

SOLIROC MÉTAL Products installation

Planning

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1-TOOLS REQUIRED

Steel Tape Measure - Phillips Screw Driver - Wire Cutters - Keyhole Saw - Hammer - Chisel - Metal Coat Hanger - 2 1/2" Hole Saw - 1/2" Electric Drill

Si vous n'avez pas de perceuse de 1/2 po. et avez l'intention d'en louer une, demandez une perceuse à "angle droit" (90°). Cet outil vous facilitera la tâche et vous permettra d'avoir accès aux espaces très restreints.

2-PLANNING

Each inlet Kit contains a sufficient number of fittings to complete most installations. Some installations, however, may require additional fittings. As our installation shows, there are instances where either a 45" Ell or a Sweep 90" could be used. Remember, it requires two 45" Ells to form a 90" turn.

Maximize your fittings, because, should the occasion arise, that you need another 90" Ell to complete the installation, you might only have one 45" Ell left, leaving the installation incomplete.

Study the instructions thoroughly and familiarize yourself with the diagrams illustrating the various options available for the installation of your System.

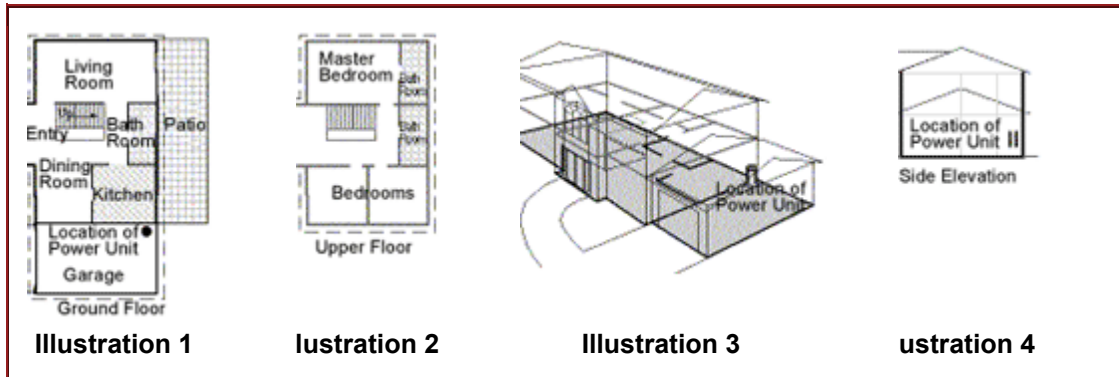
After you have planned your System, count all components in your Kit to ensure that you will have sufficient parts and fittings for the completion of the installation.

Inlet Valves may be installed in more than one possible location to service the area you wish to cover from any one Inlet Valve. Study the diagrams and choose the method that best suits your requirements.

3-POWER UNIT LOCATION

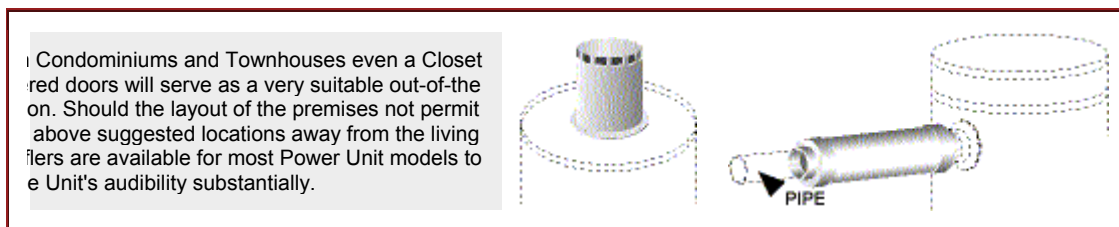
In selecting the Power Unit location the following points should be carefully considered.

Install the Power Unit as far away from the living area as possible so that normal activities can be carried out without any disturbing noise that might emanate from the Power Unit while Vacuum Cleaning is in progress. This also insures you that there is no recirculation of dust in the living area.



An ideal location for the Power Unit would be the Garage where the Unit's Inlet Valve will serve well when you wish to vacuum your car and the exchange of the Filter will be easier facilitated. Other suitable locations can also be found in a Basement, Basement Crawl space, Furnace Room, under weather-proof Sun deck, Laundry Room, Carport or any ventilated Storage area.

Typical Two Story Residence showing proposed location for Power Unit.



