

INSTALLATION GUIDELINES

BEFORE GETTING STARTED

UNDERSTANDING A FEW FUNDAMENTALS

about Clubline Locker systems

Clubline lockers are designed to be a versatile easy to install fully assembled product that can fit into many applications; each locker is built and delivered as an individual unit. Clubline lockers are not a common wall or so called “knock down” product that needs to be assembled on site.

There are a variety of accessory items that help complete and compliment the installation for your particular installation. Items such as toe bases, matching toe base fascia, finished end panels, top valance and slope top are purchased as separate components and applied during installation.

Each locker installation can be different, understanding the negative conditions that may be present that could affect the quality of installation is key to success. Identifying those conditions that might have a negative impact at the pre-planning and ordering stage is a crucial component.

Negative conditions that can affect installation might include extreme slope of floor, tile walls, walls that are not plumb, extreme wet environments, so called “banjo walls” or walls that wave in and out at stud locations, low hanging soffits, varying depth of return walls, varying depth of soffits and niches can also have a negative impact if not properly planed for.

Every attempt should be made to ensure that conditions are right for your locker installation. The proper leveling of toe bases cannot be overstated, in conjunction with the toe bases wall surfaces that are straight, plumb and true also drastically impact the quality of installation. Recognizing these conditions at the pre planning stage helps in making decisions that can affect the accessories that are ordered to complete and finish off the installation.

Clubline lockers achieve venting from the front by slightly holding back top, bottom and intermediate shelving from the interior door surfaces to let air naturally circulate and vent from the locker. This is an important distinction to consider in the planning stage as well as the installation stage. This means that the lockers can be installed directly to a wall surfaces without the need for blocking at the rear of the locker to create air or plenum space since they are not vented from the rear.

This doesn't mean that the use of wall blocking or so called attachment cleating may not be required, as stated earlier some of the negative conditions that can affect installation are tile walls and walls that wave drastically in between stud locations. When these conditions are present using wall blocking and determining the thickness of blocking to be used behind the locker is extremely important because it can affect the finished depth of the locker.

Blocking behind the locker should be considered at the earliest stages of planning since accessories like toe bases, finished end panels and slope tops are affected by this differential in depth. It can also effect on site conditions like the planning and construction of soffits and perpendicular wing walls.

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WHAT TO EXPECT AND WHAT YOU WILL NEED

when the lockers arrive

Depending on job size Clubline lockers are carefully packed in dedicated trucks or crated on individual pallets. Envisioning their arrival in regards to building egress, offloading and staging as well as final inside delivery is a crucial part of the planning and preparation process.

The lockers are shipped vertically, every attempt is made at the factory to maximize available truck space and minimize delivery costs. For this reason it is important to inspect the load when it first arrives to identify any components that may have been loaded on top, to the sides or in between lockers.

Depending on what type of locking system has been ordered the doors to the lockers may be locked or un-locked. It's important to recognize what type of locking system has been ordered since the lockers have to be ultimately un-locked to be able to begin installation.

On most locker jobs one locker will be marked with a notice on the door indicating that it contains installation hardware and will be end loaded in a highly conspicuous place. This hardware kit contains all the supplied hardware necessary for installation and typically is unlocked no matter what type of locking system has been specified. This kit will usually also contain a pass or master key if the type of lock ordered locks by default when the door is closed.

For security reasons in some cases an owner or his agent may request that these pass or master keys are mailed to them shortly before commencing the job. In some cases certain types of locks will have electronic keys of different types, sizes or colors. Do not attempt to use any of these specialized keys on electronic locks until you are sure which ones to use. Certain keys can upset pre-programmed factory lock sequences if used incorrectly.

Be sure to know and understand all the dynamics and terms under which these masters and pass keys are to be obtained, deployed and most importantly which ones to use. A constant vigil should also be kept on their whereabouts and they should be returned daily until installation is complete if security conditions warrant. In all cases gaining access to the inside of the locker is a fundamental yet crucial requirement for installation.

The most efficient manner to transport lockers when they arrive is warehouse style hand trucks. Selecting a type that are sturdy and not prone to letting tall loads easily tip as well as types who's tires don't rub wide loads are best. The lockers should be picked up from their sides on the side opposite of the hinge side, this prevents the doors from swinging open suddenly if the type of hinge used is free swinging and the doors are not locked.

Most incidental damage happens while the lockers are in final stages of offload, inside transport, staging and installation. Floor dollies, carts or panel carts are also useful in transporting filler panels, fascia panels and finished end panels. Staying organized and using common sense in staging lockers and accessories prevents damage and speeds installation.

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WHERE TO BEGIN AND WHAT YOU WILL NEED

for installation

First, confirm that all necessary hardware and accessories have been received and identify their intended use. It's best to fully offload all items and inspect carefully before assuming something is missing.

As mentioned earlier in this manual the importance of a level base surface cannot be overstated. The first thing to do is survey the floor and wall surfaces. Bases should be leveled and shimmed to the highest floor surface. Walls should be inspected for flatness and plumb. Any imperfections and irregularities should be identified and marked or noted so they can be accounted and compensated for during installation.

A basic set of woodworking tools and cordless drills are all that are usually needed to install Clubline Locker systems. A large 4' to 6' level is a must as well as a compliment of shims and fasteners to meet conditions. Hammer, pry bar, flat blade screw driver and a #2 square drive bit for a cordless screwdriver are the tools that will mainly be used. A portable table saw, skill saw, jig saw and belt sander are also required for a professional installation and finish. Filler panels for end of run scribes and corner conditions need to be cut and scribed to fit in the field as required.

Since conditions vary from job to job it's important to understand that unless otherwise requested and ordered only the hardware items needed to install the lockers to one another and attach the accessories are provided.

These include 1 ¼" square drive washer head screws that do not require pilot holes or countersinks. These fasteners match the locker interior and do not require cover caps or fillers to hide them. There are also color matched male/female ¼-20 x 1 ¼" binding posts that are used to initially bolt the lockers together.

Please note that any fasteners needed to bolt or screw down toe bases to the floor or attach the lockers to wall studs are not provided. Things like wall blocking, "L" cleating, angle brackets or other specialized fasteners and cleating are also not supplied unless taken into consideration and ordered with the job. Please see the list of supplied and recommended hardware and their possible applications on page 10 of this manual.



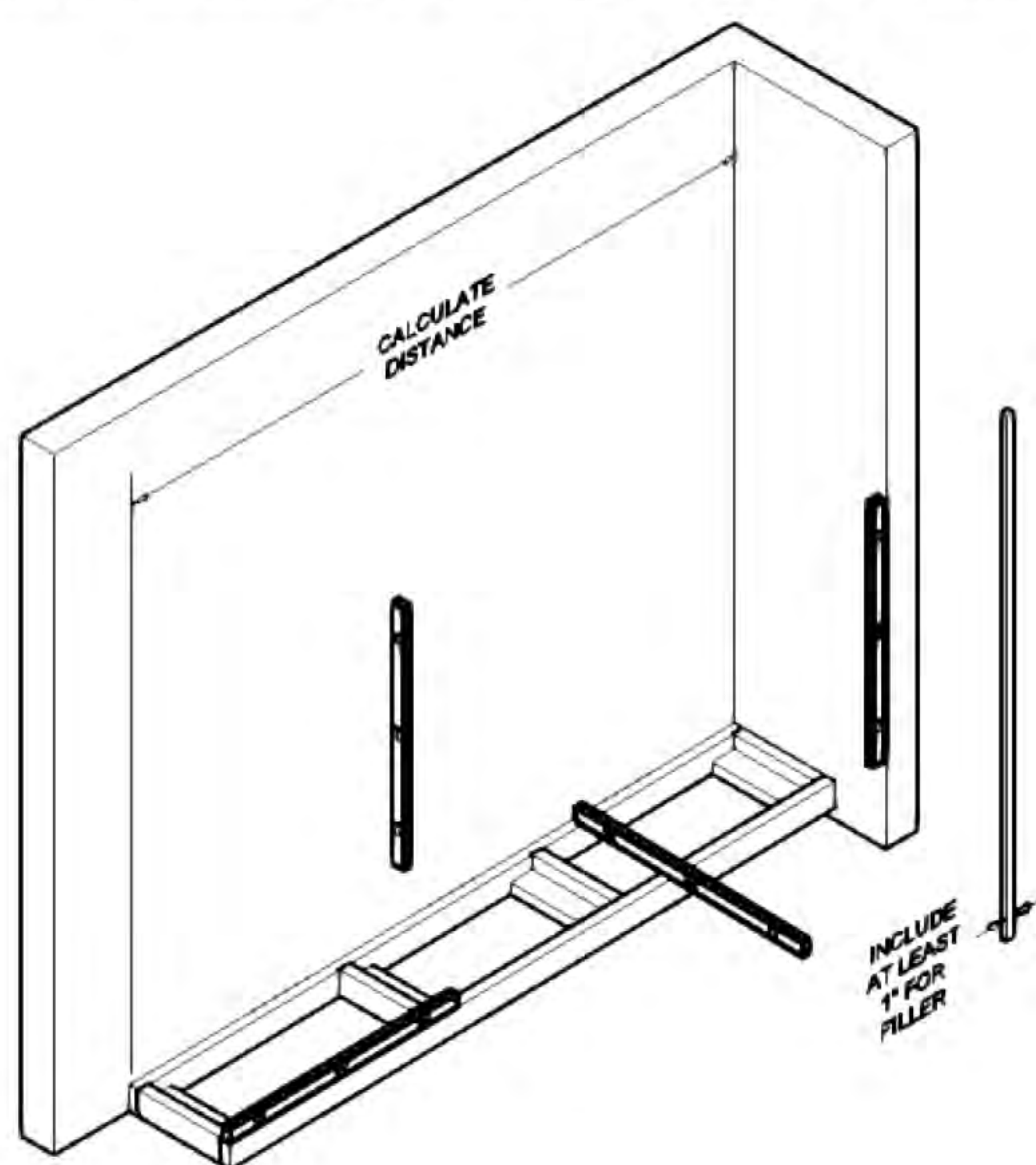
INSTALLATION GUIDELINES

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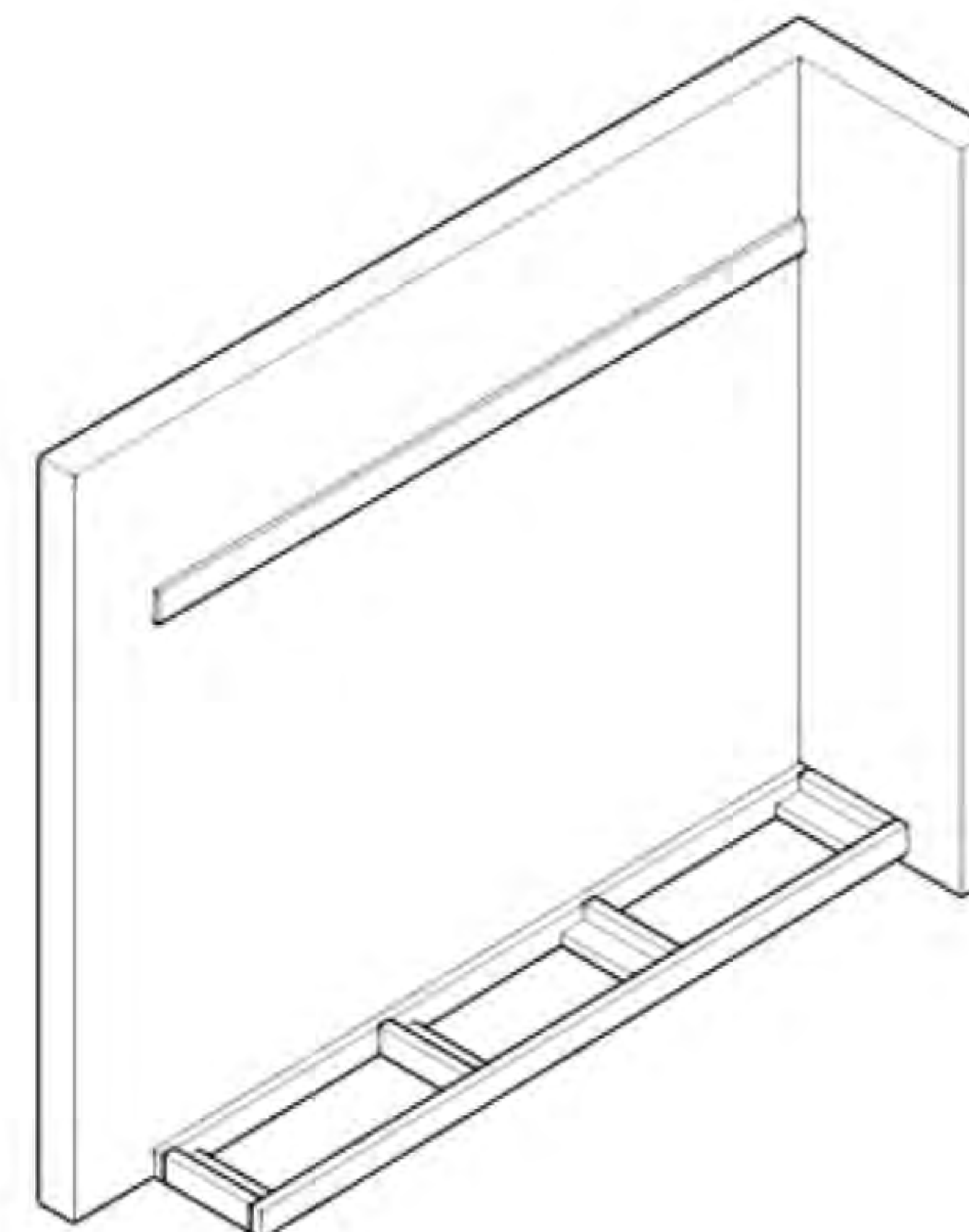
Check site conditions

Even if you have installed other types of commercial style cabinets lockers can be a little more challenging. Because lockers are narrow and tall they can be sensitive to un-level conditions. Understand the site conditions before you begin by making sure that the bases have been installed as level as possible from the highest contact point on the floor, recognize and understand wall imperfections and out of plumb conditions before you begin so you can shim and compensate for them. Calculate distance needed for lockers and check base size. Locker width should be calculated to include 1/16" extra per locker to account for collective growth and imperfections in plumb. Planning should also include at least 1" extra at wall ends for inclusion of a filler strip.

Level and shim base from highest contact point.



Calculate total distance needed for lockers, include 1/16" per locker and include At least 1" for filler at wall ends.



*Using wall attachment cleat
Influences locker depth and fit of accessories
Determine if using wall cleat is necessary.*

Determine if wall cleating is specified or needed

Using an attachment cleat is necessary for tiled walls and can help correct imperfect wall conditions. When using wall cleating the thickness of the wall cleat should be taken into careful consideration since it affects the fit and finish of other accessories like finished end panels and slope tops. It can also influence finish at return walls and soffits if not properly assessed and planned for.



