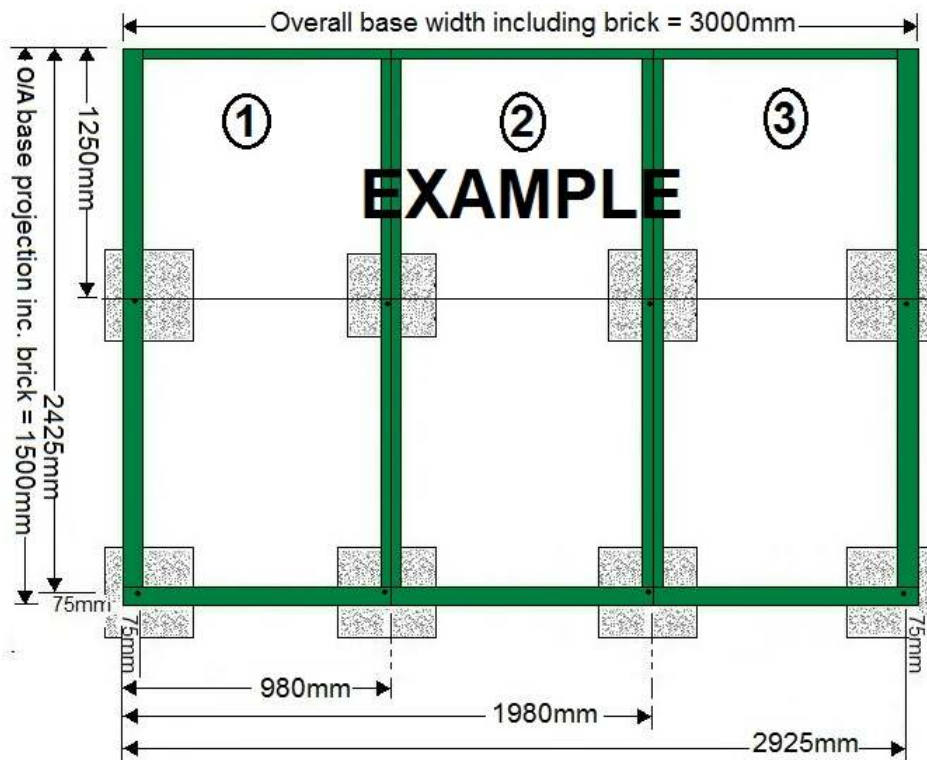


To visit our online support centre please click anywhere inside this box

Preparing the site

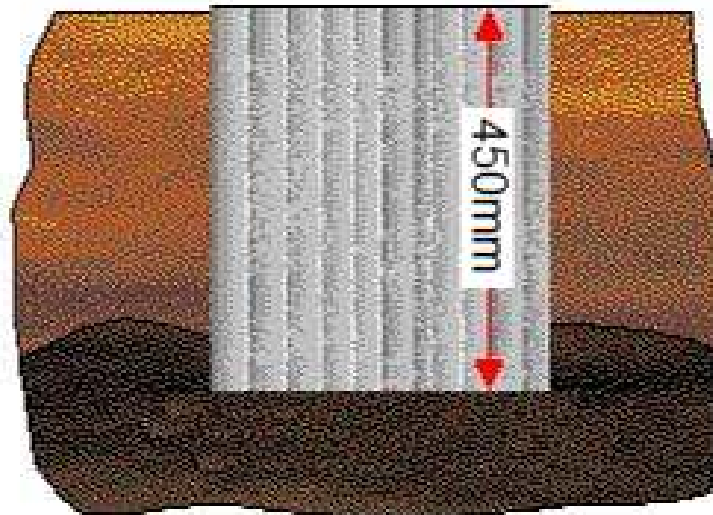
The modular base can be installed on an existing patio or concrete area providing the foundations are adequate. If the foundations are not adequate, or the base is to be installed on bare ground, then a concrete pad is required under each adjustable leg. The pads must be placed accurately working to the pad plan drawing that is supplied.

When setting out the pads you must mark on the property wall where the conservatory is to start and finish, note that the brick skirt that wraps around the steel base frame is 25mm thick, this needs to be taken into account when positioning the steel base frames.



Each pad should measure 450mm square by 450mm deep on firm subsoil. On clay or peaty subsoils the depth of the hole should be increased until you reach the firm subsoil. You should use hard-core to fill the hole back to the required 450mm deep, compacting the hard-core well in layers as you build up its thickness. When you fill the holes with concrete it is important that the surface is level, although it is not critical that each pad is level with each other, as the legs are adjustable by approximately 40mm. The purpose of the adjustable leg is to enable the base to be leveled on uneven or sloping ground.

