

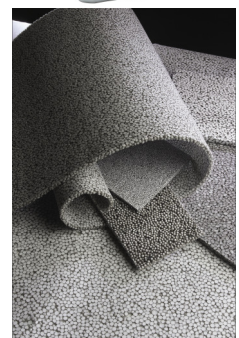
CLASSICAL FLAGSTONES

HOW TO..... TILE TO ANHYDRITE SCREEDS

PREPARATION

The screed must be :

- Allowed to dry out and prepared as per the screed manufacturers recommendations (generally anhydrite screeds should be allowed to dry at a rate of 1 day per millimetre of screed thickness for screeds of up to 40mm thickness and 2 days per millimetre for any additional thickness over 40mm to achieve a moisture content of no greater than 1% w/w or 75% Relative Humidity (RH), however the screed manufacturers should be consulted for their recommendations.
- Free from all surface contamination, dust and laitance (the surface should be lightly sanded and vacuumed).
- Primed using progressively stronger coats of Norcros Prime Bond. Initially apply a 1: 4 parts water dilution and when dry follow with a 1: 3 dilution applied at 90° to the first coat. If after these 2 coats the surface is still absorbent, apply a further coat at a 1: 2 dilution and allow to dry.
- Alternatively, allow the screed to dry to a moisture content of less than 2% by volume prior to preparing and priming as above. Fix Permalayer anti-fracture matting to the screed using either Norcros Rapid Porcelain Grey or Norcros Rapid Porcelain & Stone White Adhesive prior to fixing tiles.



SETTING OUT

The general rule is to work from the centre outwards. Measure the width and length of the floor and draw a cross in the centre. From the central cross lay out the dry tiles allowing a 3mm wide gap between the tiles to allow for movement stresses within the floor during service. These gaps will be filled with grout once the tiles have been fixed and the adhesive dried. Make sure there are no awkward cuts, some adjustment may be necessary. Always be aware of how the floor will look when you enter the room.

To counteract movement stresses, which can result in tiles cracking and/or debonding. A movement joint should be provided around the perimeter of the room. A gap no less than 6mm wide and 6mm deep or the depth of the tile should be left at the junction between the walls and the floor. This should be filled with silicone sealant at the end of the job, or if being covered with skirting boards or kitchen units etc. may be left open. In large floor areas, intermediate movement joints should be provided at 8 to 10 metre intervals in both directions.

FIXING

Fix tiles in a cement-based adhesive such as Norcros Rapid Porcelain Tile Adhesive Grey, Norcros Rapid Porcelain & Stone Adhesive White or Norcros Thick Bed Stone & Porcelain Adhesive. Gradually add 3.5 parts of adhesive powder to 1 part of clean cold water and stir until a smooth lump free consistency is achieved. Mix only enough material that can be used within the pot life of the product (around 30 minutes at 20°C).

N.B. It is essential that a white adhesive is used to fix light coloured or translucent tiles.



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ADHESIVES

APPLICATION

Using a suitable notched floor trowel held at a 45° angle, spread the adhesive onto the floor to form parallel ribs into which the tiles should be pushed with a firm twisting action, this will collapse the ribs of adhesive and produce a 3-4mm solid bed of adhesive beneath the tiles. Work in small areas and discard any adhesive that begins to dry or 'skin over'. Tiles with deeply keyed back profiles may need to be back buttered. Every so often lift a tile to check that it is in full contact with the adhesive and that no voids are left in the adhesive bed. Wipe off any adhesive residues from the surface of the tiles using a damp sponge before the adhesive sets. Remove deposits of adhesive which may build up in the gaps between the tiles. **DO NOT WALK ON THE TILES FOR AT LEAST 2-3 HOURS**, or until the adhesive has set.



CUTTING TILES

Floor tiles, especially natural stone and porcelain can be difficult to cut and good quality tools are required. These can be bought or in some instances hired. A slide cutter and nippers are essential, however an electric wet cutter will make the job easier. For intricate cuts a cardboard template will help to achieve more accurate results.

GROUTING

Allow the adhesive to dry. Use either Norcros Flexible Floor & Wall Tile Grout or Norcros 4 into 1 Wall & Floor Tile Grout. Clean out any dust, dirt and adhesive from between the tiles and make sure that the joints are dry.

Approximately 4-5 parts grout powder should be added to 1 part water, ensuring that the powder is added to the liquid to prevent the product from flash setting. Manually mix the grout to reduce the amount of air incorporated into the mix.

Holding a soft rubber grout float at 45°, sweep the mixed grout diagonally across the tiles, ensuring that the grout is pushed fully into the joints. Clean off as much grout from the surface of the tiles as possible and allow the grout to become touch dry. Clean off the grout residues with a damp sponge wiped diagonally across the tiles. Allow the tiles to dry and buff the surface with a dry cloth. Any stubborn residues may be cleaned off with washing up detergent mixed with warm water within 24 hours of grouting.

N.B. Before grouting commences trial a small inconspicuous area to check that the grout does not stain the tiles. If there is any risk of staining, the tiles should be fully sealed using a proprietary sealer before grouting begins.

