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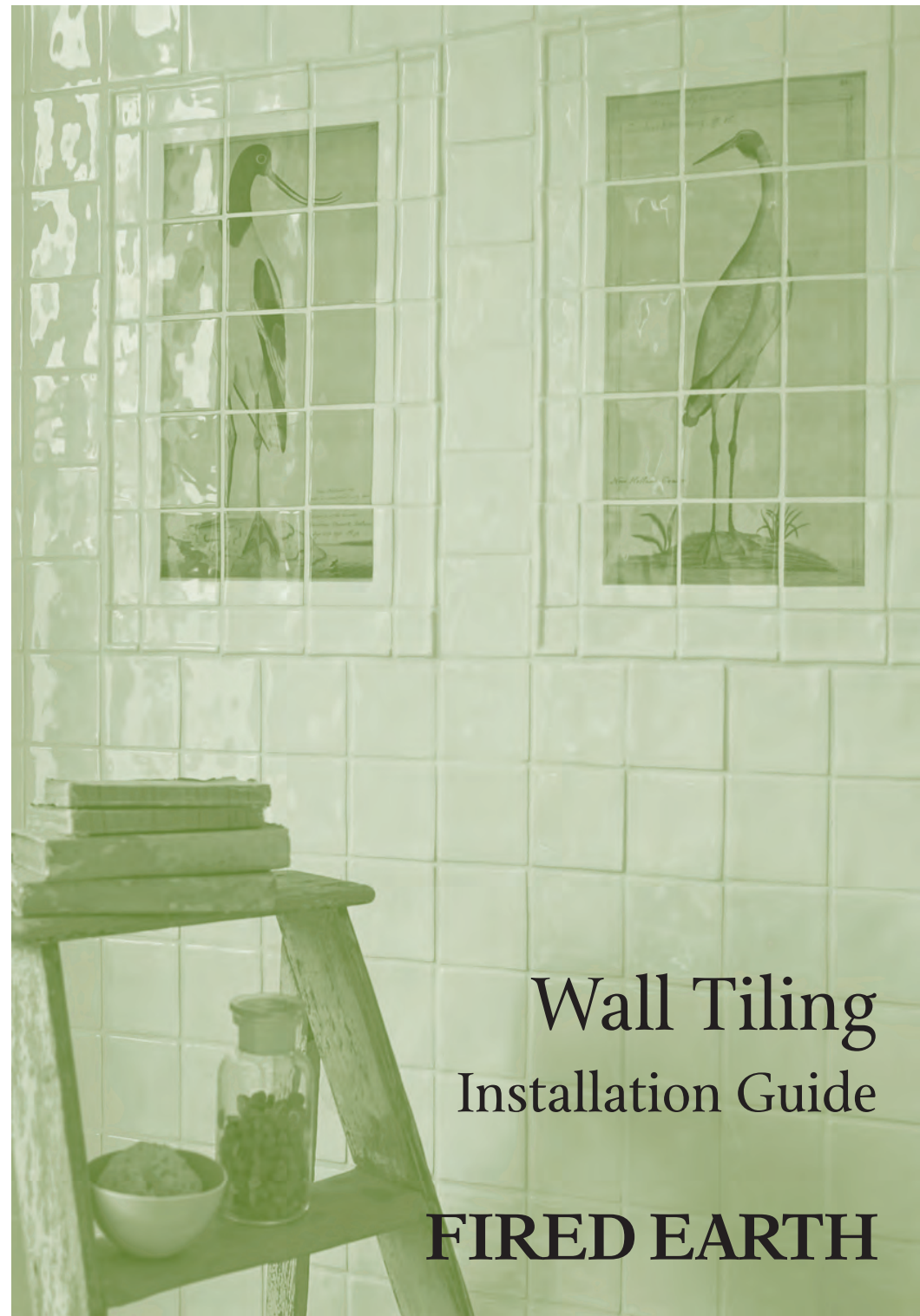
FIRED EARTH

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Part of the
AGA RANGEMASTER
Group



Wall Tiling Installation Guide

FIRED EARTH

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Wall Tiling Installation Guide

The purpose of this booklet is to outline the basic principles of installing Fired Earth wall tiles. For more detailed technical information, refer to British Standard BS 5385 Wall and Floor Tiling.

Important Notes:

Prior to installation please ensure the tiles purchased are suitable for the application and thoroughly inspected. Ensure your tiler is aware of the expected finish of the tiles and there are sufficient tiles for the area. The tiles must be well shuffled by drawing tiles from all the boxes. Dry lay an area in suitable light as a final check before installation.

