



Installation instructions

Installation instructions for Qboard® liquid line

Qboard® liquid line – System components

Components required for installing the tileable shower base:

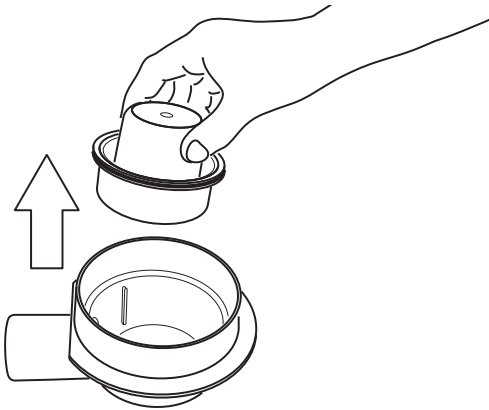
- A tileable shower board with integrated drain channel

to be ordered separately:

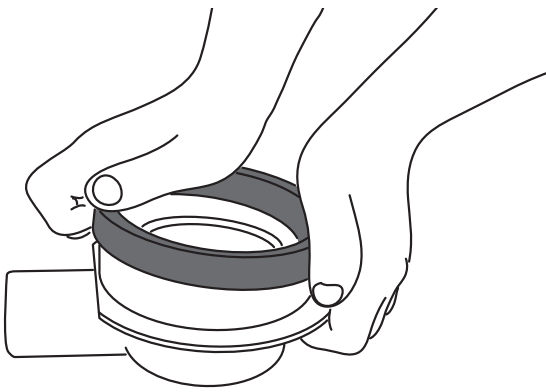
- Horizontal floor drainage (Item No.: 4503077)
- Vertical floor drainage (Item No.: 4503078)
- Qboard® 2-component sealing kit
- Cement based tile adhesive
- Levelling screed



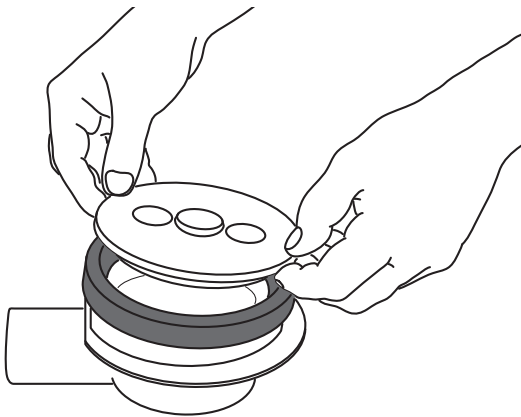
- ①a Qboard® liquid line 4-sided fall
- ①b Qboard® liquid line 1-sided fall
- ② Horizontal or vertical floor drain
- ③ Retaining ring with seal ring (incorporated)
- ④ Protective cover to be used during installation
- ⑤ Attachment piece for grate (not required for Qboard® liquid line!)
- ⑥ Grate (not required for Qboard® liquid line)
- ⑦ Odour trap (sits in the channel body). Can be taken out and cleaned.



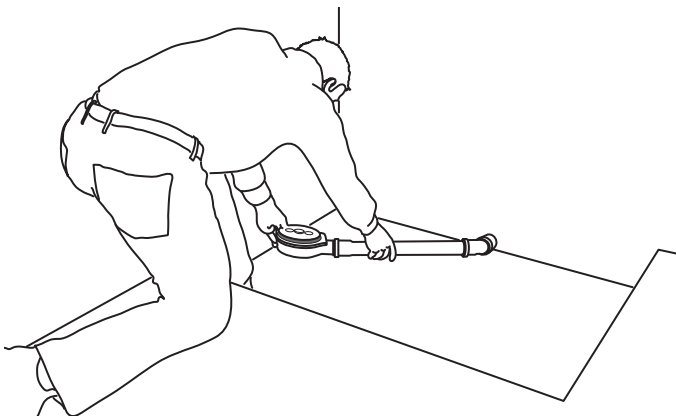
1) Removal of the drain trap in the floor drain (the shower element already has a special odour trap).



2) The locking ring with sealing ring is placed on the floor drain and firmly pressed, until it clicks.



