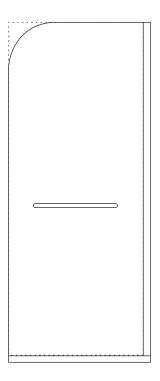
Installation Instructions for

3/8" Door Models:

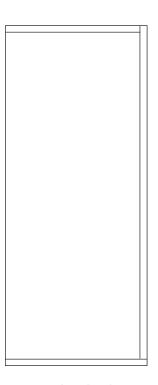
ELSP or ESP

FIRST STEPS - Identify the **model number** of your unit.

- Look on the white shipping label on the outer cardboard box.
- **Model number** on label should correspond to one listed above.



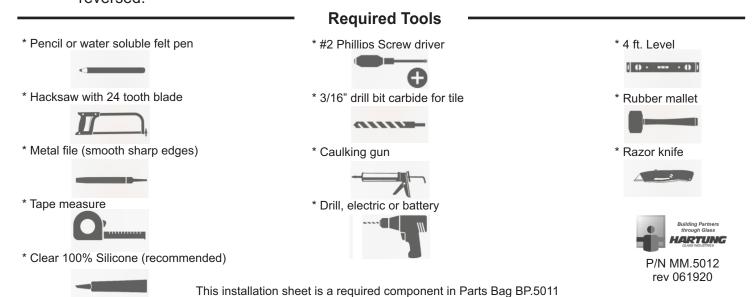




ELSP/ESPGeneric Configurations

NOTE:

- Installation procedures are the same for tub or shower height units
- The images in this manual show an arrangement with the showerhead to the right. The same instructions apply for the opposite orientation where the examples would be reversed.



READ ENTIRE MANUAL BEFORE INSTALLATION AND OPERATION

Warnings and General Shower Door Information





SAFETY WARNINGS:







READ AND FOLLOW INSTRUCTIONS: Failure to follow all instructions, warnings and guidelines may result in serious injury or death, may cause water damage, and will void the terms of your warranty.

General Safety and Installation Policies

Before Installation:

- Proper Size: Ensure the enclosure is the proper size for your opening prior to beginning installation.
- Safe Installation: Some units may require two or more people to safely install the enclosure properly.
- Packaging: It is recommended to retain all packaging and other materials until installation is complete in the event of a return.
- Inspect: Installer should inventory all parts or components and inspect them for damage prior to beginning installation.
- Sharp Edges: Exposed ends of aluminum and other hard components can be rough, sharp or jagged due to the processes of cutting, drilling, notching, etc. Sharp ends must be deburred, smoothed or rounded by the installer before installation.
- Safety equipment and tools: Have all necessary safety equipment (glasses and gloves) and proper tools for the installation. The installer is responsible for determining the correct drill bit(s) for the installation.
- New Tile: We recommend that you allow at least 2 days (48 hours) for the tile cement and grout to dry before installing enclosure.

During Installation



- **Proper backing:** Shower doors are heavy. Therefore, glazing channels, fillers, hinges and headers blocks (structural components) should be secured to study or solid backing beneath the tile or decorative substrate. Fasteners should screw directly into the backing. Wall anchors are provided primarily to separate screws from tile to reduce the possibility of cracking.
- Tempered glass: Glass can break. Shower door panels are tempered to ASTM C1048 specifications as required by building codes. Glass is tempered to greatly increase its strength and to make it fragment into smaller and lighter pieces reducing the possibility of injury in the event that the glass does break. Tempered glass will break and may cause bodily injury if you attempt to cut, drill, mill or alter it in any way. Care must be taken when handling tempered glass. Pay special attention to protect all edges of the glass from contact with hard surfaces.
- Horizontal surfaces and installation holes: Avoid drilling into the horizontal surfaces of tubs or showers unless it is required for the structural integrity of the unit. If you drill into horizontal surfaces, always generously caulk the holes, anchors, screws and on top of the screw head. If this is not done, or is done improperly, water damage can occur under the tile or substrate.
- Weep holes in horizontal channels: Drilling 3/8" weep holes on the inside of horizontal channels is recommended to allow any moisture build-up inside a channel to exit the channel. Due to varying installation conditions and installer's/owner's personal preference, however, we do not drill them in the factory.
- Sliding and swinging glass doors: A door may be improperly installed if it hits or scrapes against bathroom obstructions (toilets or cabinets) or any metal or glass components of the shower door itself. This could lead to glass breakage or serious injury. The installer must correct the deficiencies before allowing the door to be used.
- **Surface conditions:** Most shower door designs allow for out-of-square or unlevel installation. Generally, any outage more than 3/8" that was not identified during the ordering process is outside of these allowances and can result in an improper installation.