For further information or if any doubt exists, please telephone our Technical Department for advice prior to commencing any tiling.

Fired Earth have tested our range of adhesives, grout and sealants to ensure compatibility with all our tiles (see our Product Selector on pages 16-21). Read the instructions on the packaging of Adhesives, Grouts and Sealants very carefully. Keep everything meticulously clean and orderly as work progresses.

No complaints regarding the appearance of the product will be accepted by the company once the tiles have been installed.

Internal Substrates

Surface preparation

Tiles can be fixed to most walls. The surface must be properly prepared, suitably level, sound, clean, dry, and free of dust, grease or any loose material. All surfaces must be completely secure without any obvious deflection and capable of carrying the additional load.

Special care must be taken when tiling areas which may become damp or wet. See our Waterproofing Showers and Bathrooms Installation guide.

When tiling onto walls with floor tiles consideration must be given to weight, as floor tiles are often heavier than wall tiles. Our sales teams will be happy to confirm the weight of the tiles so you can confirm suitability.

Plaster (Gypsum) skimmed walls

(Maximum weight loading 20kg/m²)

New plaster should be a minimum of four weeks old and dry prior to tiling. Dusty or porous plaster must be primed with Fired Earth Universal Bonding Agent. The primer must be completely dry prior to tiling. Hard shiny plaster should be wire brushed to give a key and primed as above.

Plasterboard

(Maximum weight loading 32kg/m²)

Plasterboard can be tiled over provided it is

firmly braced and fixed. No deflection should be evident in any of the boards. Plasterboard must be primed with Fired Earth Universal Bonding Agent. The primer must be completely dry prior to tiling.

Timber

(Maximum weight loading 30kg/m² +)

Timber should be WBP plywood. Other types of timber such as MDF, chipboard etc. may be used but only in dry areas. All timber must be dry, firmly braced and fixed. No deflection should be evident in any of the boards.

Seal the reverse, front, and edges with neat Fired Earth Universal Bonding Agent. The primer must be completely dry prior to tiling.

Existing tiles

(Weight dependent on substrate type and existing tile weight)

Tiles often provide a good base for tiling provided they are flat. Make sure they are entirely clean, degreased and are firmly fixed to the wall. Any damaged or loose areas should be made good. Check that the surface to which the existing tiles are fixed will take the weight of the additional layer of tiles you are adding.

Rendered walls

(Maximum weight loading 40kg/m² +)

Tiles can be fixed directly onto sand and

cement render, this is an ideal base particularly for very thick handmade tiles and natural materials such as slate and stone etc. New renders must be left at least 14 days, or until suitably dry, prior to tiling. Porous renders must be primed with Fired Earth Universal Bonding Agent. The primer must be completely dry prior to tiling.

Unrendered walls

(Maximum weight loading 40kg/m² +)

Most bricks and blocks can be tiled directly onto provided they are primed with Fired Earth Universal Bonding Agent. The primer must be completely dry prior to tiling.

Papered and painted walls

Fired Earth do not recommend tiling onto papered and painted surfaces. Paint and paper should be completely removed and the substrate primed with Fired Earth Universal Bonding Agent. The primer must be completely dry prior to tiling.

Tile Backer Board

(Max weight loading 40kg/m² +)

Ensure the board is correctly installed according to manufacturer's specifications prior to tiling.

Bumps, hollows, irregularities, uneven surfaces etc.

Defects likely to affect the standard of finished tiling should be rectified prior to tiling. Hollows should be filled with a suitable filler and allowed to dry. Old

adhesive must be removed. In severe cases, the wall finish may require total replacement. Walls should not deviate by +/- 3mm along a 2 metre straight edge.

Hearths and fireplaces

Care should be exercised when tiling into hearths or fire surrounds. Ensure that the tiles are kept a minimum of 300mm away from direct contact with the flames or the main heat source. Not all tiles are suitable for use in this area. Check with our Sales Team as to which tiles are suitable.

Showers

Extra care must be exercised when tiling domestic showers. Read and follow our recommendations in our Waterproofing Showers and Bathrooms Installation guide.

Fired Earth sell Shower Liner for walls and Fired Earth Fleximat for floors, which can be used successfully to prevent problems with water ingress. If you require any additional information on projects of this type please contact our Technical Department.

Showers should not be used for at least 14 days after the tiling has been completed.

Planning

Allow time to study the room and to plan your work. There will always be alternatives and equally successful ways to tile the same area.

Whenever possible, all furniture, basins etc. should be removed prior to tiling, in order to obtain the best possible finish.

