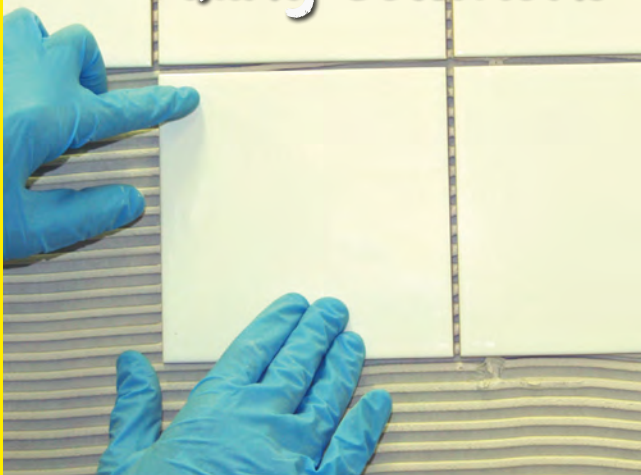
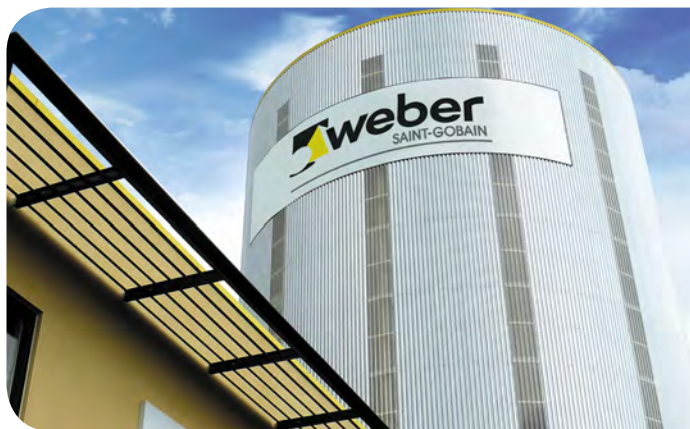


Weber Tile Fixing Solutions



we
care

About Weber



As a recognised manufacturer and innovator of easy-to-apply products in the tile-fixing, technical mortars, façades and flooring systems markets, Weber is a leading player in the construction products industry. The natural synergy between these specialist activities enables Weber to provide integrated solutions for a wide range of projects from building renovation and refurbishment to new building developments and major civil engineering.

Weber does not sell only products but the complete solution, which includes the services that go with the products; technical support and training. Based on strong knowledge and experience in the market, the Weber training programmes meet the needs of its customers. Weber provides specifiers, developers and contractors across the board with substantial technical support, both before, during and after contract periods.

About Saint-Gobain

Weber is part of Saint-Gobain, one of the world's leading industrial groups with activities in construction products, flat glass and packaging, high performance materials and building distribution. Saint-Gobain is an international group employing around 180,000 people in more than 67 countries worldwide. Established in France in 1665, Saint-Gobain is one of the world's largest industrial groups, with an annual turnover of €39.1 billion.

Some of the UK and Ireland's most respected companies and brands in the construction sector are part of Saint-Gobain, including British Gypsum, Glassolutions, Isover, PAM, Artex, Ecophon and Pasquill. Together, these businesses offer an unrivalled range of products and innovative material solutions that give architects and designers the ability to respond to the latest trends, whilst meeting the most exacting performance and legislative standards.

Contents

About Weber	2
Weber Rewards	4-5
Substrate Diagnosis	6-9
Problem / Solution 1 Protecting a water-sensitive substrate	10-11
Problem / Solution 2 Tiling onto wood	12-15
Problem / Solution 3 Tiling with under-floor heating or under-tile warming	16-19
Problem / Solution 4 Tiling with an uncoupling membrane	20-21
Problem / Solution 5 Tiling uneven surfaces	22-23
Problem / Solution 6 Tiling onto anhydrite screeds	24-25
Problem / Solution 7 Tiling onto floating floors	26-27
Problem / Solution 8 Tiling onto green screeds or concrete	28-29
Problem / Solution 9 Tiling with natural stone	30-31
Problem / Solution 10 Working with natural stone – protection/maintenance	32-33
Products	34-45
Adhesive Selector	46-47
Grout Selector & Levelling Selector	48
Colour Selector	49
Floor Tiles – Good, Better, Best...	50-51
Wall Tiles – Good, Better, Best...	52-53
Technical Reference	54-55
Training	56
Health & Safety	57
weberjoint premium	58-59

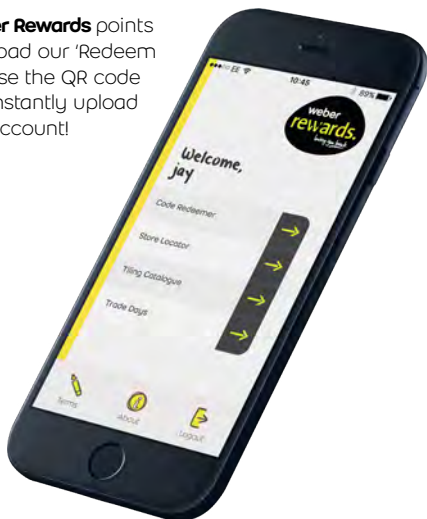
Weber Rewards

The **Weber Rewards** scheme brings you loads of great rewards from Weber branded merchandise to exciting Virgin Experience Days for some serious fun.



Have you downloaded our FREE 'Redeem on the Go' app yet?

Collecting your **Weber Rewards** points just got easier. Download our 'Redeem on the Go' app and use the QR code scanning feature to instantly upload your points to your account!



Three easy steps to collecting your Rewards points.

Step 1 – SIGN UP

Visit www.loveweber.co.uk and follow the on-screen instructions to sign up or login.

Step 2 – COLLECT POINTS

To add points to your **Weber Rewards** account, simply go online and login to www.loveweber.co.uk and click on **My Account** and then **Add Points** under **My Current Activity**. Enter your unique code from the **Weber Rewards** sticker and your points will be updated automatically. Alternatively scan the QR code on the **Weber Rewards** sticker using the 'Redeem on the Go' App to instantly upload your points to your account.

Step 3 – GET YOUR REWARDS

You can view all of the **Weber Rewards** including the fantastic Virgin Experience Days Collection in our online catalogue at www.loveweber.co.uk

P.S. – LIKE US / FOLLOW US

Like us on Facebook and follow us on Twitter to learn about new products, grab extra points and keep up-to-date with the latest news, updates and information about Weber's unique Trade Day Events.

Points and products table

The table below details the products included within the scheme and the points available for each product.

Product	Size	Rewards Points per product
weberset pro lite – rapid Low Dust	20kg	325
weberfloor flex Low Dust	25kg	275
weberset rapid SPF Low Dust	20kg	275
weberjoint premium	NEW 5kg	200
weberfix pro lite	13kg	200
weberset SPF	20kg	175
weberset rapid plus	20kg	175
weberset plus	20kg	75
weberset thick bed	20kg	75

Substrate diagnosis

The 8 key points to check

Good tile adhesion depends on a correct diagnosis and proper preparation of the substrate beforehand. The following description explains how this should be done. The substrate must be flat, hard, stable, well adhered, clean, dry and have normal absorption.

1. Flatness

How to check the flatness of the substrate

The substrate must be flat in order to avoid an unsightly appearance or defects that can affect the behaviour of the tiles after fixing them onto the floor (do not confuse flatness with horizontality: a substrate can be flat without being completely horizontal).

- 1.1 The flatness of the substrate should be checked with a 2m straight edge mounted on 3mm thick spacers. In the case of direct bonding of the tiles, any defects should not exceed $\pm 3\text{mm}$ (i.e. high points not touching and low points no more than 6mm below) under the 2m straight edge.

2. Hardness

How to check the hardness of the substrate

The substrate must be both hard and resistant in order to avoid cracking or debonding at a later stage.

- 2.1 Check the surface hardness by scratching it with a pointed tool in several places. The scratch must be superficial. If the substrate is not hard enough, it must be removed until sound material is reached.
- 2.2 Also check the in-depth hardness of existing screeds or plastered walls.

3. Stability

How to check the stability of the substrate

The substrate must be stable in order to avoid deterioration of the tiling at a later stage.

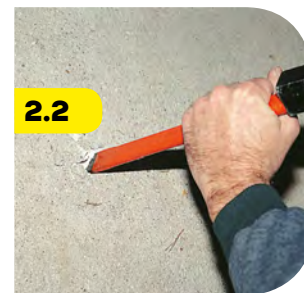
- 3.1 This check mainly concerns wooden floors laid on joists or battens, wooden panels and, more rarely, partitions.
- 3.2 The floor must not move when stepped on. Partitions must not flex when pressed by hand.
If this is not the case, reinforce the floor with noggings between the joists and replace the boards. Brace unstable partitions.

4. Porosity

How to check the porosity of cement-based substrate

Cement-based substrates must have normal absorption in order to avoid premature water loss from the cement-based adhesive and to ensure that the bond can develop correctly.

- 4.1 Pour a little water onto the substrate.
- 4.2 If the water is absorbed in less than 1 minute the substrate is considered as excessively porous and requires priming with **weber PR360**.



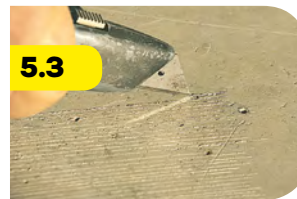
Substrate diagnosis

5. Adhesion

How to check the adhesion of the existing coverage

The substrate must be cohesive and resistant in order to ensure the cement-based adhesive bonds properly.

- 5.1 Check the adhesion of existing tiles or rigid floor tiles by tapping with a hammer.
- 5.2 Any hollow sounding tiles or tiles with poor adhesion must be removed and replaced or repaired.
- 5.3 To check the adhesion of existing paint, carry out a cross-hatch test using a suitable knife or cutter. Emulsion paint is not suitable for tiling over.
- 5.4 Score the paint in small 2 x 2mm squares over a total area of 10 x 10cm. The paint is considered suitable for tiling if 80% of the area of the small squares remain bonded. If not, the paint must be removed mechanically.



6. Cleanliness

How to clean the substrate

The substrate must be clean in order to ensure the adhesive bonds properly.

- 6.1 Eliminate any traces of contaminant with a scraper. Carefully vacuum any dust and then apply **weber PR360** primer.
- 6.2 If the existing floor covering has been removed, eliminate any traces of adhesive so that no film residues remain, only residual coloration of the substrate. Apply **weber PR360** primer.
- 6.3 If the existing covering is retained, remove any traces of varnish or wax with an emulsifying pad and sugar soap. Wash existing paints, vinyl or ceramic tiles.
- 6.4 On concrete, remove any residues that may affect the adhesion, such as superficial free lime or traces of oil, using high pressure cleaning, sanding, abrasive cleaning, etc.



7. Humidity

How to check if the substrate is dry

The substrate must not leach moisture.

- 7.1 Plaster substrates must not have more than 5% residual moisture during application. A minimum of 4 weeks drying time must be allowed prior to tiling.

Anhydrite screeds must not have more than 0.5% residual moisture before being covered.

Cement/sand renders and screeds must be left for 2 weeks and 3 weeks respectively prior to tiling unless special fixing methods are employed.



8. Priming

- 8.1 Gypsum plaster should normally be primed before applying a tile adhesive. If the adhesive is cement-based, it must be sealed with **weber PR360**.

Remove any laitance from anhydrite screeds and seal with **weber PR360** before applying any cement-based product, levelling compound or tile adhesive.



Problem 1

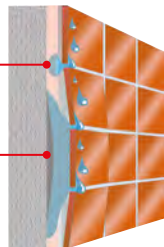
Protecting a water-sensitive substrate

Tiles are often specified for areas that are likely to be subjected to high humidity or become wet such as kitchens, bathrooms and showers. Whilst the tiles themselves are unaffected by water it is very difficult to ensure a complete seal at the grout joints. The tiling layer should not be considered to be a waterproofing layer.

