



Installation instructions

**Torridon**<sup>®</sup>  
shower tray

Torridon® Patent pending



**Before installation please check:**

All component parts of your assembly, including fixings, are present and in good condition. Any shortages or damaged goods should be reported immediately.

The shower unit has a suitable flow rate. Power showers are not suitable for special needs trays and wet floors. (Note: Mixer valve showers may require a regulator should the flow rate exceed 10 ltr/min).

Adaptocare recommend using cardboard packaging to protect tray surface from damage during installation.

**Tools required:**

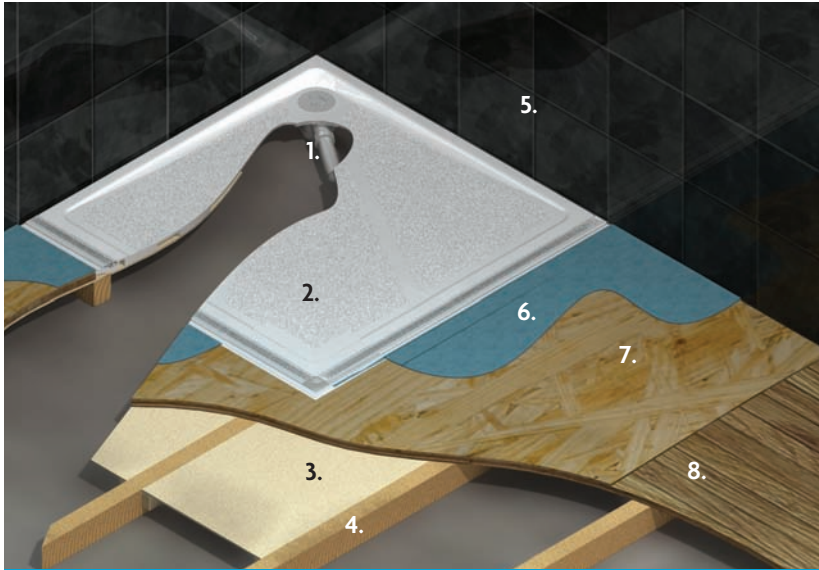
1. Ragging saw
2. Pozi-screwdriver
3. Spirit level
4. Tape measure
5. Pencil
6. Silicone (supplied)



The background is a solid blue color. In the center, there is a large, light blue teardrop shape pointing downwards. Overlapping the top of this teardrop is a large, light blue circle. The overall composition is minimalist and modern.

## Timber floor installation

For solid floor installation please see page 12



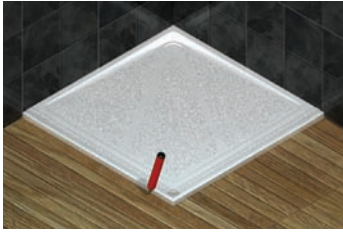
1. Waste trap
2. Torridon tray
3. Plywood on dwang
4. Floor joists
5. Tiled wall
6. Vinyl
7. 6mm ply
8. 18mm floorboards

1

Remove any skirting boards and clear area ready for installation.

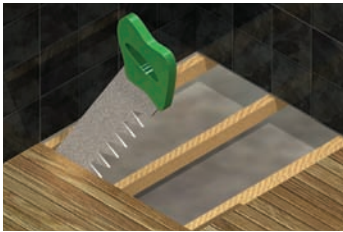
2

Carefully position tray and mark perimeter on floor.



3

Using the line, cut and remove the floorboards. Identify existing waste outlet and plan waste route.



4

Chase out wall inside marked area to accommodate the tiling upstand. (The tiling upstand will recess approximately 5mm.)



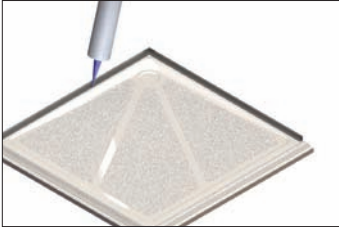
5

Align the attachable upstand on the edge of the tray ensuring the mitred ends create a flush join at the corner of the installation.



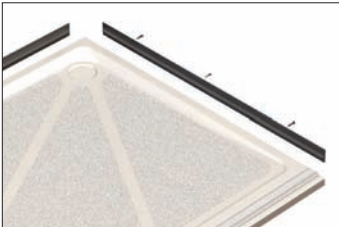
6

Apply a fine bead of silicone between the tiling lip of the upstand and the tray. Repeat this with the second upstand.



