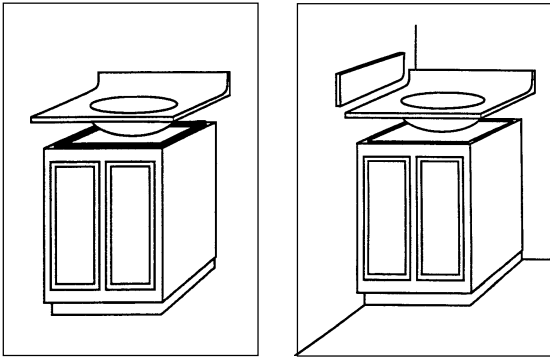


6. Apply an L-shaped 2" bead of silicone caulk to each inside corner of the vanity component. Apply a single bead of adhesive to the middle of the backsplash beginning and ending 1" from each end.
7. Set the vanity top in desired position on the vanity and apply pressure down and toward the walls to secure the vanity top.
8. If the vanity top has a wall end, be sure the endsplash fits well. The endsplash should fit easily against the backsplash, evenly with the front of the vanity top. Some sanding or grinding of hidden edges may be necessary to achieve a proper fit. Apply a single bead of adhesive to the back of the endsplash and secure it to the wall.
9. Connect the drain and water supply lines.
10. Seal all wall joints with silicone caulk.
11. Protect the lavatory with a soft cloth during construction. The flat surface is an inviting place for even the most careful tradesman to place tools.



B. Custom Vanity Tops

(Into a Corner or Between Two Walls)

The instructions provided in Section A are the same for all vanity top installations. There are, however, a few things to note in custom top installation.

1. When installing a vanity top into a corner or between two walls, it may be necessary to cut the vanity top or notch the drywall to ensure a proper fit.
2. Cut the entire width of the vanity top using a skill saw with a masonry blade. Turn the top upside down and mark it accordingly. Start cutting at the backsplash and move toward the front of the unit. Be sure to clamp or hold the vanity top securely.
3. In most cases, only the backsplash gets in the way when trying to set the unit into place. Notching the drywall allows one corner of the top to slide into the wall unit; the other side comes down level with the vanity.

C. Custom Vanity Tops Without Backsplash

Following are a few additional items to consider when installing a Custom Vanity Top Without a Backsplash.

1. Tops without backsplashes usually are easier to fit. However, because there is no backsplash, the strength of the marble is weakened and the top can break if caution is not exercised during installation.
2. Separate backsplashes and endsplashes can be warped to fit the wall and alleviate some of the wall's irregularities. These separate pieces are installed the same way as the endsplash discussed in Section A.

How to install

A Cast Polymer Vanity Top

A. Standard Vanity Tops

1. Prior to installation of your new vanity top, inspect it thoroughly for cosmetic defects. If you find any defects, notify your dealer immediately and do not install your top as most warranties do not cover installation costs.
2. Check the vanity base to make certain it is level and flat. If the cabinet is not level and square, the backsplash will not fit properly to the back and end walls.
3. Make a trial fit. The top should overhang the vanity on all open ends. If it does not fit properly, the backsplash and wall ends may be shaved using a belt sander or cut using a skill saw with a masonry blade (see Section B).
4. After the trial fit, remove the top and install the drain and faucets according to the manufacturer's directions. Use a liberal amount of high quality silicone caulk under the drain collar. The excess should be squeezed out around the entire collar when the assembly is tightened. It is important that you *do not overtighten the drain*. Do not exceed *one turn past hand tight*. You should install the fittings prior to setting the vanity top because it is much easier to do and will save you time.
5. This is a good time to make sure your water temperature is within the recommended tolerance. Check to ensure **water temperatures do not exceed 150 degrees**. The combination of an overtightened drain and continuous exposure to water temperatures above 150 degrees can damage the cast polymer surface.



How to install

A Cast Polymer Vanity Top

What is Cast Polymer?

Cast polymer is the umbrella term which includes cultured marble, cultured granite, and cultured onyx and solid surface variety products. Cast polymer products are made by chemically bonding mineral fillers with resins to create a matrix, which is molded and hardened to a solid material in a variety of shapes that meet diverse design needs. It is more durable than porcelain, resists mildew and stains and is easily cleaned with non-abrasive cleaning agents.