1. Some tiling substrates are affected by water

Water ingress starts to weaken plaster/plasterboard

Saturated plaster/plasterboard loses all strength, collapses and dislodges tiles

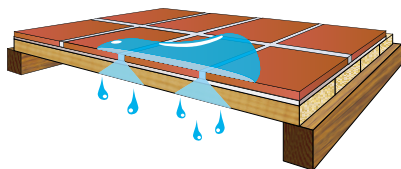


Plaster will lose nearly all of its cohesive strength if it gets wet for any extended period.

Plasterboard has a paper face which also loses strength when wet.

2. Cement-based grouts are not impervious to water

Cement-based grouts, whilst being unaffected by water once set, are porous and will therefore allow water to seep through. If the joint is not completely filled with grout then of course this will allow water through.

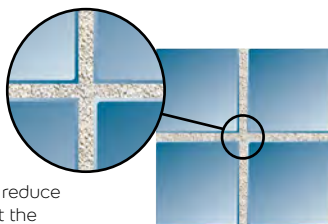


3. Cement-based grouts are vulnerable to erosion and damage over time

Normal wear and tear from traffic and cleaning will erode the grout over time.

The action of various chemicals, such as cleaning liquids can gradually weaken the grout.

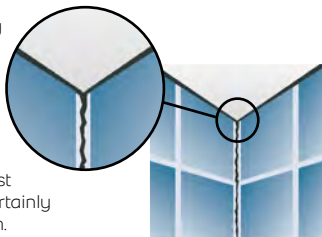
Either or both of these actions can reduce the ability of the grout joint to resist the passage of water.



4. Movement cracks

Grout joints in corners between tiled surfaces and at junctions between dissimilar backgrounds should be filled with a flexible sealant to allow some movement between surfaces.

These critical joints are often filled with the same grout used for the rest of the area. The grout will almost certainly crack in time allowing water through.



Solution 1

Using webersys protect tanking system

Water-sensitive substrates such as plywood, plaster and plasterboard can be protected from damage by any water that penetrates the tiling layer, by the application of a surface waterproofing layer, known as a tanking system. The most likely places for leaks are in internal corners and around pipes, plugholes, trim etc, so these areas must be treated with care.

Stage 1: Assess and prepare the surface

The surface must be clean, dry, sound and rigid. Existing surface layers (such as paint, tiles etc.) must be well adhered to a sound substrate. The surface to be coated must be free of wax and grease, and any dirt or dust must be washed off and allowed to dry. Prime the substrate with **weber PR360** and allow to dry.

Stage 2: Protect critical areas with webersys protect tape

Apply **webersys protect** into the vertical and horizontal corners, into small cracks (less than 2mm wide) and along any joints between boards with a short-bristle brush. Apply it liberally to the base of any protruding pipes and over a square area within 100mm of the pipe. Cut a length of joint tape to fit and bed it into the **webersys protect**. Corners should be taped in all three directions to ensure a secure seal. For sealing around pipes, cut a cross in the tape with a knife.

Stage 3 & 4: Apply first & second coats of webersys protect

Apply a first coat of **webersys protect** with a roller or brush and allow to dry. Apply a second coat of **webersys protect** rolling/brushing at 90° to the direction of the first coat, to ensure that the surface is completely protected.

Stage 5: Fix the tiles

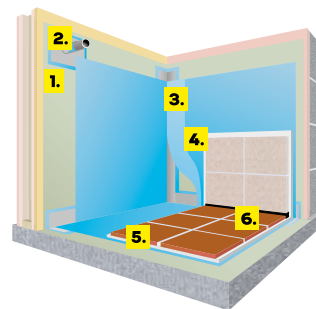
Leave **webersys protect** until dry, then fix tiles using a polymer-modified, cement-based adhesive such as **weberset plus**.

A flexible adhesive will be needed on substrates with some movement.

Stage 6: Grout the tile joints

Allow the adhesive to fully dry, normally at least 24 hours (less for rapid adhesives) and then fill the joints with an appropriate grout. **weberjoint premium** offers increased resistance to water, soiling and limited movement.

Fill the joints around the perimeter and in all horizontal and vertical internal corners with **weberjoint silicone** sealant to allow for movement. Allow the grout and sealant to fully cure before using the installation.



Priming:
weber PR360

Tanking:
webersys protect

Tiling:
weberset plus

Grouting:
**weberjoint premium &
weberjoint silicone**

Problem 2

Tiling onto wood

Timber floors and ceramic tiles are not natural bedfellows – tiles are inherently rigid and brittle whereas timber floors are flexible. There are many types of wooden floor but in principle the challenges that they present to the tiler are all the result of this mismatch. There are a number of contributing sources of movement in timber floors which need to be considered.

1. General deflection due to the applied load (bounce)

The floor will deflect according to the load applied and the stiffness of the structure (joint size, spacing etc).

If the adhesive is not flexible or laid thick enough to absorb the amount of movement, the tiles will either delaminate or crack.

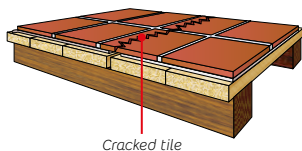
Large tiles will exacerbate the deflection across each tile's width.



2. Cement-based grouts are not impervious to water

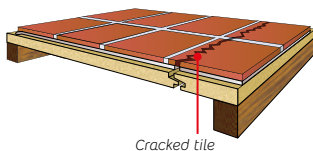
Any inadequately supported joint will cause a highly localised movement which will crack the tile. Joints may be supported by joists, noggings, or each other's tongues and grooves.

Non-tongue and grooved timber



Cracked tile

Unsupported tongue and grooved timber

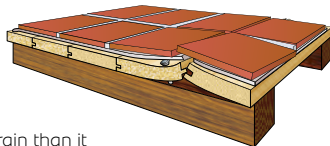


Cracked tile

3. Cement-based grouts are vulnerable to erosion and damage over time

Wood expands and contracts with changes in ambient temperature at a different rate to mortars, ceramics and stones.

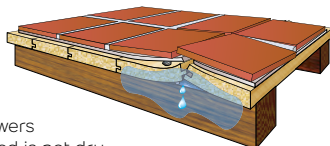
As a further complication, timber expands much more across the grain than it does along the grain (this is not really a factor with manufactured boards such as plywood).



4. Movement cracks

Wood swells if it gets wet even with changes in atmospheric humidity.

This can be a problem in potentially wet areas such as showers and bathrooms and also if the wood is not dry when installed (e.g. if it has been kept outside).



Solution 2.1

Overboard with plywood or tile backer-board

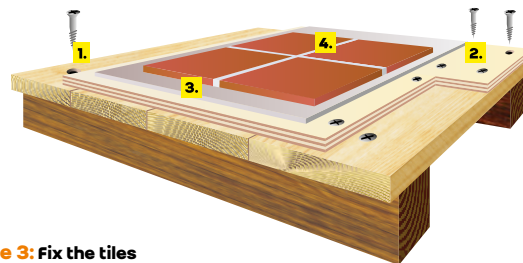
The most secure system for tiling wooden floors is to screw fix another layer of boarding over the top of the original timber. This increases the rigidity of the floor, prevents localised movement and if a water-resistant tile backer board is used, virtually eliminates moisture-related movement. Screwing the boards down also helps prevent any pullout of fixings.

Stage 1: Assess and prepare the surface

Make sure the floor will be capable of supporting the expected load with minimal deflection. It must be stable, well supported, ventilated underneath and level. Brace any areas that need extra support with noggings between the joists. Any defective boards should be cut out and replaced. Existing boards should be screwed down to joists with two screws at each end and another two wherever they cross joists.

Stage 2: Fix the over-boarding

For small floors with no noticeable deflection 9mm WBP plywood can be used for over-boarding. If there is some limited deflection, a minimum of 15mm WBP plywood or equivalent tile backer board should be used. Prime the back and edges of plywood with **weber PR360**. Lay the boards so that the joints do not coincide with the joints in the existing timber and leave gaps of approximately 2mm between boards and 5mm at the perimeter for expansion. Screw the plywood or tile backer board to the floorboards every 200 – 300mm using corrosion resistant screws. Fill the gaps between boards and the perimeter with **weberjoint silicone** sealant. If there is still noticeable movement in the floor, another layer of plywood or tile backer board may be needed.



Stage 3: Fix the tiles

Fix the tiles into a solid bed of **weber set pro lite – rapid** or **weber set rapid SPF** at least 3mm thick. Leave joints at least 3mm wide for grouting and make provisions for movement.

Stage 4: Grout

Leave the adhesive to set for 2 to 3 hours. Fill the joints between tiles with **weber joint premium** or **weber joint wide flex**. Use **weber joint silicone** sealant to fill the perimeter movement joints.

Priming:
weber PR360

Tiling:
weber set rapid SPF or
weber set pro lite – rapid

Grouting:
weber joint premium or **weber joint wide flex** &
weber joint silicone

Solution 2.2

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 S2 class adhesive.

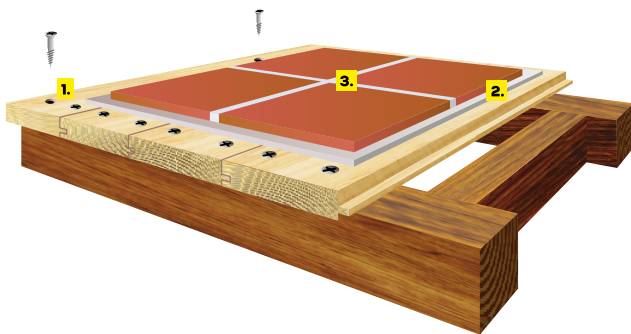
Stage 1: Assess and prepare the surface

Make sure that the floor will be capable of supporting the expected load with minimal deflection. It must be stable, well supported, 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 and prime with **weber PR360**.

Stage 2: Fix the tiles

Fix the tiles into a solid bed of **weber set pro lite – rapid** at 5mm thick. Leave joints at least 3mm 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 pro lite – rapid** to set for 2 or 3 hours. Fill the joints between the tiles with **weber joint premium** or **weber joint wide flex**. Use **weber joint silicone** sealant to fill the perimeter movement joints.

Priming:
weber PR360

Tiling:
weber set pro lite – rapid

Grouting:
weber joint premium or **weber joint wide flex** &
weber joint silicone

Solution 2.3

Tile directly onto 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 400mm) **weber set rapid SPF** is adequately flexible. For larger tiles use **weber set pro lite – rapid**.

Stage 1: Assess and prepare the surface

Make sure that the floor will be capable of supporting the expected load with minimal deflection. It must be stable, well supported, ventilated underneath and level.

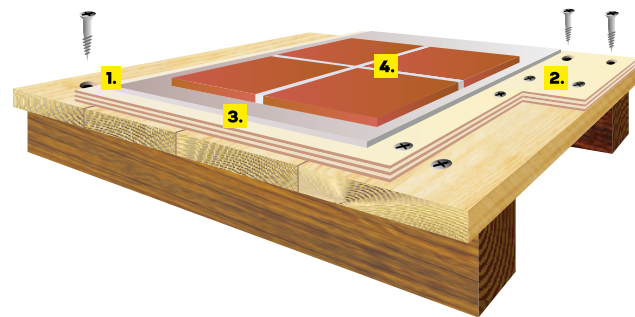
The sheets should be of exterior grade plywood and at least 18mm thick. It may be necessary to increase the thickness if heavy loads are anticipated or if the joists are spaced more widely than normal. Replace any defective sheets and fit noggings between the joists beneath any unsupported sheet edges. Prime the back and edges of plywood with **weber PR360**.

Screw the sheets to the joists/noggings every 200 – 300mm, leaving 2mm to allow for expansion. Fill the gaps with **weber joint silicone** sealant 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 **weber set pro lite – rapid** or **weber set rapid SPF** at 5mm thick.

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



Stage 3: Grout

Leave the adhesive to set for 2 or 3 hours. Fill the joints between the tiles with **weber joint premium** or **weber joint wide flex**. Use **weber joint silicone** sealant to fill the perimeter movement joints.

