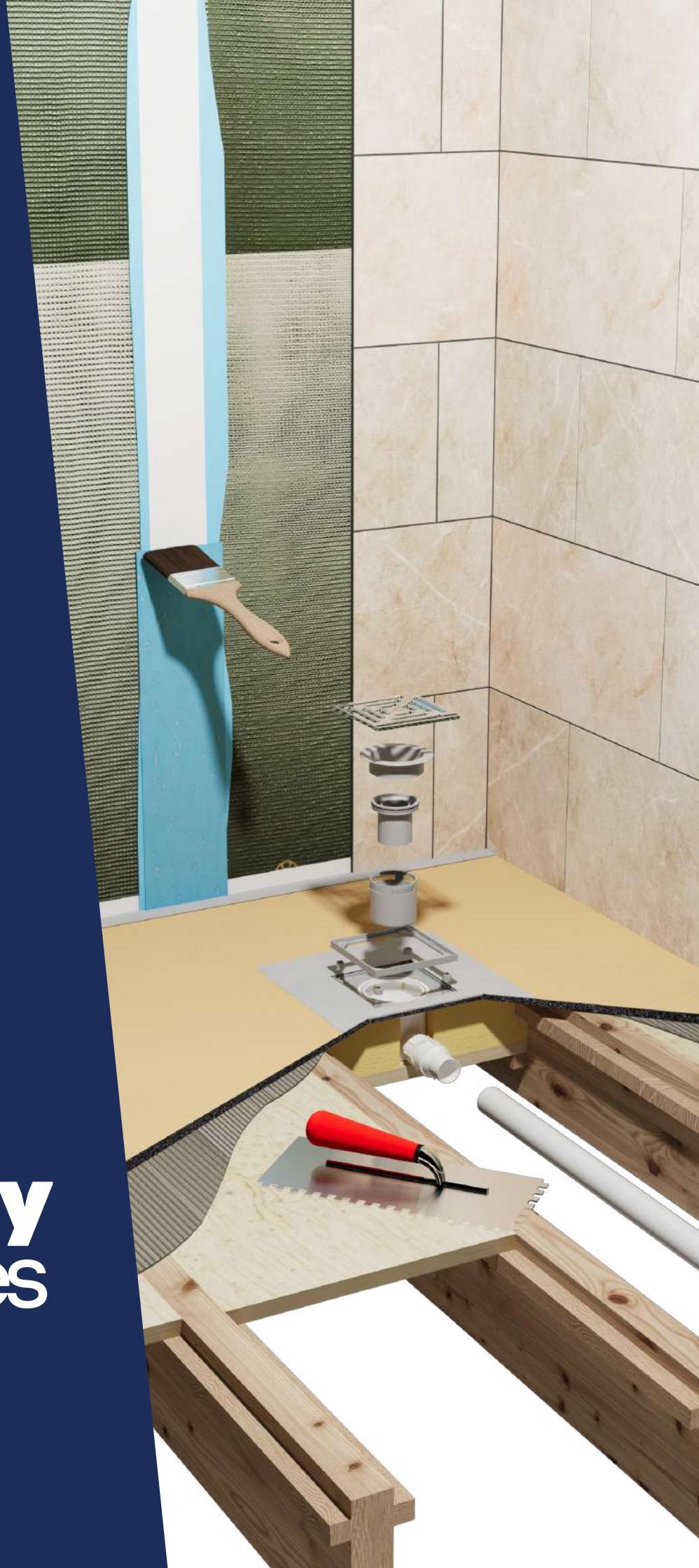


High
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PCS

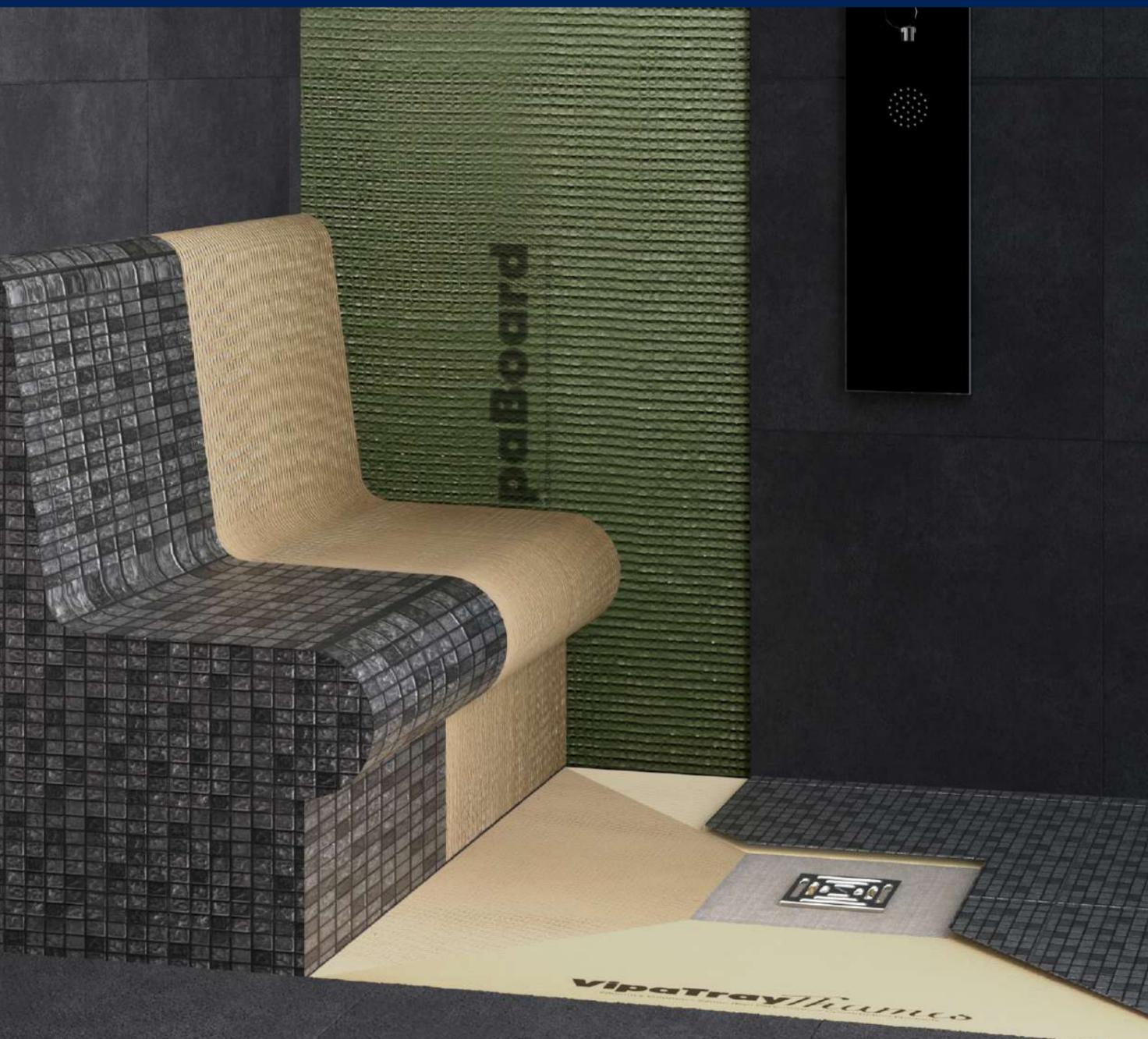
VipaTray
Thames

Installation Guide for
Timber & Solid Floors



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VipaTray Thames

Installation Guide for Timber Floors

Vipa shower tray formers have been developed to create level access wetroom floors that are to be finished with ceramic or porcelain floor tiles.

Using VipaTray Thames for your wetroom project provides versatility of installation. The easy to cut base allows the tray edges to be trimmed to suit site conditions providing complete flexibility, allowing the drain position to be altered avoiding obstruction from the floor joists.

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Handling and Storage:

Store in original packaging in a dry place. Do not store near sources of excessive heat. Prevent prolonged exposure to sunlight.

Avoid dust generated during secondary processing. The preferred cutting method is to score with a knife or hand saw. If power tools are used properly designed dust extraction should be used and/or respiratory and eye protection worn.

Keep work areas clean. Use water sprays to dampen area prior to brushing, or use vacuum cleaning.

Important Information:

Mobility Access:

Tiles must be greater than 150mm x 150mm if installing mobility shower chairs and for wheelchair access.

VipaTray is not designed for:

- Tiles that are less than 8mm thick
- Tiles that have a surface area less than 20mm x 20mm.
- vinyl floor coverings
- solvent based adhesive
- ready mixed adhesive.

Wastewater Connections:

- All wastewater drainage connections must comply with building regulations code of practice: BS EN 12056-2:2000.
- The minimum pipe gradient fall from the shower trap to the soil or drain, should be minimum 18mm/per mtr.
- The maximum pipe discharge run from the shower trap, should be no more than 3 meters max, and sharp bends should be avoided.



