



Installation Notes



CLADDING SERIES

ARCHITECTURAL NOTES AND CONDITIONS OF PURCHASE

INSPECTION

No two pieces of natural stone are exactly alike. Tiles must be inspected prior to installation to ensure that no blending is required.

No claims will be accepted by Island Stone after installation.

Use of product implies acceptance.

CLADDING SERIES

- Cladding tiles are made from quartzitic slates, sandstones & "himarchal" slates. These stones are very hard and durable and suitable for interior or exterior applications. Copper slate is the softest and is primarily designed as a lightweight decorative natural stone cladding.
- Cladding's are made with uneven and irregular calibration marks on the reverse side and with a natural uneven cleft on the face side.
- Cladding's are designed to be installed without grout or grout joints and thus are not designed to act as a stand alone weatherproof system. Grout and joints can be used if desired.
- Provision for weather tightness should be a consideration in the primary block structure. This provision is required prior to the installation of the Cladding. Any cost consideration should be apportioned to the overall costs of building the structure and not be considered a factor in the installation of this product.

Deflection Criteria

It is essential that the deflection criteria for both the substrate and the supporting structure or framing are met to a maximum of L over 360 under live or dead loading. Consult an engineer.

SUBSTRATE

The substrate should be free of all laitance, curing compounds, dust, paint or other surface matter before the commencement of Cladding installation. New concrete should have been curing for a minimum of 28 days before the commencement of installation. All substrates must be able to take the weight of up 30kgs per /m².

Installation Notes from Mapei

Installation can be carried out using Mapei Kerabond gauged with Isolastic neat or Keraquick and Latex Plus. A 6 or 8mm notched trowel is the recommended size. A 10mm trowel allows you to fix stone strip creating more texture by bedding the stone at different depths. Run level parallel lines every 300mm (12in.) to assist keeping stone level and straight.

Should the installation require waterproofing, then the substrate must be primed using Mapei Aquaflex Primer before being waterproofed with Aquaflex or primed with water for the installation of Mapelastic and Fibreglass Mesh. To avoid the formation of cracks due to substrate movement, it is recommended to insert Mapei Fibreglass Mesh in the coat of Aquaflex. Installation of the cladding can then be carried out using Mapei Kerabond gauged with Isolastic neat or Keraquick and Latex Plus.

In general, movement or control joints must be installed at the perimeter of all tiled areas where the tile surface abuts another material at changes of plane where joints exist in the substrate and at maximum centers of 4.5 l.mtrs. in each direction.

Installation to be carried out using Mapei Mapesil AC Silicone Sealant. Joints to be primed using Mapei Primer F.D. before the installation of Mapesil.

Consult a structural engineer to address the elements pertinent to the individual situation, thus ensuring the correct installation of movement and construction joints.

Please note: the above products must be installed to Mapei's recommendations as detailed in the specification data sheets.

The above installation notes are based on the information provided from Mapei NZ. Island Stone nor Mapei NZ will accept responsibility to the accuracy of the information provided as it relates to the correctness of this specification, and in particular as it relates to pre-existing conditions that are found on the job site.



PEBBLE & RANDOM SERIES

ARCHITECTURAL NOTES & CONDITIONS OF PURCHASE

INSPECTION

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SUBSTRATES

All substrates should be firmly fixed, flat, clean, dry and free of contaminants. Deflection should be a maximum of 1/360th of the span for walls or floors. Wet areas require special attention involving appropriate substrates (e.g concrete, compressed sheet, gib aqualine, H3 treated plywood), the use of reinforced waterproof membranes and, in the case of floors, a fall of the drainage point of not less than 1:60.

ADHESIVE

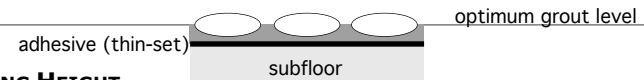
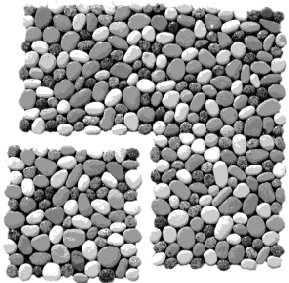
Cement-based adhesives (thin-set) are generally suitable on masonry substrates where no movement is anticipated. Where slight movement could occur through thermal or pedestrian loads, a modified cement adhesive (probably 2-part) should be used as a minimum. It is important that each pebble is embedded in the adhesive. Select a product suitable for application with a 1/4" notched trowel.