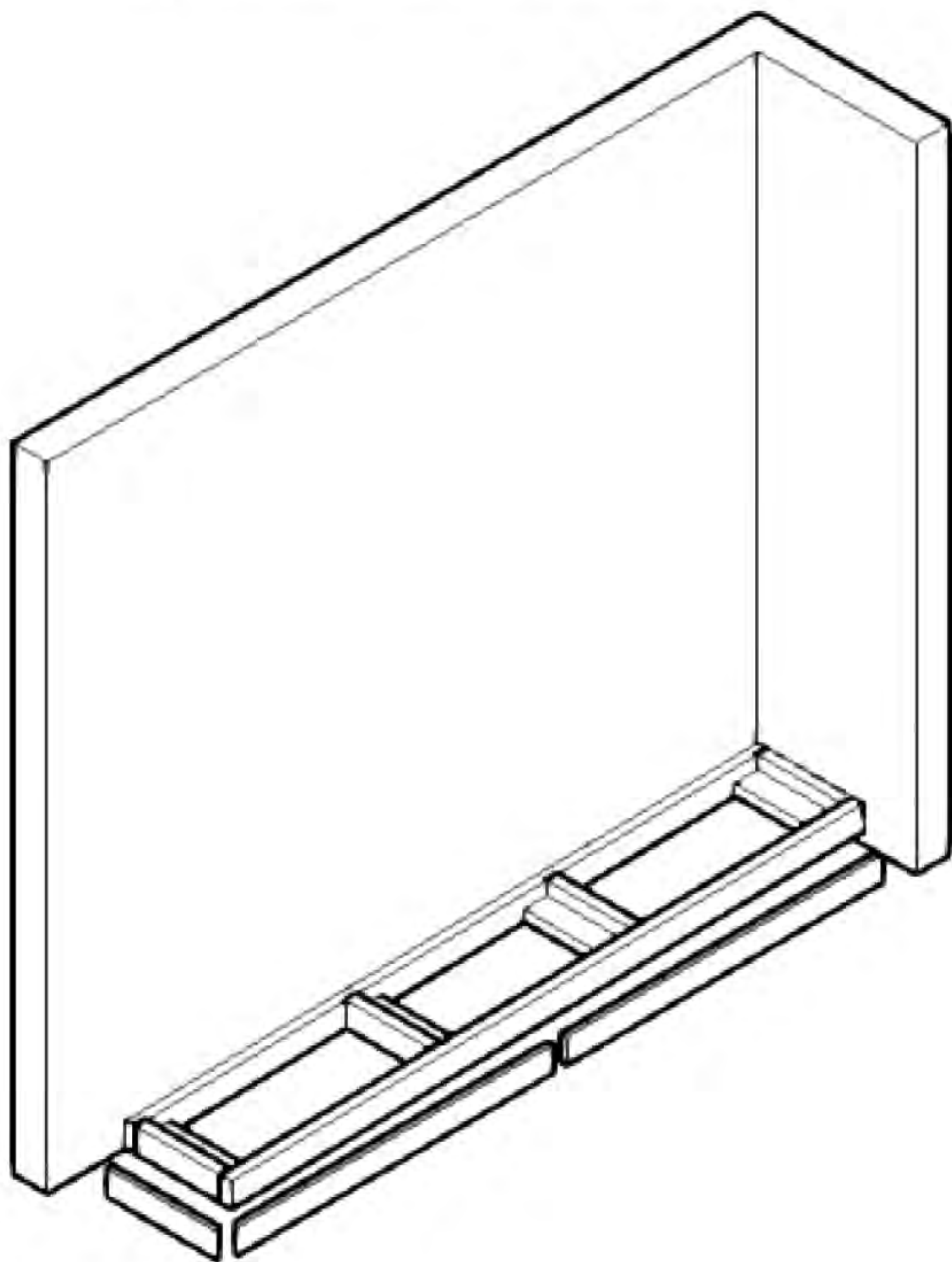
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Attach base fascia if required

In some cases base fascia may be pre-attached to toe base sections, on larger jobs a determination should be made as to when and how fascia should be attached. There are two methods that can be used, if no exposed fasteners are desired the fascia should be attached from the inside base surface with screws before the lockers are installed. Depending on material type the fascia can also be pin nailed to the base through the face and holes filled with matching filler. When using this method it's best to use an adhesive in conjunction with the nails. Toe fascia is typically ½" wider than the base is tall to compensate for rise from the floor surface during the shimming process, plan on cutting base fascia to height. Outside corners should be mitered. If base fascia is installed before the lockers are set care should be taken not to chip edges when setting the lockers in place. If materials are wood grain or have face graining of any kind the default placement will be to grain vertically.

*Set base fascia before lockers are installed
by fastening from inside base surface*



Miter outside corners



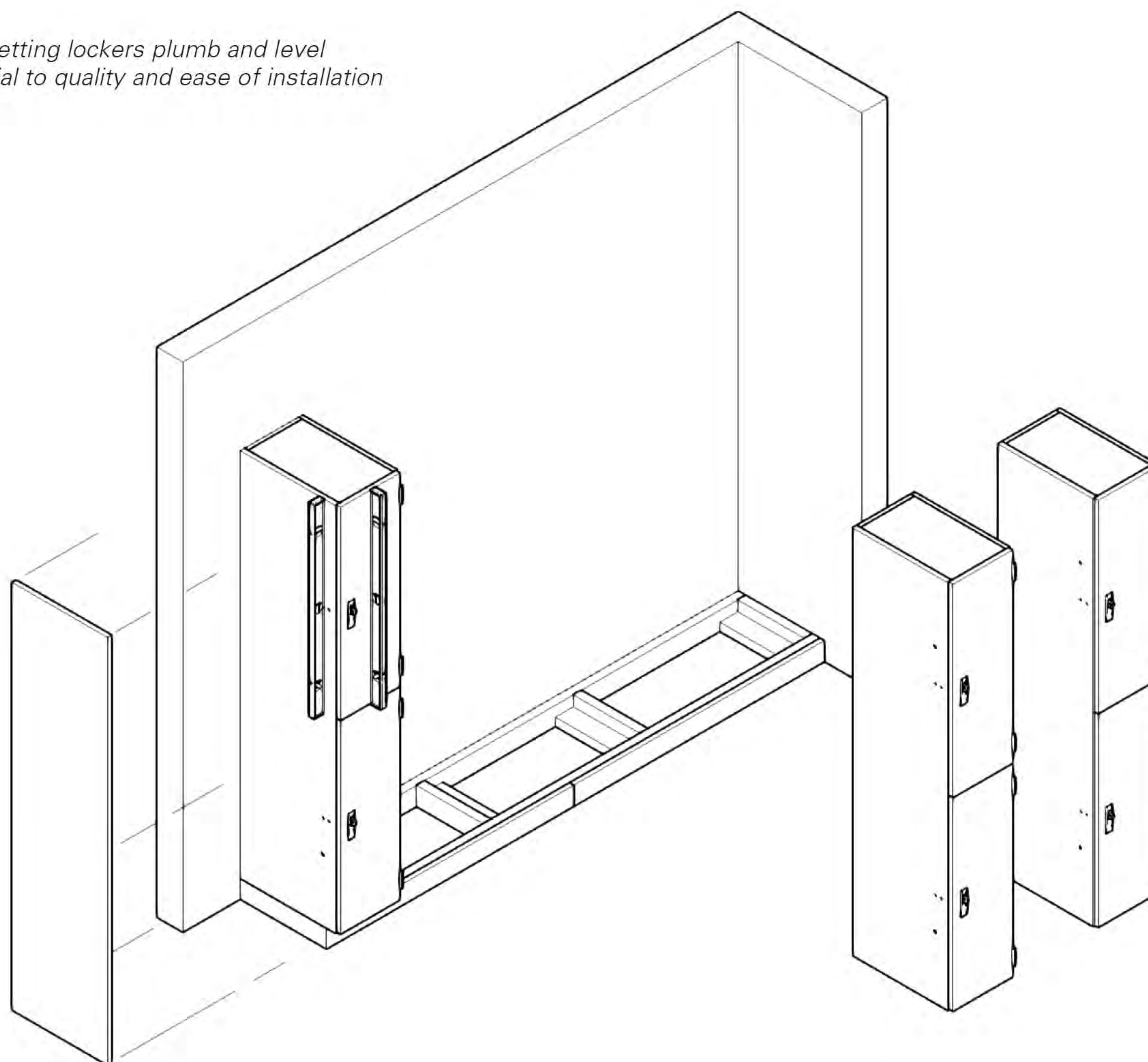
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Begin install and set lockers

In some cases it may be best to start lockers from the end of a locker run and work back towards a wall as opposed to starting from a wall. In all cases pre-planning required locker distance including at least 1" of wall filler when setting bases is a crucial step, remember to include 1/16" in your calculations to allow for collective growth. Finish end panels are applied as a last step and should hang over the end of the toe base runs by at least their thickness and no more than 1 1/2". In the example below the unfinished left side of the locker is placed flush with the end of the finished toe base, when the finished end panel is attached to the locker side it will hang over the finished base by 3/4". Making sure the lockers are plumb and level is crucial to the quality and ease of installation of the lockers.

*Setting lockers plumb and level
is crucial to quality and ease of installation*



Finished end panels are applied and should hang over toe base end by at least their thickness and no more than 1 1/2"



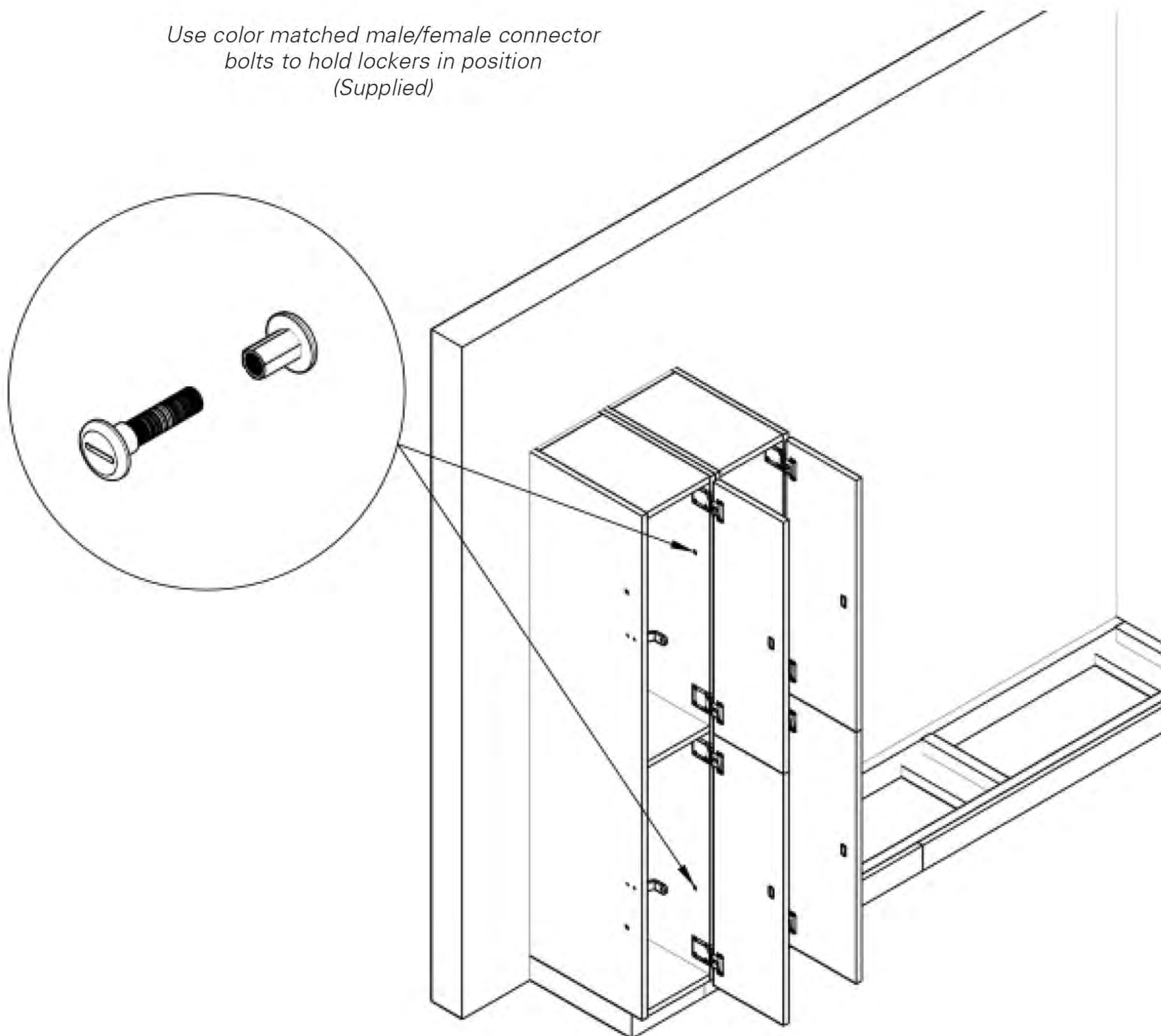
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Join lockers together with connector bolts

There are two connecting bolt holes located towards the front of the locker, one high and one low. Align front edges of locker and use supplied color matched male/female connectors to hold lockers in alignment. Use a flat blade screw driver to synch them tight but do not over tighten. Remember to check each locker for plumb and level as they are installed. Lockers will also be screwed together using supplied color matched low profile washer screws in subsequent steps.

*Use color matched male/female connector bolts to hold lockers in position
(Supplied)*





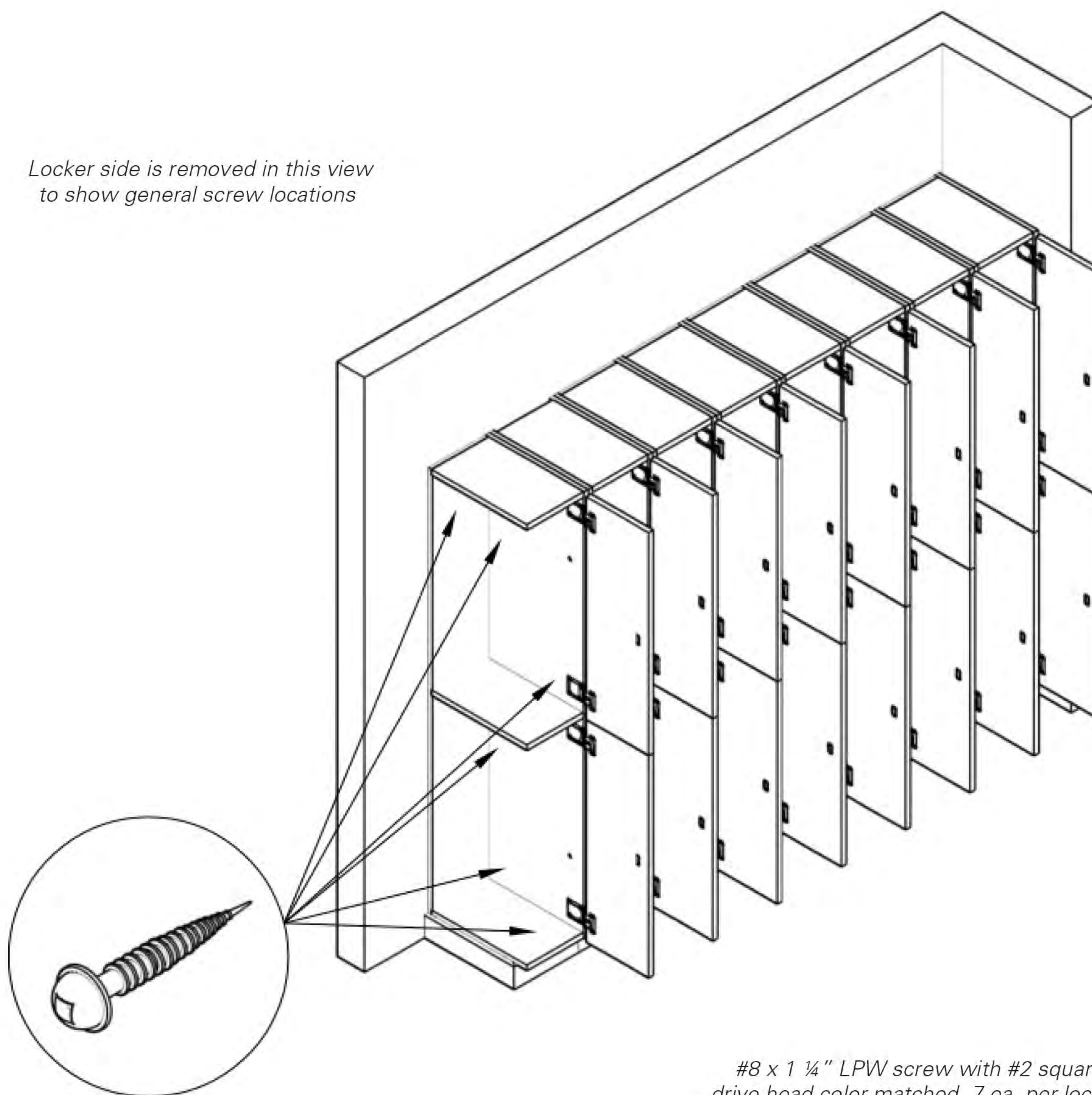
INSTALLATION GUIDELINES

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Screw lockers together

Use supplied interior color matched #8 x 1 1/4" LPW screws (Low profile washer) to screw lockers together as required. Use 1 screw at bottom into toe base and 4-5 screws as required to close gaps between locker sides. Note that LPW screws can be used through the back if an attachment cleat has been used, if no attachment cleat has been installed on the walls then use a minimum, #10 x 3" Pan head screws in desired finish to attach directly into wall studs where they occur. (#10 screws not supplied)

