

INSTALLATION

Gauged Porcelain



ARCHITESSA

48x110

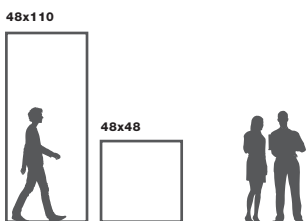


48x48



Instruction Manual

Recommendations for Fabrication	3
Suggested Tools	4
Handling	6
Fabrication	8
Cutting	8
Internal Cutouts	12
Round Holes	14
Mitred Edge	15
Installation	16
Floor Installation	16
Wall Covering	19
Care and Maintenance	21



Recommendations for Fabrication

Recommendations/notes before fabrication

- Before processing the gauged porcelain tile, it is necessary to check that the gauged porcelain tile does not show any damage and/or visible defects;
- The holes for basins or flush-mounted equipment must have rounded corners. Grind the edges with diamond polishing pads;
- Install per ANSI A108.19: make sure that the adhesive is applied on both the whole surface of the back of the gauged porcelain tile and to the whole substrate to achieve the recommended adhesive coverage. The presence of air bubbles between the gauged porcelain tile and the surface should be absolutely avoided to prevent possible breakages;
- In case of processing/adjustments on the job site, the operators shall wear the adequate equipment concerning personal protection (mask, goggles, gloves, etc...).

Suggested Tools

Handling

We recommend the use of a kit of devices designed especially for handling, cutting, and installing the gauged porcelain tiles.



Gauged Porcelain Tile Rack



Reinforced trolley

Fabrication



Workbench



Cutting unit



ETM-Snap Tool



200/400 Grit polishing pad



Non-percussion drill



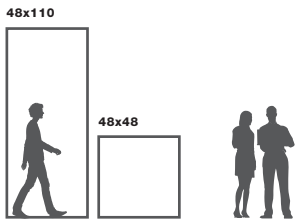
Diamond-blade angle grinder



Diamond blade hole saw



Air Scrubber



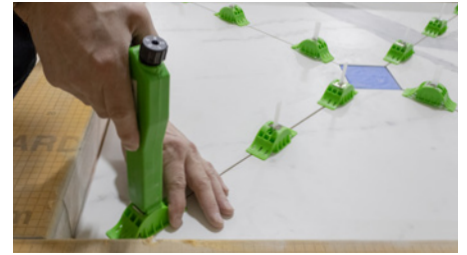
Installation



1/2" Euro or slant notch trowel



Beating block + vibra-lift



Lippage Control System

Handling

To increase rigidity and limit twisting, use a gauged porcelain tile rack **(1)** for manual handling of the gauged porcelain tiles.

Inspect the suction cups for wear, debris, or damage before each use.

For better adhesion, wipe the gauged porcelain tile and the suction cups with a microfiber towel **(2)**.

The rack uses suction cups to hold the gauged porcelain tile. Make sure that a vacuum is created between the device and the surface **(3,4)**.

A single guide tool can be used for sizes up to 59in (150cm).

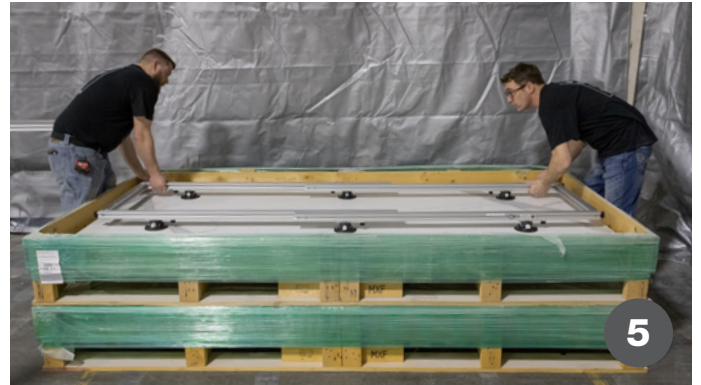


We recommend that gauged porcelain tiles be handled by no fewer than two people to reduce the risk of injury or breakage **(5)**.

