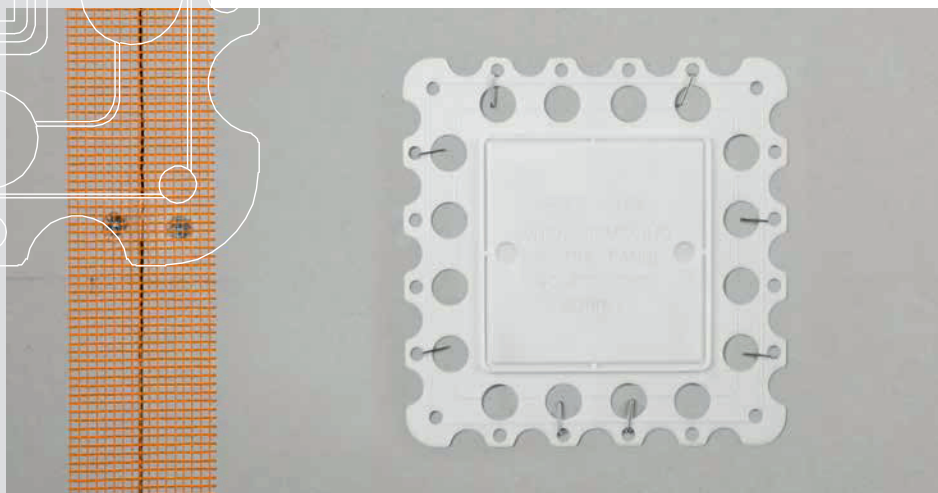


# Installation Guide

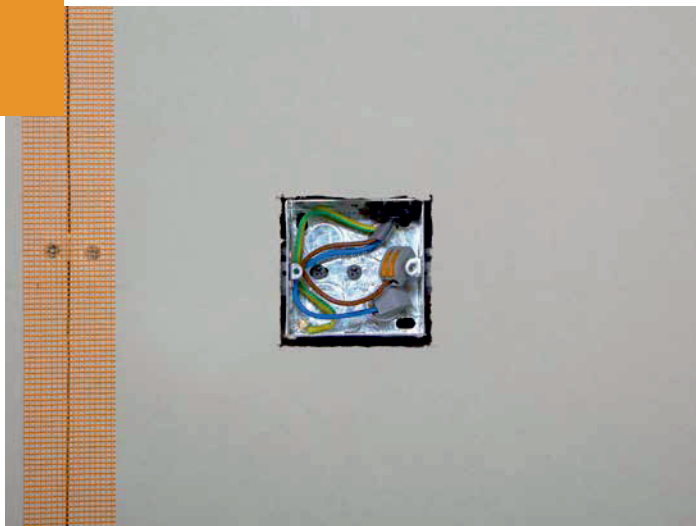
.....



