

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: 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.

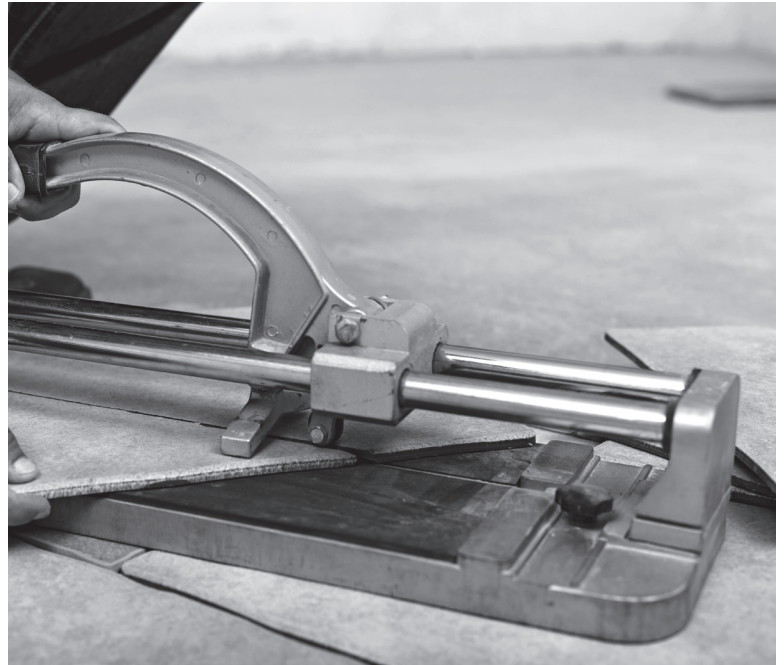


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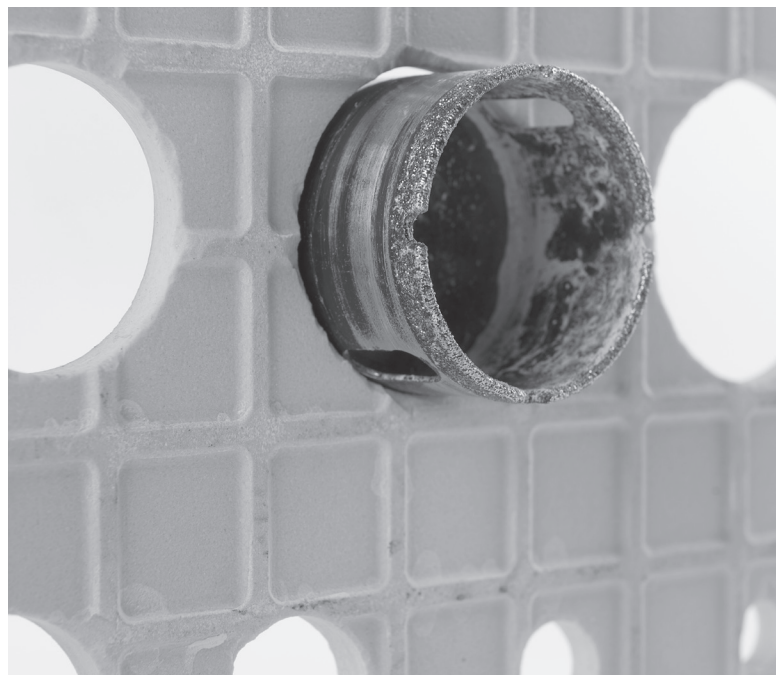
STEP 3: CUTTING

- It is recommended to use a diamond blade, as blades designed for ceramic tile will chip the stone and/or glass.
NOTE: Cut edges should be placed in corners where they can be hidden.



STEP 4: DRILLING

- It is recommended to use a drill bit that is specially designed for glass, metal and stone.
NOTE: The tile must be securely clamped into place to prevent movement of the tile during the drilling process.
- When drilling the hole, 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 the glass, metal and stone from chipping as the drill bit exits the tile.

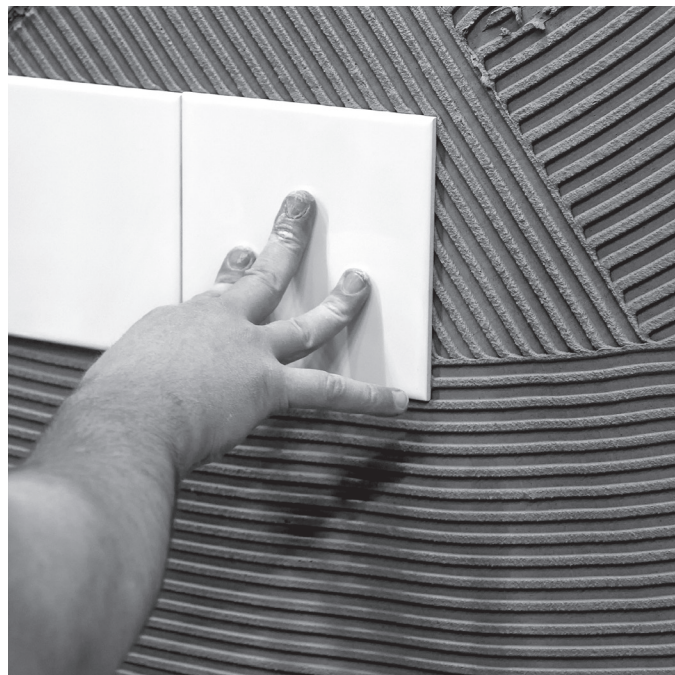


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STEP 5: INSTALLATION

- Suitable for use in wet, but not fully submersed areas, such as shower walls.
- It is recommended to use a white thin-set mortar with a flexible acrylic additive or a white polymer fortified thin-set mortar.
- Apply this mixture with the manufacturer's recommendations of a notch trowel (typically 3/16 in. x 3/16 in. V-notch).
- Knock down the trowel ridges with the flat edge of the trowel to produce an evenly layer the thin-set mortar.
- Spread only enough thin-set to install a few sheets at a time. Fully butter the back of each sheet with the flat edge of the trowel in order to avoid the notch marks in the thin-set from showing through the glass.
- Carefully press into the thin-set, leaving even spaces in between tiles. A grout float can be used to tap the tiles into place. Allow for movement joints where the tiles abut restraining surfaces and around the perimeter of the installation.
NOTE: We recommend allowing a 1/8 in. joint between tiles.
- If stone, seal prior to grouting.



STEP 6: SEALING (STONE TILE ONLY)

- Penetrating/impregnating stone sealers are a no-sheen, natural-look sealer that can be water-based or solvent-based.
- A premium, natural-look, penetrating/impregnating sealer is the normal choice for natural stone when a natural color of the stone is desired. A stone-enhancer sealer is often used when a darker, enriched, or highlighted character is desired.
- Make sure the brand you have chosen is formulated to provide maximum stain protection for stone products.
- Stone products should be tested periodically to ensure that the sealer is working effectively.



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STEP 7: GROUTING

- To prevent scratching, grout with an unsanded grout after the adhesive has had proper time to cure.

STEP 8: CLEANING

- It is recommended to use a non-abrasive cleaner to prevent scratching of the tile.
NOTE: Tiles that have been scratched prior to or during installation are the customer's responsibility.



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