

Shower Enclosures



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Generic Industry Guide

Welcome to the Shower Enclosures Generic Industry Guide one in a series of Industry Guides which are available free of charge from the Bathroom Academy Web Site.

We have aimed to make the contents of the Guides both informative and relevant and hope you will consider them a valuable aid to your continuing professional development and that of your colleagues, within the Bathroom Industry.

Each Guide has been written by experts and contains the same five elements:

- Right choice of product for end user needs
- Generic industry design
- Generic industry installation
- Frequently asked questions
- Generic industry terminology

The Shower Enclosures Generic Industry Guide looks at the vast range of shower enclosures that are available and offers essential information which will allow the Retailer, Merchant and Installer to provide items best suited to the end user needs, whilst the customer's major considerations will be cost, functionality, durability and aesthetics. It is also essential to consider a number of important additional factors; available space, storage requirements and the materials used to manufacture the furniture and its' suitability and compatibility with the bathing and/or showering suite within the bathroom.

Other guides in the series are:

- Bathroom Furniture
- Baths
- Brassware
- Domestic Water Systems
- Sanitaryware and Fittings
- Shower Controls
- Shower Trays
- Thermostatic Mixing Valves
- Wetrooms

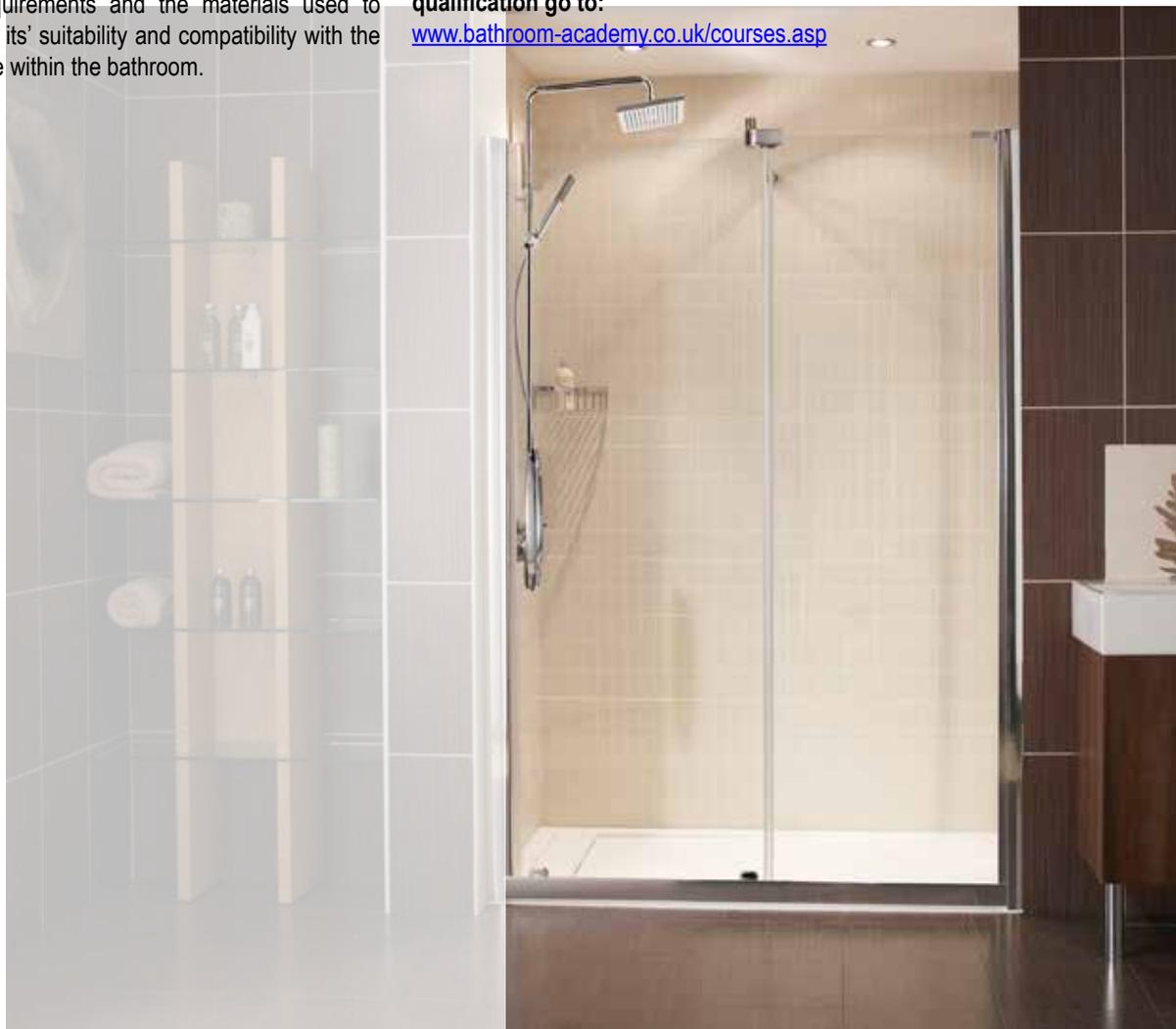
All guides will be downloadable free of charge from www.bathroom-academy.co.uk

