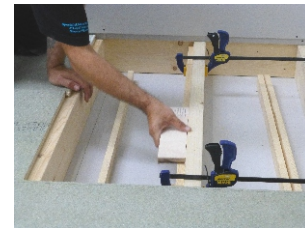
2. Remove the former and cut out the floor.



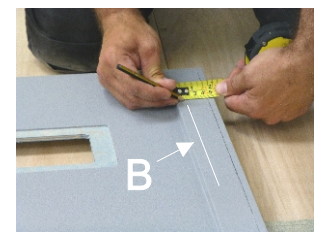
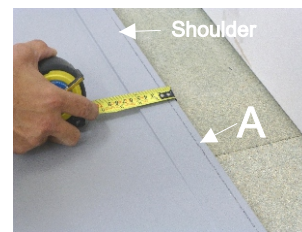
3. If the edge of the former does not rest on the joist remove the flooring back to the next joists.



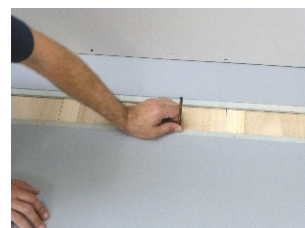
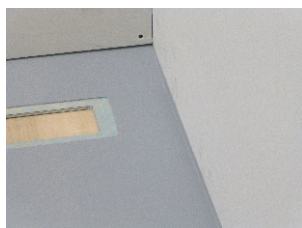
4. With the flooring removed check the joists are level.



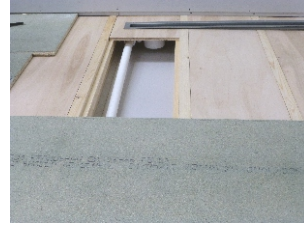
5. Build a false floor between the joists using 25mm x 50mm softwood battens secured to the side of each joists with 50mm No 8 countersunk woodscrews @ 150mm centres. Position the top of the battens 18mm below the top of the joists ready to receive 18mm WPB Plywood. Cut pieces of plywood the fit between the joists.



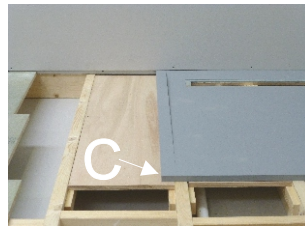
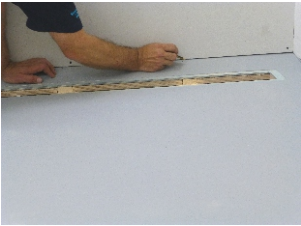
6. With the plywood in position place the former in position and butt up against the wall, with a pencil mark the finishing line of the plaster. Remove the former, measure the depth of the plaster line (A), mark the depth of the plaster line on the other side of the shoulder, draw a line and cut off the excess material so the fall on the former fits under the plaster



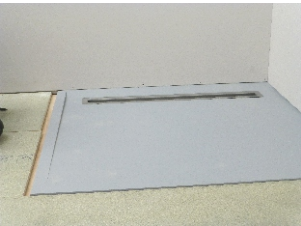
7. With the shoulder removed place the former in position, with a pencil, mark the position of the channel on the false floor, remove the former and false floor panels and cut out for the channel, where the pencil marks are on the joists notch out the joists to a depth of 20mm to allow for the channel. Cut 400mm off the panel where the waste outlet is situated and set the other piece aside. Secure all the false floor panels (except for the piece set aside) to the joists and battens.



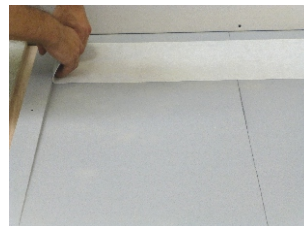
8. Place the channel in position and connect the gully to the channel, with the gully in position, plumb in the gully and check for leaks. Unscrew the top flange of the gully and set aside, remove the channel. Place the last piece of false floor in position and secure to the joists and battens as before.



9. Place the former in position and mark out the position of the joists on the former, with a straight edge pencil along the marks. Secure the former to the joists and false floor using 50mm No 8 countersunk woodscrews @ 150 centres, if the edge of the former overlaps the joists it will be necessary to extend the false floor to the next joists. (C)



10. With the former secured place the channel in position, connect the gully to the channel with the flange set aside, tighten the flange with the key supplied and leave the key in position to avoid any foreign objects getting into the gully. Secure the channel to the former with 20mm x No 6 countersunk woodscrews.