Priming:
weber PR360

Tiling:
weber set rapid SPF or
weber set pro lite – rapid

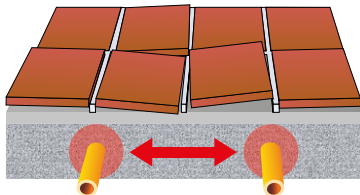
Grouting:
weber joint premium or **weber joint wide flex** &
weber joint silicone

Problem 3

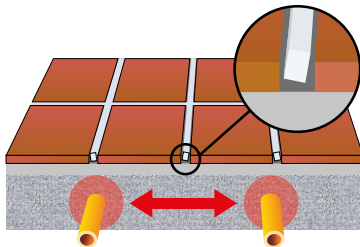
Tiling with under-floor heating or under-tile warming

The screed and the adhesive, being of a similar material, expand at a similar rate to each other. However, the tiles usually have a slightly lower coefficient of thermal expansion – so for a given temperature rise they will grow proportionately less. The result on the tile-fitting products is twofold:

1. Movement due to thermal expansion and contraction

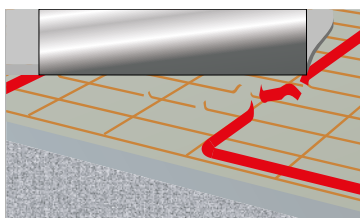


Stresses build at the interface between the tile and the adhesive. At some point this will be too great and the weakest part of the system will yield – usually the bond between the tile and the adhesive.



As the base expands in relation to the tiles they try to move slightly further apart stretching the grout joints. Cementitious products are inherently weak in tension and the bond onto the tile edge can fail.

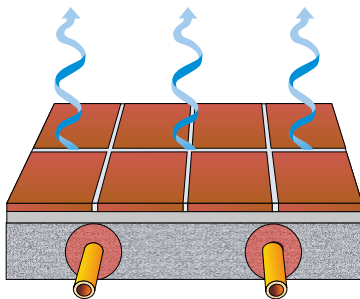
2. Damage to wires from trowel



One of the most common reasons for problems with the installation of an undertile warming system is damage made during fitting.

When covering the wires with adhesive it is quite easy to accidentally cut a wire with the trowel.

3. Turning on heating elements too early weakens the adhesive and grout



Cement-based adhesives (and grouts) set hydraulically i.e. water is involved in the hardening reaction.

If the adhesive is allowed to dry out before it has properly hardened it will tend to be weak and crumbly.

It is important that the heating system is off when tiles are fixed and remains off until the adhesive and grout have fully cured.

Solution 3.1

Tiling onto electrical under-tile warming mats (solid substrates)

Weber's highly polymer-modified adhesives and grouts have enough flexibility when set to accommodate thermally induced movement. **weberfloor flex** can be used to cover/protect the wires that otherwise could get damaged during application of the adhesive.

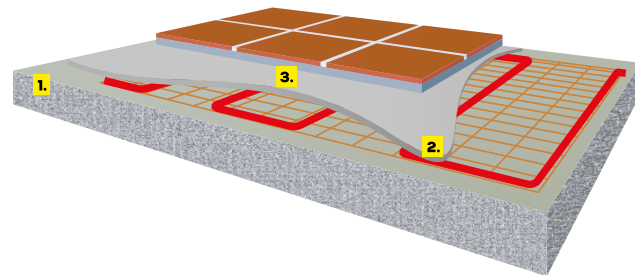
Stage 1: Preparation

Ensure that the floor is rigid, sound, clean, dry and free from any contaminating barrier. Prime the substrate with **weber PR360** and allow to dry.

Stage 2: Under-tile warming

Install the under-tile warming system in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and test that it works. Turn off and allow to cool.

Apply **weberfloor flex** self-levelling compound until the warming elements are covered by at least 3mm. Allow 1-2 hours before foot traffic.



Stage 3: Fix the tiles

Fix the tiles into a bed of **weberset pro lite – rapid**, **weberset rapid SPF** or **weberset SPF** at least 3mm thick. Leave joints at least 3mm wide for grouting and make provisions for movement.

Grout the joints with **weberjoint premium** or **weberjoint wide flex** and use **weberjoint silicone** sealant to fill perimeter movement joints.

Stage 4: Allow to cure

Keep the heating/warming system turned off for at least 5 days to allow the cement to cure. Bring the system up to its operating temperature gradually in stages over a few days, do not exceed 27°C and no more than 5°C per day.

Priming:
weber PR360

Levelling:
weberfloor flex

Grouting:
weberjoint premium or **weberjoint wide flex** &
weberjoint silicone

Tiling:
weberset SPF or
weberset rapid SPF or
weberset pro lite – rapid

Solution 3.2

Tiling onto electrical under-tile warming mats (wooden substrates)

Weber's highly polymer-modified adhesives and grouts have enough flexibility when set to accommodate the thermally-induced movement associated with under-tile warming on timber substrates. **weberfloor flex** can be used to protect the warming elements prior to tiling and also helps stabilise movement in the floor.

Stage 1: Preparation

Ensure that the floor is rigid, sound, clean, dry and free from any contaminating barrier. The wooden floor must be capable of supporting the expected dead load and probable dynamic load, without excessive deflection. Additional strength can be provided, where necessary, by taking up the existing boards and stiffening with noggings. Alternatively, the required rigidity can be achieved through overlaying the existing timber boards with either WBP plywood or tile backer board.

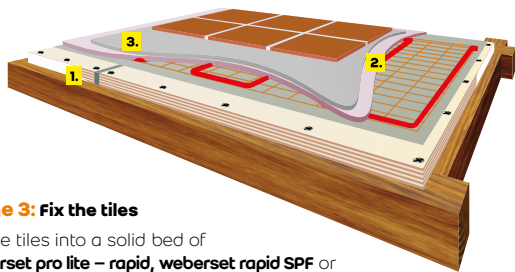
Plywood should be at least 18mm thick, primed on the reverse face and edges with **weber PR360** and screwed every 300mm. Tongued and groove chipboard or floorboards must be screwed to joists using two screws per board at every joist. All boards should be primed with **weber PR360**.

All joints between boards should be filled with **weberjoint silicone** sealant to prevent leakage during application.

Stage 2: Under-tile warming

Install the under-tile warming system in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and test that it works. Turn off and allow to cool.

Apply **weberfloor flex** levelling compound at least 10mm deep to help stabilise the floor and protect the cables. Warming elements must be covered by a minimum of 3mm. Allow 1-2 hours before foot traffic.



Stage 3: Fix the tiles

Fix the tiles into a solid bed of **weberset pro lite – rapid**, **weberset rapid SPF** or **weberset SPF** at least 5mm thick. Leave joints at least 3mm wide for grouting and make provision for movement.

Grout the joints with **weberjoint premium** or **weberjoint wide flex** and use **weberjoint silicone** sealant to fill perimeter joints.

Priming:
weber PR360

Levelling:
weberfloor flex

Grouting:
weberjoint premium or **weberjoint wide flex** &
weberjoint silicone

Tiling:
weberset rapid SPF or
weberset SPF or
weberset pro lite – rapid

Solution 3.3

Tiling onto under-floor heating pipes (solid substrates)

Piped heating systems are buried in reinforced cement/sand floating screeds of not less than 65mm thick. If a polymer-modified levelling screed is used it must cover the pipes by a minimum of 15mm. Weber's highly polymer-modified adhesives and grouts have enough flexibility to accommodate thermally-induced movement.

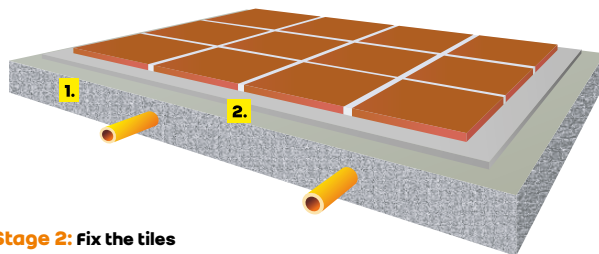
Stage 1: Preparation

The heating pipes should be installed according to manufacturer's instructions, fixed down and tested prior to being encapsulated in a screed or levelling compound.

If the pipes have been laid in a reinforced cement/sand screed this must be allowed to dry fully prior to tiling. A sand/cement screed should be left for 3 weeks with the under-floor heating off to dry. After this period the heating system should be turned on and raised by a maximum of 5°C/day until the maximum recommended operating temperature is achieved. This temperature should be maintained for 3 days and then the system turned off and the screed allowed to cool to 15°C before tiling commences.

If **weberfloor flex** levelling compound is used to cover the pipes instead of a cement/sand screed, the drying time will be considerably shorter.

Ensure that the cured surface of the floor is rigid, sound, clean, dry and free from any contaminating barrier. Prime with **weber PR360** and allow to dry.



Stage 2: Fix the tiles

Fix the tiles into a solid bed of **weberset pro lite – rapid**, **weberset rapid SPF** or **weberset SPF** at least 3mm thick. Leave joints at least 3mm wide for grouting and make provisions for movement.

Grout the joints with **weberjoint premium** or **weberjoint wide flex** and use **weberjoint silicone** sealant to fill perimeter joints.

Stage 3: Allow to cure

Keep the warming system turned off for at least 5 days to allow the cement to cure. Bring the system up to its operating temperature gradually in stages over a few days.

Priming:
weber PR360

Grouting:
weberjoint premium or
weberjoint wide flex &
weberjoint silicone

Tiling:
weberset SPF or
weberset rapid SPF or
weberset pro lite – rapid

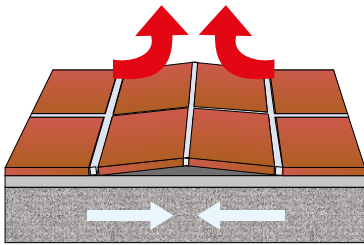
Problem 4

Tiling with an uncoupling membrane

The use of uncoupling membranes has become more common in recent years due to the variety of problems that it can overcome. There are many different types of uncoupling membranes available which either have added features or should be used for certain situations so it is always important to speak to the supplier before commencing.

1. Shrinkage/expansion of a substrate

Newly-laid screeds and concrete contain relatively large amounts of water and as this evaporates, the screed will shrink to compensate for the resulting volume loss.

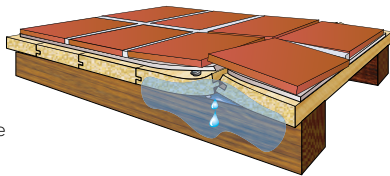


All substrates will shrink and expand naturally due to humidity and/or temperature fluctuation.

Any movement, whether shrinkage or expansion will cause stresses to form between the substrate and the tiling layer as both move at a different rate. These stresses either fracture or delaminate the tiles.

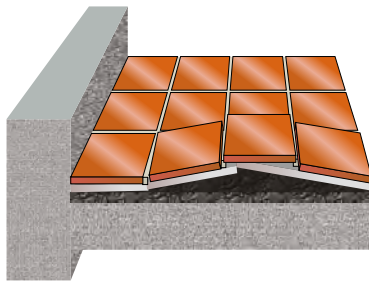
2. Protecting water-sensitive substrates

Nearly all substrates are affected by water in some way but certain substrates such as plaster, anhydrite or plasterboard will lose nearly all its cohesive strength if it gets wet.



Most wooden substrates, when wet, will expand/warp causing large stresses to form between the substrate and the tile, which can cause tiles to fracture or delaminate. Wooden substrates will also become weak and rot if continually wet.

3. Difficult substrates



Certain substrates can be very difficult to reliably tile in a conventional manner. Existing asphalt contains oils which make it very hard to adhere to whilst metal substrates are very smooth allowing virtually no mechanical key.

Solution 4

Using uncoupling membranes

Uncoupling membranes are usually used to uncouple the tiling layer from the substrate and thus reduce the stresses built up between substrate and tile. They can also offer waterproofing and channels for evaporation or heat exchange. Contact the supplier of the membrane prior to application to make sure that the correct uncoupling membrane/technique is being used.