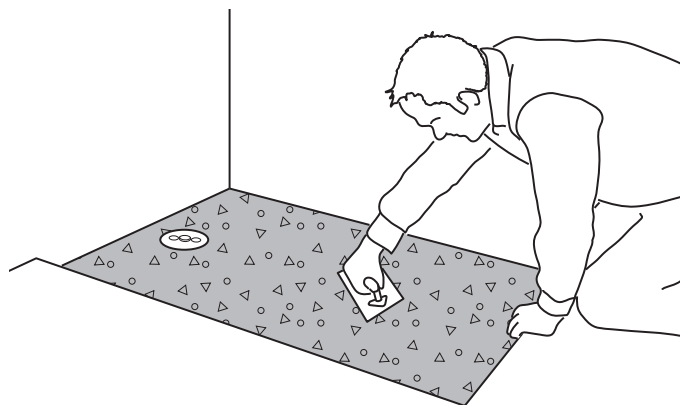
3) The floor drain is covered with the protective cover, discarded at the end of the installation.



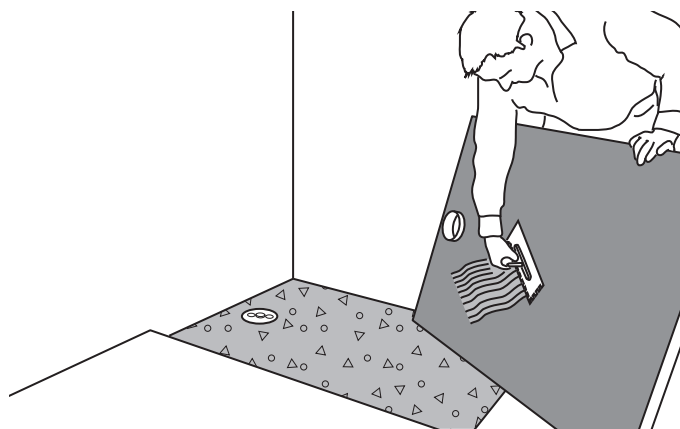
4) The floor drain is inserted into the existing on-site DN 50 drainpipe. The floor drain is positioned in the correct position and at the correct height (see "Installation height" illustration on Pages 6 and 7). For impact sound-proofed floor structures the installation of a suitable sound insulation and edge insulation strips should be planned.

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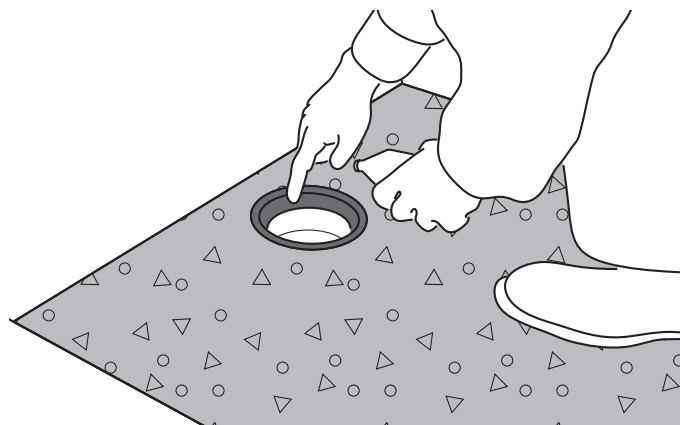
5) The bottom recess is filled with a levelling screed and removed at an appropriate height. It must create a flat, horizontal surface. The vertical offset for screeds is due to the thickness of the shower unit's (40, 50, 60, 70 mm) + 5 mm adhesive mortar. The floor drain must be firmly attached to the mortar to accommodate load effects.



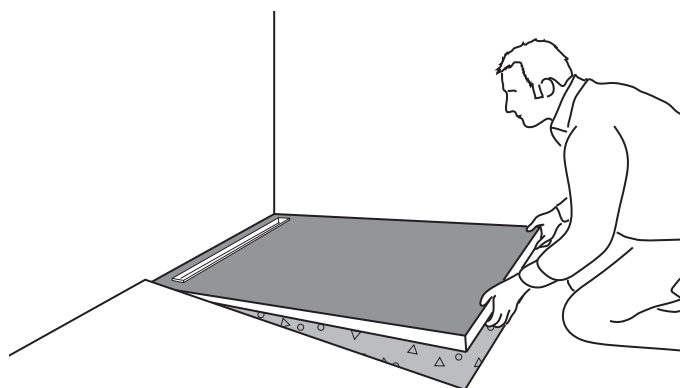
6) The protective cover is removed. Then a cement based tile adhesive is applied on the full surface of the underside of the shower board.

