

MITREPLAN PROJECT PLANNER

Renovate your bathroom



- An easy-to-follow guide to achieving a perfect result.
- Outlines all the tools you will need for the job.
- Includes a materials checklist.

PLEASE NOTE:

Before starting this project or buying any materials, it is worth your time to read all steps thoroughly first to be sure you understand what is required.

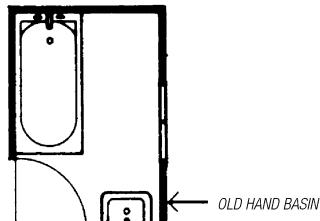
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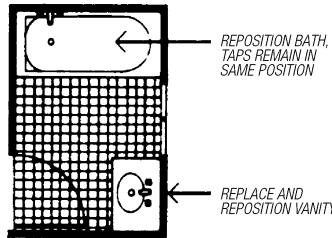
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MIGHTY HELPFUL™ MITRE 10

Fig. 1 –
The narrow bathroom

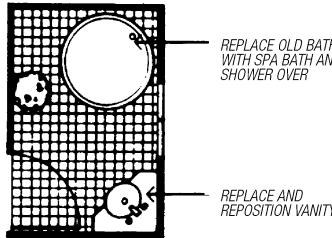


Existing bathroom



REPOSITION BATH,
TAPS REMAIN IN
SAME POSITION

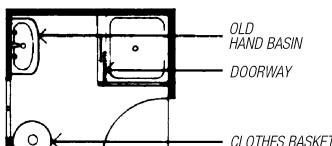
REPLACE AND
REPOSITION VANITY



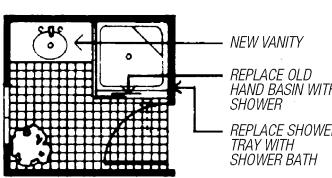
REPLACE OLD BATH
WITH SPA BATH AND
SHOWER OVER

REPLACE AND
REPOSITION VANITY

Fig. 2 –
The tiny square bathroom



Existing bathroom



NEW VANITY

REPLACE OLD
HAND BASIN WITH
SHOWER

REPLACE SHOWER
TRAY WITH
SHOWER BATH

CLOTHES BASKET

Step 2: Demolition

If it's a full bathroom renovation, start by turning off the water supply at the mains and electricity at the main switchboard. Then remove all existing fittings. If possible, plan to leave plumbing in place to save money. Remove architraves, skirting and cornice next, and finally, old wall lining. Using a long straight edge as a guide, check that studs and nogginings are aligned straight to ensure your new wall linings are fixed flush and true. Remove high spots with an electric plane and pack out low spots with thin pieces of scrap timber or hardwood fixed in position with nails or glue. Ensure all nogginings are fixed in a straight line behind the horizontal joint in the new Villaboard wall lining.

Step 3: Add flashing

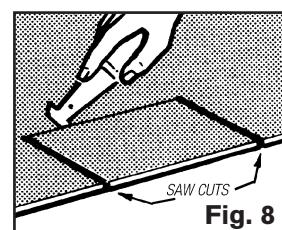
Where water damage could occur at junctions, especially bath or shower areas, all corners should be fixed with Hardie's wet area flashing following the manufacturer's instructions. In shower recesses, it should extend into the shower tray. Where tiles are to be used, corners should be covered first with continuous metal angles (Fig. 5). At this stage, any new plumbing and electrical work are also done.

Step 4: Line the walls

Before fixing your Villaboard, check that all electrical wiring and plumbing is set back in the wall cavity to avoid damage by nails. Fix the sheets horizontally for flush joints. Ends of sheets should not coincide with the corners of windows and doors.

Cutting. There are three suitable methods: Using a special tungsten-tipped "score and snap" knife, score from the face side of the sheet against a straight edge, repeating the action to a depth of about 1/3 sheet thickness. Then snap upwards to break and clean edges with a rasp if needed (Fig. 6). Or, using a hand guillotine, cut on the off-cut side to allow for the thickness of the blade (Fig. 7). Hand sawing is also suitable for general cutting and notching. For notches, make saw cuts, then score along the back with the "score and snap" knife, and snap upwards (Fig. 8).