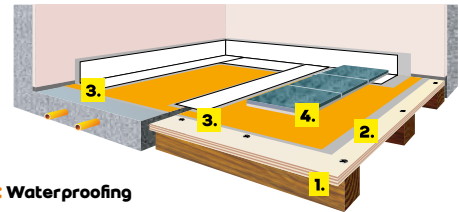
Stage 1: Preparation

The substrate must be clean and free from dust, grease etc. Any irregularities in the surface should be corrected so that the surface is level and without voids. Existing old asphalt should be lightly sanded to roughen the surface and then vacuumed to remove as much dust as possible. The membrane should be spread out on the floor, cut to size (allow expansion joints at perimeter) and then rolled back up.

Stage 2: Application of an uncoupling membrane

weberset SPF should be combed onto the substrate using a 3 x 3mm notched trowel. The membrane should then be pressed into the adhesive bed using a rubber float in the direction the membrane is being laid to prevent air pockets forming. Adjoining sheets should be carefully abutted. All existing movement joints must be followed through the substrate and tiling layer.

Extra movement joints should be included on large areas as per BS 5385.



Stage 3: Waterproofing

If the membrane is also to be used as a waterproofing layer, the joints between sheets, perimeter joints and movement joints need to be sealed. Spread a thin layer of **weberset SPF** across the joints and then bed a flexible layer of membrane into the adhesive. The membrane must overlap the joint by at least 50mm. For perimeter joints, the same method applies but care must be taken not to fill the movement joints at the edge of the sheets with adhesive.

Stage 4: Fixing the tiles

Fix the tiles into a solid bed of **weberset SPF**, **weberset rapid SPF** or **weberset pro lite – rapid**. If the uncoupling membrane has cavities, fill these first with the flat edge of a trowel before spreading adhesive onto the membrane with a notched trowel. Grout the tiles with **weberjoint premium** or **weberjoint wide flex** and use **weberjoint silicone** sealant to fill perimeter movement joints.

Tiling:
weberset SPF or
weberset rapid SPF or
weberset pro lite – rapid

Grouting:
weberjoint premium or
weberjoint wide flex &
weberjoint silicone

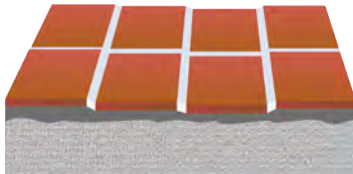
Problem 5

Tiling uneven surfaces

It is important, both for appearance and for safety, that the finished tile surface is flat with no tiles standing higher than the others. Providing the normal tiling practices are followed this is straightforward on flat, level substrates. If the substrate is not flat then a number of problems can arise.

1. Increased difficulty in achieving a flat finished surface on the tiles

A notched trowel, used at a constant angle, enables even distribution of adhesive onto the substrate. If the tiles are all bedded with a similar force they should be at the same height with only minimal unevenness.



However, if the substrate is not level, this is much more difficult to achieve and there is more chance that some edges will stand proud.

2. Extra time required to fill holes

Localised deep holes may result in a bed thickness that exceeds the specification for a thin-bed adhesive.

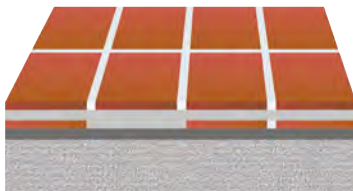
Patching such holes can be time consuming if there are more than a few of them.



3. Combination of problems

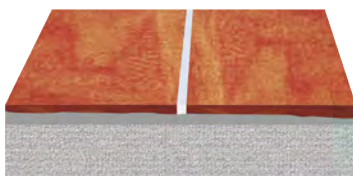
In some instances, for example when tiling over a layer of existing ceramic tiles, the above mentioned problems may be combined.

Some tiles may need to be removed because they are unsound, whilst others may have been imperfectly fixed and exhibit some variation in height.



4. Some natural stones are not a constant thickness

Uncalibrated natural stones are stones that have been split along natural fracture planes rather than machine cut. The result is a stone that varies in thickness, both from within each stone and from piece to piece.



In this situation the stones require an adhesive that can be applied to a greater thickness than normal.

Solution 5

Using the correct material

There are a number of possible solutions depending on the condition of the substrate. A levelling compound will give a smooth surface but this does not help with uncalibrated stone where a high-build adhesive must be used. Deep holes should be filled first with a repair mortar.

Stage 1: Using a levelling compound

A levelling compound can be used to smooth out irregularities, holes and gaps between existing tiles etc. and provide a flat and level surface for tiling. Ensure that the surface is clean, dry and sound. Any existing tiles must be firmly adhered.

Prime the substrate with **weber PR360** and allow to dry. Pour **weberfloor flex** levelling compound to the required thickness. Make sure that any movement joints in the substrate are carried through the screed and tiling layer.

Fix the tiles into a solid bed of **weberset plus** or **weberset rapid SPF**. Allow the adhesive to set fully and then grout the joints with **weberjoint premium** or **weberjoint wide**.



Stage 2: Use a thick bed adhesive

If the tiles/stones are uncalibrated, a thick bed adhesive must be used. This will also allow for some irregularities in the substrate.

Ensure that any loose or unsound material is removed and fix the tiles with **weberset thick bed** which can be built up to 25mm thick. Allow the adhesive to set fully and then grout the joints with **weberjoint premium** or **weberjoint wide**.

Stage 3: Use a patch repair mortar

For occasional deep holes in an otherwise flat surface, a repair mortar may be the best option. Ensure that any loose or unsound material is removed and that the edges are cut square, not feathered. Fill the hole with **webercem pyrapatch** and allow to cure.

Fix the tiles into a solid bed of **weberset plus** or **weberset rapid SPF**. Allow adhesive to set fully and then grout the joints with **weberjoint premium** or **weberjoint wide**.

Patch repair:
webercem pyrapatch

Priming:
weber PR360

Levelling:
weberfloor flex

Tiling:
weberset thick bed
weberset rapid SPF
weberset plus

Grouting:
weberjoint premium or
weberjoint wide

Problem 6

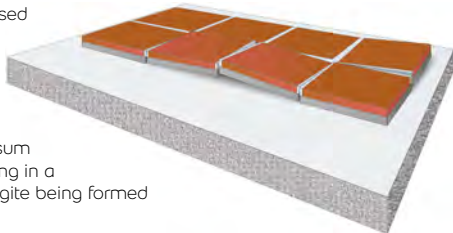
Tiling onto anhydrite screeds

Anhydrite screeds have become quite common as they offer benefits over sand/cement screeds. They are relatively easy to lay, low cost, fast-drying, pumpable, self-levelling and offer minimal shrinkage. They are suitable for use with under-floor heating as long as pipes/elements are covered by 25mm. However, tilers must be aware of a number of potential problems.

1. These screeds have a gypsum content

When a cement-based adhesive is applied directly onto the floor, cement in the tile adhesive reacts with the gypsum in the screed resulting in a mineral called ettringite being formed at the interface.

The associated structural change is sufficient to cause a complete debond of the cementitious adhesive away from the screed base.



2. Anhydrite has a weak surface layer

As anhydrite cures, a weak layer of laitance is formed on the surface.

This layer is too weak to tile onto and also slows the drying time of the screed.



3. Anhydrite screeds may be difficult to identify

Anhydrite screeds are made from inert fillers such as sand, with a binder system based on calcium sulphate. Consequently they can look very similar to a sand/cement screed.

Anhydrite screed (calcium sulphate based)



Traditional sand/cement screed

Anhydrite will tend to appear lighter, sometimes almost white, but in practice it is difficult to identify an existing anhydrite screed from a traditional one.



Solution 6

Preparation of the surface prior to tiling

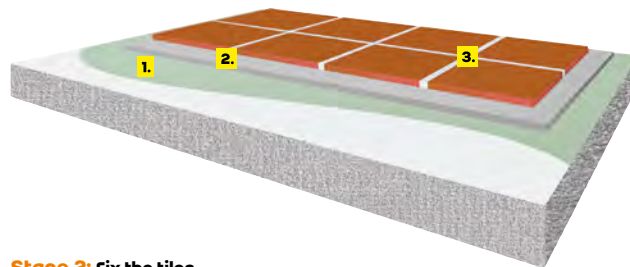
If a screed is known to be anhydrite it must be thoroughly sealed before the application of a cement-based tile adhesive. If the screed type is not known and it is believed that it could be anhydrite, the screed should be thoroughly sealed as a precaution.

Stage 1: Assess and prepare the floor

The cured anhydrite screed will have a layer of laitance that will need to be removed after 2 - 6 days (dependent on brand of screed used). This will provide a dense surface to tile onto and will aid drying.

Ensure the floor is fully dry – the residual moisture level should be less than 0.5%. Drying times vary according to the brand of screed used. Some are designed for fast-track use, whilst others require the standard drying times. If no other information is available assume the screed will take 1 day per mm up to 40mm in thickness to dry in normal conditions. Screeds thicker than 40mm will require 2 days per mm.

The floor must be abraded and sealed with **weber PR360** repeatedly until no more is absorbed and allow the primer to dry before tiling. An uncoupling membrane can be used to reduce stress on the tiling layer and to ensure that ettringite does not cause a failure.



Stage 2: Fix the tiles

Fix tiles into a solid bed of **weberset rapid SPF** or **weberset pro lite – rapid** at least 3mm deep. Leave joints at least 3mm wide for grouting and make provisions for movement.

Stage 3: Grout

Fill the joints between tiles with **weberjoint premium** or **weberjoint wide** and use **weberjoint silicone** sealant to fill perimeter movement joints.

Priming:
weber PR360

Tiling:
weberset rapid SPF or
weberset pro lite – rapid

Grouting:
weberjoint premium or **weberjoint wide** &
weberjoint silicone

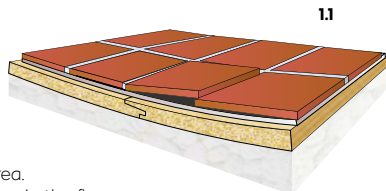
Problem 7

Tiling onto floating floors

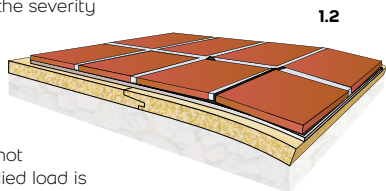
Floating floors is a term used for a floor that is not attached to a rigid substrate. Generally this will be a tongued and grooved wooden board above an acoustic or insulation material. They are used to improve floor insulation and/or to reduce noise. Normal wooden floors flex when loaded but this movement is even greater on a floating floor as the boards are not supported by joists.

1. Deflection

- 1.1 As a floating floor is not supported by joists, any applied load creates significant movement over a big area. This can be felt as bounce in the floor when it is walked across. As the applied load increases so does the severity of movement.



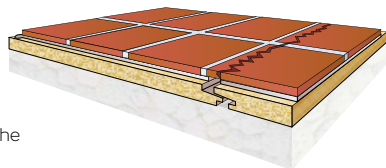
- 1.2 The edges of a floating floor are even more susceptible to exaggerated movement as they are not supported and any applied load is spread over a smaller area.



If the adhesive used to fix the tiles is not flexible or thick enough to absorb the amount of movement, the tiles will either delaminate or crack. Large tiles will exacerbate the deflection across each tile's width.

2. Unsupported joints

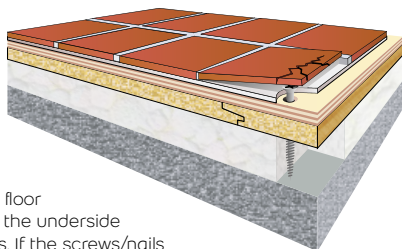
If a joint between wooden boards of a floating floor is not correctly located or fixed, it will be susceptible to highly localised movement which will crack the tile along the joint.



If the boards of a floating floor are not tongue and grooved, they are not suitable for tiling.

