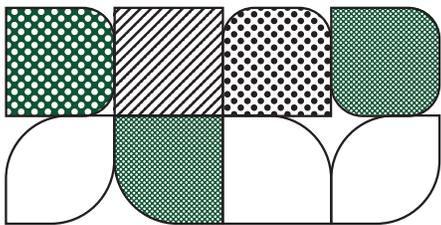




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1. CARING FOR PORCELAIN TILE

While many porcelain tiles have unique properties, they all have a few characteristics in common:

- No porcelain tile is completely stain- or damage-proof; porous by nature, they require special care.
- Keep in mind that all materials and finishes hold contaminants differently. A glossy tile may not stain as readily as a matte tile, but polished finishes show scratches more easily.
- Like all materials, porcelain tiles need maintenance, including cleaning and sealing. The frequency of a main-

tenance program depends on the tiled area's location and the use it gets. The busier an area is, or the more exposure it has to the elements, the more maintenance it will require. A bustling

family kitchen and a seldom-used guest bath may represent opposite extremes, but you get the idea. A pool area may need to be cleaned more frequently because of its exposure to water and chemicals. Your maintenance plan may consist of a weekly cleaning and semi-annual resealing or a daily cleaning and monthly resealing—or something in between.

How to clean

Regularly sweep or vacuum tiled floors to remove any abrasive dirt or debris, which can leave scratches or stains if dragged across a tile's surface.

To keep your tiled-and-sealed walls and/or floors looking good, cleaning with a solution of 1/4 cup of white vinegar to 2 gallons of water is often sufficient. When a deeper clean is required, we recommend using specialty cleaners and maintenance products.

When selecting cleaning tools, opt for stiff, bristled plastic brushes, white scouring pads, and mops. Avoid tools with metal bristles.

We recommend the the Laticrete Revitalizer 2-in-1 Citrus Scent Cleaner and Sealant Spray for Natural Stone & Grout to clean everyday messes. When applied regularly, its built-in sealer extends the life of the product and prevents stains, making surfaces easier to clean. Before using any product on your tiles, including cleaners, sealers, and brushes, we recommend testing for damage or discoloration in an inconspicuous area.

Use plenty of clean water when washing tile floors: Rinse, mop, and repeat until the water in the bucket runs clear.

Pay special attention when cleaning transition areas where floors and walls meet, as well as areas exposed to more spills or messes, such as the walls behind kitchen appliances.

- Do not clean porcelain tile with ammonia or with cleaners that contain bleach and/or acid. Acid and ammonia-based cleaners may modify grout color.
- Do not use wax, oil-based, abrasive cleaners, or sealants on porcelain tile.
- Products that contain any dyes or colors are not recommended.

Sealing porcelain tile

- While porcelain tiles do not require a sealer, adding one helps to protect the surrounding grout. We highly recommend using a pre-sealer or grout release before grouting.
- Prolonged exposure to water can affect the wear and look of porcelain tiles.
- To avoid damage, test all cleaners, sealers, and cleaning tools (such as scrub brushes) on the tile before use.

Stains and scratches

Different stains or contaminants may require different cleaners. For example, a cleaner with a neutral pH is good for removing grease and oils. For soap scum, hard water deposits, or mildew, use a gentle all-purpose spray cleaner or a cleanser intended for porcelain tiles.

We recommend the Laticrete Heavy Duty KlenzAll™ Cleaner Concentrate for Natural Stone, Tile, & Grout to remove tough dirt, grease, and grime. If you choose to use a harsher or more acidic cleaner for stubborn stains, be careful it doesn't touch adjacent materials. Test harsher cleaning materials in an inconspicuous spot to ensure they won't cause damage.

After applying the cleaning product, scrub, then let the product sit to work as directed. Remove the product with a damp sponge and rinse thoroughly before drying. Even sealed tiles should be cleaned immediately after a spill.

It is best to avoid using permanent inks or dyes near your porcelain tiles. If ink or dyes do come into contact with your tiles, immediately rinse with water, using a cleaning product that is safe for porcelain tiles.

2. CARING FOR CERAMIC TILE

While many ceramic tiles have unique properties, they all have a few characteristics in common:

- No ceramic tile is completely stain- or damage-proof; porous by nature, they require special care.
- Keep in mind that all materials and finishes hold contaminants differently. A glossy tile may not stain as readily as a matte tile, but polished finishes show scratches more easily.

- Like all materials, ceramic tiles need maintenance, including cleaning and sealing. The frequency of a maintenance program depends on the tiled area's location and the use it gets. The busier an area is, or the more exposure it has to the elements, the more maintenance it will require. A bustling family kitchen and a seldom-used guest bath may represent opposite extremes, but you get the idea. A pool area may need to be cleaned more frequently because of its exposure to water and chemicals. Your maintenance plan may consist of a weekly cleaning and semi-annual resealing or a daily cleaning and monthly resealing—or something in between.