- If the shower tray is replacing a bath and the same discharge pipe is being used, the waste must be rodded straight through to the drainage final discharge point, to clear any debris which may be in the pipework prior to installation of the shower tray.
- Non-return valves or secondary drain traps should not be connected to the wastewater run, as this can significantly reduce the drainage capacity of the shower tray.



Clear the working area from loose debris and grease. Place the VipaTray onto floorboarding and mark the tray perimeter onto the floor. When setting out the position of the tray it is important to remove the floorboarding past the edge of the tray and back to the centre of the next joist. Check that the position of the drain does not conflict with joists below the floorboarding. Lining walls with VipaBoard can be carried out before or after the shower tray has been installed.



If the drain conflicts with a joist or other obstruction, the tray sides can be trimmed to alter the drain position. Refer to page 8 for tray trimming information.



With the tray position marked out, the floorboarding can now be removed. Following the markings on the floor cut through the floorboarding using an electric saw. Check the saw blade is set to the correct depth to avoid damage to the existing joists or any pipework/ electrical cables which may be concealed below.

NOTE: Check that the position of the drain body is free of obstruction.



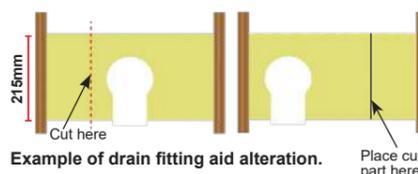
Construct a support platform for the waste. It is important to make the support platform 215mm wide to match the width of the drain fitting aid. Using screws and glue, securely fix 50mm x 25mm timber battens to the joists. Fix a 22mm thick plywood platform onto the battens.

NOTE: Minimum 22mm thick plywood must be used throughout the installation.



It is important when setting out the supporting platform to allow for the depth of the drain fitting aid ensuring it finishes flush with the top of the floor joists.

The drain fitting aid can be trimmed to suit the drain position of the Vipatrash.



Once the platform is installed, place the drain fitting aid and drain body into position. Check the drain position fits the tray. Using 1 1/2" (43mm OD) solvent weld fittings, fix the waste pipe to the drain body.

It is important at this stage to check for any leaks, as you may not be able to return to this assembly at a later date.



With the installation of the supporting platform complete. Vipatrash can be fixed in place using a cement based, rapid setting flexible tile adhesive. Apply the adhesive with a thick bed notched trowel to the area where the Vipatrash is to be placed.

Make sure adhesive is applied over the stainless steel cover plate. When applying the adhesive around the drain it is important to leave a 10mm gap between the adhesive and the main rubber seal of the drain body.

NOTE: Should adhesive come into contact with the rubber seal of the drain body, remove seal immediately and clean thoroughly with water before continuing.



Set the Vipatrash into the adhesive. Make sure the rubber seal of the drain is correctly seated onto the drain body. Apply moderate pressure to the entire surface of the tray making sure there are no hollow spots beneath the tray.

Using a level make sure the Tray is perfectly flat and level around perimeter. If the Tray is set out of level, water will not flow to the drain correctly.



Using the securing tool supplied with the drain, screw the threaded waste collar into the drain body before the adhesive hardens. Care must be taken to fully tighten the assembly to ensure a watertight seal is achieved.

The securing tool should be left within the drain body at this stage to protect against debris falling into the drain during tiling and grouting.



Vipatrash is not designed to span across joists, therefore it is essential that the entire base of the Vipatrash is supported by a structurally stable platform. This is achieved by securely fixing 50mm x 25mm timber battens to the sides of the floor joists. Position the battens below the top of the joists so that the plywood platform finishes flush with the top of the joists.

NOTE: Minimum 22mm thick plywood must be used to support the Vipatrash throughout the installation.



Secure a plywood support platform between the joists to support the entire surface of the Vipatrash. The plywood must be securely fixed to the timber battens.

At this stage the plywood support platform should now finish flush with the top of the floor joists

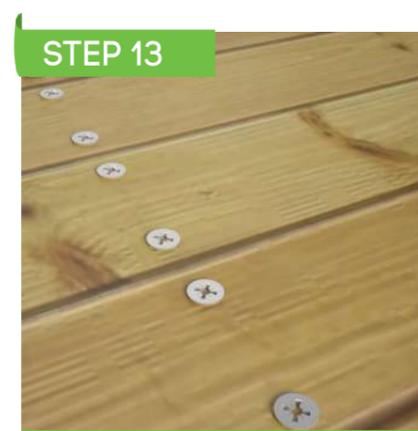
Place the stainless-steel cover plate over the void in the drain fitting aid.



Infill gaps in the floor with plywood.

The Vipatrash should now fit onto the newly created platform, however, may sit slightly proud of the remaining floor area.