**A perfect finish around sockets,  
switches, downlights  
and sprinklers.**

**First time, every time.**

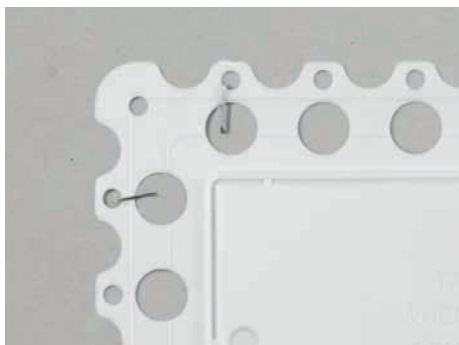
# 1



## Fix the bead into position

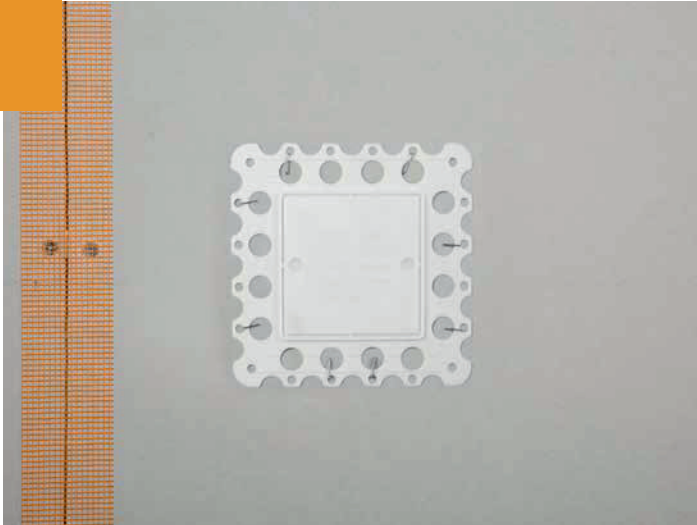
After the first-fix electrical work is completed, and wires have been checked and fitted with suitable connectors BeadMaster can be fixed in position.

When fixing the BeadMaster, push the wire into the recess, and then secure in place using a minimum of four staples (minimum one per corner) but six to eight staples are recommended.



Ensure the bead is attached flush and firmly to the wall.

# 2



## Fixing the cover plate

### **Square and Rectangle only**

The BeadMaster cover plates need to be located in-line with the electrical back box. In cases where the metal back box is fixed flush to the rear of the plasterboard, the bead aligns to the outside of the box and must be stapled.

Alternatively, If the back box is deeper than 9.5 mm or is fixed to brickwork, pierce the circular indentations, align the BeadMaster cover with the back box and fix with screws of adequate length.

This negates the IP54 rating and can distort the outer frame of the bead if the screws are over tightened, therefore please take care when using this alternative method.

# 3



## Plaster over the bead

The total thickness of the bead is 2.5 mm (Square/Rectangle) 3 mm (Circle); therefore, plaster must be applied to at least that thickness to ensure flatness to the surrounding area. Feather to suit (approximately 300 mm is recommended).

The use of plastic trowels and skims is not recommended for flattening in, as they tend to lack rigidity when cutting the plaster back.



Allow plaster to adequately dry, the bead can be painted over either prior to cut-out or after.

# 4



## Remove the central area

The product can be seen by the indentations on the face-plate, or can be located audibly by tapping around the area. Alternatively, the use of a suitable detector to identify the metal components behind can be used.

On location, tap lightly with the head of a screwdriver (or similar) on the central area which will loosen the plaster on the face of the bead, continue until the cut line is visible. Remove the central area with a sharp hooked blade knife, being careful to avoid any wires within.

# Specifications

## BeadMaster™

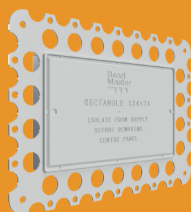
■●■ RECTANGLE

Double gang socket and switch.

### Rectangle 134×74

Hole size = 134 × 74 mm

Cut out = min 138 × 78 mm  
max 150 × 90 mm



## BeadMaster™

■●■ SQUARE

Single gang socket and switch.

### Square 74

Hole size = 74 mm

Cut out = min 78 mm  
max 90 mm



## BeadMaster™

■ ■ ● CIRCLE

Use for downlight and sprinklers.

### Circle 62

Hole size = 49–62 mm

Cut out = min 66 mm  
max 75 mm



### Circle 72

Hole size = 59–72 mm

Cut out = min 76 mm  
max 85 mm



### Circle 86

Hole size = 72–86 mm

Cut out = min 90 mm  
max 99 mm



# What does it mean for you?

.....

BeadMaster means doing a better job, faster. It puts an end to well-known problems such as plaster inside sockets and switches, the need to cut random holes through freshly-applied plaster in search of missing cables and safety issues caused by stray live wires. Better still, because BeadMaster delivers a perfect finish, it also cuts down on re-work and snagging.



**Protects your  
work**



**Plaster-free  
sockets**



**Skim straight  
over**



**No cable  
hunts**



**No stray  
live wires**



**Less aggro  
on site**



**Work faster**

**IP54**

**Protection from  
liquids and dust**



**Enhances your  
reputation**

# Get in touch

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Still got questions? Get in touch with our team to see how we could help.

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Learn more at:

**WWW.BEADMASTER.CO.UK**



**First time, every time.**

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