



The following is provided for general guidance only. Crossville recommends that all industry standards, guidelines, and best practices for installation are followed, including but not limited to the TCNA Handbook and the ANSI A108/118/137 series.

INSTALLATION CHECKLIST

Modified Dry-Set Cement Mortar/ Improved Modified Dry-Set Cement Mortar For Porcelain Tile up to and including 24x48

Prerequisites:

Qualified labor (Because tile is a permanent finish, the lowest bid should not be the driving factor, but rather who is the most qualified to perform the scope of the work being specified. See TCNA Handbook for a list of recognized programs).

Pre-installation meeting, Field Mock-Up (10'x10')

A. JOBSITE CONDITIONS

1. Temperature:

No ice or standing water present on structural slab or substrate. Water gauged Portland cement (and modified epoxy) mortars and grouts require installation surface temperature above 50° F / 10° C. Latex fortified Portland cement (and accelerated epoxy) mortars and grouts require installation surface temperatures above 50° F / 10° C.

2. Structural Concrete Substrate Cure:

A minimum 28 day cure at 70° F / 21° C.

3. Surface Conditions:

Concrete Surface saturated dry, free of standing water, curing compounds, sealers, form release materials, paint, dirt, oil or grease, dust, etc. Non-structural shrinkage cracks should be pretreated with a crack suppression membrane (to prevent telegraphing of cracks through tile installation).

4. Structural Details:

Expansion and control joints must be carried through to surface of tile. Joint size and layout calculated by architect / engineer. Review Tile Council of North America (TCNA) Detail EJ171-YY "Movement Joints". Joints in substrate must not be bridged with tile or stone.

5. Substrate Plane:

Surface variation should be no greater than 1/4" in 10' and 1/16" in 1 foot, for tiles 15" or smaller. For tiles 15" or larger substrate flatness should be no greater than 1/8" in 10' with no more than 1/16" variation in 24" when measured from the high points in the surface. See TCNA Handbook (most current revision).

6. Preparations For Waterproofing Membranes - (ANSI A118.10):

See #3 Substrate surface must be sound, smooth, steel troweled and fine broom finished surface - slope to drain at a minimum 1/4" per foot (6 mm per 300 mm).

B. PRODUCTS

1. Tile:

Tile sample boards should be approved by architect/owner prior to installation. Written information received stating that tile is appropriate for intended use. Review master grade certificate or grade seal on tile. Examine trim and tile shapes and color (and grout color) as compared to approved sample boards. Tile contractor by commencing work assumes overall responsibility to assure that all assemblies, components and parts shown or required within the installation comply with contract documents and are compatible with each other and with the conditions and expected use. Do not proceed with the installation until all unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected. Commencement of work signifies acceptance of substrate and installation conditions.

Jobsite Blending: blend tiles before installing to produce an even range and distribution of color and finish.



INSTALLATION CHECKLIST (CONTINUED)

Modified Dry-Set Cement Mortar/ Improved Modified Dry-Set Cement Mortar For Porcelain Tile up to and including 24x48

B. PRODUCTS (continued)

2. Installation Products:

Installation products comply with written specification.

Appropriate quantities of material have been purchased/provided for install area. If installation materials are from multiple sources, written verification stating all materials is compatible with each other, must be received from all manufacturers involved. Review warranty for installation materials. Alternate products under consideration should have independent testing lab reports to verify manufacturer's claims. Review warranty for alternate products

3. Containers:

Tile and installation products delivered to jobsite shall be in original packaging with seals unbroken.

C. EXECUTION

1. Layout and Lighting:

Review layout. Shop drawings (complicated designs) required and made from field measurements.

Adequate lighting (equal to finished project lighting level) is necessary. Use of wall-washer and cove-type lighting, where the lights are located either at the wall/ceiling interface or mounted directly to the wall prompts the light to strike the tile finish at a straight down angle creating un-wanted shadows from the grout lines which in turn gives the tile layout an irregular/textured appearance. Installing the overhead lighting 18" to 24" out from the wall at a "true wall wash" angle will provide more balanced lighting across both the tile and the intervening grout joints and insure a smoother more homogenous appearance to the finished tile work.