Caulking/Siliconing the Unit:

- Always clean all contact surfaces before caulking and use a high grade 100% silicone for best results.
- After installation, at a minimum, caulk the entire outside perimeter of the unit where the unit touches walls, sills, and step-ups, etc. Also caulk any vertical joints between metal components where water build-up inside of the channels could leak out.

After Installation:

- Curing times: Adhere to manufacturers' recommended curing times for VHB tapes, silicones and any other adhesives, coatings or chemicals used during installation. Unless otherwise stated, it is recommended to wait 72 hours before using the enclosure.
- **Normal wear and tear:** Although these enclosures are designed to last for years, certain items (such as the polycarbonate seals and door sweeps) may need to be replaced as they show signs of aging and wear.

General Disclaimers

- Shower Doors are not watertight: Consumers should understand that a shower door is not watertight. The amount of water that can escape your shower can vary greatly based on shower/tub size, configuration of shower head(s), type of thresholds and drains and by the type of shower door itself. Heavy glass units with no or limited vinyl seals, for example, can allow water to escape under normal conditions. Doors with more metal and seals generally provide more water protection. Excessive water pressure or directing shower heads or hand held sprays directly at doors or joints is not a normal shower conditions and can result in leaks.
- **Towel bars, handles and accessories** are in no way considered to be grab bars or other bracing or fall prevention mechanisms. The intent of these accessories is to facilitate proper operation or enhance the esthetics and functionality of the unit.

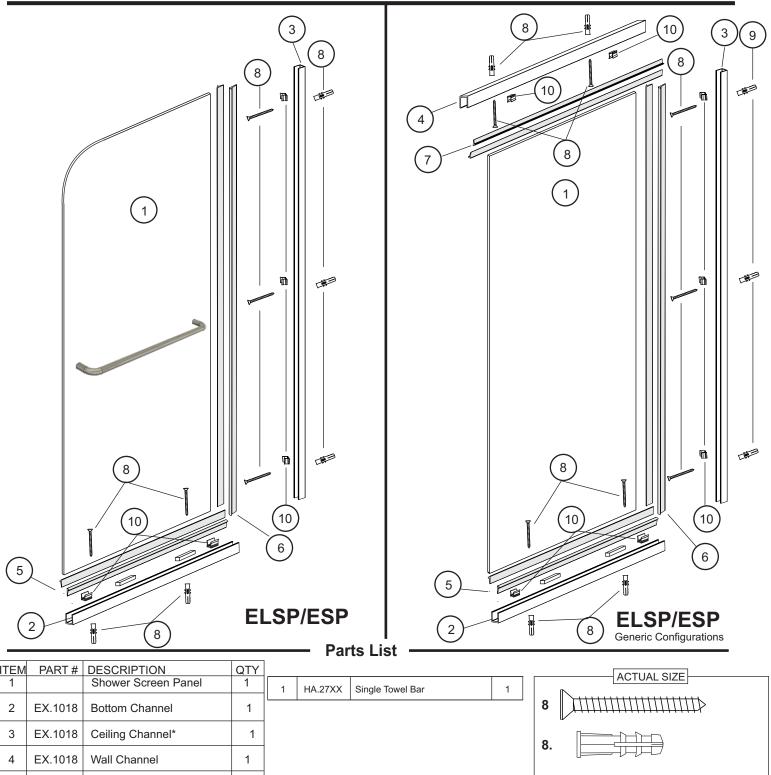
Owners Manual:

Refer to your Owners Manual for general installation and cleaning and care instructions. If a copy of the Owners Manual was not included, you can download one on the RESOURCES page of our website.