Lift the gauged porcelain tile along the long side and hang it vertically on the handles of the frame **(6)**.

Ensure the guides are properly seated in the trolley before moving the gauged porcelain tile **(7)**. We recommend using a reinforced trolley to ensure the gauged porcelain tile won't shift or flex while moving.

We recommend using the same procedure for handling 24x48in (120x240cm) and all other sub-sizes.

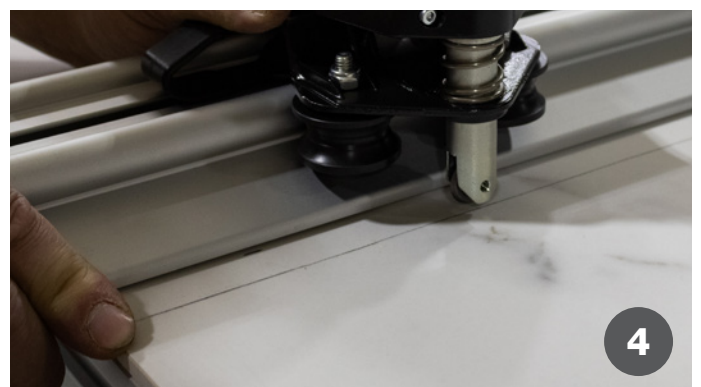


Fabrication

Cutting

For successful fabrication, lay the gauged porcelain tile on a flat, stable, non-flexible surface. A workbench with multiple aluminium profiles **(1)** is recommended for this purpose.

Set the cutting unit **(2)** on the tile so that the references coincide with the marked lines **(3,4)** and lock it with the appropriate suction cups **(5,6)**.



Score both ends of the gauged porcelain tile 1" **(7)**, then complete the scoring from one edge to the other, being careful to maintain even pressure on the scoring wheel for the entire length of the cut **(8)**.



Fabrication

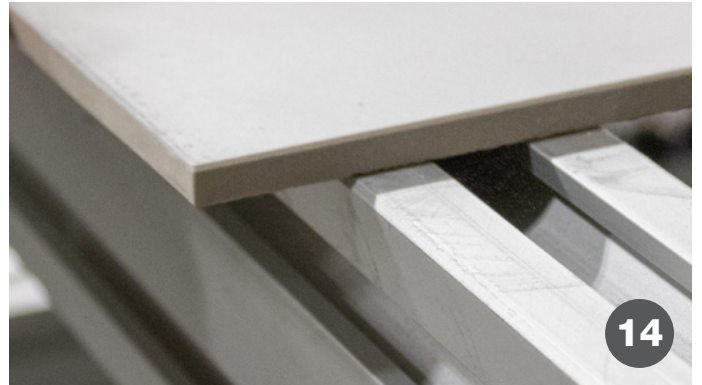
Cutting

Once the cut has been made, move the gauged porcelain tile over the edge of the workbench until the score line is at least 4” from the edge of the workbench **(9)**.

Start splitting from one side, then split the other side using appropriate cut-off pliers or ETM-Snap tool **(10)**, and following the score line to complete the cut **(11)**.



Use a 200/400 grit polishing pad to smooth out rough edges **(13,14)**.



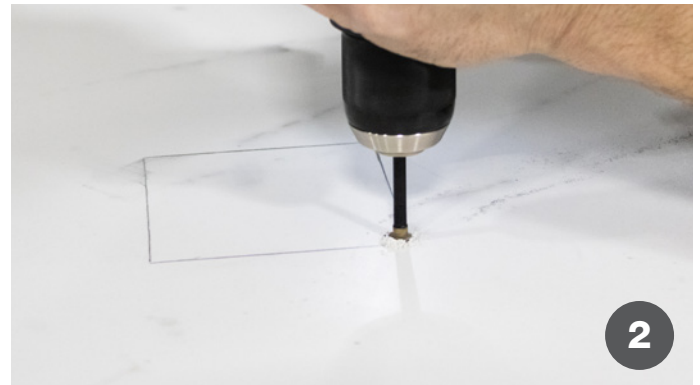
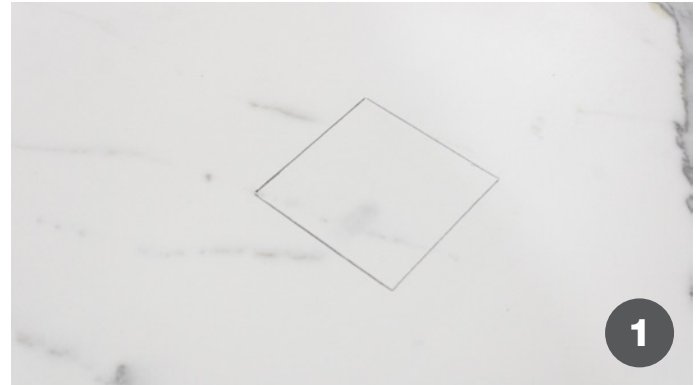
Fabrication