How to gain evidence and recognition of your knowledge of Shower Enclosures

Did you know that when you have studied the guide in detail you can apply to be assessed and tested on your new found knowledge and if successful, achieve the Shower Enclosures Bathroom Academy Merit?

To find out more about what you need to do to achieve this qualification go to:

www.bathroom-academy.co.uk/courses.asp



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Introduction

Shower Enclosure

There are three ingredients to the enclosed shower - the mixing valve, the tray and the enclosure itself.

The Bathroom Academy has produced a Generic Industry Guide on each of these elements. All of which can be downloaded from www.bathroom-academy.co.uk

This guide provides information on the types of Shower Enclosures, Steam Cabins and Bath Screens available and how to ensure the quality of installation.



Section 1

Right Choice of Product for End User Needs

It is important that the end user is able to make an informed decision and it is therefore essential that they are made aware of the many types of shower enclosures and bath screens available to them.

What is a Shower Enclosure?

It is a fixed or hinged glass or styrene with aluminium profiles mounted around a shower tray or bath utilising the wall to make a water tight showering facility. An enclosure consists of either a door and a side panel or two sliding doors.



The exception to this is the Walk-In enclosure, which provides an adaptation of the wetroom concept, for the bathroom. Manufacturers are increasingly offering water delivery (shower head, shower column, hand shower, jets) integrated into the enclosure. This is also true with some bath screens.

There are numerous shower enclosures on the market. Many manufacturers offer different types of enclosures. For example some have thick wall profiles with plenty of adjustment for out of true walls, whilst others are minimalistic and offer limited adjustment. Some enclosures are 'designer' led specifically for 'wet bathrooms'. Care should be taken when selecting a shower enclosure to ensure it meets the customers' requirements.

The amount of space that is available in a shower-room or en-suite will often be the most important factor that determines which shower tray and enclosure is suitable. Whether the customer simply wants a shower door to convert an alcove into a shower enclosure, a two or three sided square enclosure, or a different shape, curved, angled or rectangular; with the vast array of products available most shapes can be accommodated, provided a suitable shower tray is available. Some manufacturers supply a tray with the enclosure, particularly if it is a special shape. For standard square or rectangular shapes, the consumer can often shop around for the tray from a range of different materials.

It is important to allow comfortable access within the showering area to accommodate the door action, in particular if selecting a pivot or hinged door that opens out into the room. Hinged, pivot, sliding and in-fold doors are available to open either from the left or right. Avoid areas where other bathroom fittings may prevent the door from opening fully.

Product development has resulted in a vast choice of shapes and sizes being available providing the consumer with a choice of design. There are numerous types of shower enclosures available ranging from special geometric shapes such as the quadrant and pentangle versions to corner entry enclosures, sliding, pivot, in-fold doors or two way doors which may be combined with a number of side panels depending on the design. If "off the shelf" products are not suitable for the customers needs then some manufacturers offer a bespoke service.

Many attractive types of glass decorations are available, from elegant 'cut glass' designs, simple modesty stripes to multi - coloured art deco designs. Frames are available in a variety of coloured extruded aluminium profile, including silver, gold and white.

Costs relate to the complexity of style, the materials used and, again, choosing cheap components may turn out to be more expensive in the long term.

Shower enclosures must be safe and strong and conform to relevant standards to provide a robust and safe product. All glass panels must be toughened safety glass, see Section 6 of this guide. Glass up to 4mm thick should always be framed, glass up to 5mm or above may be unframed. The structure should be rigid, and the outer frame of the enclosure should have a built in adjustment facility to accommodate any variation in the walls of the bathroom. Fixing screws should be capped or covered with a panel, because exposed screw heads will deteriorate and lock - making future adjustment impossible.



