

Dekhste reh jaoge



# Installation of large format slabs



# INSTALLATION METHOD

The following procedure describes how to install large format tiles correctly and is based on current standards and the consolidated experience matured by SIMPOLO over the years.





# INSTALLATION METHOD

- Check the laying substrate has no cracks, it is homogeneous and mature, totally clean and flat. Maximum deviation from flatness of 1mm per 2 meters length measured.
- First apply the adhesive onto the back of the slab with a 3mm-tile trowel. The recommended adhesive is C2TE S1 and it must be spread over in one direction only.
- To spread the adhesive on the substrate use a spreader with sloping notches (with a pitch of at least 10 mm) to get better distribution of the adhesive.
- The adhesive should be applied in a straight line, with no circular movements, parallel to the short side of the tile to reduce the distance travelled by the air being pushed out.
- The adhesive must be spread in the same direction on the back of the tile and on the substrate (in straight lines parallel to the short side of the tile).

- **To make handling and installing the tiles easier and safer, it is recommended to use runners and cross-members or a frame with suction cups.**
- **The tiles are installed by placing the ribs of adhesive on the substrate and on the back of the slab parallel to help push the air out.**
- **To ensure the tile is completely bonded and that all the air has come out, go over the surface of the tile with a vibro-plate or tap the surface by hand with a special anti-bounce float made from rubber.**
- **We suggest tapping the tile from the center working towards the edges in the same direction as the ribs of adhesive, that is, parallel to the short side, to ensure all the air under the tile is forced out.**

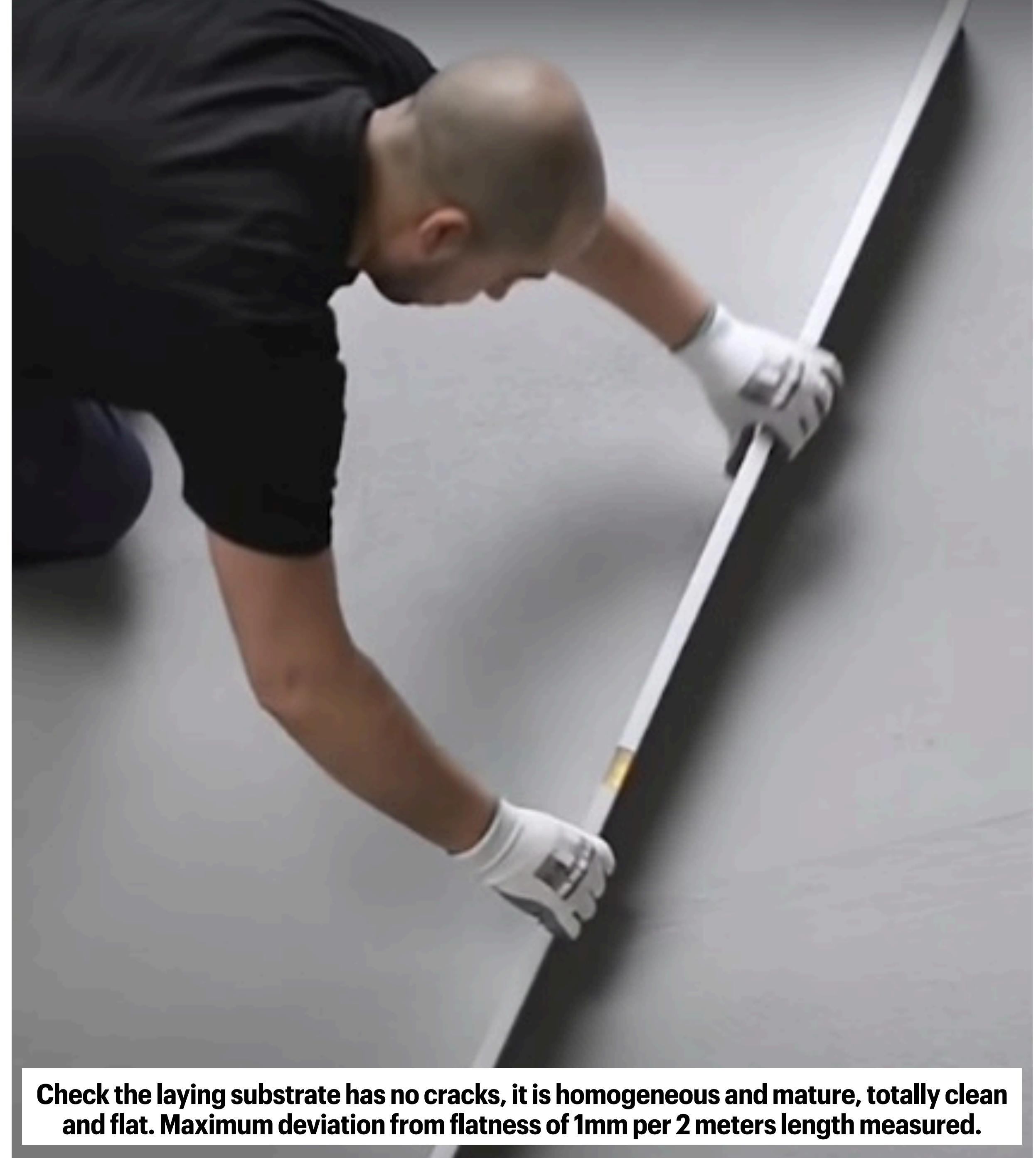
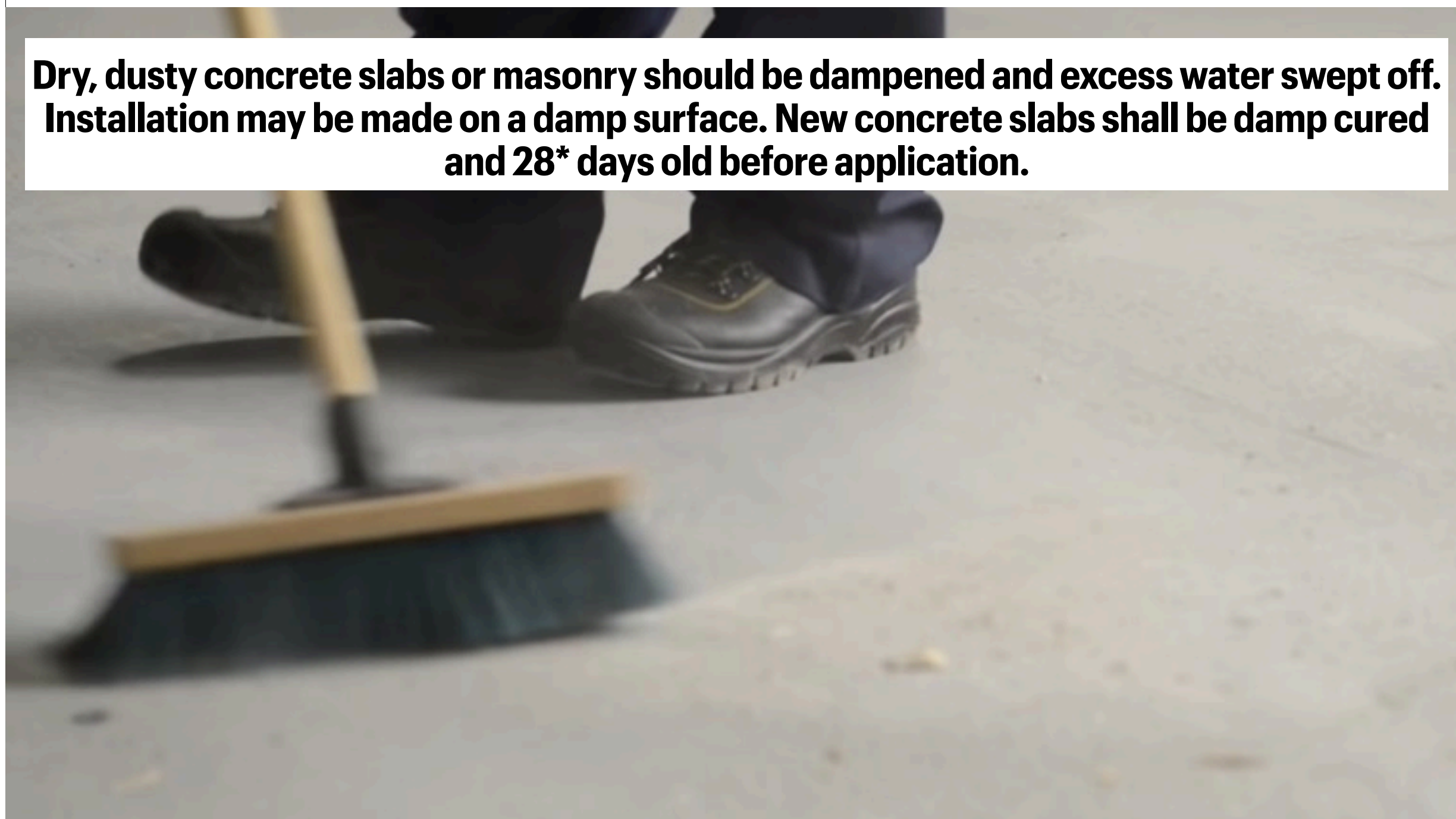
- **The same technique is used to install both floor and wall tiles. When installing tiles on facades, the design engineer must assess whether additional mechanical safety fasteners are required.**
- **Another essential requirement when installing large format tiles is that the adhesive must guarantee a high level of wetting of the back of the tiles so that gaps are not created, otherwise the soundness and durability of the bond could be affected.**
- **The grout line between each tile must be at least 3 mm wide and must be increased according to the size and type of the tiles, the area of use (floor or wall tiles, internal or external) and the stresses expected when in service.**
- **To maintain the correct gap between each tile and reduce out-of-flatness between adjacent tiles, it is recommended to use spacers between the tiles (around one spacer every 50 cm).**

