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1x stainless steel shower rod with end caps, 2x wall brackets with end caps,
1x shower head bracket, 1x soap dish (optional), 2x dowels, 2x screws.

INSTRUCTIONS

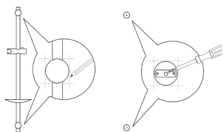
STEP 1: Position the shower rod at its destination. You can move the wall brackets flexibly by loosening the end caps and loosening the small locking screws with a Phillips screwdriver. Once you have adjusted the wall brackets, fix them again with the Phillips screwdriver. Make sure the rod is straight and mark the exact positions (horizontal and vertical) of the wall brackets with a pencil. We recommend placing the wall brackets so that the shower head can be placed at a height of 20–30 cm above body height. Disassemble the wall brackets from the shower rod. Hold the wall brackets in their intended positions with the end caps loosened and mark the drill holes with a long, thin screwdriver.

STEP 2: First, check with an electrical circuit tracer to see if there are any power, water, or gas lines behind the intended location. Drill at the mark and insert the dowels into the drill holes. If you are drilling on tiles, please follow the separate instructions. Place the wall brackets on the drill holes and fix them with a screwdriver and one screw each, so that the openings for the rod point upwards.

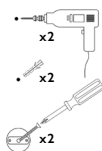
STEP 3: Detach the shower head bracket from the shower rod (by pressing the push button) and feed the shower rod through the lower wall bracket from below. Push the soap dish (optional) and the shower head holder over the shower rod from above. Please note that the larger opening of the shower head holder points upwards and the push button is on the right side and points upwards. Feed the shower rod through the top wall bracket and secure the rod in the wall brackets by tightening the two small screws in the wall brackets and check for stability. Slip the end caps over the wall brackets.



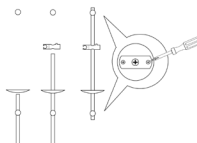
STEP 1



STEP 2



STEP 3



Instructions for drilling into tiles



- Mark the places where you want to drill according to the assembly instructions.
- Use a scribing needle or a nail to lightly punch the glaze of the tile at the previously marked point to prevent the drill from slipping off.
- Stick two strips of transparent adhesive tape over the grained areas to prevent the drill from slipping and splintering off the edge of the drill hole.
- Depending on the scratch hardness of the tiles, we recommend using a glass or tile drill for soft materials (scratch hardness up to 3), a masonry drill bit for medium-hard materials (scratch hardness 4 to 7) and a stone drill bit for hard porcelain stoneware or modern natural stone tiles (from scratch hardness 8) a diamond drill bit. **Info:** The scratch hardness (also Mohs hardness) is a method of measuring hardness and indicates the resistance a material offers against a sharp-edged object. The scale ranges from 1 (very soft) to 9 (very hard). In the bathroom, tiles with a scratch hardness of 3–5 are usually used.
- Make sure that the hammer function of the drill is switched off.
- Carefully drill through the tile, with low pressure and low speed.
- As soon as you have drilled through the tile, you should change to a normal masonry drill bit, otherwise the special drill will wear out very quickly.

MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS, WASTE DISPOSAL INFORMATION, FAQs AND MORE:

www.laakfeld.de

FURTHER QUESTION AND/OR REMARKS?

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Produktions- und Vertrieb

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