As a general guide, consider the natural focal point of the area to be tiled, and plan the tile layout and the starting point with this in mind. You will require a measuring stick and some timber battens. The measuring stick can be made easily using a straight edged timber batten measuring approximately 1000 x 30 x 25mm.

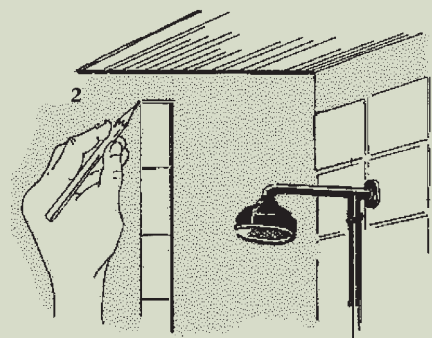
Mark the width of a tile plus a grout joint along the length of the stick. For example, for a tile of 150mm and assuming a joint width of 3mm, mark off equal distances of 153mm. Recommended grout joint widths are published in our price list.

Step 1 - Fix your straight length of timber batten to the wall you are going to tile. The batten should run the full length of the wall and be positioned with the top edge one tile width plus one grout joint width above the floor or work surface. Use a spirit level to check that the batten is absolutely horizontal. This batten will provide a level from which to start the tiling and will ensure that the tiling lines are straight,

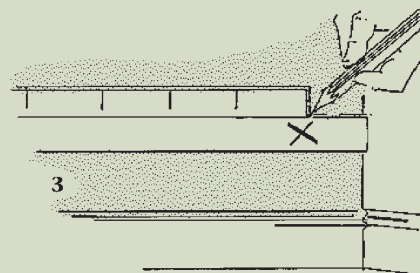
even though the floor or work surface may be uneven.



Step 2 - Hold the measuring stick vertically against the wall and check that you will not be left with a difficult row of very small cut tiles at the top. If necessary reposition the timber batten further down the wall to even out the cut tiles at the top and bottom.

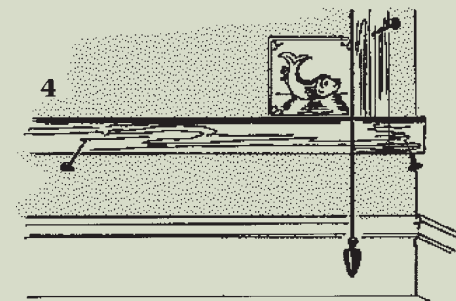


Step 3 - Measure and mark the midpoint of the wall. From this point use the measuring stick horizontally to determine where the last whole tile will finish. Mark this point 'X' on the batten.



Step 4 - Drop a plumb line from the top of the wall to coincide with point 'X'. Mark the position of the plumb line onto the wall and using the measuring stick as a ruler, draw in this line.

Fix another timber batten alongside this line and check with a spirit level that it is absolutely vertical. This corner framed by the two battens will give the position of the first tile.



Fixing

Before commencing tiling please ensure you are familiar with the important notes on page 3.

Using an adhesive spreader, apply the appropriate adhesive (please refer to Product Selector on pages 16-21) to an area of around 1 square metre. The adhesive should completely cover the back area. When using floor tile adhesive, a minimum of 3mm should be applied up to a maximum of 6mm. Place the first tile in the corner formed by the timber battens (see Planning on page 6) and push the tile home firmly with a slight twisting action. Place the next tile adjacent to the first, allowing for a grout joint, and so on sideways and upwards over the prepared area. Ensure your tiles are installed flat and

level taking into consideration the variable depth and rustic handmade nature of our tiles.

Once you have completed the wall using whole tiles and the adhesive has set, remove the timber battens and tile the perimeter with cut tiles (see Cutting on page 9).

Glass tiles and mosaics

Due to the transparent characteristics of some of our glass tiles, it is imperative that the following instructions are followed:

The substrate should be uniform in colour and pale or neutral. A dark substrate and/or poor adhesive coverage will affect the overall finish of the tiling when using transparent glass. Using a 4mm (3/16) notched trowel, spread the appropriate

adhesive (see Product Selector on page 16-21) onto the substrate. Ensure that good contact is achieved by using firm pressure and ensure a uniform coat is applied. Using the flat side of the trowel flatten the adhesive to produce a uniform, ridge-free adhesive bed. This will avoid unsightly adhesive ridges, voids and colour variation. The tiles can now be pressed firmly into the adhesive. Paper and cellophane faced mosaics should be tiled with this side facing outwards. The tiles or sheets should be placed so that all joints match. With mosaics it is important that individual sheets can not be distinguished. Check that the tiles are evenly and uniformly bedded and covered by the adhesive. A wooden block may be used to carefully beat mosaic tiles into the adhesive to achieve a flat, smooth surface.