3. Columns

When a floating floor is overboarded to add rigidity, the extra board has to be securely attached to the original boards. If nails are used, constant movement of the floor can loosen them, press on the underside of the tile and cause cracks. If the screws/nails used are too long they can bottom out on a rigid surface underneath and create a column, over which tiles will crack.



Solution 7

Overboard with plywood or tile backer-board

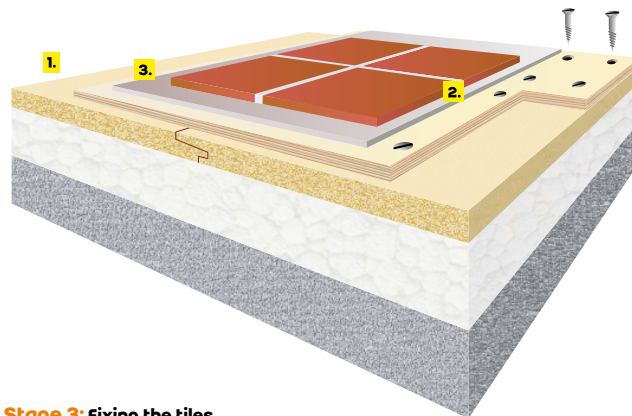
A secure solution is to fix a second board over the existing timber. This increases the rigidity and prevents localised movement. If a water-resistant tile backer-board is used to overboard, it will virtually eliminate any moisture related movement.

Stage 1: Preparation

Verify that the extra height from the over-boarding can be accommodated and that the floor is capable of supporting the expected load. All tongued and grooved boards should be glued together securely and wedged around the edges until dry.

Stage 2: Fix the over-boarding

Use WBP grade plywood at least 15mm thick. Prime the back and edges of the plywood with **weber PR360**. Lay the boards so that the joints do not coincide with joints in the existing timber and leave slight gaps between boards to allow for expansion. Screw the boards at 200 to 300mm. Leave a movement joint around the perimeter for expansion.



Stage 3: Fixing the tiles

Fix the tiles into a 5mm thick solid bed of **weberset pro lite – rapid**. Leave joints at least 3mm wide for grouting and make provision for movement.

Leave the adhesive to set and then grout the tiles with **weberjoint premium** or **weberjoint wide flex**. Use **weberjoint silicone** sealant to fill the perimeter movement joints.

Priming:
weber PR360

Tiling:
weberset pro lite – rapid

Grouting:
weberjoint premium or **weberjoint wide flex** &
weberjoint silicone

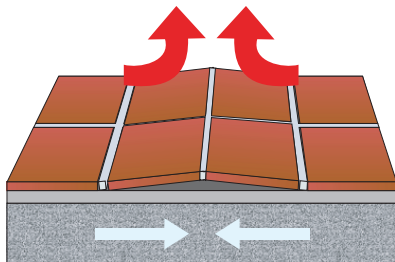
Problem 8

Tiling onto green screeds or concrete

Green screeds are usually 1:3 or 1:4 cement and sand at a usual thickness of 50mm. These screeds can be applied both bonded directly onto a concrete base or un-bonded (applied on to a polythene sheet damp proof membrane). Both screed and concrete are referred to as being green during the period from application through to the time it gains strength and reaches dimensional stability.

1. New screeds and concrete shrink as they dry

Newly-laid cementitious screeds and concrete contain relatively large amounts of water, which need to be retained while the cement binder is gaining strength. Full strength may not be achieved for a period of 28 days but screeds should be kept moist for at least 7 days to allow sufficient strength gain before drying is allowed.



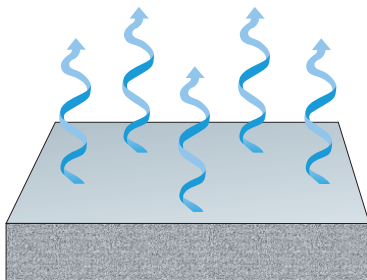
After this period, retained water needs to evaporate away until a normal moisture content is reached. During this time shrinkage occurs to compensate for the volume loss of water.

Tiling a screed too soon whilst the substrate is still stabilising can result in tiles blowing away from their base (heaving) as the screed shrinks below.

Concrete substrates take far longer to reach stable equilibrium than sand and cement screeds due to their greater thickness.

2. New screeds and concrete take a long time to dry

Cement-based materials need to retain moisture until the hydration process is complete. To this end a polythene sheet is often laid over newly applied screed for seven days to control evaporation of water and ensure that full strength is attained.



In warm and well-ventilated drying conditions, screed up to 40mm in thickness can take 1 day per mm to dry. Thicker substrates will require 2 days per mm.

BS 5385-3:2007 Code of practice for the design and installation of ceramic floor tiles and mosaics, specifies that a screed shall be left for at least 3 weeks to dry prior to tiling. However, other documents specify longer periods and BS 8204 recommends 1 day per mm, for thicknesses up to 50mm.

Normally 3 weeks is the absolute minimum.

Solution 8

Use fixing materials that will tolerate some movement

Flexible adhesives and grouts, which tolerate movement, compensate for the shrinkage in the substrate and yet still allow the screed to evaporate excess water through the grout joints. They are ideal for fixing ceramic and porcelain tiles as well as calibrated stone and slate.

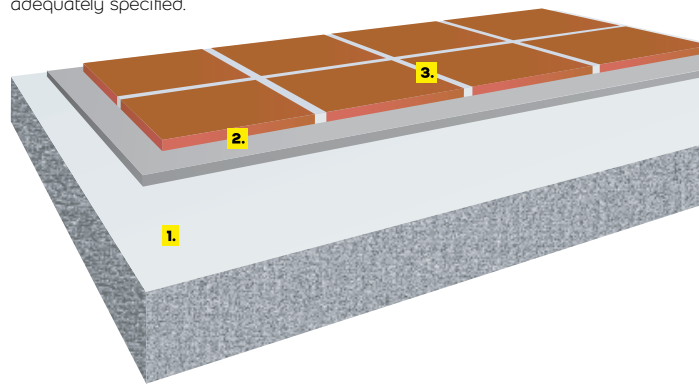
Stage 1: Assess and prepare the floor

Screeds should be firm enough to walk on, usually at least 3 days after application, before tiling can be started.

Concrete should be at least 7 days old.

All substrates to be tiled must be clean and surface dry.

Particular care should be taken that movement joints are adequately specified.



Stage 2: Fix the tiles

Fix the tiles into a solid bed of **weberset pro lite – rapid** at 5mm thick.

Leave joints at least 3 mm wide for grouting and make provision for movement.

Stage 3: Grout

Grout the joints with **weberjoint premium** or **weberjoint wide flex** and use **weberjoint silicone** to fill perimeter movement joints.

Tiling:
weberset pro lite – rapid

Grouting:
weberjoint premium or
weberjoint wide flex &
weberjoint silicone

Problem 9

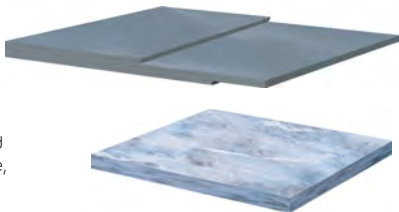
Tiling with natural stone

Tiles and stones that fall under the 'natural materials' heading vary immensely from ceramics in appearance and indeed their application requirements. Identification of the product being installed is essential to allow for the correct preparation and application.

1. Not all natural stones have the same characteristics

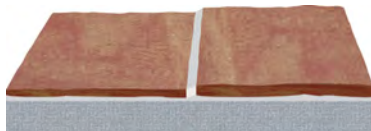
Natural stones by definition are not regulated in terms of porosity and movement.

Sandstone and limestone will be porous, granite and marble will be quite dense, slate could warp.



2. It may be difficult to achieve a flat/level surface

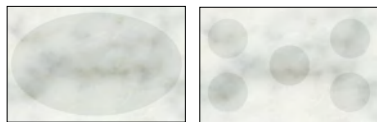
With uncalibrated tiles (i.e. tiles that do not have a constant thickness), such as some slate and terracotta, it is difficult to achieve a flat and level finish on the surface of the tiles.



They also require an adhesive that can be used at a bed thickness sufficient to cancel out the variation in the tiles.

3. Adhesives may shadow through light coloured tiles

Some light-coloured limestone/marble tiles are translucent resulting in the adhesive being seen through the tiles. If a grey adhesive is used this can make the tile appear darker in shade once installed.



A spot-fixed method of fixing should not be used by tilers as it can result in shadows being seen from the tile face where the adhesive is in contact and also increases the likelihood of point-load breakage.

4. Tiles may be susceptible to scratching

Grout can scratch soft glazed tiles (such as hand-made tiles) and the surface of soft stone (such as marble).



Solution 9

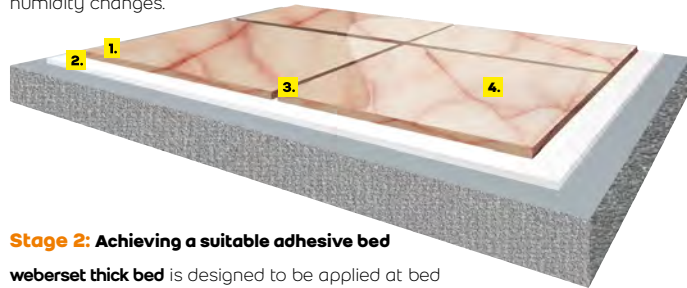
Use adhesives and grouts specifically designed for natural stones

These fixing materials include thick bed, rapid or standard-setting flexible adhesives in grey and white, complimented by flexible wide joint and flexible fine-textured grout.

Stage 1: Identify the tile's properties

The Weber adhesives identified on this page are designed to be used with all natural stones including very large format tiles. These adhesives are available in grey and white to allow for the properties of the stone (a grey adhesive can show through light coloured limestone and marble).

These adhesives are highly polymer modified to cope with natural movements that some stones undergo with temperature and humidity changes.



Stage 2: Achieving a suitable adhesive bed

weber set thick bed is designed to be applied at bed thickness from 3-25mm, making it ideal for taking up differences in thickness with uncalibrated or riven slate and has a standard setting time to allow for bedding difficulties. Its low slump characteristics also make it ideal when bedding heavy, calibrated stones.

A solid bed of adhesive with no voids, should be achieved when fixing. This will fully support the tile and prevent lines or rings from showing through as shadows.

The spot-fixing method (blobs of adhesive) **should not** be used.

Stage 3: Movement joints

Should be installed where tiling abuts other materials, over existing movement joints or over junctions of different backgrounds where there is an increased chance of movement such as heating installations or strong sunshine.

Stage 4: Scratching of tile face

weber joint premium is ideal when grouting handmade tiles, polished marble and any tiles with a soft surface. The fineness of the grout reduces the risk of surface-scratching the tile.

Tiling:

weber set thick bed or
weber set SPF or
weber set rapid SPF or
weber set pro lite – rapid

Grouting:

weber joint premium

Problem 10

Working with natural stone – protection/maintenance

Natural stone tiles can be very porous or textured and because of this require careful preparation prior to grouting to stop damage occurring. Once in service, natural stone will also need regular maintenance to keep it looking in top condition.

1. Tiles may be susceptible to staining

Modern grouts are often polymer-modified and can be very fine. Although this offers many benefits, such as better flexibility and increased strength, it can also mean they are harder to remove from tiles and more likely to stain natural stone.



'Picture framing' or 'Tram lining', as it is often referred to, is a description used when cement film has dried around the surface edge of a tile. The main causes for this are:

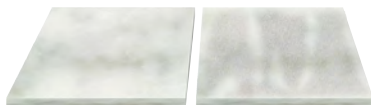
- point grouting into the joints rather than slurry grouting the whole tile
- leaving excess grout on the tile for longer than recommended by the manufacturer, causing a chemical etch due to the pH level of the cement
- capillary absorption from porous stone drawing the grout into the surface
- excessive water being used in the grout

These problems are more likely to happen if the stone is not prepared correctly with an impregnating sealant prior to grouting. Textured or porous natural stone are particularly susceptible to these problems.

If 'Picture framing' does take place, it is very difficult and expensive to remove. A specialist refurbishment company will be needed to grind the stone and in most cases it is more cost effective to replace the tiles.