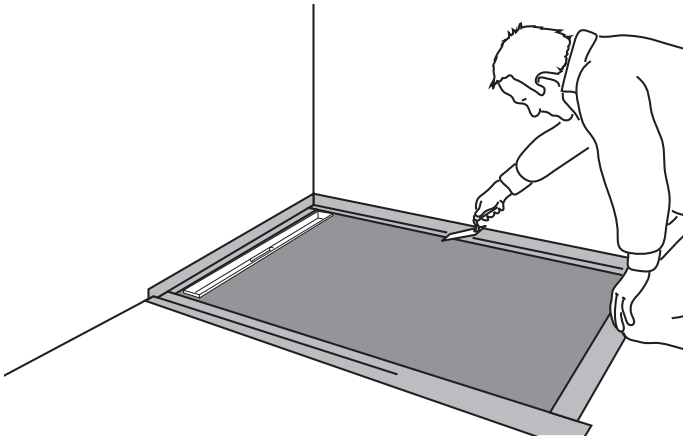


7) The sealing ring of the floor drain is greased to facilitate the mounting of the shower board.

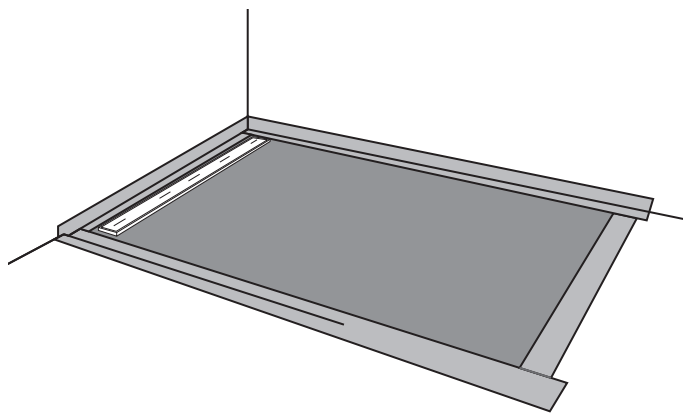


8) Qboard® liquid line is inserted into the floor recess, so that the drain connection of the tray slides into the sealing ring of the drain.





9) All butt joints are sealed with the Qboard® 2-component sealing kit (or equivalent).



10) The installation of Qboard® liquid line is complete and the shower unit can be tiled. The insertion rail made of stainless steel is to be tiled on the back. For this purpose, simply insert and tile.

Instructions for laying of tiles and slabs to Qboard® liquid line:

Qboard® liquid line can be tiled directly. In principle, all tile types and sizes can be used. Particular requirements for the tile covering are only mosaic tiles ≤ 25 mm. Here we recommend the tile joints are filled with epoxy resin grout.

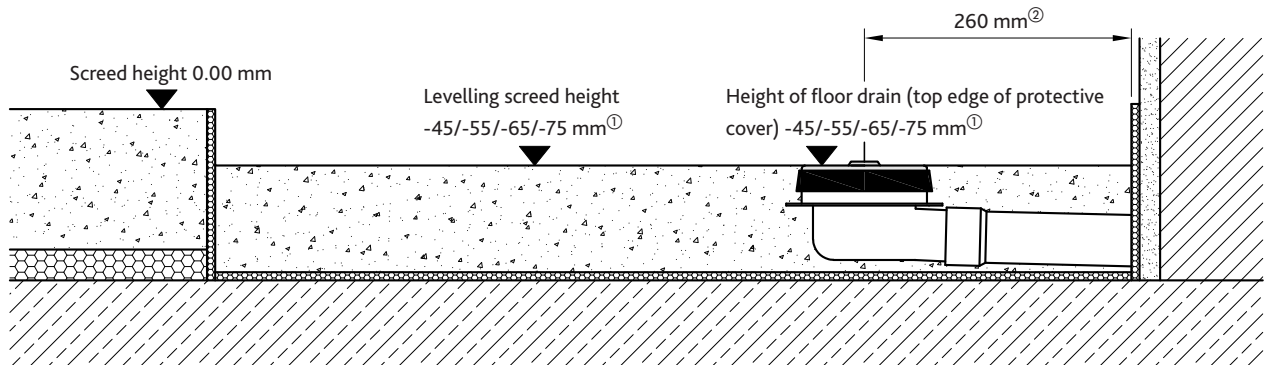
In wheel-chair enabled showers a tile size of $\geq 50 \times 50$ mm is recommended. For shower elements with a 1-sided fall, the tiles must be laid between the channel and the wall with a counter-slope.

Additional information for use as a board-shaped sealing system in accordance with the European Technical Assessment (ETA).