Choosing a bath screen to go over your bath

A common alternative to fitting a shower enclosure and tray is to install the shower over the existing bath, and provide a bath screen or curtain that is compatible for the shower. Screens tend to be more hygienic and efficient than a shower curtain. Power showers generally require a ridged screen, as curtains tend to be less effective with showers that give a high forceful flow rate.

Baths must have a flat rim and should be installed with the top edge horizontal. Curved screens need to be fitted on a bath of the same curvature. Manufacturers usually sell them as a package. Straight screens can be fitted on any straight sided bath. Any water that collects around the taps should drain into the bath. The bath screen must be fitted above the inside edge of the bath so it acts as a deflector and guides the shower spray into the bath. Once fixed to the wall, you will need to apply a suitable silicone sealant to the outer edge of the wall channel. The screen may leak if you do not comply with manufacturers installation instructions.

Bath screens are designed for over bath showers. Different bath screens are designed for particular baths or water pressures. When a power shower is installed over a bath it is vital that a power shower rated bath screen or enclosure is specified. For an instant shower or a normal mixer shower a single panel screen should suffice but cannot guarantee to keep all spray within the bath.

Note: the comments on safety glass apply to screens also. Likewise, note the comments on hinges, pivots, concealment of screw heads and the need for a facility for adjustment, to accommodate variation in the bathroom walls and the bath. Make sure that there is adequate flexible sealant around the edges and along the side of the bath, to ensure that all water runs back into the bath.

For higher pressure showers, wider, two or three panel sliding screens are available. If selecting this type of screen check that all brackets or pins are metallic and that plastic components are non-load bearing.

Steam Cabins

Steam cabins are, in essence, sealed/closed multi functional shower enclosures with the addition of a steam generator.

Steam has been used as an aid to relaxation for generations. It can help with certain respiratory conditions and is a powerful skin cleanser.

They also have a roof, sometimes with an opening, to enable the steam to evacuate the unit quickly. A seat is also often found in a steam cabin.

The principle materials used in their construction are the same as a standard enclosure i.e. tempered safety glass, aluminium profiles and a tray that might be acrylic, acrylic backed styrene, cast stone or composite. The sealing between these components is key to keeping steam inside the unit and therefore its efficiency and effectiveness. This is particularly important in relation to the door seal. The door could be either pivot or sliding.

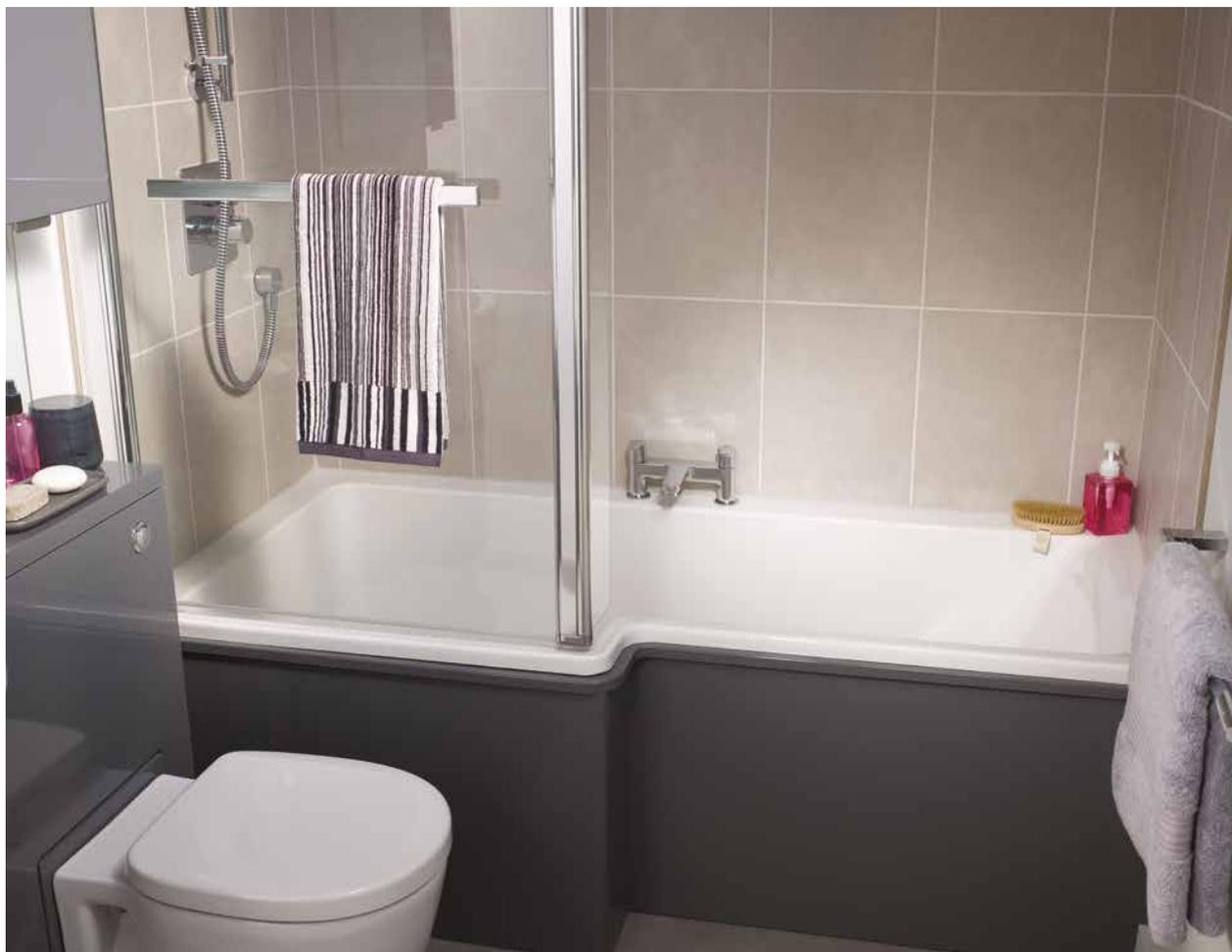
Once switched on the generator typically takes around a minute to heat up and the steam begins to fill the cabin. This will continue for approximately 20 minutes.

