



Jeffrey Court



JEFFREY COURT

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

WALL + FIELD TILE

NEEDED TOOLS

- ❑ Chalk Line
- ❑ Tape Measure
- ❑ Tile Cutter (if cutting is necessary)
- ❑ Tile Spacers
- ❑ Mixing Paddle
- ❑ Notched Trowel
- ❑ 5-Gallon Bucket
- ❑ Rubber Mallet
- ❑ Rubber Grout Float
- ❑ Sponge



STEP 1

PREP SURFACE

Tile can be installed over most structurally sound surfaces.

- 1)** Clean the surface where tile will be installed. Make sure the area is smooth, dry, and free of any debris.
- 2)** Repair and patch damaged, loose or uneven areas. Ensure the surface is leveled.
- 3)** Remove any appliances, moldings, trim, or electrical covers that may obstruct installation.



STEP 2

LAYOUT TILE

- 1)** Measure the square footage of the wall you will be tiling, take into account any switches and outlets on the wall.
- 2)** Locate the center point of the wall. Use a level to draw a plumb line in the center.
- 3)** Lay out a row of loose tiles across the bottom of the wall extending from the center line. Make sure there are uniform grout joints between each tile.
- 4)** Once tiles are laid out, measure to determine where tile cuts are needed to make sure tiles fit in the area.



STEP 3

CUTTING TILE

Always use a diamond blade when cutting natural stone or glass tiles, as blades designed for ceramic tile will chip stone and glass.

Always use a wet saw when cutting tiles. When cutting ceramic or porcelain tiles the score and snap method may also be used. Exposure to silica dust from cutting, grinding, or polishing can cause acute lung injury, silicosis, or cancer. Wear a respirator when cutting, grinding, or polishing.

RECOMMENDATION: Place cut edges in corners where they can be hidden.

DRILLING

- If drilling a hole in the tile is necessary, we recommend using a drill bit that is specially designed for glass, metal and stone. The tile must be securely clamped to prevent movement during the drilling process.
- When drilling, keep the bit and hole lubricated to prevent chipping.
- Drill from both sides of the tile, starting with the back and drilling half of the depth of the tile.
- Turn the tile over and complete the hole. This will prevent chipping as the drill bit exits the tile.



STEP 4

INSTALLING TILE

- 1) Use a white thin-set mortar with a flexible acrylic additive or a white polymer fortified thin-set mortar. A white mortar or thin-set will reduce the possibility of altering the tile's color. Mix the setting material according to the manufacturer's instructions.
- 2) Follow the manufacturer's recommendations for a notch trowel (typically 3/16 in. x 3/16 in. V-notch) and apply the setting
- 3) material.

Apply an even layer of the thin-set mortar. Knock down the trowel

- 4) edges with flat edge of the trowel.

Apply enough thin-set to install a few sheets at a time. Back-butter each sheet with the flat edge of the trowel. Make sure the

- 5) back of each tile is completely covered.

Press the tile into the thin-set, leaving even spaces in between the tiles. (Use tile spacers to ensure there is equal spacing between each tile.) A grout float can be used to tap the tile into place. Make sure there are movement joints where tiles make contact and around the perimeter of the installation.

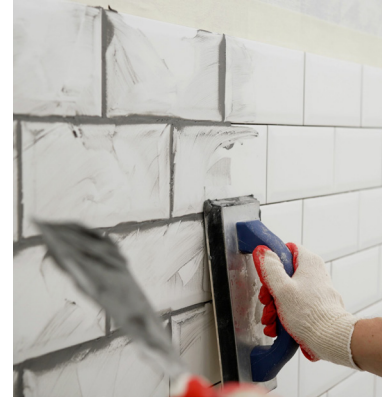


STEP 5

GROUTING TILE

NOTE: When installing natural stone, make sure to seal prior to grouting. Refer to Step 7 for sealing information.

