

Floor Waste Installation Overview

QuARTz by ACO offers floor wastes compatible with different floor structures.

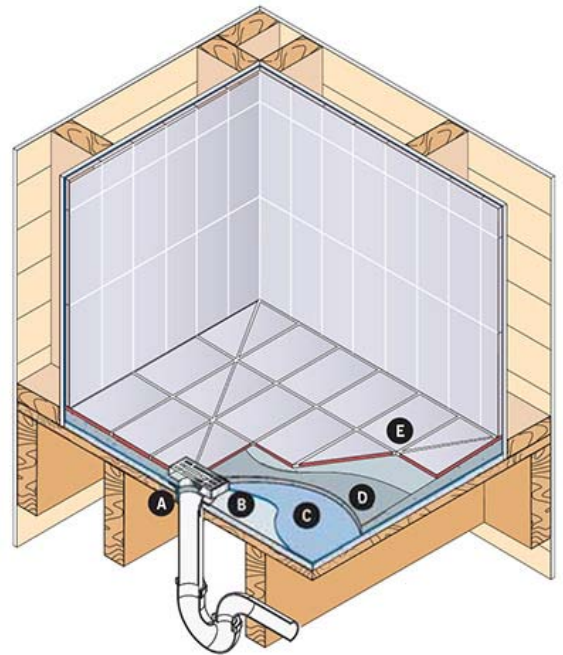
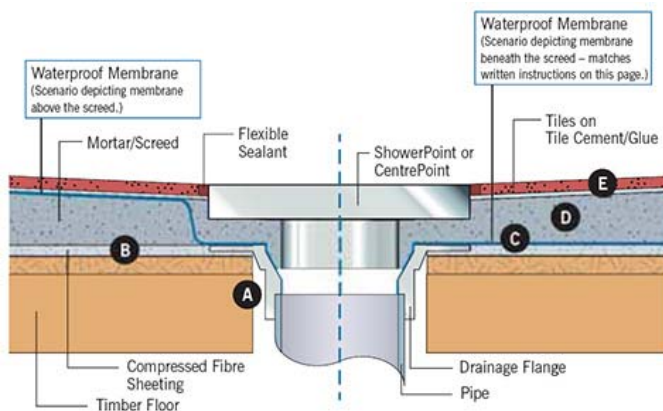
The installation details shown, set out to provide the designer with integrated solutions for wet room floor drainage. The illustrations identify preparation, the installation and construction processes required to install these products in wetroom environments. For both flooring applications, two alternative positions for the waterproof membrane are illustrated.

However for simplicity, the written guidelines below refer to the waterproof membranes that are applied beneath the screed mortar bed only. A drainage flange is shown to provide the bracing to the connection and control leakage of the mortar screed bed. It should be recessed into the floor with a router for a timber deck or diamond grinder for a slab.

These details do not cover every possible situation and should only provide a practical reference. ACO recommends designers and installers check local legislative standards and practices, or seek specialised engineering advice.

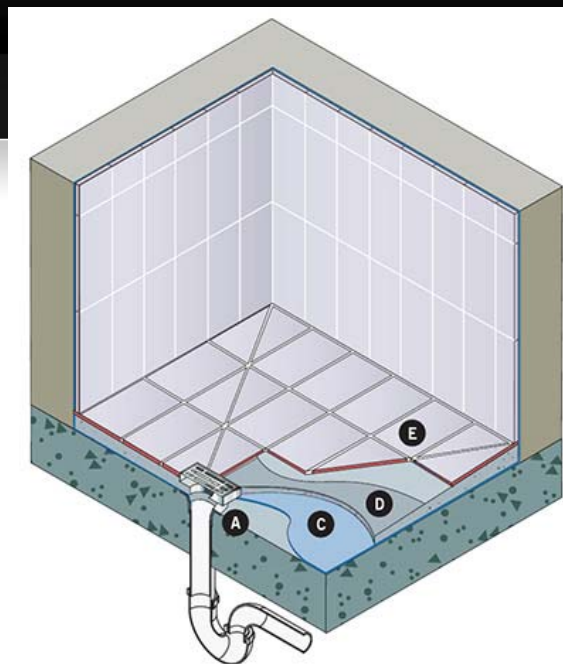
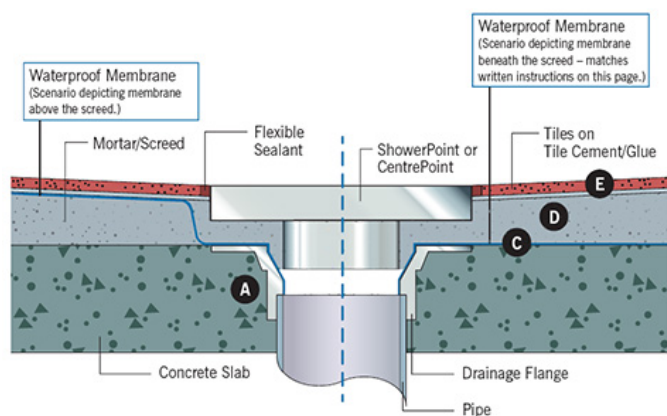
Joisted timber floor (for membranes beneath the screed)

