

Installation Tips for Stonepeak Engineered Porcelain Stoneware

LAYING

How a floor is laid is of great importance. A well-laid floor enhances all of the aesthetic qualities of the material used.

1. Check that the bed (concrete slab) is perfectly level and completely dry and smooth
2. Use a cleaning device, such as a vacuum, to carefully remove dust and residues.

After having chosen a suitable thin-set mortar and having prepared it following the manufacturer's instructions, spread the thin-set mortar with a smooth spatula and then comb it with the tooth part **(1)**.

Stonepeak strongly suggests the use of polymer-modified thin-set mortar. Polymer-modified thin-set mortar will increase the lifetime of your installation.

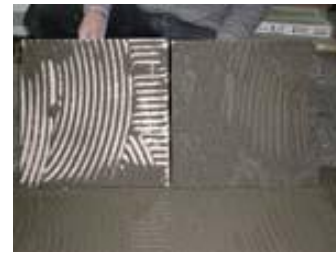
For heavy traffic floors, a double layer of thin-set mortar is recommended **(2)**. Thus, wetting the back of the product itself with thin-set mortar **(2)**. This procedure prevents the possible creation of holes that could cause breakage (see the difference between spreading and double spreading) **(3)**. After approximately 24-48 hours, it is safe to proceed to grout. The laid floor must be cleaned carefully and then grouted all over its surface using a rubber spatula. It is advisable to use colors similar to the floor, in order to obtain a harmonious end result.



1



2



3

FABRICATING

How to cut:

It is necessary to use suitable, professional tools, always checking their cutting capacity and replacing worn parts when necessary. For accurate cutting use a traditional cutter, checking the state of the cutting wheel before starting.

For circular cutting, after having made a template (that is to say a pattern of the part to be cut), lay it on the part in question and transfer the shape with a pencil. Using a diamond-cutting disk, cut without exerting excessive pressure **(4 - 5)**.



4



5

How to make holes:

It is necessary to use a water milling cutter or a continuous crown diamond-cutting disk for stoneware and granite tiles. After having penciled (6) – on the back of the product – the perimeter of a square within which the hole must be made, use the cutting tool to cut perpendicular and diagonal lines and then concentric circles towards the outside (7). The pictures at the side illustrate in detail the cuts to follow.

When the central thickness of the hole has become very thin, turn the piece over and open up the hole by tapping lightly (8).

For holes in tiles a diamond points drill for granite must be used. It is important to remember to cool the points often while working.



6



7



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