Tile directly onto tongued and grooved boards or sheets

It is possible to tile directly onto tongued and grooved wooden floors by using a highly polymer-modified 2-part adhesive, providing that the floor is rigid enough and the tongued and grooved joints provide effective support. If the tiles are larger than approximately 400 mm square, over-boarding is recommended (see *Solution 7.1*).

Products required

weber.set WF21 or weber.set rapid flex
weber.joint wide flex
weber SL450 or **stoneset flexible NC sealant**

Stage 1: Assess and prepare the floor

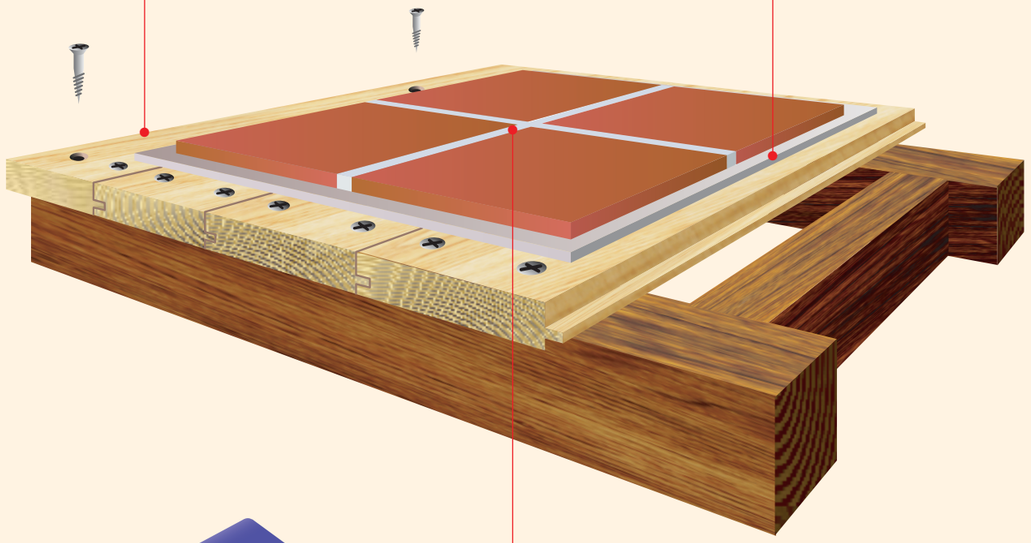
Make sure that the floor will be capable of supporting the expected load without undue deflection. It must be stable, ventilated underneath and level.

Ensure that each board is effectively supported by its adjacent boards without localised movement. Replace any defective boards and insert noggings between the joists if necessary. Screw the boards to the joists using two screws per board at every joist.

Stage 2: Fix the tiles

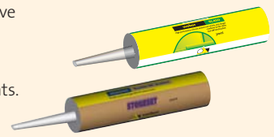
Fix the tiles into a solid bed of adhesive. For small tiles this bed should be 5 mm thick but for larger tiles it is necessary to increase the bed thickness. It may be necessary to back butter the tile to achieve this.

Leave joints at least 3 mm wide for grouting and make adequate provision for movement (especially around the perimeter and dividing large areas into bays).



Stage 3: Grout

Leave **weber.set rapid flex** to set for 2 to 3 hours, leave **weber.set WF21** for at least 5 hours (both at normal temperatures). Fill the joints between the tiles with **weber.joint wide flex**. Use **weber SL450** or **stoneset flexible NC sealant** for the perimeter movement joints.



For detailed instructions, please refer to the relevant product data sheet. For further information, please contact our Technical Helpline on 01525 722137.

Tile directly onto non tongued and grooved sheets (plywood)

If the floor consists of sheets that do not support each other, it is necessary to ensure that each edge is fully supported underneath. If the tiles are small (not more than 400 x 400 mm) **weber.set rapid SPF** is adequately flexible. For larger tiles use either **weber.set rapid flex** or **weber.set WF21**.

Products required

weber.set WF21 or weber.set rapid flex
weber.set rapid SPF (if tiles are not more than 400 x 400 mm)
weber.joint wide flex
weber SL450

Stage 1: Assess and prepare the floor

Make sure that the floor will be capable of supporting the expected load without undue deflection. It must be stable, ventilated underneath and level.

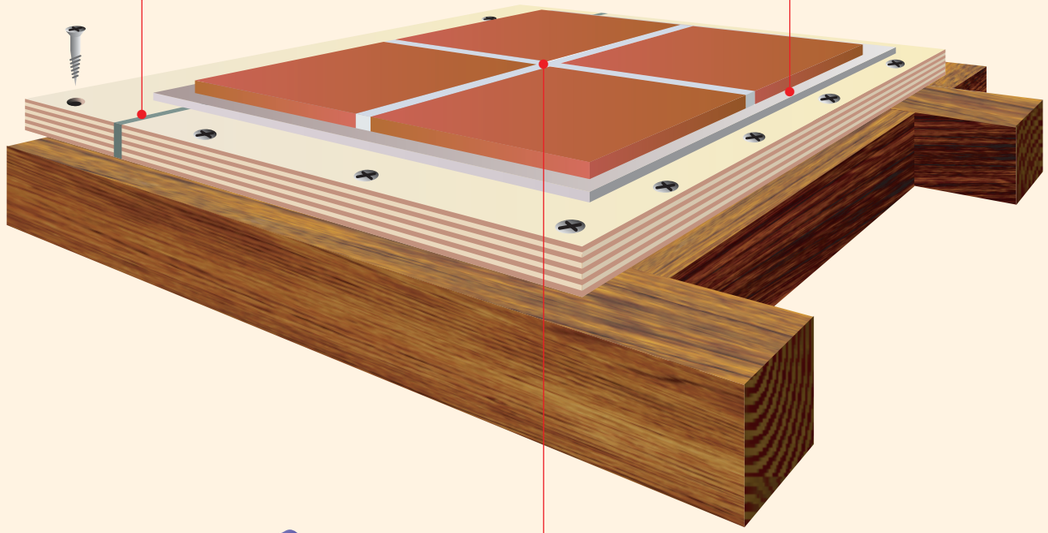
The sheets should be of exterior grade plywood and at least 18 mm thick. It may be necessary to increase the thickness if heavy loads are anticipated or if the joists are spaced more widely than normal. Replace any defective sheets and fit noggings between the joists beneath any unsupported sheet edges.

Screw the sheets to the joists/noggings every 200 – 300 mm, leaving slight gaps to allow for expansion. Fill the gaps with **weber SL450** flexible sealant or cover them with tape to prevent them being filled with tile adhesive when fixing the tiles.

Stage 2: Fix the tiles

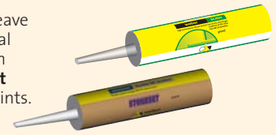
Fix the tiles into a solid bed of adhesive. For small tiles this bed should be 5 mm thick but for larger tiles it is necessary to increase the bed thickness. It may be necessary to back butter the tile to achieve this.

Leave joints at least 3 mm wide for grouting and make adequate provision for movement (especially around the perimeter and dividing large areas into bays).



Stage 3: Grout

Leave **weber.set rapid flex** to set for 2 to 3 hours, leave **weber.set WF21** for at least 5 hours (both at normal temperatures). Fill the joints between the tiles with **weber.joint wide flex**. Use **weber SL450** or **stoneset flexible NC sealant** for the perimeter movement joints.



For detailed instructions, please refer to the relevant product data sheet. For further information, please contact our Technical Helpline on 01525 722137.