

# TILE BONDED TO SUSPENDED ACCESS PANEL THIN-SET METHOD 332F-2019-2021

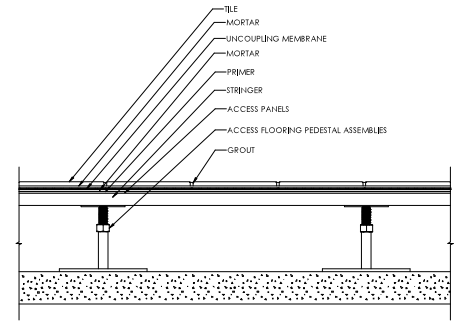
## DETAIL – INTERIOR DRY/WET

### SUITABLE SUBSTRATES

- Floor systems over which the tile will be installed shall be in conformance with the Canadian National Building Code 2015 and applicable local building codes taking into consideration anticipated live and dead loads.

### MATERIALS

- TILE – Minimum size 300 x 300 mm.
- BOND COAT – Interior: Dry-set mortar (minimum acceptable standard ANSI A118.1 or ISO 13007 C1), latex-Portland cement mortar (minimum acceptable standard ANSI A118.4 or ISO 13007 C2S1), modified epoxy emulsion mortars, 100% solids epoxy mortar, epoxy adhesive (minimum acceptable standard ANSI A118.3 or ISO 13007 R1), or organic adhesives (minimum acceptable standard ANSI A118.3 or ISO 13007 R1). Exterior: Single or two component liquid latex-Portland cement mortar (minimum acceptable standard ANSI A118.4 or ISO 13007 C2S1).
- ACCESS PANELS – 60 x 600 mm supported on all 4 corners with pedestals. Types: concrete, galvanized metal or coated metal surfaces.
- UNCOUPLING SYSTEM - to manufacturers recommendations.
- GROUT – Interior: Portland cement, latex-Portland cement (minimum acceptable standard ANSI A118.6 or ISO 13007 CG1), or epoxy grouts (minimum acceptable standard ANSI A118.3 or ISO 13007 RG).



### APPLICATION

- Any leveling of the subfloor must be done prior to installing Panels must be securely fastened to properly secured pedestals to the concrete slab with adhesive or recommended fasteners by the manufacture.
- Clean and prime panel surface prior to installing. Verify that subfloor panels are properly fastened to pedestals. Cut edges of panels must be properly supported.
- Use proper notched trowel to ensure adequate bond. With pressure, apply a coat of mortar by using the trowel's flat side to key the mortar into the substrate. Apply additional mortar, combing it in a single direction parallel to the tile's shortest dimension, with the trowel's notched side. Place the tiles firmly into the wet bond coat. Push the tiles back and forth in a direction perpendicular to trowel lines, to collapse the mortar ridges and to help achieve maximum coverage. Ensure proper contact between mortar, tile and substrate by periodically lifting a few tiles to check for acceptable coverage. Use sufficient bond coat to ensure minimum 95% contact on (it may be necessary to back-butter the tile in order to meet this. Remove excess mortar from the joint areas so that at least 2/3 of the tile depth is available for grouting. Allow bond coat to cure. Force grout into the joints with a rubber grout float. Make sure all joints are well-compacted and free of voids and gaps. Remove excess grout from the tile surface and clean.

### LIMITATIONS

- Some products/systems cannot be used in commercial applications where heavy loads and carts will be used. A "Light Commercial" to "Heavy Commercial" rating utilizing ASTM C627 should be required.
- This assembly will normally raise the floor from anywhere from 150 mm to 620.5 mm in height. Height restrictions should be evaluated.

### OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

- Refer to Notes For The Professional and 301MJ-2019-2021.
- Uncoupling Membrane – follow manufacturer's recommendations for appropriate mortars: membrane must achieve 0.3 N/mm<sup>2</sup> (50 PSI or greater) shear bond strength after 7 days per the test method in ANSI A118.12 section 5.1.3.
- For wet areas Uncoupling membrane seams and floor /wall transitions need to be sealed/ waterproofed as per the manufacturer's recommendations.
- Bond Coat to Uncoupling membrane- Dry-set mortar (minimum acceptable standard ANSI A118.1 or ISO C1, Latex Portland cement mortar (minimal acceptable standard ANSI A118.4 or ISO C2S1) or Improved Modified Dry-set.