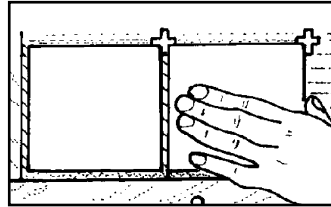
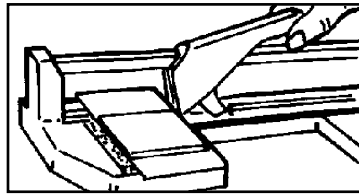


5. Apply adhesive with a spreader or notched trowel, 3mm thick over an area of 1 square metre. Work to one side of the batten only. Cut and fix the tiles in the order previously shown, allowing a joint for grouting. Press the tiles firmly to the ridged adhesive.



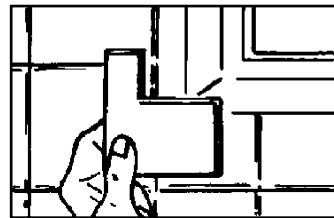
5

8. Cutting is easier with a *cutting machine, cutter and snap off tool. *(Manual or Electric)



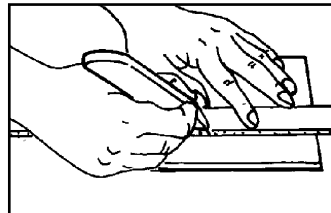
8

9. Shaped tiles can be cut for finishing at corners using an electric cutter.



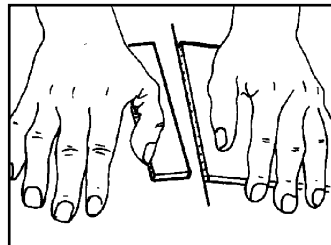
9

6. When less than full tiles are required, mark the position of your cut line with a pencil. Cut by scoring with a tipped tile cutter using a straight edge. Some Porcelain tiles can prove difficult to break, try tapping the back with a hammer either side of the scored line.



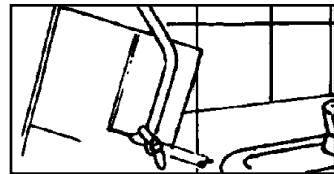
6

7. Place the scored tiles over two matchsticks, press down gently either side to snap.



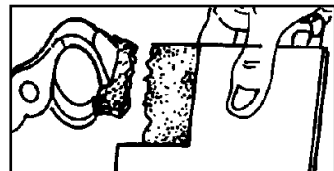
7

10. Mark the glazed surface with a pencil, cut the tile to fit using a frame saw fitted with a tile cutting blade. or an electrical tile cutter.



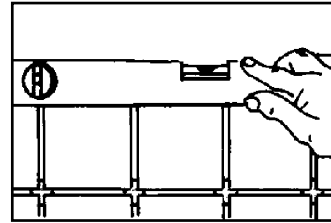
10

11. Alternatively, mark and score the tile in the usual way and nibble out using tile nippers.



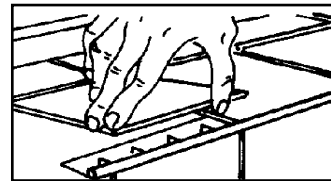
11

12. Check for horizontal and vertical alignment with a spirit level every few rows.



12

13. For a more professional finish to corners or as smooth capping to a row of tiles, use a plastic or metal edging strip as shown here. DTW Ceramics UK Ltd have a choice of colours which can be used to blend or contrast with your tiles. The edging strip should be held in place whilst the last row of tiles are pressed into position.



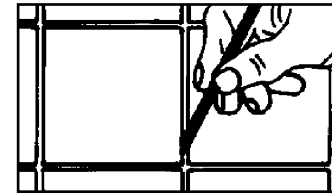
13

14. After 24 hours use a rubber squeegee to fill the joints with grout. Grout is a cement-based material for sealing the gap between tiles. Use waterproof grout where appropriate. Other specialist grouts are available, for example for food preparation areas or exterior use.



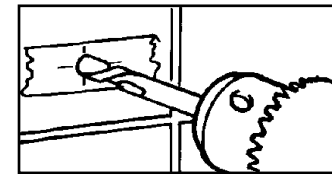
14

15. Wash the excess grout off using clean water and a tile sponge. A stick with a rounded point smooths the grout to a uniform finish. When dry, polish the surface with a clean, dry, coarse cloth such as hessian.



15

16. To drill a hole through a tile, place a strip of masking tape over the area. This will avoid a drill-slip. Mark the position of the hole and then drill using a tungsten carbide-tipped drill of the correct size so that the plug is below the level of the tile, to avoid damage when tightening the screw. If you are using Porcelain tiles, appropriate drill bits are available from dtwceramics UK LTD.



16

HANDY HINTS

If you are tiling a shower do not use for 2 days after grouting.