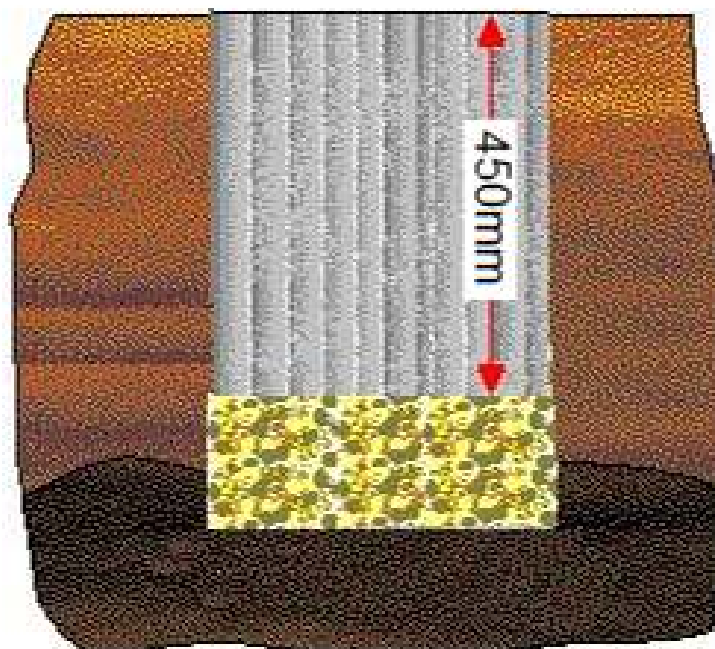
Leave the pads to harden for two days. In the winter months they must be protected from frost during this time by covering with polythene or sacking. It is recommended that a strong weed killer is used. Also cover the ground with a strong polythene sheet prior to installing the base if weeds are a particular problem.



Soft compressible soil

Hard incompressible layer

End bearing piles are those which terminate in hard, relatively impenetrable material such as rock or very dense sand and gravel. They derive most of their carrying capacity from the resistance of the stratum at the toe of the pile.



Soft compressible soil



Compacted hard Core

Hard incompressible layer

Where the subsoil is lower than 450mm, compacted hard core can be used to fill back up to the desired level.

In all load bearing pads a depth of 450mm is important as this gets below the reach of frost heave.



Before fitting the Conservabase it is recommended (optional & not supplied) that you use a weed killer to the base area, some installers also choose to use weed control fabric. These measures are preventative and the decision as to their requirement is down to the customer or installer.