The butt joints are sealed exclusively with the Qboard 2-component sealing kit. The tiles and boards are bonded to the Qboard® liquid line shower element exclusively with the tile adhesives listed in the ETA.

Installation instructions for Qboard® liquid line

Mounting heights for Qboard® liquid line 4-sided fall

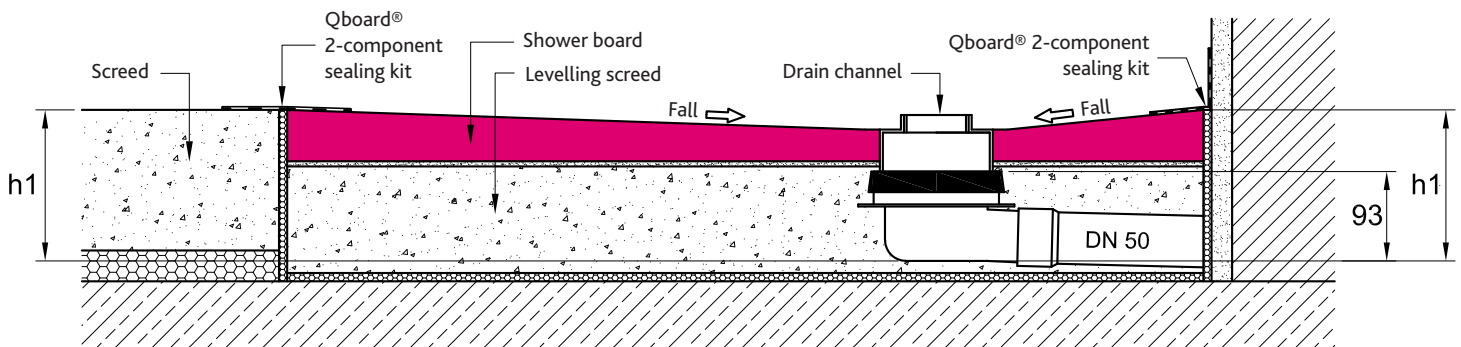


① Shower board® (40, 50, 60 or 70 mm) + adhesive mortar (approx. 5 mm)

② For all dimensions with a 225 mm channel distance from the edge

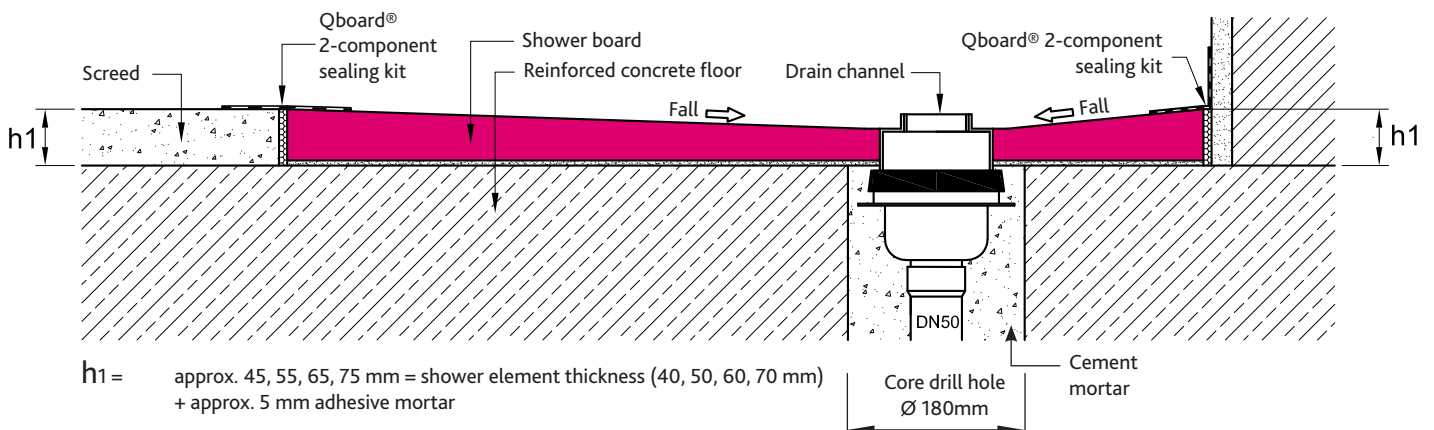
For other channel positions, it is necessary to measure the drain position on the shower element.

