

BUDGET Checklist

Budgets are tricky. There's a lot to think about. Save yourself the hassle with GIA Bathrooms and Kitchens' handy checklist of the main things to account for, so you won't fall short.

DESIGN

Whether undertaking works with a builder, or trying to manage a project yourself, a professional design is essential. It will assist you with knowing what you are going to get, and avoid many potential errors with contractors on site. If you have a flair for design and have your own ideas, get involved in this process too!

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DEMOLITION/RUBBISH

Asbestos at times may be present, and if so it is important to have this professionally tested and removed.

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PLUMBING

Many properties will require a pressure limiting valve as to not void the tapware warranty.

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ELECTRICAL

It's important this is always left to the professionals.

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CARPENTRY

If moving walls, it is important to have a registered builder or engineer inspect and determine if any structural works are required.

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PLASTERING

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WATER PROOFING

Essential to the longevity of a bathroom renovation, and should always be carried out by a certified professional.

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TILING

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PAINTING

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BATHROOM FITTINGS

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TILES

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SHOWER SCREEN/MIRROR

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NOTES

Find inspiration at
www.reece.com.au/bathrooms

Trade Lingo

Get to know these trade lingo favourites
with thanks to SmarterBATHROOMS+

S-TRAP

S-trap refers to a 100mm waste that exits a toilet suite through the floor from beneath the toilet suite.

P-TRAP

P-trap refers to a 100mm waste that exits a toilet suite through the wall behind the toilet suite.

BOTTLE TRAPS

Bottle traps are exposed wastes that sit underneath basins.

ROUGH IN

Rough in refers to the process whereby plumbing waste and water pipes are concealed in the walls and floor of a bathroom.

SCREED

A screed is used to level an uneven floor in preparation for tiling. Not only are floors not level in many homes, but walk-in showers are also now the design norm, and a screed is used to both level the floor and ensure that water flows in the right direction. Screeds are usually 40-80mm thick and consist of a sand and cement mixture often with a layer of re-enforcement built in.

RIMLESS TOILET

A rimless toilet suite is a (new) optimally hygienic toilet design that circulates water from a single flushing point with a precise and splash-free flow, avoiding grime and bacteria build up with less holes, angles and edges on the pan's surface.

ABOVE COUNTER

Above counter basins sit on top of vanity or floating bench tops and are often beautiful feature basins.

GREY WATER

Grey water is water from a basin, shower, bath or washing machine - this is deemed fit for disposal (or use) in a garden after it has gone through some filters.

RETROFIT

To 'retrofit' means finding another product to replace existing product without having to dramatically modify the existing layout.

BLACK WATER

Black water is dirty water from a toilet and requires purification.

HOT WATER

Hot water comes into the bathroom from the hot water unit which is normally a storage or instantaneous unit.

BACK TO WALL

A back to wall toilet suite flushes against a tiled or plaster wall, with no exposed pipes.

HIDDEN CISTERN

A hidden cistern refers to a toilet suite where the cistern (or tank) is concealed within a wall. This type of toilet requires access for servicing via an access panel.

TRAP

A trap is used to prevent nasty smells entering the bathroom from the sewer. A trap works by creating a water block in an "S" bend, preventing gases from passing.

SET OUT

A set out is done before the rough in works are done. The plumber allows for the thickness of plaster and tiles to make sure all the fittings are in the correct position. This is a critical step and should be double and triple checked.

DIVERTER

A diverter is used to switch the water supply between two different outlets such as a shower and bath or two different shower heads within one shower.

TILE LIP

A tile lip is a small raised tile edge usually raised to prevent water leakage (for instance on entry to a shower). At smarterBATHROOMS+ we remove tile lips to create more modern, ergonomic flat surfaces.

SEMI-RECESSED

Semi-Recessed basins sit half on and half off the front of vanities or floating bench tops. They are generally used in narrow bathrooms where space is a consideration.

LOCK UP

The stage of a build where all the windows and doors are secured, and you can 'lock up' the house.

FIT OFF

Fit off refers to the installation of various fixtures e.g. shower heads, basins, toilets, to the inwall plumbing system.

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FINISHING TOUCHES Checklist

Add these smarterBATHROOMS+ points to your final checklist before your final approval of finished work.