Questions or Comments:

Parts Diagram for ELSP or ESP (Install procedure is the same regardless of height of unit)

Page 3



| 1 | | Shower Screen Panel | 1 |
|----|---------|----------------------------|---|
| 2 | EX.1018 | Bottom Channel | 1 |
| 3 | EX.1018 | Ceiling Channel* | 1 |
| 4 | EX.1018 | Wall Channel | 1 |
| 5 | VN.4031 | Glazing Vinyl Bottom | 2 |
| 6 | VN.4031 | Glazing Vinyl Wall Channel | 2 |
| 7 | VN.4031 | Glazing Vinyl Ceiling* | 2 |
| 8 | BP.3027 | Parts Kit | 1 |
| 9 | BP.3028 | Setting Blocks | 2 |
| 10 | BP.3204 | Centering Clips | 6 |

10

Extra screws and parts may be provided or your convenience

^{*} Only if unit extends to the ceiling (right exploded view)

E A D

F П

R S

Anchors and Screws:

When drilling, anchoring or screwing into a vertical, horizontal or sloped surface of a tub, shower, wall or ceiling, follow these steps otherwise moisture damage can occur:

- 1. Drill hole and evacuate all debris
- 2. Insert silicone into the hole

- **3.** If using an anchor:
 - a. Insert anchor (cut anchor shoulder off if it interferes with part being attached)
 - b. Insert silicone into anchor and any open gaps
- **4.** Position part over hole/anchor, insert screw and tighten
- **5.** Apply silicone around diameter of screw head and over the top of the screw

STEP 1 - Bottom Sill

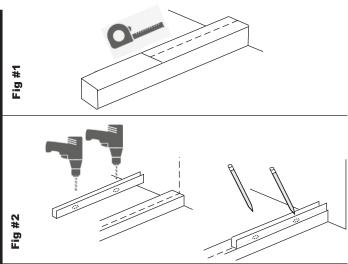
- a. Measure and mark the centerline onto the threshold using a water soluble marker or pencil (dotted line, Fig #1).
- b. Prepare Bottom Channel:
 - Measure the width of the Glass Panel and add 3/8".
 - Cut the Bottom Channel, Item #2 to this length.
 - Insert two 1/8" Clear Setting Blocks, Item #9.
- c. Read and follow instructions in Weep holes in horizontal channels on page 2.
- **d.** Choose the glazing method (Fig #3):
 - DRY SEAL: Will use two pieces of Snap Vinyl Item #5 after Glass Panel is in final position.

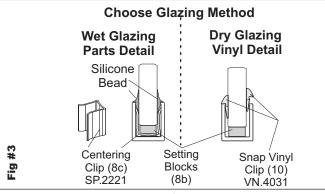
- WET SEAL: In addition to the Setting Blocks, also insert three Centering Clips, Item #10 into the sill between setting blocks. You will have to silicone glaze both sides of the panel to the glass.
- e. Re read note on Horizontal surfaces and installation holes on page 2 of this manual and Read First -Anchors and Screws instructions above and decide how to anchor bottom sill to threshold.
- f. If using screws, drill 3/16" holes in aluminum bottom sill, mark screw hole locations on threshold and follow Read First - Anchor and Screw instructions.

STEP 2 - WALL CHANNEL

- a. Drill 3 holes in Wall Channel, Item #4 and set in place on top of the panel sill. Use a level to plumb it and mark holes on wall. Remove channel. Fig #4
- b. Attach wall channel using anchors and/or screws and follow Read First - Anchors and Screws instructions. If wet sealing - Insert 3 centering clips at top, middle and bottom.
- c Apply silicone into the bottom channel where it meets the wall to seal up the end and keep water from running out. the back end.