Minimum installation heights for Qboard® liquid line 4-sided fall with horizontal drainage



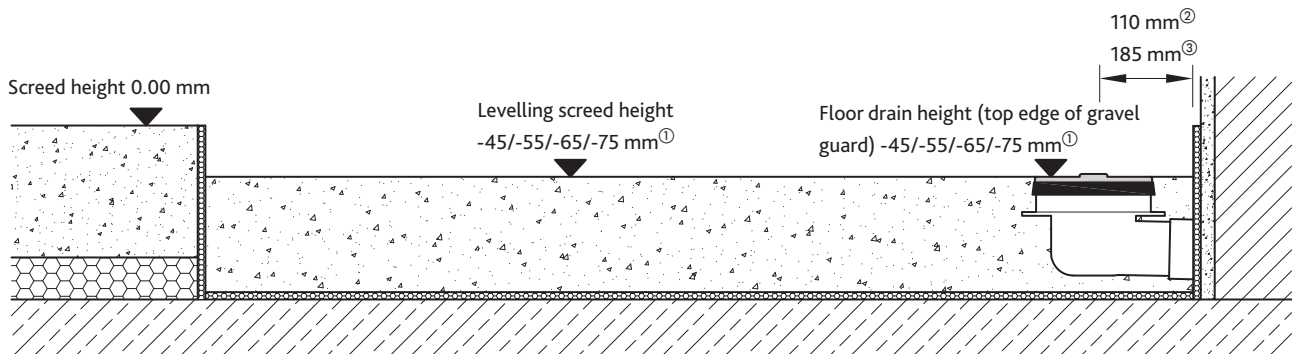
h1 = 148 mm (Minimum installation height for 40 mm shower element thickness)
158 mm (Minimum installation height for 50 mm shower element thickness)
168 mm (Minimum installation height for 60 mm shower element thickness)
178 mm (Minimum installation height for 70 mm shower element thickness)

Minimum installation heights for Qboard® liquid line line 4-sided fall with vertical drainage



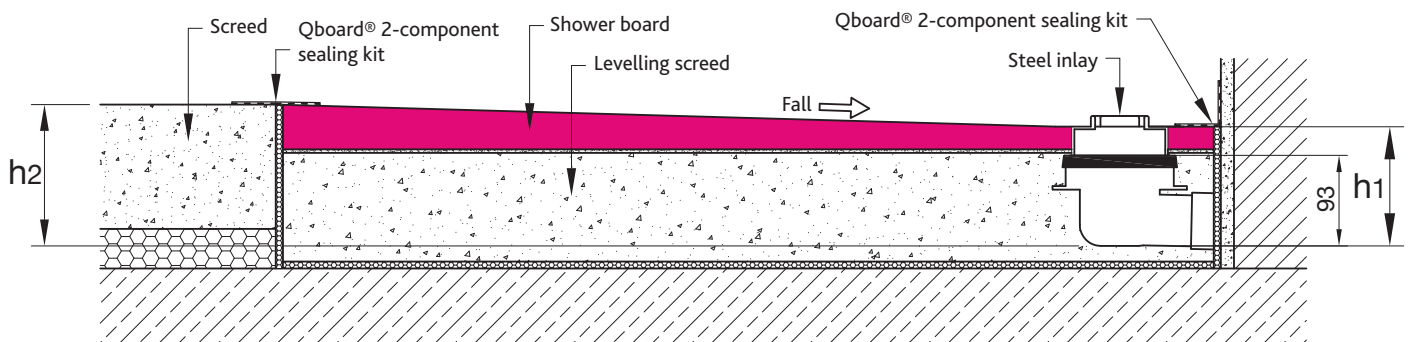
h1 = approx. 45, 55, 65, 75 mm = shower element thickness (40, 50, 60, 70 mm)
+ approx. 5 mm adhesive mortar