With paper faced mosaics the adhesive should be allowed to partially set but before they have become fully bonded, the paper should be removed. Setting time will vary according to wetness of the mix, ambient temperature, type of substrate etc. The average is 30 to 60 minutes. The paper is secured with water soluble glue and can be removed by wetting. Moisten the paper with a sponge and water or spray bottle. Dampen a few times prior to peeling it off. If removal is difficult, dampen further and

leave for another 5 to 10 minutes before trying again.

The glue residue must be removed from the surface of the tile, particularly on slate/glass mosaic tiles as any residue adhesive will darken the intended colour of the mosaic.

Any adjustments can now be carried out. Check and if necessary adjust the following carefully: eliminate any sheet lines, adjust any crooked pieces, remove any damaged pieces, or any unacceptable colour variation, check the background for colour uniformity etc.

The adhesive must cure adequately (24-48 hours) or set before any further work is undertaken.

With cellophane faced mosaics, the sheets should be correctly aligned as they are being fitted. The cellophane is clear so the tiles can be checked as they are installed. Damaged or unacceptable mosaic pieces can be cut out of the sheet with a sharp knife and replaced. The adhesive MUST be allowed to cure prior to peeling off the cellophane film, no water is required. If the film is peeled off before the adhesive has set correctly, the bond will be severely weakened which can cause tiling failure. The mosaic pieces cannot be adjusted once the adhesive has set.

Cutting

The following is offered as a general guide to the cutting equipment to be used with different wall tile types, followed by notes on special types of cutting. We would recommend that appropriate safety goggles or glasses are used when cutting tiles.

Water cooled diamond cutters

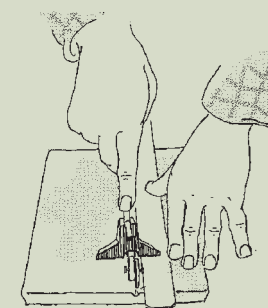
Due to the nature of our tiles it is often necessary to use a suitable diamond cutter if a professional finish and minimum wastage is to be achieved. These can be hired from a tool hire company. The quality of the machine and blade will vary enormously. Check with the supplier that the equipment you are hiring is suitable for the product being installed.

All crackle glazed tiles must be sealed with Lithofin KF Stain-Stop prior to cutting. After cutting with a diamond saw, wash the tiles immediately with clean water to avoid staining. The following cutting alternatives are available:

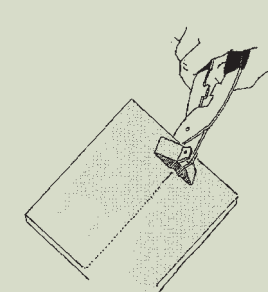
Hand held cutter

Some machine made tiles can be cut with a hand held cutter.

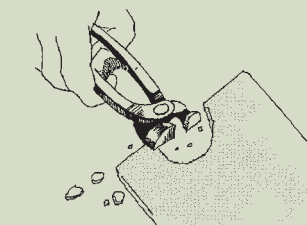
Step 1 - Mark the tile surface where it is to be cut, and firmly score down this line with the Tungsten Carbide wheel.



Step 2 - Use the jaws of the cutter to make a clean break.



Step 3 - Curves and other more complex shapes can be cut out with a pair of tile pincers or a hacksaw fitted with a multi-directional Tungsten Carbide blade.

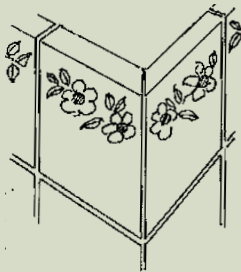


Glass tiles

Glass tiles with painted backs must be cut differently. These tiles should be cut from the back. Stick masking tape or similar where the cut will be, make an appropriate mark, and cut through the masking tape and the back of the tile. This will minimise any roughness to the edge of the tile and its backing. The surface edge of the tile may require light sanding with a rubbing block or similar to remove any obvious roughness.

Mitres

This refers to the cutting of an angle across the edge or face of the tile in order to provide a precise corner finish. The hire of a diamond cutter is advisable. Note: not all tiles are suitable for mitring.



Drilling holes for fittings

Modern porcelain tiles are becoming increasingly hard and dense. Fired Earth recommend the use of the ARMEG® range of porcelain drill bits and core drills.

