

INSTALLATION GUIDE



TABLE OF CONTENTS

ETIQUETTE.....	3
TOOLS & SUPPLIES LIST.....	4
BATHTUB LINERS.....	7
Tub identification/Measuring.....	8
Drain Removal/Drain Installation.....	12
Tub Prep/Bathtub Liner Installation.....	14
SHOWERS & BATHTUBS.....	18
Shower Pan Drain Installation.....	19
Demolition/Shower Pan Installation.....	20
Flat Shower Floor with Threshold Installation.....	22
Pan Liner Installation.....	26
Sprayfoam Replacement Bathtub Installation.....	28
WALL SYSTEMS & WAINSCOT.....	33
Wall System Prep.....	34
Ceiling Panel Installation.....	35
Soap Dish Wall Installation.....	37
Plumbing Wall Installation.....	40
Back Wall Installation.....	45
Tapeless Wall Installation.....	49
A-Bend Wall System Installation.....	51
Wainscoting Installation.....	59
ACCESSORIES.....	62
Corner Caddy/Surface Mount Soap Dish.....	63
Recessed Soap Dish.....	64
Metal Shaving Stand.....	65
Listello Trim.....	66
Custom Window Kit.....	70
Walk-Thru Insert.....	72
Large Tub End Cap.....	75
Bench Seat/Hexagon Seat.....	82
SHOWER ROD & SHOWER DOOR.....	85
Curved Shower Rod.....	86
Shower Doors.....	87
FINAL CLEAN-UP & MAINTENANCE.....	90
Finish Silicone Application.....	91
Care & Maintenance Instructions.....	93
TIPS & TRICKS.....	94
CHECKLISTS.....	115

ETIQUETTE

When arriving at the customer's home...

DON'T: Pull into the customer's driveway with a dirty vehicle, driving fast and foolish or with music blasting.

DO: Pull up in front of the customer's home with a clean and presentable vehicle and no audible music.

DON'T: Park on the customer's grass or park a leaking vehicle in their driveway without accommodating the leak.

DO: Park on the driveway in a courteous manner, leaving space for other vehicles to get in and out. Ask the homeowner if it is okay for you to remain parked there when you greet them at the door.

! Tip: If you notice your vehicle is leaking fluids, place a piece of cardboard or drip pan underneath it.

DON'T: Smoke or drink before you go into a customer's home.

DO: Smoke well in advance of your appointment and use smoke away spray to cover the scent.

DON'T: Arrive at the customer's home wearing dirty or stained clothing or lacking personal hygiene.

DO: Make sure you look presentable. Wear clean shoes, nice pants, and a shirt with your company logo on it. Keep your shirt tucked in at all times, and make sure that your hair is combed and you are clean shaven.

DON'T: Forget about your breath.

DO: Use breath mints before all installation appointments.

DON'T: Walk on the homeowners grass on your way up to the door.

DO: Use sidewalks and walkways at all times, even if they may be out of your way.

When arriving at the front door...

DON'T: Slouch or stand with your arms crossed and/or repetitively ring the doorbell.

DO: Stand with your arms at your sides. Knock on the door or ring the doorbell one time.

When the homeowner answers the door...

DON'T: Talk down to the ground or look away from the customer.

DO: Take one step back when the homeowner answers the door to create space. Tell them who you are, what company you're with and why you are at their home. Also, ask permission to remain parked in the driveway.

DON'T: Forget your manners, use profanity or insult the homeowner in any way by using slang or derogative language.

DO: Use words like "sir" or "ma'am" and "please" and "thank you."

When inside the home...

DON'T: Throw products all over the lawn and set up wherever you feel like.

DO: Ask the customer where they would like you to perform the work. Suggest a covered area like the garage if the weather is bad. Let them know that it should be a clean, dry area, and that your work can get a little messy. Place your products neatly in the designated areas.

DON'T: Walk through the customer's home with dirty shoes or trash their house while working.

DO: Use drop cloths in any part of the house where you will be both walking and working. Discuss any obstructions that may get in your way, and move furniture accordingly. Always check the walls behind where you'll be banging and move any frames or objects that may be hanging.

Booties may also be used to protect the floors.

DON'T: Randomly walk throughout the customer's home or enter rooms where you're not working.

DO: Respect your customer by sticking to your designated areas and walkways.

When your job is complete...

DON'T: Leave garbage throughout the home or put it in places it doesn't belong.

DO: Pick up all garbage and take it home with you. Use a push broom, dust pan and vacuum to clean up all the small chips that may have dispersed throughout the room. Make sure to clean inside and out.

TOOLS & SUPPLIES LIST

TOOLS & SUPPLIES LIST

INSTALLATION TOOLS

BCI TOOLS (refer to Price Guide for ordering information)

- Tub Template
- Drain ID Kit
- Expandable Spud Wrench w/1" combination Wrench
- Scratch Remover Kit (Novus Liquid Scratch Remover)
- Silicone Primer (13.5 oz.)
- Hook Tool
- Drain Extractor
- Scratch Repair Kit (Micro Mesh Sandpaper)
- Butyl Tape Polyken Primer (quart or gallon)
- Butyl Primer Can & Brush
- 3-Way Razor Scraper
- Dual Suction Cup Lifter
- Large Wall Template
- Small Wall Template
- Caulk Finishing Tool

STANDARD TOOLS

Required:

- Tape Measure (1" width)
- Safety goggles, knee pads & elastic back support belt
- Levels (24", 48", 72")
- Dremmel® Tool or Roto Zip® Tool
- 25' and 50' Extension Cords
- Heavy Duty Caulk Gun
- Orbital Jigsaw w/ 10 TPI blades
- Drill bits (metal and masonry)
- Wall anchors and Non-corrosive Screws
- 3/8" Electric Drill/Cordless Drill 18V
- 1 5/8" and 3" Screws
- Utility Knife
- Channel Locks
- Pipe Wrench
- Sawzall
- 60" Metal Ruler
- Hammer
- Pliers
- Allen Wrenches
- Hole Saw Kit (1 1/4" Assorted)
- Screw drivers
- Crescent Wrench
- Teflon Tape
- Speed Square
- Steel Rafter Square (16"x24")
- Pipe cutters (good quality)
- Thread Compound
- Tub Drain Shoe Gaskets
- Drop Cloths
- Shop Vac
- Waste Assembly

Suggested:

- Handle Puller
- Nail/Punch Set
- Chisel
- Hacksaw
- Duct Tape
- File
- Roto Zip Bits for wood, plastic & siding
- Compound Miter Saw
- Stud Finder
- Adjustable Slip-Nut Wrench
- 3 lb. Sledge Hammer
- Magnetic Drive Guide
- 1/2" Thick Green Board/Sheet Rock
- 24" x 36" Wall Shield (scrap piece of acrylic to protect wall when installing Bathliner)
- 3-8' Studs 2' x 4'
- Folding Saw horses; 1 sheet 4'x 8'x 3/4" plywood (cutting table)
- Heat Gun, Wonder/Pry Bar
- Tool Box or 5 Gallon Pail

TOOLS & SUPPLIES LIST

SUPPLIES

Required:

- Sharpie® Marker
- Q-tips®
- Soft, clean rags
- Garbage Can or Trash Bags
- Paper Towels (Bounty® Select-A-Size)
- Razor Blades
- First Aid Kit
- Denatured Alcohol
- WD-40®

Suggested:

- Broom & Dust Pan
- Lava Hand cleaner

IN-HOME MEASURING KIT (VERIFIER/MEASURE TECH)

- BCI Sales Kit (Sales Presentation Book, Material Sample Book, Sales Bag, including Simulated Tile Wall Samples)
- Micro-Tub
- Corner Reinforcement (Trim) Sample
- Tape Measure
- 48" Level
- BCI Acrylic Product Brochures
- BCI® 3 Piece Measuring Tool
- Digital Camera
- Pen/Sharpie® Marker
- New Drain
- Printed Cleaning Instructions (Approved Cleaners)
- Before & After Photos of Completed Project
- References from Completed Job
- Contracts
- Warranty for Customer to Review

BATHTUB LINERS

TUB IDENTIFICATION

TOOLS

- Straight Edge Ruler or Level
- Length Tool
- Width Tool
- Slope Tool
- 1"- Wide Tape Measure
- Digital Camera
- Tub Measure Form
- Pen or Pencil

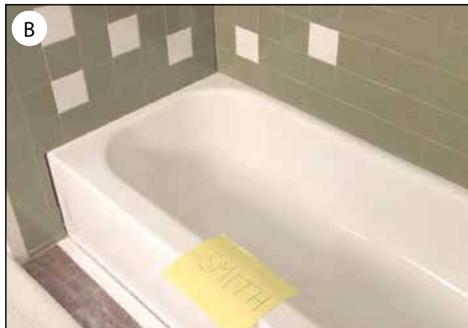
! Tip: Remove shampoo bottles, towels, etc. before taking pictures.

Step 1: Take a picture at an angle showing the tub at the plumbing wall, the radius on top of the tub, the leg on the outside of the tub, the drain area and as much of the skirt design as possible. **(Image A)**

Step 2: Take the second picture the same way as the first, but showing the tub at the back wall. **(Image B)**

Step 3: Take a third picture head on to show the tub design. **(Image C)**

! Tip: Write the job name onto the picture or place a nametag on top of the rail if a digital camera is used.



Step 4: Measure the rail by holding a level against the outermost edge of the tub skirt. Make sure you have a level reading and then measure from the inside edge of the rail out to the level edge. **(D)**

! Tip: Another way to take the rail measurement is to place your index finger on the inside of the tub, approximately 1" down from the top under the radius and run the tape measure from that point to the outside of the kickout on the skirt, which is the widest portion on the skirt.

Step 5: Measure the offset, which is the difference between the rail width in the center of the rail and at the ends of the rail. **(E)**

Step 6: Measure the height of the tub by laying a straight edge across the top of the tub and measuring down to the floor. **(F)**

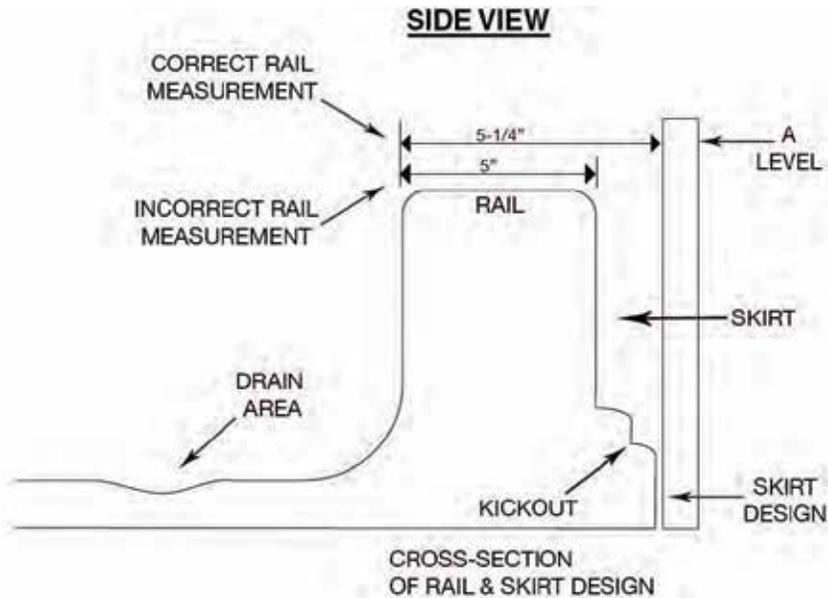
! Tip: Hold your straight edge on its side to get an accurate measure. Laying it flat allows the straight edge to bow and will give you inaccurate measurements.



BATHTUB LINERS

RAIL W/ KICKOUT

Note: An accurate rail measurement is most important for an exact fit of the acrylic tub skirt to the existing tub!

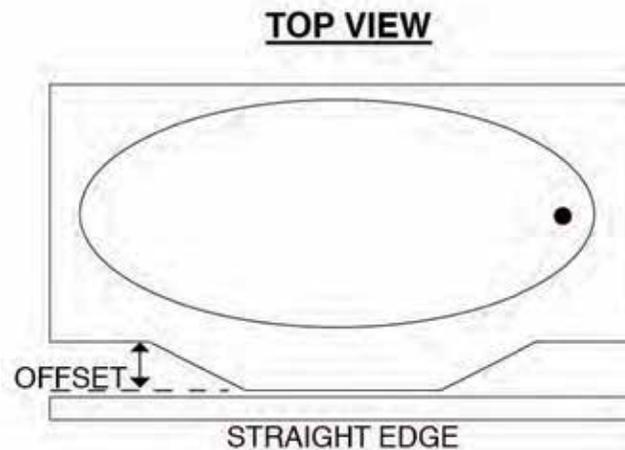


Note: Another way to take the rail measurement is to place your index finger on the inside of the tub approximately 1" down from the top under the radius and run the tape measure from that point to the outside of the kickout and the eyeball the measurement to include the kickout. (Refer to the photo above)

OFFSET

Step 1: The offset is the difference between the rail width in the center of the rail and at the ends of the rail.

Step 2: The offset is used to determine what form skirt will fit the tub the best i.e the 'classic' skirt design with 1-1/2" offset or the "curved" skirt design with 2-3/4" offset, etc. See the product catalog for the form skirt designs and offsets.



Step 8: Measure the length from the plumbing wall to the back wall. *(Image G)*

Step 9: Measure the drain center by laying the middle width tool on the bottom of the tub tight against the overflow wall. Place a tape measure on top of the middle width tool and measure the distance from the overflow wall to the drain center by taking a bird's eye view of the center. *(Image H)*

! Tip: *The middle width tool is 3" high.*

Step 10: The drain depth is taken at a point 1" behind the drain flange towards the back of the tub. Measure the drain depth by holding a straight edge on the top of the tub and measuring from the 1" mark on the bottom of the tub to the straight edge. Again, do not lay the straight edge on its side as it may bow. *(Image I)*

! Tip: *Be accurate on this measurement, as it is one of the most important ones that will be taken.*



Step 11: Take the middle depth measurement at a point 20" behind the drain flange. Hold a straight edge on the top of the tub and measure from the 20" mark on the bottom of the tub to the straight edge. *(Image J)*

Step 12: Take the back depth at a point 35" behind the drain flange. Hold a straight edge on the top of the tub and measure from the 35" mark on the bottom of the tub to the straight edge. *(Image K)*

! Note: *If you are measuring a 4.5' tub, you will measure only 32" behind the drain flange.*

Step 13: Measure the top middle width by placing the width measuring tool just below the top radius of the tub, approximately 1" down from the top of the tub and 20" behind the drain flange.

Step 14: Extend the width tool from side to side and tighten the black knob to lock in the measurement. *(Image L)*



BATHTUB LINERS

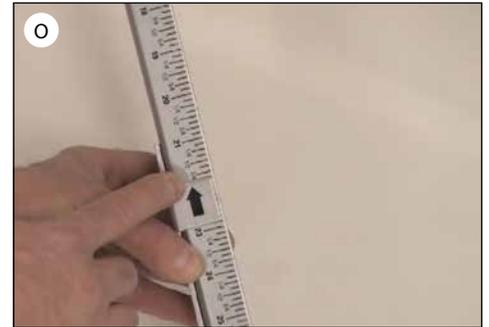
TUB MEASURE (CONTINUED)

Step 15: Read the measurement on top of the tool, making sure that you read the measurement from the side that the arrow is pointing towards. *(Image M)*

Step 16: Measure the bottom middle width by placing the width measuring tool on the bottom of the tub at 20" behind the drain flange. *(Image N)*

Step 17: Extend the width tool from side to side and tighten the black knob to lock in the measurement.

Step 18: Read the measurement on top of the tool, also making sure that you read the measurement from the side that the arrow is pointing towards. *(Image O)*



Step 19: Take the top inside length by placing the length measuring tool just below the top radius of the tub, approximately 1" down from the top of the tub, and run the measuring tool the length from front to back of the tub. *(Image P)*

Step 20: Tighten the black knob to lock in the measurement and read the measurement on top of the tool. Make sure that you read the measurement from the side that the arrow is pointing towards.

Step 21: Take the bottom inside length by placing the length measuring tool on the bottom of the tub and running the measuring tool the length from front to back. *(Image Q)*

Step 22: Tighten the black knob and read the measurement on top of the tool, using the measurement from the side the arrow is pointing towards.

Step 23: Take the front slope by placing the slope tool on the bottom of the tub, making sure the tool is flat against the bottom, and adjust the pivot degree plate so the front edge follows the front slope of the tub. *(Image R)*



Step 24: Tighten the black knob to lock in the degree setting, and read the degrees on the top of the measuring tool where indicated by the arrow. *(Image S)*

Step 25: Take the back slope by placing the slope tool on the bottom of the tub, making sure the tool is flat against the bottom of the tub, and adjusting the pivot degree plate so the front edge follows the back slope of the tub. *(Image T)*

Step 26: Tighten the black knob to lock in the degree setting, and read the degrees at the top of the measuring tool where indicated by the arrow. *(Image U)*



DRAIN REMOVAL

TOOLS

- Spud Wrench
- Drain Extractor
- Hammer
- Hacksaw or Sawsall
- Safety Glasses
- Channel Locks
- Screwdriver
- Pipe Wrench

! Tip: *If you are not comfortable removing the drain, or if you notice severe problems with the existing plumbing, call a plumber.*

CROSS-BAR DRAIN REMOVAL

Step 1: Use a spud wrench to remove drain. **(Image A)**

NO CROSS-BAR DRAIN REMOVAL

Step 1: Use a drain extractor to remove drain. If necessary, hit the drain extractor on top of the drain a few times to loosen any rust that may have formed. **(Image B)**

OR

Step 2: Use a sawsall or hacksaw to cut a small "V" section out of the drain flange and collapse the drain. Do not damage threads or break drain shoe. **(Image C)**

! Tip: *It may be helpful to use a chisel to pop out the small "V" section, then use channel locks to collapse the old drain and remove it.*



DRAIN INSTALLATION

TOOLS

- Dremmel Tool
- Flashlight
- Caulk
- Overflow Gasket
- Crossbar
- Brass Screws
- Butyl Tape
- Socket and Ratchet
- Drain

! Tip: *If you are not comfortable removing the drain, or if you notice severe problems with the existing plumbing, call a plumber.*

Step 1: Using a dremmel, slowly remove additional material to enlarge the overflow opening to match the existing overflow opening. **(Image D)**

! Tip: *Periodically shining a flashlight into the hole you're creating will help you see where you are at during this process.*

Step 2: Carefully silicone the gap between the existing bathtub and the liner. Using your finger, force the silicone into the gap until there are no holes or air pockets.

BATHTUB LINERS

Step 3: Extend the silicone into the throat of the overflow pipe to prevent leaks between bathtub and pipe. **(Image E)** Install the overflow gasket and cross-bar using two brass screws so the crossbar compresses the butyl tape and silicone. **(Image F)**

Step 4: Install the overflow cover using supplied screws. Tighten securely. **(Image F)**



Step 5: Using a dremmel, enlarge the drain opening of the liner. Slowly remove additional material to enlarge the drain opening, being careful not to damage the drain shoe threads. **(Image G)**

! Tip: Periodically shining a flashlight into the hole you're creating will help you see where you are at during this process.

Step 6: Clean out any debris and remove the blocking rag.

Step 7: Disassemble the drain assembly and place a bead of silicone underneath the flange and thread shank. **(Image H)**

Step 8: Install carefully with your fingers. DO NOT CROSS THREADS. Tighten with socket and ratchet until the flange of the drain seals to the liner. **(Image I)**

Step 9: Remove excess silicone. Install the stem and top of the drain.



Parrt#	Thread	Outer Dimension	Drain	Thread	Outer Dimension*	Color
AD-1	11.5	1.865"	#301	16	1.6"	Green
AD-2	14	1.8"	#301	16	1.6"	Blue
AD-3	16	1.8"	#301	16	1.6"	Red
AD-4	14	1.9"	#301	16	1.6"	Orange
AD-5	16	2.11"	#305	11.5	1.865"	Purple
AD-6	11.5	2.33"	#305	11.5	1.865"	Pink
AD-7	16	1.735"	#301	16	1.6"	Lt. Blue
AD-8	16	1.865"	#301	16	1.6"	Lt. Green
AD-9	12	1.75"	#301	16	1.6"	Brown
AD-10	14	1.865"	#301	16	1.6"	Silver
AD-11	16	1.625"	#220	16	1.375"	White
AD-12	14	1.625"	#220	16	1.375"	Yellow
AD-13	14	1.812"	#220	16	1.375"	Blk/Wht
AD-14	12	1.75"	#220	16	1.375"	Black
AD-15	16	2.0"	#305	11.5	1.865"	Red/Blue
AD-16	18	1.6615"	#220	16	1.375"	Org/Pur

NO ADAPTER

#309

14

1.6"

*Which is the inside dimension of the matching adapter

ADAPTER CHART

Adapter: Outside dimension to fit existing drain shoe. Matches DRAIN in same row, which is the inside dimension of the matching adapter.

TOOLS

- 1 Roll of Round Tape
- 2 Rolls of Flat Tape
- 4 Tubes of Silicone
- Drain and Overflow
- Overflow Gasket
- Tub Template
- Orbital Jigsaw
- Hook Tool
- Hole Saws
- Dremmel Tool
- Tape Measure
- Sharpie® Marker
- Level
- Drop Cloths
- Skid Sheet

! Tip: It is recommended to install the wall surrounds first and then the bathliner. Please refer to page 34 for proper wall surround installation.

TUB PREP

Step 1: Check to make sure that you have the right order for the right customer. Double check the color and drain location of the new bathliner against the customer's order. **(Image A)**

Step 2: Remove the drain. See page 19 for drain removal instructions.

Step 3: Identify the type of drain. Verify that you have the correct drain on hand by checking the thread size with your thread gauge. Check the diameter of the old drain, and locate the part number on the drain ID chart. **(Image B)**

! Tip: If the old drain does not match up to one of the new drains, you will need an adapter. If you need an adapter, you must first make sure your adapter is the correct size. The diameter of your adapter must be the same size as the diameter of the existing drain. Be sure thread sizes match.

After you have the correct adapter, install the adapter with silicone and make sure that the adapter is threaded down far enough so that the new drain can be tightened down flush to the surface of the liner. If the adapter is threaded too far into the drain shoe, it can block the flow of water.

Step 4: Stuff a rag into the drain opening to prevent debris from entering during installation. **(Image C)**

Step 5: Remove the overflow cover and all old caulk around the perimeter of the bathtub using a safety scraper.

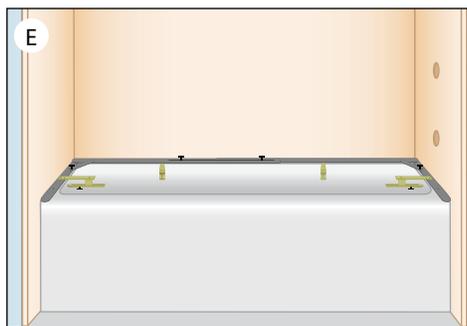


BATHLINER INSTALLATION

Step 1: Measure the existing tub with the tub template. Place the tub template on top of the existing bathtub, with the long end against the soap dish wall. **(Image D & E)** Adjust the template to fit between the walls with as few gaps between the template and wall as possible. Tighten the lock-knobs.

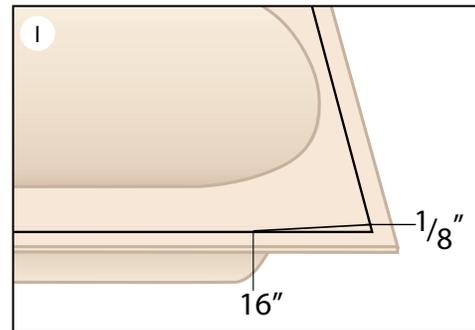
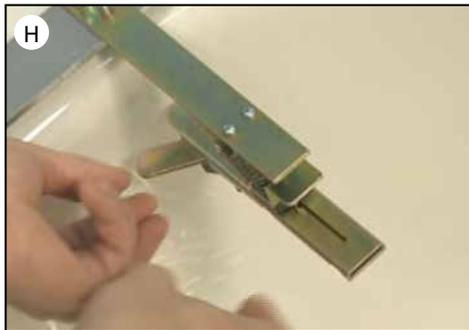
Step 2: Check for gaps due to bowed walls or other miscellaneous reasons, and mark their locations.

Step 3: Duplicate the fit of the new bathliner using the sliders on the tub template **(Image F)**. These sliders add 1/4" to the new bathliner to account for the thickness of material. Place the tab on the slider with the 1/4" extension touching the existing bathtub. One is located on the plumbing wall side near the overflow, and the other two are located on the soap dish wall side, approximately 16" in from each corner. The fourth slider will not be used. The slider of the template on the back wall is only used as a guide.



BATHTUB LINERS

BATHLINER INSTALLATION (CONTINUED)



Step 4: Transfer the template to the new bathliner, and be careful not to bump the template after the angles have been set. If you do, you will need to re-template the existing tub. **(Image G)** Once you have placed the template on the bathliner, you must turn each of the tabs on your sliders 45 degrees to remove the $\frac{1}{4}$ " extension that accounts for the thickness of the liner. **(Image H)**

Step 5: Use a Sharpie® marker and draw a line around all three sides of the template. It is necessary to make adjustments to the line that you drew on the bathliner closest to the soap dish wall due to flexing of the bathliner. Make a mark $\frac{1}{8}$ " towards the belly of the bathliner at both ends. Measure 16" towards the center of the bathliner on each side, and make a mark on the straight line nearest to the soap dish wall. Connect the lines. **(Image I)**

Step 6: Measure the length of the existing tub along the soap dish wall, the rail, and the floor. **(Image J)** Write down your measurements. Use a level to check if the plumbing and back walls are plumb where they'll meet the skirt, and note any necessary adjustments.

