



# PULSE

SHOWERSPAS

## Mojave Model # 1016

### PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS COMPLETELY BEFORE BEGINNING!

Our goal is to ensure that your installation goes smoothly and safely. Please read these safety instructions carefully and follow the recommendations for plumbing and mounting. **If, after reading this instruction manual, you determine you do not have the necessary skills and/or tools, we then recommend a licensed plumbing contractor complete the installation.**

#### **You will need the following tools:**

Soft pencil or felt pen to mark tile

Tape Measure

Level

Drill (Preferably cordless)

A Reciprocating Saw w/metal cutting blade  
(Sawzall®)

Channel Locks or adjustable wrench

¼" Masonry Drill Bit

### New Construction/Extensive Remodel

*"New Finished Wall Surface"*

1. Prior to sheetrock, stub-out ½" hot and cold supply lines beyond the finished wall surface, 4" on center. The height of the Stub-outs is completely dependent upon the desired mounting height of the Mojave Showerspa. For a person 5'8" – 6'2" we recommend the stub-outs to be 35" from the finished floor.<sup>1</sup>
2. After the finished wall surface has been completed, make certain the water is completely turned off to both hot & cold supply lines of the Shower. Connect the 90° male threaded fittings to the stub-outs maintaining ¼" – ½" space between the fitting and finished wall. The open end of the threaded male fitting should point down.
3. Mark the location of the holes for the mounting bracket making sure the bracket is level. For a person 5'8" – 6'2" tall, we recommend 53" from finished floor height<sup>2</sup>. Before drilling holes for the bracket, make certain the Showerspa will rest flat against finished wall surface at the desired mounting height with the supply lines connected.
4. Drill ¼" holes through the wall surface using a masonry bit. Drill slowly through wall surface to avoid cracking and chipping. Insert anchor and securely screw bracket to wall. Before connecting hot and cold supply lines, mount the Showerspa on the wall, checking the height, and making sure the Showerspa feels secure.
5. Connect hot and cold water supply lines to male threaded pipe, do not over-tighten. Before mounting the Showerspa, check the fittings to make sure they are secure. Turn on water and check for leaks. When fittings are leak-free mount Showerspa on wall.
6. Seal around the body of Showerspa with a bead of silicone.

<sup>1</sup> The desired mounting height of the Showerspa determines the height of the ½" stub-outs. The stub-outs must be located at a height allowing the supply lines to be connected and the body of the Showerspa to rest flat against the finished wall.

<sup>2</sup> This height may vary depending on several factors (i.e. location of supply lines, interference from Showerspa plumbing, personal preference, etc.).

## Retrofitting An Existing Shower:

**Note:** In a re-model in which you are *not* replacing the finished wall surface (tile, or backing material) it is advisable to purchase a PULSE Showerspa model that covers the location of the existing valve assembly- either single handle or two-handle type. If your PULSE Showerspa model does *not* cover this area, you will need to either choose another PULSE Showerspa model that does or make the necessary repairs with appropriate materials (i.e. wallboard, tile, fiberglass, etc.).

1. **Turn off the water supply to the shower.** (Note: Typically there is a gate valve where the water main enters the house. Turning the water valve off at the hot water tank does *not* turn off the cold water supply line.)
2. Make certain the water is completely turned off to both hot & cold supply lines of the Shower. (Turn the shower valve *on*, both hot and cold, to verify the water supply is *off*.) Open a sink faucet in the bathroom in which you are installing the Showerspa to relieve any pressure and help adequately drain the shower supply lines.
3. Remove the handle(s) and trim cover(s) of your existing valve exposing the valve body in the wall.
4. Locate the hot and cold supply lines entering the valve. Using a reciprocating saw with sharp metal saw blade, cut the existing valve out, preserving the threads of the supply lines entering the valve. (Note: you should also cut the riser within the wall supplying the existing shower head.) Carefully twist and remove the valve.
5. Unscrew the old shower head from the arm and then unscrew the arm.
6. It is recommended to extend the water supply lines outside the wall cavity parallel to the finished wall surface. Attach a male threaded fitting to each supply line, maintaining ¼”-½” space between the male threaded fittings and the finished wall. The open end of the male fitting should point down. For your convenience we have included (2) ½” 90° fittings<sup>3</sup>.
7. Make certain the location (height/width) of the stub-outs and connecting to them does **not** interfere with the desired mounting height of the Showerspa.
8. Mark the location of the holes for the mounting bracket making sure the bracket is level. For a person 5’8” – 6’2” tall, we recommend 53” from finished floor height<sup>4</sup>. Before drilling holes for the bracket, make certain the Showerspa will rest flat against finished wall surface at the desired mounting height with the supply lines connected.
9. Drill ¼” holes through the wall surface using a masonry bit. Drill slowly through wall surface to avoid cracking and chipping. Insert anchors and securely screw bracket to wall. Before connecting the hot and cold supply lines, mount the Showerspa on the wall, checking the height, and making sure the Showerspa feels secure.
10. Connect hot and cold water supply lines to male threaded pipe, do not over-tighten. Before you mount the Showerspa, check the fittings to make sure they are secure. Turn on water and check for leaks. When fittings are leak-free mount Showerspa on wall.
11. Seal around the body of Showerspa with a bead of silicone.

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<sup>3</sup> Additional fittings may be necessary depending on your specific situation.

<sup>4</sup> This height can vary depending on several factors (i.e. location of supply lines, old valve access area, personal preference, etc.).