- **Expansion joints shall be provided through the tile work from all construction or expansion joints in the substrate. Do not cover expansion joints with thin set mortar.**
- **If adhesive is skinned over (not sticky), remove and replace with fresh adhesive.**
- **While installing tile on the external walls and floors, we need to provide the joints by creating spaces between the tiles and fill them up with flexible grout (In the absence of spacer joints, the surface movements can push tiles away from the substrate causing de-bonding of tiles)**





**Dry, dusty concrete slabs or masonry should be dampened and excess water swept off. Installation may be made on a damp surface. New concrete slabs shall be damp cured and 28\* days old before application.**



**Check the laying substrate has no cracks, it is homogeneous and mature, totally clean and flat. Maximum deviation from flatness of 1mm per 2 meters length measured.**

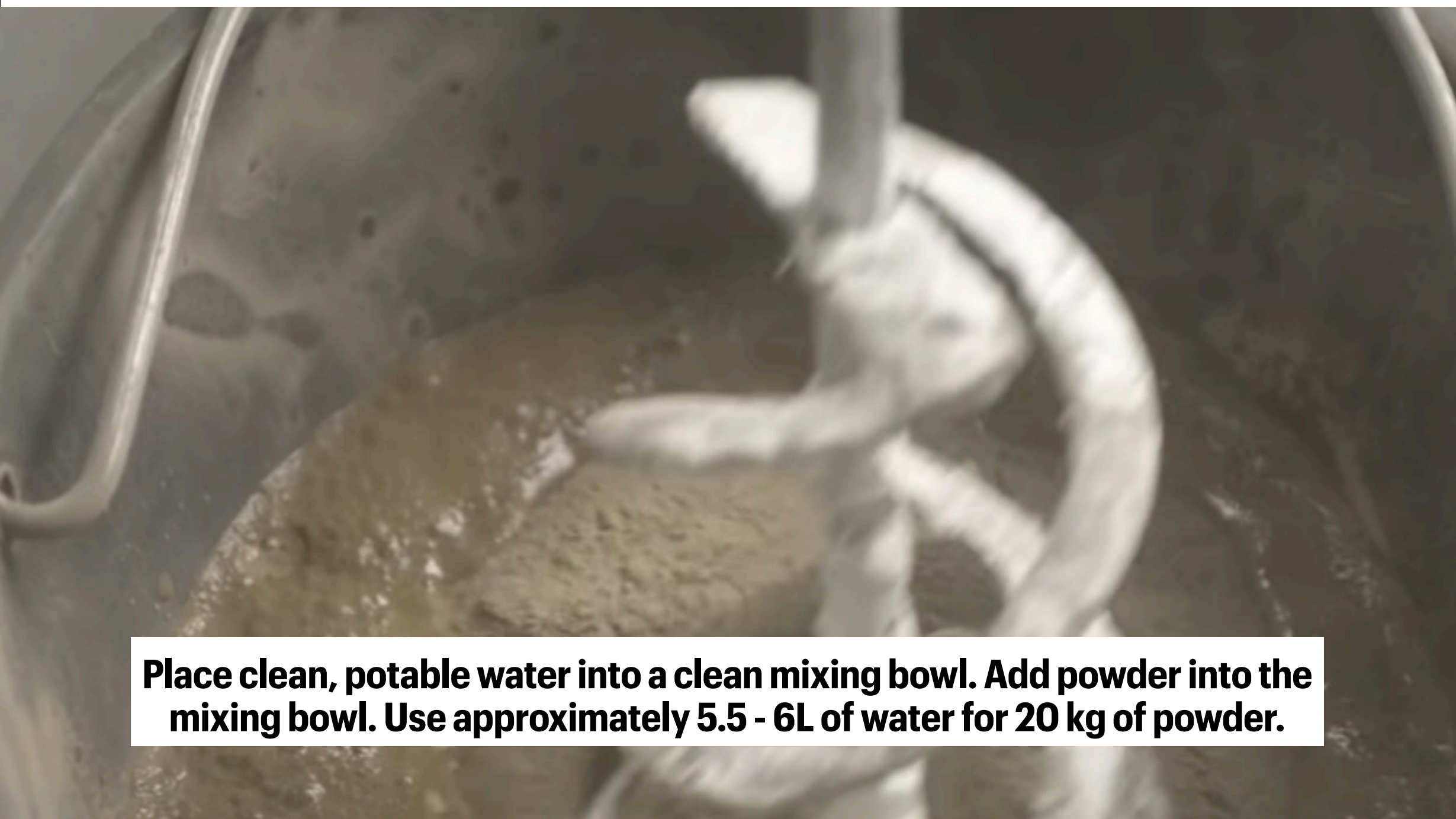


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# MIXING

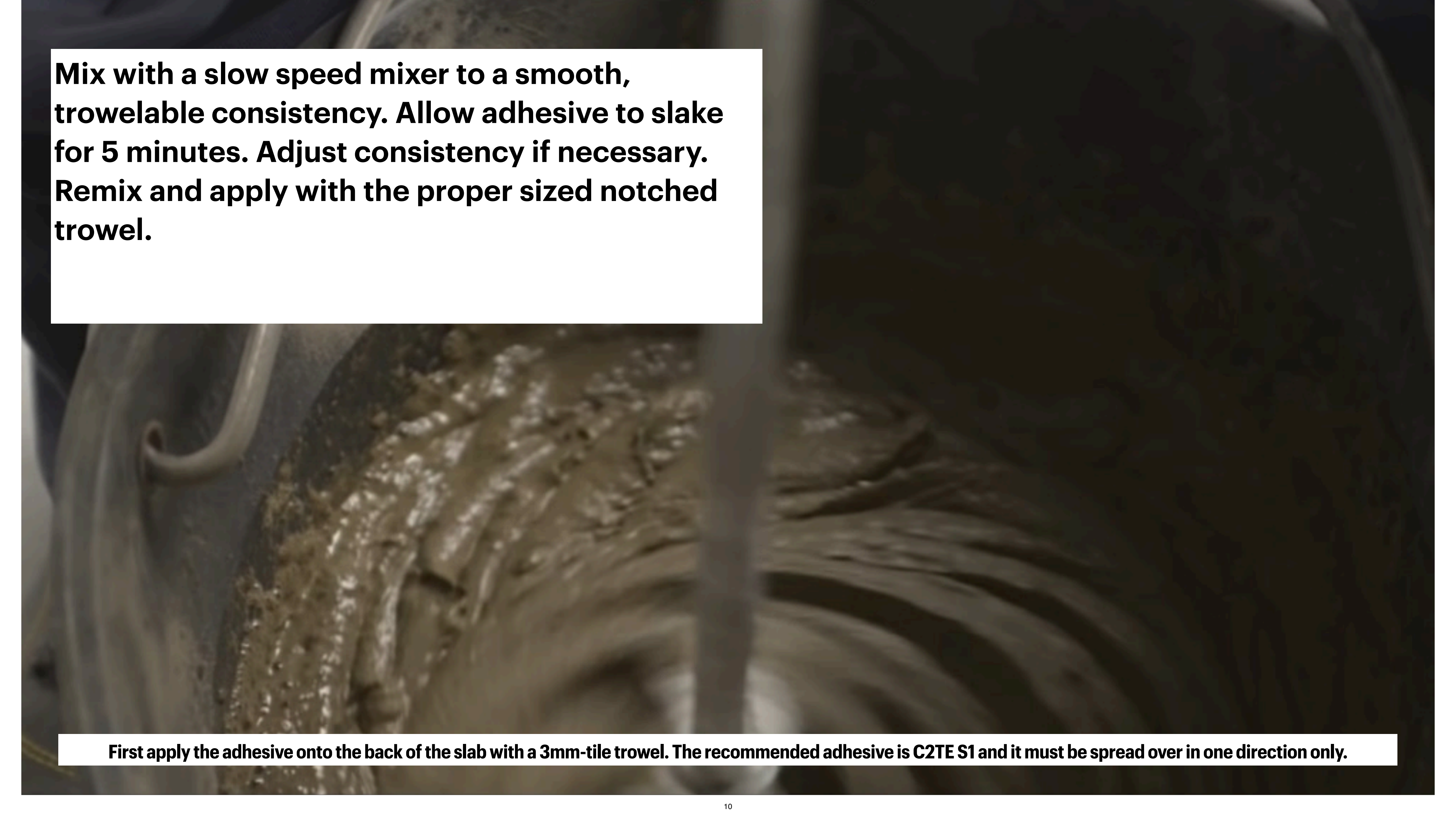


**Place clean, potable water into a clean mixing bowl. Add powder into the mixing bowl. Use approximately 5.5 - 6L of water for 20 kg of powder.**



**The adhesive must be chosen according to the type of substrate material, the type and size of the tiles and the area of use.**

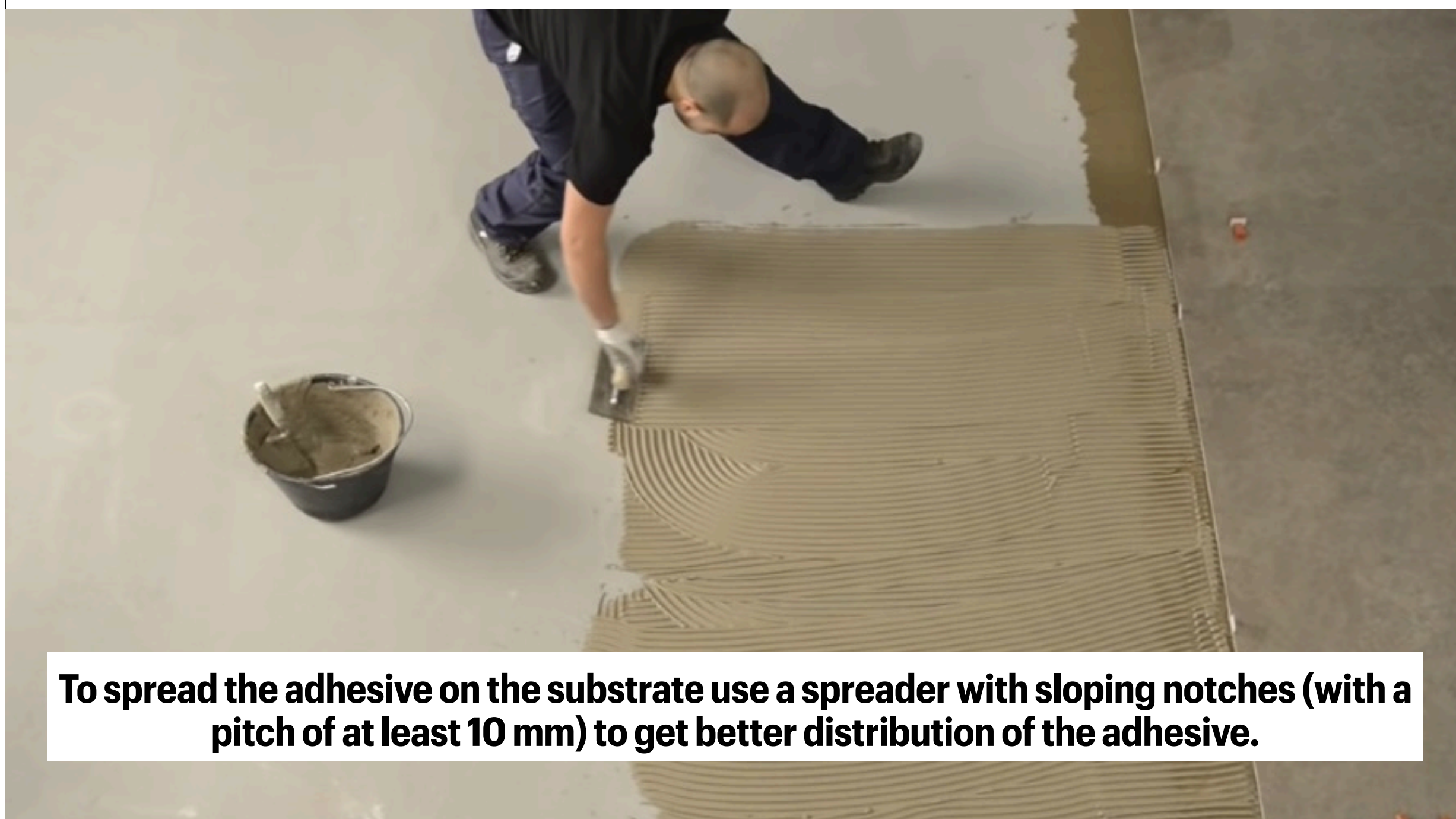




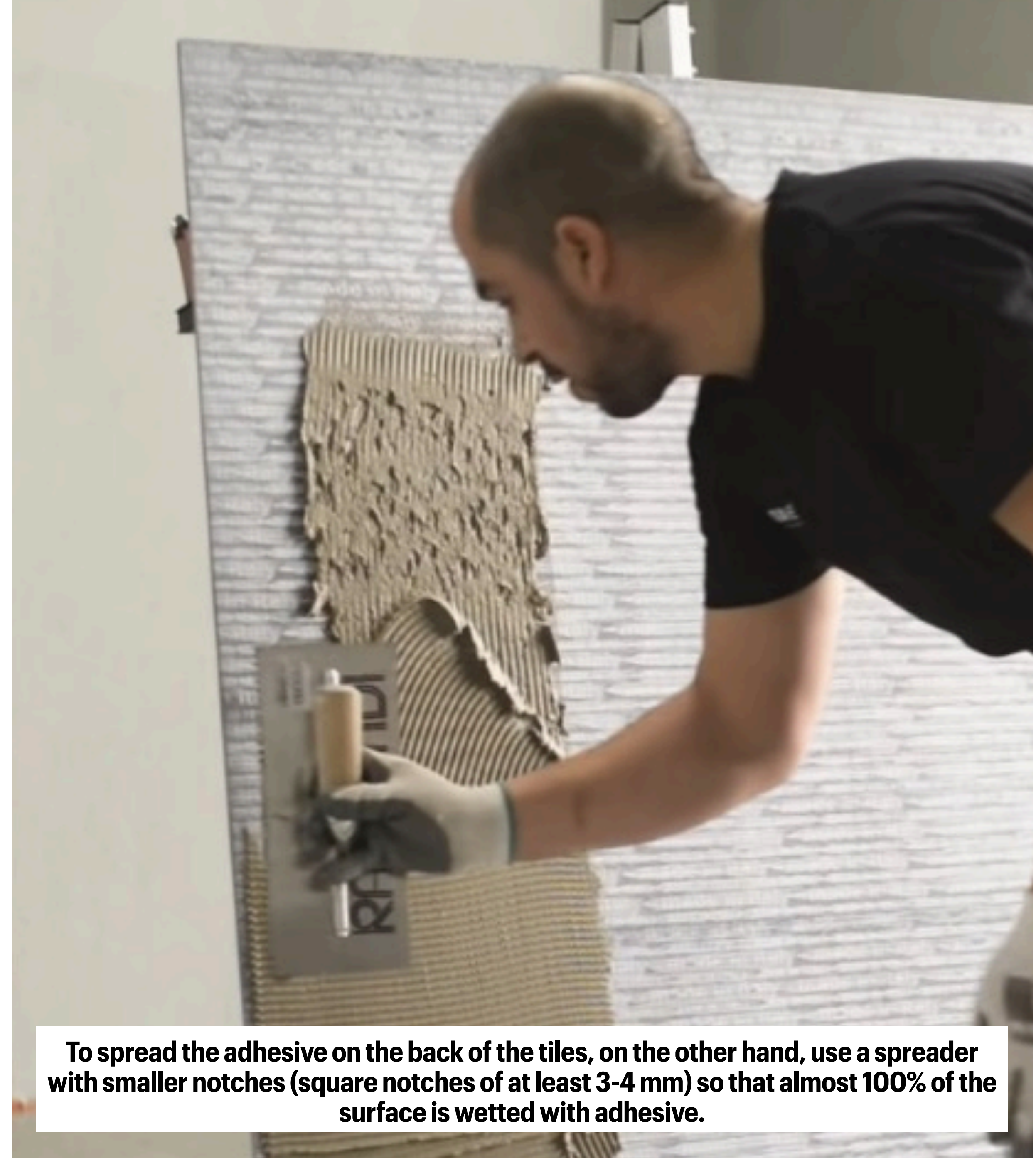
**Mix with a slow speed mixer to a smooth, trowelable consistency. Allow adhesive to slake for 5 minutes. Adjust consistency if necessary. Remix and apply with the proper sized notched trowel.**