For tiles greater than 15" nominal square/rectangular tile set in a running bond/ brick joint pattern utilizing tiles with any side greater than 15", the offset will be maximum of 1/3 of the tiles longest edge length. Tiles will be installed with a minimum 1/8" grout joint for rectified material and a 3/16" grout joint for calibrated (non-rectified) material. See ANSI 108.02 (4.3.7 and 4.3.8).

2. Setting Tile:

Continuous 3/32" to 3/16" (after embedding) layer of thin set mortar continually supports tile or stone. For tiles greater than 15" nominal a medium-bed setting mortar is useful to provide a deeper non-shrinking bed of mortar and proper support to the tile. Proper notched trowel size is used to achieve maximum mortar coverage. Back-buttering of the tile can also aid in facilitating maximum coverage.

Key the mortar onto the substrate with the flat side of the trowel. Comb the mortar with the notched side of the trowel in ONE DIRECTION perpendicular to the long side. Firmly press the tiles into the mortar and move them back and forth ACROSS the mortar ridges. This will flatten the mortar and fill in the gaps between the mortar ridges. This recommended method will produce maximum coverage, with the corners and edges properly supported. Periodically remove and check an individual tile to assure proper coverage. ANSI A108 requires an average contact area of 80% for dry applications and 95% for wet applications (shower or exterior).

INSTALLATION CHECKLIST (CONTINUED)

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2. Setting Tile (continued)

The use of “glass handling” suction cups is recommended for flat-setting, heavy large format tile/stone into fresh mortar. These “glass handlers/suction cups” effectively assist in working large format tiles into the mortar for maximum coverage.

CAUTION: glass handles/suction cups are effective with smooth unpolished, glazed or polished tile surfaces only.

If tiles, particularly large format tile (>15”) are installed in a condition where one edge of the tile is higher than adjacent tile, giving the finished surface an uneven appearance known as lippage, the use of a high speed orbital sander (Remove all abrasive/sanding paper before applying vibrating pressure to the tile) applied along the edge of the elevated tile can be effective in vibrating excess mortar out for removal, and lowering the tile into alignment with the adjoining tiles.

3. Waterproofing Membranes:

Review installation procedures; determine ventilation, protection, cure and flood testing requirements. Continuous 24-hour flood test must be signed off by project architect.

4. Flexible Joints

Flexible joints at: restraining surfaces, over cold joints, and at regular intervals as described in the Tile Council of North America Handbook (TCNA) Detail EJ-171 Movement Joints-Vertical and Horizontal Guidelines

5. Mixing of Mortar and Grouts

Portland cement based and epoxy materials mechanically mixed at low speed < 150 r.p.m. (or per manufacturer's directions)

Portland cement-based materials typically require 5-10 minute slake time before remixing and application.

6. Grout Releases and Sealers

Polished or abrasive tiles benefit from a one time application of grout release or penetrating sealer prior to grout application. This application prevents grout haze or pigment staining from building up in the micro pores and clefts of the tile surface.

7. Grouting

Review the grout type, color and installation procedure before installation.

8. Grout Film Clean-up

Cement based haze or film removed with nylon scrub pad, clean hot water and damp towels.

9. Protection and Final Clean-up

Protect finished floors by covering them with heavy, breathable paper.

Final clean-up should employ a neutral cleaner. For removal of dirty detergent/grout slurry, the use of a wet vacuum is recommended.

10. Extra Stock

Contractor shall allow 5% extra tile (and grout) stock for future maintenance and use by property owner.

Crossville Incorporated Technical Service can be contacted at (931) 484-2110

Web Site technical link: [Specifications Library: Tile Data & Docs | Crossville](#)