The height difference is made level by fixing Vipatrash over the surrounding floor area.



With the Vipatrash fixed into the adhesive, the surrounding floor area can now be overlaid with Vipatrash. It is very important that the existing floorboard/chipboard must be securely fastened to the joists using suitable screws. If previously fixed with nails, additional screws should still be used.

Vipatrash is available in a wide range of thicknesses, however 6, 10 or 12.5mm Vipatrash is usually sufficient to level the surrounding floor to the tray. Vipatrash can be dry fixed directly to wooden floors using 35mm diameter PCS washers or if preferred, using cement based rapid setting flexible tile adhesive.



PCS washers should be positioned at max 300mm centres. It is important to use the correct length of screw to avoid penetration of the floorboard/chipboard when fixing the Vipatrash in place.

The boards should be positioned in a brick bond fashion to stagger joints and checked to ensure there are no hollow spots beneath the boards. Hollow spots can be corrected by adding additional PCS washers and screws. We recommend levelling any unevenness of the surface using a cement based, flexible self-levelling compound prior to tiling.



If using a cement based adhesive to fix the Vipatrash, the existing floor surface must be primed with a suitable primer (refer to adhesive packaging for instruction.) Apply a solid bed of adhesive using a thick bed notched trowel and firm down the Vipatrash into the adhesive bed.

The boards should be laid in a brick bond fashion to stagger joints and checked to ensure all boards are level.

NOTE: It is important to apply joint bridging mesh or waterproofing tape to all joints and abutments prior to tiling. Ready mixed or solvent based tile adhesive MUST NOT be used.

VipaTray Thames

Installation Guide For Solid Floors

Vipa shower tray formers have been developed to create level access wetroom floors that are to be finished with ceramic or porcelain floor tiles.

Using VipaTray Thames for your wetroom project provides versatility of installation. The easy to cut base allows the tray edges to be trimmed to suit site conditions providing complete flexibility, allowing the drain position to be altered avoiding obstruction from the floor joists.

Using VipaTray for your wetroom project provides versatility of installation. The easy to cut base allows the tray edges to be trimmed to suit site conditions providing complete flexibility, allowing the drain position to be altered avoiding obstruction from the floor joists.

Building Regulations

All information is given as guidance and if adhered to will perform as intended. We fully guarantee the quality of our products, however, as we do not have knowledge of site conditions or the capability of the installer, we cannot accept liability for damage which may arise due to a result of incorrect installation. The information and advice provided by PCS does not override nor supersede building regulations. It is the responsibility of the user to seek professional guidance to ensure PCS products are compatible for their intended use and that the products comply with building regulations.

Important Information:

Mobility Access:

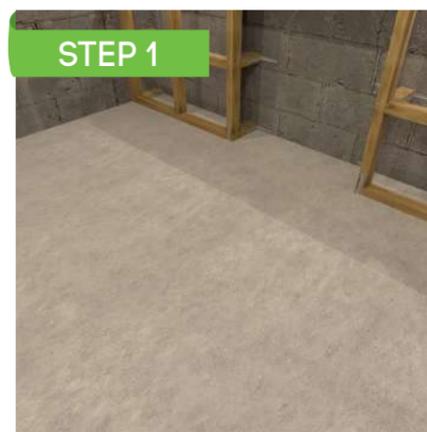
Tiles must be greater than 150mm x 150mm if installing mobility shower chairs and for wheelchair access.

VipaTray is not designed for:

Tiles that are less than 8mm thick - Tiles that have a surface area less than 20mm x 20mm.
 - vinyl floor coverings - solvent based adhesive
 - ready mixed adhesive.

Wastewater Connections:

- All wastewater drainage connections must comply with building regulations code of practice: BS EN 12056-2:2000.
- The minimum pipe gradient fall from the shower trap to the soil or drain, should be minimum 18mm/per mtr.
- The maximum pipe discharge run from the shower trap, should be no more than 3 meters max, and sharp bends should be avoided.
- If the shower tray is replacing a bath and the same discharge pipe is being used, the waste must be rodded straight through to the drainage final discharge point, to clear any debris which may be in the pipework prior to installation of the shower tray.
- Non-return valves or secondary drain traps should not be connected to the wastewater run, as this can significantly reduce the drainage capacity of the shower tray.



STEP 1 Lining walls with VipaBoard can be carried out before or after the shower tray has been installed.