If it is standard ELSP or ELP, continue on to page 5. if your panel extends to the ceiling, the wall channel should extend to the ceiling. Jump to page 6 for this configuration.







STEP 3- SETTING PANEL

- a. Set Panel in place into the Bottom Channel and Wall Channel.
- Plumb the exposed edge of the panel by using the setting blocks that are supplied to jack up the bottom corners as required.

STEP 4 - GLAZING THE PANEL

- a. Dry glaze: Insert 2 pieces of bottom vinyl Item #5 one on either side of the glass panel and tap into place with a block of wood and a mallet. The vinyl will snap into place. See Fig. #3 Use on Bottom Channel, Wall Channel and Ceiling Channel.
- b. Wet Glaze: Run a bead of silicone in the gap between the glass and the inside of the channels on both sides.

Final Seal: Run a bead of silicone along the joint on both sides where the metal channels meet the threshold, and wall

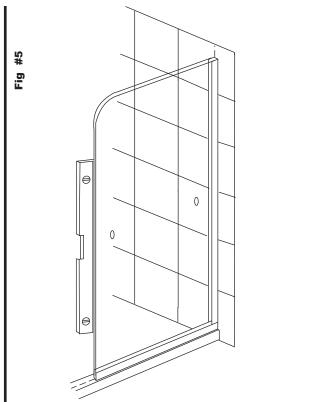
STEP 5- FINAL SEALING

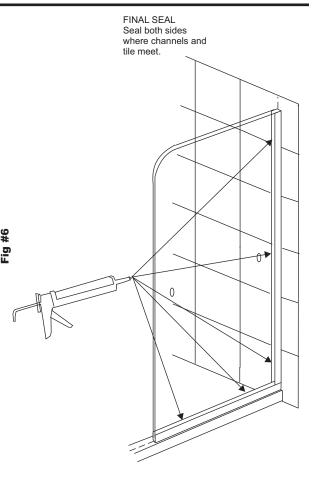
- a. Run a bead of silicone along the joint on both sides of the unit where the metal channels meet the threshold, wall and ceiling.
- b. We recommend waiting 72 hours before the shower is used to allow proper curing of the silicone

STEP 6 - Towel Bar

a. Disassemble the towel bar then reassemble through the holes in the glass. See exploded view below.







STEP 6- SET THE PANEL

- Set Panel in place into the Bottom Channel and Wall Channel.
- b. Plumb the exposed edge of the panel by using the setting blocks that are supplied to jack up the bottom corners as required. Fig #7.

STEP 7 - PREPARING THE CEILING CHANNEL

- a. Slide the ceiling channel over the top of the panel until it butts into the wall channel. Fig #8.
- b. The end of the channel should be flush with the edge of the glass. Mark this location. This is where you will cut the channel. Also mark where the channel is located on the ceiling.
- c. Remove the channel and the glass panel. Cut the channel to length, and drill two 3/16' holes in the bottom.
- f. Line the channel up with the marks and mark the hole locations onto the ceiling.
- g. Follow READ FIRST Anchor and Screw Instructions.
- h. If wet Seal, insert 2 Centering Clips into channel.
- Install glass panel into all three channels, flushing the glass edge with the ends of the horizontal channels.
- Use a level to plumb the exposed edge of glass panel. Use clear plastic shims that are supplied.

STEP 8- GLAZING THE PANEL

- a. Dry glaze: Insert 2 pieces of bottom vinyl Item #5 one on either side of the glass panel and tap into place with a block of wood and a mallet. The vinyl will snap into place. See Fig. #2 Use on Bottom Channel, Wall Channel and Ceiling Channel.
- b. Wet Glaze: Run a bead of silicone in the gap between the glass and the inside of the channels on both sides.

STEP 9- FINAL SEALING

- a. Run a bead of silicone along the joint on both sides of the unit where the metal channels meet the threshold, wall and ceiling.
- b. We recommend waiting 72 hours before the shower is used to allow proper curing of the silicone