Locker side is removed in this view to show general screw locations



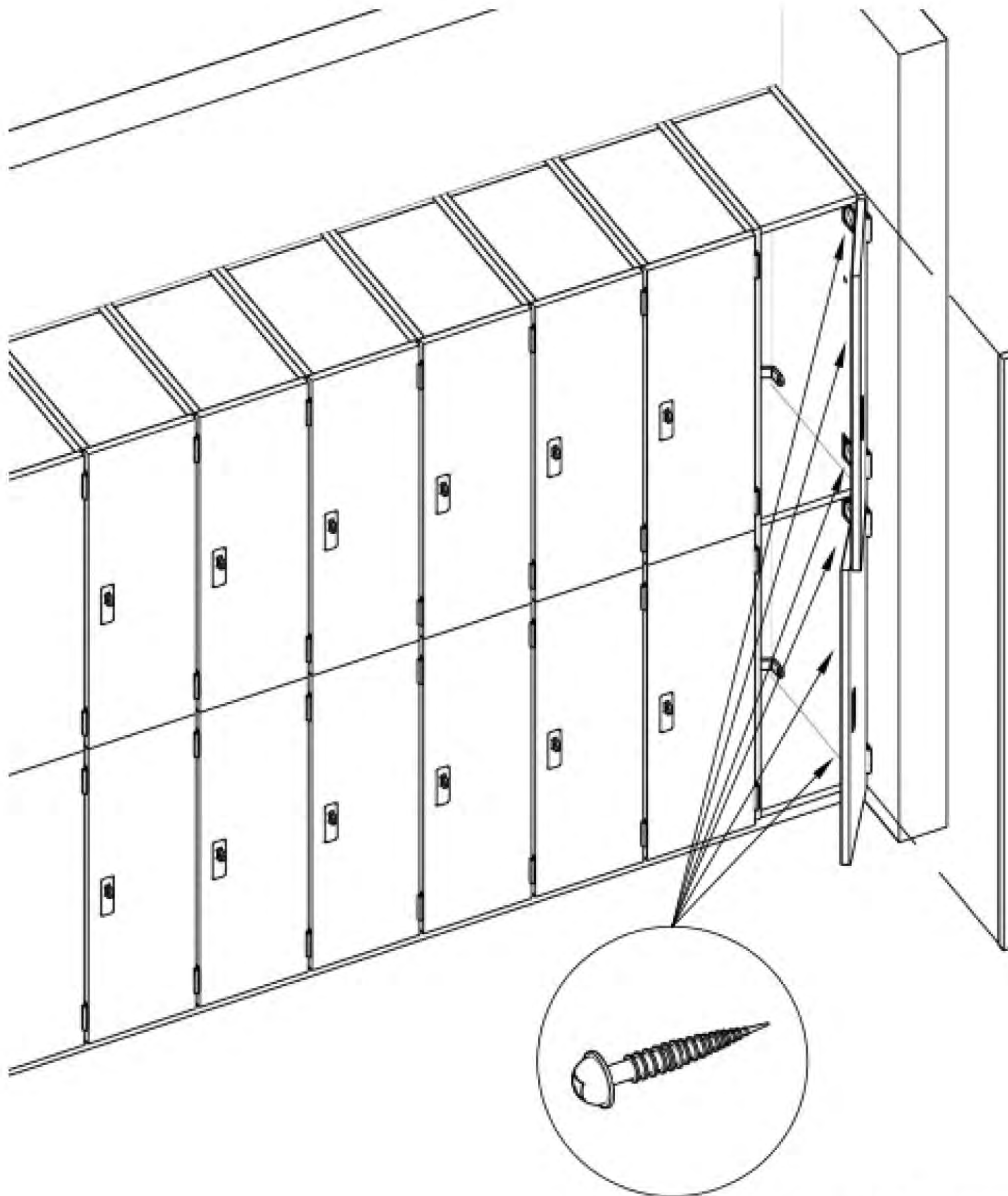
#8 x 1 1/4" LPW screw with #2 square drive head color matched 7 ea. per locker (Supplied)

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Install fillers

Use supplied interior color matched #8 x 1 ¼" LPW screws (Low profile washer) to attach filler panels. Fillers should be cut and scribed to fit varying wall contours with lockers in a plumb vertical position. Use 5-6 fasteners through side panel into end grain of filler and fill any gaps at wall edge with painters caulking.



*Fillers should be 1" minimum and
be scribed to fit wall contours*

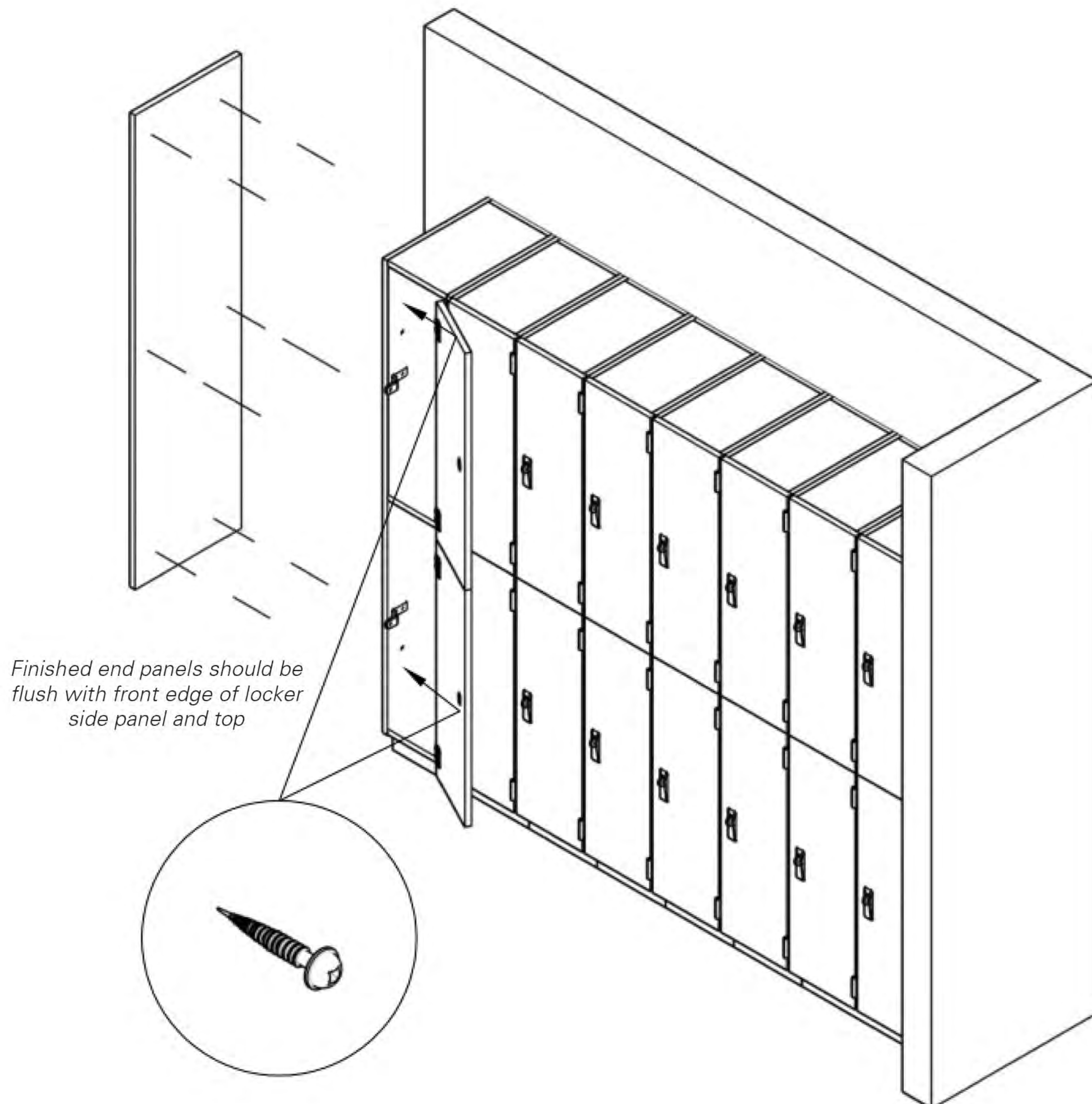


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Install end panels

Use supplied interior color matched #8 x 1 ¼" LPW screws (Low profile washer) to attach finished end panels. Finish end panels should be aligned flush with front locker case edges and top of locker. Use a minimum of 6 fasteners per panel. End of run end panels should overhang toe base below by at least ¾" (Thickness of end panel) and no more than 1 ½". Remember, if wall attachment cleating is used behind the locker the end panel needs to be wider than the locker side by the thickness of the attachment cleat.





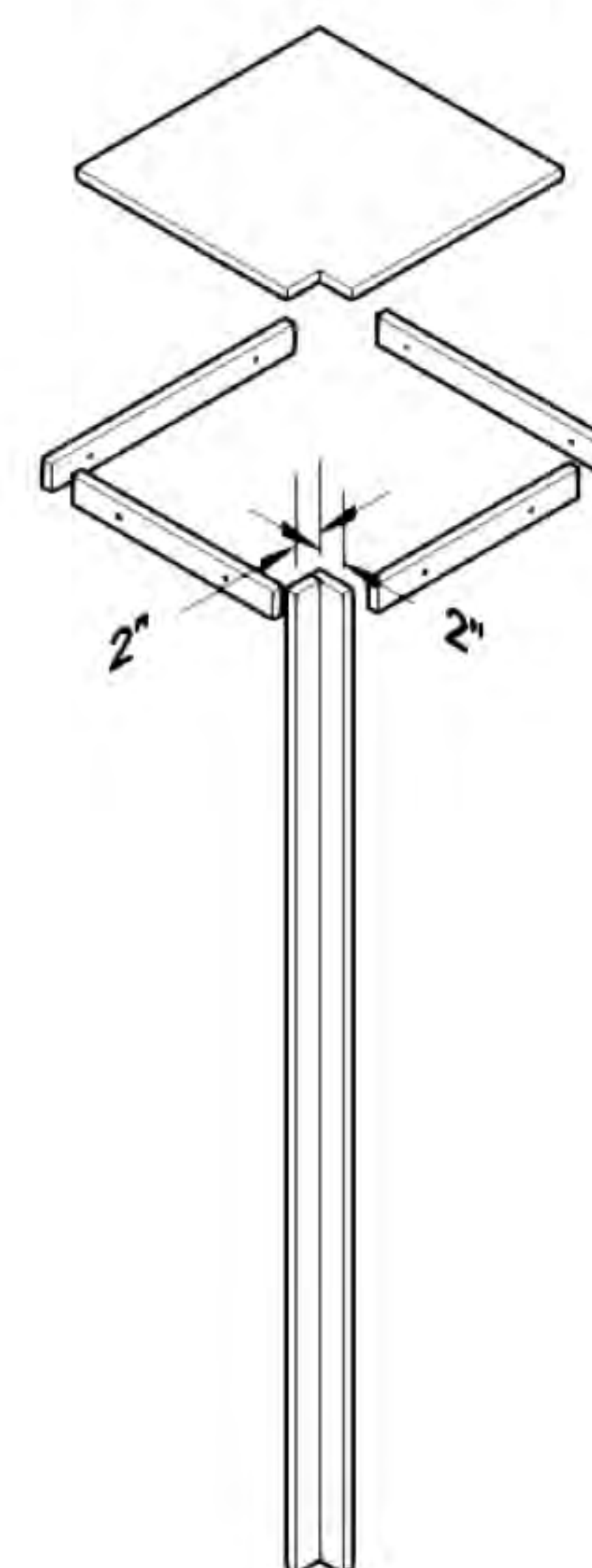
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Installing corner conditions

Filler panels in corners need to be cut a minimum of 2" x 2" wide for doors to swing open properly. Depending on the depth of the locker 2" should be added to the depth of the locker case when calculating how far the locker should be held off the opposing wall. Support cleating should be attached to the wall surfaces and the locker side to support the top plate and be held 3/4" down from the top of the locker so the top plate seats flush with locker top. Wall cleating is not supplied; 3/4" particle board is supplied in full sheets for top closure panel and should be cut to fit after lockers are installed. Install corner fillers with LPW screws through the locker side using the same amount of screws and method as with wall end fillers.

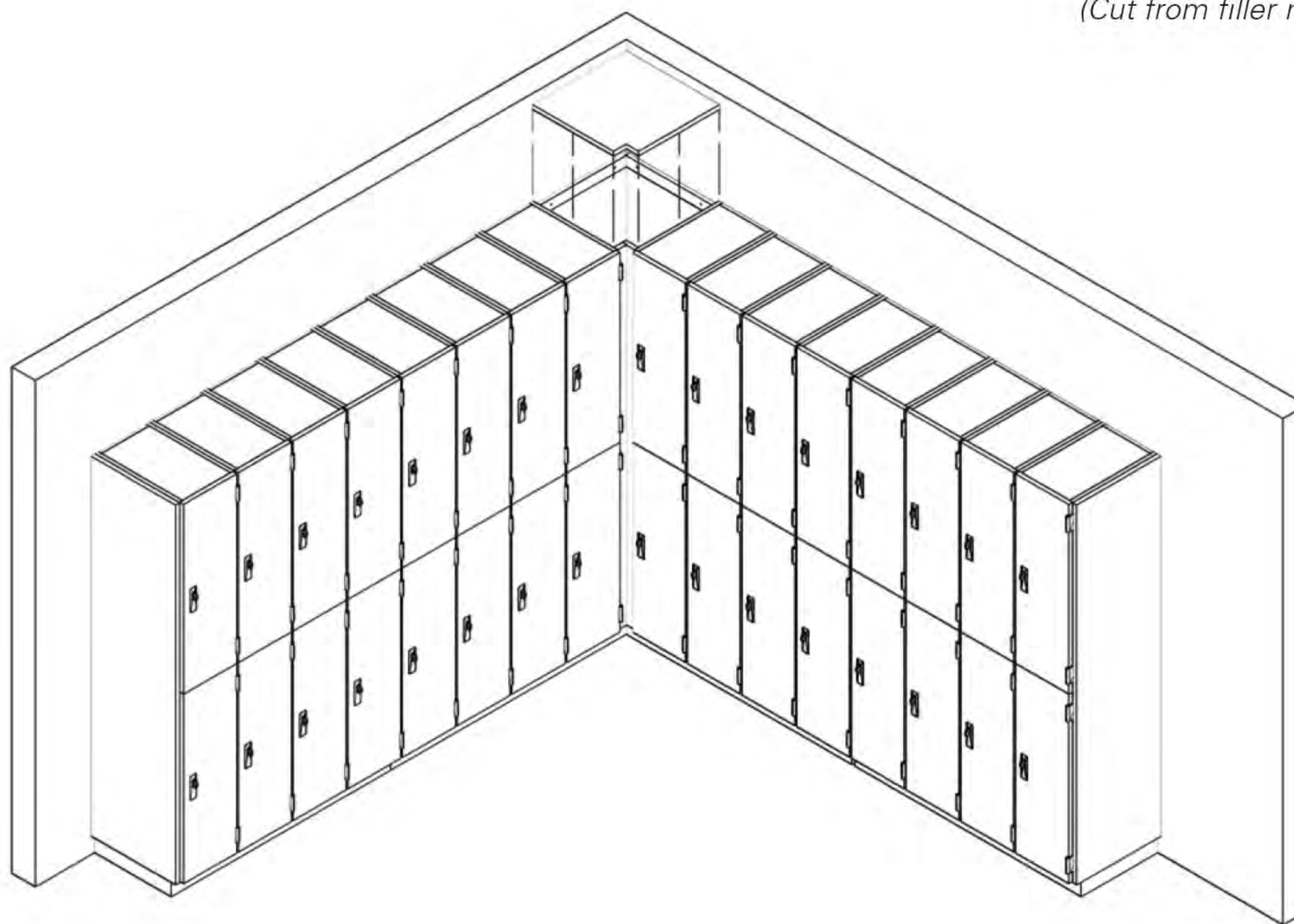
Top plate
(Material supplied)



Support cleat
(Not supplied)

Corner fillers need to be a minimum of 2" x 2"
For doors to swing open properly

Corner filler cut minimum 2" wide
(Cut from filler material ordered with job)