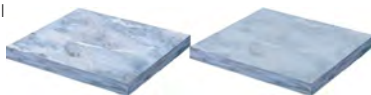
2. Grout and stone could stain when in service

When the grout and tiles have been in service, they can be prone to staining if they have not been finished correctly. The tiles should be adequately protected prior to being put into service.



3. Without maintenance, tiles can lose their effectiveness

Regular use and/or a general build up of grime can mean that natural stone loses its 'wow' factor. With careful cleaning and maintenance the natural beauty of stone can be kept for many years with only the minimum of expense. The use of the wrong cleaners can lead to a soft waxy build up or, even worse, damage to the surface of the stone.



Solution 10

Use the correct techniques for protecting and increasing the life of natural stone

It is necessary to use not only the correct materials but also the correct techniques to protect, enhance and maintain natural stone. If these techniques are not used, stone could be damaged or stained which would destroy the natural beauty and effect of the stone.

Stage 1: Cleaning prior to grouting

Prior to grouting, check tiles are clean and dry. If the tiles need to be cleaned to remove dust, dirt or footprints, a pH neutral cleaner must be used. This will remove the marks without damaging the surface of the stone. If there is a small amount of adhesive residue on the tiles, a specially formulated, higher pH cleaner may be needed.



Stage 2: Protection of the stone prior to grouting

Once the stone is clean, it needs to be prepared for grouting. The surface of natural stone can be very porous and textured and if it is not prepared correctly, can be stained during the grouting process. To aid the removal of grout and to reduce the chance of staining, a suitable natural stone impregnator should be applied to the surface of the stone using a roller or sponge. This should be worked into the surface slowly to maximise effectiveness and to minimise frothing. After 4-6 hours the tiles should be dry enough to grout.

Stage 3: Grouting

Grout should be applied liberally and worked across the whole surface of the tile, not just along the joints. This will help minimise the 'picture framing' effect that is achieved when point grouting. Excess grout should be removed from the surface of the tile within 5-10 minutes. If any excess grout is left on the tile surface, it should be removed with the help of a specially formulated, high pH cleaner.

Stage 4: Final protection of the grout and stone

Once the grout is completely dry, preferably left overnight, another coat of natural stone impregnator should be applied over the tiles and grout. This should be repeated until all the surfaces are saturated and do not absorb any more impregnator. Once the stone and grout has dried it will be resistant to staining and easy to clean.

Stage 5: Maintenance

For regular cleaning a neutral pH cleaner should be used. This will prevent long term damage to the stone, sealant and grout. A good quality cleaner will contain cleaning components and enhancing agents that will make the surface richer. Any cleaning products containing wax should not be used as they promote a build up of false layers that will spoil the floor's appearance in the long term.

Products required:

pH neutral cleaner

alkaline cleaner

natural stone impregnator

For detailed instructions, please refer to the relevant product data sheet. For further information, please contact our Technical Helpline on 08703 330070 or visit www.loveweber.co.uk

weber
SAINT-GOBAIN

Products

Prepit

Levellers, Primers & Tanking Systems



Pages 36-37

Setit

Cement-based adhesives



Pages 40-42

Fixit

Ready-mixed adhesives



Pages 38-39

Jointit

Grouts & Silicones



Pages 43-45

Under-tile tanking system

- Under-tile tanking system for protecting water-sensitive substrates, such as plaster and plasterboard, from exposure to water
- Recommended for wet rooms, showers, bathrooms etc.
- Ready to use – no mixing required
- Easy to use – apply with a roller
- Drying time for fixing tiles 3-4 hours (two coat application) at 20°C
- System includes a high performance joint reinforcing tape to protect against movement in corners etc.

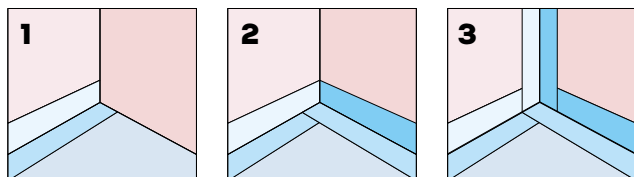


Priming

Reinforcing corners

Applying first coat

Applying second coat



Reinforcing corners is as easy as ...



Essentially non-hazardous



Supplied as 7kg membrane and 10m tape or as a 5m² shower kit

Coverage: 0.4kg per coat per m² dependent on substrate porosity

weber PR360

Styrene acrylate primer

- Multi-purpose priming solution
- Regulates the porosity of substrates and improves adhesion
- Improves the flow of levelling compounds and reduces bubble formation
- Suitable for most building substrates including wood, anhydrite, plaster and cement / sand screed



Essentially non-hazardous

Supplied in 1kg and 5kg bottles
Coverage: 0.1 - 0.4kg/m² dependant on substrate



High-performance, fibre-modified levelling compound

- Suitable for most substrates including wooden and heated floors
- Self-smoothing
- For use up to 50mm
- Rapid setting (light foot traffic after 1-2 hours)
- Low Dust Technology™ making it more comfortable and cleaner to use



Cement-based



Supplied in 25kg bags
Coverage: 1.7kg of powder for every 1mm of thickness/m²

weberfloor level

Self-smoothing levelling compound

- Suitable for concrete and cement / sand screeds
- For use up to 30mm
- Rapid setting (light foot traffic after 2-4 hours)
- Gives an extra smooth finish



Cement-based



Supplied in 25kg bags.
Coverage: 1.7kg of powder for every 1mm of thickness/m²





High performance, flexible, lightweight and brilliant white wall tile adhesive

- High performance, flexible, ready-mixed wall tile adhesive
- Non-slip and easy to apply
- Lightweight – enabling extra coverage
- Suitable for dry and intermittently wet areas such as domestic kitchens, bathrooms and showers
- For fixing ceramic and small porcelain tiles
- Brilliant White



BS EN 12004 - D2TE

Essentially non-hazardous



Supplied in 15kg pails
Coverage: from 1.5kg/m² in dry areas, from 2.5kg/m² in wet areas

High performance wall tile adhesive

- A high performance ready-mixed wall tile adhesive for ceramic tiles
- Suitable for dry and lightly wet areas such as kitchens, bathrooms and showers
- Non-slip, even with heavy tiles
- White



BS EN 12004 - DITE

Essentially non-hazardous



Supplied in 15kg pails
Coverage: from 2kg/m² in dry areas, from 3.4kg/m² in wet areas



Water resistant wall tile adhesive

- A ready-mixed, water resistant wall tile adhesive
- Suitable for dry and intermittently wet areas such as domestic kitchens, bathrooms and showers
- Non-slip
- White



BS EN 12004 - D2T

Essentially non-hazardous



Supplied in 15kg pails
Coverage: from 2kg/m² in dry areas, from 3.4kg/m² in wet areas

Wall tile adhesive

- A ready-mixed wall tile adhesive for ceramic tiles
- Suitable for dry and lightly wet areas such as domestic kitchens, bathrooms and showers
- Non-slip
- White



BS EN 12004 - DIT

Essentially non-hazardous



Supplied in 15kg pails
Coverage: from 2kg/m² in dry areas, from 3.4kg/m² in wet areas



Setit

weber set pro lite - rapid



Ultra flexible, lightweight and rapid setting tile adhesive

- Ultra-flexible (S2) whilst still maintaining a strong C2 bond strength
- Lightweight – up to 35% extra coverage*
- For fixing ceramic, porcelain and natural stone tiles to interior and exterior floors
- Rapid setting, grout in 2 hours
- Contains Low Dust Technology™
- Contains ECO SMART™ cement replacement technology



BS EN 12004 - C2F - S2

Cement-based



Supplied in 20kg bags (extra coverage)

Coverage: 1.1kg of powder for every 1mm of thickness/m²

* Based on average usage of **weber set pro lite - rapid** versus other standard Weber tile adhesives

weber set rapid SPF



Flexible, rapid strength tile adhesive

- Rapid setting, grout in 2 hours
- Highly polymer modified
- For fixing ceramic, porcelain and natural stone tiles to walls and floors
- Contains Low Dust Technology™
- Will accommodate limited movement from heated screeds and / or over-boarded wooden floors
- Can be used as a pourable adhesive for large tiles



BS EN 12004 - C2FT - S1

Cement-based



Supplied in 20kg (white) and 20kg (grey) bags

Coverage: 1.5kg of powder per m² for every 1mm of bed thickness

weber set rapid plus ECO



Rapid strength tile adhesive for low porosity tiles

- Contains ECO SMART™ cement replacement technology
- Suitable for use on solid substrates with underfloor heating
- Rapid setting, grout in 2 hours
- For fixing ceramic, porcelain and natural stone tiles to walls and floors
- Can be used with **weber AD250** to increase flexibility



BS EN 12004 - C2FT

Cement-based



Supplied in 20kg (white) & grey) bags. *Non-ECO formulation
Coverage: 1.5kg of powder per m² for every 1mm of bed thickness

Setit

weber set thick bed



Low slump, thick bed tile adhesive

- Standard setting (24 hours)
- For use up to 25mm
- For fixing ceramic, porcelain and natural stone tiles to walls and floors
- Will accommodate limited movement from heated screeds and / or over-boarded wooden floors



BS EN 12004 - C2T

Cement-based



Supplied in 20kg (white) and 20kg (grey) bags. Coverage: 1.5kg of powder per m² for every 1mm of bed thickness

weber set SPF



Flexible, wall & floor tile adhesive

- Standard setting (24 hours)
- Highly polymer modified
- For fixing ceramic, porcelain and natural stone tiles to walls and floors
- Will accommodate limited movement from heated screeds and / or over-boarded wooden floors



BS EN 12004 - C2 - S1

Cement-based



Supplied in 20kg (white) 20kg (grey) bags. Coverage: 1.5kg of powder per m² for every 1mm of bed thickness

weber set plus



Wall & floor tile adhesive for low porosity tiles

- Standard setting (24 hours)
- For fixing ceramic, porcelain and natural stone tiles to walls and floors
- Non-slip even with large / heavy tiles
- Polymer modified to provide a strong bond onto tiles / substrates with low porosity
- Can be used with **weber AD250** to increase flexibility



BS EN 12004 - C2T

Cement-based



Supplied in 20kg (white) 20kg (grey) bags.
Coverage: 1.5kg of powder per m² for every 1mm of bed thickness

Performance enhancing admixture

- Acrylic admixture for use with standard adhesives
- Increases adhesion and flexibility
- Allows standard adhesives to be used with impervious tiles and substrates
- Can be used as a primer for areas that are likely to become wet (e.g. showers) and on wood

Essentially non-hazardous



Supplied in 1 & 5kg bottles

Coverage: As an admixture where movement is expected typical usage is approximately 4.5 kg per 20kg of adhesive, depending on the substrate.

As a primer, 0.1 kg/m² of undiluted liquid depending on the porosity of the substrate.