CONTROL JOINTS

There are numerous reasons for building movement. Control joints are an effective way of minimizing potential damage, by dividing a larger tiled area into a series of smaller ones joints can be easily formed with two angles; sealant and bond breaker between them.

LAYING & JOINT HIDING

Interlocking pebble tiles are designed to achieve a no-joint look. For best visual results, Island Stone recommends the tiler butt tiles together and not leave the traditional 1/4" to 3/8" grout gap when laying ceramic tiles. Before grouting, inspect that all pebbles are properly installed. Remove and re-adhere any particular pebble that may have been placed incorrectly.



GROUTING HEIGHT

It is recommended that the grout level not be much higher than the maximum girth of the pebbles. In this way more pebble is seen with less grout. **The pebbles should be as visible as possible!**

GROUT

The grout, whether it is for external or internal use, should be suitable for joints up to 1/2" wide. Generally grouts are water-mix, but where some flexibility may be needed, then a latex additive should be used in place of or with water.

SEALING

It is recommended that the stone tiles be sealed with a quality impregnator before and after grouting. For use in and around water, a water repelling sealer is recommended to ensure longevity. A color enhancer may be applied to bring out the true color of the stone at any time after grouting.

DISCOLORED PEBBLES

Before sealing, if any pebbles are yellowed from contact with glue, a solution of bleach and water applied to the surface will remove any discoloration.

CURVED SURFACES

Island Stone pebble sheets can be easily fitted around a gently curved surface - a column, for example. If the sheet is turned around a right angle some stones will need to be plucked off the mat where they are distorted at the corner point. They should be replaced with smaller pebbles to maintain uniformity.

WATERPROOF MEMBRANES

These prevent water from leaking through to sub-floor framing and/or habitable spaces below. Particular attention must be paid to carrying the membrane up the wall, outside shower boxes, installation of bond breakers and sealing around penetrations. It is strongly recommended that membrane systems are used in all wet areas.



Tile Size: 6"x12"
Tile Depth: 3/4" to 1"
Weight: 6 lbs/sq.ft.

ISLAND STONE PEBBLE STACK tile is designed to give maximum stone exposure to the pebble surface without compromising strength. These tiles are manufactured with secure tile adhesion and durability in mind. The product is to be grouted and is suitable for any cladding surface.

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SUBSTRATE PREPARATION

In order to achieve good adhesive bond, be sure to identify any surface contaminants that may be present and remove. Island Stone Stacked Pebble is approximately 7lbs./sq.ft. installed, and in some instances may require structural angle support. An engineers opinion may be needed for weight bearing walls.

WATERPROOFING

As required for interior or exterior application. It is strongly recommended that membrane systems are used in all wet areas.

ADHESIVE

Use a thin-set tile adhesive with no vertical slump.

GROUT

Island stone recommends sanded grout with a grout additive for flexibility and improved adhesion.

- Natural grey color gives good results, but any matching color is fine.
- Approximately 1.25lbs of sanded grout per sq.ft.

PEBBLE STACK TILE

ARCHITECTURAL NOTES AND CONDITIONS OF PURCHASE

INSTALLATION GUIDELINE

TOOLS

- Soft grouting sponge and other typical grouting tools.
- Notched trowels.
- Two brushes: a stiff wisk-brush & a soft paintbrush.

INSTALLING THE TILE

- Tiles should be brick stacked.
- Ensure pebble lines run even and parallel by marking the substrate with a guideline.
- Press tile firmly into tile-set by hand, then tap with a rubber backed grouting tool to ensure full contact with thin-set adhesive.
- The pebbles should be vertical to the substrate.

PRE GROUT SEALING

- To ensure the best possible installation, an appropriate penetrating sealer should be used as a grout-release prior to grouting.

GROUTING

- Allow a one day drying period prior to grouting.
- Apply a fairly "stiff" sanded grout with a rubber backed grouting tool
- Allow grout to dry to a granulated stage.
- Sponge surface grout away.
- Brush grout out to desired depth with a "firm bristled wisk-brush. This removes much more grout than just normal sponging.
- At least half the depth of each pebble should be visible before going to the next step.
- Sponge deeply again.
- Final brushing with a softer "wet paint brush" to smooth the recessed grout deep between the pebbles.
- Final sponging of pebble tops.

CLEANING & SEALING

- After a days drying, remove any remaining cement film with a chemical grout film remover.
- A quality penetrating and/or stone-enhancing sealer should be applied for a long lasting finish to the stone and grout.



