



Joniec



**ASSEMBLY OF
DECORATION TILES**

PIANO

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By selecting elevation tiles for assembly, it is necessary to consider the compatibility of the intended use of the tile, apart from the aesthetic qualities. Manufacturer shall not be liable for using tiles contrary to their intended use. Tiling should be outsourced to experienced contractor who performs job in accordance with the best building practices and provisions of building regulations. Information included in hereby guidebook are general guidelines and recommendations. Investor and contractor, who has to obtain required qualification and authorizations, are responsible for the overall work.

Before starting work, the contractor must agree on the type and quantity of the tiles, taking into consideration requirements arising from the layout of the surface and the need to make a cutting. Before tiles' assembly check them in terms of colour and possible damages. After laying the tiles, complaints shall not be considered. Tiles assembly shall be made 4 months after finishing building works. All materials used outside have to be frost-resistant and waterproof. Manufacturer's recommendations considering used materials shall be respected. We recommend using glue, grout and silicone from the same producer. All materials shall have certificates of quality.

I. PREPARATORY WORK

Air and ground temperature few days before starting work, during tiling and mortar setting cannot be lower than +5° or higher than +30°. Carrying out work during rain, strong wind, draft or strong sunlight is forbidden.

Place tiles on stable, dry, clean, without cracks and grease surface. Lay undercoat on the surface if it is needed.

Start tiling by leveling the line with the level of the second tile from the bottom. Then, fasten to the wall a straight, stable strip on which the next layer of tiles will be placed. Laying tiles on the wall starts from the corner. Tiles which are cut place at the end. If the first tile has to be cut - start by gluing the second tile in the right place. Tiles cut in the corners place as the last one. The tiles in these places need to be cut to the right width, in accordance with the symmetrical layout of the tiles on the wall. After placing the entire wall and binding of the mounting glue, you can remove the bottom edge and place the first level of tiles by matching it to the floor or the wall.

II. PREPARATION OF ADHESIVE MORTAR

The adhesive mortar must be suitably selected for the type of surface and the conditions in which it will be used. The mortar characteristics must clearly indicate that it is intended for the installation of stone and concrete tiles, and if they are laid outside, it must be frost resistant. The adhesive must withstand temperature changes and associated with it deformation of the elevation. Before using the mortar, carefully read the instructions on the package. Check the date of manufacture and expiration date. If the mortar is clustered with heterogeneous colours, stop using it.

Use adhesive mortar in accordance with manufacturer's instruction. It is usually done by pouring the right amount of mortar into the measured amount of water and mixing it with a stirrer to achieve homogeneous mass without lumps. Next, set mortar aside for a few minutes and mix again.

III. TILING

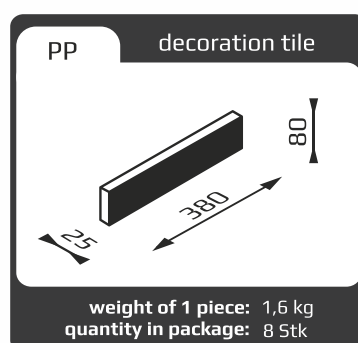
Check if tile is clean, dry and without any defects before laying it (after laying tiles with visible defects, complaints will not be considered). Next, clean tile's back with wire brush. The tiles should be fastened with a slight sliding motion, pressing firmly against the glue on the surface, and then spreading the weld width (if they are welded). The tiles are best laid by applying the adhesive to both the surface and the tile so that it adheres to the surface. This will eliminate the possibility of water penetration under the tiles. It is unacceptable to glue the tiles on the so-called "dabs" - this causes a poor adhesion of the tile to the surface and allows the water to penetrate under the tile. Then, freezing and defrosting processes damage the surface. The mortar should be applied to the surface with a trowel by pressing firmly and evenly distribute the adhesive throughout the surface. Then brush applied layer with the trowel (in the horizontal direction), keeping the angle of trowel inclination with respect to the surface 45°. Properly prepared mortar and accordant size of trowel make that tile not flow from the vertical surface. The thickness of adhesive layer has to be accordant with manufacturer's recommendations. During the work, the mortar's drying time, i.e. the ability to glue after spreading on the surface should be taken into account. It is from 10 to 30 minutes, depending on the type of adhesive, temperature and humidity of surface and surrounding. The higher the temperature and the lower the air humidity, the shorter the time will be. In such conditions apply mortar on a small surface and fasten the tiles as soon as possible. The usefulness of the already glued adhesive layer can be easily checked by touch. If the adhesive remains on your fingers, you can continue working; in the opposite case, when the fingers remain dry the adhesive layer should be removed. Excess glue should be removed with a spatula. The tiles are recommended to abut (without grouting). However, it is not a mistake to install tiles with a weld - in this case the grouting can occur after min. 24 hours after finishing tile laying. Use a suitable fugue (min 5 mm) dedicated to this type of tile (following manufacturer's instructions). In the case of expansion joints and corners, it is recommended to use selected backer rod in combination with permanently elastic compound intended for this purpose. After finishing the work and complete drying of the adhesive mortar, protect the whole with an impregnated material that protects the cover against weather conditions and reduces the likelihood of efflorescence.