Glass tiles - Measure carefully and mark the hole position on both the front and

back of the tile. Always drill the hole 2-3mm wider than required to avoid fixtures putting pressure on the glass tile.

Securely clamp down the tile. Using a diamond core drill bit designed for glass and a variable speed portable hand drill, begin drilling from the back of the tile whilst continuously cooling the surface with water. Do not apply excess pressure, but allow the drill to gradually drill the hole. Drill no more than 5mm deep before flipping the tile over. Continue drilling from the front, attempting to drill the glass from one side only will cause the tile to crack. Once the drill is through gently run the drill around the hole edge to smooth the edge.

When using wall plugs drill the hole bigger than the plug to ensure the plug can be pushed through the tile. It is important that the plug is not in contact with the glass and is firmly secured in the substrate of the wall. This will prevent the glass tile splitting when the plug expands.

Grouting

Fixed tiles should be left to cure or dry out before grouting can commence. Various factors including: adhesive type, substrate, tile type, temperature etc will affect the drying time of the adhesive. The joints should be clean, dry and free from loose debris.

Fired Earth recommend all stone and slate should be sealed prior to grouting (see page 16).

Grouts may lodge in the crackled surface of some tiles, which will highlight the crackle effect - ideal if an 'antique look' is required. If not, the tiles should be sealed with at least 2 coats of KF Stain-Stop, prior to grouting. Grouts by other manufacturers, particularly those containing strong colour pigments, may permanently stain the tile. Always test a small area of tiles prior to grouting the entire area.

Our range of Grouts are available in a selection of colours. Please ensure you have the correct colour for your tile project. Our range of grouts are water resistant and are suitable with grouting joints of between 2-12mm.

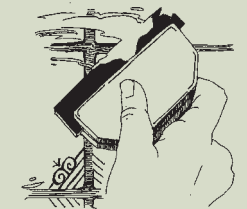
The grout is applied with a soft rubber squeegee or float and should be worked well into the joints so that no air pockets remain. As the grout is drying, wipe any excess material or smears from the surface

of the tile with a clean damp sponge. Do not overwash the grout as this may cause a white bloom (efflorescence) and discolour the grout. Ensure your grouting is completed in one continuous sequence, particularly with mosaics, to avoid colour variation.

Please note: Take care not to scratch the surface of glazed or glass tiles.

The surface of the tiles can be easily scratched so the application and cleaning of the grout must be carried out carefully. Ensure that any tools used for grouting are completely clean and free of any hardened grout etc. Fired Earth Flexibond should be added to the grout when tiling glass tiles or areas subject to movement e.g. timber.

All perimeter joints must be finished with a good quality silicone sealer and not with grout. This will allow for expansion and contraction in the tiles during normal heating and cooling cycles. Please note a neutral cure silicone is recommended for all natural stone. To protect the grout from staining seal with KF Grout Protector. This can then be applied once the grout is completely dry.



Sealing

Crackle Glazed Tiles

Apply 1-2 coats of KF Stain Stop prior to grouting and again once grouting is complete. Wipe any surplus KF Stain Stop off the tiles before it dries with a soft cloth. Maintain your tiles with Lithofin Easy Care as a day to day cleaner. If there are problems with ingrained dirt or other contaminations to the grouted or tiled area, please contact our Technical Department for the correct product advice.

Natural Stone Tiles

Fired Earth would recommend all Natural stone tiles are sealed. Most natural stones may need cleaning prior to their first coat of sealant. Most stones can be cleaned with MN Power Clean, diluted with water and rinsed after application. This will remove general greases and release quarry dusting from the surface of the tiles.

When the tiles are completely dry, they can be sealed and grouted. Prior to grouting seal with MN Stain Stop (this product will not alter the surface appearance). Ensure that faces and edges are sealed and all excess removed. Once the tiles are dry the wall can then be grouted. Once dry we would recommend a further thin coat of MN Stain Stop to protect the grout. If a colour enhancer is required we would

recommend MN Colour intensifier prior to the first coat of MN Stain Stop. Clean and maintain your tiles with Lithofin Easy Care.

Glass Tiles

Glass and Slate mosaics – prior to grouting seal with MN Stain Stop (this product will not alter the surface appearance). Ensure that faces and edges are sealed and all excess removed. Once the tiles are dry the wall can then be grouted. Once dry we would recommend a further thin coat of MN Stain Stop to protect the grout. Clean and maintain your tiles with Lithofin Easy Care.

Glass tiles – we would recommend sealing the grout joints with KF Grout Protector. This will render the grout joints oil and water resistant. Maintain your tiles with Lithofin Easy Care.

