

TILE INSTALLED OVER CEMENTITIOUS BACKER UNIT (CBU) 306W-2019-2021

DETAIL A - ON BATH TUB/WALLS - THIN-SET METHOD

SUITABLE SUBSTRATES

- Wood or metal studs, maximum 406 mm o.c.

MATERIALS

- VAPOUR RETARDER – 6 mils polyethylene film
- CEMENTITIOUS BACKER UNIT (CBU) – Minimum 13 mm thick (ANSI A118.9) or nominal 11 mm thick fibre-cement backer board meeting ASTM C1288.
- TILE
- TAPE – 51 mm fibre-mesh
- BOND COAT – Latex-Portland cement mortar (minimum acceptable standard ANSI A118.4 or ISO 13007 C2) or Type 1 organic adhesive when recommended by the manufacturer (minimum acceptable standard ANSI A136.1 or ISO 13007 D1).
- GROUT – Latex-Portland cement grout (minimum acceptable standard ANSI A118.6 or ISO 13007 CG1) or epoxy grout (minimum acceptable standard ANSI A118.3 or ISO 13007 RG).
- SEALANT – Silicone rubber or prefabricated movement joint (PMJ).

APPLICATION

- Surface variation in the backing not to exceed 6 mm in 3000 mm or 2 mm in 300 mm. For large format tile where any side is greater than 380 mm, surface variation should not exceed 3 mm in 3000 mm and 1,5 mm in 600 mm. Attach cementitious backer unit (CBU) to studs with corrosion resistant fasteners 150 mm o.c. Leave 3 mm space around perimeter of each board. Leave 6 mm space between bottom of tile and bath to allow for stud shrinkage and bath deflection during filling or emptying. All joints to be taped with 51 mm fibre-mesh tape. Fill with dry-set or latex mortar and sand if needed. Use proper notched trowel to ensure adequate bond. 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 in wet areas (it may be necessary to back-butter the tile in order to meet this requirement) and minimum 80% on interior dry areas. 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

- Manufacturer's recommendations must be followed.
- Do not use paper-back or mesh-back mounted tile for exterior use or in locations of extreme moisture unless the manufacturer guarantees that the material is suitable for this type of installation.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

- This detail may be used with water-resistant gypsum board provided that a suitable waterproofing membrane is installed over gypsum board prior to application. (ANSI A118.10)
- Prefabricated movement joints (PMJ) may be used in place of sealant, where showing on drawings or where two planes meet.
- Refer to Notes For The Professional and 301MJ-2019-2021.
- It is recommended to back butter stone or agglomerated stone in wet indoor and exterior installations.
- Tile used on exterior applications must be frost resistant.
- Refer to Notes For The Professional and 301MJ-2019-2021.
- For high use showers (hotels, gang showers, sports facilities etc.) a waterproofing membrane shall be used.
- All openings and cuts must be treated to ensure waterproof integrity.
- Waterproofing membrane if required must be specified. (ANSI A118.10) Follow manufacturer's recommendations.
- For defective substrates fill tub with water prior to applying caulking to tub sill.

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