TILING

- Check wall and floor tiling
- Check cuts around waste
- Check mitre cuts
- Check grouting



SILICONE

- Check all control joints

PLUMBING VANITY

- Ensure plumber has pressure tested
- Check silicone to basin
- Check taps/mixer work + no leaks
- Check for leaks to waste work

PLUMBING TOILET

- Check both flush buttons work
- Check that toilet drains
- Check for leaks to water inlet

PLUMBING SHOWER

- Check taps/mixer work + no leaks
- Check shower rail is secure
- Check shower drains
- Check silicone shower channel

ELECTRICAL

- Check all sockets
- Check all switches
- Check heat lamps and extractors

PLASTERING

- Check all plaster to bathroom
- Check cornice has been sanded
- Check plaster to adjoining walls

CLEANING

- Check bathroom has been cleaned
- Check all materials have been removed
- Check outside is clean

PAINTING

- Check painting is satisfactory

ACCESSORIES

- Check all secure

FINAL CHECKS

- Check skip gone
- Check temporary toilet and shower have gone

SHOWER SCREEN/MIRROR
INSTALLATION DATE: / -

BUILDING PERMIT
SURVEYOR FINAL INSPECTION: / -

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WHAT TO BRING Checklist

The more information you can bring along to your Reece consultation, the better. Listed below are some items that could assist in the selection process. Don't stress if not all of these items apply to your situation, this checklist is designed to act as a guide.



PLANS

"It's a good idea to bring your plans to your appointment when selecting products for a new build. It is essential to come armed with the size of the room and relevant dimensions. Even something as basic as a photo from your smart phone or a hand drawn sketch of your existing bathroom can really help."

- Room specs and dimensions
- Photos of space to be renovated
- Annotated sketch
- Structural obstacles (windows, doors, etc)

INSPIRATION

"Often you will already have a vision in your head of how you want your bathroom to look and the dream products within it. A picture from a magazine or image from a website is a great way we can help bring your preferred theme and personal style to life."

- Magazine cut outs
- Pinterest boards
- Product images
- Photos of bathroom styles
- 3D renders
- Websites
- Brochures
- Scrap book

COLOURS

"Coming armed with your chosen colours can also be extremely useful throughout the selection process. We find tile and paint samples are great to work with when we layer vanity unit finishes and if you are interested in exploring coloured tapware."

- Existing colour palette in the home
- Paint samples
- Tile samples
- Furniture finishes (cabinetry, vanity)

TRADESPEOPLE

"Keep contact details of the trade team you are working with on hand e.g. builder, plumber, interior designer or architect. This can help with decision making or when you need to clarify details of the renovation you may be unsure of."

- Professional contact details (builder, plumber, designer, etc)
- Product specifications (toilet set out, S or P Trap, etc)
- Existing water points (shower, toilet, bath, etc)

WHAT HAPPENS WHEN

Timeline

Here's our handy guide for what you can expect to happen along the way, with thanks to smarter BATHROOMS+. Of course times may vary for your individual renovation project, so this is only a guide.

PROJECT START

(BASED ON A 3X3 BATHROOM)

DAYS

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 | Job start. Meet with client, designer & supervisor |
| 1 | Protect house, position skip & set up cutting area |
| 1 | Receive & check all product |
| 1 | Start demolition after client approves protective works |
| 1 | Building works 1 - initial structural alterations |
| 1 | Plumbing rough in |
| 1 | Electrical rough in |
| 1 | Building works 2 - fix floors, noggins & get ready for plaster |
| 2 | Plaster walls and ceilings with water resistant board |
| 2 | Sand plaster & waterproof |
| 1 | Fit cabinetry |
| 5 | Tile set out meeting with client, designer and tiler |
| 1 | Tile work including grouting and clean |
| 1 | Fit stone to vanity & check measure screen |
| 1 | Plumbing fit off |
| 1 | Electrical fit off |
| 1 | Building work 3 - accessories, door stops etc |
| 1 | Silicone to control joints, bench and sanitary ware |
| 3 | Fit shower screen, protection up, site clean, remove skip. Supervisor final inspection of all works. |
| 1 | Client inspection with supervisor and job sign off |

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