**First apply the adhesive onto the back of the slab with a 3mm-tile trowel. The recommended adhesive is C2TE S1 and it must be spread over in one direction only.**





**To spread the adhesive on the substrate use a spreader with sloping notches (with a pitch of at least 10 mm) to get better distribution of the adhesive.**



**To spread the adhesive on the back of the tiles, on the other hand, use a spreader with smaller notches (square notches of at least 3-4 mm) so that almost 100% of the surface is wetted with adhesive.**



A close-up photograph of a large, light-colored corrugated metal sheet being worked on. A person's arm, wearing a white glove, is visible on the right side, holding a tool and applying a substance (likely adhesive) to the surface of the sheet. The sheet has a distinct vertical ribbed pattern. The background is a plain, light-colored wall.

**The adhesive must be spread in the same direction on the back of the tile and on the substrate (in straight lines parallel to the short side of the tile).**



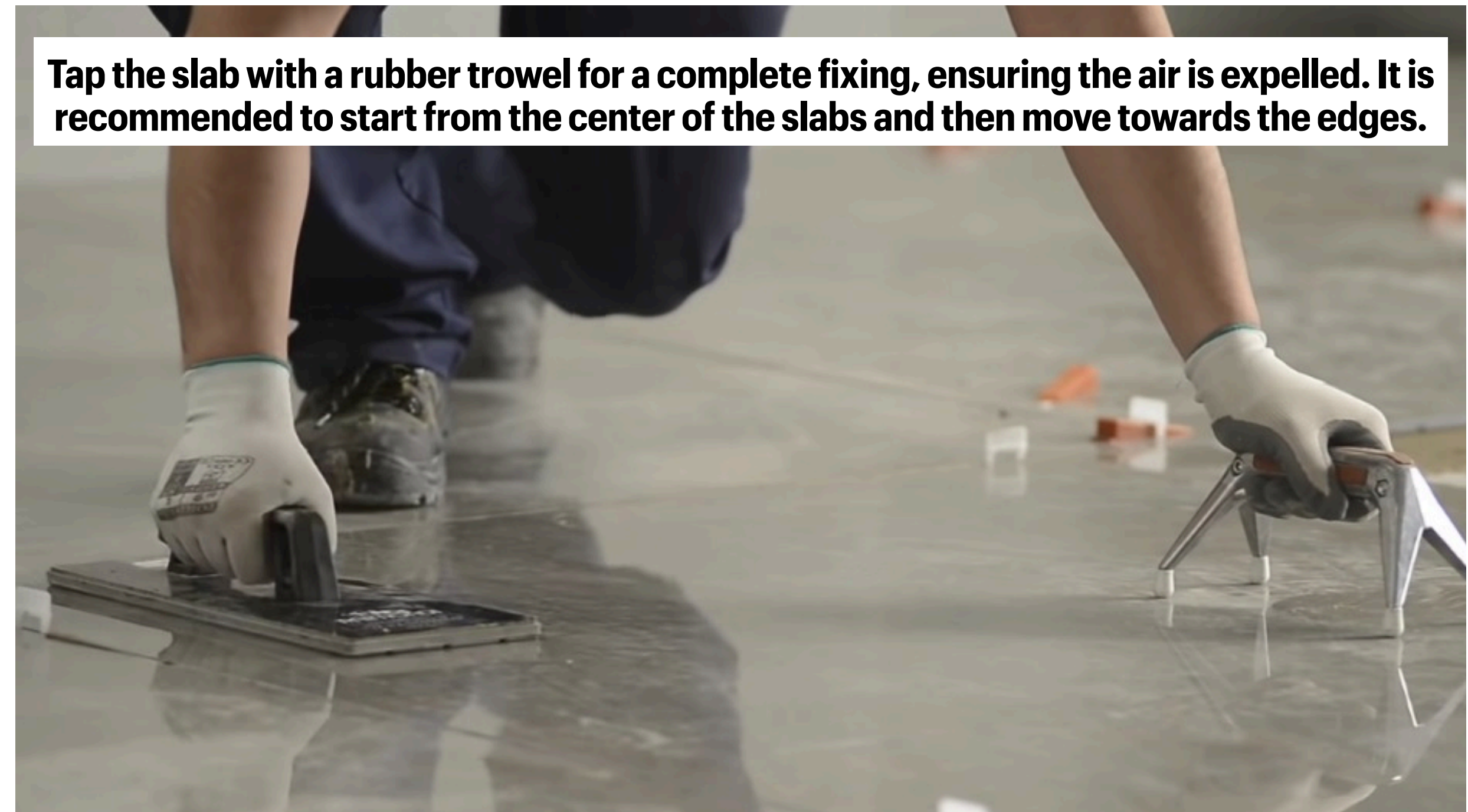
**To make handling and installing the tiles easier and safer, it is recommended to use runners and cross-members or a frame with suction cups.**



**Using the appropriate sucker frame, position the slab on the adhesive bed, being careful to maintain a minimum joint of 3mm.**



**Tap the slab with a rubber trowel for a complete fixing, ensuring the air is expelled. It is recommended to start from the center of the slabs and then move towards the edges.**