Glazed Tiles

Glazed wall tiles require no special maintenance due to their closed surface structure. We would recommend that the grout joints are protected with Lithofin KF Grout Protector. This will render the grout joints oil and water resistant. Maintain your tiles with Lithofin Easy Care.

Finishing

Wherever one plane of tiling meets another or another material, or where a waterproof sealer is required, silicone sealer must be used. Please note a neutral cure silicone is recommended for natural stone.

Commissioning

Major heat sources e.g. an Aga should not be turned back on (or up to normal working temperature) for at least 24 hours.

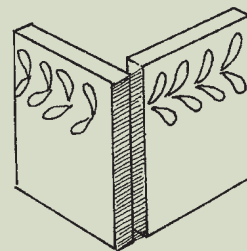
Notes and Details

External corners and exposed tile edges

Where two tiled surfaces meet at right angles to form an external corner, finishing will be required to dress or hide the exposed edges of the corner tiles.

Some of our tile ranges have glazed edges and the simplest solution is to overlap and carefully grout as shown.

When using thicker, rustic and handmade



tiles with partially or unglazed edges, a corner grouted in this way may leave unglazed edges exposed. In this case it may be necessary to mitre (see Cutting page 9)

Alternatively trims are available which complement many of our tile ranges.

Dados, rails & slips

These tiles should not be fixed in alignment with the rows of tiles above and below. They are intended to give emphasis to the horizontal axis and should be staggered or



brick bonded relative to the surrounding tiles. When tiling into internal and external angles and also when forming a right angle, these tiles will need to be carefully mitred (see cutting page 9).

Random decorated tiles

As a general guide, we suggest that the decorated tiles are used in a minimum ratio of 1:10, and a maximum ratio of 1:6 to the plain tiles.

Product Notes

Chips and blemishes – In particular, handmade tiles will display various chips and blemishes which should either be placed in less conspicuous areas or be used for cut tiles.

Colour variation – To ensure tonal variations are well mixed, tiles should be shuffled by drawing from all boxes prior to installation.

Crazing (or tiny cracks) – These occur in many glazed tiles prior to, during or after installation. This is a normal characteristic and will not affect the longevity or durability of the tile. Crazed tiles should be sealed with KF Stain Stop prior to cutting and again prior to grouting.

Decorated Panels – Grout joints must be included in panels which may affect the accuracy of the picture.

External tiling – Should you wish to tile externally please contact our Technical Department for tile suitability.

Floor tiling – When fixing suitable floor tiles onto walls please refer to our Floor Tiling Installation Guide.

Pinholes – These are tiny imperfections in the glaze of the tile. These tiles are unsuitable for use in wet areas.

Size variation – Our handmade tiles will be subject to size variation. This variation can be accommodated by using a wider grout joint.

Product Selector 1 - Walls and Splashbacks

Substrate	Gypsum Plaster	Plasterboard	Timber – WBP Plywood	Existing Tiles	Render/Unrendered	Papered and Painted Surfaces	Tile Backer Board
Weight Loading	Max weight 20kg/m ²	Max weight 32kg/m ²	Weight 30kg/m ²	See notes on page 4	Weight 40kg/m ² +	See notes on page 5	Weight 40kg/m ² +
Watch Points	New plaster allow to dry for at least 4 weeks	Ensure rigid and non-flexing	Ensure rigid and non-flexing	Ensure tiles firmly bonded	New render allow to dry for at least 2 weeks	Must be completely removed	Must be securely fixed according to manufacturer's specifications
Preparation	Surface must be thoroughly clean and dry. Prime with Fired Earth Universal Bonding Agent (see page 4)	Surface must be thoroughly clean dry. Prime with Fired Earth Universal Bonding Agent (see page 4)	Surface must be thoroughly clean and dry. Prime with Fired Earth Universal Bonding Agent (see page 4)	Surface must be thoroughly clean, dry and degreased	Surface must be thoroughly clean and dry. Prime with Fired Earth Universal Bonding Agent (see page 5)	Surface must be thoroughly clean and dry. Prime with Fired Earth Universal Bonding Agent (see page 5)	Surface must be clean and dry
WALL TILES – Glazed							
Adhesive	Fired Earth Wall Adhesive			Fired Earth Fastset with Flexibond added	Fired Earth Wall Adhesive	Fired Earth Wall Adhesive	Fired Earth Flexible Fastset
Sealant	Crackle glazed tiles will require sealing with KF Stain Stop			Crackle glazed tiles will require sealing with KF Stain Stop			
Grout	All Fired Earth grouts are suitable			All Fired Earth grouts are suitable			
Maintenance	Clean with a soft cloth and Easy Care. Crackle glazed tiles will require resealing from time to time with KF Stain Stop			Clean with a soft cloth and Easy Care. Crackle glazed tiles will require resealing from time to time with KF Stain Stop			
WALL TILES – Natural Stone							
Adhesive	Fired Earth White Floor Adhesive with Flexibond added			Fired Earth White Floor Adhesive with Flexibond added			
Sealant	MN Stain Stop/MN ECO If a colour enhancer is required apply MN Colour Intensifier prior to MN Stain Stop			MN Stain Stop/MN ECO If a colour enhancer is required apply MN Colour Intensifier prior to MN Stain Stop			
Grout	All Fired Earth grouts are suitable			All Fired Earth tile grouts are suitable			
Maintenance	Clean with a soft cloth and Easy Care. Tiles will require resealing from time to time with MN Stain Stop/MN ECO			Clean with a soft cloth and Easy Care. Tiles will require resealing from time to time with MN Stain Stop/MN ECO			
SLATE MOSAICS – Slate and glass mosaics							
Adhesive	Mosaic Fix			Mosaic Fix			
Sealant	MN Stain Stop If a colour enhancer is required apply MN Colour Intensifier prior to MN Stain Stop			MN Stain Stop If a colour enhancer is required apply MN Colour Intensifier prior to MN Stain Stop			
Grout	All Fired Earth grouts are suitable			All Fired Earth grouts are suitable			
Maintenance	Easy Care			Easy Care			