Step 7: Measure the height of the skirt of the existing tub in three locations and add $\frac{1}{2}$ " to these dimensions to account for thickness of the bathliner plus adhesives. Record measurements. **(Image K)**

Step 8: Return to the bathliner and double check your measurements against the template measurements. **(Image L)** Make any necessary adjustments.



Step 9: Extend the two top template lines down the skirt front with a carpenter's square. **(Image M)**

Step 10: Using the skirt height measurements, mark the new bathliner skirt height in three locations and connect the marks with a straight edge. **(Image N)**

Step 11: Extend the side marks down to meet the bottom line. Use a tape measure to double check that the length cut lines match the measurement previously taken where the existing tub meets the floor. **(Image O)**



Step 12: Cut the acrylic according to the markings.

Step 13: Measure the locations of the drain and overflow. The overflow is measured from the soap dish wall to the center of the existing overflow (*Image P*) and from the top of the tub down. Using a straight edge, measure to the center of the overflow hole. Be sure to place the straight edge on end to eliminate any bowing. Record measurements.

Step 14: To measure the location of the drain, it is recommended that you do this 3" above the bottom of the tub. Measure to the center of the drain from the soap dish wall and from the plumbing wall. Be sure to stand over the drain to get a bird's eye view. (*Image Q*) Record measurements.

Step 15: Transfer overflow measurements to the bathliner on the back or underneath, of the liner. The mark should be in the approximate vicinity of the formed overflow. Use your measurements. **DO NOT** use the formed area.



Step 16: Transfer the drain measurements to the underneath of the bathliner as well. (*Images R & S*) **DO NOT** drill out formed area.

Step 17: Drill a pilot hole for your drain and overflow from the backside of the tub to prevent damaging the acrylic. Drill smaller holes to start, then widen with a dremmel tool after the bathliner is installed. (*Image T*)

Step 18: Test fit the liner. Place the skid sheet against the back wall to protect it from any scrapes. Place the drain end of the liner down on the existing tub under the tub spout. Put one hand on the skirt rail and another hand on the back end of the liner. Pull out on the skirt corner to allow the skirt to slide down the wall as it is being lowered into the existing tub. (*Image U*)

Step 19: Check if liner is binding against the wall by drawing a few marks where the shelf of the bathliner touches the walls. Remove the tub. Measure from the shelf of the existing tub to your marks. If they are more than 1/2" higher than the existing tub, the liner is binding and needs to be trimmed.

Step 20: Trim the edges of the bathliner as necessary, then test fit the liner again. A 1/4" or larger gap is not a good fit. The liner should have no more than a 1/8" gap all the way around to make sure it is not binding.

Step 21: Check the shelf and belly to determine the proper amount of tape needed for a solid fit. The factory typically recommends two layers of flat tape, but every tub is different. Additional layers of tape may be needed.

! Tip: When test fitting, check to see if your new liner skirt has gaps or voids between it and the existing tub. If so, it is recommended to add balls and/or layers of butyl tape to fill these areas to ensure a snug fit and keep the skirt plumb.

! Tip: On rare occasions, there may be an excessive gap between the liner and the existing drain area. To correct this, once you have the desired fit for the bathliner, use a heat gun to heat the drain area until the acrylic is soft and pliable. Be careful not to scorch the liner with excessive heat. Form the acrylic to the existing tub by using a round object, approximately 2" in diameter, such as a trailer hitch ball. Hold in place until the acrylic has cooled, approximately 30 seconds.



BATHTUB LINERS

Step 22: Before installing the bathliner, clean the existing tub. Grind the top shelf, belly and drain area of tub to remove any loose or flaky paint. Clean tub thoroughly with denatured alcohol and clean rags.

Step 23: Clean the liner with denatured alcohol.



Step 24: Apply primer to both the existing tub and the bathliner. Prime the entire underneath of the bathliner's belly and rail. Let the primer dry. Place flat tape on the primer and remove the release paper. Place another row of flat tape on top of the first layer and remove the release paper. **(Image V)**

Step 25: On the existing tub, apply a thin layer of primer on all three shelf areas, bottom of tub and around the overflow, staying 1" away from the existing wall. Let primer dry. **(Image W)**

! Tip: The flat tape is placed on the liner from front to back, parallel to the sides of the liner. Place the tape approximately 1/4" apart. Be sure that when taping a liner with a slip-resistant bottom, the flat tape does not end where the slip-resistant ends, but extends past it to add support under the slip-resistant edge. On the two outside rows of tape, be sure to center them on the grate edge to support it.

Step 26: Press the flat tape down to adhere it to the liner and remove the release paper. Place additional layers of flat tape where needed for build-up.

! Tip: The amount of tape and placement was determined during the cutting and test-fitting of the liner.

Step 27: Place round tape around the perimeter of the shelf of the existing tub 1/2" away from the wall and around the overflow, remove the release paper. **(Image X)**



Step 28: Apply several heavy beads of silicone around the drain opening and around the overflow. **(Image Y)** Place a few large beads on the existing sides of the tub, **(Image Z)** as well as a large bead of silicone around the top of the existing tub, right against the wall. Be sure to use a color-matching final silicone because this seal will ooze out of the seam when the new liner is installed.

Step 29: Place the plumbing wall end of the liner against the plumbing wall, just above the round tape. While pulling out the back of the skirt, lower the back end of the liner into the tub using the skid sheet.

Step 30: Starting at the back wall, walk on top of the shelf and rail to firmly seal it to the round tape. Make sure to get under the downspout as well. Then, step into the belly of the liner and walk up and down throughout making sure it's bonded to the flat tape. Make sure to press against the overflow and drain area.

! Tip: Be sure you have on rubber-soled shoes before stepping into the tub.

Step 31: Once the liner is properly in place, wipe it down to remove any adhesive that might have gotten on the liner during installation.

Step 32: Apply silicone primer around the perimeter of the tub and wherever it meets the walls and floor for a final seal. Let it dry for five minutes, then add a bead of color-matching silicone for a final seal.

SHOWERS & BATHTUBS

Tip: If you intend to use turnbuckle or crossbar drain on a flat pan liner, you will need to install the adapter plate before you begin to install the liner. If your pan liner has a dimpled recess, you can install the adapter plate after the liner is installed.

TURNBUCKLE DRAIN INSTALLATION

Step 1: Dremmel out the drain hole, be sure not to touch the acrylic. *(Image J)*

Step 2: Insert the turnbuckle into the pipe and tighten securely.

Step 3: Screw the adapter plate into the existing base with a flat head screwdriver. *(Image K)*

Step 4: Screw the cover on top of the adapter with an allen wrench. *(Image L)*

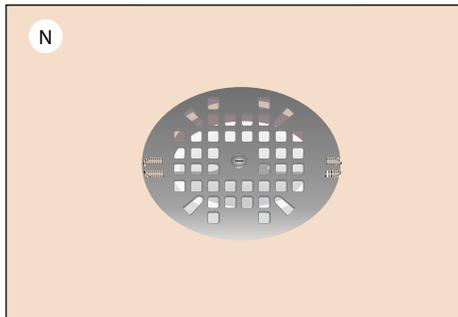
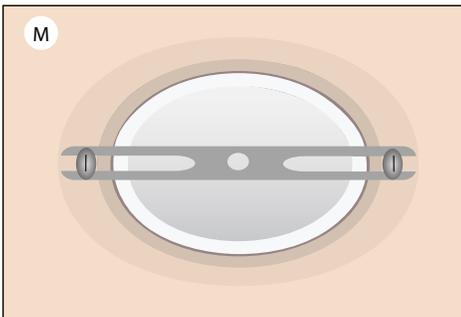


CROSSBAR DRAIN INSTALLATION

Step 5: If you are installing this drain on a flat liner, you will have already installed the crossbar under the liner. If installing on a liner with a dimpled recess, place the crossbar on the recessed area. *(Image M)*

Step 6: **Place the drain cap over drain hole.**

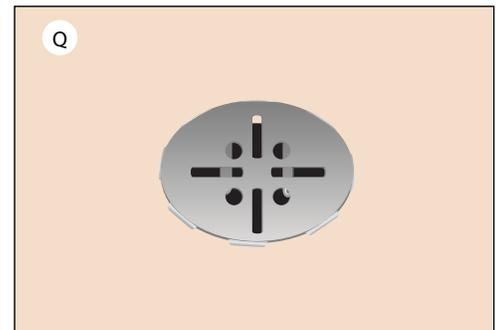
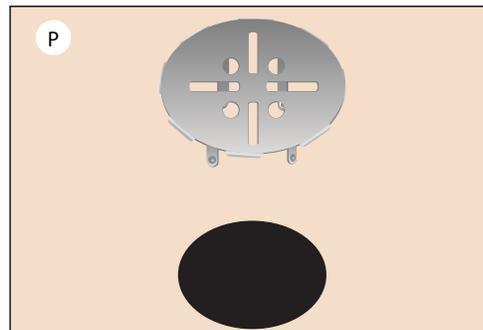
Step 7: **Secure in place with supplied screw using a flathead screwdriver.** *(Image N)*



SNAP-IN DRAIN INSTALLATION

Step 1: Place the cover on the drain and trace the perimeter. Use a dremmel to cut out the hole, then remove the rag from the drain. *(Image P)*

Step 2: Snap the drain into place. *(Image Q)*



SHOWERS & BATHTUBS

DEMOLITION

TOOLS

- "S" Type Mortar Mix
- Mixing Bucket
- Level
- Drill
- Screwdrivers
- Channel Locks
- Pipe Wrench
- Hammer or Sledge
- Pry Bar
- Spud Wrench
- Spade Trowel
- Sharpie® Marker
- Notepad
- Tape Measure
- Broom and Dust Pan
- Garbage Bags
- Drywall
- Drywall Screws
- Drop Cloths
- Dust Mask
- Safety Glasses & Gloves

Step 1: To remove the old tub or shower base, start by removing all existing plumbing fixtures, including faucet handle, spout, drain and overflow. **(Image A)**

Step 2: Cover the open drain hole to prevent debris from entering.

Step 3: Break out the tile surrounding the top of the tub, approximately 12", or three rows of 4" tiles using a hammer or lightweight sledge hammer. **(Image B)**

! **Note:** Make sure to put on your eye protection, dust mask and gloves before doing any demolition.

Step 4: Remove existing drywall. Use a utility knife to clean-up the top edges. **(Image C)**



Step 5: Remove any old nails or screws from the exposed studs.

Step 6: Remove the tub spout.

Step 7: Clean up all old drywall and tile debris using a brush, dust pan and garbage bags.

Step 8: To remove the existing tub, start by removing the screws in the top flange that are securing the tub to the wall studs.

Step 9: Using your utility knife, score the silicone or caulk along the bottom edge of the tub and the floor.

Step 10: Remove the existing tub by working both the ends and back of the tub, back and forth until it can be lifted out.

! **Note:** When working with a cast iron tub, it may be necessary to use a sledge hammer and break it into smaller pieces to ease removal. Make sure that you place a blanket or heavy tarp over the bathtub to contain any flying debris.

Step 11: Clean up work area of any debris and remove any stringers or unnecessary lumber.

! **Tip:** In most cases, you will need to have a plumber rough-in a new 2" drain pipe according to the specs for the particular base you'll be using. They can also make other necessary adjustments to adapt plumbing for a shower installation.

SHOWERS & BATHTUBS

Step 12: Before installing the seated shower base, insert the 2" replacement base drain. Start by placing a bead of silicone around the drain flange and insert the drain into the shower drain hole. **(Image D)**

Step 13: Place gaskets and nut over the threads from the backside and hand-tighten.

Step 14: Use the oversized channel locks to snug it down until silicone oozes out around the top of the drain flange. Clean up the excess silicone. **(Image E)**

Step 15: Test fit the new shower base to check the overall fit and pitch, as well as the drain pipe location.

Step 16: Place a level on the front and back edges and bottom of the base to check to see if your base is level side to side. **(Image F)**



Step 17: Place a level on the sides of the base to check to see if the base is level, front to back. **(Image G)**

! Tip: Mark your studs at the top of the base flange as a reference point before removing the base.

Step 18: For leveling purposes and to add extra support to the base, use "S" type mortar mix. Follow the instructions on the bag for mixing mortar.

Step 19: Pour your mixed mortar on to the floor and spread with a spade trowel, adjusting thickness as you go to create a level surface for your base. **(Image H)**

Step 20: Drop the new base back into your opening and walk it down to ensure stability.

! Tip: Work quickly so your base is set before the mortar dries.

Step 21: Using the level, check to make sure your base is level on all sides. If you do experience some wobble, you can still place some shims under the base using exposed stud cavities.

Step 22: Now that your base is level, pre-drill holes through the tile flange at all stud locations.

Step 23: Secure the base to the studs using drywall screws in each pre-drilled hole around all three sides of the base. **(Image I)**



Step 24: To install the new drain, start by using silicone primer on the pipe and drain flange.

Step 25: Apply a bead of silicone between the pipe and drain flange.

SHOWERS & BATHTUBS

Step 26: Install supplied rubber gasket over 2" pipe. Use a flat head screwdriver to push gasket as far as it will go for a tight fit.

Step 27: Place a rag in the drain opening and thread lock nut using supplied nut tool to tighten. **(Image J)**

Step 28: Remove the rag and snap in the drain cover, removing the protective film from the cover. **(Image K)**

Step 29: Install new drywall to the openings using shims or additional sheets of drywall to ensure the sides are flush with the existing walls. **(Image L)**

! Tip: Place a piece of cardboard in the base to protect the surface during the remainder of work.



FLAT SHOWER FLOOR WITH THRESHOLD

TOOLS

- Pipe Wrench
- Hammer or Sledge
- Pry Bar
- Spud Wrench
- Sharpie® Marker
- Notepad
- Tape Measure
- Drop Cloths
- Utility Knife

Step 1: Remove all hardware from the shower, including the drain and cover. **(Image M)**

Step 2: Stuff a rag into the drain area to keep any debris from entering.

Step 3: Measure the width of the existing shower base, from the soap dish wall to the inside of the threshold in 3 or 4 different locations, and record the measurements. **(Image N)**

Step 4: Measure the length of the existing shower base, from the plumbing wall to the back wall along the soap dish wall side and again along the outer threshold. Record the measurements. **(Image O)**



SHOWERS & BATHTUBS

Step 5: Measure from the soap dish wall to the center of the drain. **(Image P)** Record the measurements.

Step 6: Measure from the plumbing wall to the center of the drain. **(Image Q)** Record the measurements.

Step 7: Use the small wall template to get the angles of the shower walls. Place the template in the corner of the existing base, with the long end against the soap dish wall and the smaller end against the plumbing wall. Set the template to fit and tighten the lock-knobs. **(Image R)**



Step 8: Carefully remove the template from the shower base. Do not bump the template. If you do, you will need to go back and re-template.

Step 9: Transfer the measurements to the new acrylic liner. Set the template on the liner, about $\frac{1}{2}$ " away from the edge. **(Image S)** Trace the outside edge of the template with a Sharpie® marker, then remove the template. Align the straight edge with the length line, and extend the line using a Sharpie® marker.

Step 10: Measure the length of the liner, using the plumbing wall line as a starting point. Mark the designated length with a Sharpie® marker.

Step 11: Mark the width on the threshold side of the liner. Measure and mark the width in 3 or 4 locations, starting from the length line along the soap dish wall. Connect the marks with a straight edge.

Step 12: Measure the drain location on the new liner, from the soap dish wall length line to the center of the drain. Mark the measurement. **(Image T)**

Step 13: Measure from the plumbing wall width line to the center of the drain. Mark the measurements. These markings will be the center of the drain.

Step 14: Using an orbital jigsaw, cut along the marked perimeter. Cut the panel slowly, carefully supporting the panel with your other hand and keeping your fingers clear from the blade. **(Image U)** Clean up scraps as you go.



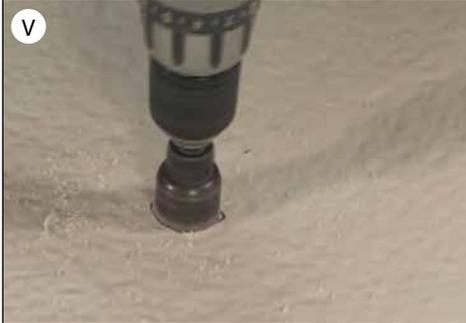
Step 15: Use a $1\frac{1}{4}$ " hole saw to cut out the drain area. **(Image V)**

Step 16: Test fit the liner by placing one end of the liner down and then following through with the rest of the liner. Check to see how the liner is laying and mark any changes that need to be made. Also, check to see if the drain hole is aligned with the drain. **(Image W)**

SHOWERS & BATHTUBS

Step 17: Trim and re-test fit as necessary.

Step 18: Clean the new liner and existing shower base. Place butyl primer along the perimeter of the underside of the liner, staying $\frac{1}{2}$ " away from the edges. Fill in primer along the entire underside of the liner, leaving a circle around the drain area. **(Image X)**



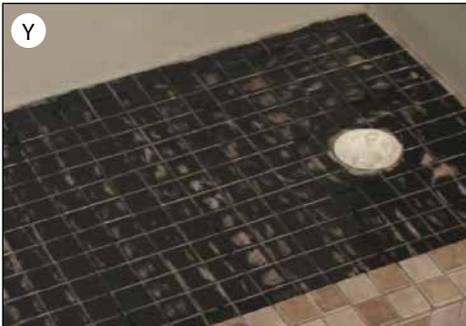
Step 19: Prime the existing shower base, again staying $\frac{1}{2}$ " inch away from the edges and keeping away from the drain area. **(Image Y)**

Step 20: Place one layer of butyl tape on the liner, setting the tape paper to paper, which will leave a $\frac{1}{4}$ " gap between rows of tape. Remove the release paper. Add a second layer of butyl tape to just the perimeter of the liner. Remove the release paper. **(Image Z)**

Step 21: Dam up silicone around the perimeter of the existing shower base, using color-matching silicone. Place silicone around the drain area. **(Image AA)**

Step 22: Install the liner by placing one end of the liner first, followed by the rest. Walk on the liner to secure it into place.

Step 23: Install the new drain. Refer to page 22 for instructions.



THRESHOLD INSTALLATION

! Tip: *The width of the threshold is pre-formed from the measurements taken during the sales process, so you will not have to measure the width of the existing threshold.*

Step 24: Take three length measurements: one from the plumbing wall to the back wall along the inside of the threshold, one from the plumbing wall to back wall along the top of the threshold, and one from the plumbing wall to the back wall along the outside of the threshold. Record the measurements. **(Image BB)**

Step 25: Take the height measurements by holding a straight edge out from the top of the rail, measure from the floor to the straight edge in 3 or 4 locations. Do this on both the inside and outside of the threshold. Record the measurements. **(Image CC)**

! Tip: *Add $\frac{3}{8}$ " to the height measurements for thickness of material and adhesives. If you need to shorten, you can do so during the test-fit.*

Step 26: Transfer the length measurements by measuring both the inside and outside ends of the threshold and marking the measurements. Use a straight edge to connect the dots. Transfer the height measurements in multiple locations. Mark the measurements and connect the marks with a straight edge. Again, be sure to add 3/8" to the height. *(Image DD)*

! Tip: *The longer side of the acrylic threshold is the outside of the shower area.*



Step 27: Using an orbital jigsaw, cut the length of the threshold first, followed by the height.

Step 28: Test-fit your panel. Check for any gaps or bowing, and trim as necessary.

! Tip: *Depending on how the threshold fits, you may only have to place butyl tape on the underside of the top rail and silicone the edges, or you may have to place butyl tape on the underside of the rail and the front of the threshold.*

Step 29: Place primer on top of the existing threshold and again on the underside of the rail of the acrylic threshold. *(Image EE)*

Step 30: Once the primer dries, place butyl tape on the rail of the existing shower base and pull the release paper. Add layers of butyl tape as necessary for proper contact.

Step 31: Place a generous bead of silicone along the perimeter of the existing threshold. Push acrylic threshold into place and wipe away any excess silicone. Remove the slip sheet. *(Image FF)*

Step 32: Place silicone primer around the perimeter of the liner and threshold, then use color-matching silicone. Use the caulk tool to force silicone down for a good seal. *(Image GG)*



SHOWERS & BATHTUBS

PAN LINER INSTALLATION

TOOLS

- Pipe Wrench
- Hammer or Sledge
- Pry Bar
- Spud Wrench
- Sharpie® Marker
- Notepad
- Tape Measure
- Drop Cloths
- Utility Knife

Step 1: Remove all hardware, including the drain cover. **(Image HH)**

Step 2: Stuff a rag into the drain to keep debris from entering.

Step 3: Measure the drain center, from the soap dish wall to the center of the drain and again from the plumbing wall to the center of the drain. Record the measurements. **(Image II)**

Step 4: Use the small wall template to get the angles of the existing shower. Place the template in the corner of the existing base, with one end against the soap dish wall and the other end against the plumbing wall. Set the template to fit and tighten the lock knobs. **(Image JJ)**



Step 5: Carefully remove the template from the shower base. Do not bump the template. If you do, you will need to go back and re-template.

Step 6: Measure the height of the threshold by holding a straight edge out from the top of the rail, measure from the floor to the straight edge in 3 or 4 locations. **(Image KK)**

Step 7: Add $\frac{3}{8}$ " to your height measurements for thickness of acrylic material and adhesives. Record the measurements.

Step 8: Transfer measurements. To mark the drain center, place a straight edge in the drain area. Measure from the drain center to the soap dish wall and mark your measurements. Then measure from the drain center to the plumbing wall and mark your measurement. **(Image LL)**

Step 9: Place the template along the marks, and trace the outside of the template. **(Image MM)**



SHOWERS & BATHTUBS

Step 10: Measure and mark the length of the liner, using the width line as a starting point. Use a straight edge to extend the line.

Step 11: Measure and mark the height of the threshold in 3 or 4 different locations. Connect the markings with a straight edge. **(Image NN)**

Step 12: Using an orbital jigsaw, carefully cut the liner, supporting the liner with your other hand and keeping your fingers away from the blade.

Step 13: Test fit the liner and trim as necessary. Now is the time to check the fit to the existing pan and see if you will need additional layers of tape.

! Tip: It is okay if there is a tiny gap between the pan liner and existing walls. The walls can be built out to cover the gap.

! Tip: If you intend to use a turn-buckle or crossbar drain on a flat pan liner, you will need to install the adapter plate before you begin to install the liner. If your pan liner has a dimpled recess, you can install the adapter plate after the liner is installed.

Step 14: Install the liner by placing butyl primer along the bottom of the acrylic liner, keeping away from the drain area and the rail of the threshold. **(Image OO)** Then, prime the rail and the bottom of the existing base, again keeping away from the drain area. **(Image PP)**



Step 15: Place flat tape on top of the primer, setting it paper to paper. Layer the tape as needed to ensure proper contact. Pull the release paper and double-up tape along the perimeter. Remove the release paper. **(Image QQ)**

Step 16: Place round tape along the shelf of the existing base 1/2" away from the wall. **(Image RR)** Remove the release paper. Place a continuous bead of silicone around the perimeter between the round tape and the wall, and around the drain of the existing base. **(Image SS)**

Step 17: Insert the pan liner, then walk up and down the perimeter to ensure proper contact. Wipe off any excess silicone.

Step 18: Install the new drain. Refer to page 22 for proper instructions.

Step 19: Once drain is installed, use silicone primer along the perimeter of the pan liner, followed by a color-matching silicone.



SHOWERS & BATHTUBS

NOTE: It is recommended the Sprayfoam Replacement Bathtub is installed prior to acrylic wall surrounds.

NOTE: For Cast Iron Bathtubs

- You may need two Installers and a hand-truck to move the bathtub out of the home.
- It may be necessary to use a sledge hammer and break it into smaller pieces to ease removal.
- Cover the bathtub with a blanket or heavy tarp to contain flying debris.
- Be aware that vibration from hitting the tub with a sledge hammer may cause damage in other areas of the home.
 - EX: Vibration from the sledge hammer may cause tile to come off on an adjacent wall (in another room) to where the cast iron tub is located.
 - Remove any pictures, or hanging decorations from outer walls around, or behind, the “demo” walls.



SPRAYFOAM REPLACEMENT BATHTUB

TOOLS

- “S” type mortar mix
- Mixing bucket
- Level
- Drill
- Screwdrivers
- Channel locks
- Pipe wrench
- Sharpie® Marker
- Waste Assembly
- Pry bar
- Spud wrench
- Spade trowel
- Tape Measure
- Broom, dust pan
- Garbage bags
- Drywall
- Stainless steel screws
- Drop cloths
- Dust mask
- Safety glasses, gloves
- Hammer, Sledge hammer

Check to make sure you have the right order for the right customer. Double check the color of the bathtub and the drain location against the customer’s order.

Remove the old bathtub

Step 1: Remove all existing plumbing fixtures, including faucet handle, tub spout, drain and overflow. (Fig 1)

Step 2: Cover the open drain hole to prevent debris from entering.



Step 3: Using a hammer or lightweight sledgehammer, break out the tile surrounding the top of the tub, approximately 12" or 3 rows of 4" tiles. (Fig. 2)

Step 4: Remove existing drywall. Clean up the top edges with a utility knife. (Fig. 3)



Fig. 2



NOTE: Always wear safety glasses, gloves, and dust mask when doing any demolition.