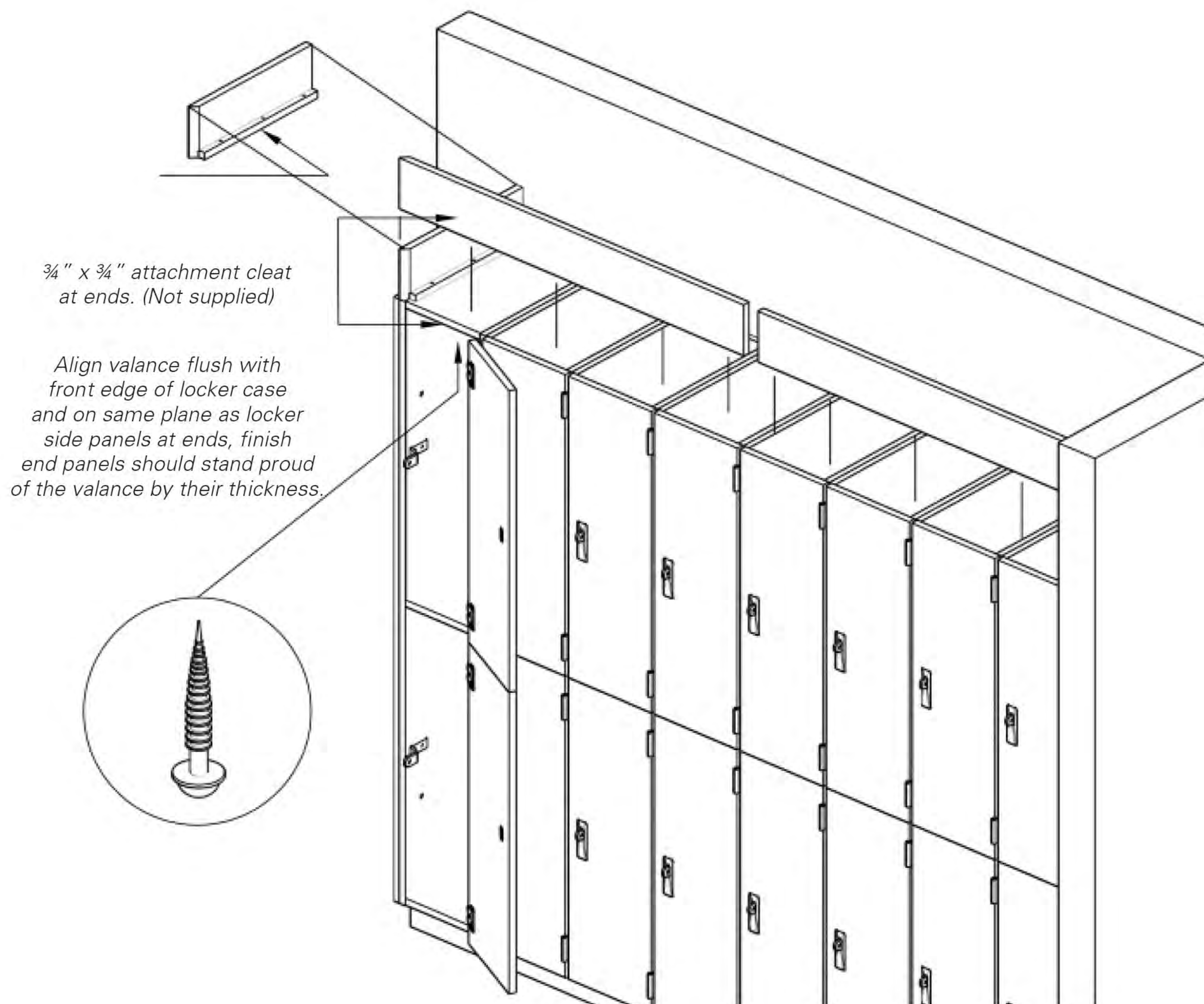


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Installing valance

If valance or top fascia is required start at outside corners and work back to walls. Valance is usually supplied in 4' sections unless otherwise specified, if material has a grain direction the grain will run vertical by default and will be supplied in 4' sections only. Mitre all outside corners and add a $\frac{3}{4}$ " x $\frac{3}{4}$ " attachment cleat to ends and align flush with locker side panels. Attachment cleating can be added to all other sections if so desired but is not required and is not supplied. Flush all other panels with the top front edge of the locker and fasten with #8 x $1\frac{1}{4}$ " LPW screws through locker top into end grain of valance, use at least 1 LPW screw through the top of each locker.



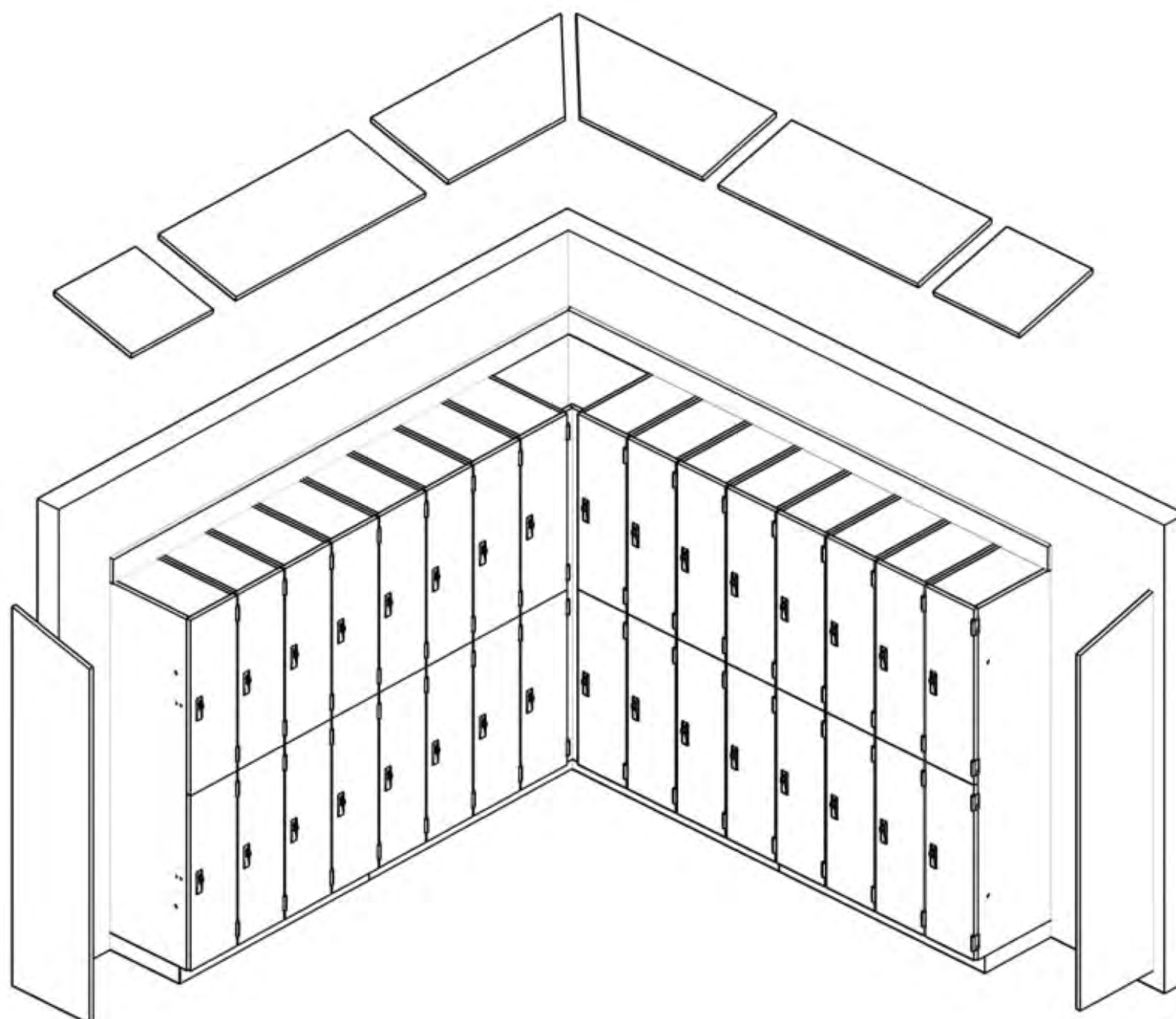


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Installing slope top

Slope top sections come with the leading edge, edge banded and the wall facing edge pre-cut with a 15 degree angle. In most cases the slope top is cut to width for that particular job so it isn't necessary to cut it, however in some cases it may be ordered over size and needs to be scribed to wall contours. It can be supported on a wall mounted cleat or on a strip cut wide enough to rest on the top of the locker and attached to the wall studs. The leading edge should be held back from the front edge of the locker when attaching by 1/8", this compensates for the change in part geometry when placed on an angle and helps them finish correctly if using a finish end panel. Finished end panels should cap the end of the slope top, in other words when looking at the end of a locker run with a finished end panel you should not see the end grain of the slope top, only finished end panel. To calculate the distances for the necessary wall cleat use the scale on the next page to determine how wide to cut or where to mount the necessary support. Use the cut sheet on page 15 to layout and cut a 45 degree corner.





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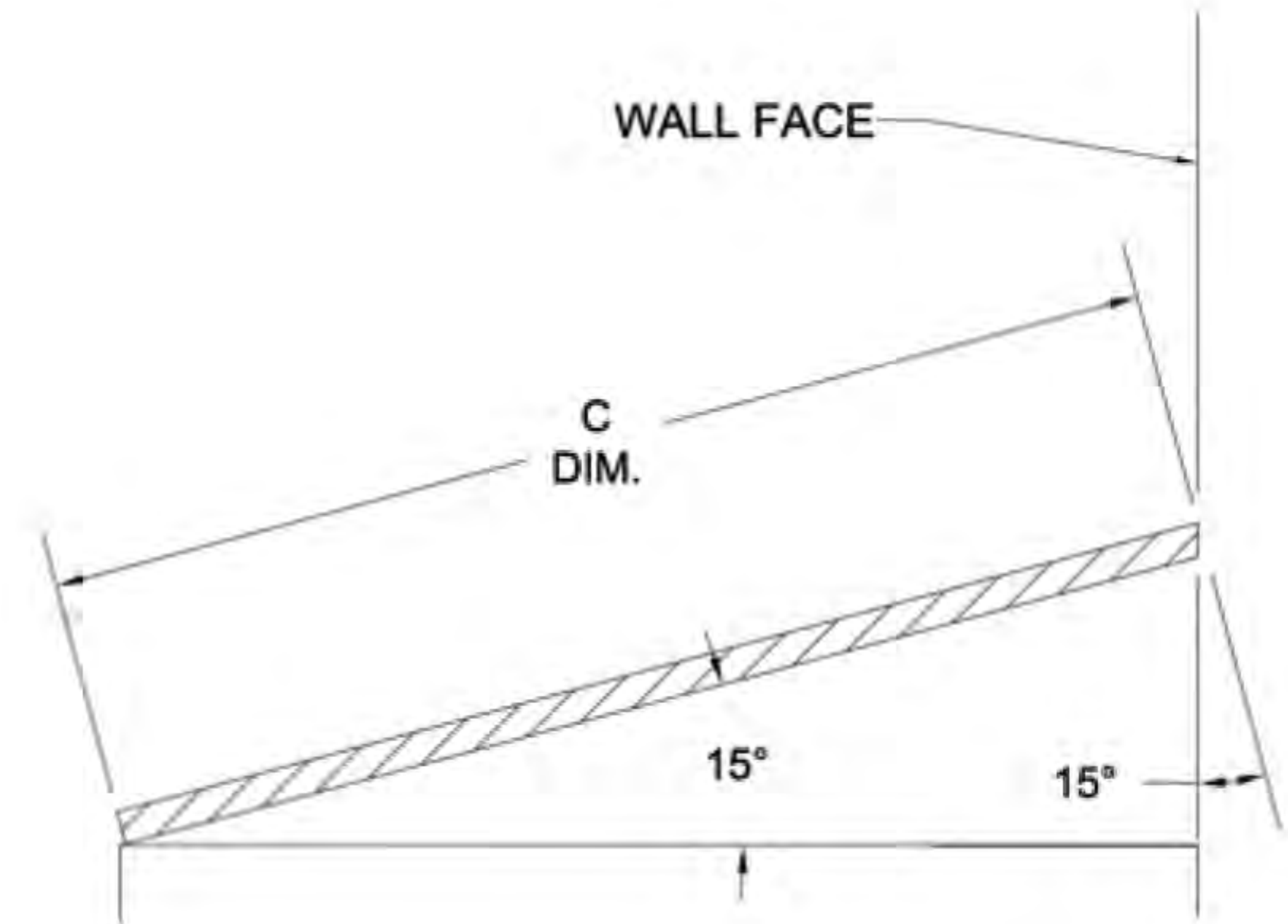
INSTALLATION

Calculating slope top

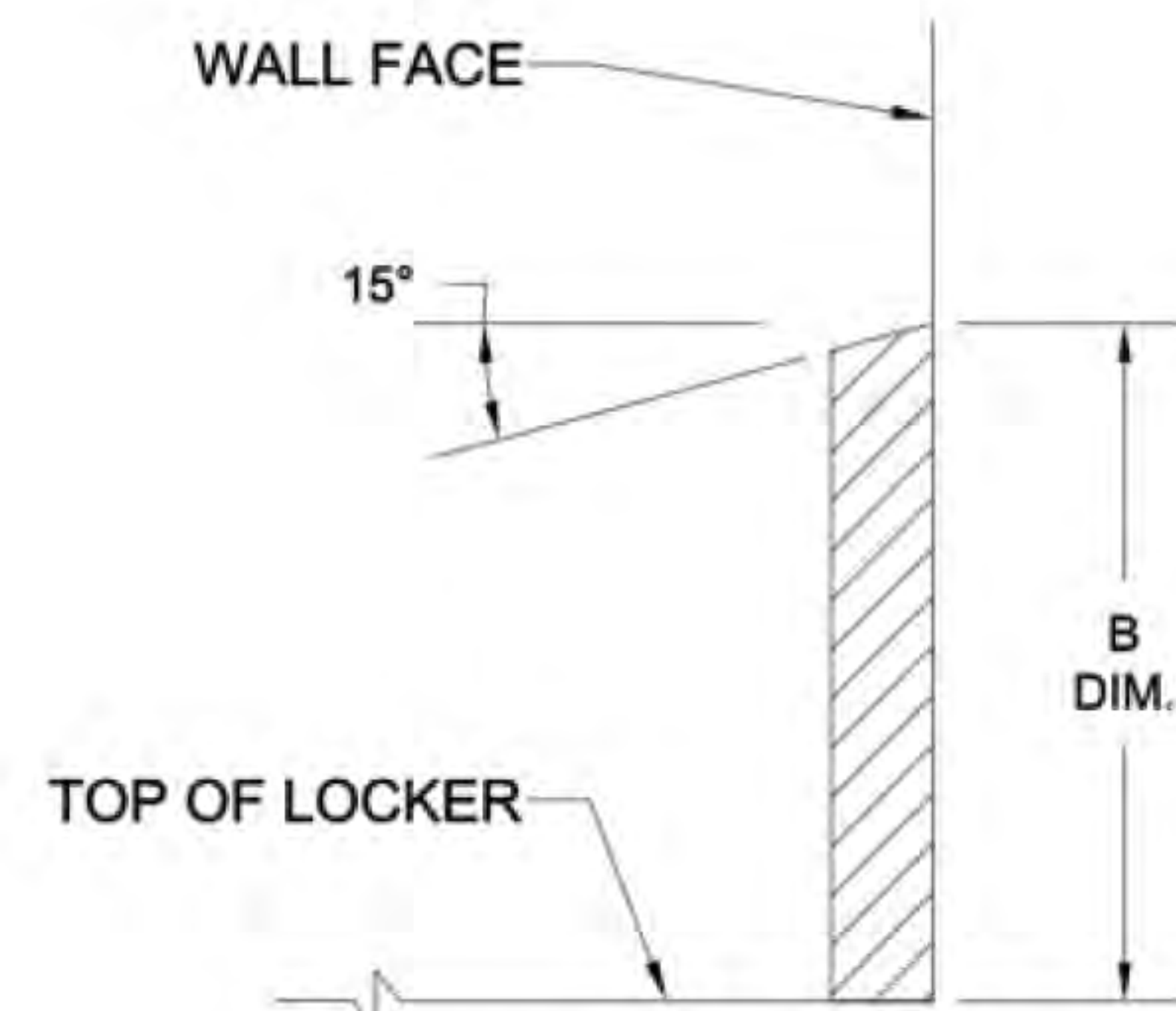
Use the scale below to calculate what size to cut a wall mounted support cleat and what corresponding size to cut the slope top. Dimension "A" is the depth of the locker side panel. It's important to note three things; the dimensions below for the width of slope top (Dim. "C") are taken with the front edge of the slope top being held back 1/8" from the front edge of the top of the locker and the support cleat doesn't necessarily have to rest on the top of the locker, it can be a wall mounted strip. These dimensions are also taken without the use of a wall attachment cleat behind the locker. If using a wall cleat jump to the next depth of locker side panel and use those dimensions to calculate size. Dimension "B" should be the dimension from the top of the locker to the underside of the slope top. The default degree of angle is 15 degrees. Match the numbers below to the depth of locker side to find size.