How to clean

Regularly sweep or vacuum tiled floors to remove any abrasive dirt or debris, which can leave scratches or stains if dragged across a tile's surface.

To keep your tiled-and-sealed walls and/or floors looking good, cleaning with a solution of 1/4 cup of white vinegar to 2 gallons of water is often sufficient. When a deeper clean is required, we recommend using specialty cleaners and maintenance products.

When selecting cleaning tools, opt for stiff, bristled plastic brushes, white scouring pads, and mops. Avoid tools with metal bristles.

We recommend the Laticrete Revitalizer 2-in-1 Citrus Scent Cleaner and Sealant Spray for Natural Stone & Grout to clean everyday messes. When applied regularly, its built-in sealer extends the life of the product and prevents stains, making surfaces easier to clean. Before using any product on your tiles, including cleaners, sealers, and brushes, we recommend testing for damage or discoloration in an inconspicuous area.

Use plenty of clean water when washing tile floors: Rinse, mop, and repeat until the water in the bucket runs clear.

Pay special attention when cleaning transition areas where floors and walls meet, as well as areas exposed to more spills or messes, such as the walls behind kitchen appliances.

- Do not clean ceramic tile with ammonia or with cleaners that contain bleach and/or acid. Acid and ammonia-based cleaners may modify grout color.

- Do not use wax, oil-based, abrasive cleaners, or sealants on ceramic tile.
- Products that contain any dyes or colors are not recommended.

Sealing ceramic tile

While ceramic tiles do not require a sealer, adding one helps to protect the surrounding grout. We highly recommend using a pre-sealer or grout release before grouting.

- Prolonged exposure to water can affect the wear and look of ceramic tiles.
- To avoid damage, test all cleaners, sealers, and cleaning tools (such as scrub brushes) on the tile before use.

Stains and scratches

Different stains or contaminants may require different cleaners. For example, a cleaner with a neutral pH is good for removing grease and oils. For soap scum, hard water deposits, or mildew, use a gentle all-purpose spray cleaner or a cleanser intended for ceramic tiles.

We recommend the Laticrete Heavy Duty KlenzAll™ Cleaner Concentrate for Natural Stone, Tile, & Grout to remove tough dirt, grease, and grime. If you choose to use a harsher or more acidic cleaner for stubborn stains, be careful it doesn't touch adjacent materials. Test harsher cleaning materials in an inconspicuous spot to ensure they won't cause damage.

After applying the cleaning product, scrub, then let the product sit to work as directed. Remove the product with a damp sponge and rinse thoroughly before drying. Even sealed tiles should be cleaned immediately after a spill.

It is best to avoid using permanent inks or dyes near your ceramic tiles. If ink or dyes do come into contact with your tiles, immediately rinse with water, using a cleaning product that is safe for ceramic tiles.

3. CARING FOR GLASS TILE

While many glass tiles have unique properties, they all have a few characteristics in common:

- No glass tile is completely stain- or damage-proof; porous by nature, they require special care.

- Keep in mind that all materials and finishes hold contaminants differently. A glossy tile may not stain as readily as a matte tile, but polished finishes show scratches more easily.
- Impact from hard or heavy objects may damage glass tile, which can lead to chipping or breakage. Always replace any damaged glass tiles immediately to avoid sharp edges or injury.
- Like all materials, glass tiles need maintenance, including cleaning and sealing. The frequency of a maintenance program depends on the tiled area's location and the use it gets. The busier an area is, or the more exposure it has to the elements, the more maintenance it will require. A bustling family kitchen and a seldom-used guest bath may represent opposite extremes, but you get the idea. A pool area may need to be cleaned more frequently because of its exposure to water and chemicals. Your maintenance plan may consist of a weekly cleaning and semi-annual resealing or a daily cleaning and monthly resealing—or something in between.

How to clean

Regularly sweep or vacuum tiled floors to remove any abrasive dirt or debris, which can leave scratches or stains if dragged across a tile's surface.

To keep your tiled-and-sealed walls and/or floors looking good, cleaning with water and/or a light vinegar solution is often sufficient. When a deeper clean is required, we recommend using specialty cleaners and maintenance products.

When selecting cleaning tools, opt for stiff-bristled plastic brushes, white scouring pads, and mops. Avoid tools with metal bristles.

We recommend the Laticrete Revitalizer 2-in-1 Citrus Scent Cleaner and Sealant Spray for Natural Stone & Grout to clean everyday messes. When applied regularly, its built-in sealer extends the life of the product and prevents stains, making surfaces easier to clean. Before using any product on your tiles, including cleaners, sealers, and brushes, we recommend testing for damage or discoloration in an inconspicuous area.