Highly flexible, two part adhesive

- Standard setting (24 hours)
- For fixing most tiles to walls / floors
- Will accommodate some movement from heated, floating, tongued and grooved floors and green screeds
- Provides a strong bond to difficult substrates

Cement-based



Supplied in 20kg (white & grey) bags and 1kg and 5kg bottles

Coverage: 1.5kg of powder per m² for every 1mm of bed thickness



BS EN 12004 - C2 - S2

Highly flexible, two part, rapid strength adhesive

- Rapid setting, grout in 2 hours
- For fixing most tiles to walls and floors
- Will accommodate some movement from heated, floating, tongued and grooved floors and green screeds
- Provides a strong bond to difficult substrates

Cement-based



Supplied in 20kg (white & grey) bags and 1kg and 5kg bottles

Coverage: 1.5kg of powder per m² for every 1mm of bed thickness

*Non-ECO formulation



BS EN 12004 - C2F - S1



Premium, flexible, water repellent wall & floor tile grout (1-20mm joint)

- Rapid setting
- Smooth, durable and efflorescence resistant finish
- Contains PURE CLEAN anti-stain technology
- Scratch resistant formulation is ideal for grouting soft-faced stone such as marble
- Limited flexibility to absorb movement from wooden floors or underfloor heating
- Water repellent surface for reduced water penetration
- Contains Mould Stop Technology for lasting protection from mould growth
- Matching silicones are available



BS EN 13888 - CG2 WA

Cement-based



Supplied in 5kg bags in 18 colours - see page 49

Coverage: 0.15 to 0.5kg/m² depending on tile and joint size

Flexible, water repellent wall & floor tile grout (1-10mm joint)

- Very fine texture
- Scratch resistant formulation is ideal for grouting soft-faced stone such as marble
- Limited flexibility to absorb movement from wooden floors or underfloor heating
- Water repellent surface for reduced water penetration
- Contains Mould Stop Technology for lasting protection from mould growth
- Matching silicones are available



BS EN 13888 - CG2 WA

Cement-based



Supplied in 5kg bags in 11 colours - see page 49

Coverage: 0.2 to 0.8kg/m² depending on tile and joint size

Flexible, wide joint wall & floor tile grout (2-20mm joint)

- Course texture
- Abrasion resistant
- Limited flexibility to absorb movement from wooden floors or underfloor heating
- Water repellent surface for reduced water penetration
- Contains Mould Stop Technology for lasting protection from mould growth

Cement-based



Supplied in 5kg and 10kg bags in 3 colours - see page 49
Coverage: 0.6 to 12kg/m² depending on tile and joint size



BS EN 13888 - CG2 WA

Wide joint wall & floor tile grout (2-20mm joint)

- Course texture
- Abrasion resistant
- Water repellent surface for reduced water penetration
- Contains Mould Stop Technology for lasting protection from mould growth

Cement-based



Supplied in 5, 10 and 20kg bags in 2 colours - see page 49
Coverage: 0.6 to 12kg/m² depending on tile and joint size



BS EN 13888 - CGI A



Fine wall tile grout (1-3mm joint)

- Very fine texture
- Water repellent surface for reduced water penetration
- Contains Mould Stop Technology for lasting protection from mould growth
- Suitable for domestic kitchens, bathrooms, showers and swimming pools

Cement-based



Supplied in 5, 10 and 12.5kg bags in 2 colours - see page 49
Coverage: 0.2 to 0.8kg/m² depending on tile and joint size



BS EN 13888 - CGI A

Premium silicone sealant

- Pure sanitary silicone sealant
- Contains anti-fungal agent to inhibit mould growth in areas of high humidity
- Waterproof, with an excellent bond strength
- Available in a range of colours matching the Weber grout range - see page 49

Essentially non-hazardous



Supplied in 310ml cartridge in boxes of 6



Substrate Priming Guide

	Substrate	Primer	Ratio Primer:Water	Coverage (kg/m ²)
Walls	Brickwork & Dense Blockwork	✓	1:3	0.10
	Blockwork (Lightweight)	✓	1:3 - 1:5	0.20 - 0.40
	Cement/Sand Render & Concrete	✓	1:3 - 1:5	0.20 - 0.40
	Plaster & Plasterboard	✓	1:3 - 1:5	0.20 - 0.40
	Cement & Fibre-Mesh Boards	✓	1:3 - 1:5	0.20 - 0.40
	Existing Ceramic Tiles	✓	1:1	0.20
	Timber	✓	5:1	0.20
Floors	Anhydrite (Calcium Sulphate) Screed	✓	1:3 - 1:5	0.20 - 0.40
	Cement/Sand Screed & Porous Concrete	✓	1:3 - 1:5	0.20 - 0.40
	Concrete (Powder Floated)	✓	1:3	0.10
	Existing Ceramic & Vinyl Tiles	✓	1:1	0.15 - 0.20
	Steel/Timber	✓	5:1	0.20

✓ Ok - Prime with **weber PR360**

Adhesive Selector

Products

	Ready-mixed			
	weberfix	weberfix plus	weberfix WR	weberfix pro lite
Interior Walls				
Brickwork & Dense Blockwork	✓	✓	✓	✓
Blockwork (Lightweight)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cement/Sand Render	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cement & Fibre-Mesh Boards	✓	✓	✓	✓
Concrete	✓	✓	✓	✓
Existing Ceramic Tiles	✓	✓	✓	✓
MDF (Small Areas Only)	X	X	✓	✓
Painted Surfaces (Not Emulsion)	X	X	✓	✓
Plaster on Solid Wall	✓	✓	✓	✓
Plaster & Plasterboard	✓	✓	✓	✓
Plywood (Small Areas Only)	X	X	✓	✓

Interior Floors				
Anhydrite (Calcium Sulphate) Screed	X	X	X	X
Cement/Sand Screed	X	X	X	X
Cement/Sand Screed (Green)	X	X	X	X
Concrete (Power Floated)	X	X	X	X
Existing Ceramic Tiles	X	X	X	X
Existing Resin Agglomerated Tiles	X	X	X	X
GRP (Glass Fibre)	X	X	X	X
Steel	X	X	X	X
Wood - Non T+G Floorboards & Chipboard	X	X	X	X
Wood - T+G Floorboards & Chipboard	X	X	X	X
Wood - Floating T+G Chipboard	X	X	X	X
Wood - 18mm WBP Plywood	X	X	X	X
Wood - Overboarded with WBP Plywood	X	X	X	X
Wood - Under-tile Warming over 18mm WBP Plywood	X	X	X	X
Under-tile Warming or Heating with a Solid Floor	X	X	X	X

Exterior Walls				
Brickwork	X	X	X	X
Cement/Sand Render & Concrete	X	X	X	X
Existing Ceramic Tiles	X	X	X	X
Timber, MDF, Plywood	X	X	X	X

Exterior Floors				
Cement/Sand Screen	X	X	X	X
Cement/Sand Screed (Green)	X	X	X	X
Concrete	X	X	X	X
Existing Ceramic Tiles	X	X	X	X
Timber, MDF, Plywood	X	X	X	X

	Cement-based						Two-part		
	weberset plus	ECO	weberset rapid plus	weberset thick bed	weberset SPF	weberset rapid SPF	weberset pro lite - rapid	weberset plus & weber AD250	weberset rapid plus ECO & weber AD250
Interior Walls									
✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓

Interior Floors								
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	X
X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓
X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓
X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓
X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓
X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓
X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓
X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Exterior Walls								
✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X


Exterior Floors								
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

✓ Ceramic Tiles Only

✓ Ceramic, Porcelain & Natural Stone X Do Not Use

Grout Selector

Products

	Fine texture			Traditional texture	
	NEW! weberjoint premium	weberjoint pro	weberjoint wall	weberjoint wide	weberjoint wide flex
Maximum Joint Width	20mm	10mm	3mm	20mm	20mm
Areas					
Wall	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Floor	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
Interior & exterior	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Solid substrates	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Wooden/heated substrates	✓	✓	X	X	✓
Soft faced tile/stone	✓	✓	✓	X	X
Features					
Mould Stop Technology	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
PURE CLEAN anti-stain technology	✓	X	X	X	X
 Weber Rewards points	200 points	X	X	X	X

Ok Do Not Use

Levelling Selector

Products

	weberfloor flex	weberfloor level
Maximum Depth	50mm	30mm
Areas		
Interior	✓	✓
Exterior	X	X
Wearing Surface	X	X
Solid Substrates	✓	✓
Flexible/Heated Substrates	✓	X

Ok - Prime with **weber PR360** Do Not Use

Colour Selector

Products

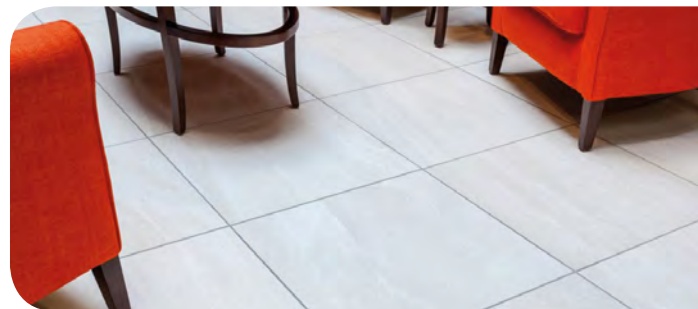
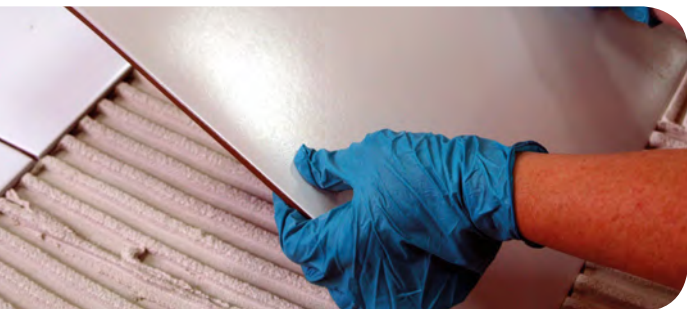
	NEW! weberjoint premium	weberjoint pro	weberjoint wall	weberjoint wide	weberjoint wide flex	weberjoint silicone
Size	5kg	5kg	5kg & 10kg	5kg & 10kg	5kg & 10kg	310ml
Maximum Joint Width	20mm	10mm	3mm	20mm	20mm	
White	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Ice Grey	<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>
Platinum	<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>
Grey	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Silver Grey	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Misty Grey	<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>
Storm Grey	<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>
Slate	<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>
Charcoal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Black	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				<input type="checkbox"/>
Ivory	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>
Jasmine	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				<input type="checkbox"/>
Limestone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				<input type="checkbox"/>
Beige	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Natural	<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>
Dark Sand	<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>
Brown	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				<input type="checkbox"/>

Matching silicones are available. Colours are representative.

Floor Tiles

Good, Better, Best...

Background	Preparation	Good	Better	Best
Sand and cement screed	Should be a minimum of 3 weeks old, mix should be 1 part cement to 3 or 4 parts sand, surface should be flat to an SRI standard i.e. varies no more than 3mm over 2 metres	weber set rapid plus	weber set rapid SPF	weber set pro lite - rapid
Concrete	Should be a minimum of 6 weeks old, to a standard of SRI with normal absorption rates, i.e. water poured onto the surface would soak in within a minute	weber set rapid plus	weber set rapid SPF	weber set pro lite - rapid
Asphalt	Must be flooring grade and primed with weber PR360 at 5 parts primer to 1 part water	N/A	N/A	weber set pro lite - rapid
Anhydrite screed	Floor must be sufficiently dry 0.5% moisture content or 75% Relative Humidity, sanded with 60 to 65 grade sandpaper, vacuumed and primed with weber PR360 3 parts water to 1 part primer	weber set rapid plus	weber set rapid SPF	weber set pro lite - rapid
Tile on tile	Tiles must be well bonded and clean	weber set rapid plus	weber set rapid SPF	weber set pro lite - rapid
Tongue and Groove floorboards	No deflection, screwed down at 300mm centres, prime with weber PR360 at 1:1	N/A	N/A	weber set pro lite - rapid
Over boarded floors	Minimum 15mm WBP Plywood screwed down at 300mm centres. Prime the back and any exposed edges of the board	weber set thick bed	weber set rapid SPF	weber set pro lite - rapid
Floating floors	Insulation has sufficient strength to support the load, covered with either 15mm plywood or 25mm of weberfloor flex incorporating floor mesh	N/A	N/A	weber set pro lite - rapid
Vinyl tiles	Well stuck down, clean, primed with weber PR360 at 1:1	N/A	weber set rapid SPF	weber set pro lite - rapid
Tile backer boards onto wood	3-6mm bed of flexible adhesive, screw boards down before adhesive has set at 300mm centres	weber set thick bed	weber set rapid SPF	weber set pro lite - rapid
Heated screeds	Allow to dry for 3 weeks, screed normally to clear heating pipes by 65mm, turn heating up to operating temperature at 5 degrees a day and run at operating temperature for 3 days, turn off and allow to cool to room temperature	weber set rapid plus	weber set rapid SPF	weber set pro lite - rapid
Under tile heating covered with levelling compound	Fitted and tested as per manufacturer's instructions, wires to have at least 3mm coverage of weberfloor flex	weber set rapid plus	weber set rapid SPF	weber set pro lite - rapid
Under tile heating tile direct	Fitted and tested as per manufacturer's instructions, buttering of tiles may be required	N/A	weber set rapid SPF	weber set pro lite - rapid
Under tile heating onto wood	Either overboard or cover the floor with 10mm of weberfloor flex	N/A	weber set rapid SPF	weber set pro lite - rapid
Uncoupling membrane	Stuck down with a 3-4mm notched trowel with weber set rapid SPF	weber set thick bed	weber set rapid SPF	weber set pro lite - rapid
Steel (not stainless)	Prime with weberfloor DPM , fully blinded (100%) coverage with dry silica sand/quartz grade 1-2mm (zone 2 sand no dust). When dry prime with 2 coats of weber PR360	N/A	weber set pro lite - rapid	



General guide for floor tiles, recommended adhesive depends on tile type and length of longest side / edge.