Example

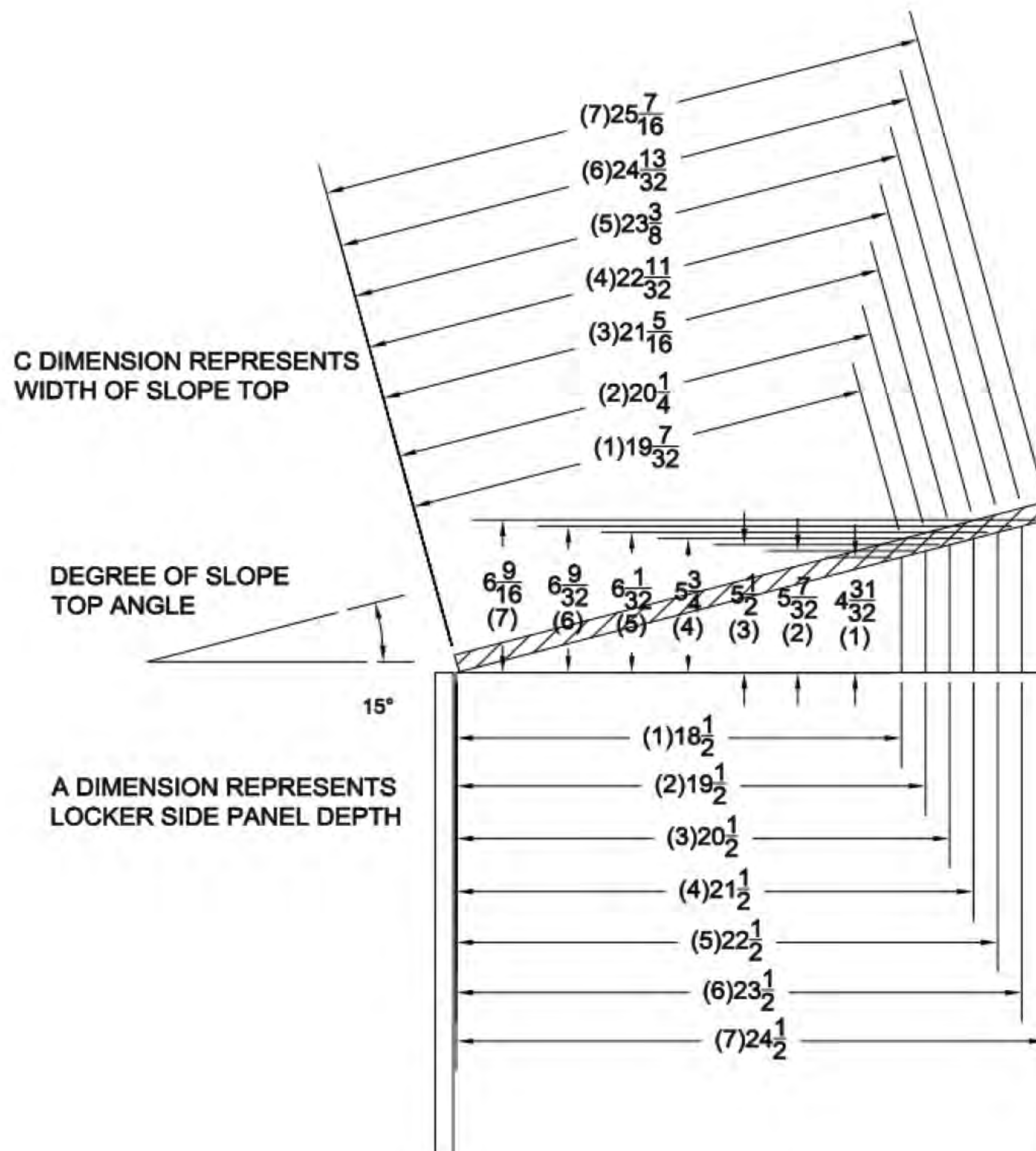
Dim A (#1) 18 1/2 Locker depth, Dim B (#1) 4 31/32 Support Height, Dim C (#1) 19 7/32 Slope top width.



C DIMENSION REPRESENTS WIDTH OF SLOPE TOP



B DIMENSION REPRESENTS HEIGHT OF SUPPORT CLEAT



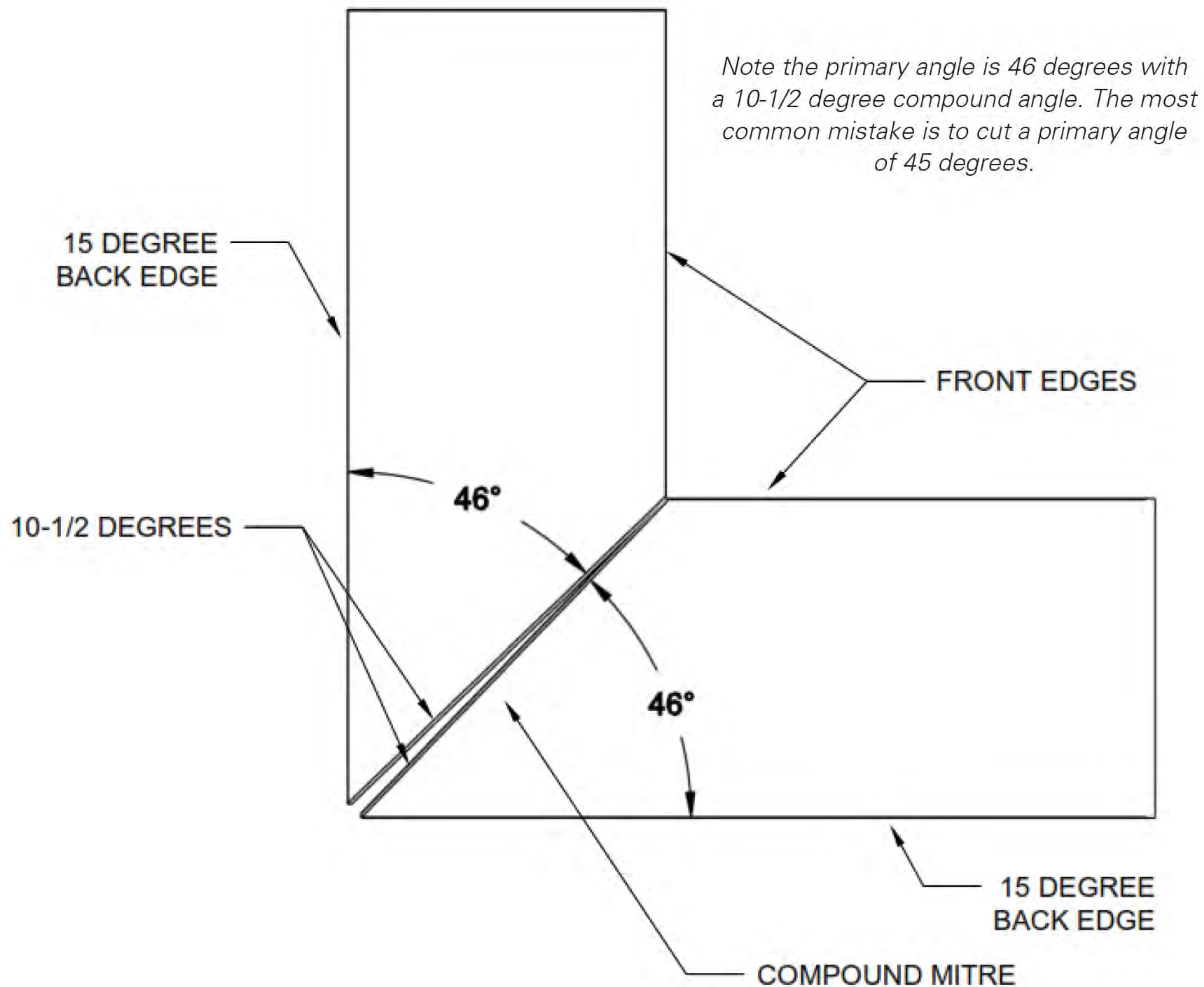
B DIMENSION REPRESENTS HEIGHT OF SUPPORT CLEAT

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Cutting slope top for a 90 degree corner

The view below shows adjoining slope tops laid flat face up and the relationship between the two angles when compared with each other at 90 degree right angles. It's important to note that the primary angle each slope top needs to be cut at is greater than 45 degrees. Since the slope tops will be pitched at an angle when set in place they also need a 10-1/2 degree compound angle on the two adjoining edges. The short side of the compound angle should be face up. When set in place at the final 15 degree angle on top of the lockers the two edges should come together to create a 90 degree corner and the edges should close up and meet each other.



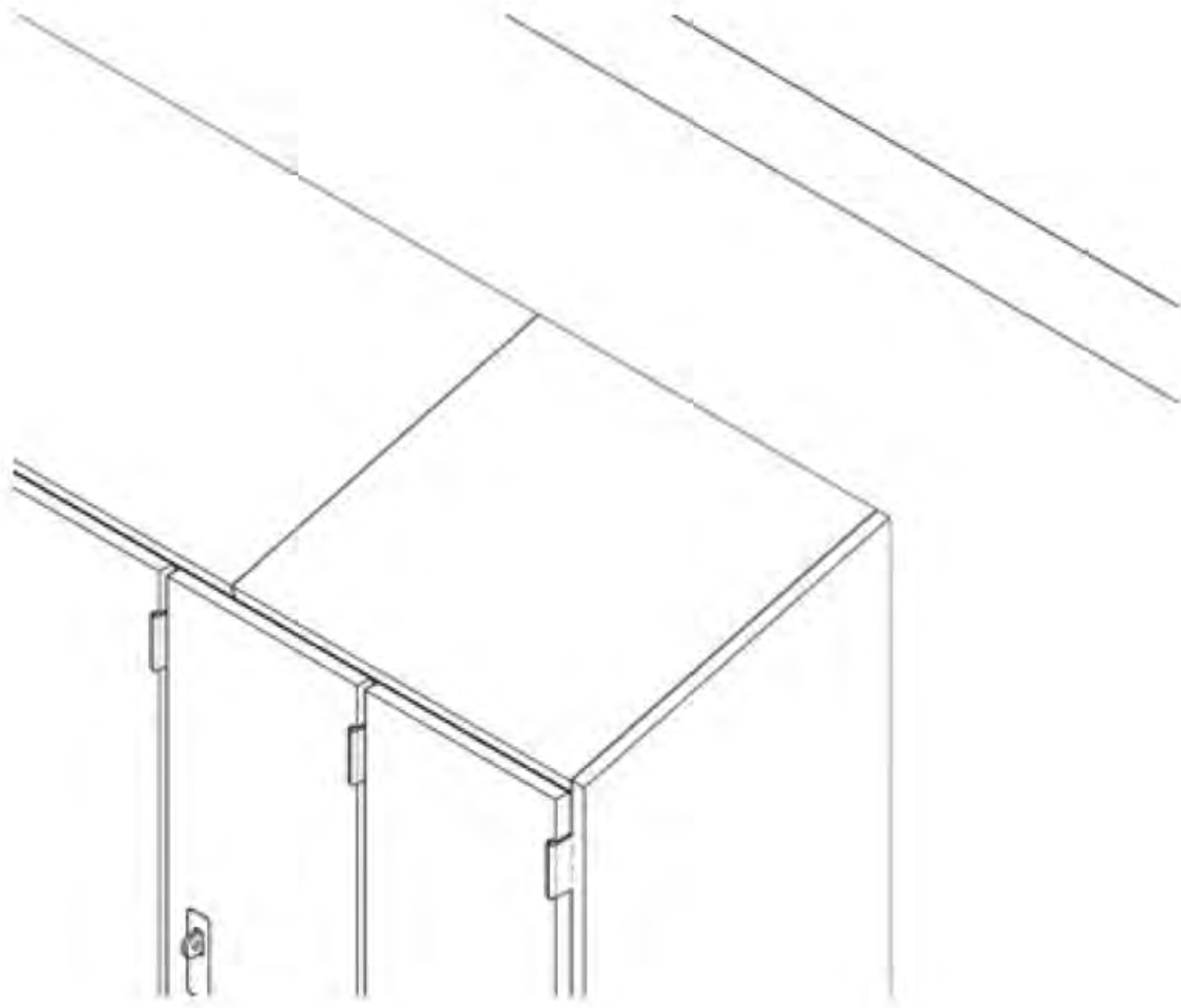


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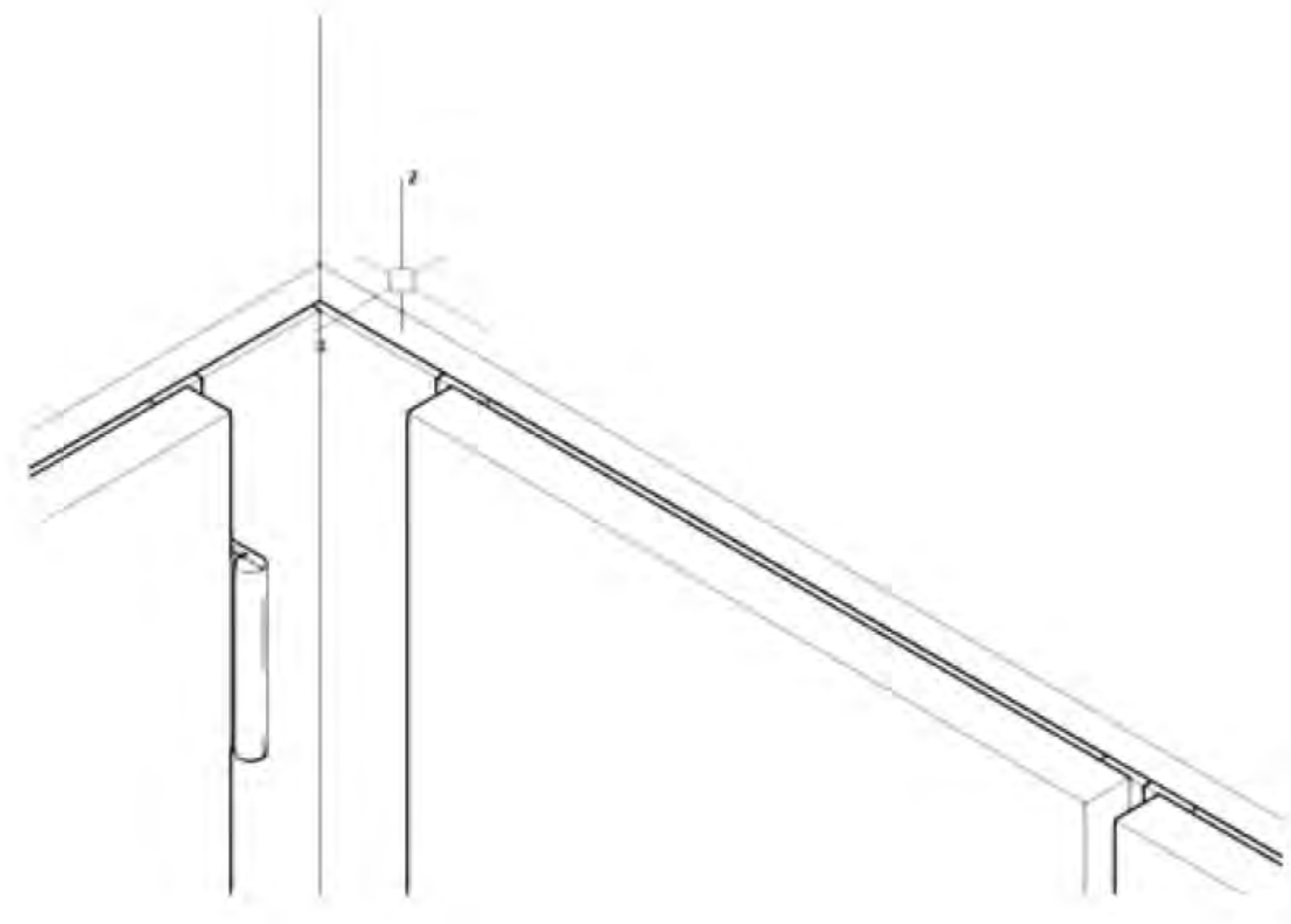
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Slope top examples