Product Selector 1 (continued) - Walls and Splashbacks

Substrate	Gypsum Plaster	Plasterboard	Timber – WBP Plywood	Existing Tiles	Render/Unrendered	Papered and Painted Surfaces	Tile Backer Board
Weight Loading	Max weight 20kg/m ²	Max weight 32kg/m ²	Weight 30kg/m ²	See notes on page 4	Weight 40kg/m ² +	See notes on page 5	Weight 40kg/m ² +
Watch Points	New plaster allow to dry for at least 4 weeks	Ensure rigid and non-flexing	Ensure rigid and non-flexing	Ensure tiles firmly bonded	New render allow to dry for at least 2 weeks	Must be completely removed	Must be securely fixed according to manufacturers specifications
Preparation	Surface must be thoroughly clean and dry. Prime with Fired Earth UBA* (see page 4)	Surface must be thoroughly clean and dry. Prime with Fired Earth UBA (see page 4)	Surface must be thoroughly clean and dry. Prime with Fired Earth UBA (see page 4)	Surface must be thoroughly clean, dry and degreased	Surface must be thoroughly clean and dry. Prime with Fired Earth UBA (see page 5)	Surface must be thoroughly clean and dry. Prime with Fired Earth UBA (see page 5)	Surface must be clean and dry
GLASS TILES – including glass mosaics							
Adhesive	Mosaic fix			Mosaic fix			
Sealant	Seal grout joints with KF Grout Protector			Seal grout joints with KF Grout Protector			
Grout	All Fired Earth grouts are suitable (with Flexibond added)			All Fired Earth grouts are suitable (with Flexibond added)			
Maintenance	Clean with a soft cloth and Lithofin Easy Care			Clean with a soft cloth and Lithofin Easy Care			
FLOOR TILES – All							
Additional watch points	Not suitable	Only suitable for tiles 10mm or less in depth.					
Adhesive		Fired Earth White Floor Adhesive with Flexibond added	Fired Earth White Floor Adhesive with Flexibond added	See appropriate substrate		White Floor Adhesive with Flexibond added	
Sealant		Please refer to our Floor Tiling guide	Please refer to our Floor Tiling guide			Please refer to our Floor Tiling guide	
Grout		All Fired Earth grouts are suitable	All Fired Earth grouts are suitable			All Fired Earth grouts are suitable	
Maintenance		Please refer to our Floor Tiling guide	Please refer to our Floor Tiling guide			Please refer to our Floor Tiling guide	

Notes:

Use this table in conjunction with Fired Earth Installation guides. Read the instructions on the packaging of Adhesives, Grouts and Sealants very carefully.