Mounting heights for Qboard® liquid line 1-sided fall



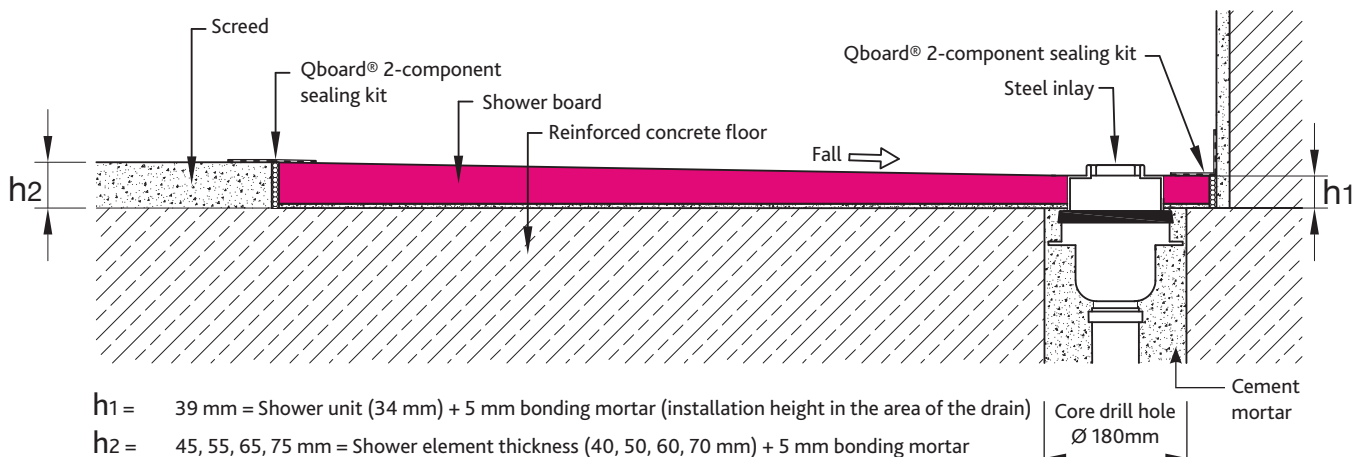
- ① Shower board (40, 50, 60 bzw. 70 mm) + adhesive (5 mm)
 - ② For all sizes with channel 75 mm from the edge
 - ③ For all sizes with channel 150 mm from the edge
- For other channel positions, it is necessary to measure the drain position on the shower element.

Minimum installation heights for Qboard® liquid line 1-sided fall with horizontal drainage



- $h_1 =$ 137 mm (Minimum installation height in the area of the drain)
- $h_2 =$ 148 mm (Minimum installation height for 40 mm shower element thickness)
- 158 mm (Minimum installation height for 50 mm shower element thickness)
- 168 mm (Minimum installation height for 60 mm shower element thickness)
- 178 mm (Minimum installation height for 70 mm shower element thickness)

Minimum installation heights for Qboard® liquid line 1-sided fall with vertical drainage



- $h_1 =$ 39 mm = Shower unit (34 mm) + 5 mm bonding mortar (installation height in the area of the drain)
- $h_2 =$ 45, 55, 65, 75 mm = Shower element thickness (40, 50, 60, 70 mm) + 5 mm bonding mortar

Working Instructions Qboard® liquid line

Notes for the Use of Qboard® liquid line on a wooden beam ceiling.

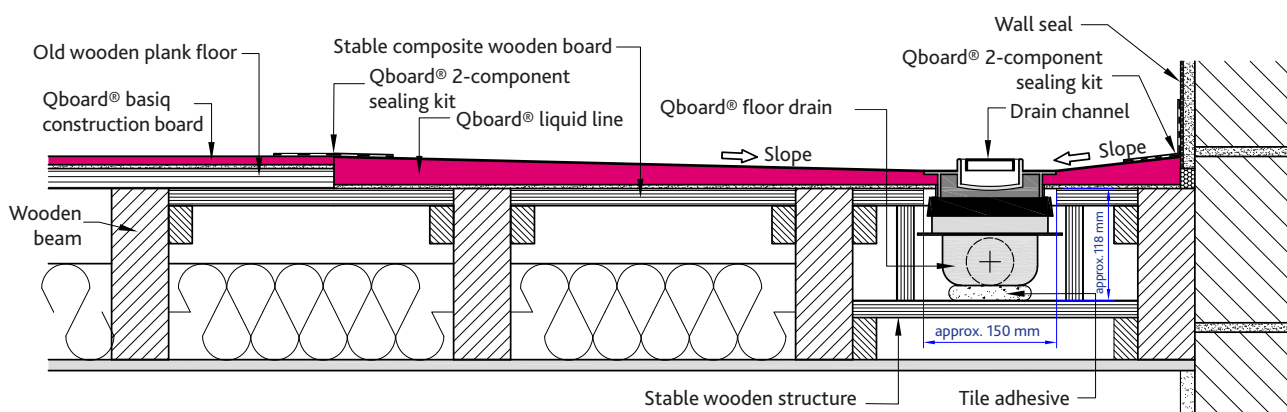
The following directions must be observed in addition to the installation Instructions.