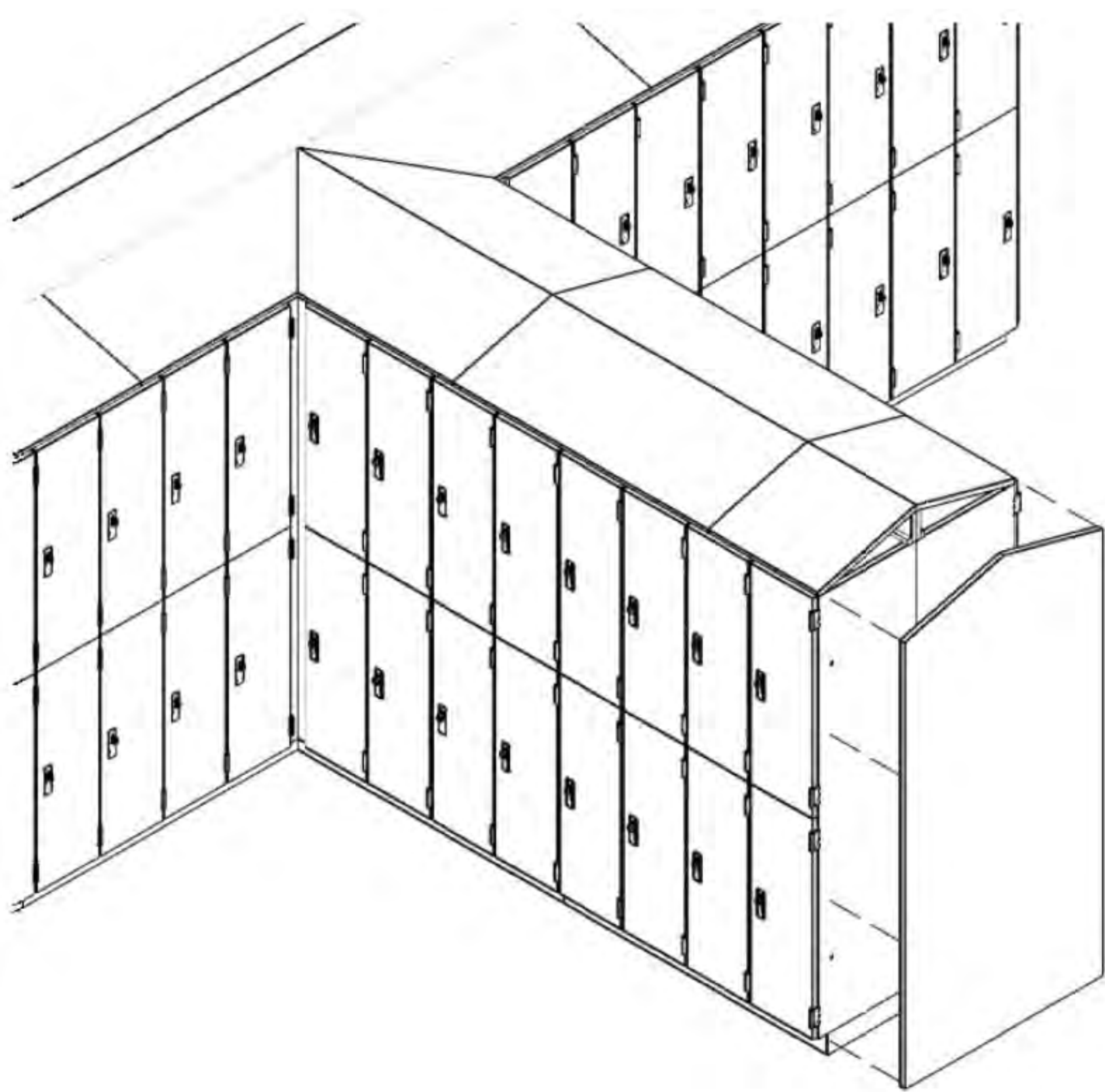
Below are a few reminders about proper finish when installing slope tops.



End panels cap ends of slope top.



Slope tops are held back 1/8" from top front edge of locker.



Use back to back supports when doing an island.

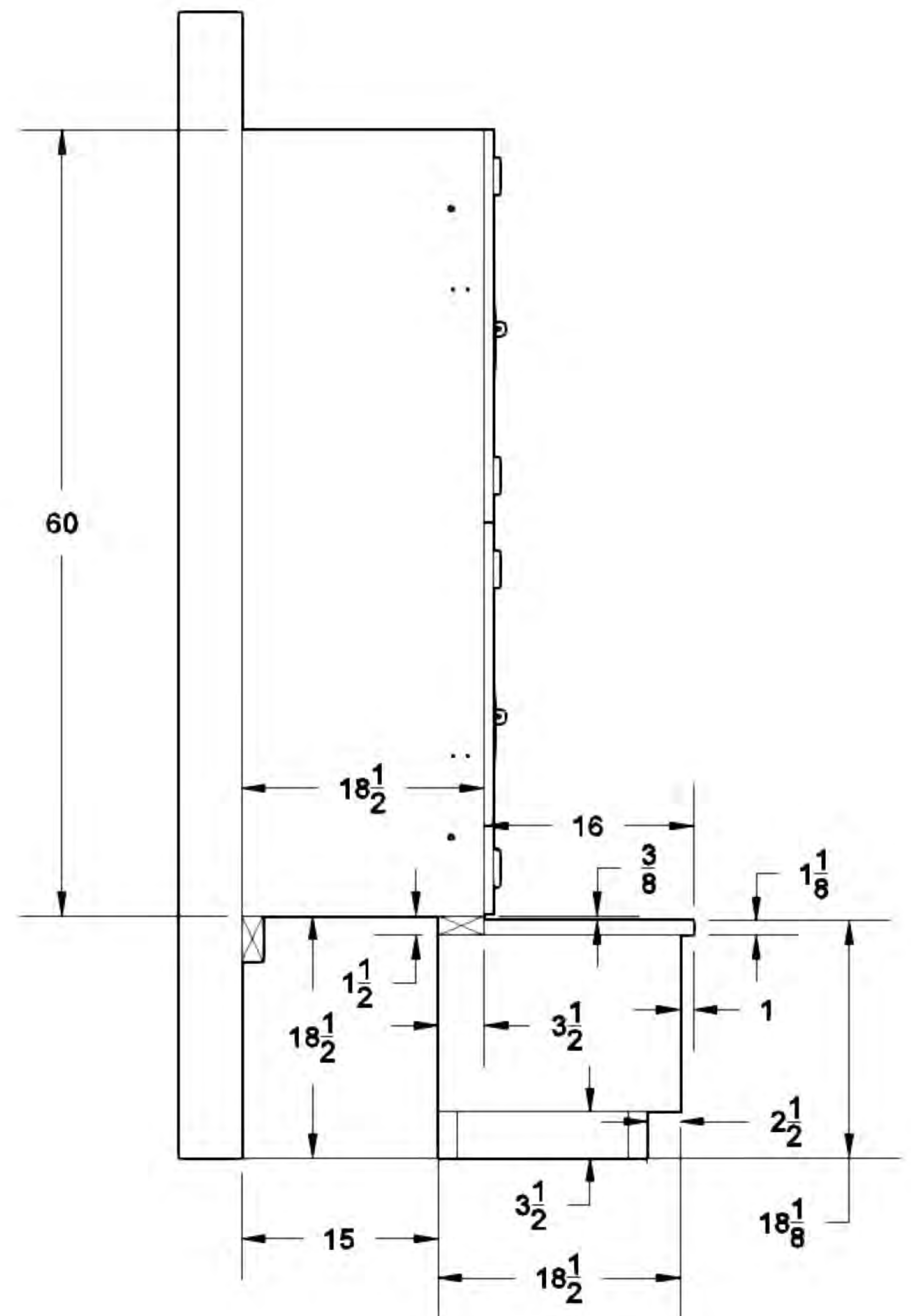
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INSTALLING INTEGRATED BENCH CUBBIES

Follow the guide on the following pages to determine how to install integrated cubbies and benches. Locker and bench combinations are typically specified in many different size combinations usually according to an owners or architects desires. It can sometimes be difficult to determine the proper offsets for bases and cubbies to produce the desired results. There are a few benchmarks that make it easy to determine proper placement and attachment of support cleating as long as they are observed. The key elements in the section view below are the 1" overhang of the bench and the 2 1/2" toe base set back from the cubbies. The locker must also have at least 3/8" clearance between the top of the bench and the bottom of the locker for door clearance. Use these elements as bench marks for installation since bench and cubbie depth may vary follow the steps on pages 18, 19 and 20.

Use the setbacks in the section view to determine proper toe base placement. Bench should hang over 1", toe base should set back 2 1/2". Front edge of locker should be in line with back edge of bench.



There should be a minimum 3/8" gap between bottom of door and top of bench.

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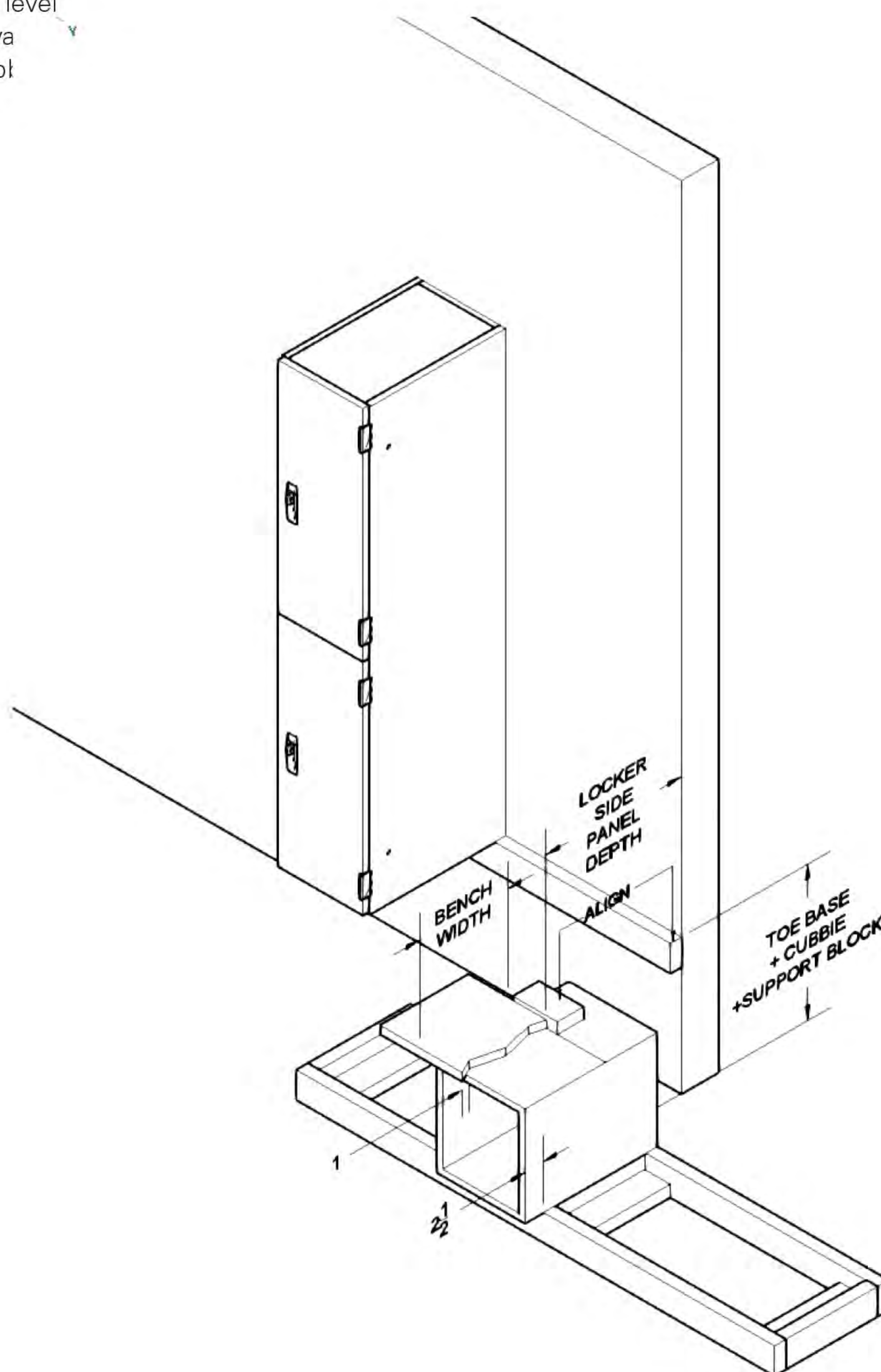
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INSTALLING INTEGRATED BENCH CUBBIES

Inspect associated parts

Layout a locker, a toe base, cubbie and section of benching. The bench, regardless of depth should hang over the cubbie front edge by 1". The cubbie should overhang the toe base by 2 1/2". The locker side panel should start at the back edge of the bench. A 2 x 4 support block should be laid flat on top of the cubbie and a 2 x 4 support should be attached to the wall at the same height as the 2 x 4 laid flat on the cubbie. Determine just how far to hold the toe bases off the wall and shim and level the toe bases then attach a 2 x 4 support on the back wall alignment and level with 2 x 4 support on top of the cubbie

Inspect all associated parts to determine proper spacing off wall.



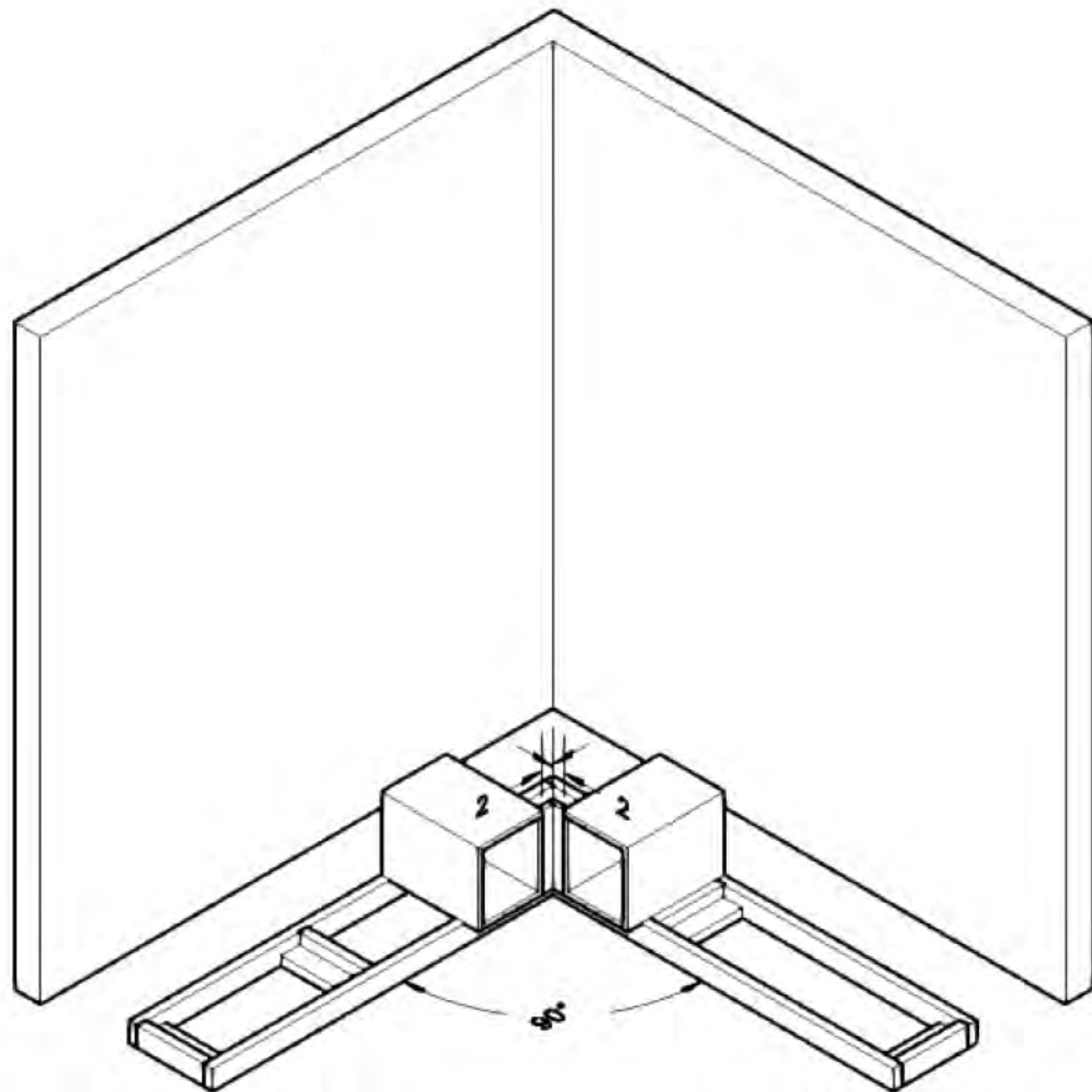
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INSTALLING INTEGRATED BENCH CUBBIES