Fig. 3

Step 5: Remove the old screws or nails attaching the old bathtub to the exposed studs. (Fig. 4)

Step 6: Clean up and dispose of the old tiles and drywall using a brush, dust pan and garbage bags. (Fig. 5)



Fig. 4



Fig. 5

Step 7: With a utility knife score the top edge of the old silicone or caulk along the bottom edge of the tub and floor. (Fig. 6)

Step 8: Remove the existing tub by working both the ends and back of the tub, back and forth until it can be lifted out. (Fig. 7)

Step 9: Clean up the work area of any debris and remove any stringers or unnecessary lumber.



Fig. 6



Fig. 7

SHOWERS & BATHTUBS

SPRAYFOAM REPLACEMENT BATHTUB

Before installing a Sprayfoam Replacement Bathtub, install the Waste Assembly. (Fig. 1)

Step 1: Unscrew strainer body from drain ell. Unscrew knob from stopper. Unscrew pin from strainer body.

Step 2: Insert strainer body through drain hole. Place drain ell gasket on drain ell and thread strainer body into drain ell. Complete tightening by pressing down on strainer body with palm of hand and rotating drain ell counter clockwise. Do not over tighten. Remove excess putty.

Step 3: Slide nut, then washer, onto drain ell. Make sure thick side of washer is toward nut. Slide tee onto drain tube and partially tighten nut.

Step 4: Place overflow washer on overflow ell. Slide nut, then washer, onto overflow drain tube. Insert into tee. Adjust so that overflow ell is snug against overflow hole in tub and long portion of tee is vertical with floor. Hand tighten both nuts as far as possible – then another 1/8" turn with a wrench.

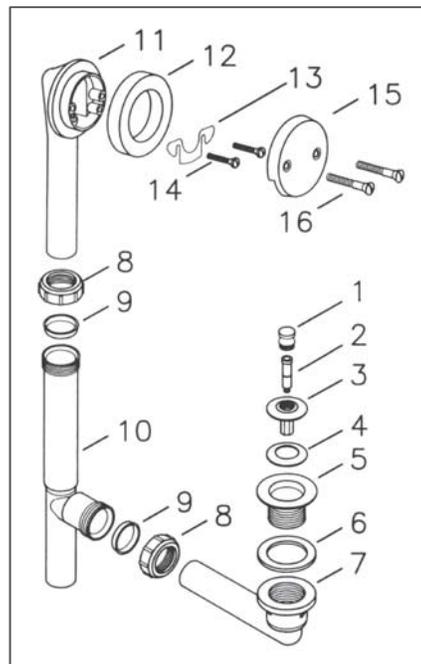
Step 5: Start the two self tapping screws in the bottom two holes in the overflow ell. Hang the retainer plate over the screw heads and complete tightening the screws until the retainer plate makes contact with the interior tub wall. Install overflow plate using screws provided.

Step 6: Place stopper on strainer body. Insert pin down through hole in stopper and thread into strainer body. Grasp pin head with pair pliers and tighten. Thread in stopper knob hand tight.

Step 7: Lift stopper to up position. Grasping stopper in one hand and protecting finish on stopper knob with a piece of cloth, finish tightening stopper knob with pliers.



Fig. 1



Item	Part #	Description
1.	01010CP.....	Knob
2.	11510	Friction Ring (11505) and Post (11532)
3.	01013CP.....	Stopper
4.	11507	Seal, 1-1/16" dia.
5.	01016CP.....	Strainer Body, 1.865" - 11.5 - 1.25"
6.	10696	Drain Ell Washer, 1.5", gray
7.	11028	Drain Ell, Tubular ABS, Coarse Thread
	14028.....	Drain Ell, Tubular PVC, Coarse Thread
8.	11580	Slip Joint Nut, ABS
	11581	Slip Joint Nut, PVC
9.	11583.....	Slip Joint Polywasher
10.	11000.....	Tee, Tubular ABS
	14000	Tee, Tubular PVC
11.	11003.....	Overflow Ell, Tubular ABS
	14003.....	Overflow Ell, Tubular PVC
12.	10675.....	Overflow Ell Washer
13.	11530.....	Retainer Plate
14.	11540.....	Retainer Plate Screw
15.	01003CP.....	2-Hole Overflow Plate, metal
16.	01024CP.....	Overflow Plate Screw, 2.25"

SPRAYFOAM REPLACEMENT BATHTUB

Step 1: Dry test fit the Sprayfoam Replacement Bathtub to check to the overall fit and pitch, as well as drain pipe location.

Step 2: Place a level on the rail, shelf and belly of the bathtub to check to see if the tub is level side to side.

Step 3: Place a level on the sides of the tub's shelf to check to see if the tub is level front to back.

Step 4: Mark your studs at the top of the bathtub flange as a reference point before removing the tub. Remove the Sprayfoam Replacement Bathtub.

Step 5: Mark location of bathtub skirt where it meets the floor making sure the skirt is plumb.

Step 6: Remove the Sprayfoam Replacement Bathtub.

Step 7: Install skirt support (1 x 2 or larger piece of wood) ¼" inside of skirt location mark drawn in #5 above. Screw the skirt support to the floor for support.

Step 8: Use "S" type mortar mix to support the Sprayfoam Replacement Bathtub. Follow the instructions on the mortar mix bag.

Step 9: Pour the mixed mortar on the floor and spread with a spade trowel, adjusting thickness to create a level surface for the tub. (Fig. 9, Fig. 10)



Fig. 9



NOTE: Work quickly so the bathtub is set before the mortar mix dries.

Fig. 10

Step 10: Place the Sprayfoam Replacement Bathtub into opening on top of the "S" type mortar mix.

Step 11: Adjust Sprayfoam Replacement Bathtub (wiggle as necessary) on top of the mortar mix so the top of the tub's flanges line up with your earlier stud marks (see #4).

Step 12: Using a level, check to make sure the Sprayfoam Replacement Bathtub is level on all sides.

Step 13: If you experience some wobble, insert shims under the tub using exposed stud cavities.

SHOWERS & BATHTUBS

SPRAYFOAM REPLACEMENT BATHTUB

Step 14: Once the bathtub is level, pre-drill holes through the flange at all stud locations. (Fig. 11)

Step 15: Secure the Sprayfoam Replacement Bathtub to the studs using stainless steel screws in each pre-drilled hole around all three sides of the tub. (Fig. 12)



Fig. 11



Fig. 12

Step 16: Complete the new bathtub installation to the BCI® Waste Assembly. See the “WASTE ASSEMBLY INSTALLATION” instructions document for more information.

Step 17: Install the overflow cover using supplied screws. Tighten securely.

Step 18: Place cardboard in the belly of the Sprayfoam Replacement Bathtub for protection as you continue with the installation.

Step 19: Install new dry wall to the open wall areas using shims and new dry wall to ensure dry wall is flush with existing walls. You are now ready to install the acrylic wall surrounds.

NOTE: Installing a Sprayfoam Replacement Bathtub may require a 2 DAY INSTALLATION.

Day 1: removing old bathtub, pouring mortar mix, placing new Sprayfoam Replacement Bathtub, and allowing mortar mix to dry overnight.

WALL SYSTEMS & WAINSCOT

TOOLS

- Orbital Jigsaw with Bosch T101 BF Black or 10 to 12 Tooth-per-inch Wood Blade
- Level
- Screwdriver
- Suction Cup
- Large and Small Wall Templates
- Utility Knife
- Sharpie® Marker
- Notepad
- Tape Measure
- Hammer
- Chisel
- Pipe Wrench
- Handle Puller
- Work Table
- Extension Cords
- Vacuum
- Broom and Dust Pan
- Garbage Bags
- Drywall and Screws
- Pliers
- Tub Template
- Drop Cloths

! Tip: *It is recommended to install the wall surrounds first and then the bathliner. If you wish to install the bathliner first, please refer to page 14 for proper instructions.*

! SEQUENCE OF INSTALLATION: *Wall prep first, then install the ceiling panel, then the soap dish wall. Next step is the two side walls and then the bathliner.*

WALL PREP

! Tip: *If you need to replace the mixer valve, check the codes in the city where you are working. It is quite possible that a plumber may have to do this work.*

Step 1: Remove the hardware.

Step 2: Take off the plumbing fixtures and accessories, which includes the faucet, showerhead, shower grab bars, soap dish and any other fixtures. DO NOT remove the overflow cover. It will be removed later. **(Image A)**

Step 3: If the existing tile does not go all the way to the ceiling, pad out the existing wall above the tile to ensure the wall is flush.

! Tip: *Keep ¼" and ½" drywall sheets in your vehicle.*

Step 4: To pad the wall, start by measuring the section of the wall that needs to be built-out. Transfer the measurements to the drywall, then cut the drywall according to your measurements.

Step 5: Add silicone to the back of the drywall, then press it onto the existing wall. Screw the drywall onto the existing wall to keep it secure. **(Image B)**

! Tip: *Though drywall is the recommended way to repair a damaged wall, you may need to add additional layers of butyl tape to fir out the wall flush to the existing tile. Please note butyl tape is 1/8" thick, so you will need to assess the proper amount needed to fill the space. Layer the tape one strip on top of another as needed. Pull the release paper as you layer, until you have the exact thickness.*

Step 6: Clean the existing wall and tub system with industrial strength cleaner and denatured alcohol. Remove all of the old caulk around the perimeter of the bathtub using a safety scraper. **(Image C)**



WALL SYSTEMS & WAINSCOT

CEILING PANEL INSTALLATION

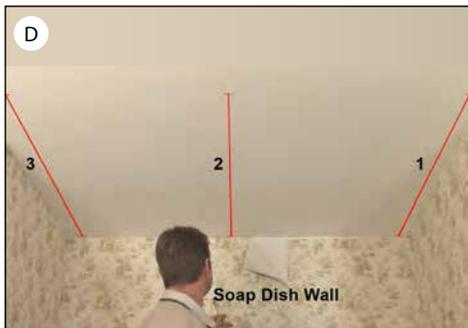
Step 1: Measure the depth from the soap dish wall to where the new ceiling panel will end in three separate locations. **(Image D)**

Step 2: Measure the width from the back wall to the plumbing wall in three separate locations. **(Image E)**

Step 3: Place the small wall template flush against the ceiling, with the long edge against the soap dish wall. This will measure the angles. **(Image F)**

Step 4: Adjust the template accordingly to find the angles for both sides of the ceiling that touch the walls. Note any gaps due to bowed walls or other miscellaneous reasons and adjust accordingly. Once you have the correct angle, tighten the lock-knobs and remove the template.

! Tip: *Keep the clear or blue plastic slip sheeting on all the panels throughout the installation and make marks and cuts with it on. This will help keep the panel from becoming scratched or damaged.*



! Tip: *In normal weather conditions, allow a 1/8" gap on all sides for standard expansion and contraction. This can be achieved by simply cutting off your reference lines during the cutting process.*

In extreme temperatures, the acrylic material may expand or contract up to 1/4". Allow around 20 minutes for the material to adjust to the climate conditions inside the house.

Step 5: Identify which end of your panel is the plumbing wall and which is the soap dish wall and mark accordingly. Transfer the depth marks on the panel, measuring back from the bullnose edge to the soap dish wall side. **(Image G)**

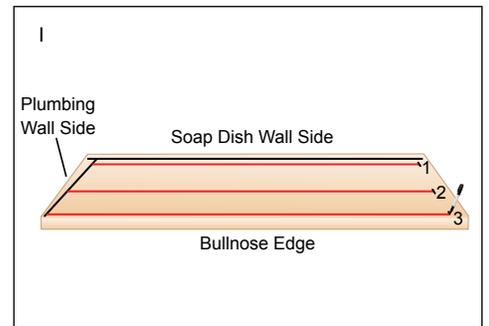
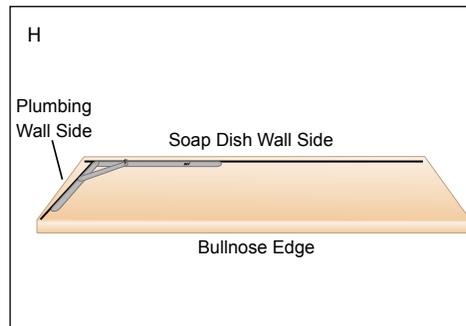
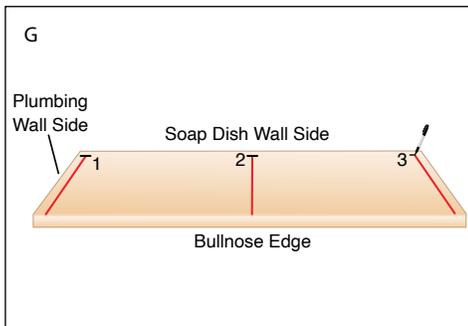
! Tip: *The measurements will be reversed when they are transferred to the ceiling panel. The sheeted side where the markings are made will actually be the new ceiling surface when installed. Be sure that you accurately identify which end of the panel is your plumbing wall and mark it appropriately.*

Step 6: Connect depth marks with a straight edge. Place the template on the panel. Use the template to trace the angle onto the acrylic ceiling panel. **(Image H)**

! Tip: *Be extremely careful not to bump the template once you have set your angles. If you do, you will need to go back and re-template.*

Step 7: Hold the template up to your depth line and mark the plumbing wall angle. Remove the template and connect the marks using a straight edge. **(Image I)**

Step 8: When measuring to get the width, use the plumbing wall template line as a starting point and create the opposite wall line. Double-check your measurements.



WALL SYSTEMS & WAINSCOT

Step 9: Mark the bullnose edge using the bullnose line guide. The bullnose line guide is pre-marked with holes at 1/8" increments for ease of measuring. Locate the appropriate measurement for your bullnose edge. For example, if you are cutting your bullnose edge at 1/4", then locate the 1/4" hole.

Step 10: Place the Sharpie® marker into the appropriate hole and slide the bullnose line guide along the bullnose edge. **(Image J)**

! Tip: *If there is no tile on the original ceiling, cut the bullnose edge at 1/4". This allows room for 1/8" of acrylic or wall material and 1/8" of tape and adhesive.*

Step 11: Cut the acrylic according to the measurements. Cut the panel slowly, carefully supporting the panel with your other hand and keeping your fingers clear from the blade. Clean up your scraps as you go. **(Image K)**

! Tip: *Make sure your jigsaw is properly prepared. See page 9 for instructions.*

Step 12: Wipe off panel with a terrycloth towel. Test fit the panel, and mark any areas that may need to be trimmed.

! Tip: *Use suction cups to stabilize the panels when test fitting and installing.*



Step 13: Trim any areas according to the new markings. Test fit again. Continue trimming and re-test fitting as needed.

Step 14: Once the ceiling fits, wipe down the existing ceiling with denatured alcohol.

! Tip: *Always use drop cloths to avoid spilling.*

Step 15: Make reference lines around the ceiling, about 1/2" inside the perimeter. Tap any excess primer off the brush and into the can so it does not drip, then apply butyl primer around the perimeter and from side to side in lines approximately 5 to 9 inches apart. **(Image L)**

! Tip: *If primer spills, WD-40 can be used to remove it.*

Step 16: Make sure the primer is dry to the touch and apply the butyl tape on top of the primed areas. Press firmly when installing so the butyl tape does not pull up when you remove the release paper.

! Tip: *If the tape is applied too close to an inside corner and comes in contact with the silicone, it may discolor the finished silicone due to the carbon black in the butyl tape.*

Step 17: Remove the release paper. Apply the silicone in between the butyl tape in a "Z" pattern, keeping the bead about 1/4" thick.

Step 18: Clean the back of the panel with denatured alcohol. To ensure proper adhesion throughout, press the ends of the panel near the plumbing and back walls into place first, then work your way towards the center. Make sure to apply even pressure throughout, and push up on the panel to adhere it to the ceiling.

Step 19: Remove the slip sheeting and wipe down the panel to ensure it is pressed firmly into place.

WALL SYSTEMS & WAINSCOT

SOAP DISH WALL INSTALLATION

Step 1: Install corner reinforcements. Corner reinforcements are part of the triple gasketing system and are used to square up the walls and provide a more permanent seal. Start by measuring from the top of the tub or shower base to the ceiling and record the measurement. **(Image M)**

Step 2: Transfer the measurement to the reinforcement. Cut the reinforcement with tin snips. **(Image N)**

Step 3: Test fit the corner reinforcement. Trim and re-test fit as necessary.

Step 4: Once the reinforcement fits, clean and prep the existing walls using industrial strength cleaner and denatured alcohol.

Step 5: Apply silicone on both sides of the inside corners of the wall in a continuous bead from ceiling to top of tub or shower base. Press reinforcements into place. **(Image O)**

! Tip: Another continuous bead of silicone will be added on top of the corner reinforcements before final wall installation and after walls are in place.



SOAP DISH WALL — TEMPLATE MEASURE OPTION

! There are two measuring options: the template method and the level method. The following is the template method. Please refer to page 38 for level method.

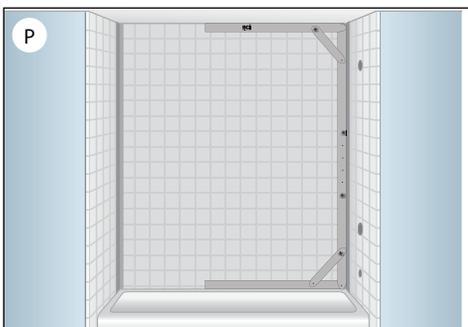
Step 1: Using the large wall template, place the long edge against the plumbing wall and the short sides against the ceiling and top of tub or shower base. **(Image P)**

Step 2: Check for any gaps due to bowed walls or any other miscellaneous reasons and adjust accordingly.

Step 3: Tighten the large lock-knobs securely. **(Image Q)**

Step 4: Use the template to transfer the measurements onto the soap dish wall panel. Place the template onto the new wall panel, flush with the top ceiling edge, and make three marks along all three sides of the template. **(Image R)**

! Tip: Be extremely careful not to bump the template once you have set your angles. If you do, you will need to go back and re-template.



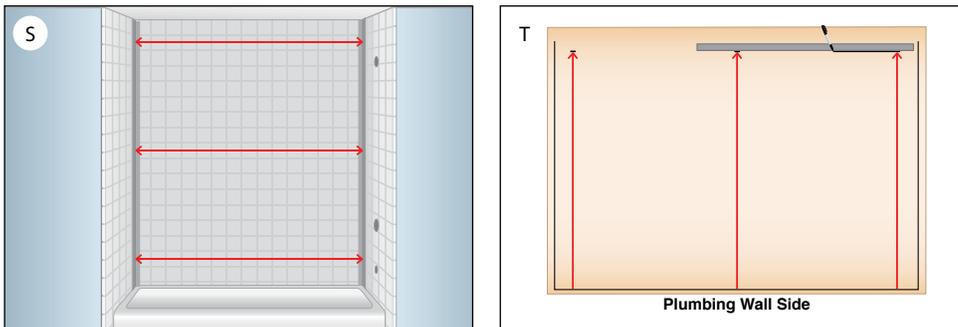
SOAP DISH WALL INSTALLATION (CONTINUED)

Step 5: Connect markings with a straight edge.

Step 6: Measure from the plumbing wall to back wall and record the measurements. **(Image S)** Transfer these measurements by making three width marks on the panel, using the plumbing wall line as the starting point.

Step 7: Connect the lines with a straight edge. **(Image T)** This will be the back wall.

! When your project includes simulated tile walls, you will need to take some additional time to pre-plan before cutting to ensure your grout lines will match up on all three panels. This can be done by taking accurate measurements of your soap dish wall and preliminary measurements of your plumbing and back walls. You always want to be sure the full tile is at the top, and equal spacing of tiles are on the left and right.



SOAP DISH WALL — LEVEL MEASURE OPTION

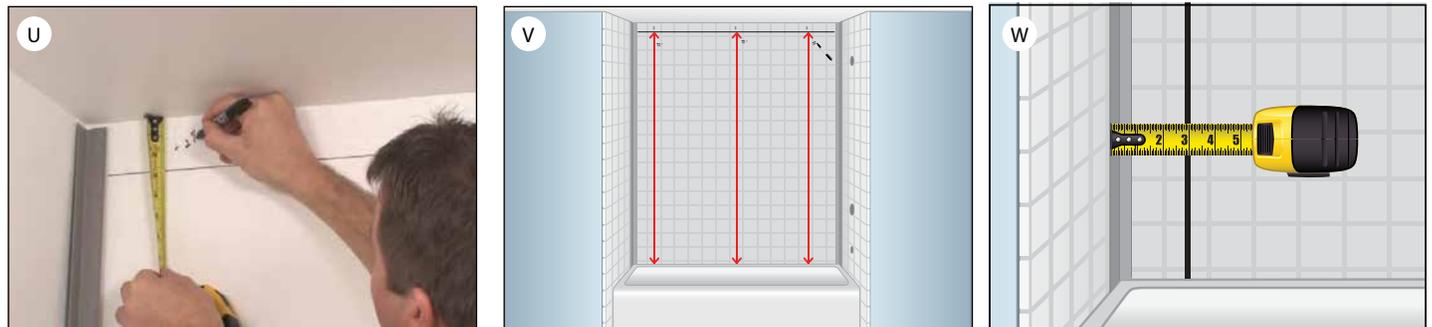
! There are two measuring options: the template method and the level method. The following is the level method. Please refer to page 37 for template method.

Step 1: Draw a level horizontal line across the soap dish wall, from plumbing wall to back wall. Measure from the horizontal line up to the ceiling in three different locations to determine if the ceiling is level. Record the measurements on the existing wall. **(Image U)**

Note: If your ceiling is not level, cut the top edge of the wall panel according to the difference in your measurements.

Step 2: Measure from the top of the shower base or tub up to the horizontal line in three different locations. Add these measurements to the measurements you took from the level line to the ceiling, and record them on the existing wall. **(Image V)**

Step 3: Draw a vertical plumb line from the top of the shower base or tub to the ceiling. Measure from the vertical line to the plumbing wall corner reinforcements at 3 or 4 different locations to determine if the wall is plumb. Record the measurements on the existing wall. **(Image W)**



WALL SYSTEMS & WAINSCOT

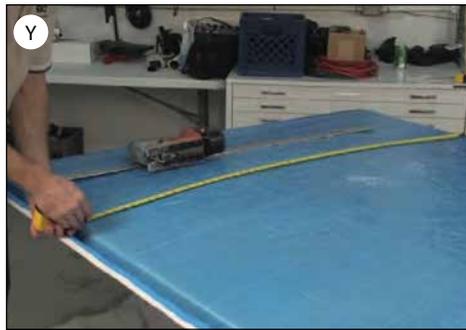
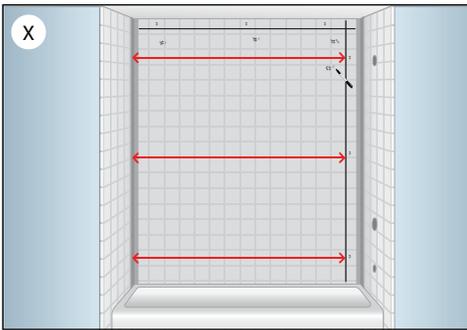
SOAP DISH WALL — LEVEL MEASURE OPTION (CONTINUED)

Step 4: Measure from the plumbing wall to the back wall in the same 3 or 4 different locations you used to check if the wall was plumb. *(Image X)*

! Tip: *Try to measure the walls using the same increments on both sides.*

Step 5: Write all of your measurements on your notepad. Transfer your measurements to your new wall panel and, using a straight edge, draw lines connecting the marks. *(Image Y)*

! Tip: *When your project includes simulated tile walls, you will need to take some additional time to pre-plan before cutting to ensure your grout lines will match up on all three panels. This can be done by taking accurate measurements of your soap dish wall and preliminary measurements of your plumbing and back walls. You always want to be sure the full tile is at the top, and equal spacing of tiles are on the left and right.*



SOAP DISH WALL INSTALLATION (CONTINUED)

Step 6: Cut the wall panel slowly, carefully support the panel with your other hand and keeping your fingers clear from the blade. Clean up scraps as you go. *(Image Z)*

Step 7: Test fit the panel and mark necessary adjustments. *(Image AA)* Use suction cups to assist in handling the panel during the test fit and installation.

! Tip: *Be real careful with larger panels while walking through the customers' home.*

! Tip: *If using simulated tile, the suction cups will not adhere to the panel. Instead, you can pull down a section of the plastic slip sheeting to create handles and use those to help put the wall in place. *(Image BB)**



Step 8: Continue to measure, trim and test fit until you have a desired fit.

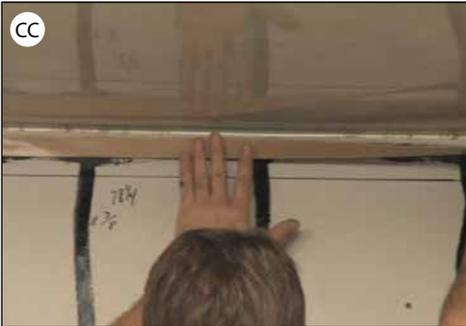
Step 9: Wipe down the existing wall with denatured alcohol. Tap any excess primer off your brush and into the can so it does not drip, then apply it around the perimeter, staying 1/2" away from the edge, and from side to side in lines approximately 5 to 9 inches apart.

WALL SYSTEMS & WAINSCOT

Step 10: Make sure the primer is dry to the touch and apply the butyl tape on top of the primed areas. Press firmly when installing so the butyl tape does not pull up when you remove the release paper. **(Image CC)**

Step 11: Remove the release paper. Apply the silicone in between the butyl tape in a "Z" pattern, keeping the bead about 1/4" thick. **(Image DD)**

Step 12: Clean the back of the new panel with denatured alcohol or damp cloth. Press the panel firmly into place. **(Image EE)** Remove the slip sheeting and wipe down the panel to ensure it is secured.