The steam outlet also can include an integrated aromatherapy essence dispenser to add to the overall steam experience.

Some steam generators require a minimum water flow rate to operate. If the flow rate to the unit is insufficient, a pump may be required.

As with the domestic kettle, the steam generator will occasionally require de-scaling to maintain its efficiency.

Steam cabins require a hot and cold water supply plus an electricity supply in order to operate the steam generator and any other electrical features such as a clock, audio and lighting.



Section 2

Generic Industry Design

Some examples of Shower Enclosure Design Solutions:



Curved Enclosure



Sliding Doors



Frameless Walk-in



Pivot Door



Infold/Bifold Door



Bespoke



Wetroom Panel



Side Opening Quadrant



Corner Entry Door

Some examples of Bath Screen Design Solutions:



Curved Bath Screen



Two Panel Bath Screen



Twin Sliding Bath Screen



Bath Enclosure



Fixed Panel and One Swinging Panel



Mini Fixed Screen



Curved Bath Screen



Multi Folding Bath Screen

Section 3

Generic Installation of a Shower Enclosure or Bath Screen

Feedback from installers indicates that shower enclosures/cubicles generate more than the average number of consumer complaints. The most common being to replace cracking trays, to put right leaks from trays, enclosures and doors that aren't water tight, repairs to doors that are not easy to slide, open or close due to poor installation.

This guide contains essential information regarding good practice to follow when installing a shower enclosure or bath screen. As we have seen there are many shower enclosures and bath screens available and it is important to remember that installation instructions can vary across similar products. Experience has shown that failure to follow manufacturers installation instructions will result in incorrect installation and cause significant problems, the most common one being leakage.

It is essential that you follow the manufacturers' instructions carefully.

Manufacturers Guarantees

Many manufacturers offer a guarantee with their enclosure – and it is very important to remember to:

- Register the guarantee
- Keep a copy of the guarantee in a safe place

Prior to installation of shower enclosure/bath screen

The installer must ensure that storage tanks can fill up as fast as they are emptied (because they can collapse if they don't), and check that the drain hole in the shower tray can cope with the extra water throughput. A power shower can sometimes be fitted where other showers will not work. Even where the shower head is higher than the water storage tanks a special 'negative head' pump can operate effectively. It is important to remember that the shower enclosure needs to contain the increased spray associated with a power shower. Generally speaking, a curtain will not adequately retain the spray associated with a power shower.

It is important to remember that the showering area must be fully tiled and sealed to the shower tray prior to the installation of the enclosure. The enclosure should be fitted on top of and in front of the tiled surface, and therefore, it is important to plan your enclosure design to be compatible with the measurements of the shower door and in-fill panels if used. Consider access to the showering area, in particular if the shower door opens in, towards the enclosure, check that you have enough room to get in and close the door behind you.