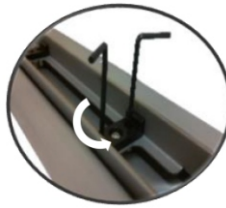
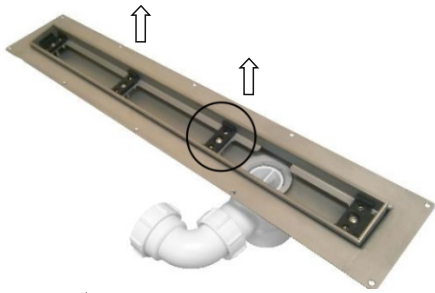
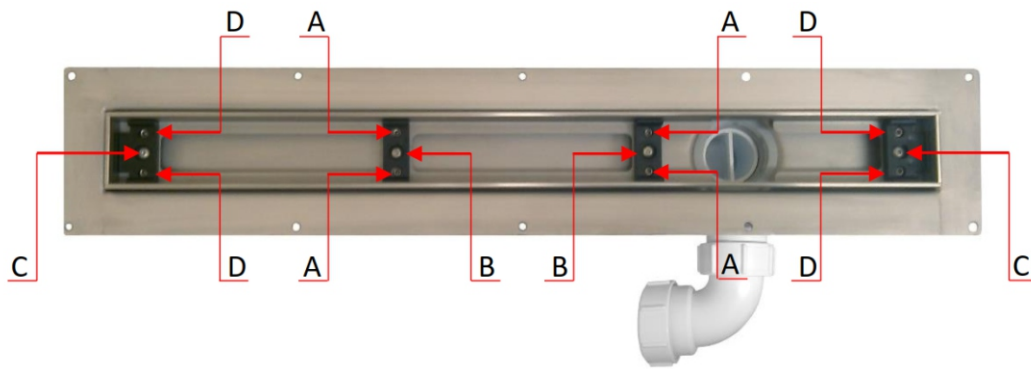
11. **TANKING MAT;** Peel the backing tape from one corner then back 150mm. Place the edge of the tanking mat against the inside edge of the former and centrally over the channel. Apply enough pressure for the mat to adhere to the former. Lift up the tanking mat and gently removing the backing tape approx 300mm at a time, apply pressure to the mat and stick down. Fold the mat into the inside edge of the former the other end and trim with a sharp knife.



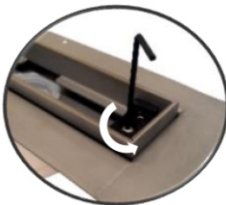
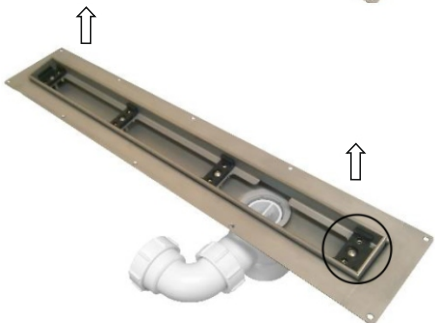
12. With the Tanking Mat secured trim off the excess material from the inside of the channel. Place the tiling frame support into the channel and adjust as per instructions on the next page.

These Instructions refer to the Height Adjustment of the Tiling Frame for; OTL 700/800/900/1000/1200 CL

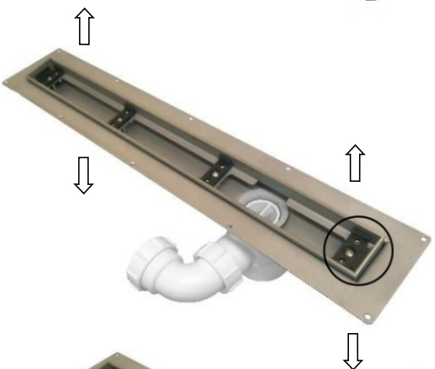
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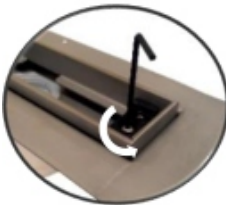
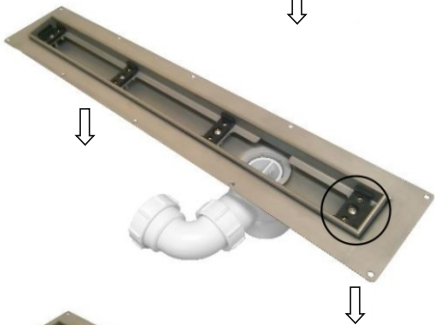
Step 1
Screw up / Raise to the limit but without removing the screw 'A'



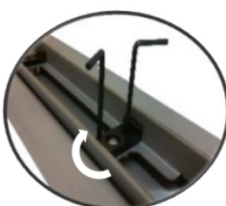
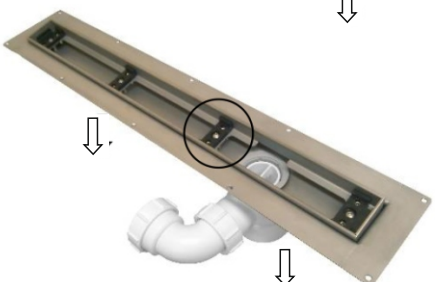
Step 2
Loosen to the limit but without removing the 2 screws 'B' and 2 screws 'C'



Step 3
Depending on the thickness of the tile, adjust the 4 screws 'D' to the correct height



Step 4
Fix the frame by tightening the 2 screws 'B' and 2 screws 'C'



Step 5
Screw down the 4 screws 'A' until you feel that they have made contact with the drain bottom. These screws are only designed for supporting the frame.