PLUMBING WALL INSTALL

BULLNOSE EDGE FINISHES

! There are three options for finishing the ends of your side walls—Option 1: the bullnose edge; Option 2: the use of a tri-guard under the wall panel; or Option 3: the use of a tri-guard over the wall panel.

OPTION 1 - Bullnose Edge **(Image FF)**

Step 1: If the tile extends to the end of the wall, you will need to remove the last row of tile. Place a drop cloth over the floor and existing tub or shower base.

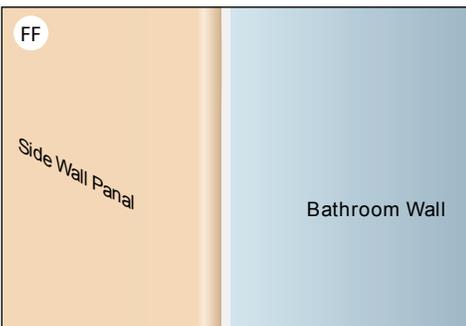
Step 2: Score along the edge of the tile to prevent damage to the existing wall and remaining tiles. **(Image GG)**

Step 3: Break out the first row of tile with a hammer and small pry bar. **(Image HH)**

! Tip: If you notice extensive damage to the corner bead, mud and sand the wall.

Step 4: The bullnose edge will be cut during the cutting step of plumbing wall installation.

! Add the existing tile thickness measure to the 1/4", previously mentioned, that allows for an 1/8" of acrylic or wall material and 1/8" of tape and adhesive. (If the tile is 3/8" thick, the bullnose edge would be cut at 5/8".)



WALL SYSTEMS & WAINSCOT

SOAP DISH WALL INSTALLATION (CONTINUED)

BULLNOSE EDGE FINISHES (CONTINUED)

OPTION 2 – Tri-Guard Under Wall Panel *(Image II)*

! **The tri-guard will need to be installed before the wall panel.**

Step 1: Measure from the floor to the ceiling.

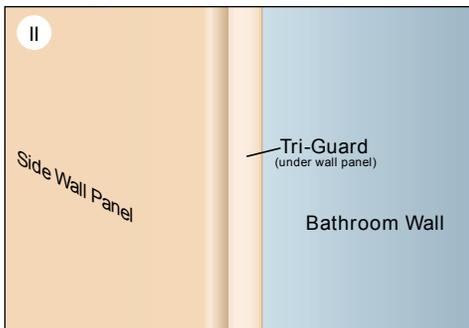
Step 2: Mark the measurement on the tri-guard and cut it with tin snips.

Step 3: Place a thick bead of silicone on the inside of the tri-guard and push firmly into place. *(Image JJ)*

! **Tip: Butyl tape can also be used to adhere the tri-guard.**

! **Tip: When measuring for your wall panel width, you will want to keep the bullnose edge a 1/8" to a 1/4" from the return wall edge so there is a place to apply a finishing bead of silicone. *(Image KK)***

! **Tip: Cut the bullnose edge on the wall panel during the cutting step. Cut the bullnose edge at 1/4". This allows room for 1/8" of acrylic or wall material and 1/8" of tape and adhesive.**



OPTION 3 – Tri-Guard Over Wall Panel *(Image LL)*

! **This will be done after the wall is installed.**

Step 1: Measure from the floor to the ceiling.

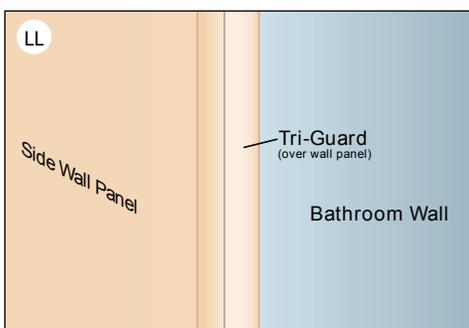
Step 2: Transfer the measurements to the tri-guard, then cut with tin snips.

Step 3: Place a thick bead of silicone on the inside of the tri-guard and push firmly into place. *(Image MM)*

! **Tip: Butyl tape can also be used to adhere the tri-guard.**

Step 4: When installation is complete, you will apply a finishing bead of silicone along the tri-guard. *(Image NN)*

! **Tip: The tri-guard comes in all color options as well as two different sizes. See product catalog for details.**



PLUMBING WALL — TEMPLATE MEASURE OPTION

! There are two measuring options: the template method and the level method. The following is the template method. Please refer to page 43 for level method.

Step 1: Using the large wall template, place the template on the plumbing wall, with the long edge against the soap dish wall and the short sides tight against the ceiling and top of tub or shower base. **(Image OO)**

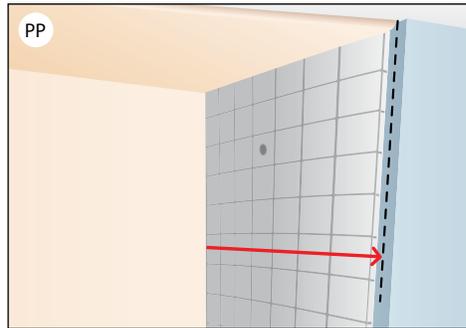
Step 2: Check for any gaps due to bowed walls or other miscellaneous reasons, and adjust accordingly. Once you have set the angles, tighten the lock-knobs and remove the template.

! Tip: Be extremely careful not to bump the template once you've set your angles. If you do, you will need to go back and re-template.

Step 3: Measure from the soap dish wall side out to the location where the bullnose edge or tri-guard will end. In most cases, this location should be at least ¼" past the end of the existing tile. **(Image PP)**

Step 4: Make sure that plumbing wall bullnose edge matches up to the bullnose edge on the ceiling.

Step 5: Mark these measurements on your wall panel and connect the marks using a straight edge. **(Image QQ)**



Step 6: Place the wall template onto the new wall panel, flush with the top ceiling edge. Hold the template up to this depth line to mark the top and bottom angles of the plumbing wall. Remove the template and connect the marks using a straight edge. **(Image RR)**

Step 7: Mark the bullnose edge using the bullnose line guide. Locate the appropriate measurement for your bullnose edge. Place your Sharpie® marker into the appropriate hole and slide the bullnose line guide along the bullnose edge. **(Image SS)**



WALL SYSTEMS & WAINSCOT

PLUMBING WALL INSTALLATION (CONTINUED)

PLUMBING WALL — LEVEL MEASURE OPTION

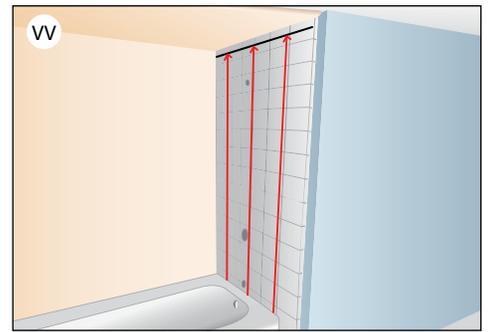
! There are two measuring options: the template method and the level method. The following is the level method. Please refer to page 42 for template method.

Step 1: Draw a level horizontal line across the plumbing wall, from soap dish wall to outside edge of plumbing wall. *(Image TT)*

Step 2: Measure from the horizontal line up to the ceiling in three different locations to determine if the ceiling is level. Record the measurements on the existing wall. *(Image UU)*

Note: If your ceiling is not level, cut the top edge of the wall panel according to the difference in your measurements.

Step 3: Measure from the top of the tub or shower base up to your horizontal level line in 3 different locations. Add these measurements to your measurements from the level line to the ceiling, and record them on the existing wall. *(Image VV)*



Step 4: Measure from the top of the tub or shower base down to the floor for the leg measurement. Record your measurement. *(Image WW)*

Step 5: Measure from the edge of the plumbing wall to the outside of the tub to get the width of the leg. Make sure to account for the radius of the tub. Record these measurements on the existing wall.

! Tip: If your leg is less than 2", it may tend to bow-out during the test fit. There are two ways you can fix this.

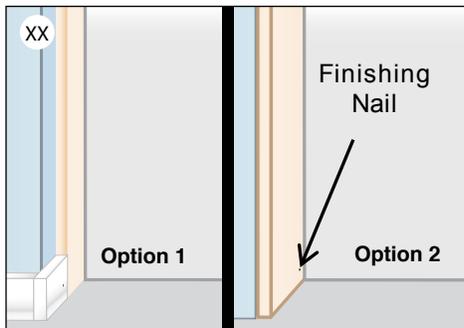
OPTION 1: If you have removed the floor trim and the panel comes to the floor when you reinstall the trim, it can be used to support the leg against the tub. *(Image XX left)*

OPTION 2: Drill a pilot hole and use a small finishing nail to secure the panel tight against the tub. The nail should be placed close enough to the tub so it will be hidden by the liner once installed or when sealed with silicone. *(Image XX right)*

Step 6: Check to make sure the tub skirt or shower base is plumb using a small level.

Step 7: Draw a vertical plumb line from the ceiling to the top of the tub or shower base. Measure from the vertical line to the soap dish wall corner reinforcement in three locations to determine if the wall is plumb. Record these measurements on the existing wall.

Step 8: Measure from the soap dish wall out to the location where you want the bullnose edge or tri-guard to end. Record your measurements. *(Image YY)*

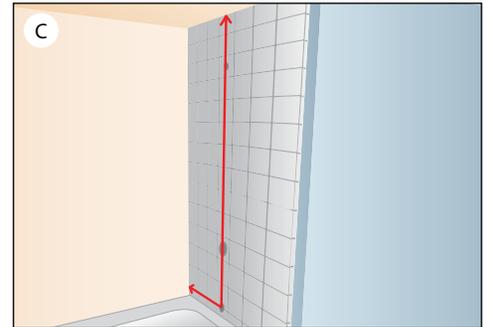
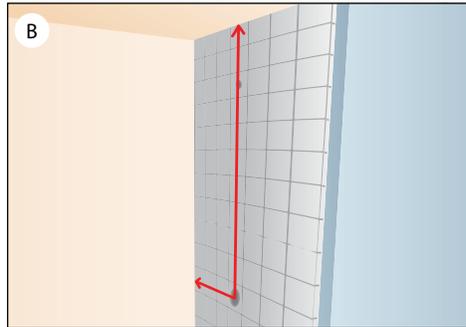
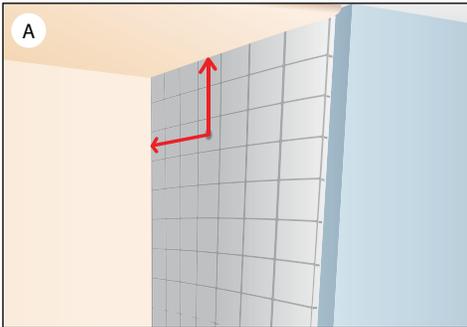


WALL SYSTEMS & WAINSCOT

Step 1: Measure from the ceiling to the center of the shower arm hole. Measure from the soap dish wall to the center of the shower arm hole. Write down your measurements. **(Image A)**

Step 2: Measure from the ceiling and from the soap dish wall to the center of the mixer valve. Record your measurements. **(Image B)**

Step 3: Measure down from the ceiling and from the soap dish wall to the center of the tub spout. Record your measurements. **(Image C)**



Step 4: Transfer your measurements onto the new sheet of acrylic. Use a straight edge to connect the measurements. **(Image D)**

! Tip: *If you are using simulated tile, double check that the grout lines will match up.*

Step 5: Cut the panel slowly, carefully supporting your panel with your other hand and keeping your fingers clear from the blade. **(Image E)**

Step 6: Use a 1 1/4" hole saw to cut out holes for all three hardware openings.

! Tip: *The mixer valve hole will probably need to be enlarged. Use a jigsaw to enlarge the hole for the mixer valve, making it large enough to get at the screws, but not bigger than the valve cover. (Image F)*



Step 7: Test fit your panel. Make sure that your plumbing holes line up and trim as needed.

Step 8: Wipe down the existing wall with denatured alcohol. Tap any excess primer off your brush and into the can so it does not drip, then apply it around the perimeter and from side to side in lines approximately 5 to 9 inches apart. Keep primer 1/2 inch away from the edge.

Step 9: Make sure the primer is dry to the touch and apply the butyl tape on top of the primed areas. Be sure to press firmly when installing so the butyl tape does not pull up when you remove the release paper.

WALL SYSTEMS & WAINSCOT

PLUMBING WALL INSTALLATION (CONTINUED)

Step 10: Remove the release paper. Apply the silicone in between the butyl tape in a “Z” pattern, keeping the bead about ¼” thick. *(Image G)*

Step 11: Clean the back of the new panel with denatured alcohol or damp cloth. Press the panel firmly into place. Remove the slip sheeting and wipe down the panel to ensure it’s secured.

Step 12: Attach the plumbing fixtures with Teflon® tape. *(Image H)*

Step 13: Use silicone to fill in the gaps before the escutcheon plates are affixed. Seal behind and around the fixtures. *(Image I)*



BACK WALL INSTALLATION

BULLNOSE EDGE FINISHES

! There are three options for finishing the ends of your side walls—Option 1: the bullnose edge; Option 2: the use of a tri-guard under the wall panel; or Option 3: the use of a tri-guard over the wall panel. You should finish the edge as you did when installing the plumbing wall. See pages 40 and 41 for directions on the three finishing options.

BACK WALL —TEMPLATE MEASURE

! There are two measuring options: the template method and the level method. The following is the template method. Please refer to page 45 for the back wall level method.

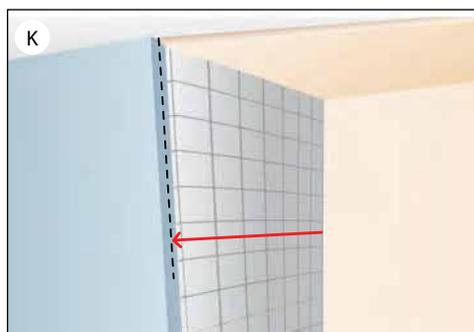
Step 1: Using the large wall template, place the template on the back wall, with the long edge against the soap dish wall and the short sides tight against the ceiling and top of tub or shower base. *(Image J)*

Step 2: Check for any gaps due to bowed walls or other miscellaneous reasons, and adjust accordingly. Once you have set the angles, tighten the lock-knobs and remove the template.

! Tip: Be extremely careful not to bump the template once you’ve set your angles. If you do, you will need to go back and re-template.

Step 3: Measure from the soap dish wall side out to the location where the bullnose edge or tri-guard will end. In most cases, this location should be at least ¼” past the end of the existing tile. *(Image K)*

Step 4: Make sure that back wall bullnose edge matches up to the bullnose edge on the ceiling. *(Image L)*



BACK WALL —TEMPLATE MEASURE (CONTINUED)

Step 5: Mark these measurements on your wall panel and connect the marks using a straight edge. **(Image M)**

Step 6: Place the wall template onto the new wall panel, flush with the top ceiling edge. Hold the template up to this depth line to mark the top and bottom angles of the back wall. Remove the template and connect the marks using a straight edge. **(Image N)**

Step 7: Mark the bullnose edge using the bullnose line guide. Locate the appropriate measurement for your bullnose edge. Place your Sharpie® marker into the appropriate hole and slide the bullnose line guide along the bullnose edge.



BACK WALL – LEVEL MEASURE

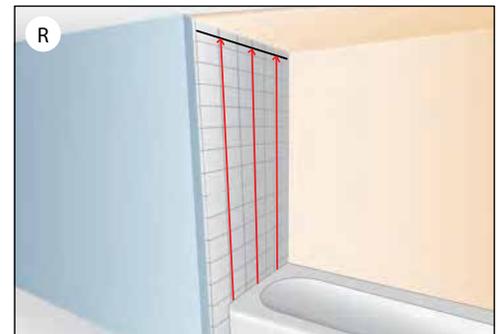
! There are two measuring options: the template method and the level method. The following is the level method. Please refer to page 45 for the back wall template method.

Step 1: Draw a level horizontal line across the back wall, from soap dish wall to outside edge of back wall. **(Image P)**

Step 2: Measure from the horizontal line up to the ceiling in three different locations to determine if the ceiling is level. Record the measurements on the existing wall. **(Image Q)**

Note: If your ceiling is not level, cut the top edge of the wall panel according to the difference in your measurements.

Step 3: Measure from the top of the tub or shower base up to your horizontal level line in 3 different locations. Add these measurements to your measurements from the level line to the ceiling, and record them on the existing wall. **(Image R)**



WALL SYSTEMS & WAINSCOT

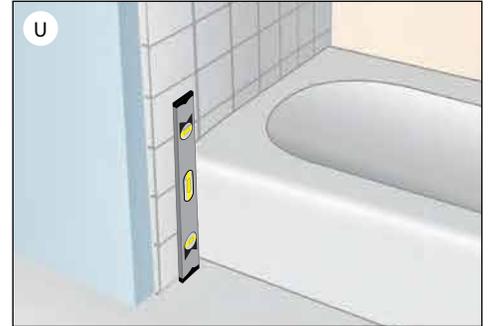
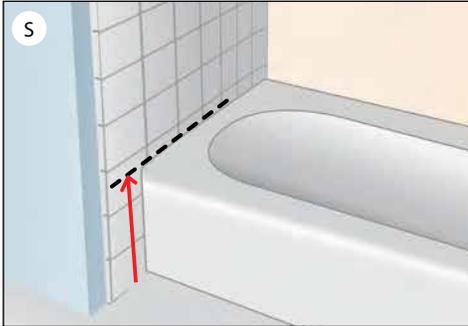
BACK WALL INSTALLATION (CONTINUED)

BACK WALL —TEMPLATE MEASURE (CONTINUED)

Step 4: Measure from the top of the tub or shower base down to the floor for the leg measurement. Record your measurement. **(Image S)**

Step 5: Measure from the edge of the back wall to the outside of the tub to get the width of the leg. Make sure to account for the radius of the tub. Record these measurements on the existing wall. **(Image T)**

Step 6: Check to make sure the tub skirt or shower base is plumb using a small level. **(Image U)**



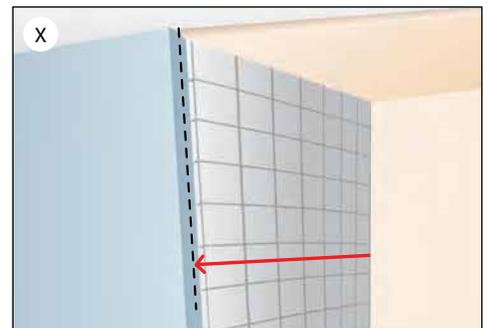
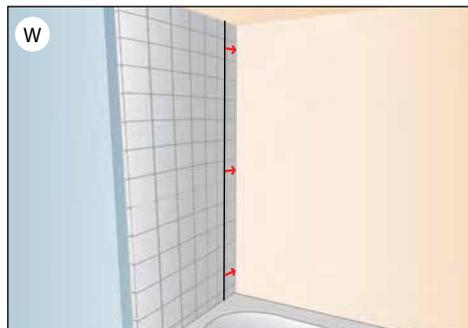
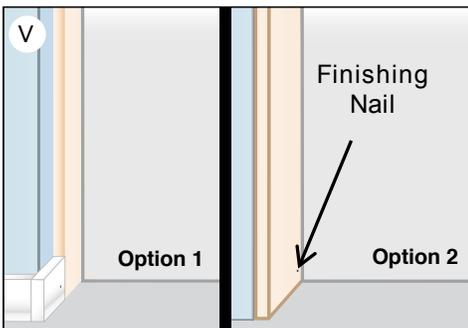
Tip: If your leg is less than 2", it may tend to bow out during the test fit. There are two ways you can fix this.

OPTION 1: If you have removed the floor trim and the panel comes to the floor when you reinstall the trim, it can be used to support the leg against the tub. **(Image S left)**

OPTION 2: Drill a pilot hole and use a small finishing nail to secure the panel tight against the tub. The nail should be placed close enough to the tub so it will be hidden by the liner once installed or when sealed with silicone. **(Image S right)**

Step 7: Draw a vertical plumb line from the ceiling to the top of the tub. Measure from the vertical line to the soap dish wall corner reinforcement in three locations to determine if the wall is plumb. Record these measurements on the existing wall. **(Image W)**

Step 8: Measure from the soap dish wall out to the location where you want the bullnose edge or tri-guard to end. Record your measurements. **(Image X)**



WALL SYSTEMS & WAINSCOT

Step 1: Transfer your measurements onto the new sheet of acrylic. **(Image AA)** Use a straight edge to connect the measurements.

! Tip: *If you are using simulated tile, double check that the grout lines will match up.*

Step 2: Cut the panel slowly, carefully supporting your panel with your other hand and keeping your fingers clear from the blade. **(Image BB)**

Step 3: Test fit your panel and trim as needed. **(Image CC)**



Step 4: Wipe down the existing wall with denatured alcohol. Tap any excess primer off your brush and into the can so it does not drip, then apply it around the perimeter and from side to side in lines approximately 5 to 9 inches apart. Keep primer $\frac{1}{2}$ " away from the edge. **(Image DD)**

Step 5: Make sure the primer is dry to the touch and apply the butyl tape on top of the primed areas. Be sure to press firmly when installing so the butyl tape does not pull up when you remove the release paper.

Step 6: Remove the release paper from the butyl tape. Apply the silicone in between the butyl tape in a "Z" pattern, keeping the bead about $\frac{1}{4}$ " thick. **(Image EE)**

Step 7: Clean the back of the new panel with denatured alcohol or damp cloth. Press the panel firmly into place. Remove the slip sheeting and wipe down the panel to ensure it is secured. **(Image FF)**



WALL SYSTEMS & WAINSCOT

TAPELESS WALL INSTALLATION

When performing this method of wall installation, you will measure, template and cut the panels exactly the same as the method that uses tape adhesive. Once you have test fitted the walls and they fit properly, you can start applying adhesive to the substrate of the Soap Dish Wall.

Start applying Super Tach adhesive to the substrate covering the perimeter of the wall (see illustration 1) and then apply a 6'-7" zig zag pattern as referenced in illustration 2). You can then follow up by injecting vertical lines of Super Tach where you would normally use apply your tape (see illustration 3).



Illus 1



Illus 2

The full wall installation kit includes 11 cartridges of Super Tach adhesive. You should apply 3 cartridges to both the plumbing wall and the back wall which will leave you with 5 cartridges to inject onto the soap dish wall. You can purchase additional Super Tach for ceiling panels and wainscot walls.

Once the Super Tach has been tooled out onto the existing wall, carefully mount and apply the acrylic wall panel over the substrate and pat down panel from top to bottom. Wipe down the panel with denatured alcohol applying pressure to ensure that the Super Tach makes contact with the substrate throughout the wall. Then follow with the plumbing wall and back wall until all three panels are mounted in place.

Once panels are secured, apply a thin bead of color matched silicone around the perimeter of the bath system insuring a watertight seal from top to bottom.

TAPELESS WALL INSTALLATION

If needed, apply small amounts of tape to fill out the bend on the radius.



Illus 3

After the acrylic panel is mounted and adhered, use a heavy duty roller and roll the panel from top to bottom to insure that the Super Tach makes contact with both surfaces (see Illustration 4).



Illus 4

WALL SYSTEMS & WAINSCOT

A-BEND SOAP DISH WALL INSTALLATION

! A-BEND: This system is installed just like the other wall surround, except there will be a bullnose edge at the top of the walls instead of them connecting directly to the ceiling.

TOOLS

- Orbital Jigsaw with Bosch T101 Blade or 10 to 12 Tooth-per-inch Wood Blade
- Level
- Screwdriver
- Suction Cup
- Large and Small Wall Templates
- Utility Knife
- Sharpie® Marker
- Notepad
- Tape Measure
- Hammer
- Chisel
- Pipe Wrench
- Handle Puller
- Work Table
- Extension Cords
- Vacuum
- Broom and Dust Pan
- Garbage Bags
- Drywall and Screws
- Pliers
- Tub Template
- Drop Cloths

Step 1: Ask the homeowner where they want the wall system to stop.

! Tip: *Bring the wall up 3-5" past the shower head.*

Step 2: Mark their desired location on the existing wall. *(Image A)*

Step 3: Install corner reinforcements. Corner reinforcements are part of the triple gasketing system and are used to square up the walls and provide a more permanent seal.

Step 4: Measure from the top of the shower base or tub to the desired height of the wall and record your measurements.

Step 5: Transfer those measurements to your reinforcements. Cut the reinforcements with tin snips. *(Image B)*

Step 6: Test fit the corner reinforcements.

Step 7: Once they are a perfect fit, clean and prep the existing walls using an industrial strength cleaner and denatured alcohol as needed.

Step 8: Apply silicone on both sides of the inside corner of the wall in a continuous bead from desired height to top of tub or shower base. *(Image C)*



Step 9: Press reinforcements into place.

! Tip: *Another continuous bead of silicone will be added on top of the corner reinforcements before final wall installation and after walls are in place.*

A-BEND SOAP DISH WALL — TEMPLATE MEASURE

! Note: There are two measuring options: the template method and the level method. The following is the template method. Please refer to the bottom of this page for level method.

Step 1: Using the large wall template, place the long edge against the plumbing wall and the short sides against the tub or shower base and your horizontal level line. *(Image D)*

Step 2: Check for any gaps due to bowed walls or any other miscellaneous reasons and adjust accordingly.

Step 3: Tighten the large lock-knobs securely.

Step 4: Use the template to transfer the measurements onto the soap dish wall panel. Place the template onto the new wall panel, flush with the top bullnose edge, and make three marks along all three sides of the template.