The frame should have drainage holes or channels to funnel water back into the shower tray when the shower is in use and side panels must be securely gasketed/sealed. Doors should open firmly without vibrating or "whipping" and should sit well inside the frame when closed, or leakage will inevitably occur. The opening/closing mechanism should be positive and firm - e.g. with a ball catch. Pivoting mechanism should be strong and long lasting - they are the only moving part. Pivot pins should be made from stainless steel.

Unpack and handle the product with care to avoid damage to the product finish.

Check that all the parts required are included in the product packaging and determine which additional equipment will be required prior to commencing the installation.

It is essential to check the product for defects, as many manufacturers do not resolve installation queries on damaged parts once the installation has been started/completed.

Please ensure you carefully read and follow the installation instructions provided by the manufacturer of the enclosure; failure to do so can sometimes void the guarantee.

Check for hidden electrical cables and water pipes prior to commencing any drilling work.

It is important that the walls are tiled after the tray/bath is fitted and grouted before fitting the enclosure/bath screen. This will help provide maximum adjustment and will aid sealing.

No attempt should be made to rework toughened safety glass.

Shower Trays

There are a number of different types of shower tray e.g. ceramic, cast resin stone, acrylic and glass reinforced plastic (GRP). Some trays have adjustable leg sets whilst others are bedded directly onto a flat and even floor. Trays with adjustable legs are the easiest and quickest to install. Care must be taken to ensure all feet are level and adjusted in accordance with the manufacturers' installation instructions. If using a detachable front panel adjust the legs as per the fitting instructions.

Always check the tray for colour, size and general acceptability before installation. As with shower enclosures, manufacturers will only resolve claims prior to commencement of installation. As a general rule fit the shower tray before tiling, unless the shower enclosure manufacturer specifies that the shower tray should be installed up to the tiles, and temporarily fit the waste outlet pipe-work and trap to the tray.



Taking care to follow the manufacturers' installation instructions, position the tray to the walls and rebate into the plaster as required. If applicable, the instructions will clearly describe the correct placement of 'upstands'.

Always bed the shower tray onto a flat, even floor. It is essential that the shower tray base is fully supported, using either, sand and cement in a 5:1 mix, or tile grout adhesive.

Adjust the feet height to give the required clearance. If you are using a tray that does not have adjustable feet you will need to bed the base of the tray onto a firm base. If it is necessary to raise the shower tray to accommodate the trap and waste pipe, construct a plinth, using timbers (75 x 100mm), with no more than 300mm between each timber. Finish with marine plywood base board 20mm thick. If a plinth is constructed always bed the shower tray to a plywood base board as you would to the floor using one of the materials already described.

Remember to coat the whole base area of the shower tray when sticking it down with sand and cement or tile grout adhesive. Spotting the centre and four corners is not a correct or acceptable installation procedure.

Ensure that the tray or bath installation is level (using a Spirit Level) - if the tray is not level this will seriously affect the installation of the shower enclosure or bath screen and its effectiveness. Allow to set for 24 hours.

Check for any movement in the tray/bath by standing in it.

Note: Please ensure that the tray or bath is installed as per manufacturers' instructions. When purchasing your enclosure or tray ensure that it is capable of coping with the water flow and drainage.

Sealing the tray/bath

The tray should be fully sealed along the tiled walls prior to installation with a bathroom sealant. If installing a bath screen fill the bath with water and fully seal the bath along the tiled walls with a bathroom sealant. Once the bath is fully sealed you must leave for at least 24 hours prior to commencing installation of the bath screen.

Note: Prior to commencing installation of the bath screen and once the sealant has cured, spray the shower handset around all joints to check for leaks.

Sealing the Wall Profiles

When fitting the wall profiles which will secure your door(s), panel(s) or bath screen, please ensure your wall profiles remain vertical throughout the installation procedure. Failure to do this will affect the operation of the closing and opening of the doors.

Fit the wall profiles following the manufacturers' instructions. You must ensure the wall profile is fitted correctly, using a spirit level. Always use silicone sealant in accordance with the manufacturers' installation instructions.

The type of screw fixing that is best suited for your particular use will depend on the type of wall you are fixing the product to, and the weight/weight bearing capacity of the product in question.

