



BALANCE
Collection

600x
1200mm



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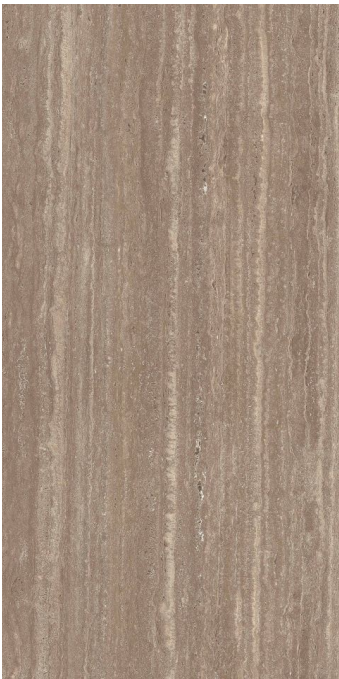
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ALORA STONE



ALORA WILD



AMAZON MIX



AMAZON MIX



ASPEN BRASS



ASPEN BRASS



DAMERO ELITE



DAMERO ELITE



FAENZA BEST



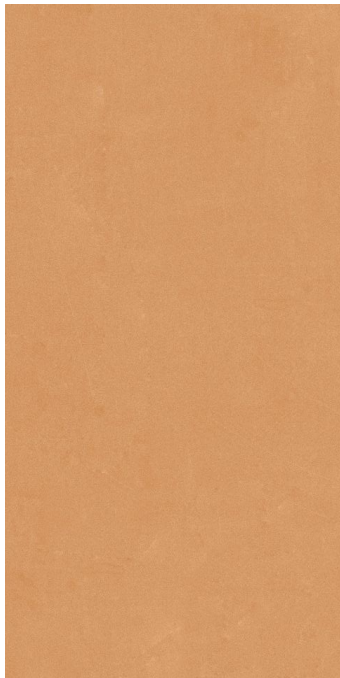
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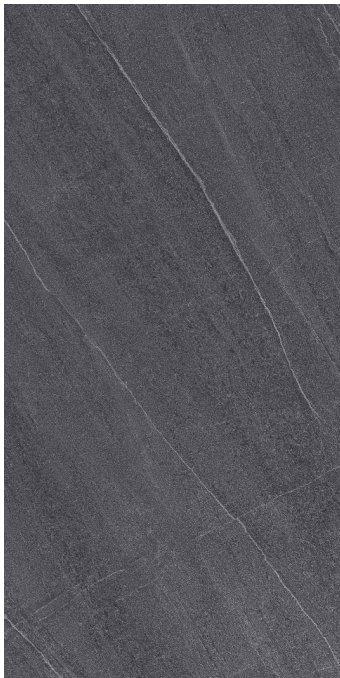
GROVE SHVET



OFELIA EARTH



IMPERIO FENTA



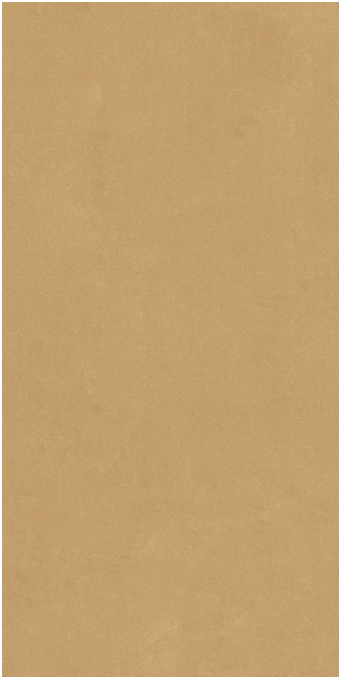
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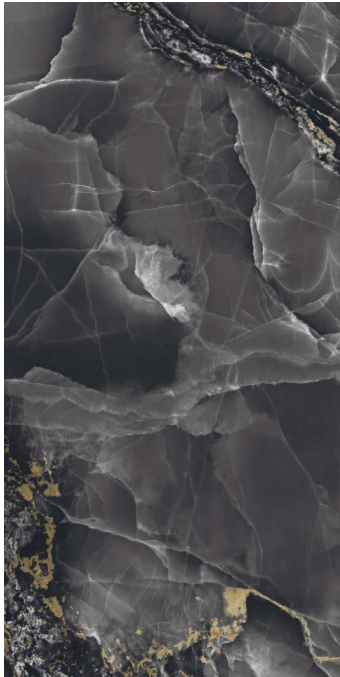
OFELIA META