7

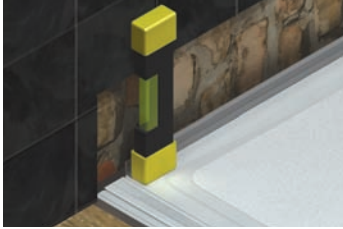
Using the grooved channel, drill through the back of the upstand into the tray and fit 3 of the 4mm pozi-drive screws supplied onto either side. Raggle into the wall 5mm.





8

Re-position tray into ragged wall, ensuring a good fit. Using a short rule or spirit level to ensure the tray is flush with the wall.



Adaptocare strongly advises dwaning and sheeting between the joists with a suitable product (eg ply or marine ply). This must be done carefully to ensure levels are maintained.

9

Firstly, cut batons to length and secure joists relative to thickness of sheeting material.



10

Place sheeting on the baton supports to ensure sheets sit flush and level with the joists.



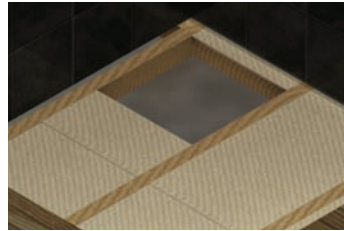
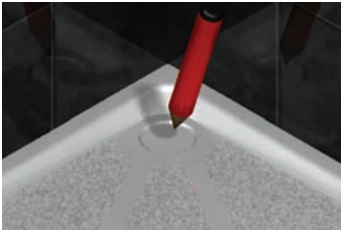
11

Once you are sure of the levels, secure sheets in place using suitable screws.

It is important to check that the tray is level at different stages throughout the installation.

12

Mark the position for the waste. Remove the tray and cut a clearance hole in the sheeting for the McAlpine trap supplied.



13

If necessary, secure the trap in position using banding tape from the packaging positioned between the support batons.



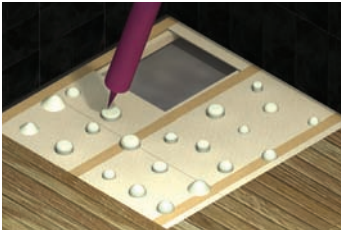
14

Re-position the tray and ensure the trap aligns with the waste position on the tray, also checking the levels prior to bedding process. Adjust if necessary.

15

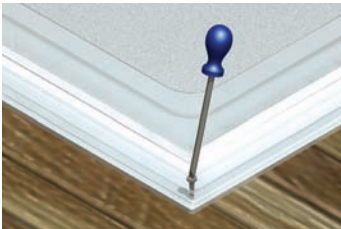
Bedding down the Torridon: Adaptocare's new generation of self-supporting trays only require a slight bedding to bond the tray to its platform.

Please note: As there should be no large voids to fill in the bedding process we do not recommend the use of expanding foam. Pink Grip, No Nails or other similar adhesive should suffice.



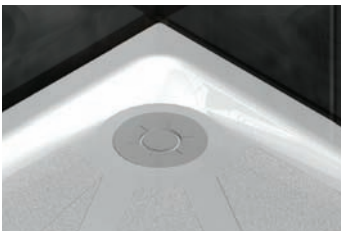
16

Using the countersunk holes located on the outside perimeter, and the timber screws provided, anchor the base to the batons/joist.



17

Fit the waste flange and check levels prior to leaving tray for curing – check levels again with light load applied.



**18**

Using the grooved channel, drill through the front of the upstand into the wall and fit 3 of the 4mm pozi-drive screws supplied onto either side.

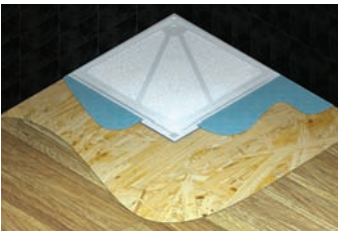


**19**

Fit the required tiles or wall panels, ensuring a level mounting is created at the two outer corners for door installation if required.

**20**

As preparation for laying slip-resistant flooring, sheet the area surrounding the tray with 6mm ply to bring the floor to the level of the tray.



**21**

When laying the vinyl flooring, cut approximately 18mm overlay from the front edge of the extrusion to allow flooring to slot between the aluminium extrusion and tray.

**22**

Following the manufacturer's instructions, prepare floor with adhesive for flooring.

23

Using the silicone supplied, inject a generous amount into the slot and bond extrusion to ensure the vinyl is held captive when cured.



