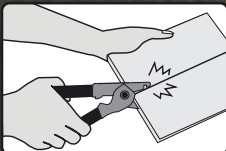
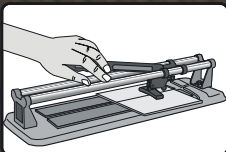


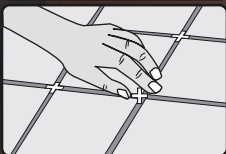
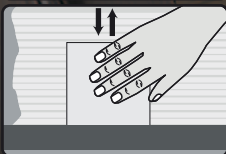
How to Lay Tiles

Cutting Tiles



1. DTA offers a range of solutions for effectively cutting tiles. These range from hand operated manual tile cutters to sophisticated electrical cutters, effectively cutting all sizes and types of tiles
2. As a general principle, mark the top surface of the tile with a pencil or marker, then score along the mark. Once the tile is scored, snap along the scored line. DTA tile cutters have provision for easily snapping tiles

Spread Adhesive



1. Adhesive should be trowelled on evenly onto walls and floors. Spread adhesive horizontally when tiling walls.
2. Tiles are then placed into position and pressed into the adhesive by using a slight up and down movement. Tiles should have an adhesive covering of at least 80%
3. Once the tile is roughly in position, remove any excess adhesive and insert a spacer. Move the tile to ensure accurate positioning. To allow removal of tile spacers, avoid pressing them too far into the joint.

Adhesive Trowels



6x6x6mm

8x8x8mm

10x10x10mm

12x12x12mm

15x15x15mm



DTA square notched trowels are selected depending on the size of the tile to be laid.

150 x 150mm tiles use
6 x 6 x 6mm trowel

200 x 200mm tiles use
8 x 8 x 8mm trowel

300 x 300mm tiles use
10 x 10 x 10mm trowel

400 x 400mm & larger tiles use
12 x 12 x 12mm trowel

500 x 500mm plus tiles use
15x15x15mm trowel

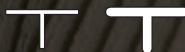
Tile Spacers

Use 1.5mm or 2mm for walls and 3-5mm for floors. When measuring out a wall or floor always remember to allow for the width of spacers. DTA recommends removing spacers after adhesive has dried.

Cross Spacers



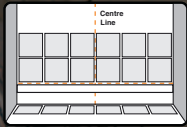
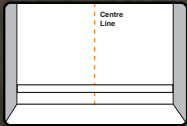
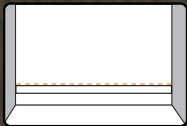
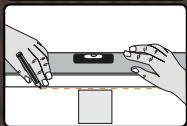
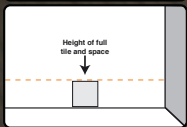
T Spacers



Wedge Spacers

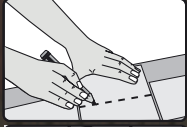
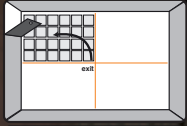
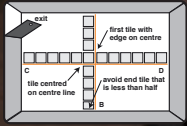
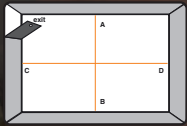


Wall Tiling



1. Ensure wall is clean, free of dust and grease, scraped and wiped down. Prime surface if needed.
2. Find the lowest point of the floor using a spirit level, place a tile at this point and mark above the tile to start a level line.
3. Using a straight edge and spirit level, mark a level line from the height of the tile at the low point, straight across the wall.
4. Place the top of the straight edge or a batten beneath the pencil line and secure by fixing to the wall or resting securely on supports.
5. To set out the wall for tiling, measure the total width of the wall, divide the measurement by two, measure and mark the centre.
6. Lay out the tiles along the wall using DTA spacers between joints to ensure the largest possible even cut occurs at each end of the wall. Begin tiling from the top of the batten up. Remove the batten and put the bottom row of tiles in last.

Floor Tiling



1. Ensure floor is clean, free of dust and grease, scraped and wiped down.
2. Measure the room in both directions; eg. A to B, C to D. Divide by two to find the centre and mark with chalk lines.
3. Place a row of tiles and place spacers along the centre lines to each wall to check that the tiles will lay evenly across the floor.
4. It may be necessary to shift the positions of the tiles away from the centre line, to enable complete tiles to be laid at the entry to the room. This will ensure cut tiles are in less conspicuous areas of the room, ensure cut tiles are no less than half.
5. Preparation is necessary to ensure an aesthetic result with minimal cutting. Once the layout is finalised, layout all tiles to determine where cuts will be required. Mark a chalk line at this point then cut the tiles and lay them in position. The cut tiles will give a straight edge.
6. Work from the straight edge, checking tiles are square as you proceed. Allow adhesive to dry and remove spacers before grouting.

Tiling Tool Checklist

- Tile Cutter
- Tile Nippers
- Tile File
- Straight Edge
- Level
- Chalk Line

- Knee Pads
- Adhesive Spreader
- Spacers
- Grout Spreader/Trowel
- Sponge
- Grout Sealer

Maintenance

- Grout Cleaner
- Grout Cleaning Brush
- Tile Trims