OFELIA SNOL



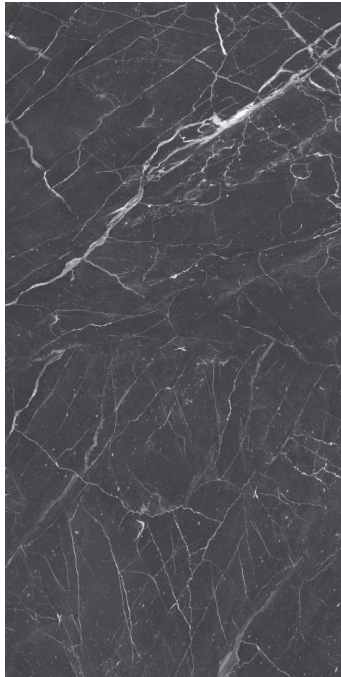
OXPERA LEMON



OXPERA NERO



PEARK BEIGE



PEARK COAL



PLANET SOFT



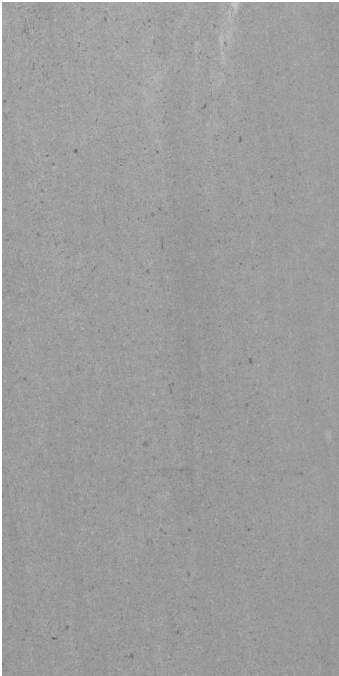
PLANET VELA



TORENT CHOCO



TORENT PEARL



USTER GREY



USTER WHITE



VIBER CHIK



VIBER LAWA



ALORA STONE



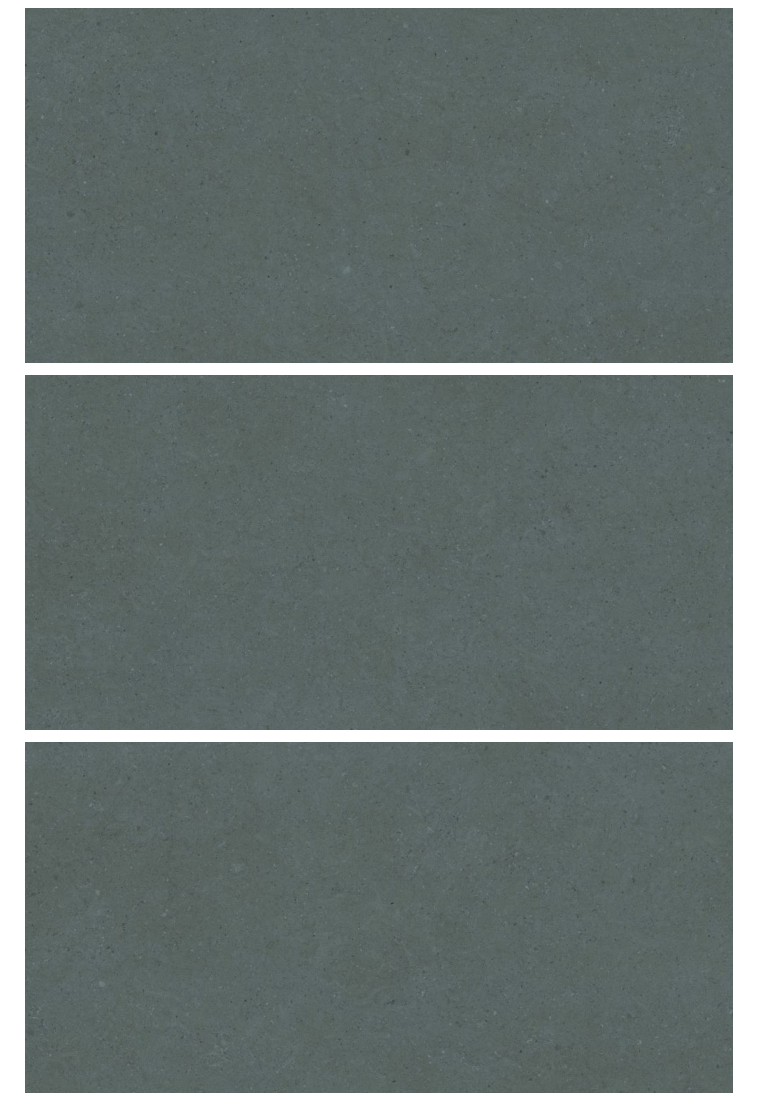
R-4



ALORA WILD



R-4





ALORA
STONE

600x
1200mm

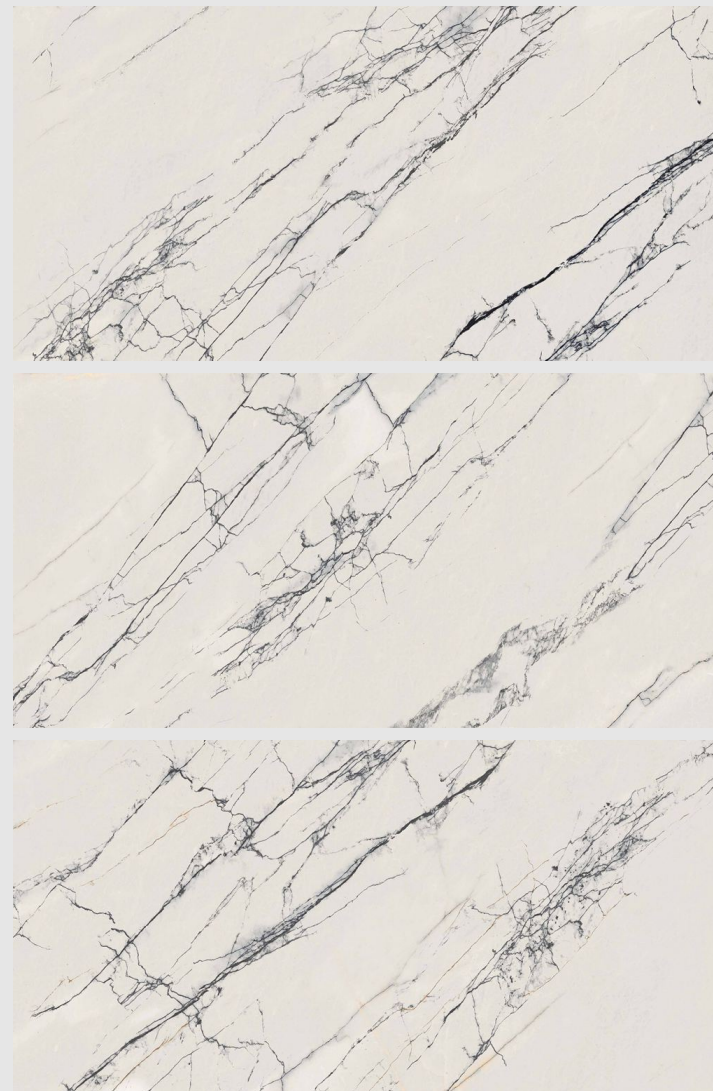
Matt
Finish



AMAZON MIX



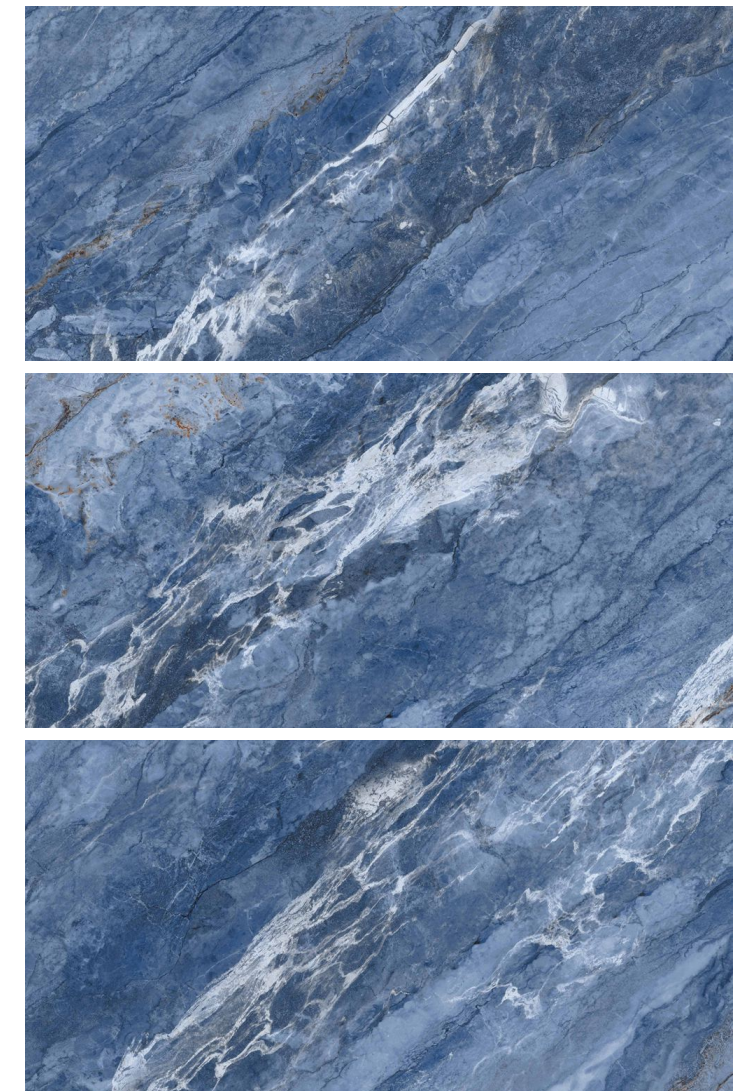
R-4



AMAZON OCEAN



R-4



AMAZON
MIX

600x
1200mm

Matt
Finish



ASPEN BRASS



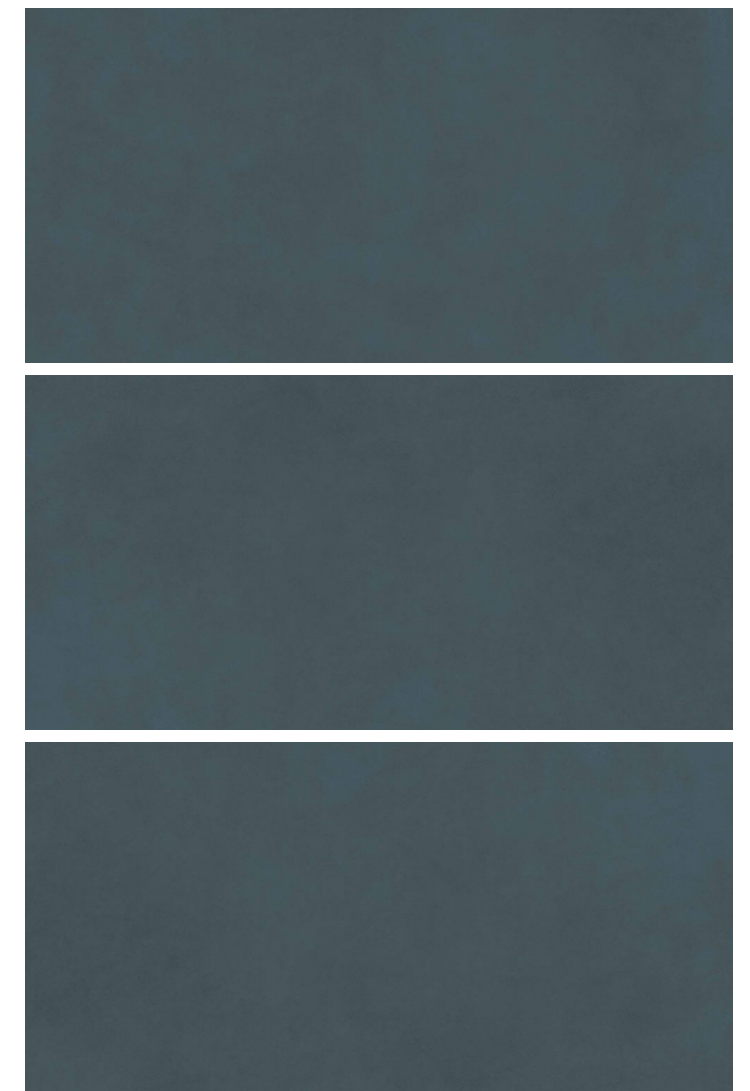
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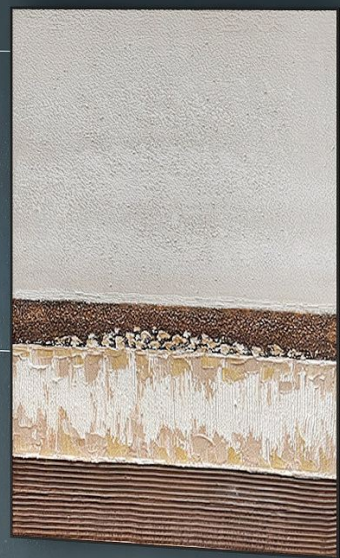
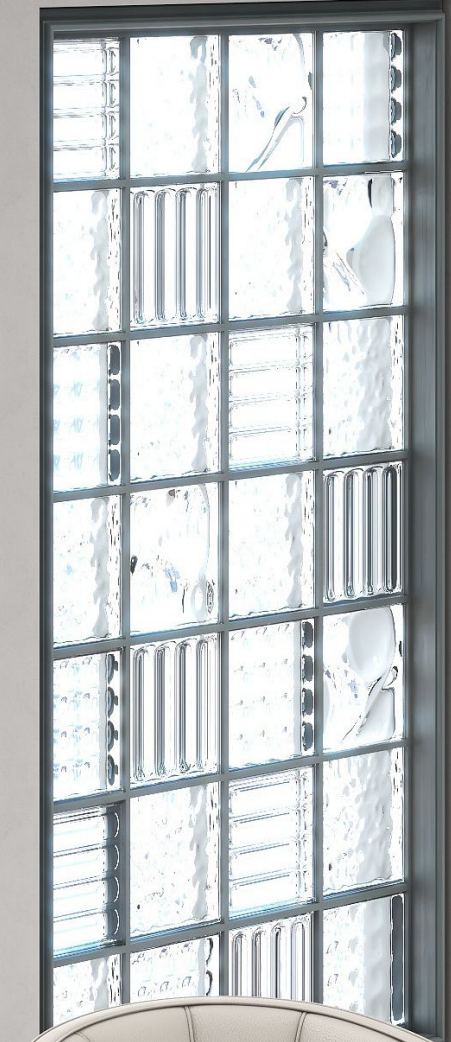