4-WIRING (110V/60 cycles)

The Power Unit is an electrical appliance and its location should be near an electrical power outlet. If there is no existing outlet available, a separate grounded circuit should be installed. Check the unit's specifications for the proper power supply requirements.

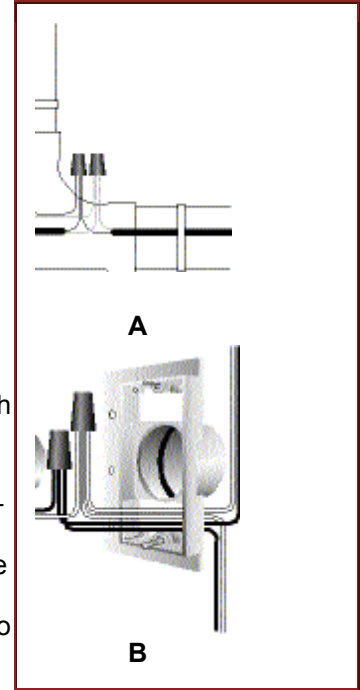
Caution: Do not overload Circuit!

Low voltage wiring

From your Kit you have been provided with a special jacketed wire (18/2 Low Voltage Wire) which passes all electrical codes in any area.

The method of splicing the wire from Inlet Valve to the Main-line may be subject to varying electrical codes depending on the area in which you are located. Check with the prevailing electrical codes in your area.

Two of the most common methods of wire splicing are "T-Splicing" or "Looping". "T-Splicing" (see diagram A) means the Low-Voltage Wire is spliced at the Tees, and "Looping" (see diagram B) consists of looping the Low-Voltage wire from Inlet Valve to Inlet Valve and joining the Wires at the Inlet Valves. The latter is generally preferred as this method facilitates easier repair, even when walls are bearded in, to any unraveling of connections or breaks possibly caused when wire was stripped.



5- INLET VALVE LOCATIONS

These can be installed either on the floors or in the walls, as per our Mounting Plate Installation Diagram.

This process may require two persons. One person should hold the end of a 30' steel tape, string or the actual 30' hose at the proposed inlet valve location while the other will determine the furthest reach of the 30' radius.

If a blueprint of the premises is available, the use of a 7 1/2" string will be of great help in determining the Inlet Valve locations, as most blueprints are drawn to a 1/4" scale.

Simply lay the string from the proposed Inlet Valve location into every corner of the areas you intend to reach from that particular inlet.

The end of the hose should reach both floors and ceilings to enable you to vacuum your draperies and blinds.

In doing so, consider the location of furniture, cabinets, beds and pocket doors as they may impede the free movement of the 30' hose.

Repeat this procedure until you are absolutely sure that the most effective and efficient locations for all Inlet Valves have been chosen.

The advantage of locating the Inlet Valves in an inside wall is that it affords you almost a 60' diameter and that the wall in which the branch pipe will be located does not contain insulation material.

Check the walls, in which the Inlet Valves are to be mounted, for possible obstructions between studs, by tapping with your finger or a hard instrument along the wallboards until it sounds hollow. Mark this location and continue this procedure until all Inlet Valve locations have been firmly established.

Also keep in mind that staircases are more conveniently vacuumed from the top downward. Therefore, an Inlet Valve should be located close enough to the bottom of a staircase so that the hose reaches the upper step comfortably. This way the hose is always behind you and doesn't get into the path of the work area.

Now proceed with the installation of the Branch-Lines from the Inlet Valve to the intended Main Line location.

6- A WORD OF CAUTION

Now that you have learned about the most common installation techniques, here is a word of caution about the most important aspects of a Built-in System.

Fitting and valves!

The importance of quality fittings, fittings that have been designed to last, must never be underestimated. Therefore, when selecting the materials and fittings for your System, bear in mind that, after the entire System has been installed and fully concealed, fittings and pipes are inaccessible.

Subsequent repairs to concealed sections become an extremely expensive proposition, leaving absolutely no room for second guessing as to the quality of materials used. The low quality grade of just one fitting may jeopardize the life of the entire System, no matter how good the installation itself is. Always remember, a System is only as good as its weakest part. As independent test lab reports have conclusively shown, some competitor's products have tested 41% weaker, 25% lighter and bend out of shape under heat simulation. **Beware of low quality imitations and insist on Hayden fittings and valves for best Quality and value!**

Don't jeopardize your System by trying to save pennies on the installation.

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