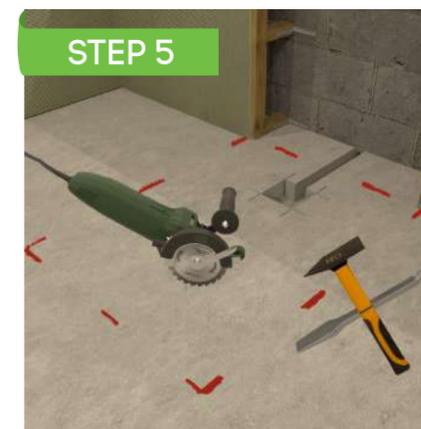
STEP 2 Trim the drain fitting aid to approximately 160mm square. The drain aid will need recessing into the concrete floor to assist and support the installation of the drain body.



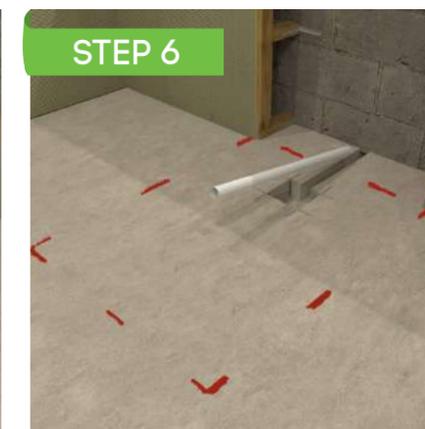
STEP 3 The drain body supplied with the tray is designed for use with inch and half (43mm OD) solvent weld waste pipe



STEP 4 Place tray into its location and mark the floor. Mark the perimeter of the tray and the drain body position. Mark out for the drain aid and waste water pipe ready for excavating of any concrete that needs to be removed.



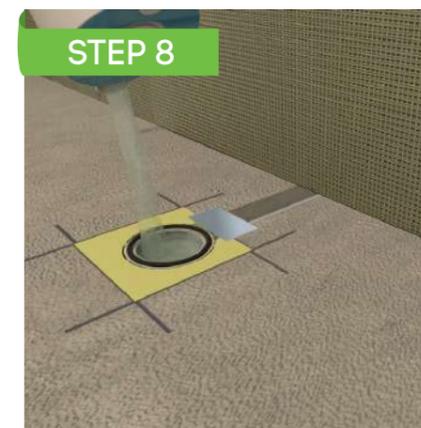
STEP 5 Excavate the concrete to a depth of 105 mm for the drain fitting aid and for the waste water pipe.



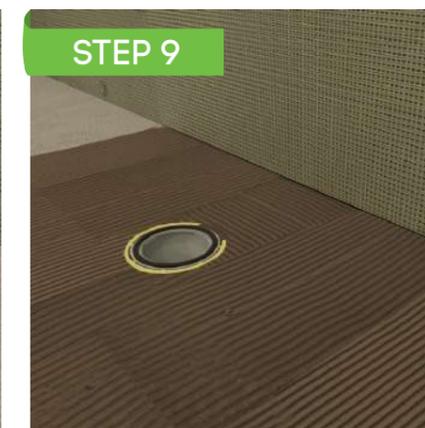
STEP 6 Connect the waste water pipe. Height adjustment in the waste outlet pipe is required for connection to the drain body of the tray. The waste water pipe must be embedded in adhesive at a later stage.



STEP 7 The drain fitting aid should now be placed in the excavated hole and bedded with tile adhesive to sit flush with the concrete floor. The drain body can now be fitted into the drain fitting aid and connected the waste water pipe.



STEP 8 The waste water pipe and the drain body should now be tested for water tightness before proceeding. Fit the stainless steel plate over the channel.



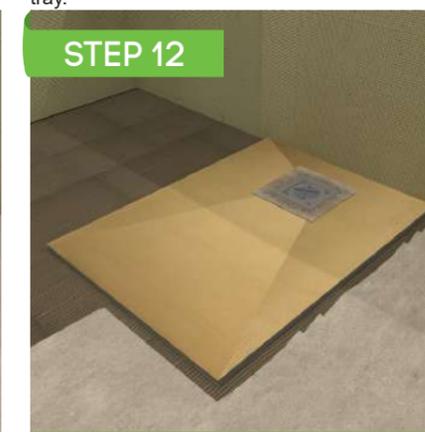
STEP 9 The area where the shower tray is to be fixed must be primed with a suitable primer. Apply cement based tile adhesive to the tray area. It is important to completely backfill the waste pipe excavation so that the channel is completely filled by the adhesive necessary to support the tray.



STEP 10 Using the securing tool provided in the drain kit, screw the threaded waste collar into the drain body before the adhesive hardens. Fully tighten the assembly to ensure the drain body is pulled upwards to meet the underside of the tray creating a watertight seal.