ASPEN TELL



R-4





ASPEN BRASS

600x
1200mm

Matt
Finish



DAMERO ELITE



R-4



DAMERO ROOT



R-4



spenzen
SMART SURFACES



**DAMERO
ELITE**

600x
1200mm

Matt
Finish



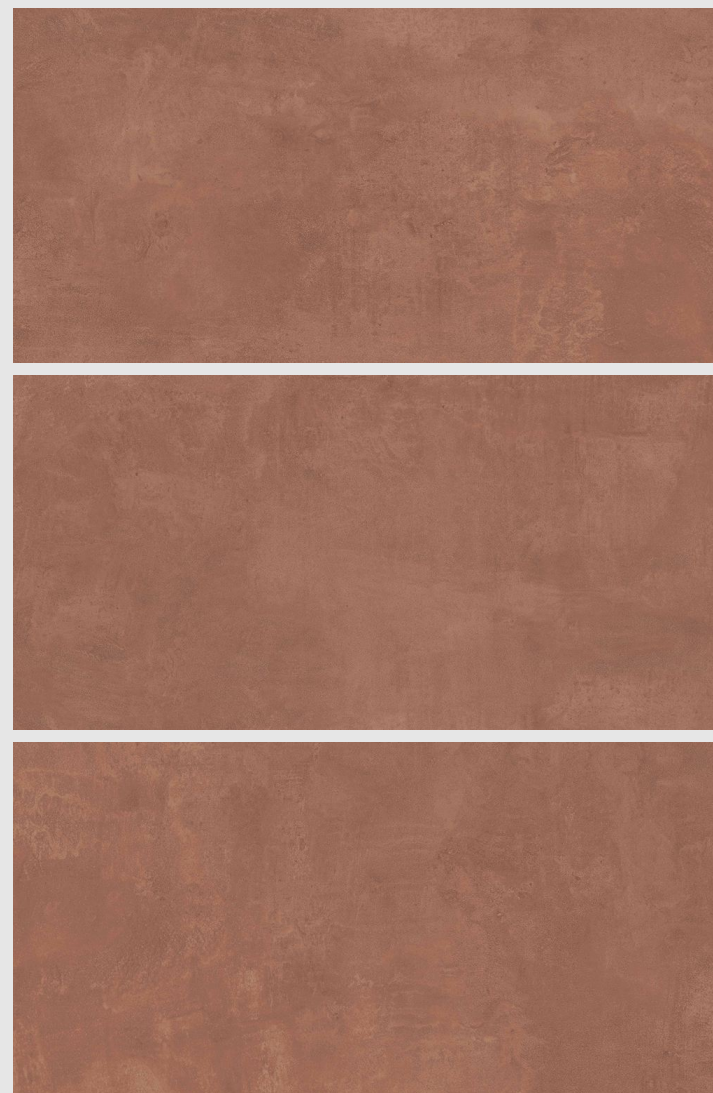
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FAENZA BEST



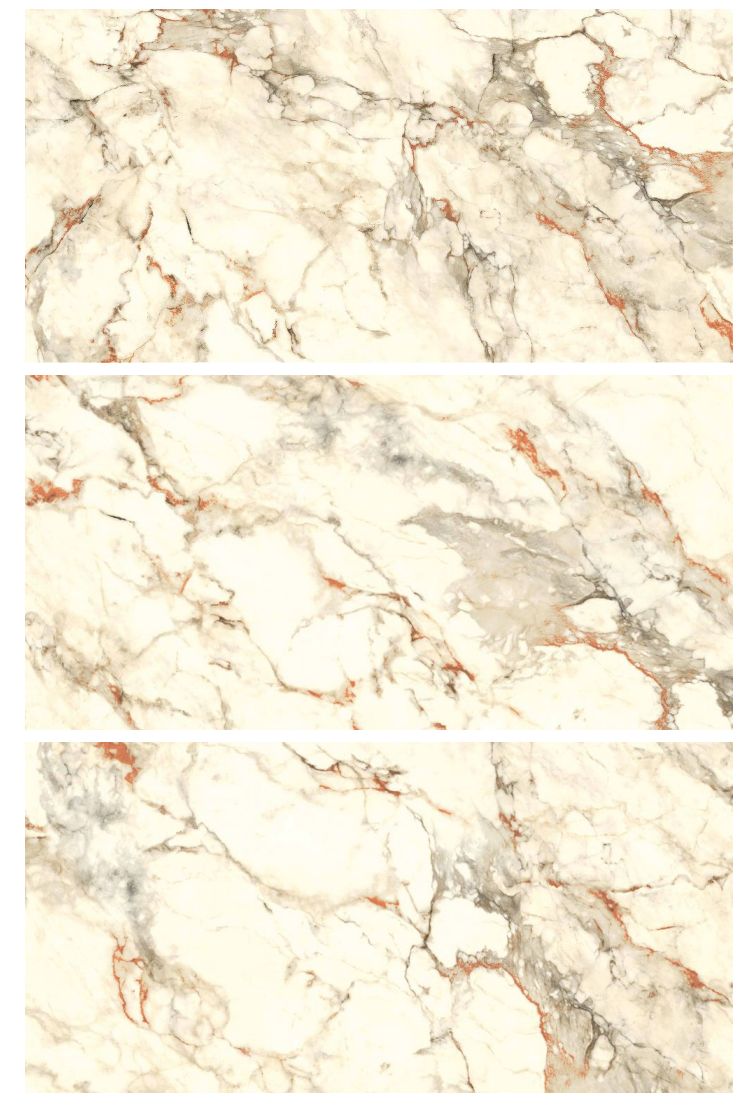
R-4



FAENZA METRO



R-4



Spenzen
SMART SURFACES

FAENZA
BEST

600x
1200mm

Matt
Finish

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GROVE SHVET



R-4



OFELIA EARTH



R-4



GROVE
SHVET

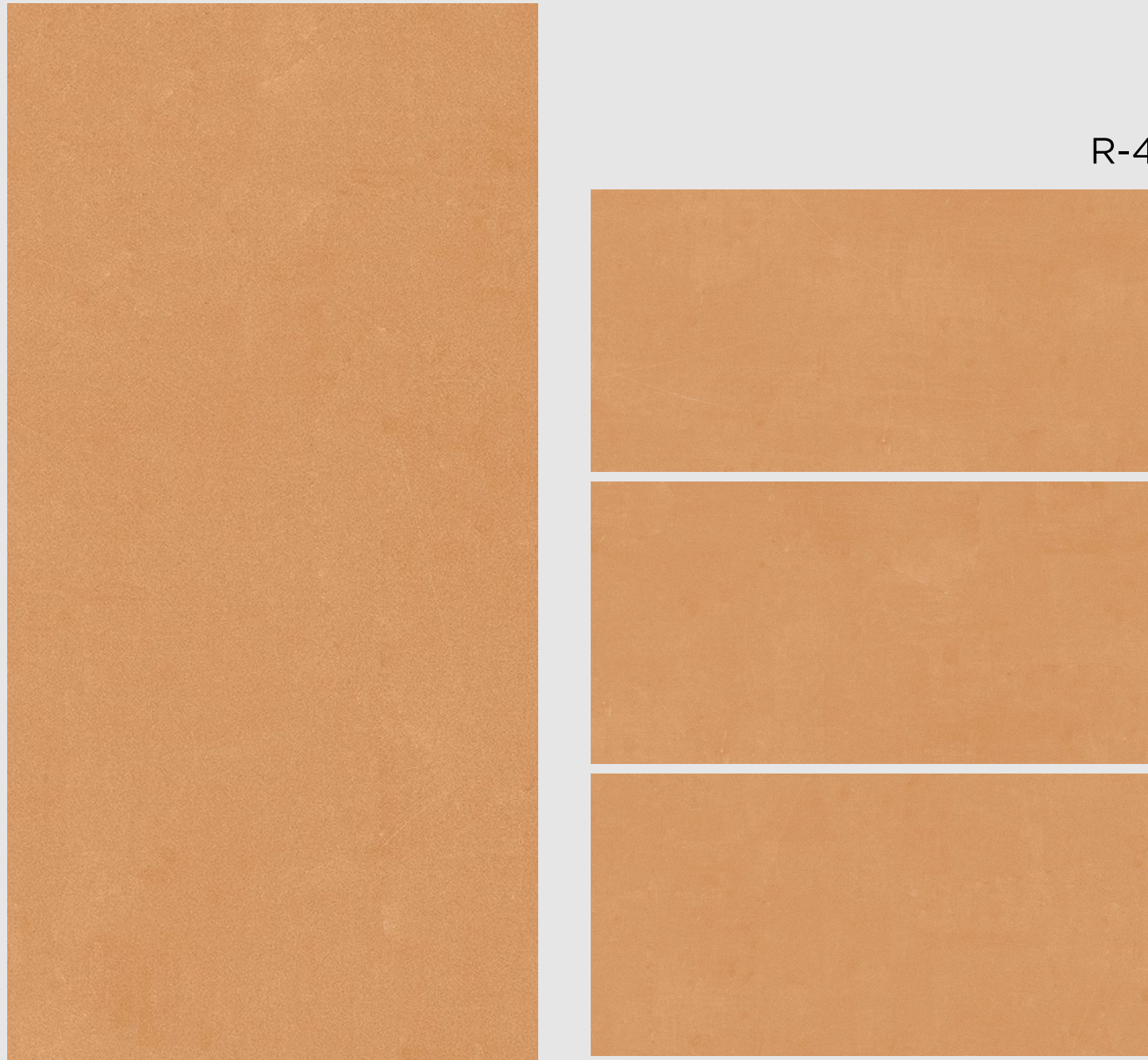
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Matt
Finish