IV. COLOURS AND SHADES

During assembly, tiles from different packages should be selected to achieve a harmonious colour transition and to minimize differences in shades of stone. By omitting the above recommendations, the aesthetic value of the entire surface is reduced. Differences in shades of one colour may be due to production under different atmospheric conditions and to the variability of aggregates that is a component of natural origin. Differences in shades are not a defect in a product and are not a reason for complaint.

MULTI-COLOR is the result of the production process by mixing several dyes. The characteristic feature of MULTI-COLOR is that each tile is differently colored due to uneven color distribution. Mix and arrange tiles during laying them to create the most beautiful mélange possible.

V. DECORATION TILES PIANO



XI. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

WARRANTY

Warranty period: 5 years from the date of purchase.

GUARANTEE INCLUDES:

The warranty does not cover damages and defects resulting from the fault of the manufacturer, i.e. defects in performance found on receipt of the goods.

WARRANTY DOES NOT INCLUDE:

The warranty does not cover damage resulting from: improper design or construction of the fence, improper or incompatible with the principles of the built-up assembly of purchased products, use of inappropriate materials for assembly of products, failure to follow the instructions. Seller's recommendations on assembly, insulation, impregnation and protection of products use of low quality or consistency of concrete for fulfill fences, improper and incompatible with the principles of fence framing, improper use and characteristics of purchased products, improper storage or transport, force majeure, in particular, natural disasters and other unforeseeable accidents. Warranties are not subject to and are not considered to be defects permitted by applicable standards and reference documents: deviations in dimensions and appearance of products, calcium efflorescence on the surface of products, natural changes in the color of the products under their use, possible capillary Surface cracks resulting from shrinkage associated with maturation of products, deviations in structure and colors due to the product's manufacturing process and the natural variability of grain size and coloration of aggregates and other raw materials.

CALCIUM EFFLORESCENCES

Calcium efflorescence are a natural phenomenon. The cause of the efflorescence lies in limestone, which is one of the cement components used for the production of fencing blocks. During chemical bonding of cement with water, the calcium contained in cement remains unbound. Rainwater and dew penetrate inside the blocks dissolve free calcium. This solution exits through the capillaries to the Surface and evaporates water there. Free calcium reacts with carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and forms a hardly soluble limestone that settles on the Surface of the blocks to form white rays. Depending on the type and intensity, the eruptions disappear under the influence of wear (abrasion) for up to 3 years.

To protect the fence against calcium efflorescence it is necessary to impregnate the fence. The impregnation step should be taken after the period of complete drying of the concrete.

SHADES

Differences in shades of one color may be due to production under different atmospheric conditions and to the variability of aggregates that is a component of natural origin. Differences in shades are not a defect in the product and they are not a reason for a complaint.

MULTI-COLOR is the result of the production process by mixing several dyes. The characteristic feature of MULTI-COLOR that each block is differently colored due to uneven color distribution. During the construction of the fence should mix the blocks and arrange them to create the most beautiful mélange possible.