



the suitability of a proposed type of profile must be verified based on the anticipated chemical, mechanical, and/or other stresses. Exceptions and special considerations are listed below:

**Stainless steel** profiles are roll-formed, resulting in a slightly different contour from those made of extruded brass or aluminum. Stainless steel can sustain high mechanical stresses and is particularly well suited for applications requiring resistance against chemicals and acids; for example in the food industry, breweries, dairies, commercial kitchens, and hospitals, as well as in residential applications. Typically, the profiles are formed using stainless steel 304 (1.4301 = V2A). For more severe chemical exposure, such as de-icing salts and chemicals used in swimming pools, we recommend the use of stainless steel 316 L (1.4404 = V4A), which offers even higher corrosion resistance than the 304. Even stainless steel cannot withstand all chemical exposures, such as hydrochloric acid, hydrofluoric acid or certain chlorine, chloride, and brine concentrations. Both stainless steel 304 and stainless steel 316 L are approved for use in exterior applications. Stainless steel 304 is not as corrosion resistant as 316 L; however, profiles in stainless steel 304 are acceptable for exterior use as long as the intended area is not susceptible to de-icing salts, chlorine, or saltwater.

**Chrome-plated solid brass** is ideal for matching chrome fixtures. Surfaces must be protected against abrasion or scratching.

**Solid brass** can sustain high mechanical stresses, as well as most chemicals commonly encountered in tiled environments. Solid brass that is exposed to air will oxidize, resulting in a natural patina. If exposed to moisture or aggressive substances, heavy oxidation and spotting may occur.

**Aluminum** profiles must be tested to verify their suitability if chemical stresses are anticipated. Cementitious materials, in conjunction with moisture, become alkaline. Since aluminum is sensitive to alkaline substances, exposure to the alkali (depending on the concentration and duration of exposure) may result in corrosion (aluminum hydroxide formation). Therefore, it is important to remove mortar or grout residue from visible surfaces. In addition, ensure that the profile is solidly embedded in the setting material and that all cavities are filled to prevent the collection of alkaline water.

**Anodized aluminum** profiles feature an anodized layer that retains a uniform appearance during normal use, but is not color-stable in exterior applications. The surface is susceptible to scratching and wear and may be damaged by grout or setting material. Therefore, these materials must be removed immediately. Otherwise, the description regarding aluminum applies.

Due to variations in raw materials and manufacturing, the exact color, shade, and/or texture of individual profiles may vary. The customer must inspect the products upon delivery and notify Schluter in writing of any physical damage to the products or nonconformity with the purchase order or invoice.

### Cutting Profiles

Observe all safety instructions and standards as directed by the cutting tool manufacturer, including protective eyewear, hearing protection, and gloves.

Always measure carefully and dry fit the profiles, corners, and connectors to ensure proper fit and alignment prior to setting tile.

**Aluminum** profiles may be cut using any of the following options:

- **Hacksaw** with a bimetal blade and the highest teeth per inch (TPI) available.
- **Variable-speed angle grinder** set to the lowest speed using the Schluter®-PROCUT-TSM cutting wheel.
- **Chop saw or miter saw** with a non-ferrous blade.

Regardless of the cutting tool used, remove any burrs from the cut end of the profile with a file or similar before installation.

**Stainless steel** profiles may be cut using any of the following options:

- **Variable-speed angle grinder** set to the lowest speed using the Schluter®-PROCUT-TSM cutting wheel.
- **Band saw** with a metal cutting blade.

Regardless of the cutting tool used, remove any burrs from the cut end of the profile with a file or similar before installation.

**Brass** profiles may be cut using any of the following options:

- **Hacksaw** with a bimetal blade and the highest teeth per inch (TPI) available.
- **Chop saw or miter saw** with a non-ferrous blade.

Regardless of the cutting tool used, remove any burrs from the cut end of the profile with a file or similar before installation.

### Installation

#### SCHIENE, JOLLY, DECO, RENO-TK, RENO-U, RENO-RAMP, and RENO-V

1. Select the profile according to tile thickness and format.

**Note:** When using Schluter® uncoupling membranes with RENO-U and RENO-RAMP profiles, factor in the thickness of the membrane over the anchoring leg when selecting the profile height.

2. Using a notched trowel, apply thin-set mortar to the area where the profile is to be placed.

For RENO-U and RENO-RAMP, fill the cavity beneath the sloped section of the profile with thin-set mortar. Follow this step when RENO-V is used in heavy-duty applications, as well.

3. Press the perforated anchoring leg of the profile into the mortar and align.
4. Trowel additional thin-set mortar over the perforated anchoring leg to ensure full coverage and support of the tile edges.
5. Solidly embed the tiles so that the tiled surface is flush with the top of the profile; the profile should not be higher than the tiled surface, but rather up to approx. 1/32" (1 mm) lower.
6. Set the tile to the integrated joint spacer, which ensures a uniform joint of 1/16" - 1/8" (1.5 - 3 mm). For DECO and stainless steel profiles, leave a space of approximately 1/16" - 1/8" (1.5 - 3 mm).
7. Fill the joint completely with grout or setting material.
8. Remove grout or mortar residue from the visible surface of the profile.

#### RENO-RAMP-K

1. Fill the cavity beneath the sloped section of the profile with thin-set mortar.
2. Using a notched trowel, apply thin-set mortar to the area where the profile is to be placed.
3. Press the profile into the mortar and abut to the adjacent floor covering. The profile should not be higher than the adjacent