Substrate Preparation: When using Qboard® liquid line on a wooden beam ceiling, the wooden planks in the shower element area must be removed. A load-bearing composite wooden board (e.g. OSB or plywood board) must be laid flush with the wooden beams between the wooden beams so that the shower element has a support across the full surface (see lower drawing). In the area of the channel body, the composite wooden board must be cut out with a saw because the channel body protrudes under the board (see drawing page 9). The Qboard® floor drain must also have a solid support. For this, it is necessary to build a stable wooden structure between the wooden beams (see lower drawing).

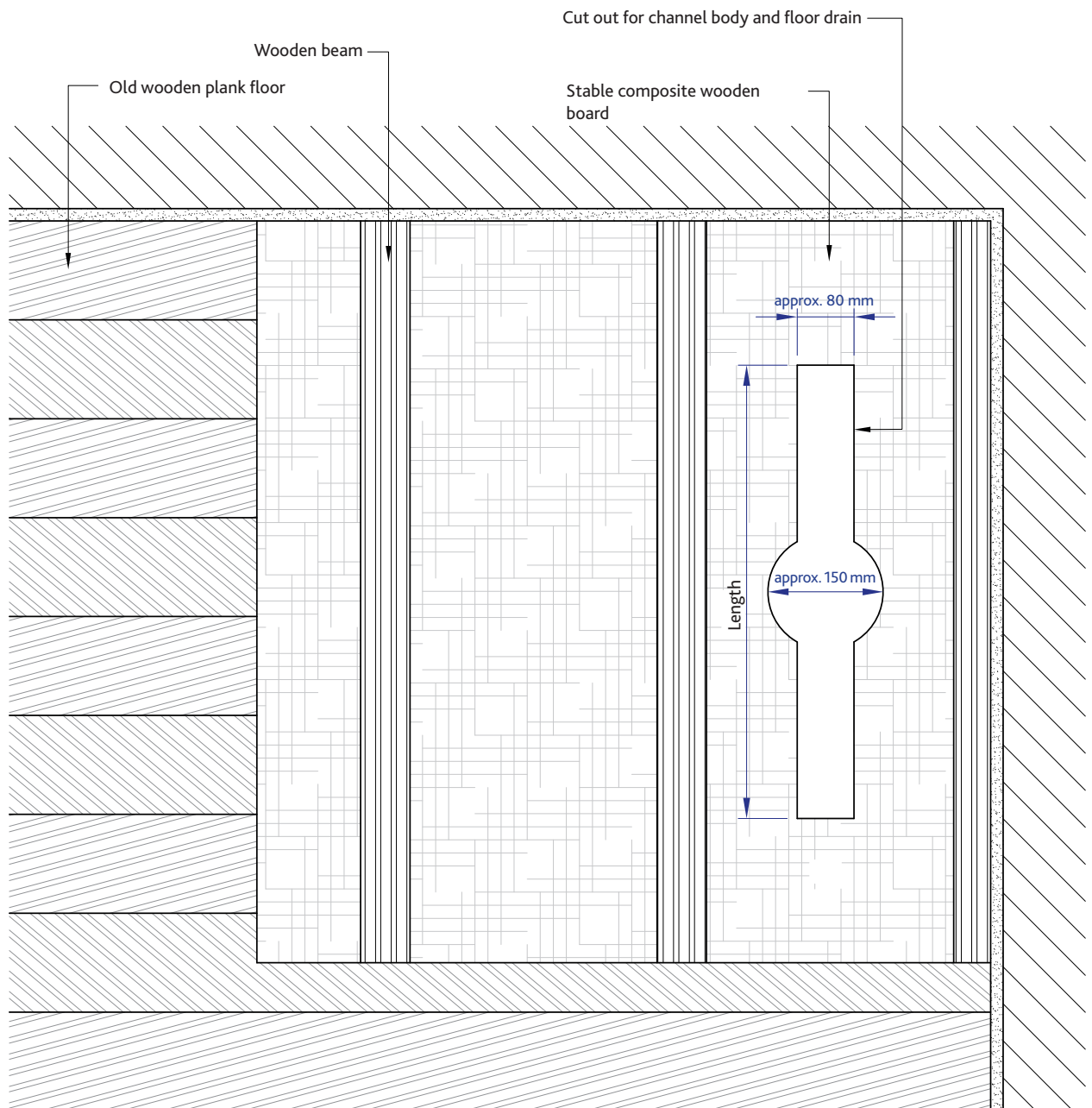
Bonding Shower Element: The timber substrate should be treated with a suitable wood primer for bonding flexible adhesive. The full surface of the shower element must be bonded to the primed timber substrate with a flexible adhesive.