Wall Tiles

Good, Better, Best...

Background	Preparation	Good	Better	Best
2 coat plaster	Can only tile on finishing plaster, must be allowed to dry for 4 weeks prior to tiling, maximum weight allowed 20kg/m ² allowing 3.5kg for adhesive and grout	weberfix plus	weberfix pro lite	weberset plus primed with weber PR360
Skimmed plaster board	Must be allowed to dry for 2 weeks, maximum weight 20kg/m ² allowing 3.5kg for adhesive and grout	weberfix plus	weberfix pro lite	weberset plus primed with weber PR360
Plasterboard	Fix direct no drying time, 32kg/m ² allowing 3.5kg/m ² for adhesive and grout	weberfix plus	weberfix pro lite	weberset plus primed with weber PR360
Sand and cement render	Allow 2 weeks to dry, 60kg/m ² , mix should have been 1 part cement to 3 or 4 parts sand	weberfix plus	weberfix pro lite	weberset plus
Painted surfaces	Only with small light tiles and if the paint is well bonded, cross hatch the paint	weberfix plus	weberfix pro lite	weberset plus
Wedi	Fix as per manufacturer's instructions and weight guidance	weberset plus	weberset thick bed	weberset plus and weber AD250
Hardie Backer	Fix as per manufacturer's instructions and weight guidance	weberset plus	weberset thick bed	weberset plus and weber AD250
Marmox	Fix as per manufacturer's instructions and weight guidance	weberset plus	weberset thick bed	weberset plus and weber AD250
Lightweight block work	Should be smooth faced, internal only, prime with weber PR360 . Surface to be tiled must achieve SRI standard	N/A	weberset thick bed	weberset plus and weber AD250
Dense concrete block	Should be smooth faced, internal only, prime with weber PR360 . Surface to be tiled must achieve SRI standard	weberset plus	weberset thick bed	weberset plus and weber AD250
Tile on tile	Ensure the original background can take the extra weight, clean well bonded	weberfix plus	weberfix pro lite	weberset plus

Wall Tile types

Tile type	Good	Better	Best
Ceramic Tile with no side > 300mm	weberfix plus	weberfix pro lite	weberset plus
Ceramic Tile with no side > 900mm	weberset plus	weberset thick bed	weberset plus and weber AD250
Ceramic Tile with one side > 900mm	N/A	N/A	weberset plus and weber AD250
Porcelain Tile with no side > 300mm	weberfix pro lite	weberset plus	weberset plus and weber AD250
Porcelain Tile with no side > 900mm	weberset plus	weberset thick bed	weberset plus and weber AD250
Porcelain Tile with one side > 900mm	N/A	N/A	weberset plus and weber AD250
Natural Stone with no side > 900mm	weberset plus	weberset thick bed	weberset plus and weber AD250
Natural Stone with one side > 900mm	N/A	N/A	weberset plus and weber AD250

General guide for wall tiles, recommended adhesive depends on tile type and length of longest side / edge.

Tile weight information

Porcelain-mosaics, Ceramics mosaic, Glass mosaic	7-11 kg/m ²
Ceramics	9-21 kg/m ²
Porcelain	19-26 kg/m ²
Stone 10mm thick	30 kg/m ²
Stone 20mm thick	60 kg/m ²



Technical Reference

Standards and classification of adhesives

BS EN 12004:2017 Adhesives for tiles. Definitions and specifications took over from BS 5980:1980 Specification for adhesives for use with ceramic tiles and mosaic after a period of coexistence. The new standard was produced to classify adhesives in relation to the performance criteria identified, thereby allowing for a tighter and more appropriate specification to be made for a particular tile installation.

BS EN 12004:2017

Adhesives and their properties are defined in the EN standard by a combination of three variables: the adhesive chemistry (dispersion, cementitious or reaction resin), the level of performance (normal or improved) and any optional characteristics (fast set, reduced slip, extended open time or deformability). The level of performance and the optional characteristics have defined performance and test requirements. e.g. tensile adhesion after water immersion, heat ageing, freeze thaw etc.

Classification	Optional characteristics
D 1 Normal dispersion adhesive 2 Improved dispersion adhesive	F Fast setting adhesive
C 1 Normal cementitious adhesive 2 Improved cementitious adhesive	T Adhesive with reduced slip
R 1 Normal reactive resin adhesive 2 Improved reaction resin adhesive	E Adhesive with extended open time
	S Adhesive with deformability: S ₁ deformation >2.5 mm but <5 mm S ₂ deformation >5 mm

Classification and designation

The classifications for the different types of adhesives are then used in conjunction with a particular or a combination of characteristics to provide a range of overall designations as detailed in the table below.

Type	Class	Description
C	1	Normal cementitious adhesive
C	1F	Normal fast-setting cementitious adhesive
C	1T	Normal cementitious adhesive with reduced slip
C	1FT	Normal fast-setting cementitious adhesive with reduced slip
C	2	Improved cementitious adhesive
C	2E	Improved cementitious adhesive with extended open time
C	2F	Improved fast-setting cementitious adhesive
C	2T	Improved cementitious adhesive with reduced slip
C	2TE	Improved cementitious adhesive with reduced slip and extended open time
C	2FT	Improved fast-setting cementitious adhesive with reduced slip
D	1	Normal dispersion adhesive
D	1T	Normal dispersion adhesive with reduced slip
D	2	Improved dispersion adhesive
D	2T	Improved dispersion adhesive with reduced slip
D	2TE	Improved dispersion adhesive with reduced slip and extended open time
R	1	Normal reaction resin adhesive
R	1T	Normal reaction resin adhesive with reduced slip
R	2	Improved reaction resin adhesive
R	2T	Improved reaction resin adhesive with reduced slip
C	2-S1	Improved deformable cementitious adhesive
C	2-S2	Improved highly deformable cementitious adhesive

Examples of how the Classification System works in practice

Type of work	Requirement	Class
Tiling to an internal, plastered, blockwork wall subject to dry conditions with smaller format tiles	A normal dispersion adhesive with good non-slip properties	D1T
Wall tiling to rendered blockwork subject to prolonged wet conditions	A rapid-setting, cement-based adhesive with improved adhesion and non-slip properties	C2T
External wall tiling onto rendered concrete properties	A normal-setting, cementitious adhesive with improved adhesion, non-slip and extended open time	C2TE
Tiling onto internal, screeded concrete floors subject to dry conditions on a fast track contract	A fast-setting, cementitious adhesive	C2F
Tiling onto a timber floor with a plywood overlay in a domestic kitchen	A fast-setting, cementitious adhesive with improved adhesion and good deformability	C2FS1
Tiling to the rendered walls of a swimming pool	A normal-setting, cementitious adhesive with improved adhesion and extended open time	C2T
Tiling onto a T and G wooden floor in a domestic bathroom	A normal-setting, cementitious adhesive with improved adhesion and high deformability	C2F-S2
Tiling to the plastered walls of a domestic power shower using small to medium format ceramic tiles	An improved dispersion adhesive with reduced slip and extended open time	D2TE
Floor tiles to a wash-down area in a bottling plant subject to steam cleaning	An improved reaction resin adhesive	R2

BS EN 13888:2015

The publication of BS EN 13888 was the first for ceramic tile grouts and classified grouts in a similar way to **BS EN 12004:2017**. The classification splits grouts into two chemistries: cementitious (CG) and reaction resin (RG).

For cementitious grout (CG), there are two different performance levels (normal and improved), dependent on test results for resistance to abrasion, water absorption, shrinkage and flexural/compressive strength.

Type	Class	Description
CG	1	Normal cementitious grout
CG	2	Improved cementitious grout with high abrasion resistance and reduced water absorption
RG		Reaction resin grout
W		Reduced water absorption
A		High abrasion resistance

Training

Weber offers a range of courses for tilers of all abilities, retail sales staff and college tutors in a relaxed, informal environment. The easy to use product range is segmented into 4 sections – Prep, Fix, Set and Joint. All course attendees will receive lunch and refreshments and safety equipment will be provided. Some of our most popular courses include:

- * Product Training – Suitable for Retail Staff
- * Waterproofing and Tanking
- * Levelling Compounds

Typical course content...

- * Introduction and Health & Safety
- * Prep – Levelling compounds practical
- * Fix – Ready-mixed wall tile adhesives
- * Set – Powder adhesives for wall and floor tiling
- * Joint – Grout and sealants
- * Typical substrates and preparation required
- * Application process

Weber has established, dedicated training facilities at their manufacturing plant in Bedfordshire and access to the Saint-Gobain Technical Academies across the country to accommodate the running of these courses.

Weber also offers a bespoke service so if the courses above do not meet your needs, they can be developed specifically for you. These courses can be arranged by request.

How to Book

Tel: 08703 330070

Online: www.uk.weber

Email: technicalacademy@saint-gobain.com



Health & Safety

The building industry is the most dangerous work environment bar none. Much effort has been put into improving the generally dismal historical record. As a responsible manufacturer Weber is constantly reformulating products to reduce possible risks to users and clearly states what risks are involved with all products. These risks only apply during application. Once cured, the products are non-hazardous in all respects. All materials carry Health and Safety labelling in a clear easily recognisable format as recommended by the HSE (Health & Safety Executive).

Lifting

Even when labelled as non-hazardous, a practical, common sense approach to material usage is to be recommended. Weber materials manufactured in the UK are kept to weights of 25kg and below where possible. Lifting should be carried out with the back straight and upright with the load as close to the body as possible. Do not to cut corners by attempting to carry multiple packs above 25kg.

Cement-based

The HSE has identified the small amount of soluble Chromium VI that naturally appears in grey ordinary Portland cement as the element that stimulates an allergic dermatological reaction in some people that results in 'cement burns'. Legislation now requires manufacturers to keep levels of soluble chromium VI below 2 parts per million of the total dry weight of the cement content.

White cement/sulphate-resisting cement and cement fondu all have contents below this level and are naturally compliant.

Ordinary Portland cement however needs to be treated to achieve these levels. All material supplied by Weber is either naturally compliant or has been treated to be compliant for the stated shelf life. Bags must be stored unopened, in clean dry conditions, off the ground and above 5°C. Use of treated products after the end of the declared storage period may increase the risk of an allergic reaction.

Cementitious mixes may contain relatively sharp, often angular aggregates and are therefore generally abrasive when wet. Newly applied product is also very alkaline.

Epoxy-based

Epoxy products offer particular advantages in the way of chemical resistance, adhesion, impermeability etc, however care does have to be taken as some people may be more prone to sensitisation than others. Risks may be different from component to component – check the specific Health and Safety label on the particular product packaging. All epoxy products contain epoxy constituents and may cause sensitisation by skin contact. Irritating to eyes and skin. Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection.

Essentially non-hazardous

Our pastes, liquids and sealants are generally non-hazardous in use but may be difficult to remove when dry. The generic Health & Safety label carries common sense precautions.

Individual product-specific Safety Data Sheets are available on request or by visiting our website www.loveweber.co.uk.

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