STEP 11 Using a level make sure the Tray is perfectly flat and level around perimeter. If the tray is set out of level, water will not flow to the drain correctly.



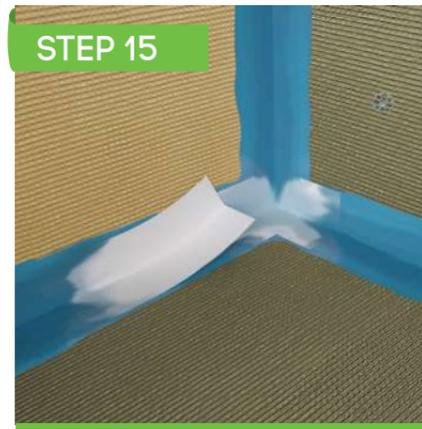
STEP 12 VipaBoard can be used to raise the height of the surrounding floor to finish flush with the shower tray creating a step free, level access floor.



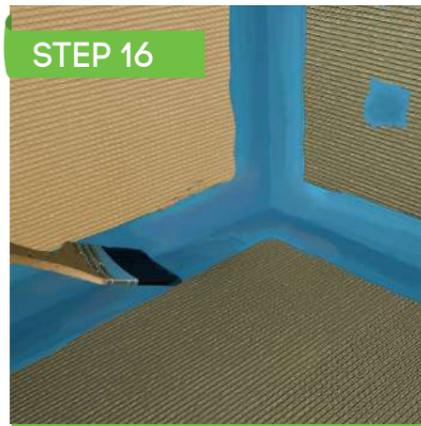
Fix the VipaBoard in a brick bond pattern staggering the joints.



Apply a 5mm bead of VipaTek where the tray meets the walls, and also to all internal angle joints within the shower zone.



Brush, apply PCS waterproofing paste to the joints bedding the tape into the paste. It is important that all screw fixings within the shower area, are made waterproof by applying the tape and waterproofing paste.



Allow the tape to overlap any previously fitted tape by a minimum of 50mm.. When the first coat of paste has dried (10-30 minutes) a second and final coat of waterproofing paste must be applied over the taped joints.



All joints between boards and tray must be bridged with waterproofing tape and paste.



Once all joints and penetrations are waterproofed, the application of tiles can begin.



It is essential to plan the tiling layout and any tile cuts to the tray before starting tiling. We recommend fixing tiles onto the tray area first.



Fix tiles respecting the gradient of the falls in the tray, ensuring that all the tiles fall to the drainage frame.



Complete the tiling.

How To Guide Trimming Your VipaTray Thames



Your VipaTray can be trimmed enabling the tray to be altered slightly to suit site tolerances and also to overcome issues that may arise if the drain position becomes obstructed by joists under the floor. Trimming the tray will reduce the thickness of the tray on the sides. The cut sides of the tray must not reduce more than 2mm of the original tray thickness.

The maximum length that the tray sides can be trimmed varies greatly and is dependent on factors such as tray thickness, tray size and drain position. Using the chart and following the example set out below you will be able to calculate the maximum cut length that can be trimmed off each side of your VipaTray.

Identify the tray thickness, measure the side to be trimmed from the tray edge to the edge of the grate housing frame, multiply the measurement by the corresponding factor in the chart below. The calculated figure is the maximum length that can be trimmed from the tray.

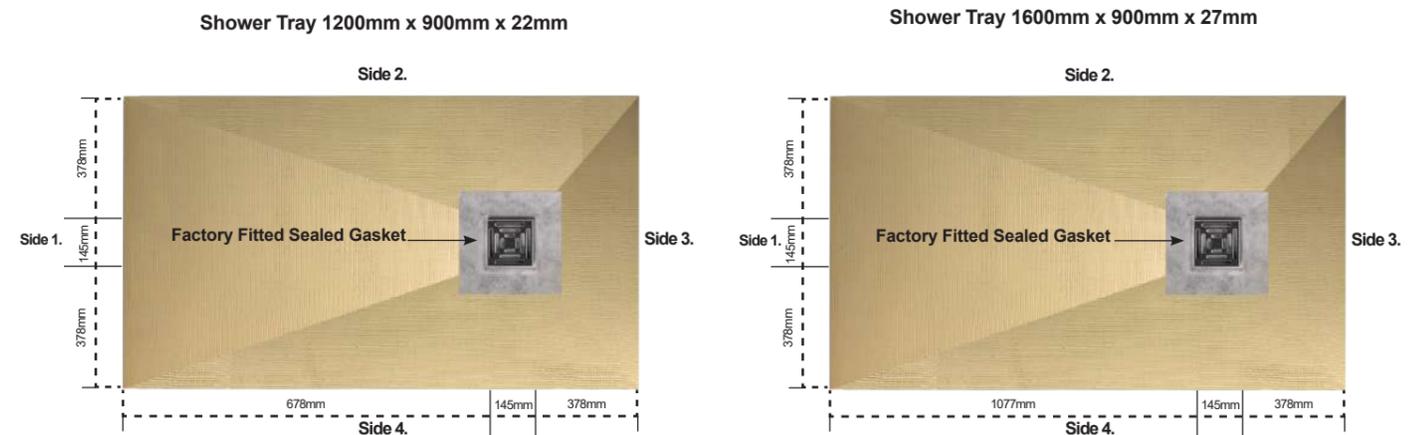
Tray Thickness	Multiply Your Measured Distance By
22mm	x 0.18
27mm	x 0.125
30mm	x 0.10