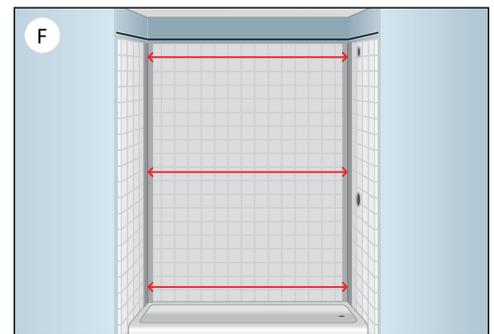
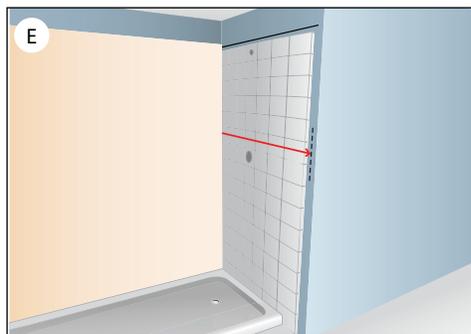
! Tip: Be extremely careful not to bump the template once you have set your angles. If you do, you will need to go back and re-template.

Step 5: Connect markings with a straight edge.

Step 6: Measure from the plumbing wall to back wall and record your measurements. Transfer these measurements by making three width marks on the panel, using the plumbing wall line as the starting point. *(Image F)*

Step 7: Connect the lines with a straight edge. This will be the back wall.

! Tip: When your project includes simulated tile walls, you will need to take some additional time to pre-plan before cutting to ensure your grout lines will match up on all three panels. This can be done by taking accurate measurements of your soap dish wall and preliminary measurements of your plumbing and back walls. You always want to be sure the full tile is at the top, and equal spacing of tiles are on the left and right.



A-BEND SOAP DISH WALL — LEVEL MEASURE

! Note: There are two measuring options: the template method and the level method. The following is the level method. Please refer to the top of this page for template method.

Step 1: Draw a level horizontal line across all three walls, 1" below the customer's desired height. By doing this, you will not have bleed through from the ink when you silicone the top edge.

! Tip: If the existing tile is level, you can use that as your reference line instead.

Step 2: Measure from the top of the tub or shower base up to the horizontal line in three different locations. Add the 1" to all 3 measurements. Record the measurements.

WALL SYSTEMS & WAINSCOT

A-BEND SOAP DISH WALL — LEVEL MEASURE (CONTINUED)

! Tip: Try to measure the walls using the same increments on both sides.

Step 4: Measure from the plumbing wall to the back wall in the same 3 or 4 different locations you used to check if the wall was plumb.

Step 5: If you are covering existing tile, measure the thickness of the existing tile at the bullnose edge and add $\frac{1}{4}$ " for acrylic material and adhesives. Record your measurements.

Step 6: Transfer your measurements to your new wall panel and, using a straight edge, draw lines connecting the marks. Be sure you are using the bullnose edge side of your panel as the top of your wall.

! Tip: When your project includes simulated tile walls, you will need to take some additional time to pre-plan before cutting to ensure your grout lines will match up on all three panels. This can be done by taking accurate measurements of your soap dish wall and preliminary measurements of your plumbing and back walls. You always want to be sure the full tile is at the top, and equal spacing of tiles are on the left and right.

SOAP DISH WALL INSTALL CONTINUED

Step 10: Use the bullnose line guide to mark the bullnose edge. Locate the appropriate measurement for your bullnose edge. Place your Sharpie® marker into the appropriate hole and slide the bullnose line guide along the bullnose edge.

! Tip: If there is no tile on the original wall, you want to cut the bullnose edge at $\frac{1}{4}$ ". This allows room for $\frac{1}{8}$ " of acrylic or wall material and $\frac{1}{8}$ " of tape and adhesive.

Step 11: Cut the new acrylic wall, carefully supporting the panel and keeping your fingers away from the blade. **(Image G)**

Step 12: Test fit the panel and mark necessary adjustments. **(Image H)**

! Tip: Use a suction cup to help test fit the panel. If using simulated tile, the suction cup will not work. For easy installation, you can pull down the plastic slip sheeting to create handles and use those to help put the wall in place.

! Tip: Be real careful with larger panels while walking through the customers' home.

Step 13: Wipe down the existing wall with denatured alcohol. Tap any excess primer off your brush and into the can so it does not drip, then apply it around the perimeter and from side to side in lines approximately 5 to 9 inches apart. Keep primer $\frac{1}{2}$ " away from the edge. **(Image I)**

! Tip: If you happen to spill primer, WD-40® can be used to remove it.



Step 14: Make sure the primer is dry to the touch and apply the butyl tape on top of the primed areas. Press firmly when installing so the butyl tape does not pull up when you remove the release paper.

Step 15: The butyl tape should stay on the primed lines for adhesion. Remove the release paper.

Step 16: Apply the silicone in-between the butyl tape in a “Z” pattern, keeping the bead about ¼” thick.

Step 17: Clean the back of the new panel with denatured alcohol. Press the panel firmly into place. Remove the slip sheeting and wipe down the panel to ensure it is secured.

A-BEND PLUMBING WALL INSTALLATION

BULLNOSE EDGE FINISHES

! Note: There are three options for finishing the ends of your side walls—Option 1: the bullnose edge; Option 2: the use of a tri-guard under the wall panel, or Option 3: the use of a tri-guard over the wall panel. See pages 40 and 41 for directions on the three finishing options.

A-BEND PLUMBING WALL — TEMPLATE MEASURE

! Note: There are two measuring options: the template method and the level method. The following is the template method. Please refer to page 53 for level method.

Step 1: Using the large wall template, place the template on the plumbing wall, with the long edge against the soap dish wall and the short sides tight against the tub or shower base and pre-drawn horizontal line. *(Image J)*

Step 2: Check for any gaps due to bowed walls or other miscellaneous reasons, and adjust accordingly. Once you have set the angles, tighten the lock-knobs and remove the template.

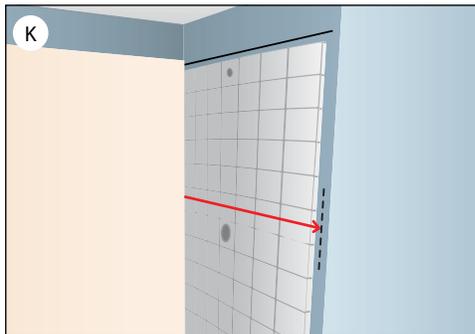
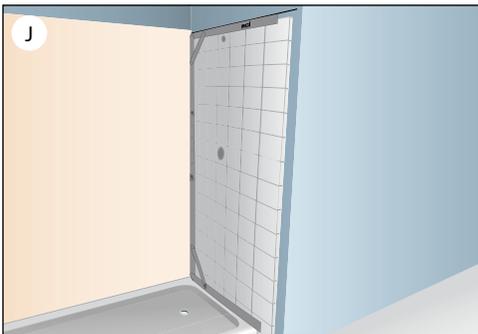
! Tip: *Be extremely careful not to bump the template once you have set your angles. If you do, you will need to go back and re-template.*

Step 3: Measure from the soap dish wall side out to the location where the bullnose edge or tri-guard will end. In most cases, this location should be at least ¼” past the end of the existing tile. *(Image K)*

Step 4: Mark these measurements on your wall panel and connect the marks using a straight edge.

Step 5: Place the wall template onto the new wall panel, flush with the top bullnose edge. Hold the template up to this depth line to mark the top and bottom angles of the plumbing wall. Remove the template and connect the marks using a straight edge.

Step 7: Mark both bullnose edges using the bullnose line guide. Locate the appropriate measurement for your bullnose edge. Place your Sharpie® mark into the appropriate hole and slide the bullnose line guide along the bullnose edge.



WALL SYSTEMS & WAINSCOT

! Note: There are two measuring options: the template method and the level method. The following is the level method. Please refer to page 52 for template method.

Step 1: Measure from the top of the tub or shower base up to your horizontal level line in 3 different locations to see if the wall is level. Add the 1" to all 3 measurements. Record the measurements.

Step 2: Measure from the horizontal line down to the floor for the leg measurement. Record the measurement.

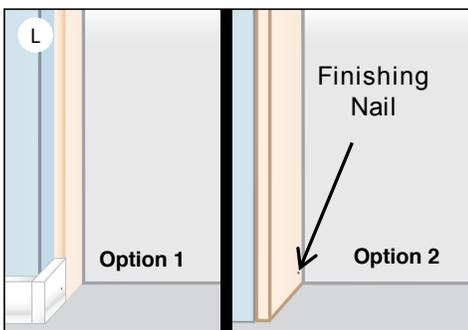
Step 3: Measure from the edge of the plumbing wall to the outside of the tub or shower base to get the width of the leg. Make sure to account for the radius of the tub. Record the measurement.

Step 6: Check to make sure the tub skirt or shower base is plumb, using a small level.

! Tip: If your leg is less than 2", it may tend to bow out during the test fit. There are two ways you can fix this.

OPTION 1: If you have removed the floor trim and the panel comes to the floor when you reinstall the trim, it can be used to support the leg against the tub. (Image L left)

OPTION 2: Drill a pilot hole and use a small finishing nail to secure the panel tight against the tub. The nail should be placed close enough to the tub so it will be hidden by the liner once installed or when sealed with silicone. (Image L right)



Step 7: Draw a vertical plumb line from the horizontal line to the top of the tub or shower base. Measure from the vertical line to the soap dish wall corner reinforcement in three locations to determine if the wall is plumb. Record these measurements on the existing wall.

Step 8: Measure from the soap dish wall out to the location where you want the bullnose edge or tri-guard to end. Record your measurements.

! Tip: This should be at least 1/4" past the end of the existing tile.

Step 9: Measure the thickness of the existing tile at the bullnose edge and add 1/4" for solid material. Record your measurement.

A-BEND PLUMBING WALL INSTALL CONTINUED

Step 1: Measure from the top of the tub or shower base and again from the soap dish wall to the center of the shower arm hole. Record your measurements.

Step 2: Measure from the soap dish wall and from the top of the tub or shower base to the center of the mixer valve. Record your measurements.

Step 3: Transfer the recorded measurements onto the new sheet of acrylic, which includes the overall measurements as well as the leg, plumbing fixture and bullnose edge measurements. Be sure that the bullnose edge is located at the top and outside edge of your panel. Use your straight edge to connect your measurements.

! Tip: If you are using simulated tile, double check that the grout lines will match up.

A-BEND PLUMBING WALL INSTALLATION

Step 4: Cut the panel slowly, carefully supporting your panel with your other hand and keeping your fingers clear from the blade. Clean up your scraps as you go.

Step 5: Use a 1 ¼" hole saw to cut out holes for all three hardware openings.

! Tip: *The mixer valve hole will probably need to be enlarged. Use a jigsaw to enlarge the hole for the mixer valve, making it large enough to get at the screws but not bigger than the valve cover.*

Step 6: Test fit the panel. Make sure that your plumbing holes line up and trim as needed.

Step 7: Wipe down the existing wall with denatured alcohol. Tap any excess primer off your brush and into the can so it does not drip, then apply it around the perimeter and from side to side in lines approximately 5 to 9 inches apart. Keep primer ½" away from the edge.

Step 8: Make sure the primer is dry to the touch and apply the butyl tape on top of the primed areas. Press firmly when installing so the butyl tape does not pull up when you remove the release paper.

Step 9: Remove the release paper. Apply the silicone in between the butyl tape in a "Z" pattern, keeping the bead about ¼" thick.

Step 10: Clean the back of the new panel with denatured alcohol or damp cloth. Press the panel firmly into place. Remove the slip sheeting and wipe down the panel to ensure it is secured.

Step 11: Attach the plumbing fixtures with Teflon tape. Use silicone to fill in the gaps before the escutcheon plates are affixed. Seal behind and around the fixtures.

A-BEND BACK WALL INSTALLATION

BULLNOSE EDGE FINISHES

! Note: *There are three options for finishing the ends of your side walls—Option 1: the bullnose edge; Option 2: the use of a tri-guard under the wall panel; or Option 3: the use of a tri-guard over the wall panel. See pages 40 and 41 for directions on the three finishing options.*

A-BEND BACK WALL — TEMPLATE MEASURE

! Note: *There are two measuring options: the template method and the level method. The following is the template method. Please refer to page 55 for level method.*

Step 1: Using the large wall template, place the template on the back wall, with the long edge against the soap dish wall and the short sides tight against the tub or shower base and pre-drawn horizontal line.

Step 2: Check for any gaps due to bowed walls or other miscellaneous reasons, and adjust accordingly. Once you have set the angles, tighten the lock-knobs and remove the template.

! Tip: *Be extremely careful not to bump the template once you have set your angles. If you do, you will need to go back and re-template.*

Step 3: Measure from the soap dish wall side out to the location where the bullnose edge or tri-guard will end. In most cases, this location should be at least ¼" past the end of the existing tile.

Step 4: Make sure that back wall bullnose edge matches up to the bullnose edge on the ceiling.

Step 5: Mark these measurements on your wall panel and connect the marks using a straight edge.

Step 6: Place the wall template onto the new wall panel, flush with the top bullnose edge. Hold the template up to this depth line to mark the top and bottom angles of the back wall. Remove the template and connect the marks using a straight edge.

Step 7: Mark both bullnose edges using the bullnose line guide. Locate the appropriate measurement for your bullnose edge. Place your Sharpie® marker into the appropriate hole and slide the bullnose line guide along the bullnose edge.

WALL SYSTEMS & WAINSCOT

A-BEND BACK WALL — LEVEL MEASURE

! Note: There are two measuring options: the template method and the level method. The following is the level method. Please refer to page 54 for template method.

Step 1: Measure from the top of the tub or shower base up to your horizontal level line in 3 different locations to see if the wall is level. Add the 1" to all 3 measurements. Record the measurements.

Step 2: Measure from the horizontal line down to the floor for the leg measurement. Record the measurement.

Step 3: Measure from the edge of the back wall to the outside of the tub to get the width of the leg. Make sure to account for the radius of the tub. Record the measurement.

Step 6: Check to make sure the tub skirt or shower base is plumb, using a small level.

! Tip: If your leg is less than 2", it may tend to bow out during the test fit. There are two ways you can fix this.

OPTION 1: If you have removed the floor trim and the panel comes to the floor when you reinstall the trim, it can be used to support the leg against the tub. (Image M left)

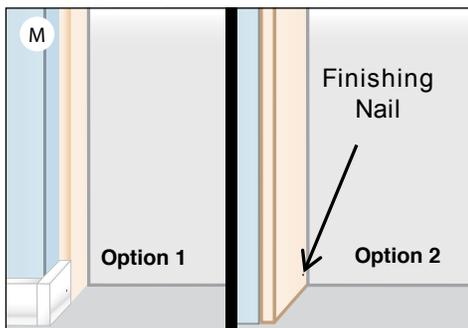
OPTION 2: Drill a pilot hole and use a small finishing nail to secure the panel tight against the tub. The nail should be placed close enough to the tub so it will be hidden by the liner once installed or when sealed with silicone. (Image M right)

Step 7: Draw a vertical plumb line from the horizontal line to the top of the tub or shower base. Measure from the vertical line to the soap dish wall corner reinforcement in three locations to determine if the wall is plumb. Record these measurements on the existing wall.

Step 8: Measure from the soap dish wall out to the location where you want the bullnose edge or tri-guard to end. Record your measurements.

! Tip: This should be at least 1/4" past the end of the existing tile.

Step 9: Measure the thickness of the existing tile at the bullnose edge and add 1/4" for solid material. Record your measurement.



A-BEND BACK WALL INSTALLATION

Step 1: Transfer the recorded measurements onto the new sheet of acrylic, which includes the overall measurements as well as the leg and bullnose edge measurements. Be sure that the bullnose edge is located at the top and outside edge of your panel. Use your straight edge to connect your measurements.

! Tip: *If you are using simulated tile, double check that the grout lines will match up.*

Step 2: Cut the panel slowly, carefully supporting your panel with your other hand and keeping your fingers clear from the blade. Clean up your scraps as you go.

Step 3: Test fit the panel and trim as needed.

Step 4: Wipe down the existing wall with denatured alcohol. Tap any excess primer off your brush and into the can so it does not drip, then apply it around the perimeter and from side to side in lines approximately 5 to 9 inches apart. Keep primer $\frac{1}{2}$ " away from the edge.

Step 5: Make sure the primer is dry to the touch and apply the butyl tape on top of the primed areas. Press firmly when installing so the butyl tape does not pull up when you remove the release paper.

Step 6: Remove the release paper. Apply the silicone in between the butyl tape in a "Z" pattern, keeping the bead about $\frac{1}{4}$ " thick.

Step 7: Clean the back of the new panel with denatured alcohol or damp cloth. Press the panel firmly into place. Remove the slip sheeting and wipe down the panel to ensure it is secured.

WALL SYSTEMS & WAINSCOT

TOOLS

- ❑ Tin Snips
- ❑ Tape Measure
- ❑ Straight Edge
- ❑ Orbital Jigsaw
- ❑ Sharpie® Marker

WAINSCOTING INSTALLATION

Step 1: Ask the customer how high up the wall they want the wainscoting to end. **(Image A)**

! Tip: Height cannot pass 59".

Step 2: Draw a level horizontal line across the wall 1" below the desired location. **(Image B)**

! Tip: If there is existing tile on the wall, and the top of the existing tile is level, you can use that as your horizontal line.

Step 3: Measure down from the horizontal line to the floor in 3 or 4 different locations. Add 1" to the measurements. **(Image C)** Record the measurements.



Step 4: Draw a level vertical line from your horizontal line to the floor. Measure from the vertical line to one end of the wall in 3 or 4 different locations. Record the measurements. **(Image D)**

Step 5: Cut the panel, carefully supporting the panel with your other hand while keeping your fingers clear from the blade. Keep slip sheet on to prevent any scrapes or scratches.

Step 6: Test fit the panel, and make necessary adjustments.

Step 7: Prime along the border of the existing wall, staying 1/2" away from the edge. Place primer in vertical lines approximately 9" apart. **(Image E)**

Step 8: Allow primer to dry. Cover the primer with butyl tape and remove the release paper. Place silicone sealant between the lines in a "Z" pattern. **(Image F)**



! **Tip:** Seam trim covers the seam of two pieces of wainscoting that meet in the middle of a wall.

Step 1: Measure the height, from top of wainscoting to floor, and add 1/8" for material. **(Image M)** Measure the depth, adding 1/8" for material. Record the measurements.

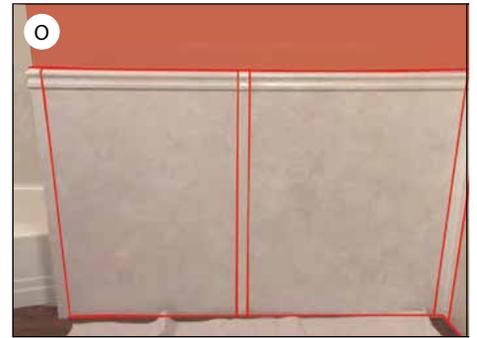
Step 2: Transfer measurements to the seam trim. Cut the seam trim, then test fit and trim accordingly.

Step 3: Apply butyl tape to seam trim and push into place. **(Image N)**

FINAL SEAL

Step 1: Wipe down panels and apply silicone primer to all seams.

Step 2: Apply color-matched silicone sealant to all seams. **(Image O)**



WALL SYSTEMS & WAINSCOT

WAINSCOTING INSTALLATION (CONTINUED)

Step 9: Wipe down the back of your wainscoting with a clean rag and denatured alcohol. Place one end of the panel against the wall first and press the rest into place.

Step 10: Remove the slip sheet and wipe down the panel.

OUTSIDE CORNER TRIM INSTALLATION

Step 1: Measure the height first, from top of wainscoting to the floor at each corner. Add 1/8" to account for extra material at the top. Record the measurement. **(Image G)**

Step 2: Transfer measurement to the outside corner trim. Cut the corner trim with tin snips, being very careful to keep your hand steady. **(Image H)**

Step 3: Test fit for the return. The top piece should sit on top of the wainscoting. Hold the corner piece to the adjacent edge and scribe accordingly. **(Image G)**

! Tip: Installing corners varies depending on the bathroom. Be sure to take your time because you may have to test fit, measure and cut a few times to get the perfect fit.

Step 4: Install the outside corner piece by stretching and applying butyl tape on the inside of the piece. Push the corner piece into place.



INSIDE CORNER TRIM INSTALLATION

Step 1: Measure the height of the wainscoting, adding 1/8" for the material at the top of the trim. Hold a straight edge against the wainscoting to measure the depth, again adding 1/8" for material. Record the measurements. **(Image J)**

Step 2: Transfer measurements to the inside corner trim and cut with tin snips. Test-fit the piece and trim if necessary. **(Image K)**

Step 3: Apply the butyl tape on the inside corner trim just like the outside corner trim. Apply tape to both sides of the inside corner trim and push into place. **(Image L)**



ACCESSORIES

CORNER CADDY

TOOLS

- White Butyl Tape

INSTALLATION

Step 1: Apply white butyl tape along the back perimeter of the caddy, making sure to stay about 1/2" away from the edge.

Step 2: Place a ball of butyl tape inside the caddy to add extra support. **(Image A)**

Step 3: Remove the release paper.

Step 4: Ask the homeowner where they want the caddy installed. **(Image B)**

Step 5: Push the caddy into place. **(Image C)**

! Tip: There is a top and bottom side to the caddy. Be sure it is installed correctly.



SOAP DISH

TOOLS

- White Butyl Tape

INSTALLATION

Step 1: Apply white butyl tape around the back perimeter of the soap dish, staying 1/2" away from the edge. **(Image D)**

Step 2: Place a ball of butyl tape inside the shelf to add extra support. **(Image E)**

Step 3: Remove the release paper.

Step 4: Ask the customer where they want the soap dish installed. **(Image F)**

Step 5: Push the soap dish into place.



ACCESSORIES

RECESSED SOAP DISH

TOOLS

- Tape Measure
- Sharpie® Marker
- Hole Saw
- Jigsaw
- Butyl Tape
- Level

INSTALLATION

! **Note:** Installing a recessed soap dish is done during the soap dish wall installation.

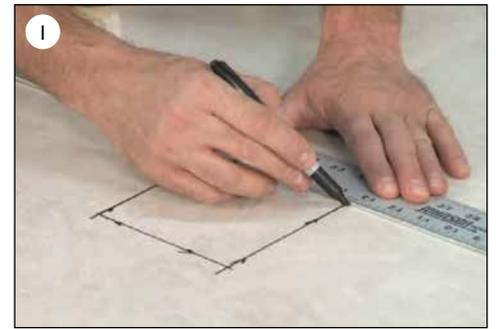
Step 1: If there is an existing soap dish opening, measure from the plumbing wall to the beginning of the soap dish opening and from the top of the tub up to the bottom of the soap dish opening.

If there is not an existing soap dish, or the customer would like it relocated, take the same aforementioned measurements once the customer has approved a location.

Step 2: Hold the soap dish on the existing wall in the proper position, and trace the opening with a Sharpie® marker. **(Image G)**

Step 3: Make a rough opening, large enough to accommodate the new soap dish in the marked location. **(Image H)**

Step 4: Transfer the pre-recorded measurements onto the new wall and draw a box to accept the new recessed soap dish, typically 5" square. Double check your position measurements. **(Image I)**



Step 5: Make the appropriate cuts to the new wall.

Step 6: Drill a starter hole with a 1 1/4" hole saw in a corner of the marked opening to prevent cracking. Cut out the opening with a jigsaw. **(Image J)**

Step 7: Test fit the soap dish cutout to the rough opening and make sure it's a good fit. Proceed using standard wall surround installation instructions on page 32.

! **Tip:** When installing a wall with a soap dish cutout, prime and add butyl tape around the perimeter of the opening in addition to the vertical strips normally applied to the wall. **(Image K)**

Step 8: Place butyl tape around the back perimeter of the soap dish, staying 1/2" away from the edge. Remove the release paper.

Step 9: Push soap dish into place and check to make sure it is level. **(Image L)**



METAL SHAVING STAND

TOOLS

- Screwdriver
- Drill
- Sharpie Marker

INSTALLATION

- Step 1: Ask the homeowner where they would like the shaving stand to be installed. (Fig 1)
- Step 2: Place fixture against the wall and mark on each side where the anchor will be fitted. (Fig 2)
- Using a level, ensure both sides are even so product will fit as desired.
- Step 3: Drill hole for anchor.
- Step 4: Install anchors into shower wall.
- Step 5: Install screws with product into anchors that are fitted in the shower wall. (Fig 3)
- Step 6: Place cover over screw/anchor entry. (Fig 4)



Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Fig. 3



Fig. 4

ACCESSORIES

LISTELLO TRIM

TOOLS

Listello Trim pieces
(2-80" x 5" each)
Jigsaw
Tape Measure

Level
White Round Butyl Tape
Silicone Primer
BCI® Silicone—color matching to wall color

To further enhance your product offerings to your customers, BCI® Acrylic Bath Systems developed an acrylic trim piece to use in conjunction with our high-quality acrylic wall systems.

INSTALLATION

Below are installation instructions for the Listello Trim (Fig. 1).

Before installing the Listello Trim, install the BCI® 3 piece acrylic wall system. Typically, the Listello Trim will be installed on top of the acrylic walls.

Accessories:

Placement of accessories (corner caddies, soap dishes, etc.) will determine where the Listello Trim will be installed.

Show and ask the customer where they wish to have the accessories and the Listello Trim installed.

Depending on where the accessories and Listello trim are placed, the Installer may need to install the accessories first.

Example: A Tower Caddy must be installed prior to the Listello Trim. The Listello Trim will then be installed around the Tower Caddy.