GEO TILE

LAYOUT PLANS AND CONDITIONS OF PURCHASE

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CONTROL JOINTS

There are numerous reasons for building movement. Control joints are an effective way of minimizing potential damage, by dividing a larger tiled area into a series of smaller ones joints can be easily formed with two angles; sealant and bond breaker between them.

ADHESIVE

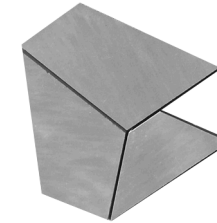
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GROUT

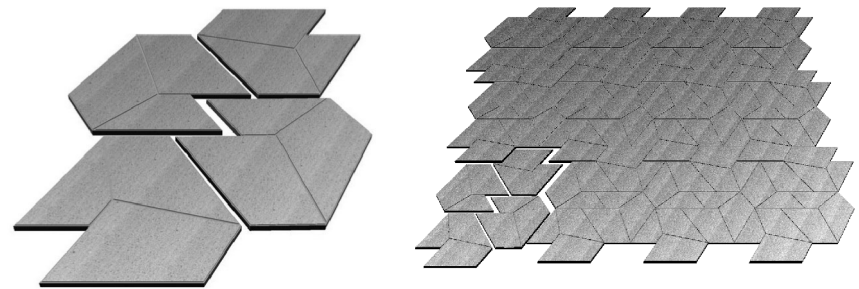
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SEALING

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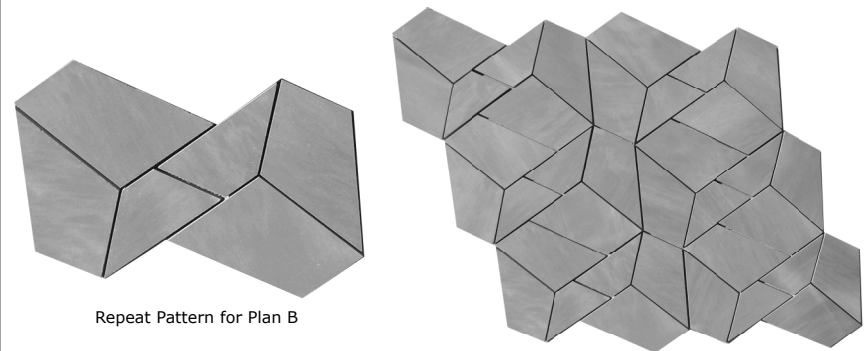


PLAN A



Repeat Pattern for Plan A

PLAN B



Repeat Pattern for Plan B



GLASS SERIES

ARCHITECTURAL NOTES AND CONDITIONS OF PURCHASE

INSPECTION

Island Stone's Glass Tile Series is a hand-colored and kiln-fired product. Color variation is a feature of the products design and should not be considered a flaw. It is advised to inspect your tiles prior to installation in order to do any needed blending.

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WATERPROOF MEMBRANES

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ADHESIVE

Adhesives should be *white* thin-set mortars, mixed to the manufacturers instructions. Suggested products include:

- **Mapei:** *Kera Bond Thin-Set* mixed with *Kera Lastic latex add-mix, white color.*
- **Custom Building Products:** *Master Blend or Premium Plus Thin-Set Mortar* mixed with *Custom-Flex Ultra-Strength Thin-Set Additive, white color.*
- **Laticrete:** *211 Crete Filler Powder* mixed with *4237 Latex Thin-Set Mortar Additive, white color.*

ADHESIVE APPLICATION

Adhesive should be applied evenly to surface with a small v-trowel and each piece of tile should be evenly back-buttered with adhesive to prevent any shadowing through the glass. Do not over build the adhesive.

CUTTING

Cutting of the tiles can be done with a standard score and snap glass cutter. Any sharp edges can then be removed using a diamond stone. Also a continuous-smooth-rim-diamond bladed wet tile saw can be used for cutting, however some small chipping may occur if the blade is not designed for glass.

GROUT

Sanded grouts are stronger and easier to clean, and should be used for most glass tile projects. Care should be taken not to scratch the surface of the glass.

GROUTING PROCESS

Important! To prevent hazing, a light coating of **mineral oil** or **butcher block oil** should be applied to the surface of the glass tile prior to grouting to help the release of the grout from the facing surface of the tile.

CLEAN-UP

If hazing has occurred, lightly scrub with a light acidic solution after grout has dried. No additional sealers are necessary.