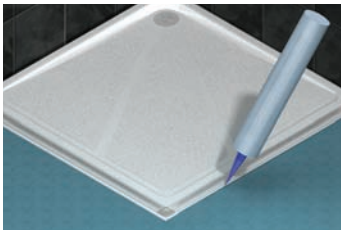
24

Gently push the flooring into the slot. This guarantees a unique seal between the flooring and the tray.

Please note: the largest vinyl thickness that the Torridon can accommodate is 3mm. However, it should be noted that most common vinyl flooring is only 2-2.5mm thick.

25

To finish installation a fine bead of silicone should be applied around the edge of the tray, between the flooring and the aluminium extrusion.



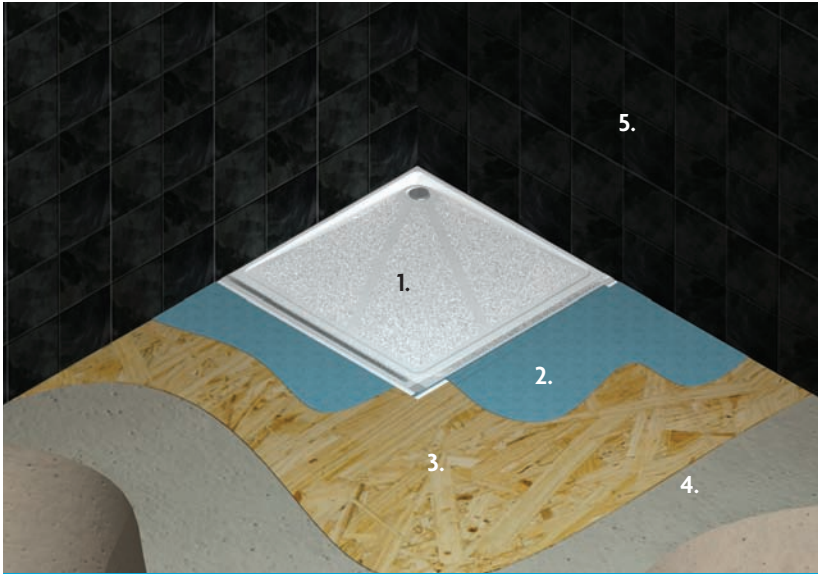
Finally, if wall panels are used, ensure that they are resting on the tray in front of the ragged upstand and have been sealed along their length with silicone.







**Solid floor  
installation**



- 1. Torridon tray
- 2. Vinyl
- 3. 6mm ply
- 4. Concrete floor
- 5. Tiled wall

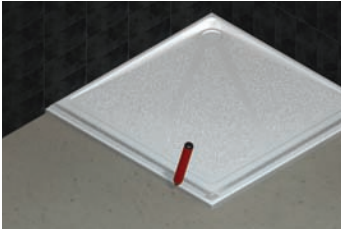


1

Remove skirting boards and clear area ready for installation.

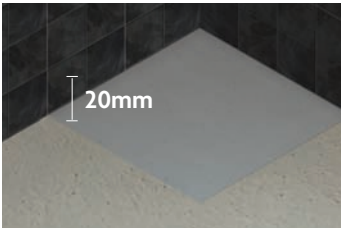
2

Carefully position the tray and mark the perimeter on floor.



3

Using the new line, excavate screed to an approximate depth of 20mm to accommodate 16mm of shower tray and 4mm of bedding material so tray sits 6mm proud of the screeded floor surface.



4

For pumped shower drainage in screeded floors a small bowl, approximately 40mm deep x 150mm diameter, will also be required to be excavated to house the shower waste pump gully. Some minor excavation will also be required for the 15mm waste pipe.

**Please note:** Should a gravity waste be preferred over a waste shower pump, further excavation will be necessary to accommodate the larger trap and waste kit. A larger route will also be required for the 1.5" waste pipe.



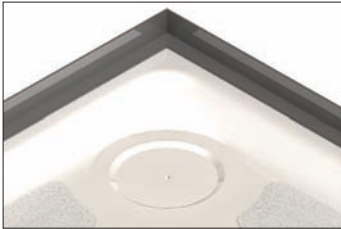
5

Chase out wall inside marked area to accommodate the tiling upstand. (The tiling upstand will recess approximately 5mm.)



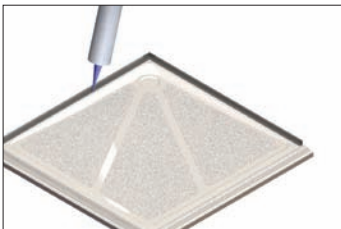
6

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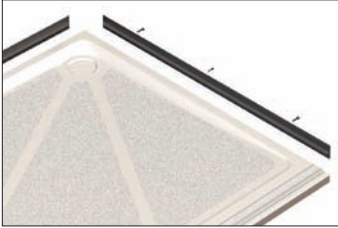
7

Apply a fine bead of silicone between the tiling lip of the upstand and the tray. Repeat this with the second upstand.