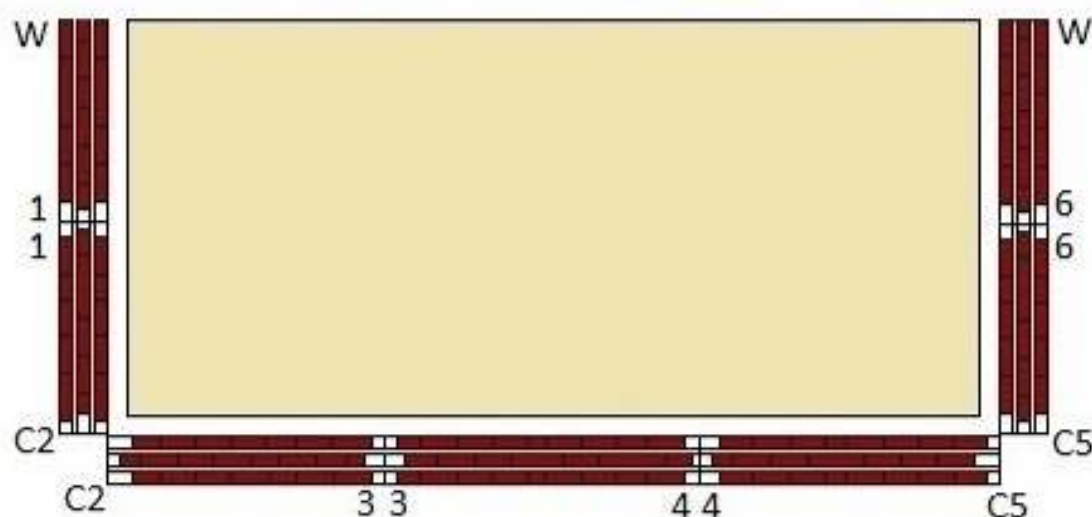
Base assembly

1. Attach adjustable feet to all base sections, including locking nuts.
2. Each base section is numbered. Position each section in the sequence according to the layout plan.
3. Bolt each section tightly together (nuts and bolts supplied).
4. Ensure all sections are level by adjusting feet, then tighten feet locking nuts.
5. Secure the base frames tightly to the house wall (fixings supplied).
6. Cut the polystyrene insulation sheets to size, they should be a good fit between the floor joists. The polystyrene material should be cut to size using a long bladed Stanley knife or similar. The insulation is held in place with the support tabs that are welded to the outer frame. On the internal joists the purpose made metal support saddles should be placed in alignment with the welded tabs.
7. In dry conditions, Start laying the floorboards, flush with the outer edge of the base outer frame (see assembly diagram) from the left-hand side of the conservatory, looking towards the house. Use the off-cut from the last run to start the next. It is recommended that the joints are glued with waterproof glue. (not supplied). Secure to the floor joists using the 45mm self drilling screws (supplied) at 600mm centres. If the flooring will be exposed to the elements it is recommended that you protect it from water damage by covering with a suitable polythene sheet. This can be removed by cutting around the perimeter with a knife once the completed conservatory structure has been built and is watertight.

Once the base has its flooring completed you can fix the skirts

Brick skirt Assembly Instructions

1. Lay out the skirt sections in the order they are to be fitted, the panels are numbered and run in an anti clockwise direction starting at the house wall with a W then each joint has a matching Pr of numbers ie 1-1 then 2-2 a corner will be marked C before the number eg C3 and so on.
2. Apply a sealant to the exposed edge of the chipboard floor this should be continuous
3. Fit the skirt panel level with the top of the flooring, fix through the vertical joints between the bricks and on the corners fix where the slips are still to be fitted use the 45mm counter sunk self drill screws into the steel frame work.



4. Use the adhesive supplied to stick the brick tiles in place over the joints in the skirts press the bricks firmly in place, the gaps between the bricks are approximately 10mm apart use packers to keep the bricks in place and leave a minimum of 2hr before pointing.
5. To fill the joints between the bricks mix the mortar supplied to a smooth paste (be careful not to add too much water) its consistency should be like icing sugar fill the joints around the bricks allowing the mortar to overfill the joints. Remove surplus mortar with a flat trowel before initial curing takes place, then leave the mortar until firm it should have a dull finish, be moist but not wet and somewhat gritty, use a curved pointing tool to finish off the joint and remove any remaining mortar with a soft brush.

Caution: Do not use the mortar below 4°C also do not

Do not tool the joint too soon, tooling too early will create a creamy surface on the mortar.

The brick skirt needs no special maintenance although it would be good practice to seal the face of the brickwork with clear brick sealer (Thompsons Waterseal)

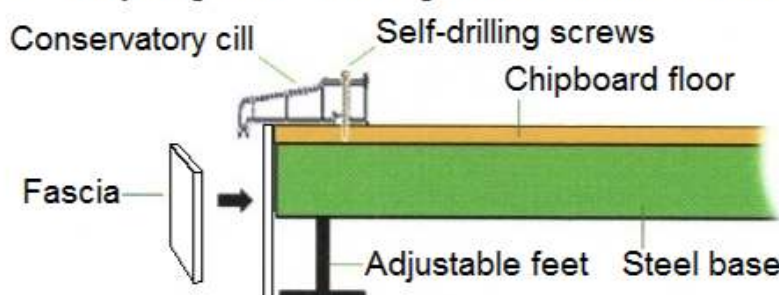
All technical and aftersales queries should be submitted to : www.conservatorysupport.com