Product Selector 2 - Domestic Showers

Substrate	Gypsum Plaster	Plasterboard	Timber – WBP Plywood	Existing Tiles	Render/Unrendered	Papered and Painted Surfaces	Tile Backer Board	Fired Earth Shower Liner	
Weight Loading	Max weight 20kg/m ²	Max weight 32kg/m ²	Weight 30kg/m ² +	See notes on page 4	Weight 40kg/m ² +	See notes on page 5	Weight 40kg/m ² +	Subject to substrate	
Watch Points	New plaster allow to dry for at least 4 weeks	Ensure rigid and non-flexing	Ensure rigid and non-flexing	Ensure tiles firmly bonded	New render allow to dry for at least 2 weeks	Must be completely removed	Must be securely fixed according to manufacturers specifications	Must be securely fixed according to manufacturers specifications	
WALL TILES – All									
Preparation	Waterproof with Shower Liner	Waterproof with Shower Liner	Waterproof with Shower Liner	Waterproof with Shower Liner	Waterproof with Shower Liner	Waterproof with Shower Liner	Ensure board is correctly installed to manufacturers specification	Ensure correctly prepared and installed according to our Waterproofing Showers and Bathrooms guide	
Adhesive	See heading 'Fired Earth Shower Liner'				See heading 'Fired Earth Shower Liner'		Fired Earth White Floor Adhesive with Flexibond added or Mosaic Fix		
Grout							All Fired Earth grouts are suitable		
FLOOR TILES – All									
Preparation	Not suitable	Only suitable for tiles 10mm or less in depth. If suitable, waterproof with shower liner	Waterproof with shower liner	Check substrate suitability. Remove tiles if any doubt exists	Waterproof with shower liner	Must be mechanically removed. Waterproof with shower liner	Ensure board is correctly installed to manufacturers specification	Ensure correctly prepared and installed	
Adhesive		See heading 'Fired Earth Shower Liner'			See heading 'Fired Earth Shower Liner'		Fired Earth White Floor Adhesive with Flexibond added or Mosaic Fix		
Sealant		Please refer to our Floor Tiling guide				See appropriate substrate		Please refer to our Floor Tiling guide	
Grout		See heading 'Fired Earth Shower Liner'			See heading 'Fired Earth Shower Liner'		All Fired Earth grouts are suitable		
Maintenance		Please refer to our Floor Tiling guide				See appropriate substrate		Please refer to our Floor Tiling guide	

Notes:

Use this table in conjunction with Fired Earth Installation guides. Read the instructions on the packaging of Adhesives, Grouts and Sealants very carefully.

Glossary

Adhesion – The ability to stick

Adhesive Spreader – Tool used to apply measured depth of adhesive

Bedding – Depth of material to seat tiles

Butter – Applying a thin bed of adhesive to the back of the tile

Chipboard – A composition of fibrous wood material

Coatings – Material applied to a surface

Compacting – Pressing material firmly into position

Crazing – Tiny hairline fractures in a glaze

Curing – Improvement in strength, hardness, durability and other properties of a material

Damp Proof Membrane (DPM) – Material to prevent ingress of damp

Diamond Cutter – Electrical tile cutting tool

Expansion Joints – A space allowed for movement

Flexibond – A liquid used as an additive for adhesive and grout

Grout Float – Tool used to apply grout

Grout Joints – Channel formed between tiles to be filled with grout material

MDF – Medium density fibreboard

Mitre – Cutting two angles to form a joint

Pinholes – Tiny imperfections in a glaze

Primed – Providing a treatment to aid adhesion

Sealing – Applying a liquid to prevent ingress of moisture

Shadowing – Light refraction where two panes of glass abut; or where water has seeped behind clear glass tiles that is visible through the tiles

Silicone Sealer – An elastic material to seal joints

Slurry Coating – A system used to prepare a surface for the application of a floor adhesive

Squeegee – Rubber edged tool to aid application and removal of excess grout

Stud Partition – Non load bearing wall built of timber construction

Substrate – The surface onto which the tiles are to be laid

Universal Bonding Agent – A liquid used as a primer or sealer

Tile Backer Board – Mortar faced glass reinforced board.

Wet Locations – Showers, steamrooms, etc.

WPB Plywood – High quality water-resistant board

Ancillary Products

A full range of high quality fixing and sealing products, researched and developed to meet Fired Earth standards, are available for both professional and DIY use.

Read the instructions on the packaging of Adhesives, Grouts and Sealants very carefully.

Website - www.firedearth.com

All our installation guides are available to download from our website: Floor Tiling, Underfloor Heating, Wood Flooring and Waterproofing Showers and Bathrooms.

Useful Numbers

UK Sales	0845 366 0400
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Installations	01295 814310
Technical	01295 814271
Home Deliveries	01295 814313
Customer Care	01295 814396

Disclaimer

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