Level toe bases and set corner if required

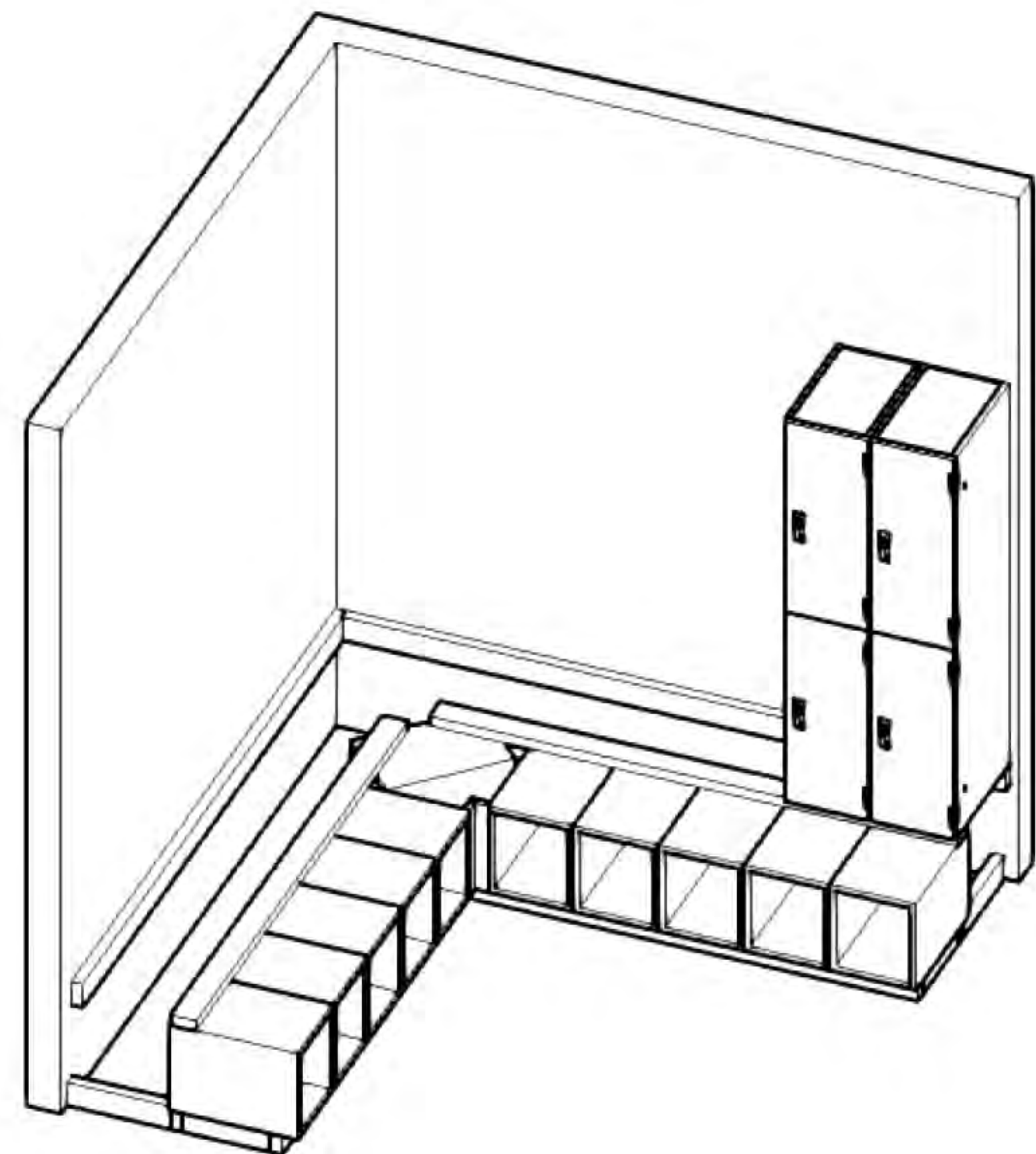
Once offset distance from wall to back of toe base has been determined level toe bases and fasten in place. If you are setting a corner begin by setting opposing cubbies a minimum of 2" x 2" out of the corner with the cubbies overhanging the base by 2 1/2". Install subsequent cubbies and attach 2 x 4 supports to top of cubbies, remember to set supports so back edge of benching will align with front edge of locker. If a corner is required use 1 cubbie in the dead corner for additional support. There should be 1 additional cubbie specified on the job for each corner in a layout. Add a 2 x 4 to close open space behind the toe base at any exposed ends.



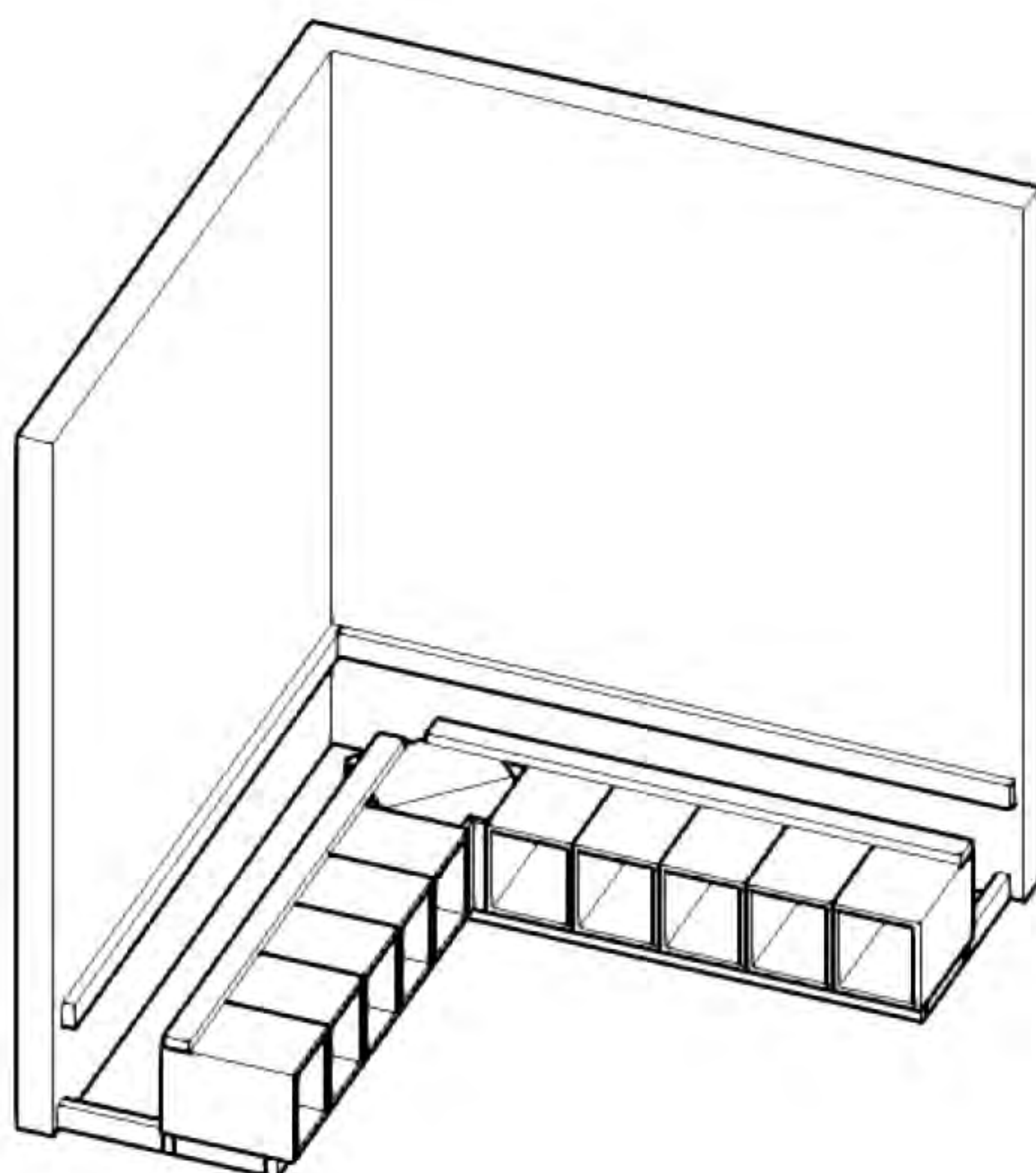
Use a minimum 2" x 2" corner on cubbies first.

Set Lockers

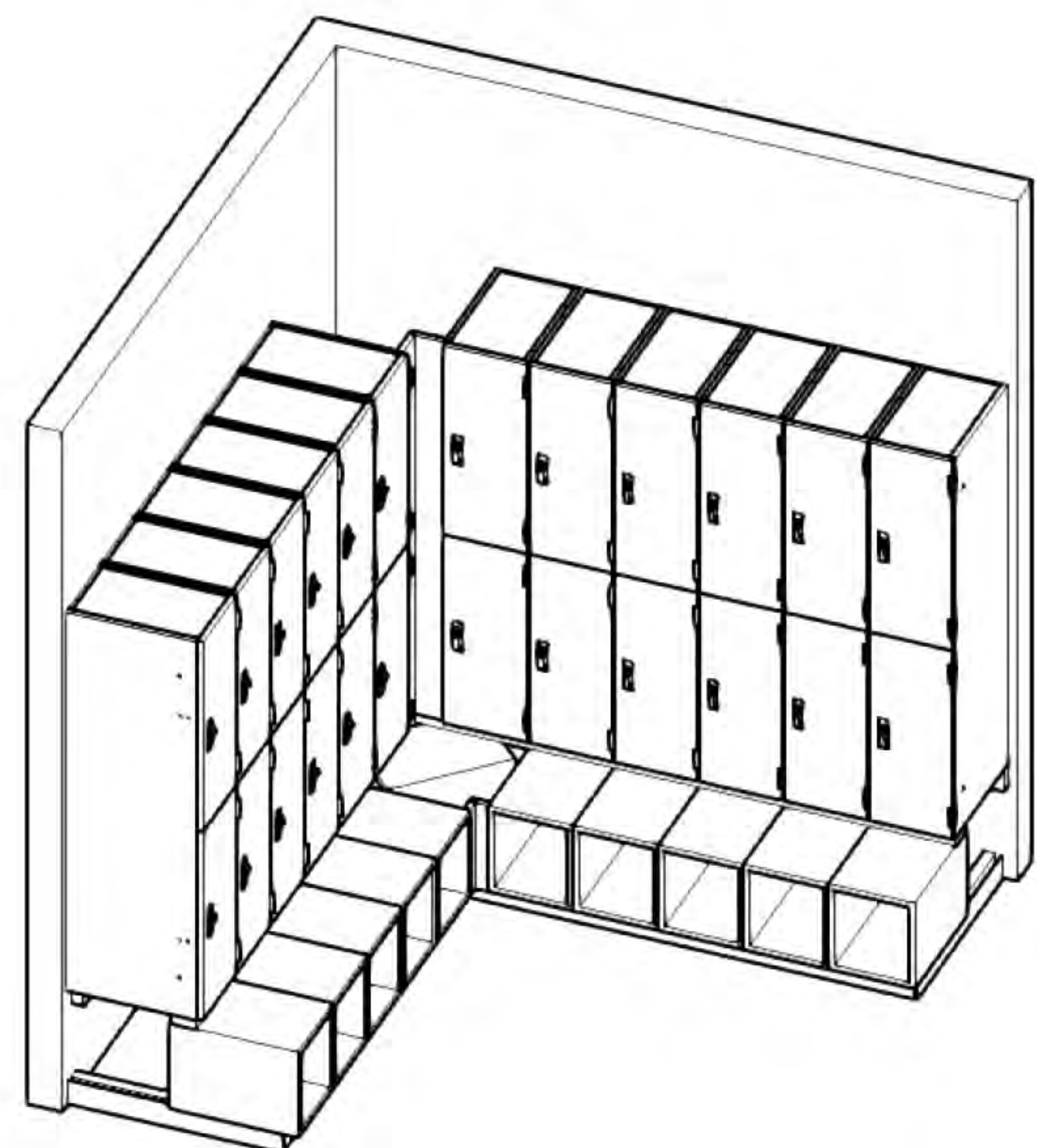
Start setting lockers from outside of corners keeping them in alignment with corresponding cubbie below, work back to inside corners whenever possible. Because of the offset differences there will always be two lockers in an inside corner without a cubbie below it. Corner fillers for lockers will always be larger than the corner filler for the cubbies below.



Set lockers from ends whenever possible and work back to inside corners.



Use one cubbie turned sideways in dead corners for support, close ends of toe bases on exposed ends.



Fillers on inside corners of lockers will be larger than corner filler for cubbies.



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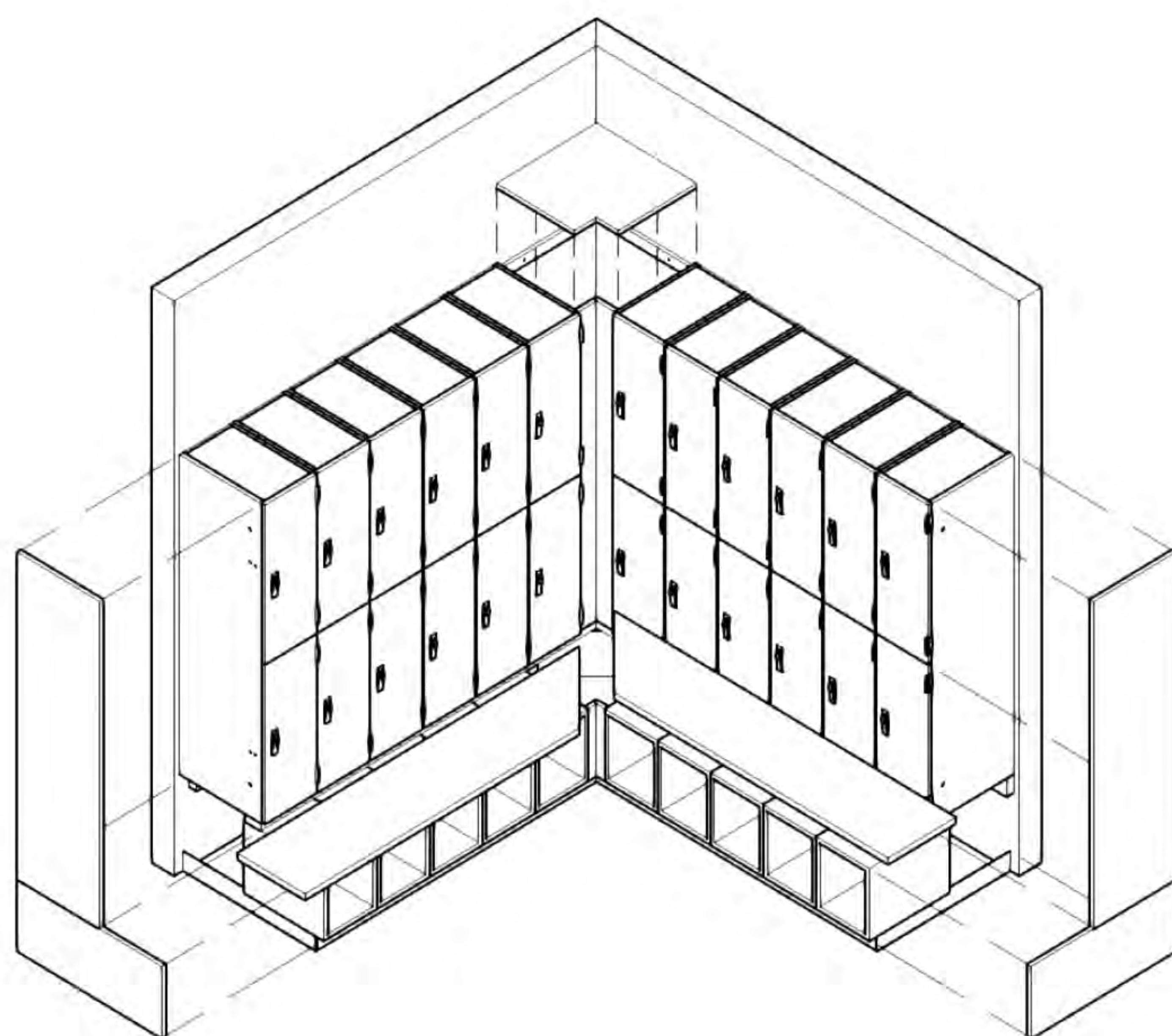
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INSTALLING INTEGRATED BENCH CUBBIES

