

WALL TILE INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS



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.

Step 2: 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 of their original size, adjust the center line a half tile close 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.



Step 3: Applying Adhesive

- Mix only enough adhesive or mortar to be used within 30 minutes.
 - Using the type of trowel recommended on the adhesive packaged, 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 the trowel to comb adhesive into standing ridges by holding towel at a 45° angle
 - Remove excess adhesive, leaving a uniform, ridged setting bed.



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Step 4: 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 charrp-cut edges with a carborundum stone.

Step 5: 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).

Step 6: Grouting Joints

- Using the instructions on the package, make enough grout touse 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.



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Step 7: 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.

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.