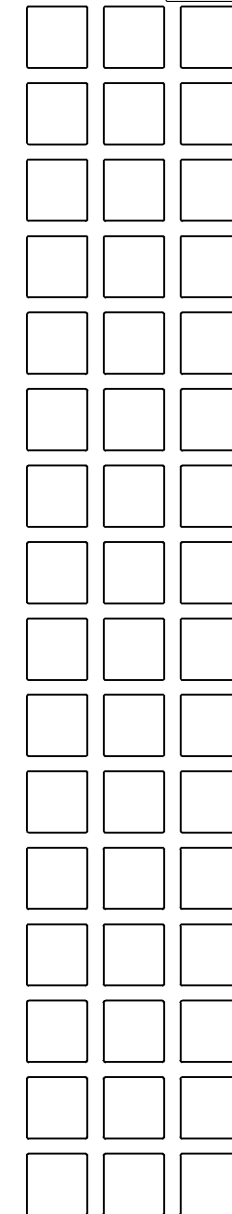
Time spent planning is well spent!



how to wall tile

a dtwceramics quick guide

dtwceramics UK Limited



Tiles can provide an attractive decorative surface that is water resistant, tough, long-lasting and easy to clean. This leaflet explains how to use wall tiles in your home.

We look at preparation, estimating the number of tiles you require, the proper tools, how to negotiate awkward shapes, and the correct technique for tiling.

Take this leaflet home and think about what you will need. We hope we have anticipated the questions you might want to ask, but if you have any further queries ask at the sales counter where we will find someone to help and advise you.

If you **buy the correct tools**, and above all take care, you should enjoy the satisfaction of a job well done.



Why not visit our website @ www.dtw-tiles.co.uk

All our Stock Tiles & Adhesives can be Purchased on line

Telephone: **023 9264 7764**

ESTIMATING TILES

Unopened boxes will be credited on return to **dtwceramics UK Ltd** within 28 days of purchase. There is a 25% re-stocking charge on stock items. Non-stock items are unreturnable. Measure the area to be tiled. Do not forget to include window sills and reveals and to allow 10% extra for cutting and wastage.

To estimate the amount of tiles you require, measure the walls length and x the height of the wall in metres and this is the amount you require.

***Example:** 8.4ml (All around the room) x 2.4ml (Height of room) = 20.16m² required.
*Remember to deduct Baths, Windows and Doors etc.

ESTIMATING ADHESIVE

5 litres of thin bed adhesive will cover approximately 4 square metres, depending on how flat your walls are.

ESTIMATING GROUT

1 kg covers approximately 3.5 square metres, depending on size and thickness of tile. *Always check the manufacturer's instructions which vary from make to make.*

CHOOSING THE MATERIALS

TILES - Colour Variation

Because minor shade variation occurs in the production of tiles, it is advisable to buy all the tiles you need at the same time prior to fixing. It is also a good idea to mix or shuffle the contents of boxes of tiles in order that the tile shades harmonise. If the shade variation is unacceptable to you, **dtwceramics UK Ltd** will give you a refund or exchange, providing it is not designed to vary in shade. It is essential to do this before fixing the tiles. *Larger format tiles can make a room look larger.

*Ensure that larger format tiles are suitable for the surface you are fixing to.

TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT

- Spirit level for horizontal and vertical Lines.
- Felt tip spirit pen or pencil for marking tiles.
- Measuring tape and steel rule.
- Plumb line for accurate verticals. A spirit level may also be used.
- Timber marked off as a measuring gauge. (12mm x 40mm)
- Pincers to remove waste when shaping tiles or tile nippers.
- Hand tile cutter or combination tile cutter.
- Cutter-snap off tool.
- Notched trowel or spreader.
- Claw hammer and masonry nails.
- Filling knife (and filler) for cracks.
- Carborundum stone or abrasive strip.
- Frame saw and blade for cutting tiles to shape.
- Sealant gun and sealant for bath edges, sinks etc or PVC bath seal strip.
- Sponge and squeegee for applying and removing Grout.
- Electric Cutter (Optional)

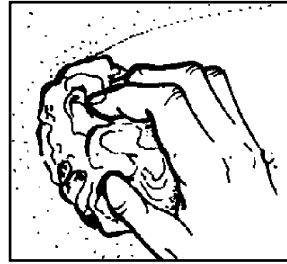
All tools are available from: www.dtw-tiles.co.uk

MATERIALS

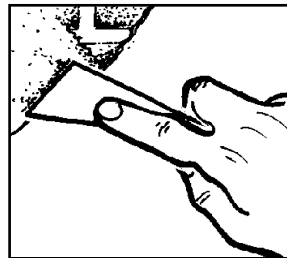
- Tiles.
- Adhesive. Showerproof adhesive (for bathrooms, showers) Heat resistant adhesive (for places like the back of cookers and fireplace surrounds) Flexible adhesive (where tiles are laid on wooden surfaces which may expand or contract)
- Grout (Showerproof where required)
- Silicone Sealant (for sealing baths, sinks, showers, worktops etc)
- PVC trim for external corners and corner peices
- Coarse glass paper
- Tile spacers (if the tiles are not self spacing)
- Masonry nails (for fixing battens)
- Wooden battens 12mm x 40mm to suit work

PREPARATION

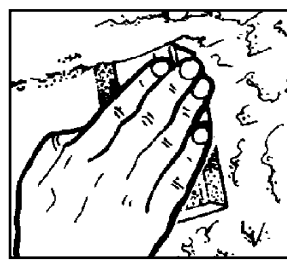
- Old wallpaper, any loose paint or plaster must be removed and all surfaces should be cleaned.