1. Where alterations to floor joists are necessary, consult a structural engineer for advice. Floor joist reinforcement may be necessary.
2. Frame out the shower surround as required, leaving a penetration in the wooden floor for drainage.
3. Connect an appropriately sized drainage flange (A) to the pipework. Ensure it is adequately fastened or bonded in position.
4. Block the drain opening with a rag to prevent floor mortar blocking up the pipe.
5. Lay compressed fibre sheeting (B) (or similar) and create levels if required. Ensure the sheeting is finished flush with the drainage flange and that there are no rough edges for the waterproof membrane to bridge.
6. The waterproof membrane (C) is then applied to the sheeting and continued on to and turned into the drainage flange as well as up the wall, in accordance with AS3740. It is then left to cure before covering.
7. Build up the screed to support the floor waste to the correct finished floor level.
8. A screed is then laid (D) and trowelled to the correct levels and height, allowing for the thickness of the overlying tile layer.
9. After the screed has cured, apply tile cement, tiles and grout (E).
10. Place the grate on the floor waste

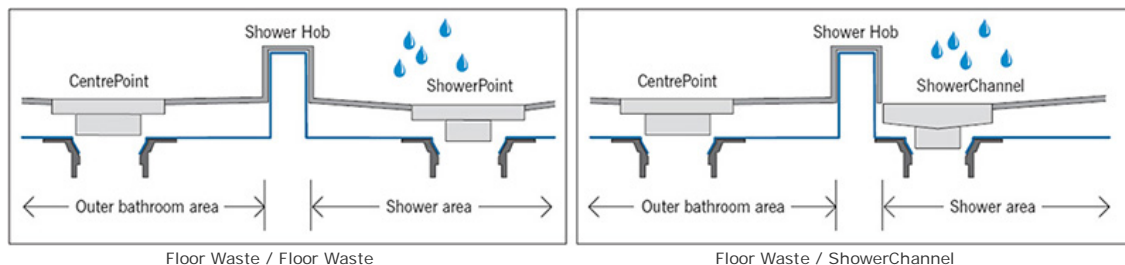


Cement concrete floor (for membranes beneath the screed)

1. Frame out the shower surround as required, leaving a penetration in the concrete floor for drainage.
2. Connect an appropriately sized drainage flange (A) to the pipework. Ensure it is adequately fastened or bonded in position and flush with the top of the concrete slab. A drainage flange is particularly recommended for rectification applications.
3. Block the drain opening with a rag to prevent floor mortar blocking up the pipe.
4. The waterproof membrane (C) is then applied to the slab and continued on to and turned into the drainage flange as well as up the wall, in accordance with AS3740. It is then left to cure before covering.
5. Build up the screed to support the floor waste to the correct finished floor level.
6. A screed is then laid across the floor (D) and trowelled to the correct levels and height allowing for the thickness of the overlying tile layer.
7. After the screed has cured, apply tile cement, tiles and grout (E).
8. Place the grate on the floor waste.



Typical scenarios



For further information, refer to the [Installation Selector](#)

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