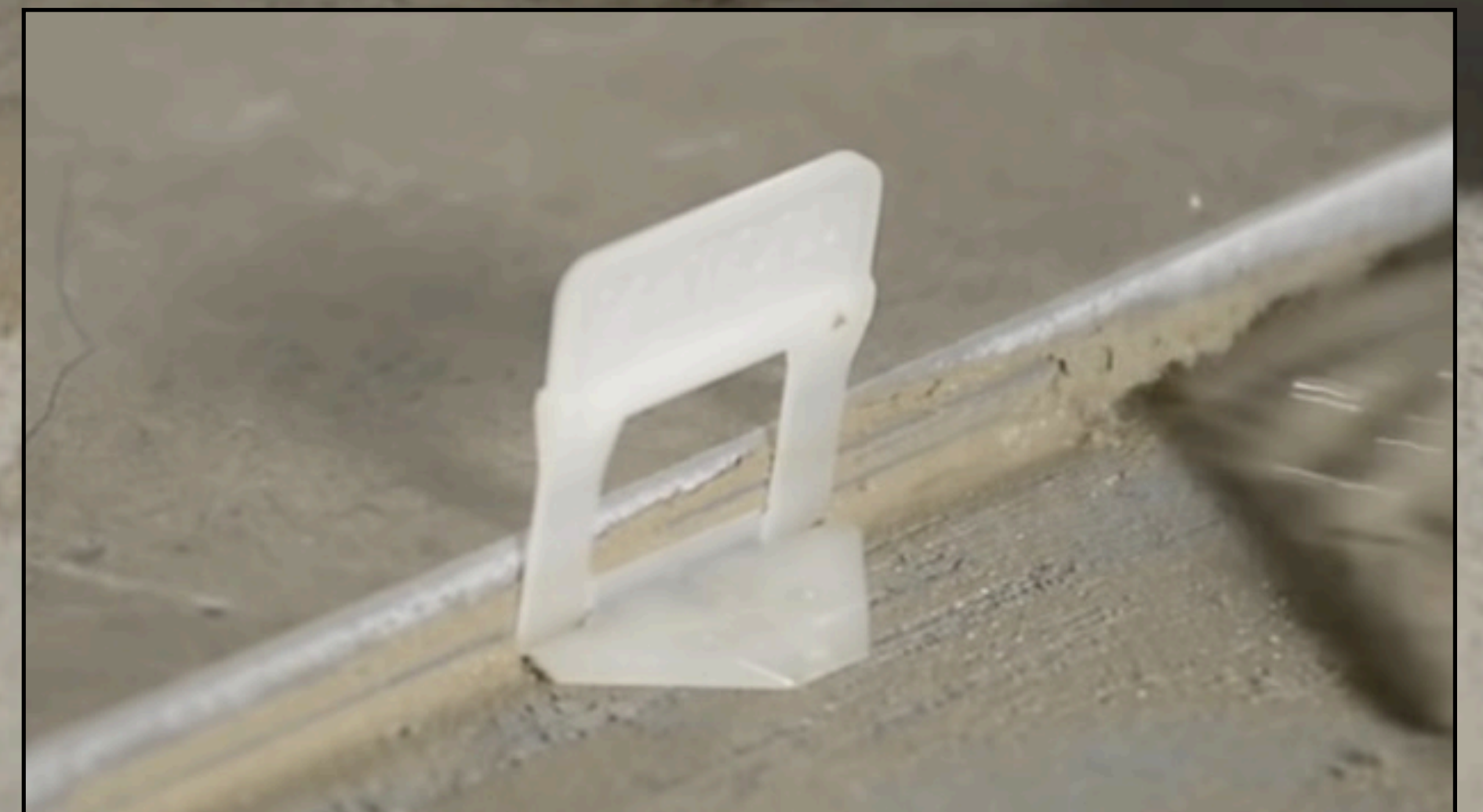


**Tap the slab with a rubber trowel for a complete fixing, ensuring the air is expelled. It is recommended to start from the center of the slabs and then move towards the edges.**



A construction worker wearing a white glove is using a suction frame to position a slab on an adhesive bed. The worker is wearing dark blue pants and black safety boots. The background shows a construction site with orange and white safety cones and a white rope. The foreground shows a concrete floor with a yellow adhesive bed.

**Using the appropriate sucker frame, position the slab on the adhesive bed, being careful to maintain a minimum joint of 3mm.**







**Levelling wedges at each 50 centimetres of the slabs are recommended.**



**To make the installation task easier, use the special device gap closer for pulling over the slabs, available in the market.**

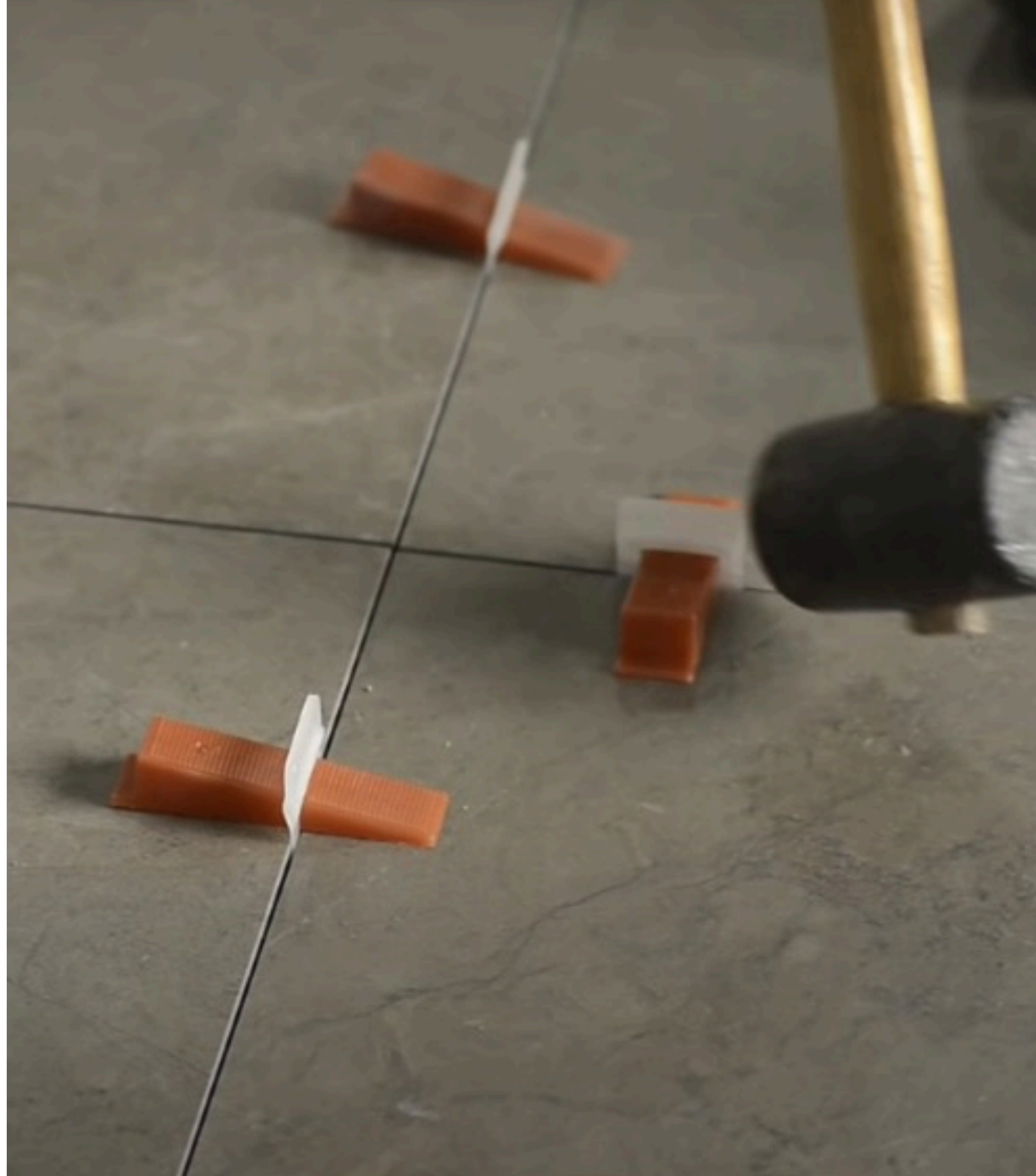





**To make this operation easier, a special positioning tool may be used to correct the width of the grout line between adjacent tiles and bring the tiles to the position required.**