Internal Cutouts

To drill internal cutouts from the gauged porcelain tile you need to start by drawing a guide line to follow **(1)**.

We suggest starting with a 6mm or 1/4" hole in each corner of your guide line **(2)**, using a non-percussion drill.

We recommend using cooling wax when using a drill bit with a small diameter **(3)**.



Follow the guide line using a diamond-bladed angle grinder **(4,5)** and then finish off the edges with a diamond polishing pad **(6)**.



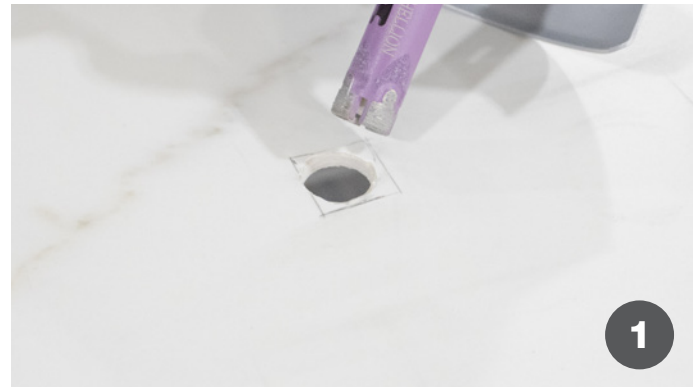
Fabrication

Round Holes

Round holes **(1)** must be made using a diamond hole saw.

Begin the cut at a 75 degree angle **(2)**, then straighten out the drill while avoiding applying excessive pressure on the drill **(3)**.

Do not use a percussion drill, even for small holes less than 1cm in diameter.



Fabrication

Mitered Edge

Angle grinders and profile systems are available, in order to make a finishing cut at 45 degrees **(5-7)** and thus enable special applications for the material.

Finish any rough edges with a 200/400 grit polishing pad **(8)**.



Installation

Floor Installation

Confirm the substrate has no cracks, is homogenous and mature, totally clean and flat. Maximum deviation from flatness is an 1/8" per 10'.

First apply the adhesive onto the back of the gauged porcelain tile in accordance with ANSI A108.19 recommendations **(1-4)**.



Using the appropriate rack, position the gauged porcelain tile on the adhesive bed **(5,6)**, while being careful to maintain a minimum joint of 1/8”.

Embed the gauged porcelain tile using the methods outlined in ANSI A108.19.14.2.3. **(7)**.



Installation

Floor Installation

Complete the laying operations using a suitable sealant, while keeping at least an 1/8" joint through the use of spacers **(8)**.

Note:

When installing gauged porcelain tile or multiple gauged porcelain tiles, with any side greater than or equal to 39", lippage control systems are required **(9,10)**. Lippage control systems are designed to minimally adjust lippage between edges. The main alignment of edges shall be accomplished through proper surface preparation, mortar application and embedding techniques. Using a lippage control system that allows for removal of the cap after initial tightening is recommended (so fresh mortar can be cleaned from the tiles, open joints and under the cap, thus protecting tile edges from potential damage during cleanup after mortar has hardened). Using a lippage control system with a base/foot that allows for complete bonding mortar encapsulation of the base/foot is recommended.