Conservabases with UPVC skirts

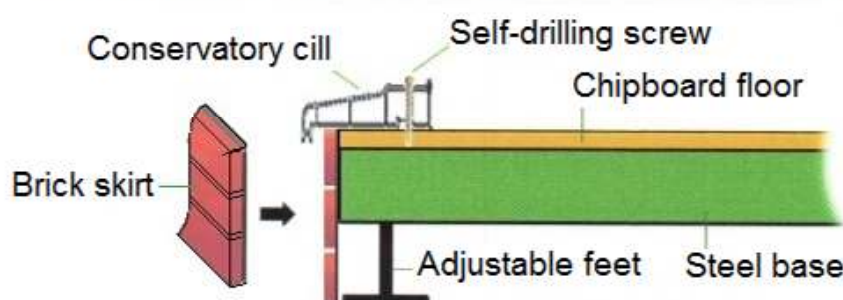
Cut the UPVC cladding to size and fix it to the steel base frame with the 45mm screws. We supply plastic dome caps to hide the screw heads, also supplied are the joint trims to connect the cladding in its length, and cover trims to finish the look on external corners. These need cutting to length and fixing with screws and/or sealant. It is advisable to fit an air vent in both ends of the base to ensure adequate under floor ventilation.

Conservabases that DO NOT have high walls are now complete and ready to start the conservatory assembly.

Assembly diagram for full height conservatories with fascia



Assembly diagram for full height conservatories with brick skirt



Note: Brick skirts may need cutting to suit the ground if the garden is un-even. This can not be carried out at our factory and must be done by the installer.

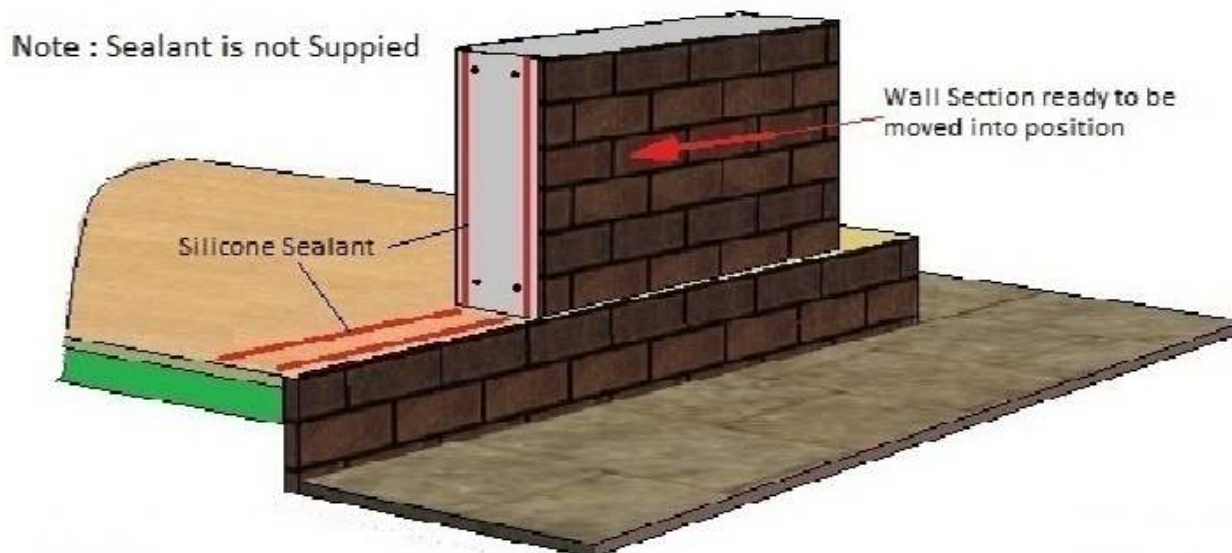
Modular wall assembly instructions

WARNING - RISK OF DAMAGE AND INJURY

To avoid the risk of damage and injury caused in windy conditions by walls blowing over, the modular walls should be secured firmly in place to the house wall, to the base, and to each other immediately as they are assembled.

The modular wall is to be fitted directly onto the chipboard floor (see diagram). Follow the wall plan drawing, Note: on occasions where access is limited the walls may be designed to be built up as columns.

- 1) Ensure that the base is level
- 2) Lay out wall sections in the order they are to be fitted. The panels are numbered to correspond with the layout plan.
- 3) Fitting the first wall section to the house, make sure you have applied the silicone sealant to the end that adjoins the house wall. Also, run 2no lines of sealant on the base. Set the lines of sealant approximately 20mm in from the edges of the wall section. Offer the section into place leveling the brick face with the brickwork on the skirt. (See diagram).



- 4) With the wall section in place & the outer edges lined up with the skirt (including brick or render thickness) you should secure to the base with the 45mm drill-point screws. Wherever possible position the fixing screws so that they will fix into the steel frame work. The fixings into the house wall are 100mm long direct to brick fixings that do not require a plug, just drill the 6mm pilot hole, the fixing will cut it's own thread. You should use 4no on a standard wall section.