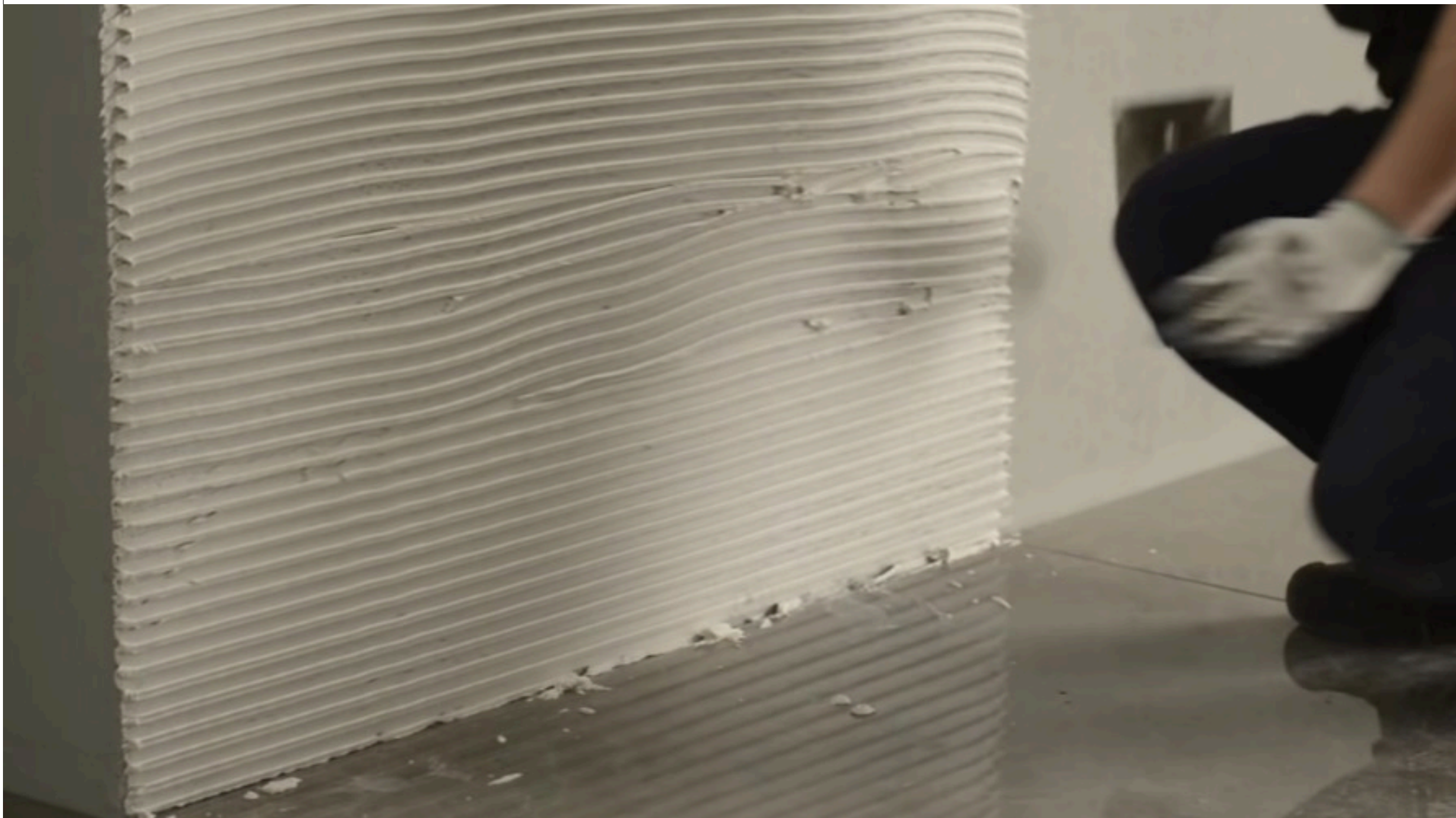






# INSTALLATION ON WALL

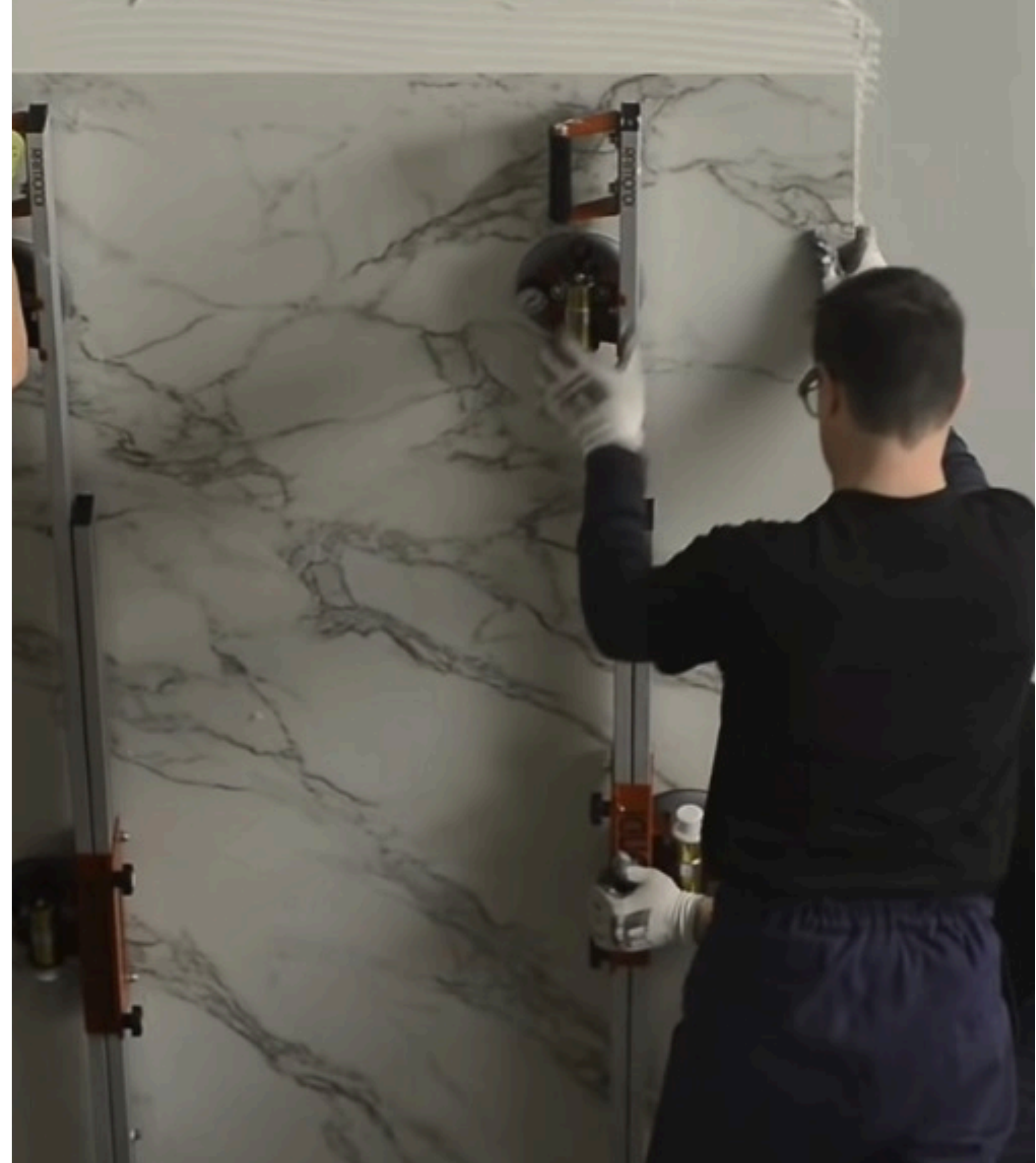






**IT IS RECOMMENDED TO USE A CLASS T  
ADHESIVE (WITH LIMITED VERTICAL SLIP)  
FOR THE WALL (EN 12004 STANDARD)**





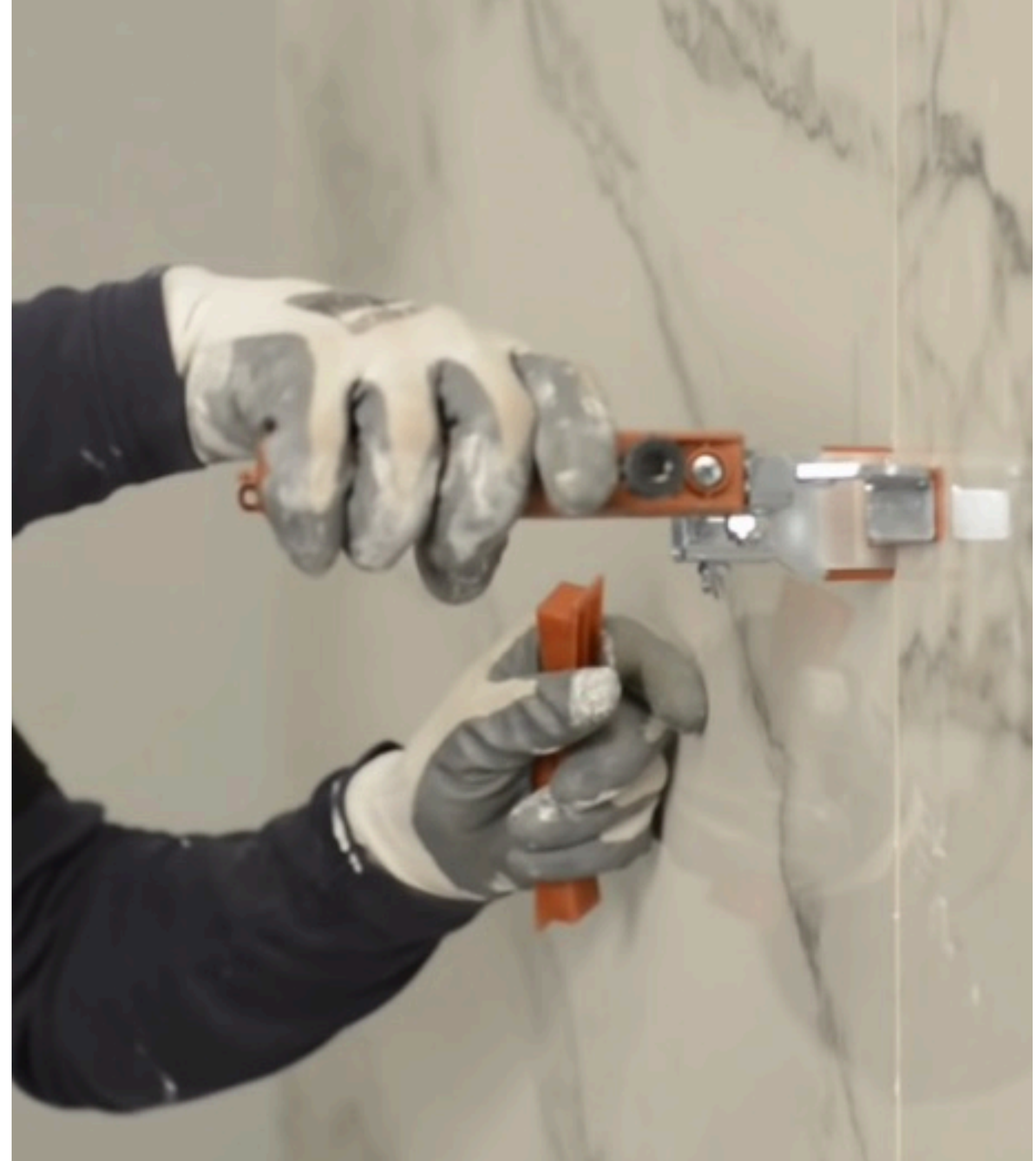














A close-up photograph showing a gloved hand using a dark, rectangular rubber float to smooth and press grout into the joints of light-colored, square tiles. The tiles are laid in a grid pattern, and the grout is a light, sandy color. The background is slightly blurred, focusing attention on the grouting process.

# **GROUTING**

**GROUT THE TILES WITH A SUITABLE GROUT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MANUFACTURER'S INSTRUCTIONS.**



# GROUTING

WITH SANDED GROUT & UNSANDED GROUT

**Grout the tiles with a suitable grout in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.**

**Mix the grout in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.**

**Follow the recommendations for the powder-to-water ratio and ripening time to achieve optimal performance and quality.**

**The 'open time' of the mixed grout must also be kept in mind. Once the open time has been exceeded the grout will begin to break down and will lose its adhesive strength. If exceeded, the grout may no longer be used.**

**Water must not be added to grout that has become too dry, because doing so can have a severe negative impact on the quality and color.**







# **TWO-COMPONENT ACID-RESISTANT EPOXY GROUT**

**TWO-COMPONENT, EPOXY-RESIN-BASED PRODUCT WITH SILICA SAND AND SPECIAL COMPONENTS, WITH EXCELLENT RESISTANCE TO ACIDS AND EXCELLENT CLEANABILITY.