

FORTIVO HOME SHOP

AN EASY TO FOLLOW GUIDE IN RESTORING YOUR HOME'S TILE AND STONE!



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Things to prepare before restoration

Tile and stone restorations are now easy and cost fewer bucks than you would have imagined. FORTIVO Home Shop's Tile and Stone Repair Kit is designed for the American household—it offers fast results, less labor, and a long-term solution to broken tiles and cracked stonework in your home.

What's in the kit?

Everything you need to restore your tile and stone's former glory is in our revolutionary tile and stone repair kit. You do not have to buy them separately and worry if each piece is compatible with the rest.

i. **Repair Putty.** Each repair kit has a repair putty with a groundbreaking combination of epoxy sealant and adhesive that allows you to seal or cover hairline cracks, gaps, and dents. The putty's formula is much darker when it is dried, so it is advised that the wet mixture should be lighter than your target shade.

ii. **9 color tints.** Homeowners trust FORTIVO's tile and stone filler repair kit because of its unparalleled color-matching compatibility. You will have 9 tints to work with, and you can combine the shades to create more hues for all your restoration works.

iii. **Color mixing guide.** We also included an in-depth manual on how to combine the tints to create new ones. It has the standard colors for repair projects, but you can customize the putty's color by referring to the guide. The mixing grid contains vital information for blending and matching colors for your tile and stone repairs.

iv. **Mixing bowl.** Use the bowl when mixing the repair putty with the color tints. Use a wooden spatula or any stirring instrument for the best results.

v. **Spatula.** This tool can be used for mixing or applying the putty on the affected area or work surface.

vi. **Clear lacquer.** Gives your tile and stone a polished look while serving as protection against light scratches, abrasive particles, and dust. It also provides the surface with water-resilient properties for extra longevity.

Step by Step Instructions

1. Clean the damaged area and remove any bits of loose tile or stone debris. Ensure that the area being repaired is dry. Shake the color bottles well before and during the application.

2 Add the required amount of putty to the color mix. Refer to the color mixing guide to prepare the desired color and add it to the mixing bowl (use small drops of colors). The color will turn a little lighter. Adjust the shade by adding drops of color tint gradually. It is advisable to try the mixture on an unnoticeable tile area. **IMPORTANT:** The mixture will dry lighter but will turn dark again after lacquer application in the last step.

3.Be sure to clean the spatula each use and between color changes. Wash your brush with water after you have finished a layer of repair. Otherwise, it will dry hard.

4.Once the matching color blend has been created, use the plastic spatula to apply the mixture to the tile. Fill up the damaged area and scrape off the excess using the spatula. Let it dry for around 3 hours. If mixture shrinkage occurs during this time, re-apply the mixture and let it dry again. Use a plastic wrap to cover any extra putty for future use.

5.Let the repaired area dry entirely for about 12 hours. Afterward, you can create a marbling effect if necessary. Use the brush to apply the clear lacquer and allow 3 days to cure fully



Stone tiles 101: Maintenance and care

Stone tile floors are an excellent investment in one's home because of their appeal and durability. Unlike other alternatives, crumbs and dust are often hidden by the natural stone variation. Cleaning natural stone tiles is straight forward, and routine maintenance does not require any special treatment.

1) Always sweep floors with a soft broom every day. Dirt and other abrasive particles build up and eventually scratch your tile. A soft-bristled broom and a dustpan with rubber edge is the best choice. For stone tiles on walls and countertops, it is best to use a microfiber cloth.

2) **Assessing the stone's current condition.** It is recommended that you have a checklist of questions to use in your routine examination such as:

a. **Are the tiles flat or even?** – Uneven tiles are a sign of lippage, which may result in the floor needing to be ground flat, honed, and then polished.

b. **Are there cracks?** – This will require the use of our tile and stone repair kit. In worse conditions, the stone tiles must be replaced.

c. **Has the stone been coated with waxes, acrylics, enhancers, or other types of coatings?** – Knowing these details will aid you in what kind of stain your stone tile has incurred. It will be much easier to remove the stains if you know what caused them.



3) For countertop surfaces. Clean stone surfaces with a few drops of a neutral cleanser, stone soap, or mild liquid dishwashing detergent and warm water. After the procedure, use a clean soft cloth. Applying too much cleaner or soap might leave a film and cause streaking. Stay away from products that have vinegar, lemon, or acids if you are dealing with marble or limestone. Rinse the surface thoroughly and dry with a soft cloth. Do not use scouring powders or creams because these products contain abrasives that may scratch the surface.

4) For floor surfaces. Dust mop interior floors frequently using clean, non-treated dry dust mop. Watch out for sand and dirt as these two do the most damage to natural stone surfaces. Put rugs or mats inside and outside an entrance to minimize the presence of abrasive particles in your home. The most common maintenance for floor surfaces involves periodic washing with clean water and neutral (pH7) cleaners. It is advised that you use soapless cleaners because they minimize streaks and film. You can also opt for mild, phosphate-free biodegradable liquid dishwashing soaps.

5) For bath and wet areas. Using a squeegee can minimize the presence of soap scum. Use a non-acidic soap scum remover or a solution of ammonia and water (about $\frac{1}{4}$ cup ammonia solution per gallon of water). For outdoor pool and patio areas, use a mild bleach solution to remove algae and moss formation.



Dealing with stains on stone tiles

Proper maintenance of tiles is the bread and butter of good housekeeping. Although there are plenty of tile types, knowing the basics is required to uphold their pristine condition.

- 1) **Oil-based stains.** These include grease, tar, cooking oil, and cosmetics. This type of stain will darken the stone and must be chemically dissolved to rinse the rest of the stain away. Use a soft liquid cleanser, household detergent, Ammonia, mineral spirits or acetone.
- 2) **Biological stains.** Algae, mildew, lichens, moss, and fungi are among the few stains in this category. Dilute ½ cup of bleach or hydrogen peroxide in a gallon of water.
- 3) **Ink stains.** Stains such as magic markers and pen ink can be removed with bleach or hydrogen peroxide. Use lacquer thinner or acetone for dark colored stains.

4) **Organic stains.** Coffee, tea, fruit, tobacco, food, urine, bark, leaves, and bird droppings can be removed once the source of the stain is cleared. Use 12% hydrogen peroxide and a few drops of ammonia to do this.

5) **Paint stains.** You can use a lacquer thinner for small amounts of stain. For best results, scrape the dried paint carefully using a razorblade. For large quantities of paint stains, you can use a commercial liquid paint stripper.

6) **Fire and smoke damage.** Commercially available smoke removal products will do the trick with less effort. Although older stones and fire-stained surfaces will require a thorough cleaning to restore their original appearance.