Example 1

- Side 1 can be trimmed up to 122mm ($678 \times 0.18 = 122\text{mm}$)
- Side 2 can be trimmed up to 68mm ($378 \times 0.18 = 68\text{mm}$)
- Side 3 can be trimmed up to 68mm ($378 \times 0.18 = 68\text{mm}$)
- Side 4 can be trimmed up to 68mm ($378 \times 0.18 = 68\text{mm}$)

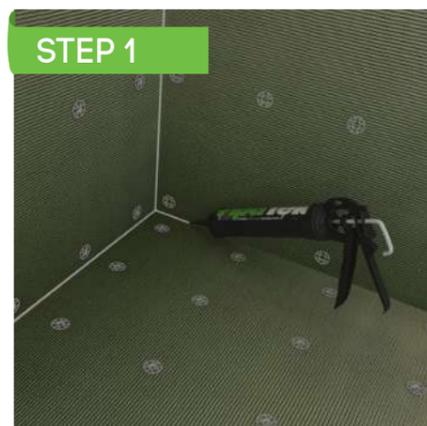
Example 2

- Side 1 can be trimmed up to 134mm ($1077 \times 0.125 = 134\text{mm}$)
- Side 2 can be trimmed up to 47mm ($378 \times 0.125 = 47\text{mm}$)
- Side 3 can be trimmed up to 47mm ($378 \times 0.125 = 47\text{mm}$)
- Side 4 can be trimmed up to 47mm ($378 \times 0.125 = 47\text{mm}$)



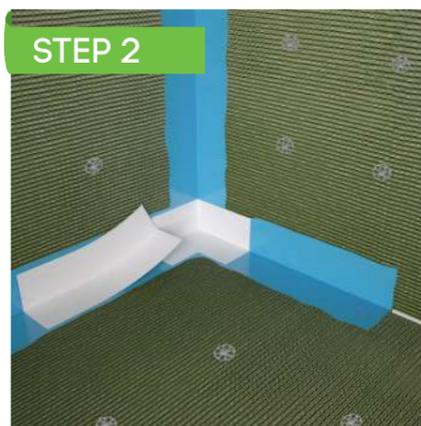
Waterproofing & Joint Bridging

VipaTray and VipaBoard are waterproof elements, however, it is essential that all joints and abutments in areas subject to moisture and water ingress are bridged with PCS waterproofing system prior tiling.



All walls in the shower room should be with VipaBoard, creating a completely insulated, waterproof environment.

Apply a 5mm bead of VipaTek to all wall to floor joints and wall angles. If there are joints or gaps greater than 5mm wide we recommend filling the gaps with a cement based tile adhesive before applying VipaTek.



Using a paint brush, apply a thin coat (0,5mm thick) of PCS Waterproofing Paste over all joints to be sealed. PCS waterproofing paste is designed to be applied sparingly. Avoid applying this paste in heavy layers.

The paste should be applied approximately 15mm wider than the waterproofing fleece tape. Bed the fleece tape into the wet paste starting with the pre-fabricated corner tape first. Make sure that no air pockets remain under the tape.



Cut the waterproofing tape to the required length allowing the tape to overlap any previously fitted tape by a minimum of 50mm.



Make sure that the waterproofing tape is bedded into the waterproofing paste. When the first coat of paste has dried (10-30 minutes) a second and final coat of paste must be applied over the taped to ensure a watertight seal is created.

It is important that all screw fixings within the shower area, are also made waterproof by applying the waterproofing paste and tape.