With the first wall section secured, move on to section 2 and so on. Use the same procedure with the sealant & fixing except where the sections meet they are bolted together (nuts & bolts supplied).

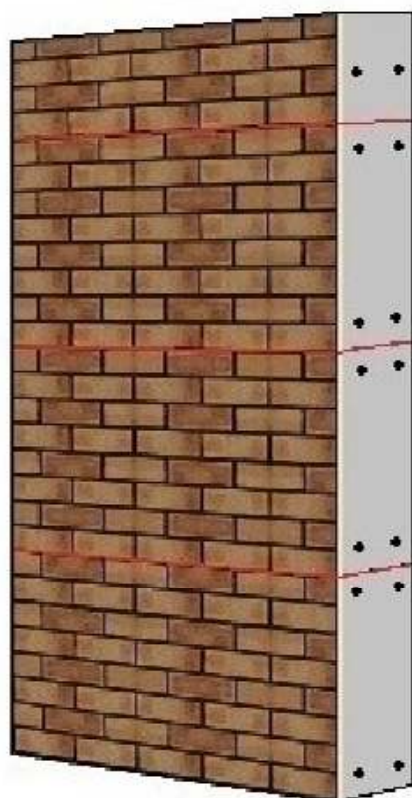
1) When all the wall sections are fitted and the sizes are checked, seal the joints in the brick backing panels with the adhesive supplied. You can now start to fit the brick slips in place. Put several spots of glue on the back of each brick and press firmly in place. Read the directions on the adhesive as drying time varies with temperature. When the brick work is complete it is recommended that you install the conservatory before pointing the brickwork. This will give ample time for the adhesive to cure.

2) To point the joints, mix the mortar supplied to a smooth paste. (Be careful not to add too much water). Fill the joints around the bricks allowing the mortar to overflow the joints. Remove surplus mortar with a flat trowel before initial curing takes place. Allow the mortar to set until firm. It should have a dull finish, be moist but not wet and somewhat gritty. Use a curved pointing tool to finish off the joint and remove any remaining mortar with a soft brush.

CAUTION: Do not tool the joint too soon. Tooling early will create a creamy surface on the mortar.

Plumbing, pipes & cables etc. can be inserted inside the wall cavity by cutting holes in the panel ends prior to fixing your choice of internal cladding.

Extra info



High level Conservabase walls being erected within 400mm of an existing structure may be erected as columns

when a wall is designed to be assembled as columns the brick work will finish level with the ends of the wall sections and will appear as a tight expansion joint when completed.

The person assembling on site should bolt the sections together using sealant between the boxes, once the column is completed & pointed it should be moved into position and secured to the house and base.

the next adjoining column built in the same way must be sealed vertically to form a weather proof wall

When all the wall construction is completed including the mortar pointing it is recommended that the walls are treated with a water proofer such as Thompsons water seal.

Fixings



10mm x 150mm Conservabase frame to house wall fixing bolt
Requires an 8mm pilot hole & fixes directly to the masonry. No plug required. 15mm head size.



150mm x 8mm direct to brick fixing.
T30 Torx drive, Requires 6mm Pilot hole & no plug.
Fix window frames down to traditional walls.
Fix door frames down to traditional walls & base.



120mm x 4.8mm self drilling screws.
Fix the window frames & door frames down to the Conservabase steel walls & base.



100mm x 8mm direct to brick fixing
T30 Torx drive, Requires 6mm Pilot hole & no plug.
Fix Conservabase walls to the house.
Fix window frame sides to the house.
Fix roof rafters & box gutters to the house.



100mm x 10mm Conservabase frame connecting bolt.
19mm Head size.



70mm x 4mm Self drilling pre-washed Pozi drive screw for fixing window & door frames into aluminium joints.
For fixing window & door frames **UP** into the aluminium roof beam.



60mm x 4mm Countersunk Pozi drive screw for fixing the window and door frames together and also down to the window cills.



4.8mm x 45mm Countersunk Pozi drive self-drilling screw.
For fixing the chip board deck to the steel base frame.
For fixing the brick skirts to the steel base frame.
For fixing the steel wall boxes down to the deck.



25mm x 8mm Conservabase wall fixing bolt.
Connects one box to another.
13mm head size.



4.8mm x 25mm Countersunk Pozi drive self-drilling screw & domed screw cap.
Fix PVC skirt to steel base frame.