Use plenty of clean water when washing tile floors: Rinse, mop, and repeat until the water in the bucket runs clear.

Pay special attention when cleaning transition areas where floors and walls meet, as well as areas exposed to more spills or messes, such as the walls behind kitchen appliances.

Sealing glass tile

- While glass tiles do not require a sealer, adding one helps to protect the surrounding grout. We also highly recommend using a pre-sealer or grout release before grouting.
- Prolonged exposure to water can affect the wear and look of glass tile.
- To avoid damage, test all cleaners, sealers, and cleaning tools (such as scrub brushes) on the tile before use.

Stains and scratches

Different stains or contaminants may require different cleaners. For example, a cleaner with a neutral pH is good for removing grease and oils. For soap scum, hard water deposits, or mildew, use a gentle all-purpose spray cleaner or a cleanser intended for glass tiles.

We recommend the Laticrete Heavy Duty KlenzAll™ Cleaner Concentrate for Natural Stone, Tile, & Grout to remove tough dirt, grease, and grime. If you choose to use a harsher or more acidic cleaner for stubborn stains, be careful it doesn't touch adjacent materials. Test harsher cleaning materials in an inconspicuous spot to ensure they won't cause damage.

After applying the cleaning product, scrub, then let the product sit to work as directed. Remove the product with a damp sponge and rinse thoroughly before drying. Even sealed tiles should be cleaned immediately after a spill.

It is best to avoid using permanent inks or dyes near your glass tiles. If ink or dyes do come into contact with your tiles, immediately rinse with water, using a cleaning product that is safe for glass tiles.

4. CARING FOR PEARL TILE

While many pearl tiles have unique properties, they all have a few characteristics in common:

- No pearl tile is completely stain- or damage-proof; porous by nature, they require special care.

- Keep in mind that all materials and finishes hold contaminants differently. A glossy tile may not stain as readily as a matte tile, but polished finishes show scratches more easily.
- Like all materials, pearl tiles need maintenance, including cleaning and sealing. The frequency of a maintenance program depends on the tiled area's location and the use it gets. The busier an area is, or the more exposure it has to the elements, the more maintenance it will require. A bustling family kitchen and a seldom-used guest bath may represent opposite extremes, but you get the idea. A pool area may need to be cleaned more frequently because of its exposure to water and chemicals. Your maintenance plan may consist of a weekly cleaning and semi-annual resealing or a daily cleaning and monthly resealing—or something in between.

How to clean

Regularly sweep or vacuum tiled floors to remove any abrasive dirt or debris, which can leave scratches or stains if dragged across a tile's surface.

Do not let soap, bleach, or other cleaning solutions linger on the surface of your tiles.

To keep your tiled-and-sealed walls and/or floors looking good, cleaning with water and/or a mild detergent solution is often sufficient. When a deeper clean is required, we recommend using specialty cleaners and maintenance products.

When selecting cleaning tools, opt for stiff, bristled plastic brushes, white scouring pads, and mops. Avoid tools with metal bristles.

We recommend the Laticrete Revitalizer 2-in-1 Citrus Scent Cleaner and Sealant Spray for Natural Stone & Grout to clean everyday messes. When applied regularly, its built-in sealer extends the life of the product and prevents stains, making surfaces easier to clean. Before using any product on your tiles, including cleaners, sealers, and brushes, we recommend testing for damage or discoloration in an inconspicuous area.

Use plenty of clean water when washing tile floors: Rinse, mop, and repeat until the water in the bucket runs clear.

Pay special attention when cleaning transition areas where floors and walls meet, as well as areas exposed to more spills or messes, such as the walls behind kitchen appliances.

Sealing pearl tile

- While pearl tiles do not require a sealer, adding one helps to protect the surrounding grout. We also highly recommend using a pre-sealer or grout release before grouting.
- Prolonged exposure to water can affect the wear and look of pearl tile.
- To avoid damage, test all cleaners, sealers, and cleaning tools (such as scrub brushes) on the tile before use.

Stains and scratches

Different stains or contaminants may require different cleaners. For example, a cleaner with a neutral pH is good for removing grease and oils. For soap scum, hard water deposits, or mildew, use a gentle all-purpose spray cleaner or a cleanser intended for pearl tiles.

We recommend the Laticrete Heavy Duty KlenzAll™ Cleaner Concentrate for Natural Stone, Tile, & Grout to remove tough dirt, grease, and grime. If you choose to use a harsher or more acidic cleaner for stubborn stains, be careful it doesn't touch adjacent materials. Test harsher cleaning materials in an inconspicuous spot to ensure they won't cause damage.

After applying the cleaning product, scrub, then let the product sit to work as directed. Remove the product with a damp sponge and rinse thoroughly before drying. Even sealed tiles should be cleaned immediately after a spill.