In the vast majority of cases, a manufacturers product will come supplied with screws and plugs suitable for fixing in solid walls. When using fixings in solid walls, the depth of the hole should be deeper than the plug by the diameter of the plug e.g. 6mm diameter plug = hole depth should be the length of the plug plus 6mm.

Ceramic tiles

You will need a special drill bit to drill through ceramic tiles.

Once the hole has been drilled, insert the correct fixing. If you are using wall plugs, make sure they are pushed in beyond the depth of the tiles.

TIP: Place masking tape on the tile where you intend to drill, this will help prevent the drill bit slipping.

Sealing inside the wall profile

After the wall profile is secured vertically to the wall you must use a bathroom sealant to seal the internal gap between the tray or bath and the wall profile. Failure to complete this sealing will cause leaking and water damage.

Applying the seal effectively

To ensure correct sealing of the shower enclosure or bath screen, it is essential that all seals are fitted as per the manufacturers' instructions. All seals provided should be measured correctly and cut to the length recommended by the manufacturer to ensure a water-tight seal of the shower enclosure or bath screen. Seals cut too short will cause water leakage, seals cut too long may affect the operation of the unit. Seals with a deflector must be fitted so the deflector is facing in towards the showering area. This will enable water to be deflected back into the showering area. Please note that many manufacturers supply seals that are the correct length and size and will not require cutting.

Note: Further adjustment may be required to ensure the seal is slightly depressed onto the tray/bath top.

Sealing the fitted shower enclosure/bath screen

Once the shower enclosure or bath screen is installed the final step is to seal the unit. To ensure a watertight seal follow the manufacturers' installation instructions to the letter. Applying silicone sealant incorrectly or excessively could invalidate the manufacturers guarantee and cause the unit to leak. Prior to using the shower enclosure or bath screen allow at least 24 hours for the sealant to cure.



Trouble-shooter guide

Following installation, if problems do arise, check against the Trouble –shooter guide below. If you are unable to determine and rectify the problem, contact the Manufacturers Customer Services Department, ensuring you have the product code, description and purchase date to hand.

Problem	Action
Leakage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check that the internal joints between the tray and wall profiles have been correctly sealed. - Ensure that the tray is fully sealed along the tiled walls prior to installation. If the internal joint between the tray and enclosure is sealed, this will cause leakage, the sealant must be removed. - Ensure the wall profiles on the tiled wall are sealed in accordance with the manufacturers installation instructions. - Ensure the external joint between the tray and enclosure is fully sealed.
Enclosure alignment on tray	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Are the wall profiles fitted from the front outside edge of the tray in accordance with the manufacturers installation instructions? - Are the wall profiles completely vertical, installed as per the manufacturers installation instructions? - Does the shower tray have a different radius to that of the enclosure?
Doors not running smoothly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure the enclosure is completely vertical between the wall profiles. - Have the channels on the fixed panels in which the door slides got a silicone lubrication gel? If not, please apply some form of lubrication agent.
Doors not fully closing onto magnets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If there is a small gap between the door magnets once the doors are closed, adjust according to manufacturers installation instructionsm - Ensure the magnets are the correct polarity to each other.

Remember

To ensure effective installation of any shower enclosure or bath screen - always carefully follow the manufacturers' installation instructions.

As we have seen, there are numerous types of shower enclosures available ranging from special geometric shapes such as the quadrant and pentangle versions, to corner entry enclosures, sliding, pivot, or infold doors which are combined with a number of side panels depending on the design.

Costs relate to the complexity of style, the materials used and, again, choosing cheap components may turn out to be more expensive in the long term. To ensure safety select only those products that comply with the standards described in Section 6 of this guide.

For ease of installation and a watertight fit, installers should look out for the following when choosing enclosures and/or doors:

- There is full adjustment on each wall post for out of true walls. That the sliding panels and fixed panels interlock when closed to give a positive water barrier and superior water seal.
- Part assemble the shower enclosure where possible, and place it on the tray adjusting the 'set back' from the outer edge of the shower tray in accordance with the manufacturers installation instructions.
- Hanger brackets/rollers on sliding panels provide a truly smooth gliding action.
- The door handle should be styled for a safe grip in the wet when opening the doors.
- The fit between the safety glass and glazing gasket and the aluminium extrusions will ensure strong reliable watertight joints on all panels.
- Always ensure the wall channels are vertical using a spirit level.
- Seal the joints between the enclosure, tray, wall channels and tray in accordance with the manufacturers installation instructions.



