

1 STEP 1: SURFACE PREPARATION

- Tile may be installed over most structurally sound substrates.
- Make sure surface is clean, smooth, dry and free of wax, soap scum and grease.
- Any damaged, loose or uneven areas must be repaired, patched and leveled.
- Remove any moldings, trim, appliances or anything that could interfere with installation.



7 STEP 2: WALL LAYOUT

- Find the center point of the wall, using a level to draw a plumb line in the wall's center.
- Lay out a row of loose tiles across the bottom of the wall from the center line leaving uniform joints between tiles.

NOTE: Tiles can be butted together leaving a consistent 1/16 in. joint automatically.

TIP: If cuts leave tiles smaller than half to their original size, adjust the center line a half tile closer to the wall.

 Stack two tiles here. At the top, draw a horizontal line on the wall and continue the line around all side walls to be tiled.



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STEP 3: COUNTERTOP LAYOUT

 Begin with counter trim, then set full tiles from the first row working back thus all cut tiles will be placed on the back row against the wall.

NOTE: Trim pieces are available for use around recessed appliances.

• Snap parallel chalk lines on the substrate as needed to keep rows straight.

NOTE: Tile countertops should have a tile backsplash at least 4 inches high for protection.

TIP: For backsplashes, match up joints with the countertop tile.



STEP 4: APPLYING ADHESIVE

- Mix only enough adhesive or mortar to be used within 30 minutes.
- Using the type of trowel recommended on the adhesive package, spread a 1/4 in. coat on the surface of one grid area, using the flat side of the trowel.

NOTE: Do not cover guidelines or a larger area than can be set in 15 minutes.

- Use the notched side of trowel to comb adhesive into standing ridges by holding trowel at a 45° angle.
- Remove excess adhesive, leaving a uniform, ridged setting bed.



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STEP 5: CUTTING TILE

- Carefully measure tiles and mark with a pencil or felt-tip pen.
- Make straight or diagonal cuts with a tile cutter. curved cuts with a nipper (chipping away small pieces for best results), and full-length curved cuts with a rod saw. Smooth out sharp-cut edges with a carborundum stone.



STEP 6: SETTING TILE

 Install tiles in the center, one grid at a time. Finish each grid before moving to the next. Start with the first tile in the corner of the grid and work outward. Set tiles one at a time using a slight twisting motion.

NOTE: Don't slide tiles into place.

- Insert tile spacers, as each tile is set, or leave equal joints between tiles.
- Fit perimeter tiles in each grid last, leaving 1/4 in. gap between tile and wall.
- When finished, tap in all tiles with a rubber mallet or hammer and wood block, to ensure a good bond and level plane.
- Remove excess adhesive from joints with a putty knife, and from tile with a damp sponge.
- Do not use surface of tiles until they are set (usually in 24 hours).



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STEP 7: GROUTING JOINTS

- Using the instructions on the package, make enough grout to use in about 30 minutes.
- Remove tile spacers and spread grout on the tile surface, forcing down into joints with a rubber grout float or squeegee.
- Tilt the float at a 45° angle and remove excess grout from surface immediately with the edge of float.
- Tilt it at a 90° angle and scrape it diagonally across tiles.
- Wait 15–20 minutes for grout to set slightly, then use a damp sponge to clean grout residue from surface and smooth the grout joints, rinsing sponge often.
- Let dry until grout is hard and haze forms on tile surface, then polish with a soft cloth and wait 72 hours for heavy use.

NOTE: Don't apply sealers or polishes for three weeks, and then only in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.



STEP 8: INITIAL CLEANING

- The complete removal of grout and construction dirt after products have been installed will improve daily maintenance.
- Clean successfully by scrubbing the installation with hot water and a pH neutral liquid cleaner (soapless), followed by a thorough rinsing, then remove the rinse water with a wet vacuum or dry toweling.
- If some residue remains, further cleaning will need to be done in consultation with the grout manufacturer.
- For more aggressive cleaning, scrubbing machines equipped with nylon pads or brushes should be used. Wet vacuuming of the suspended dirt and grout is recommended.



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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Back-butter spreading of a bond coat

to the back of a ceramic tile before placing the tile to ensure a strong bond with

the thin-set mortar.

Balanced cuts perimeter tile cut at equal

size and installed on opposite sides of an area; also, equally sized cuts on

each side of a miter.

Butt joint a plain square joint

between two members

with no grout joint.

Grout a mix used for filling tile

joints, commonly based

of cement.

Mortar a mixture of cement paste

and fine aggregate used to bond masonry together.

Plumb perpendicular to true level.

Substrate the underlying support for

a ceramic tile installation



ATTENTION / ATENCIÓN / ATTENTION

Do not dry cut using motorized equipment due to the potential for exposure to harmful silica dust. Use a wet saw or a score and snap tool when cutting is necessary during the installation process.

No corte en seco usando equipo motorizado debido a la posibilidad de exposición a polvo dañino de sílice. En caso de que sea necesario cortar durante el proceso de instalación, usar una sierra de corte en húmedo o una herramienta cortadora manual.

Ne pas couper à sec à l'aide d'un équipement motorisé en raison du risque d'exposition à la poussière de silice nuisible. Utiliser une scie à eau ou un outil à inciser et rompre lorsqu'il faut couper pendant le processus d'installation.