Holes for shower and bath taps and other fittings are easily cut. For small rectangular or circular holes, drill a series of holes around the perimeter of the hole, then carefully tap out the waste with a hammer (Fig. 9). For large openings, such as for wall ventilation, score deeply around the opening, drill a hole in the centre, then saw from the centre to the corners (Fig. 10). Finally, tap out the waste pieces from the face side, then round the corners with a rasp to eliminate stress points. Alternatively, hole saws or a jig saw with a tungsten-tipped blade can be used.



SAW CUTS

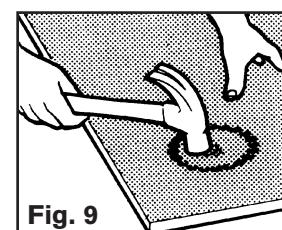


Fig. 8

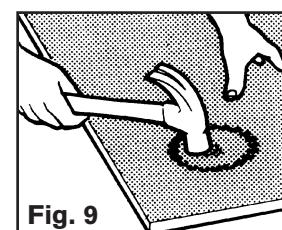


Fig. 9

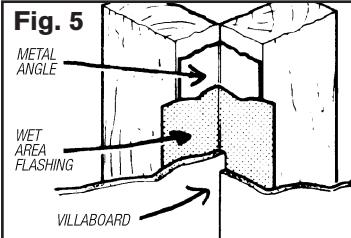


Fig. 5

METAL ANGLE
WET AREA
FLASHING
VILLABOARD

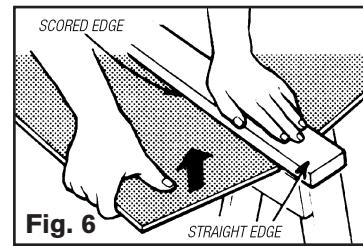


Fig. 6

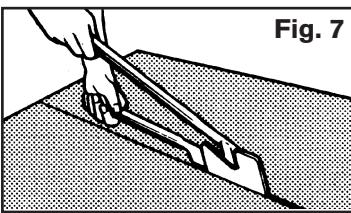


Fig. 7

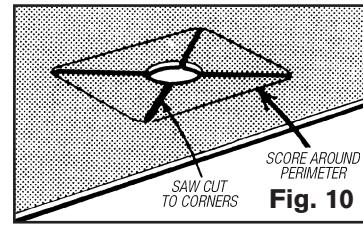


Fig. 10

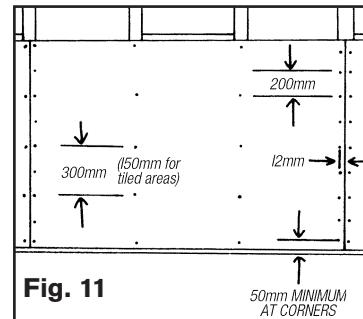


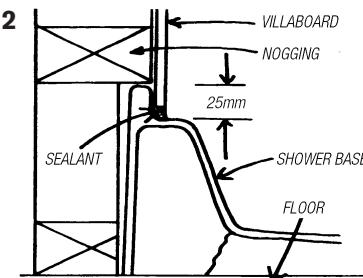
Fig. 11

200mm
300mm (150mm for tiled areas)
50mm MINIMUM
AT CORNERS

Fixing. Sheets should be fixed horizontally and nailed not less than 12mm from the edges and 50mm from corners (Fig. 11). Drive nails just below the surface without punching in. They should be fixed at 200mm centres on each stud along the edges.

Along intermediate studs, nail at 300mm centres for united areas, or 150mm centres if you're tiling over it (Fig. 11). Where wall/floor junctions are flashed, such as in shower recesses, sheets must not be fixed to bottom plates as the nails would penetrate the flashing. Where shower bases are used, install nogginings 25mm above the top of the flashing of shower base and fix sheets to these (Fig. 12).

