

Mounting Procedures

Stone tiles and brick fillets

1. Substrate preparation

Suitable substrates for tiles are stabilised in volume, compact, flat and dry surface free of impurities. It is not recommended to glue tiles on core lime plasters or stucco. In no case tiles may be glued on painted walls! Substrate older than one month should be primed (e.g. deep effect nanopenetration WILD STONE HP). We use flexible adhesive WILD STONE LM for bonding. WILD STONE LM/W (white) is used for white colored stone veneers without joints and for projects in difficult conditions (indoor pools, etc.).

Types of substrates:

Brickwork:

Depending on the size of inequalities, level the substrate with cement plaster or construction adhesive. Ground bricks can usually be glued directly onto the primed surface.

Monolithic concrete structures:

Concrete substrate should be cured (at least 1.5 - 2 months). No oil residues from formwork assembly may be present on the concrete - if there are any, it is necessary to grind concrete with a hand steel sander (with a disk for stone). The substrate is then primed and you can start gluing.

Lost formwork:

Dle velikosti nerovností srovnáme podklad cementovou omítkou nebo stavebním lepidlem. U některých druhů ztraceného bednění je možné lepit přímo na napenetrovaný podklad.

Aerated concrete:

Highly absorbent and slightly dusting substrates of aerated concrete blocks (e.g. Ytong H+H) must be primed and adhesive with reinforcing fabric (gauze) applied with a minimum weight of 250 g/m² (e.g. VERTEX R237). We recommend that gauze is anchored with insulation anchors (about 8 pcs/m²)

Gypsum board:

First of all, it is necessary to follow the correct technique for building plasterboard partition walls - especially the minimum spacing between profiles (recommended is consultation with the executor of the v structures according to the size of the load). Before gluing, gypsum board shall be primed and adhesive applied using gauze and anchored with plasterboard screws through large-area washers (6 - 8 pcs/m²).

Wood fibre boards (OSB, MFP):

Anchoring of the boards into the bearing structure must be properly sized (individual solution). The boards must be stretched with gauze and screws anchored in wood (ideally again via a board into the support bed) using large-area washers.

Thermal insulation system:

While gluing onto the thermal insulation system, it is necessary to provide polystyrene or cotton (with perpendicular fibre only) with armoured gauze and adhesive, then anchored with insulation anchors with metal spike (e.g. EJOT TID) in a number of at least 8 pcs/m² (depending on the thickness and height of the tile to 12 pieces). More information can be found in the technological specification of the Baumit thermal insulation system, which our tile is certified for.

2. Preparation of cladding elements:

Prior to the application itself, clean the back of the tile with a steel brush from any impurities. For cutting tiles use an angle grinder with a disk for concrete or stone (with notches around the circumference). For segmented types of tiles (Slanec, Merock, Brest, Ornel, Castelo, Monte Negro) the laying must be carried out carefully due to the of +/- 5 mm size tolerance of the stones. Look for stones that fit together (both in colour and shape). If necessary, use an angle grinder to sand the stone. Thus you will achieve the ideal visual effect - minimise the gaps between individual segments (max. joint 5 mm).

3. Bonding tiles:

When gluing lightweight stone cladding, it is recommended that you start from the corners. For segmented tiles and brick fillets take advantage of different lengths of the segments and tile on bond. Various sizes should be suitably combined where tiles consist of different separate stones. We recommend that multiple cartons / pallets are opened at once and tiles taken from them. The ideal way to help you accelerate bonding and improve the visual aspect of the tiled surface is:

- a) At the beginning, line up the stone on the ground, just to see it. By that, you will achieve the best optical composition
- b) Mix stone from several pallets - boxes/colour balance.
- c) Turn the stones. Do not place together type of stone/segment that is same in shape.
- d) Turn the corner stones, alternating sizes and colours
- e) Use standard safety equipment - gloves; helmet; when cutting tiles also mask, earphones and goggles
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The basic technological requirement for bonding tiles is to ensure the temperature of the substrate, of the laid elements and the environment in the range of +5 to + 25 ° C (the substrate may not be glued on under direct sunlight). For bonding we recommend flexible cement mortar with a minimum vertical slip and extended workability time WILD STONE LM. In the preparation of mortar it is necessary to respect the instructions on the package, in particular, it is necessary to wait 10 minutes with water after mixing (activation of chemical additives) and then stir the adhesive again.

Always use the so-called "buttering floating" bonding style. Adhesive mortar is applied by a trowel on a substrate - always that much of the substrate that can be glued on before the adhesive dries on the wall. Subsequently, apply about 0.5 - 1 cm layer of glue on the stone. An element prepared in the above described manner then attach to the substrate and press down thoroughly. The adhesive that is pushed out on the sides must be returned into a bucket and used to further bonding. The very first stone must be torn off the wall after about ten seconds – approximately the same amount of adhesive must remain on the stone and on the wall. In this way, we examine whether adhesive is mixed properly and the substrate with stone are ready for bonding. Adhesive WILD STONE LM has a minimum vertical slip. However, about an hour after gluing we still have the opportunity to move the stone a little - which could be useful particularly with paired types of stone. Glued elements must be left at rest 48 hours prior to grouting or any other stress. When bonding, avoid the effects of direct sunlight or rain on the tile to be bonded.

4. Tile grouting:

For tile grouting use grout in the desired colour. We recommend grout WILD STONE SH. Try to perform grouting so as not to contaminate the visible side of the elements. Use grouting bag WILD STONE for grouting. Cut the tip of the bag according to the thickness of the joint. Fill the bag with grout and close by curling - this twisting motion also gradually extrudes the mixture into the joints. With proper state of the grout this is a continuous operation without using excessive force. The amount of grout and the style of the joint depend on taste.

The minimum recommended amount is to at least 2/3 of the tile thickness. After partial wilting (about 2-3 hours) remove excess grout with a metal brush, wooden block or similar. Then use the brush to clear the stone off any remnants of incoherent grout.

5. Hydrophobisation of the surface:

To reduce the surface absorptivity, use the certified product STONESIL AQUA exclusively. This regulation also restricts spotting of tiles, creation of conditions for the growth of algae and moss and formation of efflorescence. We perform hydrophobicisation with a technological pause of about one week from bonding / grouting of tiles and 20 days from the date of the stone manufacture. We recommend it for all exterior and stressed interior realisations. We apply the spray by a sprayer (consumption of about 0.2 l / m²).