

This guide is designed to complement the current British Standard BS5385 and should only be used in conjunction with current building regulations and official codes of practice.

Please note: Responsibility for the installation lies with the installer, who should be trained and knowledgeable in the safe and correct installation of porcelain tiles.

Conditions

Tiles do not form a waterproof layer, and substrates being tiled must therefore be made stable and watertight before tiling. Tanking of substrates is necessary to make them fully waterproof. We recommend [Tilemaster Tanking kit](#). A waterproof matting can be used to waterproof substrates. We recommend [Schluter Kerdi](#) matting for walls which is fixed to the substrate with a bed of tile adhesive and the joints sealed using [Schluter Kerdi Coll adhesive sealant](#). For waterproofing floors [Schluter Ditra 25 Matting](#) can be used. The joints are sealed using [Schluter Kerdi Keba tape](#) and [Kerdi Coll adhesive sealant](#).

Where possible, use a cementitious board in place of plaster board and plywood, as this material is unaffected by moisture.

We advise the use of water resistant adhesives and grouts.

Setting out

Laying floor tiles will raise the level of the finished floor, so if possible remove all fixtures before tiling. Mark a chalk line on the floor down the centre of the room parallel to the most suitable wall.

Calculate the size of external cuts to ensure, where possible, they are of equal width, and adjust your chalk line to suit.

Installation

Installation should only begin once all of the above criteria have been met. Prime the substrate with a suitable primer. An allowance of 10% should be added to the required quantity of tiles to allow for wastage.

There are several methods and tools used for cutting tiles. Please contact our office for information on the best method for cutting the tiles you have purchased.

Lay the tiles down your chalk line and then work towards the wall you think is best, leaving a joint between the tiles of at least 3mm. Tile spacers should be used to achieve a uniform size joint.

We recommend using [Tilemaster Tile Adhesive](#) to fix your tiles. This should be applied using a notched trowel (notch size dependant on tile being installed). Adhesive should also be applied to the back of tiles larger than 300 x 600mm, know as back buttering.

For large areas, problematic surfaces or areas where the substrates differ, a de-coupling membrane is required. We recommend [Schuter-DITRA 25](#) matting. This is fixed to the subfloor using a tile adhesive, [Tilemaster Rapid Setaflex](#) or similar.