NOTE: The Listello Trim can be notched out to fit around accessories.



Fig. 1: LISTELLO TRIM section in River Rock

**The Listello Trim kit includes 2 pieces.
Each piece is 80" long by 5" high.**

LISTELLO TRIM

When installing Listello Trim over simulated tile walls, your options are:

- Line up the Listello with the simulated tile's horizontal grout lines. (Fig. 2)
- Cover up a portion of the grout lines. (Fig. 3)

Keep in mind where the accessories will be installed. Show the customer the option and ask what they prefer.

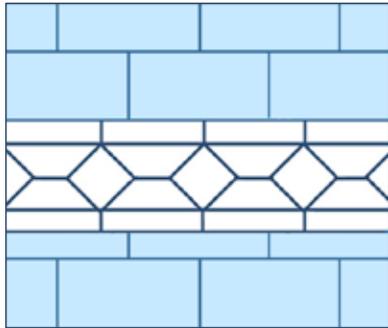


Fig. 2: LINE UP with GROUT LINES
Listello Trim **lined up with horizontal** Subway
Simulated Tile grout lines

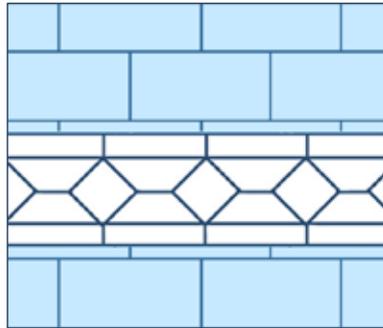


Fig. 3: COVER GROUT LINES
Listello Trim **covering** Subway Simulated Tile
grout lines

ACCESSORIES

LISTELLO TRIM

INSTALLATION

Start the Listello Trim installation on the Soap Dish Wall.

Step 1: Measure horizontally across the soap dish wall.

Step 2: Transfer that measurements to 1 Listello Trim piece.

Note: Make sure the Listello pattern is even on both sides of the piece (Fig. 4)

Step 3: Using a jigsaw, cut the Listello Trim piece. (Fig. 5)

Step 4: Test fit the Listello Trim piece. (Fig. 6)

Step 5: Cut if necessary, retest fit.

Step 6: Apply WHITE ROUND butyl tape to back of Listello Trim piece. (Fig.7)
(The tape sits in the top and bottom grooves) Remove release paper.

Step 7: Apply BCI® color matching silicone between the butyl tape.

Step 8: Attach Listello Trim piece to Soap Dish wall.

Step 9: Check to make sure the Listello Trim piece is level.

Next move onto the Plumbing wall. Follow steps 1-9 above.
Then move onto the Back wall. Follow steps 1-9 above.

NOTE: Make sure the finished edge of the Listello Trim ends about 1/8" to 1/4" inside the outer edge of the Plumbing wall or Back wall. (Fig. 8)



Fig. 4



Fig. 5: Cutting the Listello Trim piece



Fig. 6: Test fitting the Listello Trim piece



Fig. 7: Applying WHITE ROUND butyl tape



Fig. 8: Finished edge of Listello

LISTELLO TRIM

INSTALLATION STEPS *continued*

FINAL SILICONE SEAL

You will now complete the final silicone seal for the walls, accessories and Listello Trim piece.

Step 1: Using a Q-tip® or piece of toilet paper, apply silicone primer to all areas where the final silicone seal will be applied.

Step 2: Working in small sections of the bath, apply BCI® color matching silicone to seams. (Fig. 9)

Step 3: Make sure to apply silicone to inside corner seams of Listello Trim. (Fig. 10)

Step 4: Use Caulk Finishing Tool® to remove excess silicone. (Fig.11)

Step 5: Using your finger, smooth the silicone into the seams.

As with any BCI acrylic product installation, the silicone should cure about 12 to 24 hours. The Listello Trim pieces require the same "approved" acrylic cleaners used for our high-quality bathliners and wall surrounds.



Fig. 9: Applying BCI® color matching silicone



Fig. 10: Applying BCI® color matching silicone to inside corner seam



Fig. 11: Using Caulk Finishing Tool® to remove excess silicone.

ACCESSORIES

CUSTOM WINDOW KIT

TOOLS

- Orbital Jigsaw, preferably with Bosch T101 Blade
- Sawsall
- 1 1/4" Hole Saw
- Level
- Straight Edge
- Carpenter Square
- Sharpie® Marker
- Notepad
- Tape Measure
- Hammer
- Extension Cord
- Broom and Dust Pan
- Garbage Bags
- Drop Cloths
- Safety Glasses
- Gloves
- Caulk Gun
- Silicone Primer
- Butyl Tape
- Silicone

 **Note:** The window kit installation is done during the wall installation process.

WINDOW PREP

Step 1: Remove the trim surrounding the window. *(Image A)*

Step 2: Draw a line on the windowsill that is flush with existing wall.

Step 3: Using a sawsall, cut the window sill off along this line. *(Image B)*

Step 4: Measure the window opening and its position on the wall. Measure from the most plumb sidewall to the window opening and from the ceiling down. *(Image C)*

 **Tip:** You can also measure from the tub/floor up to the window opening.



Step 5: Measure the overall opening. Record your measurements.

Step 6: Transfer your measurements onto the new wall liner. Draw a box to accommodate the window opening. Double check the measurements. *(Image D)*

Step 7: Make the appropriate cuts to the new wall, carefully supporting the piece that you are cutting out.

Step 8: Drill a starter hole with a 1 1/4" hole saw in one corner of marked opening to prevent cracking. Cut out the opening with a jigsaw and clean up corner cuts. *(Image E)*

Step 9: Test fit the panel and make any necessary adjustments to the window opening to achieve a good fit. *(Image F)*



WINDOW KIT INSTALLATION (CONTINUED)

WINDOW PREP (CONTINUED)

Step 10: Install as you would a standard wall surround. (See page 34)

! Tip: *When installing a wall with a window cut out, you will prime and add butyl tape around the perimeter of the opening in addition to the vertical strips normally applied to the wall.*

WINDOW KIT INSTALL

Step 11: Decide which side of the window to start with, and measure the length.

! Tip: *Cut the first piece 1/4" short to make it easier for the last piece to fit.*

Step 12: Mark the measurement on the window kit piece with the 1/4" adjustment. **(Image G)**

Step 13: Using a miter saw or jigsaw, cut the window kit piece.

Step 14: Measure from the windowpane out to the edge of the window opening, flush with the new wall. Add 1/4" for thickness of material and adhesive.

Step 15: Mark the measurement on the same window kit piece and cut.

Step 16: Test fit the piece and make any necessary adjustments.

Step 17: Prime the area on the window frame to accept butyl tape. Place butyl tape on the inside part of the frame and add balls of tape to the inside curved portion of the window kit piece. **(Image H)**

Step 18: Add a bead of silicone to fill the gap between the new and existing wall before installing the window kit pieces.

! Tip: *Put a level on the bottom ledge piece and make sure it slants slightly down away from the window. You may need to add and/or adjust the butyl tape to make this happen.*

Step 19: Remove the outside protective covering and release paper, and push into place.

Step 20: Do the exact same thing for the remaining three pieces. Measure the rest of the window one side at a time and cut the pieces to fit. Do not cut the remaining pieces 1/4" short like you did on the first piece, otherwise all your pieces will be too short. Do make sure to continue to add 1/4" to the inside measurement for the material and adhesives. **(Image I)**

! Tip: *Continue installing the remaining window pieces in a counter-clockwise manner one after the other.*

Step 21: Once the frame is in place, wipe it down and make sure pieces are pressed securely into place.

! Tip: *If the window is a double-hung window, alert the homeowner that they will still need to hang a curtain to prevent leaking, even though you have sealed the perimeter window trim.*



ACCESSORIES

WALK-THRU INSERT INSTALLATION

TOOLS

- Tape Measure
- 2 x 4s
- Recommended Adhesive
- Card Paper
- Caulking Gun
- Chisels
- Denatured Alcohol
- Drill and Drill Bits
- Drop Cloths
- Dust Mask
- Dust Pan and Brush
- Ear Protectors
- Extension Cord
- Safety Glasses
- Gloves
- Hammer
- Jig Saw with 2" Blades
- Masking Tape
- Paper Towels
- Pliers
- Deburring Tool
- Silicone Primer
- Sawsall with Metal Blades
- Scissors
- Screw Driver
- Assorted Screws
- Side Grinder with 4" Diamond Blade
- Utility Knife
- Sharpie® Marker
- Vacuum
- White Silicone
- Mirror

Step 1: Measure the rail to determine which insert to use. **(Image A)**

Step 2: Check the existing tub for chips, cracks or any other deformities and inform the customer if there are any.

Step 3: Mark the insert location by finding the center point of the tub and measuring back, half the distance of the insert itself. Place the insert template over the tub and trace on both sides using a Sharpie® marker. Flip template over and trace on the inside of the tub. **(Image B)**

Step 4: Cover the drain by either taping over open drains or closing the push and pull ones.

Step 5: Cut entry points on the top corners. **(Image C)**

! Tip: On fiberglass or steel tubs, cut with a sawsall.

On cast iron tubs, use a side grinder with a diamond blade. Cutting a cast iron tub is more difficult because you must use the side grinder with the attached shop vac. You also have to make several passes with the side grinder to completely cut through the tub.



Step 6: Cut on the vertical lines that will connect to the bottom cuts.

! Tip: A side grinder may come in handy for making a starter cut where the side and bottom cuts meet. You can come back and clean up the corners once the tub piece is removed.

Step 7: Cut out the side and bottom markings on both sides of the tub. Leave the top markings for the last cut.

Step 8: Cut the top two sides of the tub. *(Image D)*

Step 9: Start by cutting at one of the top corners. Continue downward until you reach the bottom corner. Continue cutting out the panel along the bottom and other side.

! Tip: *A side grinder may come in handy to make starter cuts where the side and bottom cuts meet.*

Step 10: Clean up any debris with the dust pan and broom and the vacuum.

Step 11: Place a piece of cardboard onto the ends of the tub and start tracing the profile of the tub. Place the appropriate marking on the tracing so you know which side was traced. Repeat this step for the opposite side. *(Image E)*

Step 12: Cut out the cardboard templates with scissors. Remember to cut both the left and right sides.

Step 13: Cut support blocks out of 2 x 4 studs. Measure the width of the opening on the left and right sides. The wood blocks will help support the apron walls and provide a good area for the adhesive to settle. *(Image F)*

! Tip: *You should always be prepared with 2x4 studs, pieces of 1/2" and 3/4" plywood and various thicknesses of scrap acrylic. Until you cut the tub out, you will not know how much scrap wood and acrylic you will need to support the bottom of the walk-thru insert.*



Step 14: Hold a 2 x 4 halfway up the opening and trace lines on both sides of the opening onto the 2 x 4 marking the width. Mark the 2 x 4 so you know if it is the left or right side. Do the same for the opposite side, then cut the wood according to the markings.

Step 15: While holding the 2 x 4 in place halfway up the side of the cut out, place one dot with your Sharpie® on the bathtub about 3/4" from the top of the wood block and another dot about 3/4" from the bottom of the wood block. Do this on both the inside and outside of the apron on both sides. These dots will mark the location of screw placement that will hold the wood blocks in place. *(Image G)*

Step 16: Remove the blocks and drill 1/8" holes in the bathtub where you placed the screw marks. *(Image H)*

Step 17: Place the wood blocks back into place and drive a screw through the drilled holes into the wood block. You should have four screws per block.

Step 18: Install the support for the bottom of the insert. Stack 2 x 4 stud blocks from the floor to the bottom of the walk-thru insert. *(Image I)*



Step 19: Make sure floor is dust-free. If there is a brace, you may need to cut the 2 x 4 into two pieces to avoid it.

Step 20: For wood floors, screw the bottom piece into the floor. For other floors, place a good amount of adhesive onto the floor and place the 2 x 4 on top of the adhesive. Press firmly into place.

ACCESSORIES

Step 21: Apply adhesive on top of the 2 x 4 inside the tub. Place the next 2 x 4 on top of the already inserted 2 x 4 and press firmly into place. Continue this process until you have built the support up high enough to contact the bottom of the walk-thru insert and trace.

Step 22: Place your cut-out patterns on the respective sides of the walk-thru insert.

! Tip: *Because the inside plane of the bathtub is sloped, you must put the slanted part of the walk-thru insert on the inside of the tub.*

Step 23: Place the pattern on the side of the walk-thru insert about 15/16" above the bottom of the insert and trace. Repeat for other side using that side's template. **(Image J)**

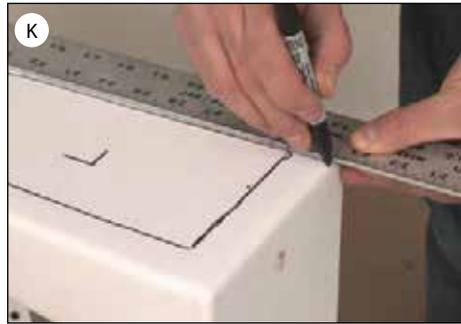
Step 24: Using a straight edge, extend down your pattern side lines to the bottom edge in order to line up the respective traced patterns on each end of the insert. Then connect both side markings across the bottom. This will give you a straight line to follow when cutting the bottom. **(Image K)**

Step 25: Make sure your jigsaw has a felt protector, and insert a short blade.

! Tip: *The length of the blade stroke when fully extended should not exceed 1½", otherwise it will cut through the top side of the insert.*

Step 26: Start cutting along the traced lines. Once you have cut along the bottom and both sides, the cut section will come out as one piece. **(Image L)**

Step 27: Use your deburring tool to clean up all of the edges and then test fit the insert over the cut out area of the bathtub. Stand on the insert with clean shoes. If it flexes or bows down with your weight, then you can either cut higher on the sides of the insert or add more wood to the support blocks.



Step 28: After proper fit is accomplished, take off the insert. Add a liberal amount of adhesive to the wood blocks on each side and on top of the stack of wood resting on the floor. Do not apply adhesive directly to the insert at this time. Push the insert into place.

Step 29: Clean all the corners with silicone primer. Make sure the insert is fully compressed. Cover the top of the insert with a paper towel and step on it. This prevents any shavings from damaging the surface of the insert.

Step 30: Seal the entire insert from one end to the other. Place a good bead along the upper edges and proceed down the sides. Clean up your beads with a caulk finishing tool. Use a mirror to help apply adhesive to the bottom of the insert.

Step 31: Apply the slip-resistant step pad, if required.

Step 32: Wipe down the step with denatured alcohol. Center the pad on the step and make a couple of small marks to indicate position. Use a tape measure to double check that it's centered.

Step 33: Peel off the backing from the pad and press into place, using your guide marks for position. Clean up any exposed marks using denatured alcohol.

Step 34: Vacuum any debris and clean up the area. Place a sign on the insert and tell customer not to use it for three days.

! Tip: *Three days is the recommended curing time.*

LARGE END CAP INSTALLATION-REPLACEMENT BATHTUB

In addition to the standard supplies needed for a typical Replacement Bathtub and Wall System installation, you will also need the following:

TOOLS

- BCI® Acrylic Large End Cap
- 2 x 4's - 1 to 2 pieces
- Drill
- 3" and 1 5/8" coarse drywall screws
- Drywall/green board - 1/4", 3/8", or 1/2"



BCI® Acrylic Large End Cap Dimensions: 20" tall x 36" wide
It is installed on 2 wall tubs as a cap or cover on the exposed side of the tub.

Replacement Bathtub Installation

See the Replacement Bathtub Installation Instructions for steps on installing the bathtub prior to installing the Large End Cap.

Before installing the Replacement Bathtub, cut the flange and outside corner on the exposed side of the Replacement Bathtub to accommodate the shape of the Large End Cap. The width of the corner cut is approximately 2 1/2".



BCI® Acrylic Replacement Bathtub

ACCESSORIES

LARGE END CAP INSTALLATION-REPLACEMENT BATHTUB

Cut the flange and corner of the Replacement Bathtub

Step 1: Cut the flange off the exposed side of the Replacement Bathtub (the side of the tub that will be covered by the Large End Cap).

Step 2: Measure a corner cut on the outside corner of the Replacement Bathtub to accommodate the shape of the Large End Cap.

The corner width should be approximately 2 ½”.

- a. Measure 2 ½” from the outside edge and mark your measurement.
- b. Measure 2 ½” from the skirt edge and mark your measurement.
- c. Connect the two marks with a straight line. (Fig. 1)
- d. Mark that line down the front of the skirt.

Step 3: Using an orbital jigsaw, cut off the excess corner and excess skirt material. (Fig. 2 & Fig. 3)



Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Fig. 3

Step 4: Install the Replacement Bathtub as usual. (Fig. 4)

- a. See the Replacement Bathtub Installation Instructions for step-by-step information.



Fig. 4

LARGE END CAP INSTALLATION-REPLACEMENT BATHTUB

NOTE: Acrylic Wall Installation

- It is recommended to install the Acrylic Wall System prior to installing the Large End Cap.
- Be sure the leg of the Soap Dish Wall is at least 3" back past the end of the bathtub.
- For a 5 ½ foot Replacement Bathtub, you will likely need 2 Side Walls to cover the Soap Dish Wall area.
- For a 5 foot Replacement Bathtub, a Simulated Tile Soap Dish Wall may not be wide enough. Use a Tower Caddy (3-Shelf Corner Caddy) to cover the gap of material in the corner adjacent to the Plumbing Wall.
- Make sure the Soap Dish Wall is installed no more than 4 ¾" away from the Plumbing Wall corner. Otherwise the Tower Caddy will not cover the gap.

Construct and Install Frame for Area Behind Large End Cap

Step 1: Build a frame using 2 x 4's or sheets of drywall/green board to fill the open space. (Fig. 5)

Step 2: The frame should not extend into the outside corner area. If the frame extends too far, it will obstruct the fit of the Large End Cap. (Fig. 6)

Step 3: Place the frame in the open space.

Step 4: Cut drywall/green board to cover the frame.

- Drywall should be same length as frame.
- Drywall should be as high as the Replacement Bathtub (about ¼" to ½" taller than frame). (Fig. 7)

Step 5: Test fit drywall placement with Large End Cap before attaching drywall to frame.

Step 6: Trim drywall as needed.

NOTE: Layers of drywall or green board will work as a frame as well. Make sure the depth of the layers of material used fills the recess of the Large End Cap.



Fig. 5



Fig. 6



Fig. 7

ACCESSORIES

LARGE END CAP INSTALLATION-REPLACEMENT BATHTUB

Step 7: Screw frame into floor. (Fig. 8)

Step 8: Screw drywall or green board into frame. (Fig. 9)

Step 9: Measure, cut and screw in a piece of drywall covering the corner gap area. (Fig. 10)



Fig. 8



Fig. 9



Fig. 10

Measure and Cut the Large End Cap

Step 1: Measure the length of the exposed side of the Replacement Bathtub. (Fig. 11)

Step 2: Measure the height of the exposed side of the Replacement Bathtub – on both ends. (Fig. 12 & Fig. 13)



Fig. 11



Fig. 12



Fig. 13

LARGE END CAP INSTALLATION-REPLACEMENT BATHTUB

Step 3: Transfer those measurements to the Large End Cap. (Fig. 14, 15, 16, 17)



Fig. 14



Fig. 15



Fig. 16



Fig. 17

Step 4: Cut the large end cap. (Fig. 18 & 19)



Fig. 18



Fig. 19

ACCESSORIES

LARGE END CAP INSTALLATION-REPLACEMENT BATHTUB

Test Fit the Large End Cap

Step 1: Test fit the Large End Cap. (Fig. 20)

Step 2: Mark where the Large End Cap buckles along wall and floor.

Step 3: Trim as needed.

Step 4: Test fit again.

Step 5: Trim and test fit as needed.

Step 6: Mark the edges along the top and sides of the Large End Cap for primer guides. (Fig. 21)



Fig. 20



Fig. 21

Apply Adhesives

Step 1: Apply Butyl Primer to drywall and edge of liner. (Fig. 22)

- a. Make sure the primer does not extend beyond the edge of the Large End Cap.

Step 2: Allow primer to dry.

Step 3: Apply Butyl Tape. (Fig. 23)

Step 4: Remove release paper.



Fig. 22



Fig. 23

LARGE END CAP INSTALLATION-REPLACEMENT BATHTUB

Step 5: Apply Butyl Tape Balls to corner section. (Fig. 24)

Step 6: Apply Silicone. (Fig. 24)

a. Add balls of Silicone to gap between drywall and Replacement Bathtub. (Fig. 25)

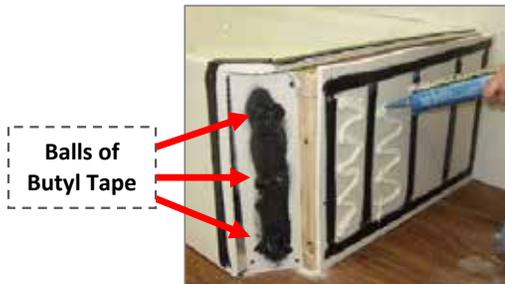


Fig. 24



Fig. 25

Attach Large End Cap & Final Silicone Seal

Step 1: Attach Large End Cap (Fig. 26)

Step 2: Wipe down Large End Cap with Denatured Alcohol. (Fig. 27)

Step 3: Apply Silicone Primer.



Fig. 26



Fig. 27

Step 4: Apply final color-matching Silicone along all seams and edges, including the floor. (Fig. 28 & Fig. 29)



Fig. 28



Fig. 29



ACCESSORIES

BENCH SEAT AND HEXAGON SEAT INSTALLATION

Note: for the installation of these two seats, please refer to the below steps.

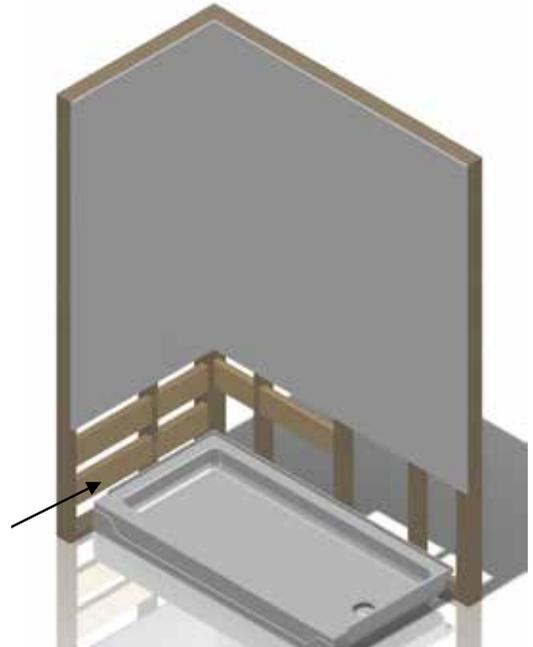


Step 1:

Begin by first installing the 2" x 6" blocking between the studs at the desired height. Make sure the seat is supported properly for safety.

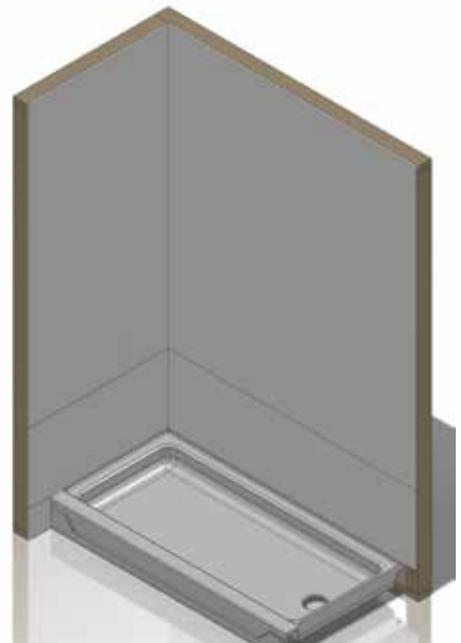
Note: BCI does not recommend using plywood in place of blocking for this application.

Extra blocking in this area will need to be installed to attach the support leg of the bracket.



Step 2:

Build out the walls as necessary to create a planar surface for the acrylic wall install. Use a substrate that has been approved for wet areas by your local building department.



Step 3:

Install the acrylic wall surround as you would normally with a standard wall surround.



Step 4:

Mount the stainless steel bracket with the 2" stainless steel screws. Be sure to pre-drill through the acrylic before installing all ten of the 2" screws provided.

Bracket Support Leg



ACCESSORIES

BENCH SEAT INSTALLATION

Step 5:

Apply the Super Tach adhesive to the surface of the bracket and press the seat firmly into place using the provided 5/8" screws. Screw in from underside of bracket.

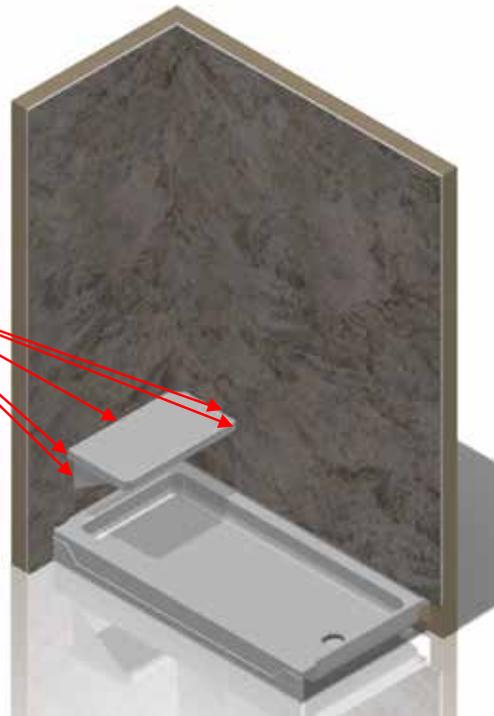


Step 6:

Apply the Wall adhesive to the side of the support leg. Then slide the support cover over the stainless steel bracket support leg. Prime coat and finish the seal around all of the cut edges around the seat and support cover.