Fig. 12



VILLABOARD
NOGGING
25mm
SEALANT
SHOWER BASE
FLOOR

Step 5: Jointing

Sheet joints are covered with special perforated paper reinforcing jointing tape set in a bedding cement (Fig. 13). First, mix the bedding cement according to the manufacturer's directions. Then apply firmly into joints using a trowel or broad knife. Only do about 5m at a time to avoid cement drying out. Thoroughly embed the jointing tape, flattening with a trowel or broad knife (Fig 14) and allow to dry. Apply cement to nail heads as well. When dry, apply a second coat to joints and a second coat to nail heads. For internal corners, use a broad knife to fill the joint with bedding cement, crease jointing tape with fingers and work into the joint by applying another coat of cement.

For external corners, trowel on cement and allow to dry before applying a second coat. When thoroughly dry, apply a topping compound. Allow to dry and sand to smooth, flush finish with 120 grit sandpaper. If walls are to be tiled, DO NOT use topping compound.

Cornices can now be installed to wall/ceiling junctions, and architraves around windows and doors. And the plumber called to install bath, basins and tap fittings.

Fig. 13



PAPER REINFORCING
JOINTING TAPE

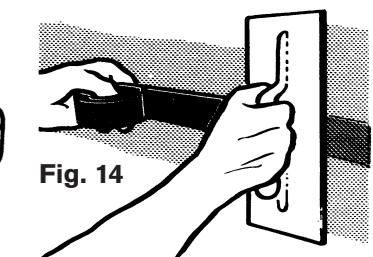


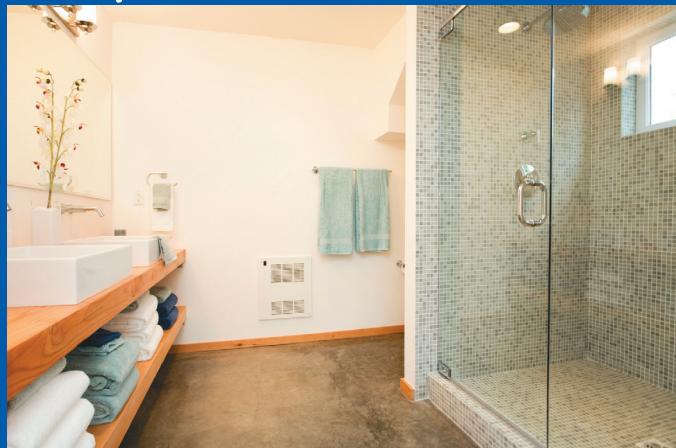
Fig. 14

Renovate your bathroom

MIGHTY HELPFUL HINTS TO MAKE THE JOB EASIER

- If fully renovating your bathroom, provide a thick protective covering over any retained fitments to avoid damage.
- To save money, leave plumbing in place if possible – just buy new taps and outlets and fit into existing pipes.
- If the job is to take some time, ask the plumber to seal off outlets in the bathroom while work is progressing but allowing water to the rest of the house.
- Ensure Villaboard sheets are completely dry before fixing. And stack on edge or lay flat on a smooth, level surface to prevent chipping of corners.
- When forming holes, ensure that the sheet edges are properly supported to avoid damage.
- The cut edges of Villaboard sheets do not need to be sealed – they are completely immune to permanent water damage.
- Thoroughly clean all surface dust from lining sheets with a damp cloth before applying tile adhesive to ensure maximum bond.

Mitre 10 gratefully acknowledges the assistance of James Hardie & Co Pty Ltd in the preparation of this MitrePlan.



IMPORTANT: This project planner has been produced to provide basic information and our experienced staff are available to answer any questions you may have. However, this information is provided for use on the understanding that Mitre 10 is not liable for any loss or damage which is suffered or incurred (including but not limited to indirect or consequential loss), for any personal injury or damage to property suffered or sustained as a result of using the information contained in this MitrePlan Project Planner. Mitre 10 advises you to call in a qualified tradesperson, such as an electrician or plumber, where expert services are required, and to independently assess any safety precautions that will need to be followed prior to using the information in this MitrePlan Project Planner.

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