Ventilation

Ventilation is a vital part of bathroom plumbing. Excessive steam can cause misting on glass, mirrors and the WC cistern. Not only is this unsightly, it can allow mould to grow, ruining your decor and might even damage the fabric of the building. Adequate ventilation, aided by the installation of an extractor fan, is the answer.

There are several types of fan specifically designed for positioning above the bath or shower, and for wall, window or ceiling mounting, which can be switched on either independently or via the light switch. Some fans have a humidistat option which automatically activates the extractor when the humidity in the room reaches a certain level.

Always purchase an extractor fan that has been manufactured to recognised safety and quality standards and choose a quiet fan, as excessive noise will deter people from using it.

Extractor fans can be fitted easily by the experienced DIY person, however, all electrical connections should be undertaken by a qualified electrician.

Note: Part F of the Buildings Regulations details the exact requirements for ventilation.

Cleaning and maintenance of an enclosure/bath screen

DO NOT use acidic based descaler products or products which are unsuitable for cleaning enamel surfaces, including abrasive cleaners or cleaners containing bleach or solvents, as these products will affect both the anodised and coated framework.

NEVER use scouring powder or pads or sharp instruments when cleaning the enclosure. Occasionally wipe the enclosure with a mild detergent diluted with water and polish with a soft cloth. If the installation is in a hard water area, periodically clean with a 50/50 solution of white vinegar and soak for five minutes and remove any lime scale residue by rinsing with warm water. Periodically clean the seals of the enclosure with an anti-bacterial spray. This will keep the glass, seals and coated/anodised aluminium parts looking as new.

Most manufacturers recommend specific cleaning agents, please refer to their specific maintenance and cleaning instructions which they provide. Such products are tested with, and designed for, showering products and protect the investment accordingly.



Section 4

Frequently Asked Questions

The opening between two walls is 830mm – what width of door do I need to purchase?

Telescopic profiles fitted on the frame achieve minimum and maximum figures. Check the width of the opening carefully at floor, waist and eye level to determine the tolerances necessary. The customer can obtain advice from the retailer who will guide the customer to the manufacturers brochure which conforms to these.

There is an obstruction to the left of the opening of the shower enclosure. Which type of door would be suitable?

Any obstruction makes it advisable to purchase an enclosure with a folding or sliding door, neither of which encroach on the outside of the enclosure door frame.

The customer wishes to purchase a pumped shower and is considering purchasing a bath screen. Would this be sufficiently watertight for a powerful shower?

Some bath screens are designed to be compatible with pumped or power shower systems. Check the manufacturers' brochure or retailer before purchase.

How do I install my product once I have purchased it?

The retailer may have their own in-house installation service, or should at least be able to recommend a professional tradesman who can install your product in the correct way. Many products come with easy to follow instructions should you wish to install the product yourself. Alternatively some manufacturers now provide a 'Home Installation Service'.

Can I install an enclosure into a defined space or shape?

Many manufacturers offer a 'made to measure' service on some, though not all, of their enclosures and over bath screens. A variety of configurations can be tailor-made to suit your individual requirements with cut and angled glass and aluminium making up all sorts of unusual shapes and sizes. Such rooms will need to be tiled before measuring can take place.

Can anyone help with the planning of my bathroom?

Many retailers offer a design service which can help plan your bathroom layout.

I have a small bathroom with limited space – are there space saving shapes and designs?

Yes, a lot of manufacturers produce compact dimension baths, which will help if there is a problem on space and availability of access.

Should I buy a tray and shower enclosure at the same time?

It is advisable to buy them together to ensure that they are compatible and of the same size.



Section 5

Industry Terminology

Bi-Fold Door

Where space is at a premium and you do not want the shower door opening into the shower room the Bi-Fold or In-Fold door may be the answer. It can be used on its own in a recess or in conjunction with side or in-fill panels to make a variety of shapes.

Corner Entry

Typically comprises, two panels making up a complete enclosure, with a sliding element in each panel or with two pivoting elements. Access to the enclosure is by the corner of the tray rather than the flat side.

Frameless Over Bath Screens

Frameless over bath screens come in a variety of shapes and glass designs. Hinged to the wall they offer better protection than the shower curtain though they may look over powering in a small bathroom.

Frameless Over Bath Screens (fixed)

Frameless bath screens as above but fixed in position.

Glass Reinforced Plastic (GRP)

Reinforcing material comprising strands of glass fibre and high quality resin (sometimes known as Glass Reinforced Polyester).