The client will be able to use and enjoy the BCI acrylic shower the following day.

Seal



SHOWER ROD & SHOWER DOOR

SHOWER ROD & SHOWER DOOR

CURVED SHOWER ROD INSTALLATION

TOOLS

- Back Plates *(optional)*
- Swivel Connectors
- Retaining Screws and Set Screws
- Allen Wrench
- Drill
- Tile Bits
- Masonry Drill Bit
- Anchors
- Hammer
- Hacksaw
- Level
- Silicone Sealant
- Tape Measure
- Screwdrivers

Step 1: Close or cover the drain.

Step 2: Assemble the curved shower rod by hand-tightening the retaining screws. Do not use set screws.

Step 3: Hold the rod up to desired position to check height and location. Be sure rod is level.

! Tip: *The standard measurement for a shower rod is 62" above the tub rail. This allows enough room for the shower curtain and 3" for the shower rings. A safe location for the rod is to place it 24 to 25 inches out from the soap dish wall.*

Those measurements are just suggested, and you should always ask the homeowner where they would like their shower rod to hang before installing.

Step 4: If the curved shower rod is too long, cut the ends with a tube cutter or hacksaw. Remove equal portions from both ends to keep the contour centered. If the rod is too short, a 72" model will need to be trimmed to fit. **(Image A)**

Step 5: Start installing the anchors by pre-marking the shower rod location.

! Tip: *Unless you encounter a stud, each screw must be secured to the wall using the appropriate anchor.*

Step 6: Drill out the hole with the proper size bit to accommodate the anchors, then install the anchors.

Step 7: Place the back plate on the wall if needed. The back plate is used to cover existing screw holes and must be ordered separately, followed by the bracket, and then screw into place. Do this to both the back and plumbing walls. **(Image B)**

Step 8: Carefully drop the rod into place.

! Tip: *Place a drop of silicone or Loctite on each of the set screws and retaining screws to prevent them from coming loose.*

Step 9: Screw in the retaining screws and tighten.

Step 10: Adjust the rod as necessary. Be sure shower rod slides into the bracket enough for set screws to make contact.

Step 11: Insert and tighten set screws with an Allen wrench. **(Image C)**

Step 12: Clean shower rod with damp cloth. Do not use any cleaners.



SHOWER ROD & SHOWER DOOR

SHOWER DOOR INSTALLATION

TOOLS

- Level
- 1/8" and 9/64" Drill Bits
- 3/16" Tile Masonry Bit
- Phillips Screwdriver
- Drill
- Drop Cloth
- Silicone Sealant
- Tape Measure
- Hacksaw or Chop Saw

Step 1: Assemble the doors according to manufacturer's directions.

 **Tip:** *Some doors may come pre-assembled.*

Step 2: Place the side jambs against the wall, centering the bottom of the jamb on the rail of the tub. Use a level to make sure the rails are plumb. **(Image A)**

Step 3: Mark the installation holes.

Step 4: Remove the jambs and drill the holes. **(Image B)**

 **Tip:** *#8 sheet metal screws are used to install side jambs. For tile, use a 3/16" masonry bit and for fiberglass, use a 9/64" drill bit.*

Step 5: Carefully push the anchors into place with a hammer, and clean the area of any debris.

Step 6: Apply silicone under jamb at both ends where the tub or shower meets the wall in the area that will be covered by the shower doors. Attach the jambs to the wall using #8 x 1 1/4" pan head screws. **(Image C)**



Step 7: Install the supplied bumpers. **(Image D)**

Step 8: Measure the wall-to-wall opening on the tub or shower rail between the jambs. Cut the track to fit. **(Image E)**

Step 9: Check the track to be sure that the vinyl guide strip has been inserted into the slot. Test fit the track. Once it fits, apply silicone to the underside of the track, and place the track onto the tub or shower threshold and press into place. **(Image F)**



SHOWER ROD & SHOWER DOOR

SLIDER SHOWER DOOR INSTALLATION

Step 10: Measure the distance from wall to wall across the top of the jambs. Cut the header to that dimension. **(Image G)**

Step 11: Test fit the header. Once you are satisfied with the fit, slide the header over the jambs and attach it to the jambs from the inside using #6 x $\frac{3}{8}$ " pan head screws. **(Image H)**

Step 12: Place the inside door inside of the tub or shower.

Step 13: Install the outside door by lifting it onto the outside roller track of the header and lowering it down onto the track. Check for plumb, take out and adjust as needed. **(Image I)**



Step 14: Install the inside door, or the shower head side, by lifting it onto the inside roller track of the header and lowering it down onto the track. Check for plumb, take out and adjust as needed. **(Image J)**

! Tip: *It is important to gently slide the door on the track to make sure it is securely engaged before letting go.*

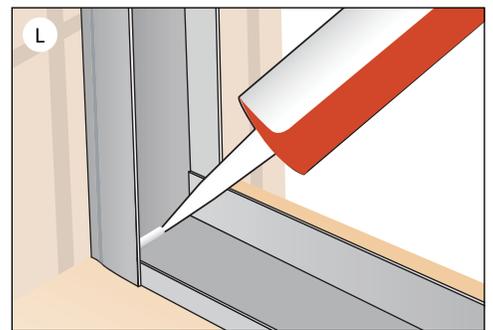
Step 15: Place both doors back in and adjust by loosening the roller hex screw using a $\frac{1}{4}$ " open-end wrench and sliding the roller in the slot to the desired location. Re-tighten the screw.

! Tip: *You can also adjust the doors with a slotted screwdriver by removing the doors from the header.*

Step 16: Slide both doors to one side. Place the center track guide onto the track and slide it under the doors, centering it on the track.

Step 17: Attach the track guide to the track using a #6 x $\frac{3}{8}$ " pan head screw. Once complete, slide the doors in place and wipe down. **(Image K)**

Step 18: Using clear silicone, seal the side jambs on the inside and any area where water may penetrate, as well as inside where the jamb and track meet. **(Image L)**



FINAL CLEAN-UP & MAINTENANCE

FINAL CLEAN-UP & MAINTENANCE

FINISH SILICONE APPLICATION

TOOLS

- ❑ Color-matching Silicone
- ❑ Rag / Paper Towels
- ❑ Silicone Primer
- ❑ Caulk Finishing Tool
- ❑ Denatured Alcohol

Step 1: Wipe down all the walls and the liner as well as any accessories with denatured alcohol.

Step 2: Make sure the bathroom is dust free.

Step 3: Use silicone primer on all seams before applying silicone. **(Image A)**

Step 4: Check that wall panels and accessories are pressed firmly into place and have not moved or lifted.

Step 5: Seal the perimeter of the liner and accessories, and fill in all gaps. **(Image B)**

Step 6: Using a caulk finishing tool to clean off any excess silicone and smooth with your fingertip. **(Image C)**

 **Tip:** *It's best to do a small area at a time so the silicone does not start to skin over.*



FINAL CLEAN-UP & MAINTENANCE

TOOLS

- ❑ Vacuum
- ❑ Cleaning Instructions

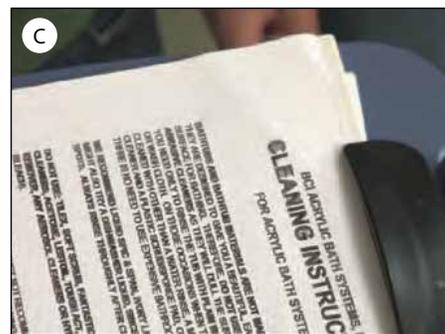
Step 1: Vacuum the bathroom. *(Image A)*

Step 2: Take any garbage with you. Do not leave garbage in their bathroom or throw it in the homeowner's garbage can. *(Image B)*

Step 3: Caution the customer not to smoke in their bathroom.

 **Tip:** *Nicotine can discolor the silicone.*

Step 4: Give the homeowner a copy of the cleaning instructions. *(Image C)*



FINAL CLEAN-UP & MAINTENANCE

CARE AND MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS

The following cleaning instructions have been compiled for proper hassle-free maintenance.

GENERAL CLEANING INSTRUCTIONS:

For normal everyday cleaning, BCI suggests the use of a mild soap and water with a soft wash cloth. Use of scouring pads or abrasive cleansers will dull the surface. Should you wish to use a product not listed below, test on a small area in the corner of the skirt before applying to the entire bathtub liner. Always review individual cleansers' instructions. Always rinse thoroughly after cleaning.

RECOMMENDED CLEANERS:

BCI's Eliminate Tub and Shower Cleaner, Microban 24 Hour, Formula 409. Vinegar and water may also be used to soften mineral deposits. Use 1/2 cup Clorox Bleach per gallon of water as a disinfectant.



DO NOT USE*

Original Clean Shower, Clean Shower for Plastic Showers & Glass, Soft Scrub, Dawn, Dow disinfect-ant cleaner, Dow Scrubbing Bubbles, Scrub Free, Lysol disinfectant cleaner, acetone, Lestoil, ammonia, fingernail polish remover, aerosol cleaners, or scouring pads.

**Use of these chemicals will cause a dull surface and/or an easily recognizable chemical crack. This will void your product warranty.*

There is no need to use abrasive cleaners. Abrasive cleaners dull the gloss over a period of years. In extreme cases where the recommended cleaners do not work, use a Chore Boy or 3M Sponge pad. Make sure you use only the ones recommended for Teflon or non-stick surfaces.

Drain cleaner:

Caution: liquid drain cleaners are recommended over powders and/or crystal; however, when using liquid drain cleaning agents, bail the standing water out of the bathtub and remove the drain plug. Use a funnel to prevent spills and apply the chemicals directly down the drain. Always make certain that chemicals do not come in contact with the acrylic surface. Use drain cleaners sparingly, so that they do not boil out and attack the acrylic surface.

TIPS & TRICKS

SINGLE TIER SHELF AS A SPLASH GUARD

Here is an easy fix for customers who have water leaking outside the corners of the enclosure. You can utilize the BCI Single Tier Shelf as a splash guard. Although the Single Tier Shelf is designed as a customizable storage option, it can also be installed on top of the rail of the tub in either or both corners to prevent water from leaking outside the wet area.

To create a splash guard, you may need to trim the Single Tier Shelf accordingly. Then install included bracket with 2-sided tape. Shelf will slide over bracket and silicone border of new splash guard with color matched silicone.



TOWER CADDIES AND INSIDE CORNERS SIMPLIFIES SIM-TILE INSTALLS

Several of our dealers are hesitant about selling simulated tile acrylic walls for fear that they will not be able to align the simulated tile grout lines in the corners. Typically, if the existing walls are out of plumb, it can be a bit of a challenge for installers to get the grout lines to meet evenly in the corners of the wet area. There are a couple of easy methods to address this issue.

One method is to install a Four-Shelf Tower Caddy in each corner to hide the area where the grout lines would normally meet in the corners. Additionally, the Tower Caddy can be used to extend the reach of the tile-look wall an additional 6" per caddy. This will enable you to accommodate a 6' enclosure using a single soap dish wall.

Another technique is to use a color matches Inside Corner Trim Piece in each corner where the walls meet.

The dimensions of these two accessories appear below:

Tower Caddy	96" x 7"
Inside Corner Trim Piece	96 x 1 1/4"

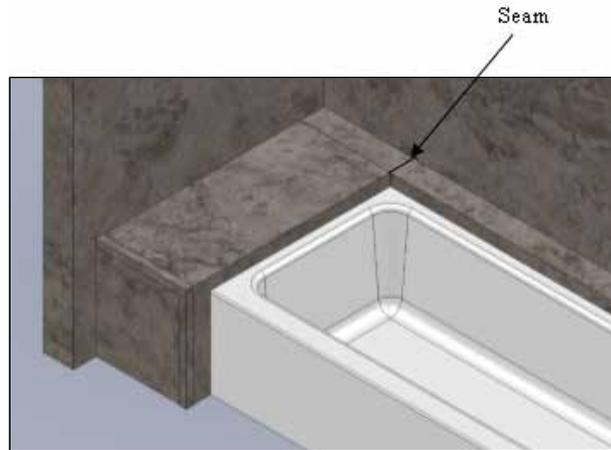


TIPS & TRICKS

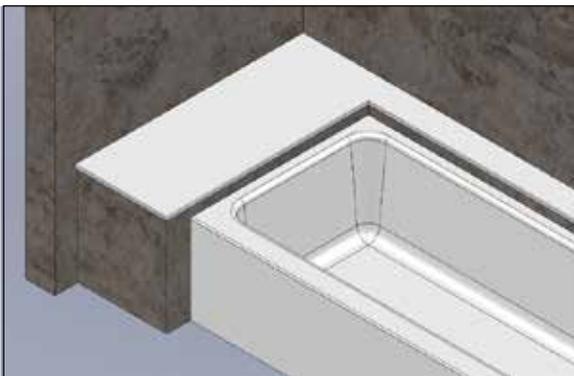
COVERING A TUB LEDGE

It is not uncommon to have a tub ledge constructed along the back or side of the bathtub. Many times, these are done as a seat or shelf. In the case shown below, both are present. Accommodating the ledge or shelf is easy and can be approached in a couple of ways.

Option 1: Field bend a piece of acrylic to create the shelf cover. Field bend a separate piece to create the seat area. A single bend covers the top and tub side of the seat. A separate piece is used to cover the end and outside corner trim is used to cover the joints along the front. Although this works, it does involve filling a horizontal seam in an area that will likely have water on it regularly. It is not necessarily the best method.



Option 2: Order a custom piece of solid surface to create a cap for the entire seat and shelf. Now only one field bend is required at the front corner of the seat and the overhang of the cap covers all joints. There will be no seams to worry about and no trim to deal with. Although it does cost substantially more than the method above, this method is preferred.



PORTABLE BENDING UNIT

BCI has improved the bending bar. The unit is constructed from Unistrut and nichrome wire and has a captive heating element that will provide uniform heating over a 105" length. This will allow field bending to be performed over even our tallest wall panels. With a 1,500-watt rheostat the new bending unit achieves surface temperatures of over 500 degrees. Please note that this is substantially higher than prior bending units.

Warm up time is minimal, approximately 10 seconds, but once working temperature has been achieved most bends can be performed with a two-minute heating time. This unit operates on a standard 110 volt current and is rugged to handle the demands of an installation professional. For more information, check out the video on the Dealer Resource Center.



NO SUCTION CUP FOR SIM TILE WALLS

Since it is impossible to get a suction cup to stick to the tile look walls how do you make handling them easier? I learned this method while visiting a dealer a few years ago. Simply fold down the edge of the slip sheeting at the top of the panel and use it as a handle. Although you cannot tug hard on the panel without pulling off the sheeting; it does give you something to hold onto that won't cause you to get your fingers pinched between the panel and wall.



TIPS & TRICKS

HOW TO INCREASE SLIP RESISTANCE

On occasion, the homeowner may want to increase the slip resistance to our existing acrylic tubs and shower pans. This can be easily accomplished with an 8 oz. bottle of BCI's Solid Step Cote. First you want to make sure that the existing surface is clean, and all forms of soap and shampoo residue are removed. Then, simply pour some of this liquid adhesive onto the bottom of the acrylic tub or shower pan and use a small foam paint roller to distribute evenly across the bottom of the bath fixture. Once applied, try to prevent dust and debris from landing on the surface. After curing for 24 hours, the tub or shower pan will be ready for use.

The Solid Step Cote additive will effectively double the coefficient of friction against slips and falls.



6 WAYS TO A BETTER FITTING TUBLINER

When a bathliner is sold, it is not uncommon for the salesperson to remark that the "tub liner will nest or fit snugly right over the existing tub." This can be accomplished for just about every customer if their measurer, installer and BCI production staff are all working together providing accurate information to the appropriate parties. The following list will help to insure a good fit for your next tubliner installation.

1. Use only BCI's measuring tools when taking measurements of the customer's existing steel or cast-iron tub. A tape measure and straight edge are not acceptable substitutes. Using these tools can change your measurements result in either a "no mold" situation or worse an incorrect tub ID.
2. Always measure to the nearest 1/8". The more accurate the measurements you supply us with, the better chance of an accurate tub ID. Round up or down to the nearest 1/8" Rail sizes should always be rounded up. Interior measurements should be rounded down.
3. Provide as many descriptive photos of the tub area as possible, especially the skirt and top radius area front and back. **We cannot accurately identify a bathtub model without at least two photos.** If you are ordering a Designer series skirt, we need to see the area where the skirt meets the wall to ensure that the rail will not go past the wall or die into an open door jamb. Don't forget to provide us with offset measurements!
4. Test shells are sometimes necessary because sometimes two different tubs will have very similar measurements and have the same skirt design. Usually the differences between the tubs are in the corner or bottom radius and is just enough of a difference to require two separate molds. For this reason, BCI sends out test shells at no charge. Your client account manager will tell you which shells to take to the job. Test each one and let us know which has the best fit. This should eliminate any possibility of having the wrong liner on the day of installation.
5. Use only BCI's tub template to mark the liner for cutting. The transfer of the measurements to the liner is critical for an exact fit.
6. After cutting, you must test fit the liner. Never assume that you made a perfect cut on the first try.



SUPER TACH ADHESIVE

Super tach adhesive is a hybrid silicone that has incredible bonding strength. Additionally, it has a very high density and will instantly grab the wall material and hold it tight to the existing substrate. It is low in volatile organic compounds and does not have a harsh smell. Old timers like myself remember our eyes tearing up when the smell of the silicones hit us in the face.

Super tach has excellent expansion and contraction capabilities and will not release from the substrate. Keep that in mind if you ever must remove a wall panel, it is overwhelmingly probable that the substrate will be destroyed in the attempt. If possible, try to install a new wall panel right over the existing one. Otherwise be prepared to replace all the substrate when it rips it off right down to the studs or when the panel comes out in chunks the size of a quarter.



WD-40: A MULTITUDE OF USES

One of the required products for all installers to keep on their vehicles is WD-40. Many of you know that it will remove the Black Polyken Primer from your hands, but are you aware of the numerous other uses of the product? Read the list below and I think you will be amazed! Water Displacement #40. The product began from a search for a rust Preventative solvent and degreaser to protect missile parts. WD-40 was created in 1953 by three technicians at the San Diego Rocket Chemical Company. Its name comes from the project that was to find a "water displacement" compound. They were successful with the fortieth formulation, thus WD-40. The Corvair Company bought it in bulk to protect their atlas missile parts.

Ken East (one of the original founders) says there is nothing in WD-40 that would hurt you.

When you read the "shower door" part, try it. It's the first thing that has ever cleaned that spotty shower door. If yours is plastic, it works just as well as glass. It is a miracle!

1. Then try it on your stovetop. Voila! It's now shinier than it is ever been. You will be amazed.
2. Here are some of the uses:
3. Protects silver from tarnishing.
4. Removes road tar and grime from cars.
5. Cleans and lubricates guitar strings.
6. Gives floors that 'just-waxed' sheen without making it slippery.
7. Keeps flies off cows.
8. Restores and cleans chalkboards.
9. Removes lipstick stains.
10. Loosens stubborn zippers.
11. Untangles jewelry chains.
12. Removes stains from stainless steel sinks. Cleans the fronts of Stainless-steel appliances (have personally seen the employees use it on their appliances in home improvement stores to keep them new looking).
13. Removes dirt and grime from the barbecue grill.
14. Keeps ceramic/terra cotta garden pots from oxidizing.
15. Removes tomato stains from clothing

TIPS & TRICKS

WD-40: A MULTITUDE OF USES (CONTINUED)

16. Keeps glass shower doors free of water spots.
17. Camouflages scratches in ceramic and marble floors.
18. Keeps scissors working smoothly.
19. Lubricates noisy door hinges on vehicles and doors in homes.
20. Gives a children's play gym slide a shine for a super-fast slide.
21. Lubricates gear shift and mower deck lever for ease of handling on riding mowers.
22. Rids kid's rocking chairs and swings of squeaky noises.
23. Lubricates tracks in sticking home windows and makes them easier to open.
24. Spraying an umbrella stem makes it easier to open and close.
25. Restores and cleans padded leather dashboards in vehicles, as well as vinyl bumpers.
26. Restores and cleans roof racks on vehicles.
27. Lubricates and stops squeaks in electric fans.
28. Lubricates wheel sprockets on tricycles, wagons, and bicycles for easy handling.
29. Lubricates fan belts on washers and dryers and keeps them running smoothly.
30. Keeps rust from forming on saws and saw blades, and other tools.
31. Removes splattered grease on stove.
32. Keeps bathroom mirror from fogging.
33. Lubricates prosthetic limbs.
34. Keeps pigeons off the balcony (they hate the smell).
35. Removes all traces of duct tape.
36. Folks even spray it on their arms, hands, and knees to relieve Arthritis pain.
37. Florida's favorite use is: "cleans and removes love bugs from grills and bumpers."
38. The favorite use in the state of New York — WD-40 protects the Statue of Liberty from the elements.
39. WD-40 attracts fish. Spray a LITTLE on live bait or lures and you will be catching the big one in no time. Also, it is a lot cheaper than the chemical attractants that are made for just that purpose. Keep in mind though, using some chemical laced baits or lures for fishing are not allowed in some states.
40. Use it for fire ant bites. It takes the sting away immediately and stops the itch.
41. WD-40 is great for removing crayon from walls. Spray on the mark and wipe with a clean rag.
42. Also, if you've discovered that your teenage daughter has washed and dried a tube of lipstick with a load of laundry, saturate the lipstick spots with WD-40 and re-wash. Presto! Lipstick is gone!
43. If you sprayed WD-40 on the distributor cap, it would displace the moisture and allow the car to start.
44. It removes black scuff marks from the kitchen floor! Use WD-40 for those nasty tar and scuff marks on flooring. It doesn't seem to harm the finish and you won't have to scrub nearly as hard to get them off. Just remember to open some windows if you have a lot of marks.
45. Bug guts will eat away the finish on your car if not removed quickly! Use WD-40!



EASY CAULK REMOVAL

Is there an easy way to remove old caulk? Nope! But some ways are easier than others. Here is a new tool and tips to help with that task. First you need the proper tools for the task. We recommend the BCI Caulk Remover from Homax (Part number CRT). Below are the instructions for removing silicone sealant:

1. Grip the rubber handle
2. Place tip into caulk filled crevice
3. Apply slight pressure and move the Caulk Remover tool in a forward and backward motion
4. Turn over tool to flat surface and remove caulk residue / film from surface
5. Ensure surface is clean of debris, dirt, and caulk before applying fresh caulk.



BULL NOSE GUIDES PROVIDE PERFECT LINE FOR CUTTING WALLS

I have seen many installers marvel that I can free hand draw a straight line along the bullnose of a panel for cutting. For those of you who may not have as steady of a hand, we offer a great new tool.

BCI's exclusive Bull Nose Guide enables you to insert your sharpie into the appropriate hole in the jig and draw a perfectly straight line along the bull nose edge of the panel. The Bull Nose Guide is made from aluminum and locates consecutive points at 1/8" increments. To use the jig, slip the sharpie into the desired hole and draw it along the surface of the wall panel. The sharpie will leave a nice straight mark on the bull nose for cutting. This is especially helpful on tile look walls as it averages out the highs and lows on the face.



TIPS & TRICKS

TEXWIPES FOR APPLYING PRIMER

Texwipes are a great solution for a minimum application of silicone primer. The Texwipe swab will provide you with a thin even line of caulk primer along the perimeter of your wall system. No more struggling to get a narrow line of caulk primer using rags or brushes. The foam head will not fall apart like a Q-tip swab and the Texwipe swab can be stored inside the can of caulk primer with no degradation of the tip or handle. Texwipes are available in packs of 100 for \$28.00.

To order Texwipes contact VWR at (800) 932-5000 and ask for part TX712A. For more information visit www.texwipe.com.



A NEW WAY TO APPLY CAULK PRIMER

This is one of the better innovations that I have seen lately. It is a refillable "pen" that can be used for caulk primer. I have used it on the last few installs, and I have found it to be substantially faster and cleaner than my traditional corner of a paper towel.

It is available in both a cone and a chisel point. My preference is the cone point as I don't need to worry which way it is pointed to get a consistent coverage of primer.

The "pen" consists of an aluminum tube with a screw cap on one end and the marker assembly on the other. Simply unscrew the cap and fill with 1205 caulk primer. The opposite end has a slip cap like a lipstick tube. No drips no fuss no muss.

It can easily be carried in a belt pouch or holster side by side with your sharpie and utility knife. Although they are not particularly cheap for a marker, the time you save picking pieces of paper out of the seams that your rag left will more than make up for the cost. One of the best things about the marker is that you never need to worry about a spill. Most of us have dripped a spot of primer on a liner at one time or another and know how quickly it needs to be clean off to avoid leaving a permanent mark.

To order your refillable caulk marker, go to the [BCI online ordering website](#).



THE RIGHT TOOLS FOR THE JOB

The right tool is a must for any installation. BCI always recommends that the following tools be kept in your installer's vehicle.

- Wall template
- Tub template
- Razor knife
- Phillips head screwdriver
- Slotted screwdrivers
- Tape measure
- Safety Glasses
- Drill
- 5' straight edge
- 4' level
- Square
- Caulk gun
- Angle Grinder
- Diamond blade
- Drain forming tool
- Hole saw set
- Adjustable wrench
- Rotozip or Dremel



WHEN IT ABSOLUTELY HAS TO HAVE A HOLE IN IT

Cast iron tubs and concrete slabs; you have to hate them. Cutting out a cast iron tub or opening up a concrete slab to move a drain are some of the most tedious, dusty and noisy jobs you can undertake.