- 1) Follow the grout manufacturer's instructions and make enough grout to use in about 30 minutes.
- 2) Remove tile spacers and begin spreading grout on the tile. Ensure the grout joints are completely filled. A rubber grout float or squeegee can be used to force grout into joints.
- 3) Tilt the float at a 45° angle and remove excess grout from the surface immediately with the edge of the float.
- 4) Tilt it at a 90° angle and scrape it diagonally across tiles.
- 5) Wait 15-20 minutes for the grout to set slightly. Use a damp sponge to clean the grout residue from the surface and smooth the grout joints. Rinse the sponge often. Make sure not to wipe grout out of the grout joints when cleaning.
- 6) Let the grout dry until it's hard and a haze forms on tile surface, then polish tiles with a soft cloth and wait 72 hours for heavy use.



STEP 6

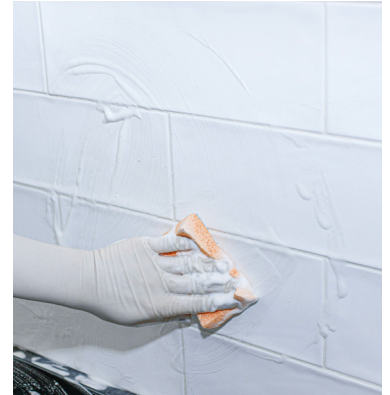
CLEANING TILE

Completely removing grout and construction debris after tile has been installed will aid in daily maintenance.

- 1) Scrub the installation with hot water and a pH neutral liquid cleaner and rinse thoroughly. Remove the rinse water with a wet vacuum or dry toweling.
- 2) If residue remains, additional cleaning will be required. Follow the grout manufacturer's recommendations to remove any left over grout.

If heavy-duty cleaning is needed, scrubbing machines equipped with nylon pads or brushes can be used. Wet vacuuming of the suspended dirt and grout is also recommended.

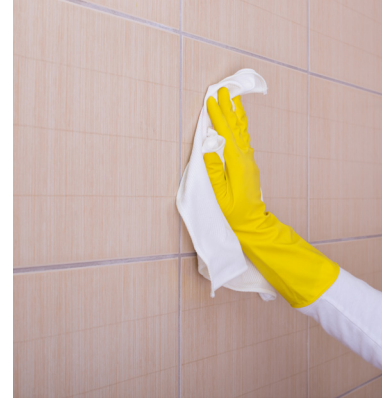
NOTE: Natural stone may darken when wet or when in contact with humidity due to its naturally porous composition. The stone should return to its natural color once dried.



STEP 7

SEALING (NATURAL STONE ONLY)

Penetrating/impregnating stone sealers are a no-sheen, natural-look sealer that can be water-based or solvent-based. We recommend using a premium, natural-look, penetrating impregnating sealer when wanting to maintain the natural color of the stone. A stone enhancer sealer can be used when a darker, enriched, or highlighted character is desired. Ensure the brand you select is formulated to provide maximum stain protection for stone products. Make sure you follow the sealing manufacturer's instructions when applying the sealer. Natural stone products should be tested periodically to ensure the sealer is working properly.



NOTICE

⚠ WARNING

THIS PRODUCT CAN EXPOSE YOU TO CHEMICALS INCLUDING CRYSTALLINE SILICA WHICH IS KNOWN TO THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA TO CAUSE CANCER. FOR MORE INFORMATION GO TO WWW.P65WARNINGS.CA.GOV.

CAUTION: SILICA DUST HARMFUL IF INHALED.

EXPOSURE TO SILICA DUST FROM CUTTING, GRINDING, OR POLISHING CAN CAUSE ACUTE LUNG INJURY, SILICOSIS, OR CANCER. WEAR A RESPIRATOR WHEN CUTTING, GRINDING, OR POLISHING. USE WET CUTTING METHODS AND DO NOT DRY CUT. CHILDREN SHOULD NOT BE PRESENT DURING CUTTING, GRINDING, OR POLISHING. FOR MORE INFORMATION, SEE THE SDS AT WWW.HD.JEFFREYCOURT.COM.