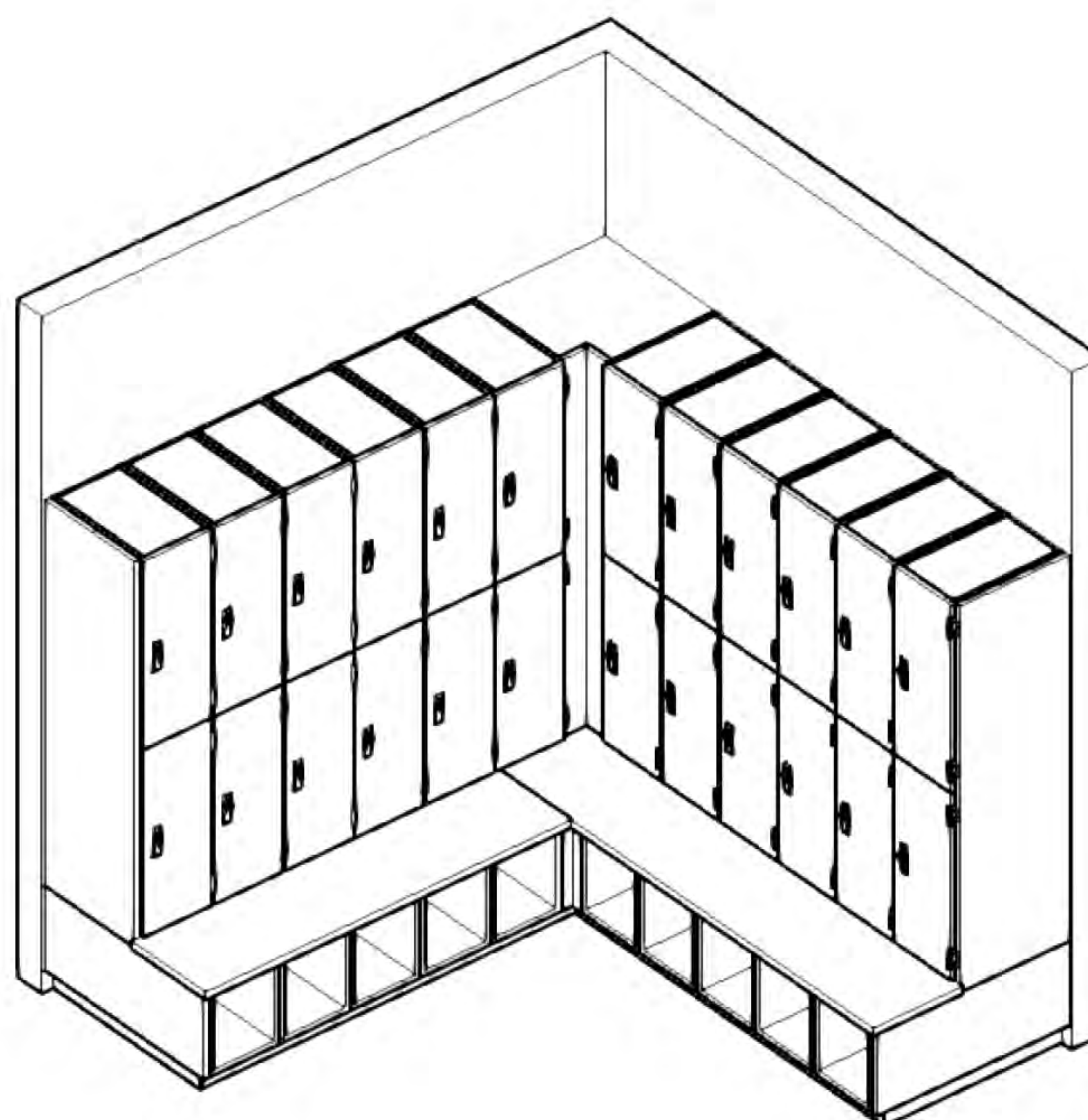
Install end panels, benches and top fillers

Complete installation by attaching end panels and fasten down benches. Install cubbie end panel's first aligning front edge of end panel with front edge of cubbie and top edge of end panel with top of cubbie. End panels for lockers will 1 1/2" longer than locker height to compensate for 2 x 4 support on top of cubbies. End panel should stack on top of cubbie end panel and align flush with front edge of locker. Benches should be installed last and can be mitered into corner or can be set butt and flush in the corner. Benches should hang over front edge of cubbie 1" and should hang over end panels on ends by 1/2".

Benches can be mitered on inside and outside corners or be installed butt and flush as shown here.



*Install end panels and benching last,
Benches should hang over front edge of cubbie by 1"
and hang over end panels by 1/2" on ends.*

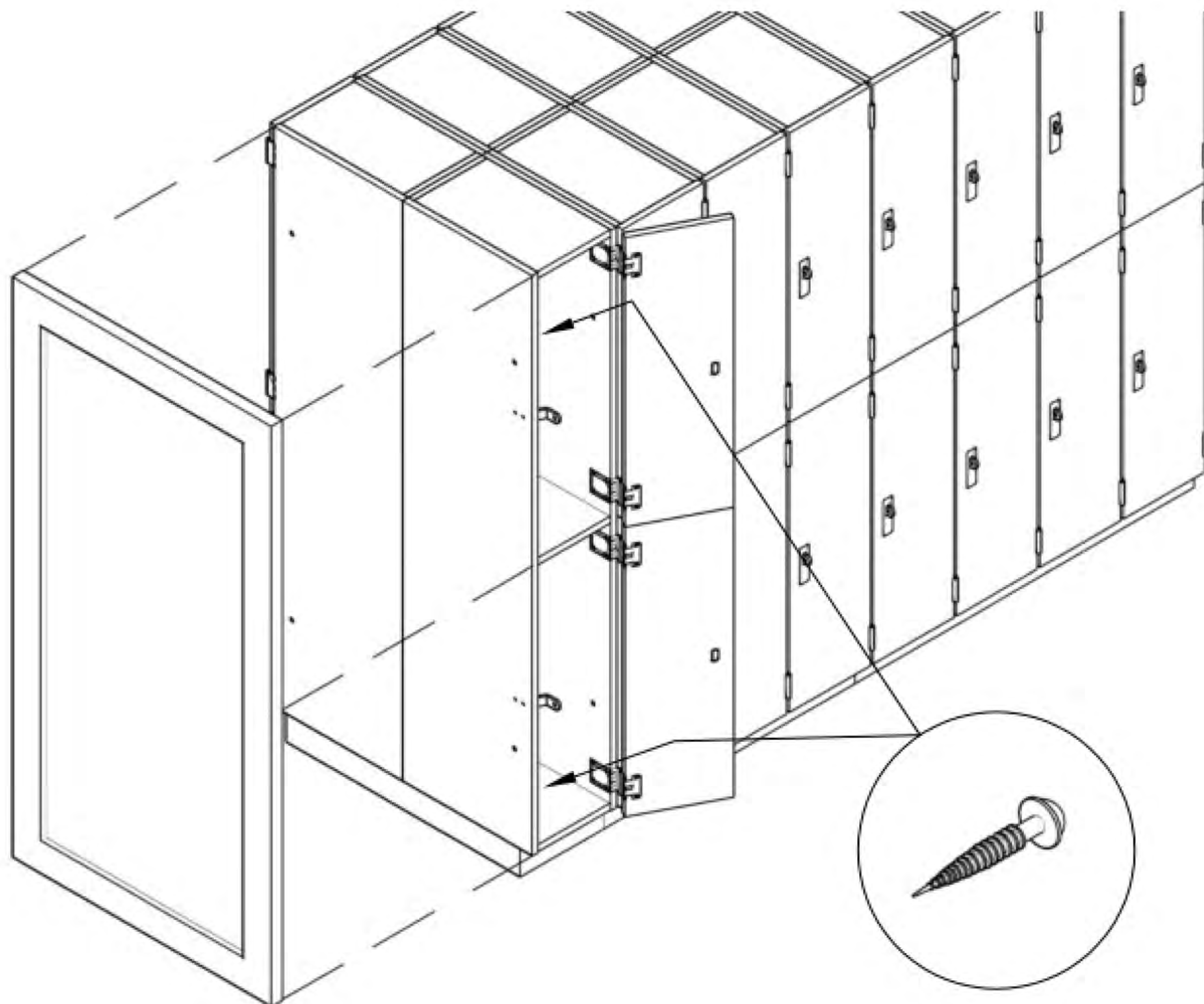


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Installing double end panels

Double end panels and mirrored double end panels both install the same way. They are usually sized 1/8" wider than the back to back dimension of the two lockers together to compensate for growth and instances where the lockers may slightly out of plumb. They should be aligned flush with the locker side panels and attached with #8 x 1 1/4" LPW screws. 7 ea. per locker.



Install end panels flush with locker sides. End panels are 1/8" oversize in width to compensate for growth and out of plumb conditions.



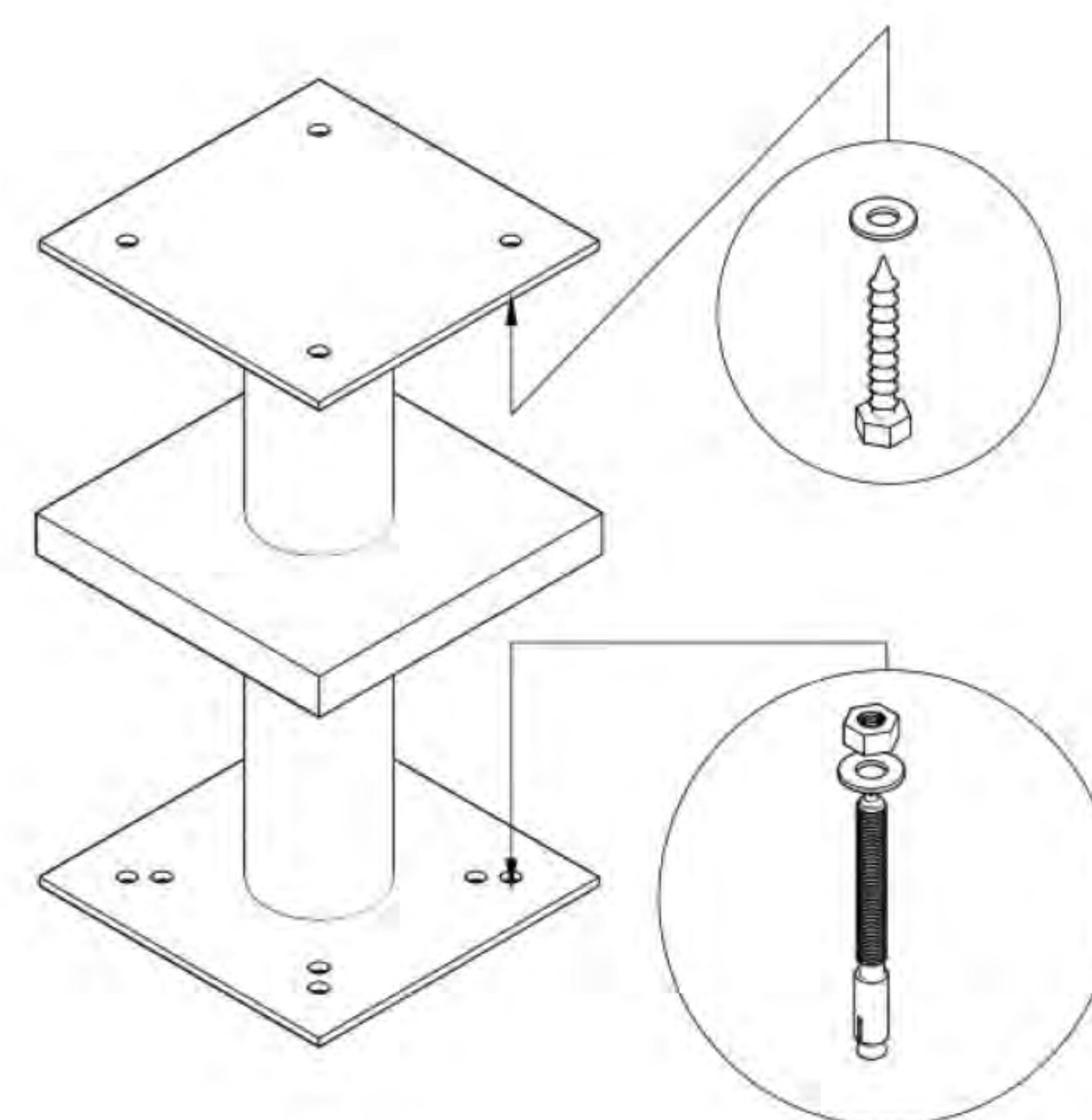
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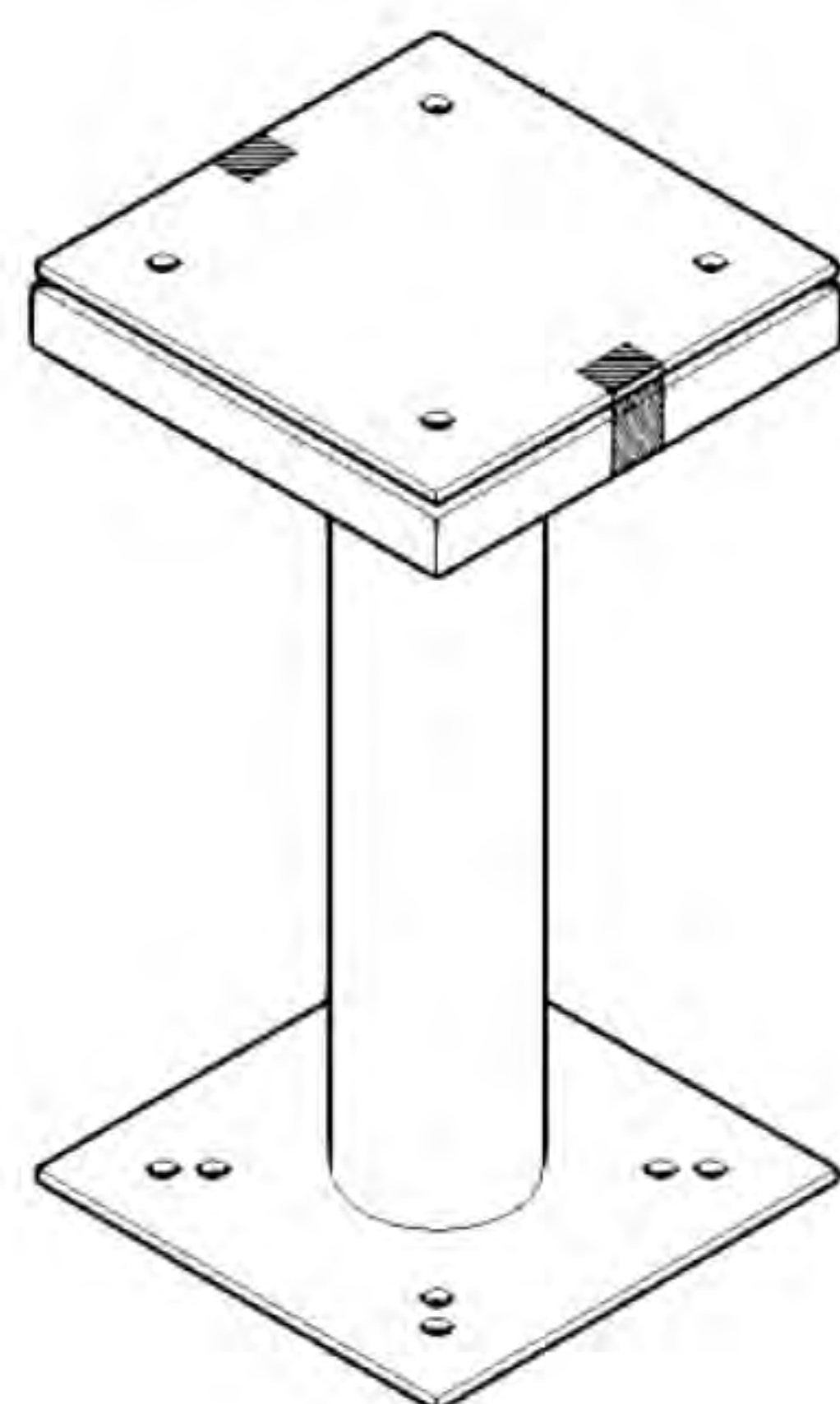
Installing bench pedestals

When installing bench pedestals proper placement and attachment is critical to the overall stability of both the pedestal and the bench top that mounts to it. If the bench pedestals are mounted too far apart or too close together it can result in an undesired deflection of the bench surface. Strict attention should be paid to their placement and subsequent attachment. Clubline bench pedestals have an escutcheon plate on the bottom to hide anchoring. This plate is movable and permanently built in to the design. To prevent damage to the escutcheon surface during install its helpful to pull the escutcheon plate to the top flange and tape in place until the installation is complete. Use 4 ea. 5/16-18 x 4" wedge anchors with flat washer to mount to the floor with 3" of penetration into concrete and 4 ea. 1/4 x 1 1/4" Stainless steel lag bolts with flat washer into the underside of the bench surface. Torque all bolts to 10ft pounds per bolt. Concrete anchors must not be higher than 7/8" in order for escutcheon plate to seat properly over bottom flange. Once pedestals are mounted to floor place a bead of clear silicone around the perimeter of the escutcheon to both secure escutcheon and create a water tight seal at floor line.

Secure bench top with 1/4 x 1 1/4" lag bolts with flat washer. Torque bolts to 10 ft. Lbs. torque.



Tape escutcheon to top plate during install to protect finish.



Secure pedestal to floor with 5/16-18 x 4" wedge anchors with 3" penetration into floor. Torque nuts to 10 ft. Lbs. torque. Seat escutcheon to floor with clear silicone.

Bottom plate has double hole placement, use any four holes.



INSTALLATION GUIDELINES

Proper placement

In all cases the default overhang dimension is 9 3/4" from the end of the bench to the centerline of the pedestal. Use the scale below to determine the correct number of pedestals to use for the desired length of bench.