For cast iron tubs I usually (make that always) break them up with a sledge hammer. I recently had my sledge hammer sprout legs and wander off by itself. Of course, then I sold a cast iron conversion. I borrowed a sledge hammer from a friend to do the job and found a serious difference between my old hammer and the borrowed one. My old one was 17lbs, the borrowed one was 8lbs. Where my hammer had no difficulty smashing a cast iron tub to smithereens in seconds, the 8-pounder bounced off the front and I had to buy the home owner a new toilet. My advice: Get the heaviest hammer you can comfortably swing!

I have been cutting and smashing out concrete slabs with a diamond blade and a sledge hammer for years but recently had the opportunity to use an electric demolition hammer on the job. It beats at 2800 impacts per minute and cut through the concrete slab like butter. Moving the drain location became only minutes of work. The one shown below is from Makita and costs less than \$500.

If you have a lot of slab construction I highly recommend it!



TIPS & TRICKS

HAMMER DRILL SAVES TIME REDUCES MESS

When I need to cut out an existing tub, I use the Bosch Hammer Drill with the spade bit. This tool allows me to cut out the ceramic tile around the tub in a nice straight line, eliminating the mess normally caused by conventional demolition. The spade bit performs flawlessly saving time as it cuts around the perimeter of the tub.

Additional bits are also available for the hammer drill that make the tool even more versatile. I often use the hammer drill to open up plumbing walls which is much quicker and less messy than banging through the tile and dry wall with a regular hammer. The hammer drill is also very helpful in removing ceramic tiles off of floors. Because the drill is not as destructive as most tools, it will keep the dust and debris to a minimum, providing a cleaner working environment.

The Bosch Hammer Drill sells for \$300 through retail outlets but easily pays for itself when used on a daily basis. Also, I believe the corded model works better than the cordless version, providing more power and torque. For those installers tackling full bath remodeling, I highly recommend the hammer drill.



Bosch's Hammer Drill works well in a number of bathroom remodeling applications. This tool is readily available nationally at a number of home improvement stores including Home Depot.

MULTI-TOOL SAVES TIME AND MONEY

Did you ever stick a wall, just slightly tight on one side? In the past, you could

1. leave it and hope it doesn't pop off later (terrible solution),
2. take the panel off the wall (incredibly messy solution) or try to use a chisel or some other sharp tool to carve or gouge a relief cut at the tight spot (takes a long time and may not even be possible).

With a Multi-tool and the right blade, you can plunge cut right into the tight spot, without having to take the panel off, and cut out the tight spot. The cut is extremely controllable, and you can either cut a long strip out of the edge or just cut a little wedge out for a small tight spot. You won't damage either the panel that you are cutting or the wall or the panel next to it. Either way, it only takes a minute to do, as opposed to 20-30 minutes. In some cases, the traditional fix methodology may have taken you hours to complete and you might have broken the panel trying to get it off the wall while trying to straighten it out.

What do you do with the baseboard that needs to be trimmed near the tub, where the wall panel comes down to the floor? You can take the whole piece off and chop cut it but oftentimes this a pain, and you end up damaging either the wall, the baseboard, the paint, or all three. It also takes 5-15 minutes to take off, cut, and re-attach. You can also use the chisel method, which takes time, and doesn't usually end up looking very good. With the multi-tool, you simply plunge cut straight into the baseboard material (wood or vinyl) and cut exactly where you need to, popoff the small piece, and stick your wall. You will find that you will use this on practically every install. This alone made the tool worthwhile to me.



TIPS & TRICKS

TROUBLESHOOTING CRACKS

Most of us have had a cracked drain at some time in our careers. It seldom cracks right away but instead waits anywhere from 1 week to few years. There are reasons why the drain cracks and, in this article, we will explore those reasons.

Reason 1:

There are circular cracks around the drain (see figure 1). This is an obvious chemical crack. It is usually caused using harsh chemicals during cleaning or by pouring chemical drain cleaners down the drain and letting them boil over onto the acrylic. The solution is obvious. Don't use harsh chemicals

Reason 2:

There are cracks stretching outwards from the center of the drain (see figure 2). These are expansion cracks. This is caused by not having enough space around the drain for the acrylic to expand into during heating and cooling. Another reason this can occur is if the drain is too tight, even if the space has been allowed around the drain. If it is too tight the compression by the flange will not allow the acrylic to move as it should. The solution, don't over-tighten and leave 1/8" between the drain and cut edge of the acrylic

Reason 3:

There is a fine spider web of cracks around the edge of the drain flange and the acrylic is discolored (see figure 3). This is caused using regular plumber's putty around the drain instead of silicon caulk. The plumber's putty states on the label that it is not to be used on plastics or synthetics. Unfortunately, many installers (like myself) have an aversion to reading labels. The solution: You can purchase plumber's putty that is approved for plastics at most supply houses or simply use silicone caulk if the drain is not polished brass.

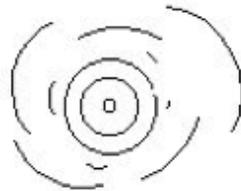


Figure 1

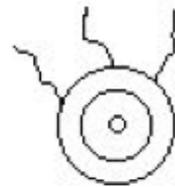


Figure 2

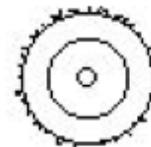


Figure 3

HOW TO REPAIR ACRYLIC IN THE FIELD

It is important for all installers to know how to repair acrylic wall panels and tub liners if the situation arises. Whether it is a defect in manufacturing, freight damage, or installer error, there will be a time when you need to be able to repair the acrylic in the field. We offer the following suggestions for refurbishing damaged acrylic parts.

1. Upon inspecting the damaged area, make sure that it is not in an area that will be trimmed off. If it is, you can still use the panel or tub liner with no inconvenience.
2. If the damage is on the acrylic wall, (i.e. you cut a hole in the wrong place) offer the customer a free wall accessory such as a soap dish or grab bar that will disguise or cover the damage.
3. If the damage is simply a surface abrasion such as a scratch or light gouge, you may use one of Luxury's two acrylic repair kits. Figure A is the light scratch remover and polishing kit. It is very useful for shining up and removing very small abrasions. Many veteran installers use it to polish the displays before a home show. Figure B is the repair kit for deeper scratches. It uses fine micro-mesh sandpapers and polishing compound to restore the surface. This is a very easy kit to use and is the preferred kit by this installer. The included instructions walk you through the repair process.
4. Many companies simply stick to options A&B, if the acrylic has been gouged so deeply that a more complex repair is needed, they prefer to pay a couple of hundred dollars to a spa company for the repairs instead of sending out an installer for half a day and losing the installers labor for a new installation.



Figure A



Figure B

TIPS & TRICKS

INSTALL TIPS Q & A

Q. Is it acceptable to leave the slip sheeting on the acrylic wall panels when adhering the walls to the substrate?

A. Most installers prefer to leave the slip sheeting in place until the wall has been installed. This avoids having to clean the panel and helps to protect it from abrasion.

Q. I have seen an installer use a wall template, but I think it will be hard to get out of the house without altering it. Is it worth the hassle?

A. That is a matter of opinion. Personally, I don't use it for the soap dish wall layout but rely on it for my end walls. Using the wall template lets me mark any discrepancy of the walls right on the template and makes lining up simulated tiles easy and simple.

Q. What is the purpose of Silicone Primer adhesion promoter and what happens if I forget to use it? If I run out where can I get some?

A. You should never install an acrylic system without using Silicone Primer adhesion promoter. Long term testing has shown that the silicone sealant does not adhere well without it and failure could result. **DO NOT RUN OUT OF Silicone Primer!** We cannot overnight it to you as it is a hazardous material. It must be shipped on a truck. If you find yourself in a position where you are installing without the Silicone Primer, you can lightly sand the corners to be sealed with 220 grit sand paper. You will only want to do this once! Finding a source other than BCI for this primer would be very difficult.

WEIGHT TESTING OF BCI SHOWER SEATS

Structural strength of shower seats and their mounting devices should withstand more than 250 pounds of force (1112 N)
ADA regulation 610.4

No offense to the ADA but 250lbs is a bit light in my opinion. Testing here at BCI Acrylic is conducted by Home Innovation Research Labs. They are a dedicated third-party testing firm like IAPMO. Any tests performed by HIRL is automatically accepted by IAPMO for certification as they are an approved testing facility.

Home Innovation Research Labs installed our seats into a 2x4 wood framed structure built just like a house would be framed, including seat blocking. They installed 1/2" cement board and then acrylic walls. The seat was attached with the supplied screws and adhesive just as shown in the instruction manual.

A 40-ton press was used to squash the seat until it failed, and the results recorded. The corner seat failed at 979 lbs and the bench seat at 2201 lbs.



INSTALLING BLOCKING FOR GRAB BARS

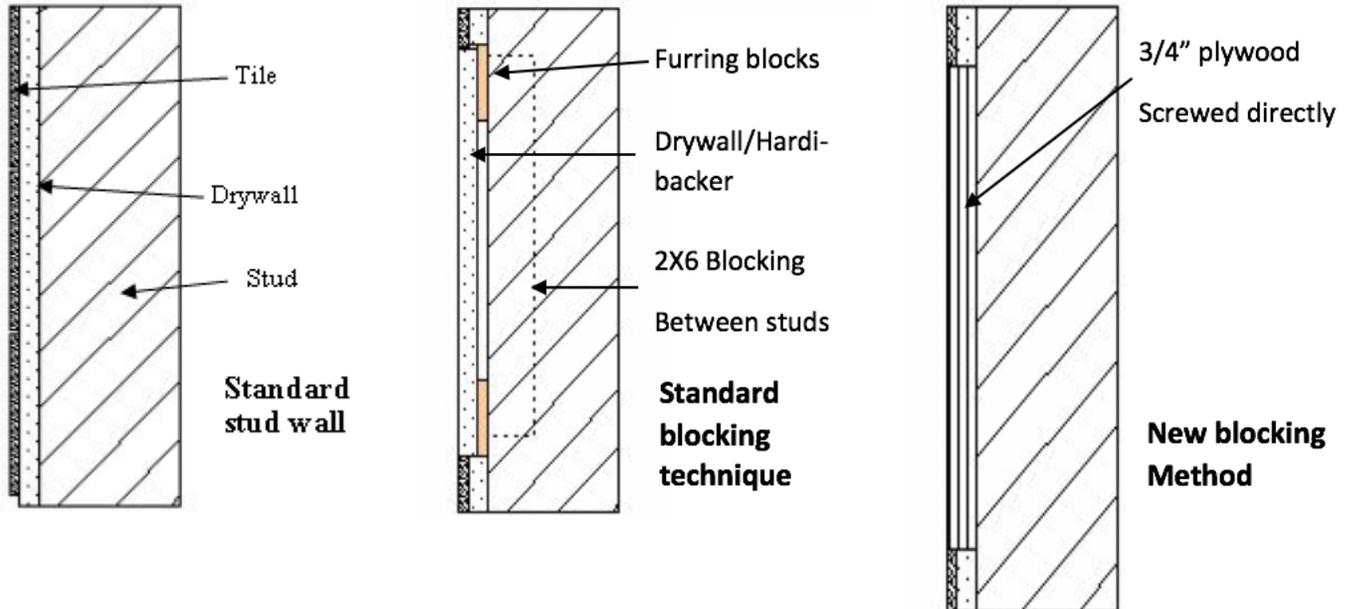
Although it is almost always necessary, many installers try hard to never install blocking into a wall. They try to straddle the studs to get the ends of a grab bar to line up. Although there is nothing wrong with this approach, assuming they do get it to line up. It can make for an interesting appearance on the finished product. Especially since it seems builders have a great deal of difficulty measuring 16" on center. Unfortunately, at least for myself, the home owner wants to add a grab bar at the last minute and now I can't find the studs. For some strange reason my stud finder just cannot detect the studs through an acrylic panel. It will however show me the locations of every bit of tape and adhesive behind the acrylic, not that this information is particularly useful. These days I just cut to the chase and put blocking into almost every bathroom at a predetermined location.

I do this because I now have an easier method to install blocking.

Rather than my normal method of tearing out perfectly good tile and drywall to expose the studs and then toe nailing 2 x 6 blocking between the studs I now use my diamond blade to cut through the tile and drywall where I want to put blocking. I make the blocking area large enough to cross a couple of studs. After breaking out the cut area I screw 3/4" plywood directly to the edge of the studs with 3" screws. It's going nowhere now.

The advantages of this method are mostly speed and ease of installation but also it saves on material since I now no longer to rebuild a large section of wall. Of course, this method will not work in all situations; for example, tile floated on 2" concrete. But then again; why would you need to add blocking to a concrete wall?

Please keep in mind that some areas would not allow this method of blocking and that you should always adhere to local building codes.



TIPS & TRICKS

TUBLINER; HOW TO HANDLE A NARROW LEDGE

I'm certain that we've all seen a soap dish wall that has been built out so that very little ledge is left over for the tub. Once you install the wall system there is no ledge left at all to support the liner. There are a couple of ways to handle this scenario.

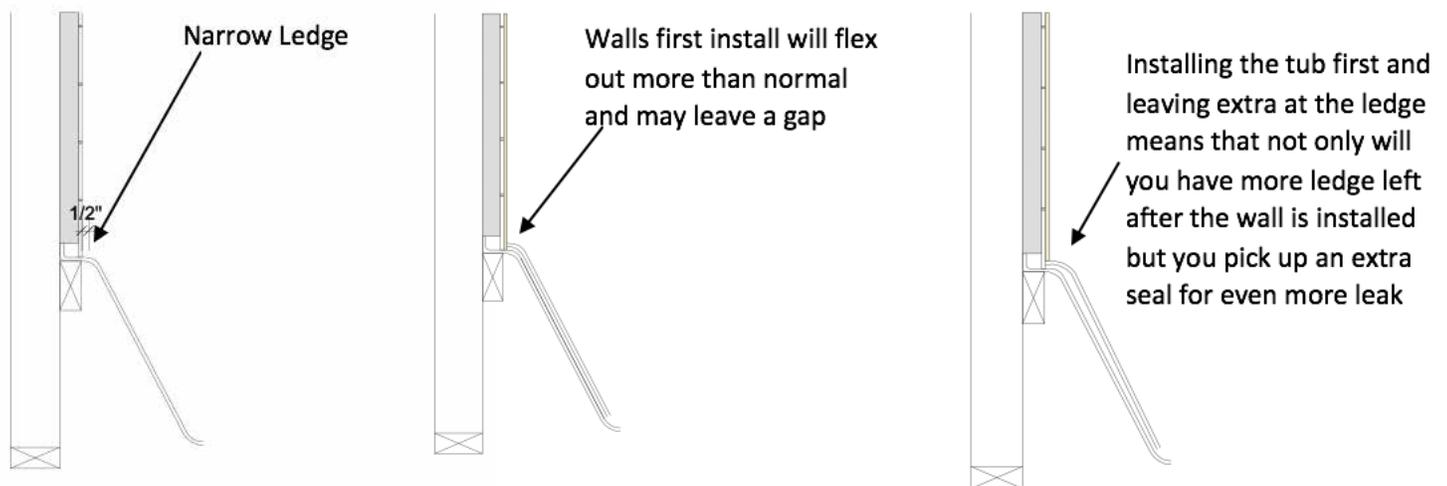
Some people will walk away from this job; but I really hate to pass up a sale. If there is 1/2" wide ledge left at the soap dish wall then I will install my tub liner before the wall system. In addition, I leave extra material along the middle of the soap dish side on the liner. For example, I would normally extend that area 1/4", in this case I may leave 3/8" or even 1/2". This accommodates the flex in the tub liner along that wall. With such a narrow ledge the flex will be greater than normal. Remember you can always cut more off a tub liner but it's hard to put it back.

Since I have already installed the tub liner and left extra ledge in place I now have room to put the wall system on top of the liner and still get a nice joint.

If there is less than 1/2" it may be necessary to demolish the entire soap dish wall back to the studs and rebuild it with less depth. Just keep in mind the extra material and labor that will go into the project when you bid the job.

Of course, it is always possible to demolish the entire system and install a replacement tub. I have taken this route on occasion when the rest of the system was in bad shape to begin with. After all, if you must tear out the walls to repair them anyway...

Never let a little thing like ledge space because you pass up a sale.



TRIMMING WITH A BLOCK PLANE

When an installer is trimming a wall panel, he/she simply takes out the orbital jig saw and cuts off the excess material. But what if the panel fits snug and only needs to be slightly trimmed? The easiest solution for me is to take out my block plane and shave the excess material off by running the plane along the edge of the acrylic. Using this method, you can trim the panel in seconds without having to use your jigsaw close to the edge of the panel.

Just make sure to replace the blade regularly as the constant use on the acrylic surface will cause it to dull over time. Some installers use a utility knife to shave excess acrylic, however, if the knife slips or they use too much force it can cause serious injury. The block plane is much safer, and you have more control over the cut.

The block plane can be purchased at any hardware store and is well under \$10



Bonus Installation Tip!

Are you having a problem pulling your test fit liners out of the existing tubs? Try this, put a nylon strap in the tub before you drop your liner. Make sure that both ends of the strap stick out beyond the liner during the test fit. This will allow you to easily pull the tub liner out even if it gets stuck under your walls.

DRAIN PULLING

Most veteran installers will tell you that removing the existing drain can be the most challenging part of the installation process. Most drains have been in place for over 30 years and may be rusted in place as well. Now there is a much easier way to remove than just a ratchet and socket. Simply use BCI's Drain extracting tool and you will find that there is a lot more leverage to pull the drain out of the shoe.

- New drain removal tool is two tools in one
- Ideal for removing drains that don't have crosshairs or crosshairs are broken
- Installing brass adapters becomes easy and painless.
(The adapters have sharp edges that can cut)

To order your new Drain Pulling Wrench contact your Client Account Manager.



TIPS & TRICKS

DUAL SUCTION CUP LIFTER

Many installers struggle when attempting to lift and stabilize a large soap dish wall. In the past, most installers used the aid of a suction cup designed for transporting glass.

However, BCI introduced a new Dual Suction Cup Lifter designed to lift up to 125 lbs. and provides greater stability while transporting the acrylic panels.

The Dual Suction Lifter presents a great value as well and is currently priced at a fraction of the price of the suction cup that Luxury currently offers.

I always recommend that every installer purchase this valuable tool and keep it in their vehicle. If it prevents the gouging or cracking damage from just one panel, it has already paid for itself.



SCRAPER FOR QUICK REMOVAL OF SILICONE

One of the most laborious and time-consuming jobs is removing old silicone and adhesives from walls. Several you use razor scrapers or putty knives however, I have found an inexpensive tool that will accomplish this task and save time and effort in the process.

The industrial scraper with an easy grip handle will quickly remove caulk and other adhesives from ceramic tile and other substrates. The three-inch blade tackles even the widest beads of cured silicone that can be difficult to remove with a small single edged razor blade.

The easy grip handle provides for plenty of control and leverage to remove adhesives without risking injury of cutting yourself with the blade. This industrial scraper can be purchased at your local home improvement store for under \$7. Make sure to stock replacement blades as the blade will dull over time.



TECTITE FITTINGS

Tectite offers a range of benefits and unique features designed to make installations of all sizes more efficient without compromising on quality. From 10mm Copper push fit through to fully demountable 54mm 316 Stainless Steel, Tectite provides contractors and installers with a swift and clean installation, whilst ensuring specifiers and architects are confident in the performance and satisfied with a competitive total installed cost.

A shut off that doesn't quite stop all the water and you have some trickling into your pipes can be one of the most frustrating situations. As you all know, any water in the joints will prevent you from being able to sweat the pipes. Place the Tectite fitting over the copper line, but do not insert it into the fitting. This will leave enough space for the water to trickle past the fitting and now down the outside of the pipe. Assemble the new plumbing layout and sweat everything together. Once it has cooled simply snap it down over the supply lines and the system is sealed.

When making the transition from iron to copper pipes, it is necessary to use some type of dielectric connection as the iron and copper will react when placed in direct contact. The Tectite will fulfill this function. No access panel is required as would be the case if a standard dielectric connection or a ball valve were used.

When installing a new valve that has screw in fittings instead of sweat fittings, it can be difficult to make certain that the copper has been made completely watertight. When the water is turned on you get a very small drip of water at the valve connection. With sweat fitted copper pipes, it is necessary to cut apart the lines you just installed to tighten the fittings. If you use the Tectite male or female adapter and there is a similar leak, just put a wrench on it and tighten it in place.

Another use is when there is a great fire hazard during sweating the pipes. This could be something as simple as installing in an outside wall space that is full of blown in insulation. Or it could be that someone in their infinite wisdom decided to run the cable, phone, fax, wiring, Ethernet lines, and doorbell lines all through the plumbing chase. I'm certain we've all had days like that.

I would never use the Tectite fittings to completely bond a valve system as the cost would be prohibitive. However, I keep several straight couplings and both male and female fittings in my box for just such emergencies as listed above.



ADVANTAGES:

- No need to sweat or glue the fittings
- Fit Copper, Cpve, or Pex piping
- Removable with a special tool
- Approved for behind walls and underground installation
- Rated to 200psi
- Available at BCI Acrylic
- Made for 1/2, 3/4 and 1-inch pipes
- Pipe can be rotated after installation

TIPS & TRICKS

DRAIN CENTER PUNCH TOOL

Have you ever drilled your drain pilot hole in the middle of the depression on the liner only to discover that on test fit it is way off center? This is a pretty common occurrence since especially on steel tubs, the drain center can vary quite a bit.

There is a solution that BCI has recommended for several years. BCI is now mass producing the tool for sale and distribution to our dealers. The drain center punch is simply a piece of threaded bar stock that has been sharpened on one end with a wing nut that locks it into position.

Its' use is quite easy. Before test fitting the liner insert the drain into the drain shoe and screw the center punch into the drain. When the liner is inserted into the tub step on the drain area and the punch will make a mark on the back of the liner at the exact center of the drain. Once you have removed the liner drill out the center with a 1" hole saw, remove the drain and center punch and go on with the installation as normal. This should help immensely to prevent creative drain forming and the use of wide flange drains.



TOILET ARMOR

No Need to Worry About Scratching A Toilet Seat Again! BCI's exclusive Toilet Armor constructed from rubberized canvas material will not only protect the toilet seat, but the tank, bowl, and Vitreous China surface as well.

When busting out that cast iron tub, did you ever end up damaging the homeowner's toilet? Are you constantly looking for a place outside the wet area to place your tools? The Toilet Armor by Liquid Accents addresses all those issues and others while shower respect for the homeowner's personal property.

This one size fits all is superior to tarps as it is fitted for the toilet shape and much more impact resistant.

Don't take a chance on toilet damage. Order your Toilet Armor from BCI today.



CHECKLISTS

Dealer Name _____

Date _____

Customer Name _____

Tag _____

Measured by _____

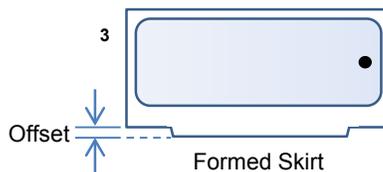
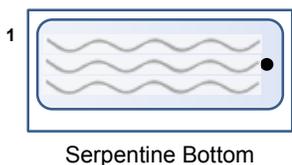
Color _____

To order a **Bath Liner**, please provide the following information:

Take at least two pictures of the tub, making sure that the skirt design is clearly visible!

- Drain Location: Left Right
- Existing Tub Material: Cast Steel
- Skirt Type: Straight Formed (if so, type): _____
- Serpentine Bottom¹: Yes No

- A Length: Plumbing wall to back wall
- B Height: Top of rail to floor
- C Drain Depth: Depth of tub 1" behind drain flange
- D Middle Depth: Depth of tub 20" behind drain flange
- E Back Depth: Depth of tub 35" behind drain flange
- F Drain Center: Front of the tub to drain center, 3" above bottom of tub
- G Bottom Middle Width: Place width tool on tub bottom at 20" behind drain flange
- H Top Middle Width: Place width tool just below the top radius at 20" behind drain flange
- I Bottom Inside Length: Place length tool on tub bottom, front of tub to back of tub
- J Top Inside Length: Place length tool just below top radius, front of tub to back of tub
- K Rail w/ Kickout: Width of rail, including kickout (the skirt portion that sticks out)²
- L Offset (formed fronts): The difference between the width of the rail in the center and at the ends³
- M Front Slope: Place slope tool on bottom of tub, push rotating head of tool flush against front of tub.
- N Back Slope: Place slope tool on bottom of tub, push rotating head of tool flush against back of tub.



Clear Form

TUB ID—PICTURES

To ensure the quickest turn-around for your Bathliner order, please follow the guidelines below. Each Bathliner order must include at least 2 pictures of the existing tub, along with measurements. Please make sure the pictures:

- Are NOT Blurry
- Clearly show the design of the skirt
- Include the customer's name within the picture

It is NOT recommended that you use a cellular phone camera. These cameras typically do not have a high enough resolution. When submitting pictures to Tub ID, be sure they are readable and include all the required elements.

Tub ID pictures should be emailed to: tubid@bciacrylic.com. Include your company name and the customer's name.

EXAMPLES OF GOOD PICTURES:



The skirt design, plumbing wall, radius at the top of the tub, outside leg, drain area and customer's name are clearly visible.

EXAMPLES OF BAD PICTURES:



The skirt design, plumbing wall, radius at the top of the tub, outside leg, drain area and customer's name are clearly visible.