Sealing the Connecting Joints: All connecting joints must be sealed with the Qboard® 2-component sealing kit (or equivalent). The existing wooden plank floor must previously have been painted with a suitable adhesive primer and then sealed with a suitable sealant. Qboard® basiq construction board (minimum thickness 6 mm) can also be used as a suitable sealant (see lower drawing).

Qboard® liquid line on Wooden Beam Ceiling



Top View Substructure

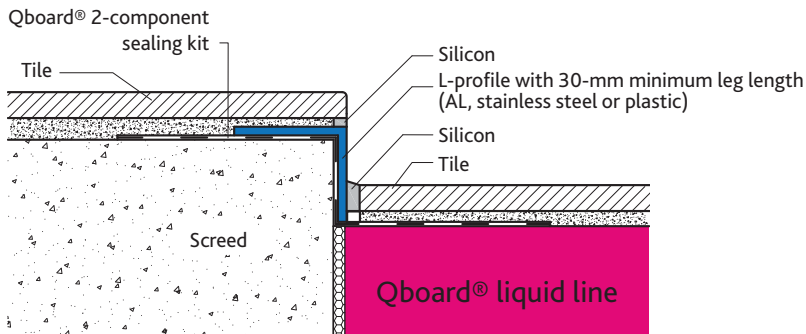


Length: 320, 570, 670, 770 mm (depending on channel length)

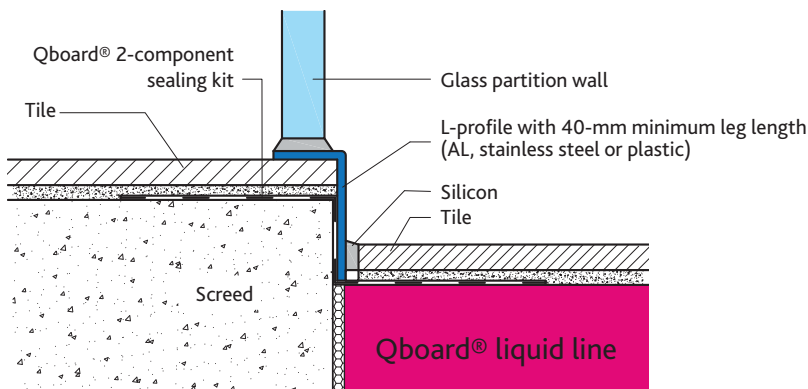
Notes for the side edge finish for Qboard® liquid line 1-sided fall

Due to the fall on one side on the top side of Qboard® liquid line, there is a stepped offset to the screed at the sides. This step can be covered with an L-profile made of aluminium, stainless steel or plastic, for example. In this case, one leg of the L-profile must be adapted to match the fall on the shower board. Below you can see a few examples for a possible arrangement.

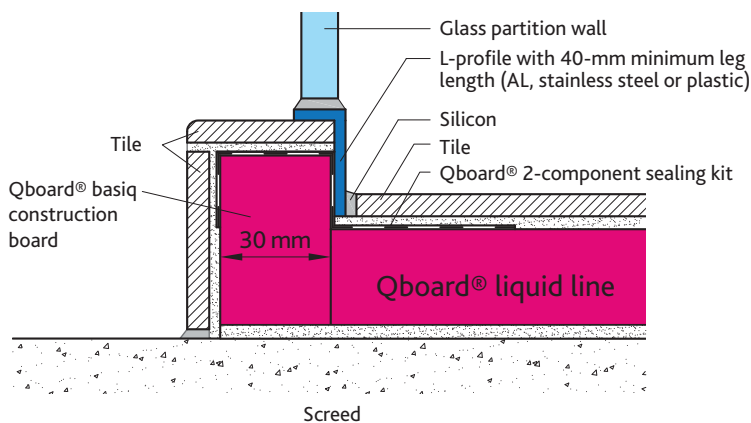
Detail: lateral screed connection with L-profile.



Detail: lateral screed connection with L-profile and glass partition wall.



Detail: lateral edge finish with L-profile and glass partition wall as a base



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Please note

The information in this publication is based on our current knowledge and experience. They are not guarantees in the legal sense. During application, the specific conditions of the use case must always be taken into account, especially in terms of building physics, structural engineering and building regulations.