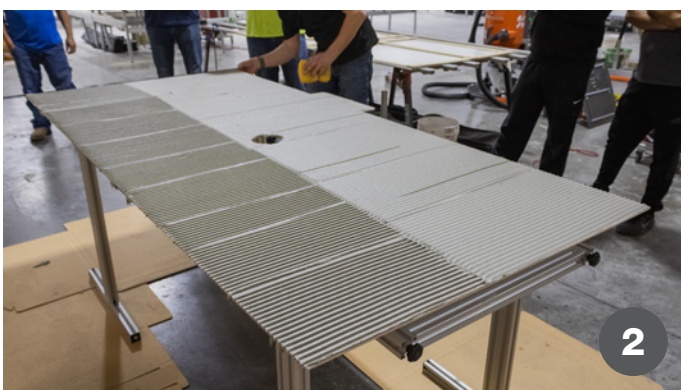


Installation

Wall Cladding

MAX

Remember to apply the adhesive using the manufacturer's recommendation.



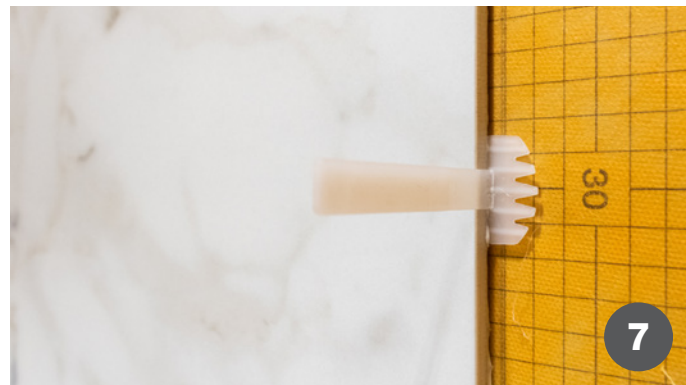
Installation

Wall Cladding

Complete the laying operations using a suitable sealant, while keeping at least a 3mm joint through the use of spacers **(7,8)**. For outdoor laying, keep a 5mm wide joint.

Leveling wedges at each linear meter of the gauged porcelain tiles are also recommended for wall cladding **(9)**. Use silicon adhesive on corners and walls to allow expansion & contraction.

Refer to “**Note**” on pg. 18.



Care and Maintenance

Care and maintenance of the material

- the material is high temperature resistant. However, it is always advisable to use an adequate pan-support whenever hot cookware should be placed on the gauged porcelain tile surface;
- Use a chopping board to cut/prepare foods;
- Possible breakages can be repaired with adequate and specific resins. Before repairing, check that the colour of the resins that are used for the reparation operations and the gauged porcelain tile colour are the same;
- If stains have maintained contact with the gauged porcelain tile surface for a short time, they can be easily removed with the use of a rag and hot water.

Type of detergent according to the type of dirt

Below are some of the substances indicated to remove stains. The instructions are grouped by type of product and do not contain references to specific detergents: however, these features are clearly indicated on the labels of detergents available from most retailers.

Type of dirt	Type of detergent
Grease and oil	Alkaline detergent
Ink	Sodium hypochlorite solution (bleach) or acid detergent
Rust	Acid detergent
Beer, wine, coffee	Sodium hypochlorite solution (bleach) or alkaline detergent
Type marks	Organic solvent (trichloroethylene, thinner)
Ice Cream	Alkaline detergent
Resin	Organic solvente (trichloroethylene, thinner)
Fruit juice	Diluted sodium hypochlorite solution (bleach)
Pen marks (permanent marker)	Organic solvent (acetone, thinner)
Aluminium scratch marks	Acid detergent or abrasive detergent (cream/powder)
Other stains	Abrasive cream detergent

Rinse abundantly with water after the stain-remover has been used.

Once the area has been fully cleaned, apply a porcelain sealer over the entire surface.

CONTACT INFORMATION:

www.architessa.com

1.800.287.1742

For general sales inquiries: sales@architessa.com

For commercial & hospitality sample requests: samples@architessa.com

Headquarters: 1803 Research Blvd. Suite 402 Rockville, MD 20850