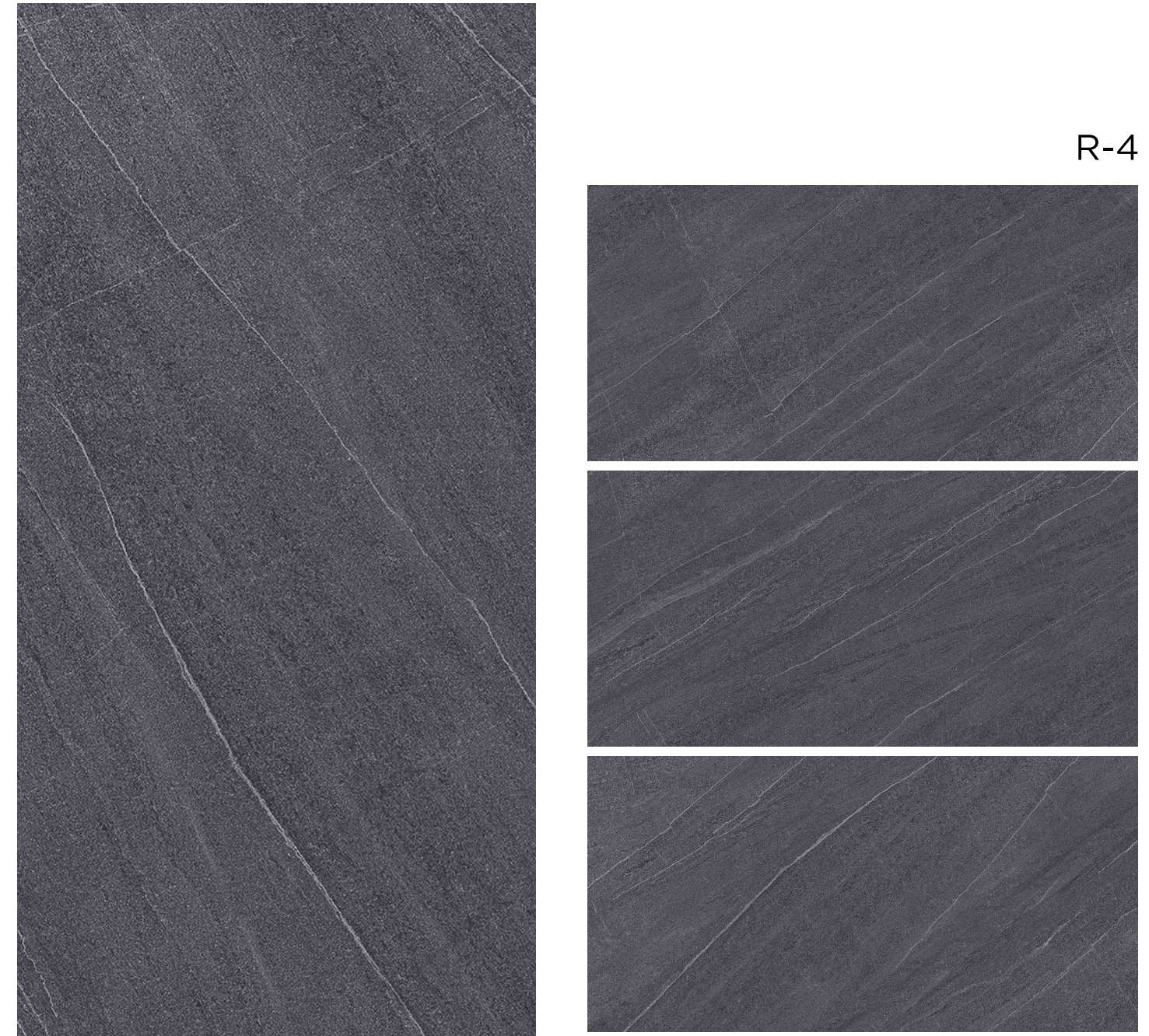
IMPERIO FENTA

R-4



IMPERIO NERO

R-4





IMPERIO FENTA

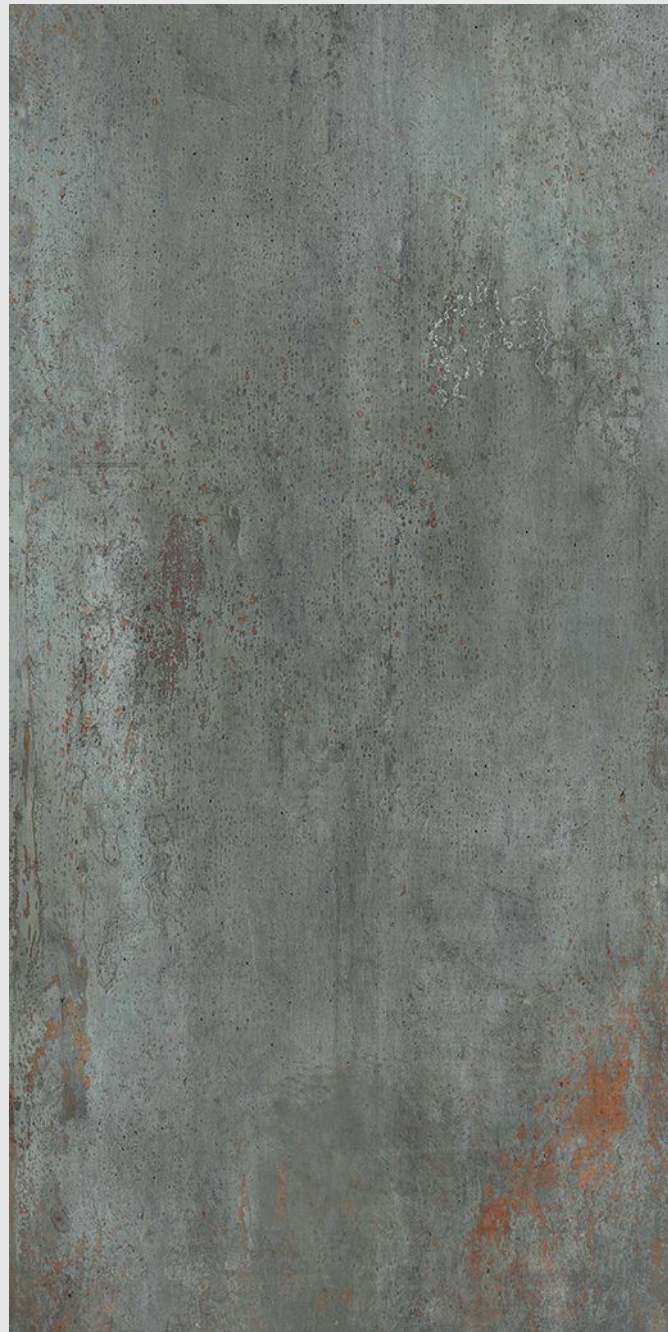
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Matt
Finish

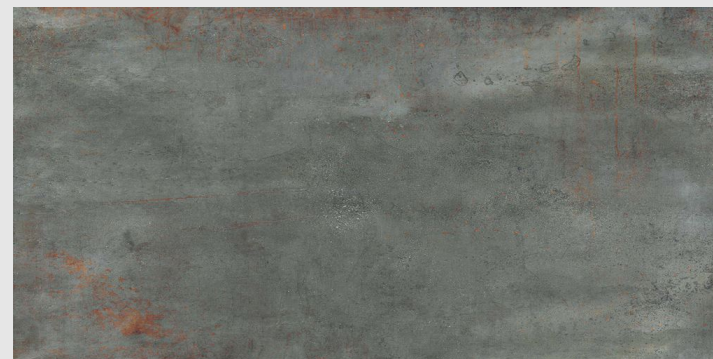




OFELIA METAR



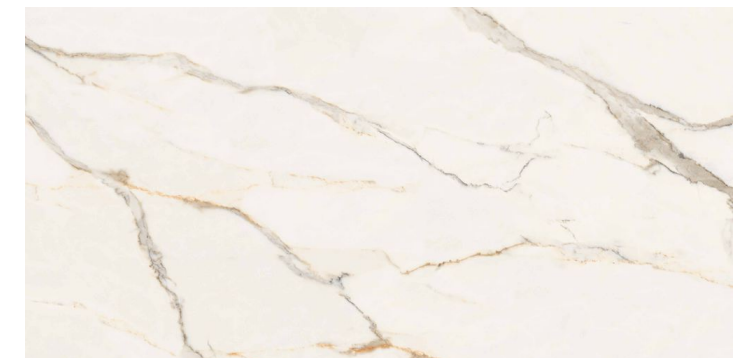
R-4



OFELIA SNOL



R-4



OFELIA METAR

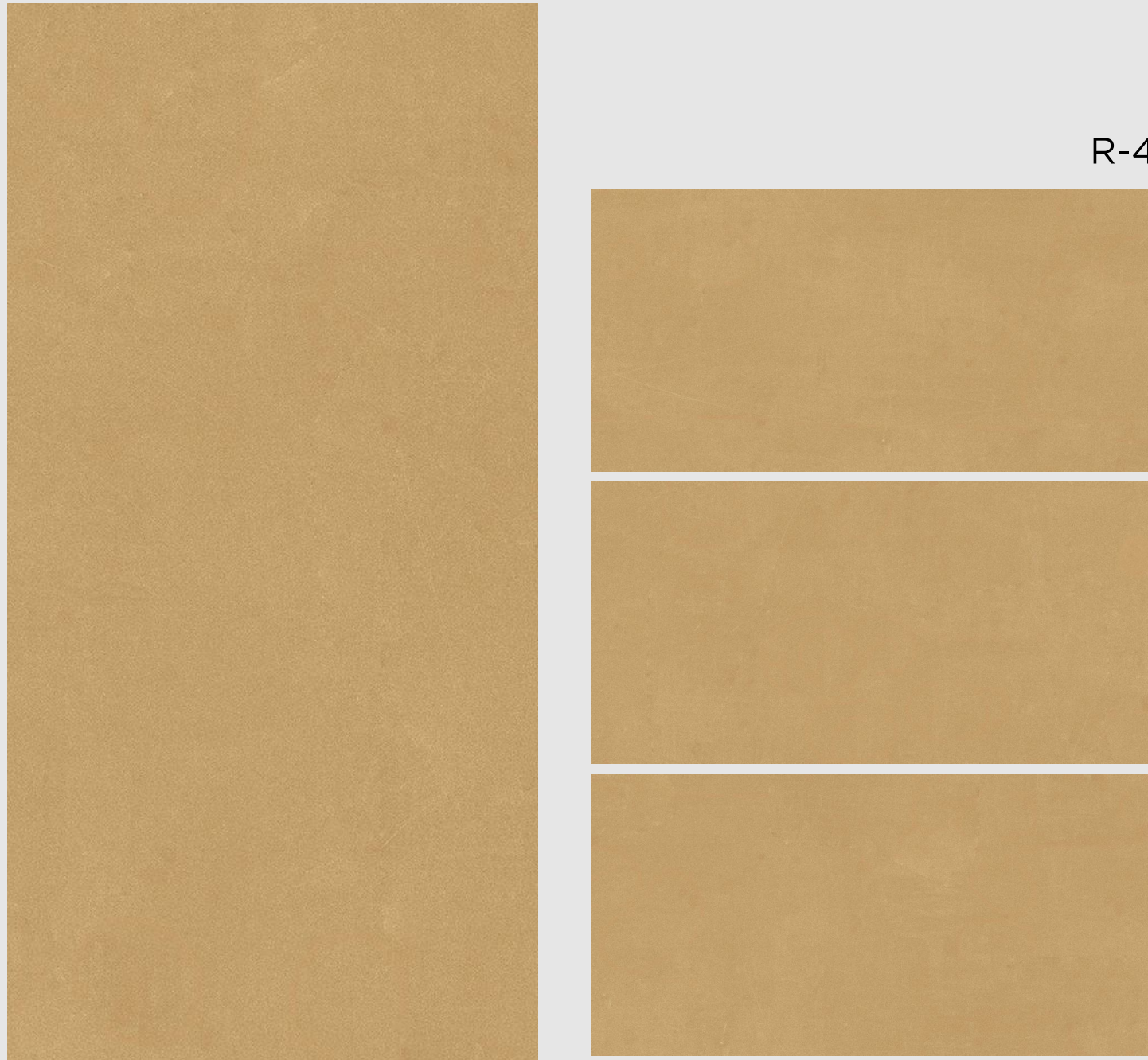
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1200mm

