BESPOKE WET ROOM FORMERS
MEASURING FOR A BESPOKE FORMER

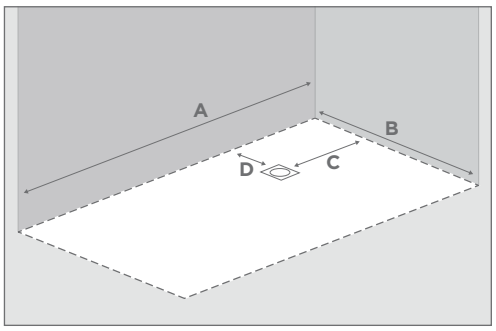
THERE ARE SEVERAL WAYS OF CONSTRUCTING A WET ROOM BUT THERE ARE SOME BASIC PRINCIPLES THAT MUST BE OBSERVED.

In all cases there must be a gradual slope or fall towards an appropriate shower outlet. The structure must be solid without flexing, and any joint between the construction board must be butted together and well fitting. The body of the shower outlet must be recessed into the floor in such a way that the top section or flange is lower than the surrounding floor area. The OTL system offers the perfect solution.

PLANNING AND MEASURING

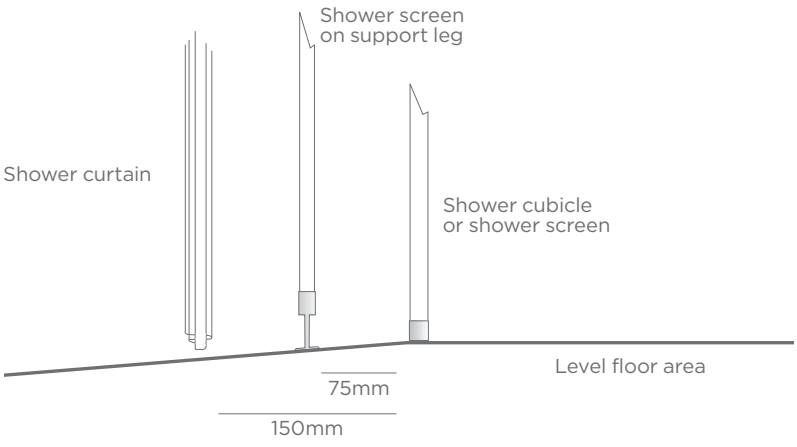
There are four measurements needed to manufacture a wet room underfloor shower tray (or former).

The measurements are:
A = Length of tray
B = Width of tray
C = Centre of waste from width edge
D = Centre of waste from length edge



CONSIDERATIONS

If the water is contained by a shower curtain, it will be necessary to make the tray larger or the shower area smaller. Water will splash onto the curtain and drop on to the floor, if the floor is level at this point the water will not run towards the waste outlet. To resolve this problem add another 150mm to each open side so the water will drop onto the edge of the fall and run towards the waste outlet. If using a shower screen on a support leg, because it is more rigid, it can be positioned nearer the edge of the fall. (See Suggested Layout below).



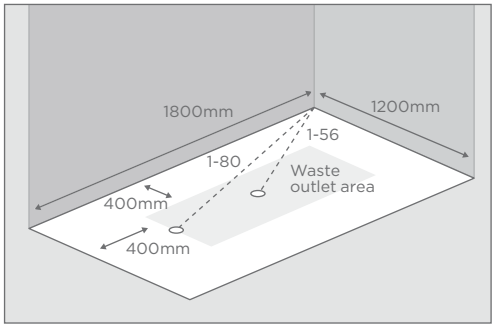
SUGGESTED LAYOUT:
For cubicle or shower screen – shower screen on leg – shower curtain

WASTE OUTLET

The waste outlet should be positioned in the centre of the tray or near the showerhead. If this is not possible (as there might be joists or other obstructions in the way) it can be positioned off centre. If the proposed outlet is near a joist allow at least 150mm from the edge of the joists to the centre of the trap. On larger trays it is important to position the outlet as near to the centre as possible to ensure a good flow rate.

The trap supplied is capable of handling up to 46Lpm (litres per minute) and should be adequate for most showers. If the shower valve being installed can deliver more than that, then there is the option of installing another gully.

Below is an example of the options for the waste outlet on an 1800mm x 1200mm tray. Although the waste can be positioned anywhere within the shaded area (minimum 400 centre for any perimeter). As the drawing shows, positioning the trap in the centre of the tray greatly increases the fall. The steeper the fall the faster the water will drain away. All formers irrespective of size or shape have a 17mm fall.



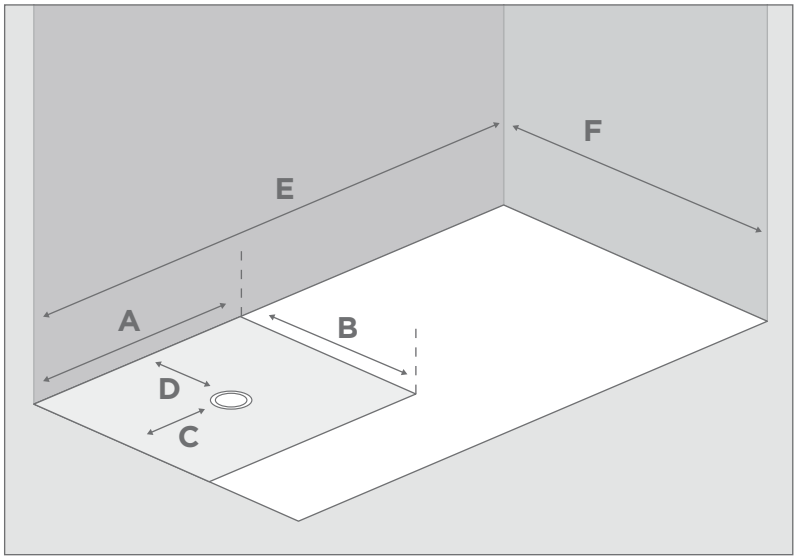
SHOWERS WITHIN A FLOOR AREA

Measuring for a shower area within one piece of material. (2.4m x 1.2m)

It is also possible to form a shower area within one piece of material leaving the rest to install a basin and wc. This will also make a small room easier to fit as one piece of board should cover most of the floor.

There are six measurements needed for this:

A = Length of shower area
B = Width of shower area
C = Centre of waste from width edge
D = Centre of waste from length edge
E = Total length of floor
(not more than 2440mm)
F = Total width of floor edge
(not more than 1220mm)



IF A LARGER FLOOR AREA IS REQUIRED THIS CAN BE MANUFACTURED TO YOUR SPECIFICATION USING MORE BOARDS AND CAN BE ASSEMBLED TOGETHER USING A TONGUE AND GROOVE JOINT. SEE OUR COMPLETE FLOOR SECTION ON PAGE 46 FOR FURTHER INFORMATION.