



METHOD STATEMENT OF FLOOR TILE

Go along with these steps for a beautiful floor tile installation.

Step 1: Surface Preparation

For best outcomes ensure that your surfaces are smooth, dry and clean. Spend the effort to heal, patch and level any areas that are damaged or uneven. Double check ensuring that the surface is functional and that the area is independent of wax, soapy residue and grease.

Start by removing any moldings, trimmings or appliances that may meddle with the implementation of tiles and check the door jambs to ensure that tiles have authorization when installed underneath. Recognizing those possible risks would then enable your placement to flow efficiently in order to proceed.

Step 2: Start Layouting

Begin by taking the centre point for an efficient layout of each of the walls inside the room. After that, snap chalk lines between centre points of opposite walls to detect the centre point of the room. Make the requisite changes to ensure that perfect squares are built from the intersection.

Place a loose line of tiles in both directions along the centre lines, beginning at the centre point with uniform and even joints. When you reach the walls, you will need to trim tiles for a perfect placement. If the needed cuts are smaller than half a tile, the centre line may be modified by closer to the wall with a new half-tile line. Repeat the procedure along the centre line of intersection for correct design if appropriate.

To make a wide room more accessible, split each section into comparatively narrow 2' x 3' rows, by snapping extra lines parallel to the centerlines.

Step 3: Time to put the Adhesive

Make sure that you mix nearly enough adhesive to use as a thumb rule within 30 minutes. Use the flat side of the trowel shape to stretch a 1/4 "coat across the surface without covering the guidance on the adhesive packaging.

After this, keep the trowel at an angle of 45 degrees, and use the stitched hand to comb adhesive onto standing ridges. You leave a tough bed behind the tile as you strip excess adhesive. Do not cover a wider region of the adhesive as a further rule of thumb, which can be set in 15 minutes.

Follow the script and allow the perfect adhesive application to enhance your tile installation.

Step 4: If Required Trim Tiles

Start by carefully testing calculated cuts on the tile surface with a pencil or ruler. To locate clear or diagonal cuts use a tile cutter. Make skillful curved cuts with a nipper, for great outcome chipping away tiny chunks.

A rod saw is ideally suited for some full length curved cuts to perform the job. After carving, smooth out the rough edges with a carborundum stone to give the tile a perfect finish.

Step 5: Tile Arrangement

You are now ready to install the tile when you have formed up its surface, generated the layout, implemented the adhesive and cut the tile.

Start installing tiles one grid at a time in the middle of the room and finish each grid before going on. This would make it easy to work on the first tile within the corner of each grid.

Place tiles with a gentle spinning motion, one at a time, and stop slipping them in. Please either install spacers as each tile is placed, or leave the tiles with the same joints. Last save the perimeter tiles in each grid, leaving a gap of 1/4th inch between the tile and the wall.

When the grid is properly placed, tap to secure a solid bond ship in all tiles with a rubber brick or hammer and wooden board. Press to prevent a spontaneous impact, remove additional sticker from joints using a knife and a wet sponge pad.

Step 6: Addressing Grout Joints

Your last move is to "develop" or fill the joints and merge your floor into one mass now that your tile has been set up for 24 hours.

After reading properly and able to follow all the directions and safety measures on the grout package, make only enough for use within 30 minutes. Using a rubber grout float or squeegee to drive it down into the joints when the tile spacers are withdrawn and grout dispersed across the tile floor.

Bend the float at an angle of 45 degrees, and then scrape excessive surface grout with the float tip. Now bend the float at an angle of 90 degrees, and scrape it across the tiles diagonally.

Using a wet sponge to clean any surface marks and smooth the grout joints until you let the grout partially set for around 15 to 20 minutes.

Make sure you wash your sponge frequently, and adjust the water as necessary.

When the grout on the surface of the tile has dried and haze appears, paint with a soft cloth and wash again with sponge and clean water if appropriate. Give 72 hours before any intensive usage for at least three weeks before adding to the fresh grouted floor sealers or polishes.

Enjoy the floor you just created!!



Simple Care

Sweep or sweep surfaces before using any cleaning materials, to remove any clutter or dirt. To avoid wear and abrasion from grit and dirt, steam-mop the tile floor at least once a week (more regularly for high traffic areas).

Smooth Tile

Clean daily with an all-purpose non-oil-based household cleaner which is compatible with grout joints for washing. Using a regular multi-purpose spray cleaner in your bath or tub to remove soap scum, hard water stains and mildew on wall tiles.

Unglazed Tile

For daily cleaning, use concentrated tile cleaners which have a neutral pH. This will scrub dirt, oils, and regular spills safely – just verify to ensure sure the cleaner is meant for use, use, and volume of traffic. Clean glass tile with any approved non-abrasive cleaner, either for glass or tile.

Tips for Avoid Loss

- Test powders and sealants for scouring on a specific area before washing the entire area.
- Use a grout sealer immediately after completion, and select goods that are compliant with grout sealing joints.
- Spray the whole area with clear water after washing, to remove any remaining cleaning product.
- Remove any scratched or missing tiles and then replace them with a licensed tile manufacturer.

Special Safeguard

Invest in high quality floor mats and cover pads under heavy furniture to give your tile floors an additional layer of protection. Place floor mats at entries and exits – they accumulate and trap corrosive contaminants that can be brought in, such as gravel , sand, tar, dust, asphalt or even sealer on the driveway. Placing mats in high-traffic areas – in front of vanities, sinks and stoves – is an efficient means of minimizing the wear of tiles.

What to Avoid

- No ammonia- or bleach-containing chemicals can be used for routine cleaning.
- Stop wax-based cleaners and oil detergents that can only use sealants on grout joints.
- Rough cleaning aids such as steel wool pads or other metal-containing scouring pads should not be used on floors.
- Unglazed tiles should not be washed with colour-containing chemical.