Matt
Finish



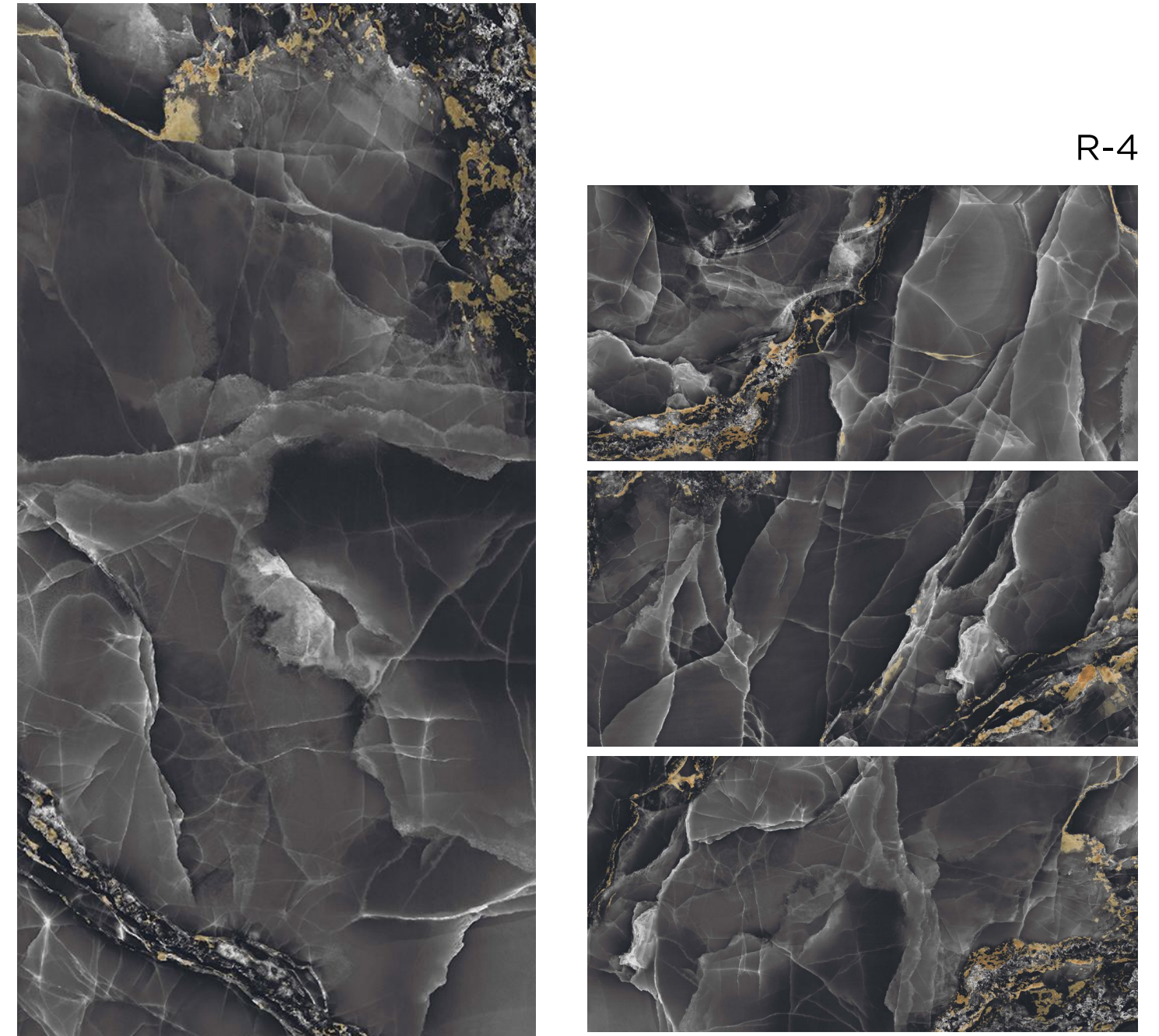
OXPERA LEMON

R-4



OXPERA NERO

R-4



OXPERA
LEMON

600x
1200mm

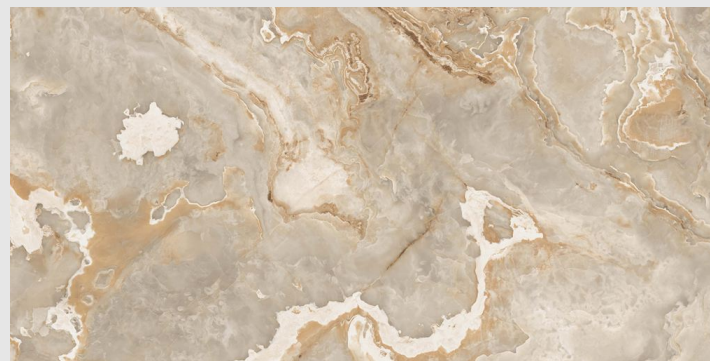
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Finish