8

Using the grooved channel, drill through the back of the upstand into the tray and fit 3 of the 4mm pozi-drive screws supplied onto either side. Raggle into the wall 5mm.



9

Re-position tray into ragged wall, ensuring a good fit. Using a short rule or spirit level to ensure the tray is flush with the wall.



10

Re-position tray and check pumped gully located within tray outlet and accommodating bowl.

It is important to check that the tray is level at different stages throughout the installation.

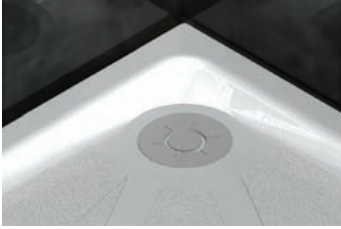
11

Bedding down the Torridon: for solid floors, bed the tray down using a 4mm layer of a weak sand and cement mix or thistle plaster.



12

Fit the waste flange and check levels prior to leaving tray for curing – check levels again with light load applied.



13

Using the grooved channel, drill through the front of the upstand into the wall and fit 3 of the 4mm pozi-drive screws supplied onto either side.

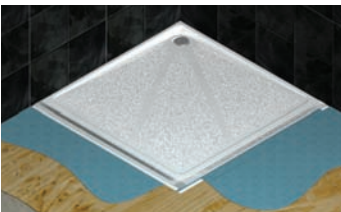


14

Fit the required tiles or wall panels, ensuring a level mounting is created at the two outer corners for door installation if required.

15

As preparation for laying slip resistant flooring, sheet the area surrounding the tray with 6mm ply to bring the floor to the lower level of the tray.



16

When laying vinyl flooring cut approximately 18mm overlay from the front edge of the extrusion to allow flooring to slot between the aluminium extrusion and tray.

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Following the manufacturer's instructions, prepare the floor with adhesive for flooring.

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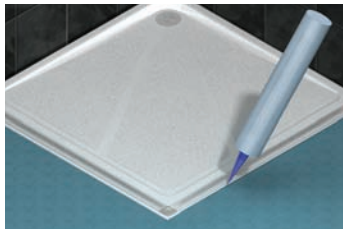
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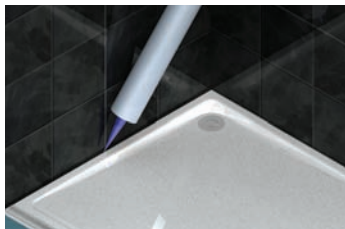
20

To finish installation a fine bead of silicone should be applied around the edge of the tray, between the flooring and the aluminium extrusion.



21

Finally, if wall panels are used, ensure that they are resting on the tray in front of the ragged upstand and have been sealed along their length with silicone.



the 1990s, the number of people with a mental health problem has increased in the United Kingdom (Mental Health Act 1983, 1990).

There is a growing awareness of the need to improve the lives of people with mental health problems. The United Kingdom has a long history of caring for people with mental health problems in institutions. However, in the 1980s and 1990s, there has been a move towards community care, with a focus on supporting people with mental health problems to live in their own homes and communities.

One of the main reasons for this move towards community care is the recognition that people with mental health problems often have complex needs that cannot be met in a hospital or institution. Community care allows people to live in their own homes and communities, where they can receive the support and care they need to manage their condition and live a meaningful life.

There are a number of challenges associated with community care. One of the main challenges is the need to provide a range of services and support to meet the needs of people with mental health problems. This includes housing, employment, education, and social support. It also includes the need to provide a range of mental health services, including therapy, medication, and crisis support.

Another challenge is the need to ensure that people with mental health problems are able to access the services and support they need. This can be a challenge because people with mental health problems often have difficulties with transport, money, and other practical issues. It is important to ensure that people with mental health problems are able to access the services and support they need to live a meaningful life.

Despite these challenges, community care is becoming an increasingly important part of mental health care. It allows people with mental health problems to live in their own homes and communities, where they can receive the support and care they need to manage their condition and live a meaningful life. It is important to continue to work towards improving community care for people with mental health problems.

## References

- Alford, S. (1998) *Community Care: A New Paradigm for Mental Health Services*. London: Routledge.
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- Department of Health (2001) *Mental Health Act 1983: A Guide to the Act*. London: HMSO.
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