

BATHROOM INSTRUCTIONS

Waterproofing Showers with Hob

Preparation:

1. All surfaces to be waterproofed must be firm, clean, dry, sound and smooth. All grease, oil, wax, curing compounds, loose material, paint and any other contaminants must be removed, masonry surfaces must be pointed flush and surface defects repaired. New concrete must be cured for minimum 28 days.
2. External corners to be waterproofed must be bevelled to ensure a smooth transition of membrane from vertical to horizontal surfaces.

Installation:

1. Installation shall be in accordance with AS 3740-2010 Waterproofing of domestic wet areas. Tile installation shall be in accordance with AS 3958.1-2007 Ceramic tiles - Guide to the installation of ceramic tiles.
2. Install a puddle flange to all waste pipes ensuring that puddle flanges are recessed into substrate.
3. Install Hebel Hob to perimeter of shower.
4. Apply Primer to all non porous surfaces such as puddle flange and Waterstop angle.
5. Apply Primer to the substrate being waterproofed.
6. Apply a minimum of two coats of membrane to achieve the required dry film thickness. Ensure that the previous coat has completely dried before applying the subsequent coat(s). **NOTE:** All penetrations must be waterproofed.
7. Incorporate 'bond breaker' bandage into the first coat of membrane as the detailing system designed for waterproofing and sealing all types of joints and junctions.
8. Install a screed product or 4:1 site mixed sand cement screed to shower base (and bathroom floor if required), ensuring a minimum of 1 : 80 fall to waste in shower area.
9. Install Floor tiles
10. Install Wall tiles
11. Grout tiles using the appropriate colour
12. Install Sanitary Silicone to all perimeter and intermediate movement joints.

NCC Objective:

O2.4.1 Wet Areas

The objective is to safeguard the occupants from illness or injury and protect the building from damage caused by the accumulation of internal moisture arising from the use of wet areas in a building.

Functional Statement:

F2.4.1 Wet Areas

A building is to be constructed to avoid the likelihood of –

- a. The creation of any unhealthy or dangerous conditions; or
- b. Damage to building elements,

Caused by dampness or water overflow from bathrooms, laundries and the like.

Acceptable Construction Practice:

3.8.1.1 Application

Compliance with this acceptable construction practice satisfies Performance Requirements P2.4.1 for wet areas

3.8.1.2 Wet Areas

Building elements in wet areas within a building must –

- a. Be waterproof or water resistant in accordance with Table 3.8.1.1; and
- b. Comply with AS 3740

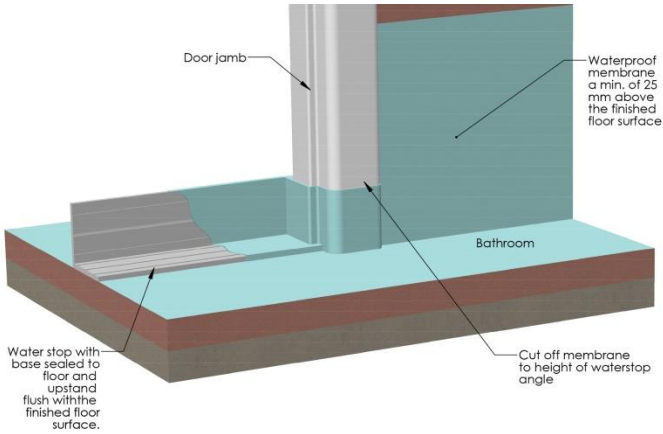


DISCLAIMER:

This information is intended as a guideline for trade professionals, we take no responsibility or accept any liability for any loss or failure.

3.13.3 Hob Construction (Showers)

This clause nominates that the substrate for hobs must be constructed from masonry, concrete, corrosion-resistant metal or similar material. Autoclaved aerated concrete may be used for internal membrane systems, but not for external membrane systems. When autoclaved aerated concrete are used, priming the surface is required prior to membrane application. All gaps, joints and intersections of the hob substrate are to be made flush before membrane application. The hobs must be adequately secured to the floor, plus sealed to the wall prior to internal membrane application.



Suggested Best Practice for Compliance

- Waterproof the entire substrate floor area
- Install 'bond breaker' to all wall/floor joints, extending the membrane at least 75mm up the vertical
- Install water stops in doorways and as design requires
- Install screed to fall, with floors with no vertical separation the minimum fall required is 1:80
- Waterproof over the floor screed, vertically up the shower area to a minimum 1800mm and horizontally to a minimum 1500mm
- Detail waterproof wall penetrations and drainage flanges.

NB: Install decorative surfaces or tiles after the membrane system has had at least two days to cure.