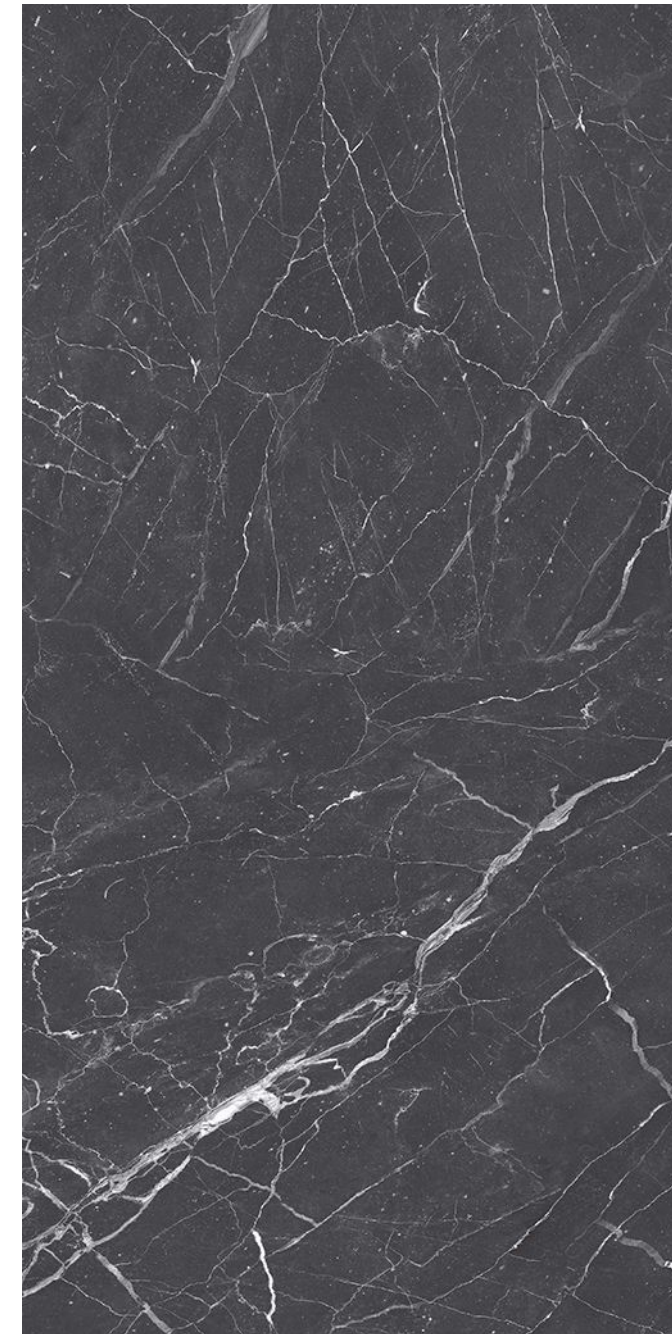
PEARK BEIGE



R-4



PEARK COAL



R-4





PEARK
BEIGE

600x
1200mm

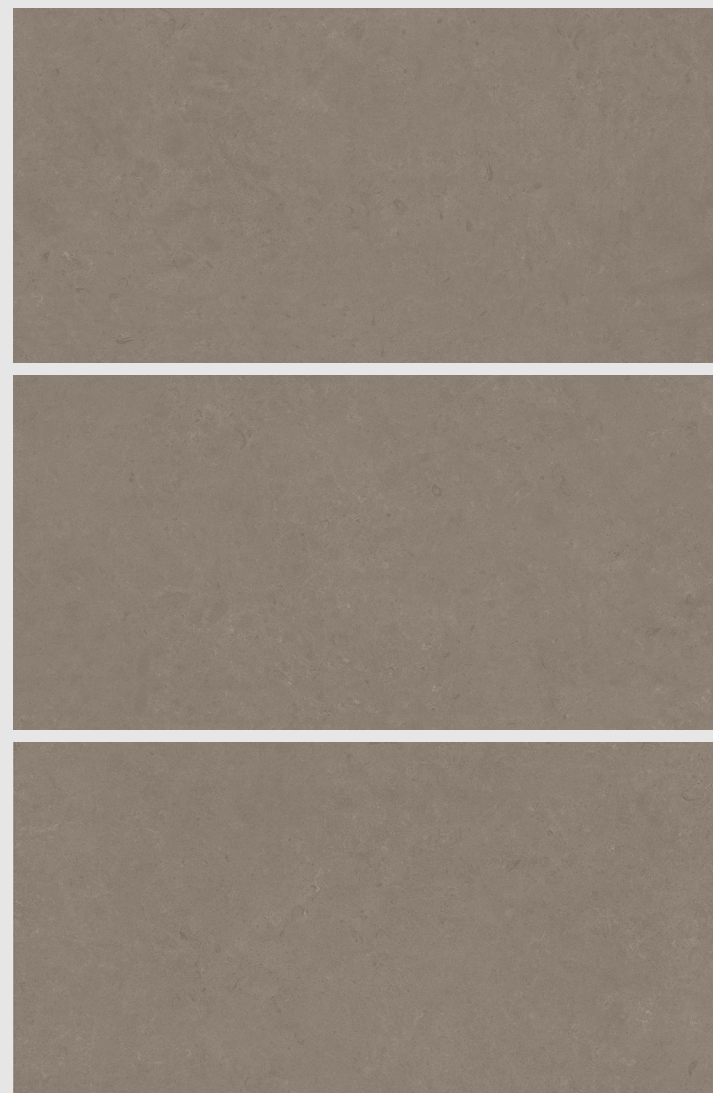
Matt
Finish



PLANET SOFT



R-4



PLANET VELA



R-4



PLANET
SOFT

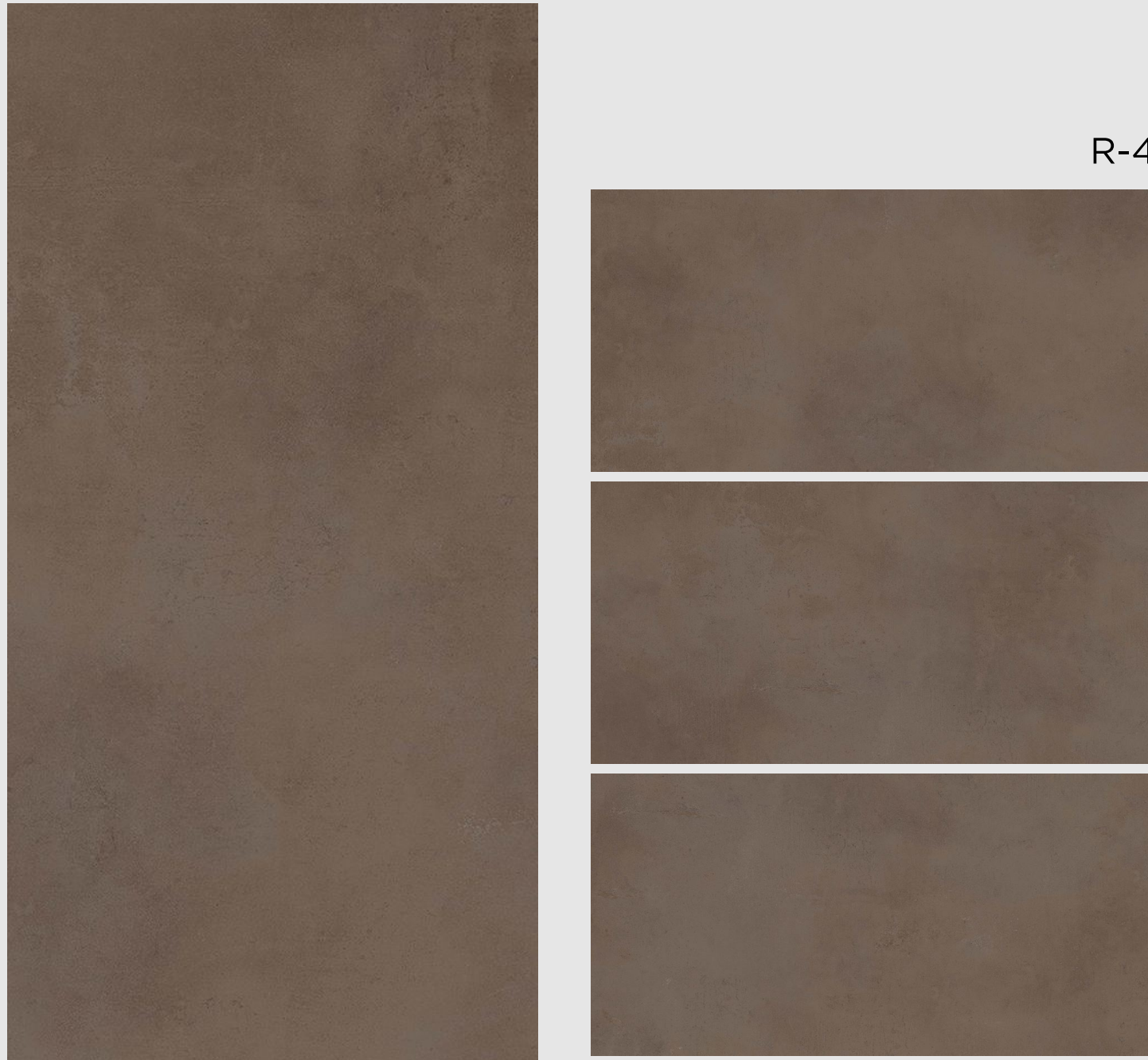
600x
1200mm

Matt
Finish



TORENT CHOCO

R-4



TORENT PEARL

R-4



TORENT CHOCO

600x
1200mm

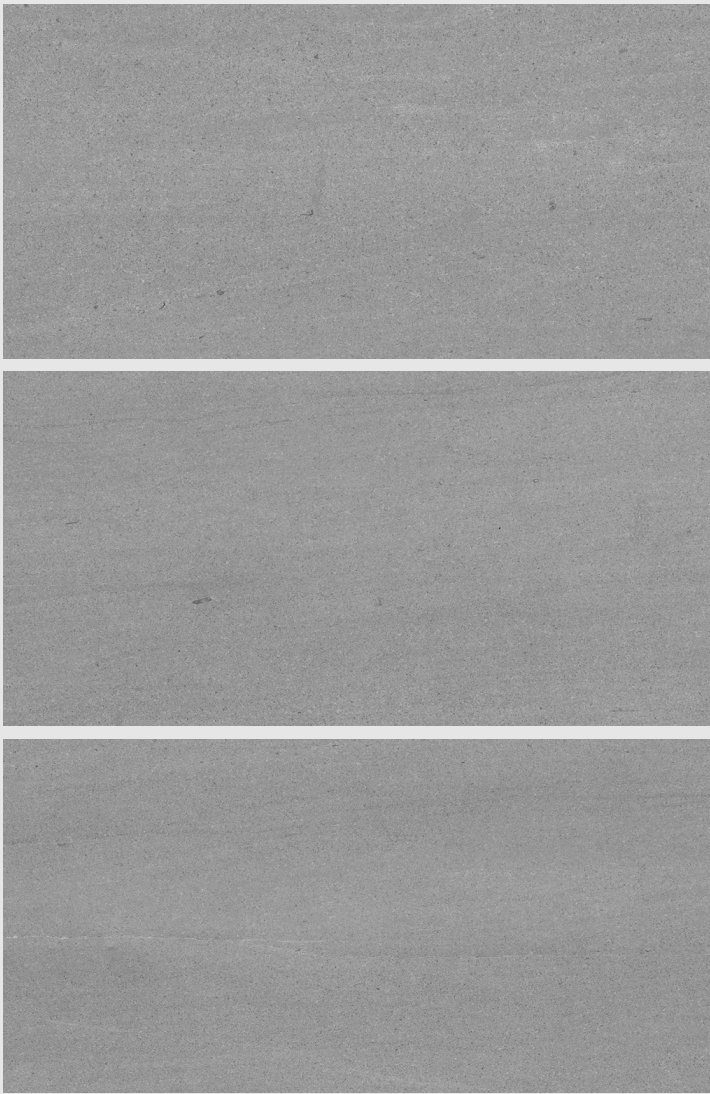
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Finish



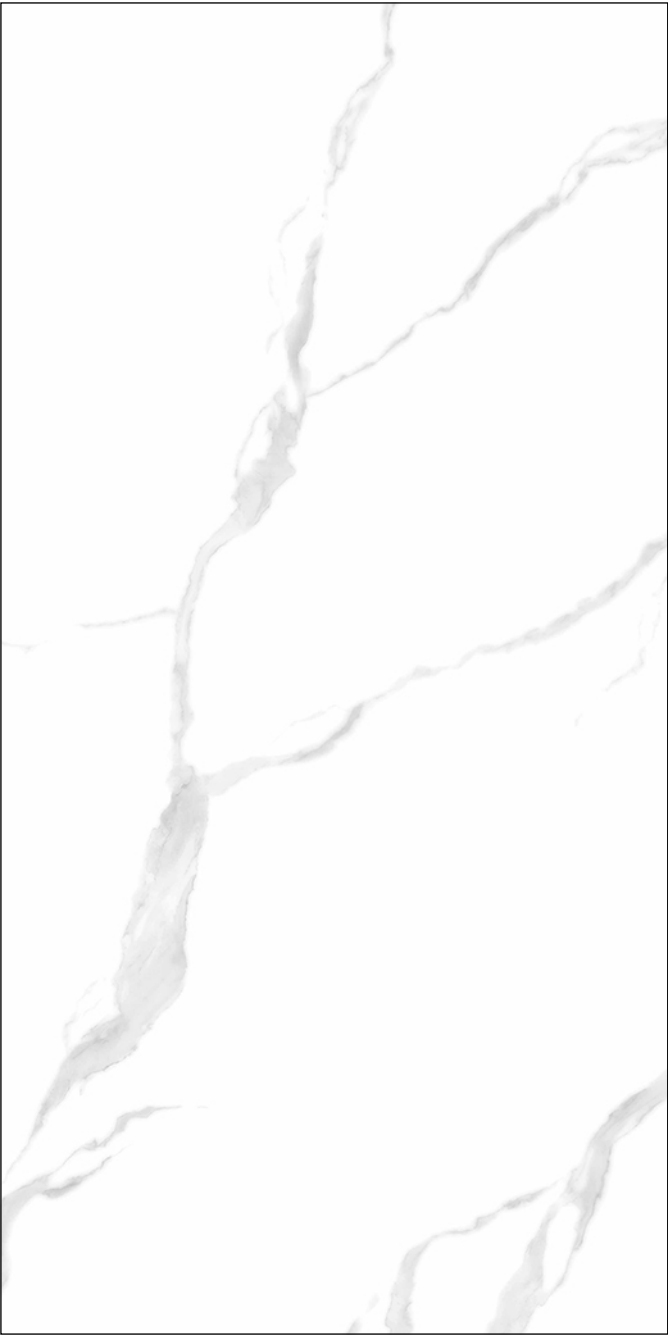
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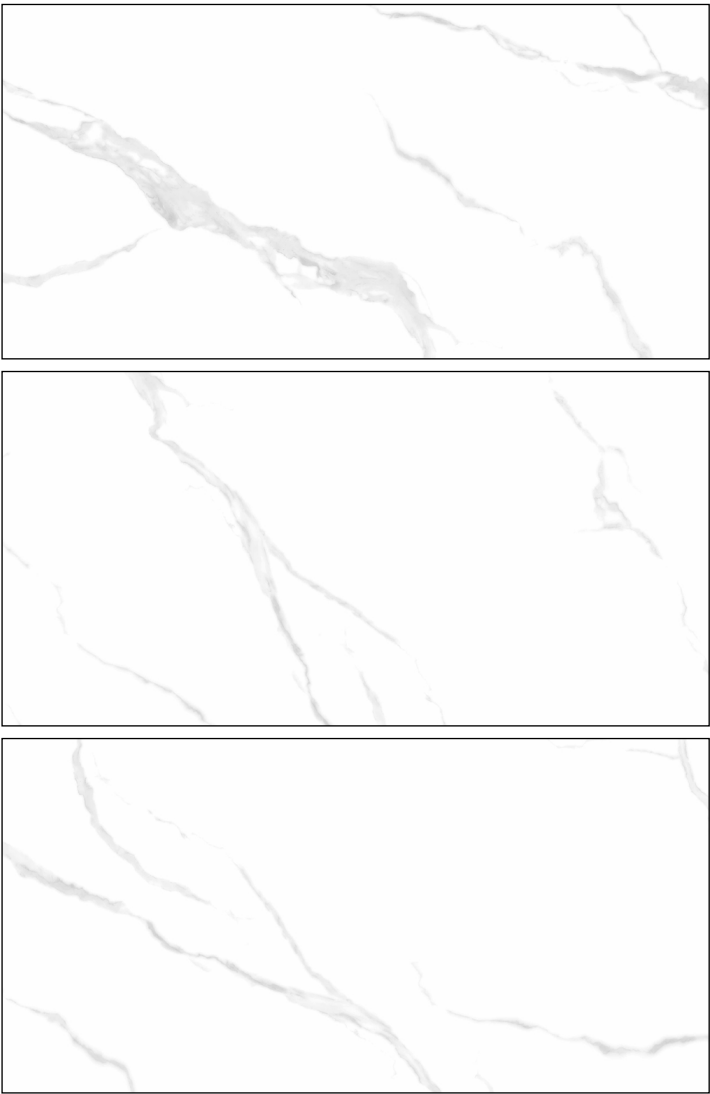
R-4