It is best to avoid using permanent inks or dyes near your pearl tiles. If ink or dyes do come into contact with your tiles, immediately rinse with water, using a cleaning product that is safe for pearl tiles.

5. CARING FOR STONE AND MARBLE TILE

While many stone and marble tiles have unique properties, they all have a few characteristics in common:

- No stone or marble tile is completely stain- or damage-proof; porous by nature, they require special care.
- Keep in mind that all materials and finishes hold contaminants differently. A glossy tile may not

stain as readily as a matte tile, but polished finishes show scratches more easily.

- Like all materials, stone and marble tiles need maintenance, including cleaning and sealing. The frequency of a maintenance program depends on the tiled area's location and the use it gets. The busier an area is, or the more exposure it has to the elements, the more maintenance it will require. A bustling family kitchen and a seldom-used guest bath may represent opposite extremes, but you get the idea. A pool area may need to be cleaned more frequently because of its exposure to water and chemicals. Your maintenance plan may consist of a weekly cleaning and semi-annual resealing or a daily cleaning and monthly resealing—or something in between.

How to clean

Regularly sweep or vacuum tiled floors to remove any abrasive dirt or debris, which can leave scratches or stains if dragged across a tile's surface.

Use products sparingly on stone and marble tiles. Too much cleaner or soap may leave a film and cause streaks. Do not use products that contain lemon, vinegar, or other acids on marble or limestone. Do not let soap, bleach, or other cleaning solutions linger on the surface of your tiles.

To keep your tiled-and-sealed walls and/or floors looking good, cleaning with water and/or a mild detergent solution is often sufficient. When a deeper clean is required, we recommend using specialty cleaners and maintenance products.

When selecting cleaning tools, opt for stiff, bristled plastic brushes, white scouring pads, and mops. Avoid tools with metal bristles.

We recommend the Laticrete Revitalizer 2-in-1 Citrus Scent Cleaner and Sealant Spray for Natural Stone & Grout to clean everyday messes. When applied regularly, its built-in sealer extends the life of the product and prevents stains, making surfaces easier to clean. Before using any product on your tiles, including cleaners, sealers, and brushes, we recommend testing for damage or discoloration in an inconspicuous area.

Use plenty of clean water when washing tile floors: Rinse, mop, and repeat until the water in the bucket runs clear.

Pay special attention when cleaning transition areas where floors and walls meet, as well as areas exposed to more spills or messes, such as the walls behind kitchen appliances.

Sealing stone and marble tile

- All natural stone and marble tiles require a sealer, and in most cases, you will need to use a pre-sealer or grout release before grouting.
- Prolonged exposure to water can affect the wear and look of natural stone and marble tiles.
- To avoid damage, test all cleaners, sealers, and cleaning tools (such as scrub brushes) on the tile before use.

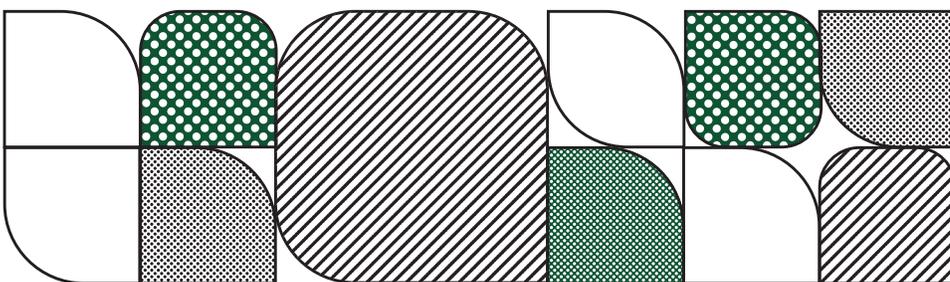
Stains and scratches

Different stains or contaminants may require different cleaners. For example, a cleaner with a neutral pH is good for removing grease and oils. For soap scum, hard water deposits, or mildew, use a gentle all-purpose spray cleaner or a cleanser intended for stone and marble tiles.

We recommend the Laticrete Heavy Duty KlenzAll™ Cleaner Concentrate for Natural Stone, Tile, & Grout to remove tough dirt, grease, and grime. If you choose to use a harsher or more acidic cleaner for stubborn stains, be careful it doesn't touch adjacent materials. Test harsher cleaning materials in an inconspicuous spot to ensure they won't cause damage.

After applying the cleaning product, scrub, then let the product sit to work as directed. Remove the product with a damp sponge and rinse thoroughly before drying. Even sealed tiles should be cleaned immediately after a spill.

It is best to avoid using permanent inks or dyes near your natural stone and marble tiles. If ink or dyes do come into contact with your tiles, immediately rinse with water, using a cleaning product that is safe for natural stone and marble tiles.



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