**

## **Preparing the joints**

**The joints must be dry, clean, free of dust and emptied at least 2/3 of the tile thickness. The excess adhesive or mortar should be removed while still fresh.**

**Before grouting, make sure that the installation mortar or the adhesive has set and released most of its moisture.**

**Epoxy is not affected by the moisture on the surface; the joints should not be wet during work.**



## **Preparing the mix**

**Pour the hardener (component B), into the container of component A and mix well until a smooth paste is obtained. For perfect mixing and avoiding overheating of the mixture, which could reduce working time, a low-speed electric mixer should be used. Use the paste within 45 minutes from mixing.**

## **Applying the grout**

**Spread Epoxy with an appropriate rubber float, making sure the joints are completely filled. Use the same float, but on edge, to remove excess grout.**



## **Finishing**

**After grouting with Epoxy, floors and walls should be cleaned immediately, before the product dries.**

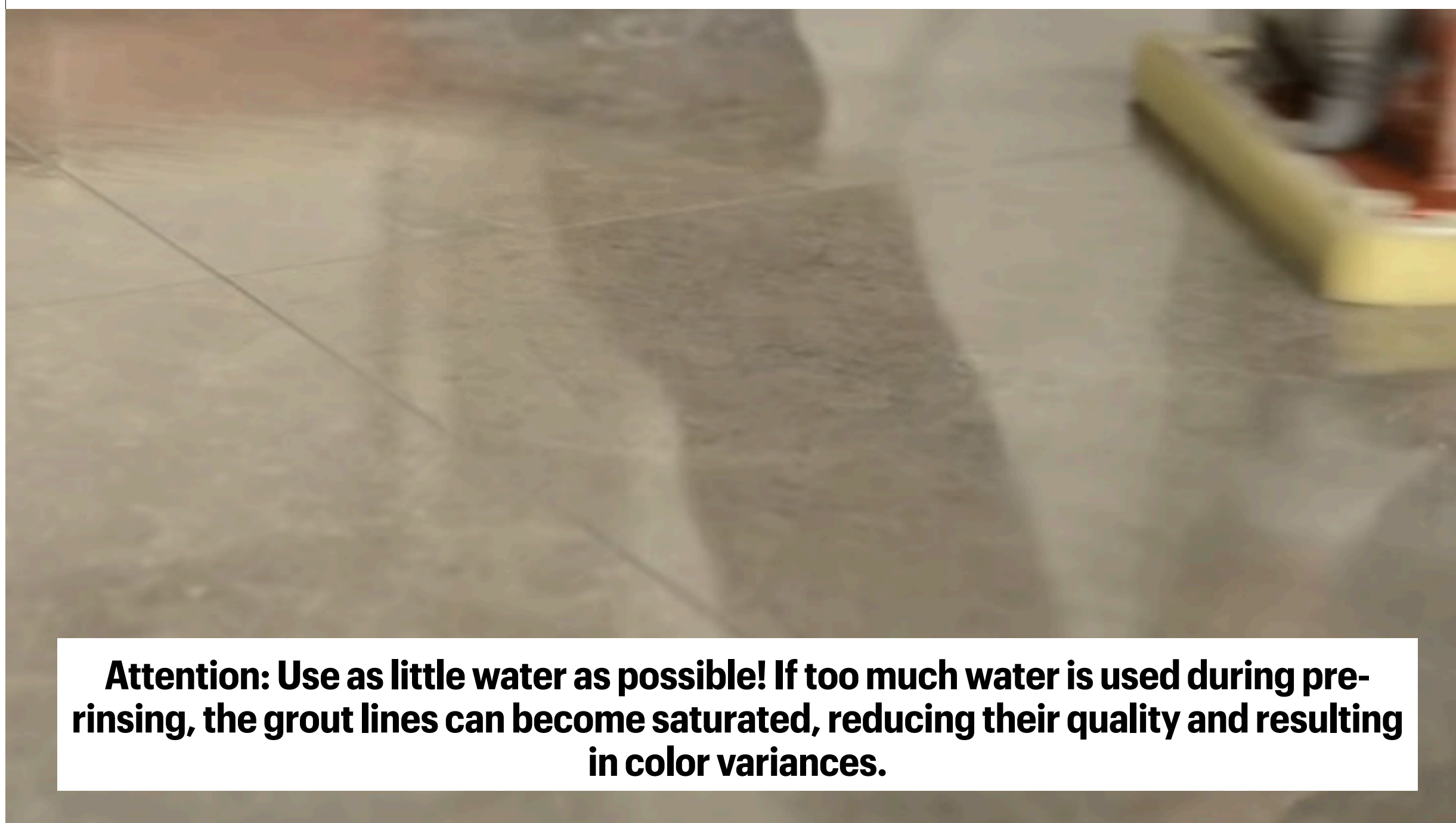
**Wet the surface thoroughly and emulsify with an abrasive pad for cleaning joints (such as Scotch-Brite tile joint cleaning kit), making sure not to wash-out the joints. When cleaning walls, the cleaning pad should be fully soaked with water. The excess liquid can be removed with a hard cellulose sponge, and should be replaced when too full of resin. Use the same type of sponge for the final tooling of the grout.**

**It is very important that, once the finishing process has ended, no traces of Epoxy are left on the tile surface because it will be very difficult to remove. It is therefore necessary to frequently rinse the sponge with clean water during the cleaning process.**

