

Installation Procedures for Edge Trims



Profile Selection

It is essential that the correct depth of profile is selected. The profile height must not be greater than the anticipated height of the tile and adhesive bed. If the depth of the profile is not correct; this can result in wear on the trim or damage to the adjacent tile.

Installation Steps

- Measure the length required.
- Secure and clamp the trim to protect the trim while cutting takes place.
- Make sure that the cutting implement is sharp and will not damage the product.
- Cut the trim to the desired length.
- Assess the position of the trim in relation to the tile layout and in accordance with
 - any building regulations and good tiling practice
 - Bed the trim into the adhesive layer
 - Position the tile over the flange into the adhesive.
- Ensure that the tile butts up against the edge of the trim, i.e. a grout joint is not necessary between the tile and the trim.

PVC Protection Film on Stainless Steel and Brass

- Remove the PVC protective film just before installation.

For Formable Edge Installations

- As above, to obtain the required curve or form, bend the trim using only hand pressure.
- Use the anchorage points provided on the trim to secure the trim into position.

For Movement and Perimeter Joint Installations

- As above, the tile should be positioned parallel to the trim allowing a 2mm gap for grouting.
- NB : It must be noted, that these joints are only suitable for use in conjunction with ceramic tiling as they are not intended for use as construction joints.
- Ceramic Tile movement joints are not to be used above any construction joints.

Harmful Chemicals for Edge Trims

In general products containing the following may cause damage however the list below is not all inclusive of other harmful chemicals. Always read the label of the product that you propose to use carefully.

Aluminium:

- Most acids
- Some grout removing and tile cleaning products.
- Chlorine containing chemicals.
- Potassium or sodium hydroxide solutions.
- Soda ash
- Trichloroethylene
- Bleach
- Vinegar

Brass:

- Most acids
- Some grout removing and tile cleaning products.
- Ammonia
- Chlorine containing chemicals.
- Potassium or sodium hydroxide solutions.
- Milk
- Sea water
- Baking soda
- Bleach
- Vinegar

Stainless Steel

- Most acids
- Some grout removing and tile cleaning products.

- Tile cleaners containing hydrochloric acid / spirits of salts.
- Hydrochloric acid (swimming pool acid)
- Sulphuric acid (battery acid)
- Undiluted bleach
- Vinegar

Cleaning Procedures of Edge Trims

The best method for cleaning is quite simply soap or a mild detergent (such as SUNLIGHT LIQUID®) in warm water, applied with a soft cloth or synthetic sponge. Rinse in hot water, dry with a soft cloth or allow to drip dry. Occasionally, the use of a mild household cleaner and fine synthetic scourer or a brush with nylon bristles may be used. Routine cleaning applied over several days will generally remove heavy soiling and staining.

Use:

- Routine gentle cleaning as described above
- Cleaners showing suitable for Aluminium / Brass / Stainless Steel / PVC
- Repeated routine gentle cleaning rather than a single aggressive cleaning

Do Not Use:

- Coarse abrasive powders or chemicals such as:
- Metallic scourers
- Silver or brass cleaners on Stainless Steel

Routine Cleaning Stains - Problem & Solutions:

Adhesive Labels - Remove labels by soaking in a hot soapy solution and rubbing with a cloth or sponge. If adhesive remains, remove with a soft cloth soaked in alcohol (Methylated Spirits) or an organic solvent (Benzene). Follow with routine cleaning.

Tea And Coffee Stains - Use a thin paste of washing soda (sodium carbonate) or fine

household cleaners with hot water on a synthetic scourer. Follow by routine cleaning.

Fingerprints - Pre-treat marks with alcohol or organic solvent. Follow by routine cleaning.

Grease, Fats, Oils - Wipe off excess with soft paper towel. Pre-soak in warm detergent. Follow by routine cleaning.

Water Marks / Lime Scale - Prolonged soaking in a 25% vinegar solution will loosen the deposit. Followed by routine cleaning.

Chemicals - Hydrochloric acid (spirits of salts, swimming pool acid), sulphuric acid (battery acid), undiluted bleach, vinegar. If contact is made with the above rinse immediately with large volumes of water. If staining / damage has occurred contact SASSDA.

Information on Stainless Steel from Southern Africa Stainless Steel Development Association (SASSDA).