In-Fill Panels

The in-fill panel allows the extension of a shower door e.g. frameless swing door, pivot, bi-fold, to fit the larger 1200mm shower trays. Two in-fill panels have been used to complete a pentagon shape.

Instant Showers

Instant electric or gas showers are popular because they heat water directly from the mains to give constant hot water on demand - ideal for frequent use. Instantaneous showers are economical, both to buy and to run but they do not give quite the flow rate of a good quality mixer shower and certainly do not match the exhilarating performance of a pumped shower. The flow rate of an instantaneous shower is dependent on the temperature of the mains water supply.

Multi-Panel Folding Screens

Offer maximum protection against spray and folds neatly to the wall. They are ideal for smaller bathrooms or where you do not wish to see a permanent extended screen.

Pivot Door

A Pivot Door swings on two pins, located top and bottom within the frame, and provides a wide door opening. It can be used on its own in a recess or in conjunction with side or in-fill panels to make a variety of shapes.

Power Showers

Low water pressure or flow rate - common in many British homes - has led to a growing demand for showers which include a pump that automatically boosts the flow of hot and cold water supplies. Power showers really do open up new areas of indulgence and satisfaction - with the benefits of precise temperature control for comfort and safety. They can have an adjustable head to dispense a variety of spray formats - invigorating needle jets, a soft 'champagne foam' effect, or an abundant waterfall shower. You may need a bigger hot or cold water storage tank to supply the fairly high volume of water capable of being pumped through this type of shower.

Shower Curtain

The shower curtain provides maximum flexibility with a choice of colours and rails suitable for most electric and medium flow rate showers.

Side Panels

The side panel allows the pivot, bi-fold, in-slide and frameless swing door to be used in a corner or against the wall.

Sliding Door

The sliding door is usually fitted on larger oblong type shower trays and can range from 1200mm - 2000mm long. The door gives maximum access without requiring clearance space within the enclosure or the shower room.

Sliding Full Bath Enclosures

Commonly found on corner baths though they are available for traditional rectangular baths.



Steam Cabin

Sealed/closed multifunctional shower enclosure with the addition of a steam generator.

Swing Fold, In-Slide or Fold in Door

A full size door that swings into the shower enclosure giving maximum access capability yet ideal for installations where space is at a premium and you do not want the shower door opening into the shower room. Note: the carrying or swing arm that is located on the top and bottom of the door, this folds in such a way so as to leave the access to the shower enclosure free of obstruction.

Two Way Doors

Two way doors are ideal for both small and large openings. Such doors are extremely safe as access is gained by opening inwards or outwards.

Wetroom

This refers to the method of installing an enclosure in which the glass panels are fitted directly to the floor and not on a shower tray. The key to its success is the appropriate preparation of the floor to ensure there are no leaks into the floor boards ("tanking") and that the water can drain into the waste.

Section 6

References

BS EN 14428:2004+A1:2008

Shower Enclosures – Functional requirements and test methods.

This European Standard document has the status of British Standard. It specifies requirements for shower enclosures for domestic purposes which ensure that the product when installed, in accordance with the manufacturers installation instructions, gives satisfactory performance when used as intended, (for the purposes of this document the term “domestic purposes” includes use in hotels, accommodation for students, hospitals and similar buildings, except when special medical provisions are required).

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest addition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

BS 6206: 1981 (1984)

Specification for impact performance requirements for flat safety glass and safety plastics for use in buildings.

BS 8558:2011

Guide to the design, installation, testing and maintenance of services supplying water for domestic use within buildings and their curtilages.

BS EN 806-1:2000

Specifications for installations inside buildings conveying water for human consumption.

This general standard specifies potable water installation requirements and gives recommendations on:

- Design
- Installation
- Alteration
- Testing
- Maintenance and Operation

This standard also covers the system of pipes, fittings and connected appliances installed.

BS EN 12150 – 1:2000

Glass in building – Thermally toughened soda lime silicate safety glass – Part 1: Definition and description.

BS EN 15200:2007

Sanitary appliances. Multifunction shower cabinets.

BS EN 60335-2-105: 2005+A11:2010

Specification for safety of household and similar electrical appliances. Particular requirements for multifunctional shower cabinets.

BS EN ISO 2409:2013

Paints and varnishes. Cross-cut test (ISO 2409:2013).

BS EN ISO 7599:2010

Anodizing of aluminium and its alloys – General specifications for anodic oxide coatings on aluminium.

ISO 7892:1988

Vertical building elements – Impact resistance test – impact bodies and general test procedures.