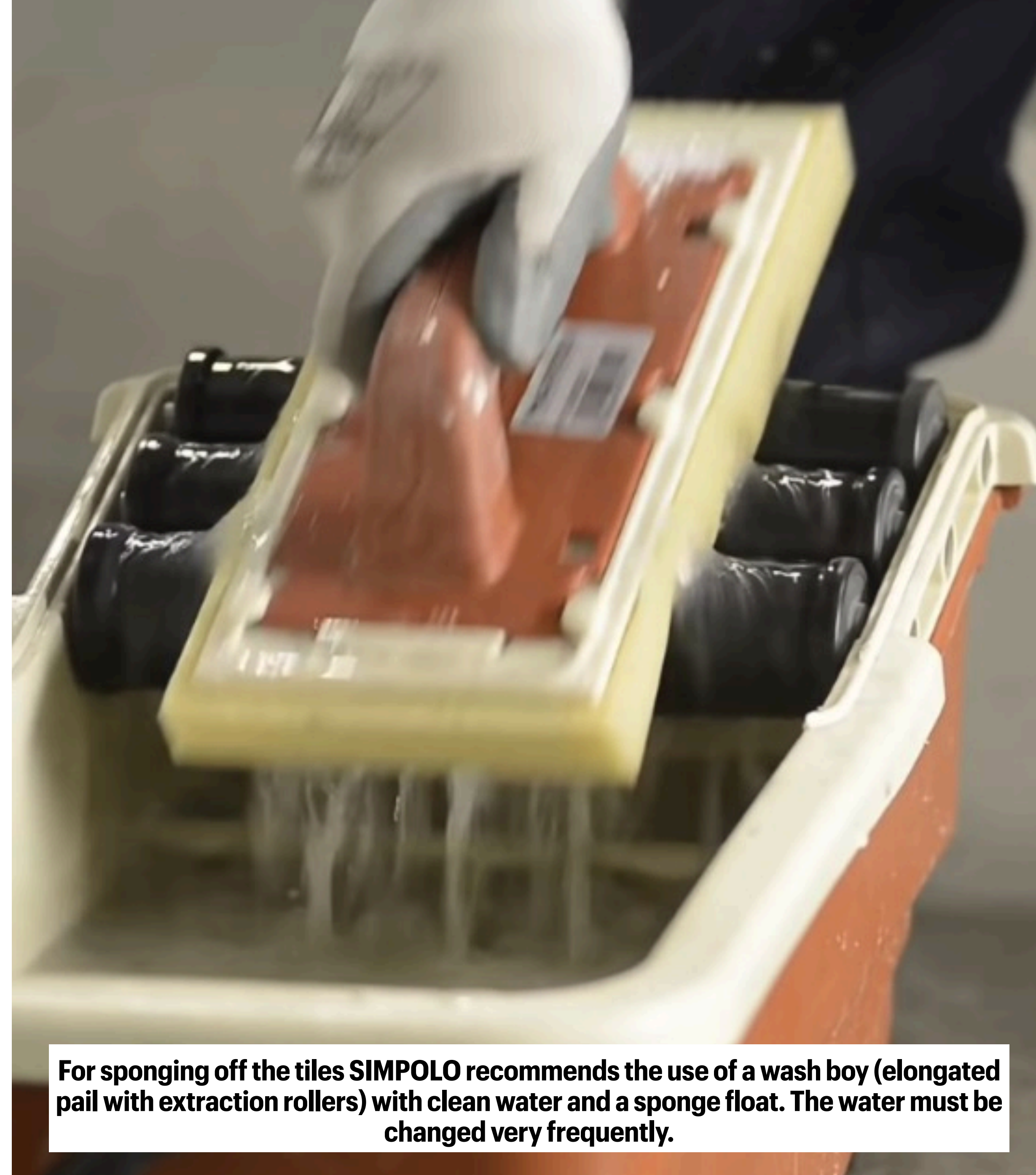








**Attention: Use as little water as possible! If too much water is used during pre-rinsing, the grout lines can become saturated, reducing their quality and resulting in color variances.**



**For sponging off the tiles SIMPOLO recommends the use of a wash boy (elongated pail with extraction rollers) with clean water and a sponge float. The water must be changed very frequently.**





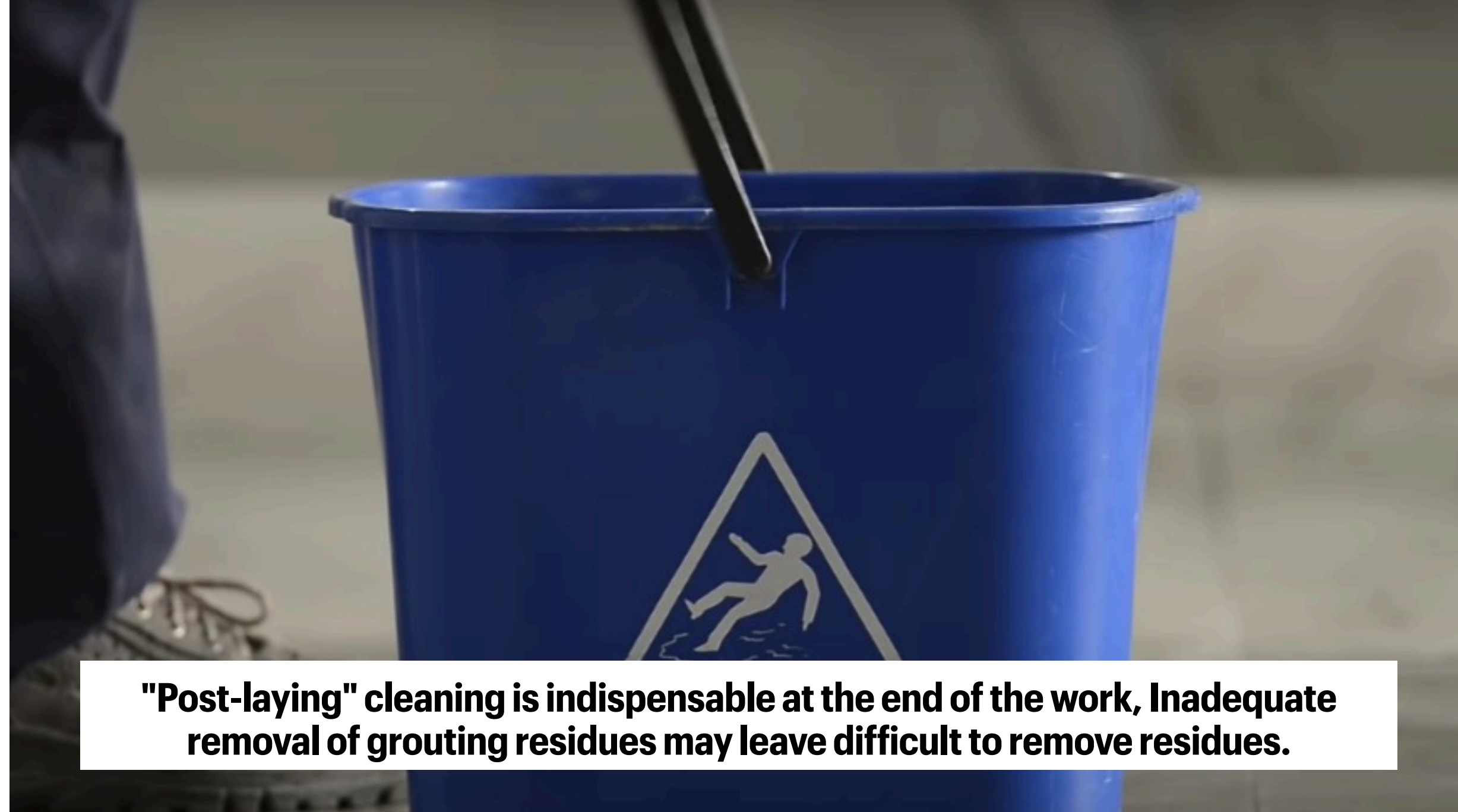
- **Wet the sponge float in the wash boy and use the rollers to squeeze out the excess water. Slowly draw the sponge float diagonally across the tiles (this allows the sponge to pick up the residual grout).**
- **Rinse the sponge float in the wash boy after every sponging and squeeze out the excess water again.**
- **Repeat this process until the entire tiled surface is completely clean, and remember to change the water often.**



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# **CLEANING**





**"Post-laying" cleaning is indispensable at the end of the work, Inadequate removal of grouting residues may leave difficult to remove residues.**



**To eliminate residues, use a water and tile cleaner buffer solution, following the amounts indicated on the product.**



A close-up shot of a person's feet in grey work boots standing on a wet, reflective floor. A large brush with a red handle and white bristles is being used to scrub the floor. The brush is positioned diagonally across the frame.

**To remove additional residues, use a large toothed brush.**

A close-up shot of a mop with a blue handle and a white head being used to rinse a floor. The mop is positioned diagonally across the frame, and the floor is wet and reflective.

**Rinse thoroughly with water.**





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THANK YOU

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**Simpolo Ceramics**