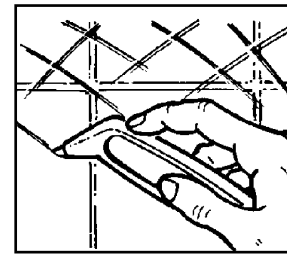
- Ensure that walls are smooth and that cracks and irregularities are filled in. New plaster should be given a least 4 weeks to dry out. Remove surface dust by wiping with a damp sponge. Seal the plaster with a diluted PVA solution.



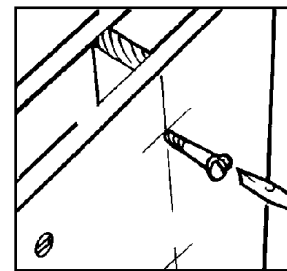
- Painted surfaces, if sound, provide a good tiling surface. Gloss paint should be scoured with coarse glass paper or a stanley blade to assist adhesion. Textured paint should be removed completely. Flaking paint should be removed with glass paper or a wire brush. (do not use chemical strippers).



- Old tiles, when firm, may be tile over, but wash the surface free from grease. Scoring the glazed surface will give a better grip using the tile cutter.



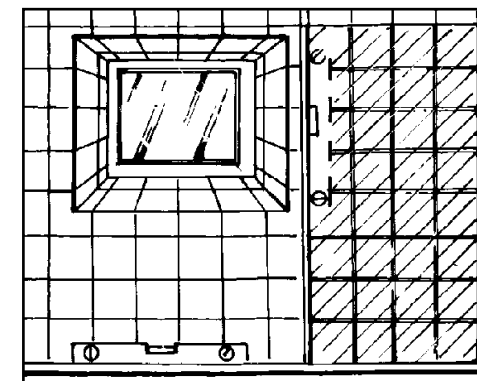
- Building boards provide a good surface for tiling, if they are properly braced with 50mm x 75mm (2 inch x 3 inch) timber at 300mm maximum centres. These should be screwed, into position to prevent them pulling off later. On wood-based boards, (plywood, blockboard and chipboard), flexible adhesive should be used to allow for slight movement. Prime with PVA adhesive. (Check manufacturers instructions) Plasterboard is not a wood surface and so ordinary adhesive is quite adequate. Tiles must be applied to the grey side when using plasterboard.



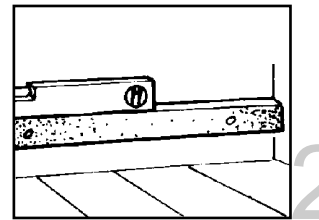
THE LAYOUT

Arrange the tiles so that the cut tiles fill the spaces at the end of the rows. Avoid using cut tiles in the middle of walls, this looks unsightly. Cut tiles should be fitted at the back of recesses and into corners where they are not so readily noticed.

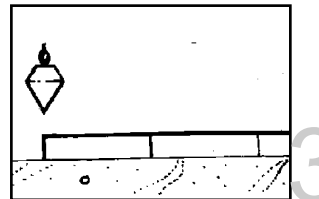
Note how cut tiles are as wide as possible, also the order for fixing the first tiles. All walls should be centered where possible. Window reveal tiles are fixed after the wall tiles have set.



- Nail a straight batten to the wall, horizontally. The top edge is one tile height above the lowest point on the floor or skirting. Leave the nail heads protruding so that they are easily removed.

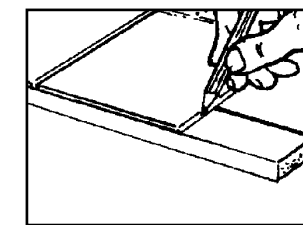


- Using your measuring gauge horizontally, try to achieve an equal size of cut tiles at both ends of the wall. (centering walls) Mark the position of the first full tile, use a spirit level or plumb line to mark the position for a vertical line. This should be as near as possible to the centre of the wall.

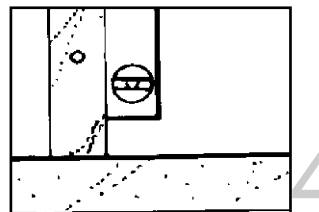


HOW TO TILE

- A measuring gauge helps initial positioning of tiles. Make one by marking a length of timber in exact tile widths, allowing for the type of tile spacers which you are using. Use this gauge (tiling batten) to lay out the horizontal rows of tiles.



- On this mark nail a batten vertically and check with spirit level. Test with tile for fit. (Only remove the battens when adhesive is dry and tiles are firmly stuck.)



All our Tiles & Adhesives can be Purchased on line @ dtw-tiles.co.uk

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