

### Application

Standard Design, Code V10 is suitable for surfaces where the stresses are of such a kind that usual cement-based adhesives are not recommendable e.g at constructions with residual shrinkage and where big thermal movements are expected: large wall areas, columns, facades etc. For swimming-pools see special recommendation. The construction is flexible and can therefore resist limited movements in the base. The construction is suitable on concrete and plaster.

### Subsurface

The subsurface should be concrete with a floated surface. **Concrete surface should be at least 1 month old.** The surface must be free from dust, grease and oil.

### Tiling

The surface should be cleaned thoroughly. The length and breadth of the surface should be measured and the number of tile courses (including joints) should be calculated.

### Mixing

Mix 1 part by weight of comp. A with 4 part by weight of comp. B in a mechanical mixer. The temperature should be +10/+25°C. Stir the mortar until a uniform and lump free paste is obtained. No water is allowed to be added. Leave the mortar approx 5 minutes and stir again for 1 minute. Pot life approx. 1 hour after preparation.



1. Spread the mortar with a trowel or spreader, working it well into the surface. Do not spread out more mortar than you can tile in approx. 10 minutes

### Recommended spreader (toothing)

Type of tile	Spreader	Toothing mm	Quant.rec. kg/m <sup>2</sup>
Smooth back (tiles)	FB 121	ø 8 mm	3.0
Smooth back (clinker)	FB 123	ø 12 mm	4.5
Studs	FB 122	ø 10 mm	4.0
Grooves	FB 123	ø 12 mm	4.5

The spreader above gives a thickness of appr. 3 mm on the adhesive. Buttering/floating method increases the consumption with appr. 1.0-1.5 kg/m<sup>2</sup>.



2. Then screed with a notched spreader held at right angles to the surface. **NOTE: Be sure to use the correct spreader according to the table.**



3. The tiles should be laid with spacing twine. Each tile should be pressed against the wall slightly to one side of the intended position and then twisted into place. To check adhesion, remove a few tiles immediately after fixing them. The backs should be completely covered with mortar. Take special care when bedding tiles with large profiles (studs or grooves) on the back. When tiling large size tiles  $\geq 250 \times 250$  mm the back of the tile must be coated with a thin but fully covering layer of the adhesive prior to the tile being pressed or knocked into the previously applied adhesive (the so called buttering/floating method). Outdoor wall tiling should always be buttering/floating method. Adhesive that has squeezed out more than half the joint depth is scraped off.

### Movement joint

Large wall areas (storey high) should be sectioned with a vertical movement joint each 6 m. As movement joint use CC Höganäs Habetit 53.

## Grouting



4. The joints between the tiles can be grouted 1 - 2 days after the tiles have been laid. The joints should be free of adhesive to at least half the thickness of the tile. Highly absorbent tiles should be moistened before grouting. Apply the grout diagonally over the joints with a rubber spreader until they are completely filled. Remove excess grout by scraping it off with a spreader.



6. Final cleaning of clinker tiles with dry cotton waste within 15 minutes. Final cleaning for glazed wall tiles, use a stiff flat cellulose sponge, so that the grout in the joints does not come loose. After cleaning, keep the joints moist for about 3 days. On glazed tiles, the film of grout can normally be removed with a dry rag.

## Cleaning



5. The wall should be cleaned in two stages. First, wipe it clean with a stiff wet sponge. Rinse the sponge frequently.