Waterproofing Kit Contents



30 mtr Fleece Tape



VipaTek 290 ml



2.5 ltr waterproofing paste



Internal Corners x2

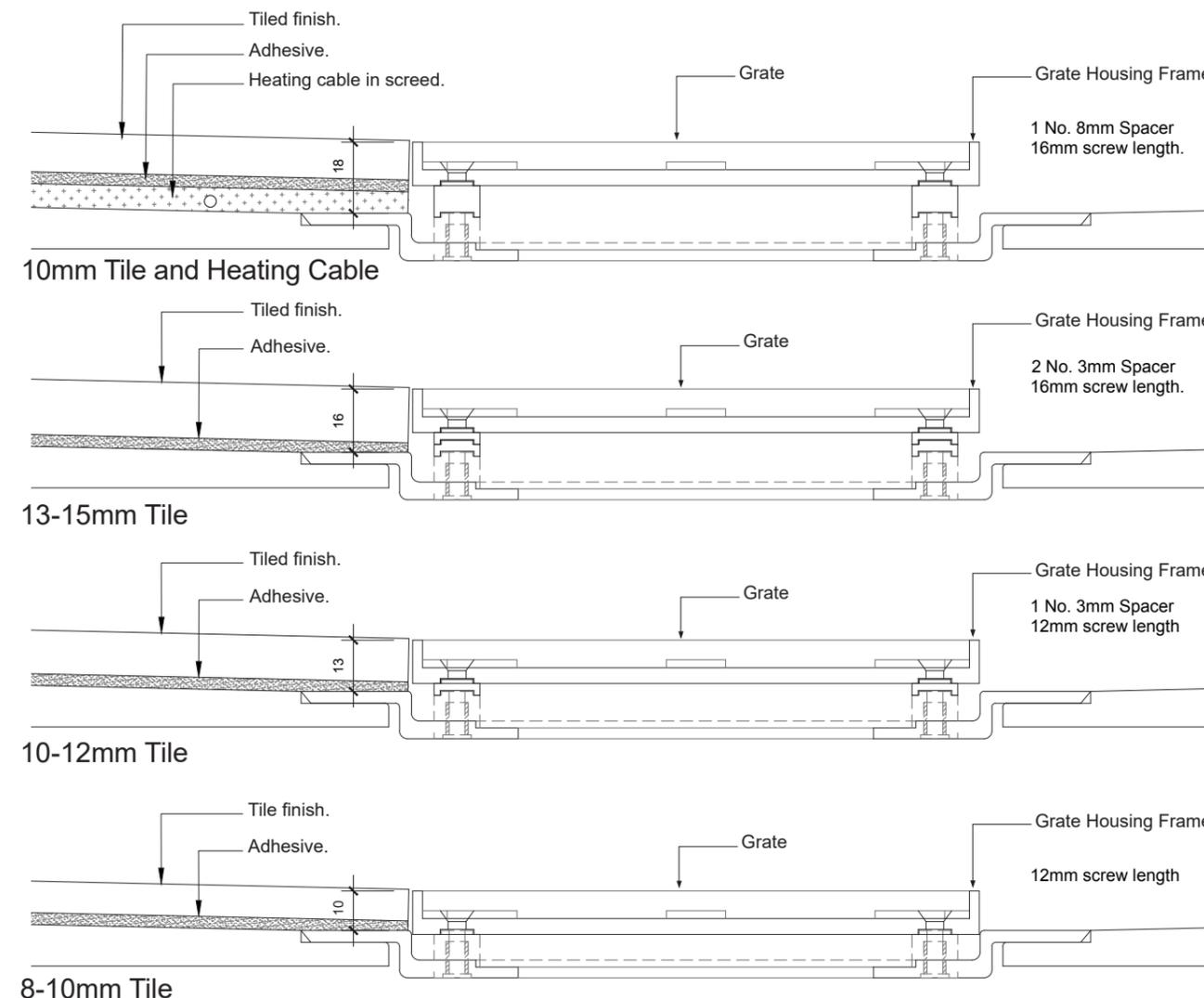


Pipe Collar x2

Setting Tiles To The Fitted Frame

VipaTray Thames shower tray formers have been designed with a height adjustable grate housing frame that provides great flexibility for the installer when applying tiles and installing electric under tile heating.

The adjustable grate housing frame can be easily modified to suit tiles as thin as 8mm and up to 15mm thick. The frame can also be adjusted to accommodate electric under tile heating systems.



Indicative floor build up examples

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**High
Performance
Construction
Products**

PCS Ltd
Hemfield Court, Makerfield Way,
Ince, Wigan, WN2 2PR,
United Kingdom

Tel: +44 (0) 1942 820131

Web: www.pcsboard.com