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1x stainless steel shower rod, 2x wall brackets with end pieces,
1x shower head bracket, 4x dowels, 4x screws, 1 x Allen key.

INSTRUCTIONS

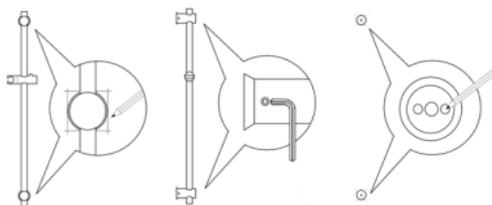
STEP 1: Position the shower rod at its destination. You can move the wall brackets flexibly by loosening the locking screw through the hole on the back of the wall bracket with a Phillips screwdriver. Once you have adjusted the wall brackets, fix them again with the Phillips screwdriver. Make sure that the rod is straight and mark the positions (horizontal and vertical) of the wall brackets on the wall, for example 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 end pieces of the wall brackets with the Allen key. Hold the end pieces with the flat side and horizontal drill holes at the intended positions of the wall and mark the drill holes (outer holes) with a pencil.

STEP 2: First check with an electrical circuit tracer if there are any power, water, or gas lines behind the intended location. Now drill at the markings 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 fasten them with two screws each.

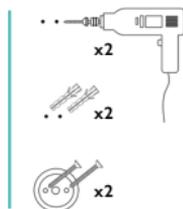
STEP 3: Place the shower rod with the wall brackets in the end pieces located on the wall. Please note that the larger opening of the shower head bracket is facing up and the push button is on the right side and facing up. Fix the wall brackets to the end pieces with the Allen key and check the stability. You can adjust the height by pressing the button on the shower head holder.



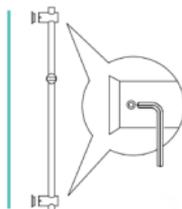
STEP 1



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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