USTER WHITE



R-4



USTER
GREY

600x
1200mm

Matt
Finish



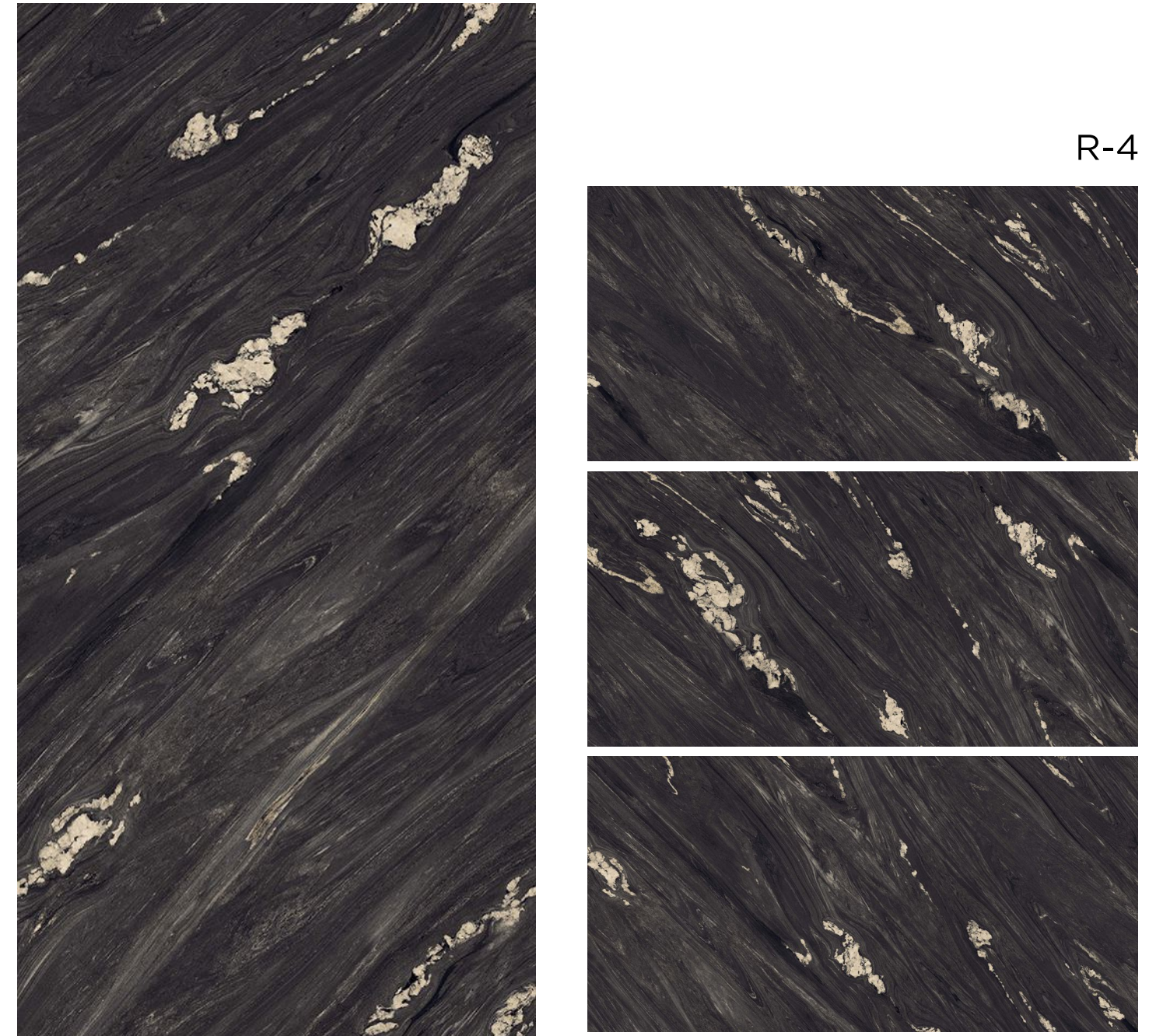
VIBER CHIK

R-4



VIBER LAWA

R-4





VIBER
CHIK

600x
1200mm

Matt
Finish

Installation instructions

Ceramic tiles

1

Laying ceramic tiles requires qualified personnel with proven experience and the appropriate tools and equipment: notched trowels, spacers, rubber mallets, suction lifters, rubber grout floats, sponges and grout buckets. Check the information on the packaging beforehand and follow the manufacturer's recommendations carefully.

2

Ensure that the surface you are going to tile is stable and that the substrate is suitable for laying the ceramic tiles: surface with a rough, non-breaking texture, perfectly level and flat. Waterproofing in damp areas is recommended.

3

The surface to be tiled should be completely free of dust or any other substance that could impair the bonding of the tiles. For specific tiling projects (radiant heating systems, façades with mechanical anchoring, roof tiles or resolution of particular project parameters), please request additional specific information for each situation.

4

The working area must be lit sufficiently to easily detect any defects in the installation of the tile, particularly "lipping" between tiles. It is recommended to work with electric spotlights and a higher brightness than usual.

5

Choose the type of adhesive depending on the room and tile to be used. The choice of tile and adhesive are critical to the subsequent overall performance. The factors to be taken into account are: type of ceramic material, tile format, tile substrate and intended use (the traffic it will be subjected to, safety requirements against falls, etc.)

6

The only recommended laying system is the thin-bed method with a notched trowel. For tiles larger than 1,000 cm², back buttering is recommended, with the adhesive being applied to both the substrate and the back of the ceramic tile.

It is essential to remove any bonding material remaining on the surface of the tile before it sets, making sure to leave a clean joint to facilitate grouting. When cleaning, do not use metallic tools or blunt elements that could damage the surface of the tiles.

7

All ceramic tiles, especially rectified tiles, must be handled with the utmost care to avoid scratches, chips and dents. Before you start to lay the tiles, check that they are free from defects. Check the shade and calibre before laying the tile.

8

The joints between tiles should be at least 1.5 mm for indoors and 5 mm for outdoors. With staggered joints, offset tiles at 3/4 the length of the tile. The use of self-levelling spacers is recommended*. * Before using the self-levelling spacers, test them on the type of floor or wall tile you are laying, and check you won't damage the tiles when breaking them off. This is especially important if you are working with relief tiles or non-bevelled rectified tiles. Consult the national tile installation standards and respect the minimum joint width indicated for the type of tile and installation to be carried out.

9

Always follow the manufacturer's guidelines when preparing and using adhesives. Do not apply the adhesive in a final thickness greater than that indicated on the bag, check the wetting capability of the adhesive and press the ceramic tile onto the bonding material

using a back and forth motion. Distribute the adhesive evenly beneath the tile. Uneven thicknesses can cause "lipping" defects due to differential shrinkage of the bonding material. When continuing tiling besides pre-existing ceramic tiles, estimate the possible shrinkage and choose a level to compensate for it.

10

Perimeter joints need to be present at corners, changes of pavement plane and changes of material. Covering with the skirting board or the tile itself and sealing with an elastic putty is recommended. Minimum joint width: 8 mm.

Installation instructions

Ceramic tiles

11

Respect structural joints. Install the movement joints according to the instructions of the site technician. In general, do not design areas larger than 50-70 m² indoors and half of that outdoors. Minimum joint width: 8 mm.

12

Both during the installation phase and before the end of the day, check the quality of the work carried out before the bonding material finishes setting, and correct any defects using suction cups and rubber mallets.

13

Before grouting, check that the bonding material has set. Remove the remains of the spacers, clean the joints over their entire length, width and depth, and lastly check that there is no moisture left inside the joint.

14

The joints must be grouted when the tiles are perfectly bonded to

the substrate. In the case of floor tiles, the adhesive manufacturer's recommendations should be followed in order to allow sufficient time before the tiles are walked on or subjected to any kind of load. This can prevent premature detachment or breakage.

15

Always follow the manufacturer's guidelines when preparing and using sealing materials. Check that the material and selected tool do not damage the surface of the tile. The grout is applied using a grout float.

16

In wet areas, epoxy grout should be used and the joints with the bathtub or shower should be sealed using silicone to avoid water seepage causing absorption problems and potential changes in tone and expansion due to damp.

17

Protect the flooring against premature loads, other site work and adverse weather conditions. It is recommended that flooring be covered with sheets or panels to prevent the accumulation of dirt and to protect against scratches, abrasion and knocks.

18

When cleaning the area, use products that are compatible with the chemical resistance of the tiles. Avoid the use of solid detergents with abrasive particles and cleaning agents containing hydrofluoric acid (HF). This acid attacks the enamel and causes irreparable damage to the ceramic.

