

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.

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**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.**

### External criteria

Tiling should be at least 150mm below the properties damp proof course. The subfloor should have a gradient of 1:60 to create a fall for water run off.

Porcelain must be installed on to a reinforced concrete substrate. 20mm porcelain can be installed on to hardcore/sand bed. Speak with our office for further details.

The subfloor must be clean, sound with no friable areas and flat to a tolerance of +/- 3mm over a 2m span across all points of the subfloor. Laitance must be mechanically removed from screeds by abrading or grinding.

New screeds or dusty, brittle screeds should be primed first. We recommend [Tilemaster Prime+ Grip](#).

### Setting out

Mark a chalk line on the floor down the centre of the area to be tiled.

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 subfloor 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, known 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 Adhesive](#).