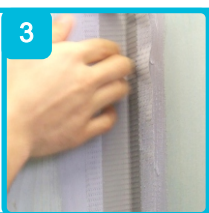
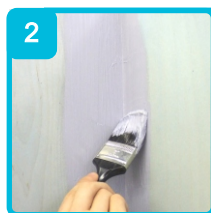
Attention!!
Over tightening of these screws may cause distortion of the frame and cover

**Tanking the former and wet room area
with the OTL 021 Linear Tanking System
SEE NEXT PAGE**

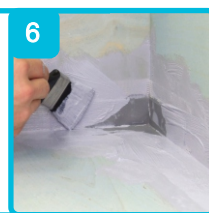
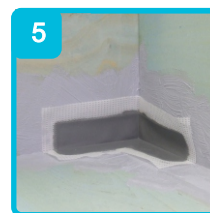
Application for OTL 021 Linear Wet Room Tanking System



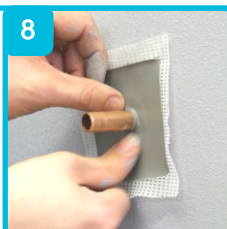
Applying OTL 022 Primer



Applying OTL 024 Tape



Applying OTL 028 (Internal Corner) or OTL 029 (External Corner)



Applying OTL 026 Pipe Sleeve



Apply 2-3 coats of OTL 025 Tanking Compound

Applications Guidelines

OTL PRIMER

OTL Tanking System PRIMER can be used as a bonding agent on most adsorbent 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 loose plaster or masonry have to be removed before application. OTL Tanking PRIMER must be shaken or stirred thoroughly before use and is then evenly 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 + 25 C maximum. The drying period for OTL Tanking PRIMER depends on the temperature of the air and building structure, the movement and humidity of the air and the absorbency of the substrate. When the temperature is 20C and the relative air humidity 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 150 g/m2. All tools may be cleaned with water immediately after use.

OTL Tanking System COMPOUND

Ensure the primed substrate is clean and dry and free from loose particles or other contaminants. The use of PRIMER is always recommended for absorbent surfaces such as plywood, plasterboard, plaster, screed or brickwork. Non absorbent surfaces such as old tiles or plaster 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 +5C and +25C maximum. Apply with a brush or fur roller in two or three generous coats. Do not "Brush out" the compound too thin, but use a brush or roller as a way of spreading it in a thick layer. Each coat should be approx 300-400 g/sq.m. Each coat has to be completely dry before the next coat can be applied, this normally takes between 2 to 4 hours. OTL Tanking COMPOUND is also applied over the top of the previously applied tape, corners and sleeves so as to give a seamless finish. OTL Compound will not fully cure for two to three weeks, but can be tiled over using a waterproof tile adhesive after the final layer has dried for twenty four hours. OTL compound is a non-hazardous water based product, it should not be subjected to long term "water standing" flood tests until it is fully cured. Spray water testing may be carried out after a minimum of 24 hours.

OTL 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 cases where the tape is needed first apply a generous stripe coat of OTL Tanking COMPOUND overlapping the width of the tape by approx 10 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 5cm 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 onto the hot and cold water pipes where they penetrate the wall, they are bedded onto a fresh coating of COMPOUND. The SHOWER OUTLET SLEEVE is positioned centrally over the shower outlet, the sleeve dresses down into the body of the outlet and is normally held in place with a clamping supplied with the shower outlet.

For application purposes it is best to remove the clamping ring before the sleeve is bedded down on a generous layer of COMPOUND, taking care to leave an area of 50mm around the waste free of compound. Only after the sleeve is set in place and the compound is fully dried should the clamping ring be replaced and tightened.

Further Advice: If anything is not clear or you need further advice please do not hesitate to call us.

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OTL SuperSlim Linear Tanking Kit

Primer

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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.

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OTL Tanking Primer

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OTL Small Outlet Sleeve



OTL Tanking Tape



OTL Internal Corner



OTL External Corner

OTL Tanking System COMPOUND

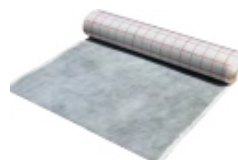
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OTL Tanking Compound



OTL Butyl Linear Tanking Mat .