The tiling technique recommended by Gvt & PGVT Group and described in this document has been developed based on the guidelines set out in the Ceramic Tile Guide published by the Valencian Building Institute. In any case, consult the national standards for laying and installing ceramic tiles and follow the instructions they set out. Gvt & PGVT Group recommends Butech installation materials for the installation of its products and accepts no responsibility if the instructions given in this document are not followed.


Installation instructions

Ceramic tiles 60 cm x 120 cm x 9 cm

1

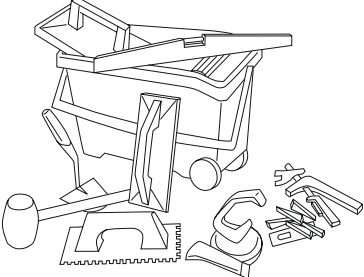
Ceramic tiles are not the finished product. To get the most out of the design, quality and overall optimal performance of ceramic floor and wall tiles - from both a technical and aesthetic perspective - they must be installed properly. As such, there are a number of things you need to think about prior to installing your ceramic tiles.

Checking your chosen ceramic tiles are suitable for the intended use is paramount.




Humidity and the ambient temperature will affect how certain materials (mortars, adhesives, grout) act upon application/hardening. You should avoid installing ceramic tiles when the air temperature (or temperature of the base or materials) is below 5°C or above 35°C.


2



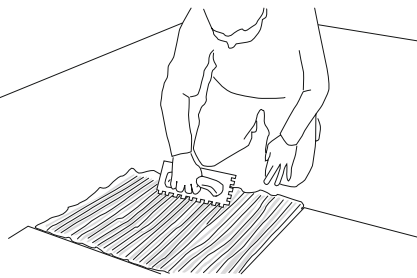
The surface you're laying the tiles on should be in the right condition for laying the ceramic tiles on a thin bed with a clean, dry and unbroken surface. Using a two-metre ruler, check the flatness tolerance of the surface does not exceed 3 mm. Check it has adequate resistance for your intended use.




3



We recommend using a notched spreader to apply a thin layer of class C2ES2 adhesive (according to European standard EN 12004). Specifically, Butech's Superflex S2. This adhesive has excellent adhesive and deformable properties and doesn't need to be mixed with additives, is easy to work with and comes in a 15 kg container.

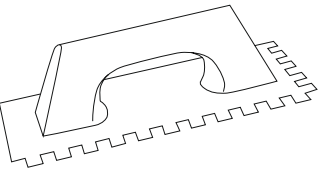


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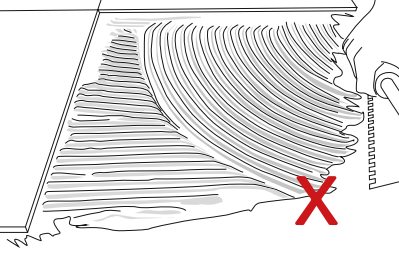
Before you start to lay the tiles, we recommend assembling or testing the layout of your ceramic materials when dry to prevent small or uneven cuts and optimise the design.

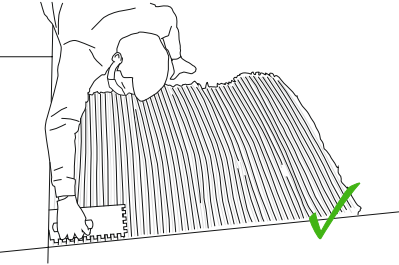
Choose the notched spreader type depending on the format of your tiles, base and adhesive type.



5

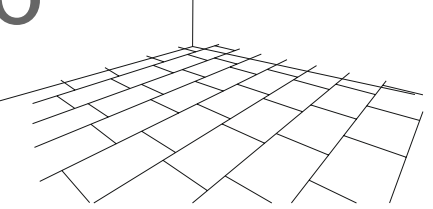
Always use the buttering-floating technique. Generally speaking, we recommend using an 8-10 mm notched spreader to apply the adhesive on your base and 3-4 mm for the back of the tile. Apply the adhesive in a straight line and in the same direction on both the base and back of the tile. Avoid applying the adhesive in semi-circles, diagonally, or in different directions on the base and back, as it makes it harder for air to escape.





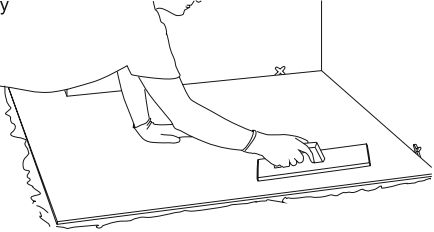
6

Offset tiles with fixed joints at 1/4 of the length of the tile.



7

Use specialist tools to press the tile and get rid of any air bubbles or hollow areas. Pay particular attention to the edges and corners. We advise using a hard rubber spreader for improved distribution over the tiles.



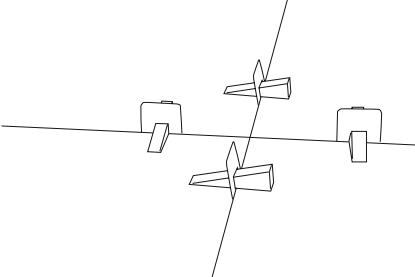
Installation instructions

Ceramic tiles 60 cm x 120 cm x 9 cm

8

We recommend laying the tiles with a minimum joint of 1.5 mm for indoor areas and 5 mm outdoors. It's a good idea to use a levelling system such as Butech self-levelling spacers to facilitate even installation of your floor tiles and avoid anylippage issues.

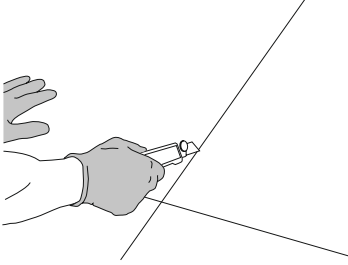
These levelling systems are not intended for rectifying or offsetting any issues with the flatness of your base.



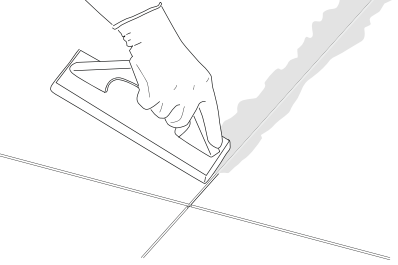
In this instance you should use products intended specifically for that problem. We recommend using self-levelling mortar.

Before using the self-levelling spacers, test them on the type of floor or wall tile you're laying, and check you won't damage the tiles when you're breaking them off. This is especially important if you're working with relief tiles or non-bevelled, rectified tiles

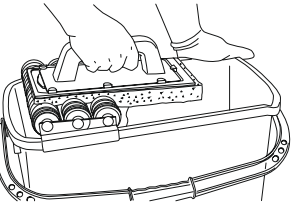
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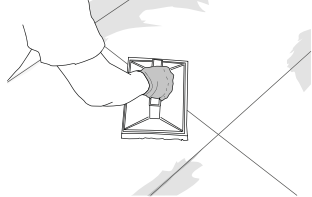


Pay adequate attention to the setting time of the adhesive and remember that with large formats, and/or if you're laying the tiles in adverse weather conditions, it may take longer to dry. Once the adhesive has hardened, clean the full width and depth of the joints and apply grout, making sure you spread it evenly, with no bubbles or gaps.



Wipe away any excess grout and don't let any harden over the tile.





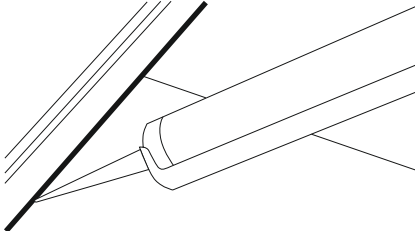
We recommend class CG2WA grout, as per EN 13888, specifically Butech Colorstuk Rapid. This coloured technical mortar is a grout for indoor or outdoor use. It sets quickly, is high weather resistance and won't produce efflorescence.

If you need a product with greater mechanical and chemical resistance, or need to achieve more uniformity and colour maintenance over time, we recommend using epoxy grout. In this instance, use the Epotech Aqua epoxy range.

10

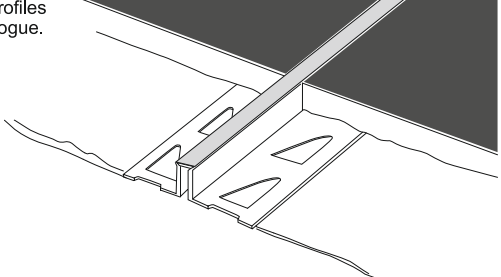
How you treat your movement/expansion joints (structural, perimeter and intermediate) is a determining factor when you want to achieve the perfect ceramic tile installation.

You must pay close attention to the existing structural joints on the sub-floor or slabs, as well as any open shrinkage joints present on the sub-floor.



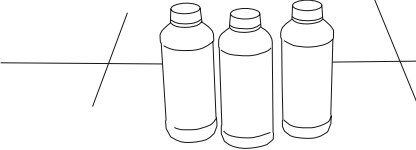
Perimeter movement joints should be a minimum of 8 mm. Interior intermediate movement joints should be planned in regular, square sections, with a maximum surface area of 40 m2, in place every 8 m with a minimum width of 5 mm. When used outdoors, the length between them should be between 2.5 - 5 m, with a maximum surface area of 16 m2 and minimum width of 8 mm. Always follow the regulatory guidelines in your country.

Butech offers a wide range of prefabricated profiles and elastic sealants for filling joints. See catalogue.



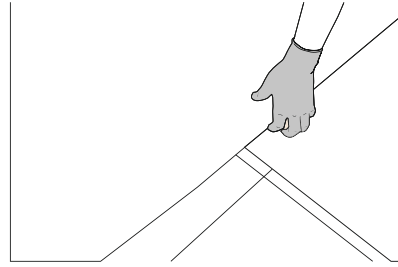
11

Once you've laid and grouted the tiles, a coating should be applied to the ceramic tiles, first ensuring they are completely clean.



If you are unaware of the next stage of use for the ceramic floor tiles, you should use the appropriate means of protection to cover the entire surface.

Butech offers protective materials for this purpose.



These instructions have been drafted based on our own expertise and technical knowledge. Any installation regulations in the destination country should be wholly respected.



Spenzen Cermaic Pvt. Ltd

Mfg. : Ceramic Digital Wall Tiles

Jetpar Road Pavadiyari, At Shapar R. Pin 363-630

Tal : Morbi, Dist. Morbi (Gujrat, India)

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