

# Plank Tile Installation

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Mandatory Installation Steps



# How to control Plank Tile bending during installation

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## **Bending in Plank Tiles Vs 600\*1200 (2\*4) Tiles**

Plank tiles have more flexibility compared to 2\*4 tiles due to its smaller width . Thus these tiles have slightly bowed (curved) appearance if the flexibility is not controlled during installation.

Any plank tile , must follow the steps mentioned on next slides to result in a flat surface . These steps effectively control flexibility of plank tiles and create a level surface.

# Solution

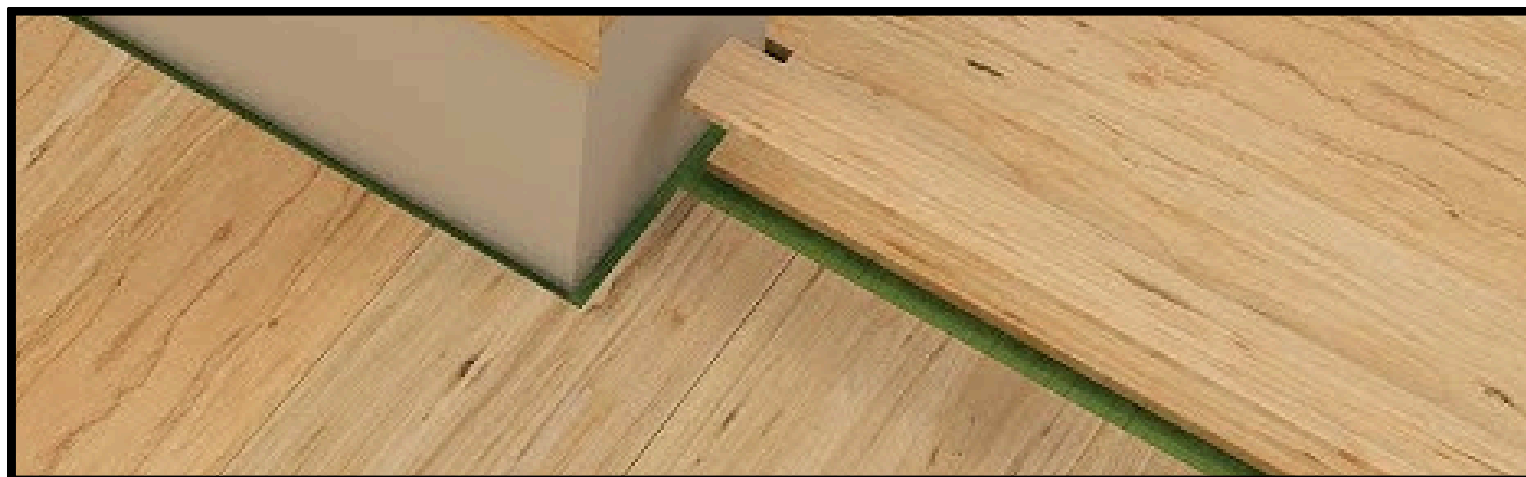
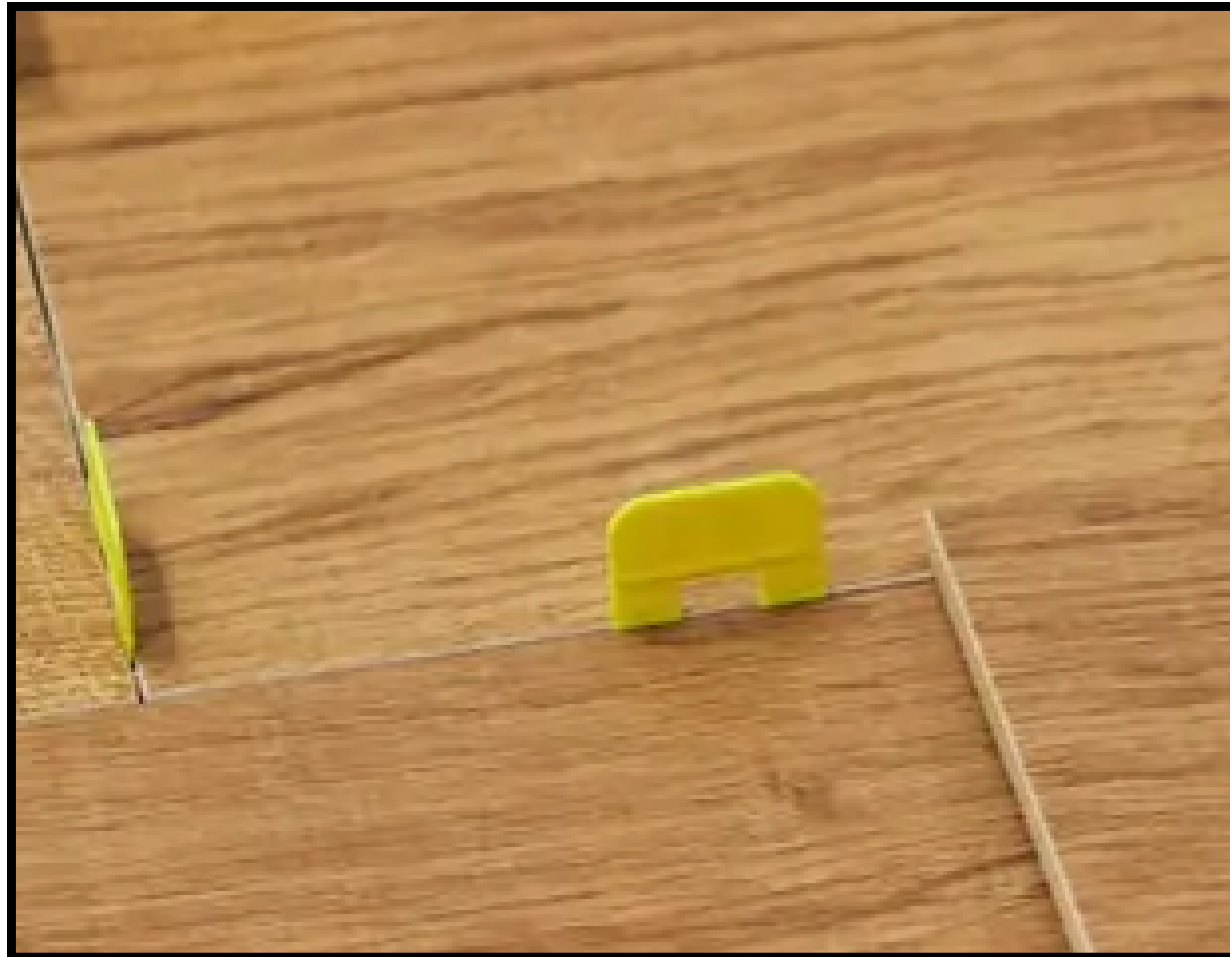
The 4 steps mentioned below are mandatory to achieve a level surface while installing plank tiles

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- 01 Use Of Spacers
- 02 Use Of Tile Leveling Clips
- 03 Install With Adhesive (& Not Cement)
- 04 Offset Joint By 1/3 or 1/4



# 01. Use Of Spacers



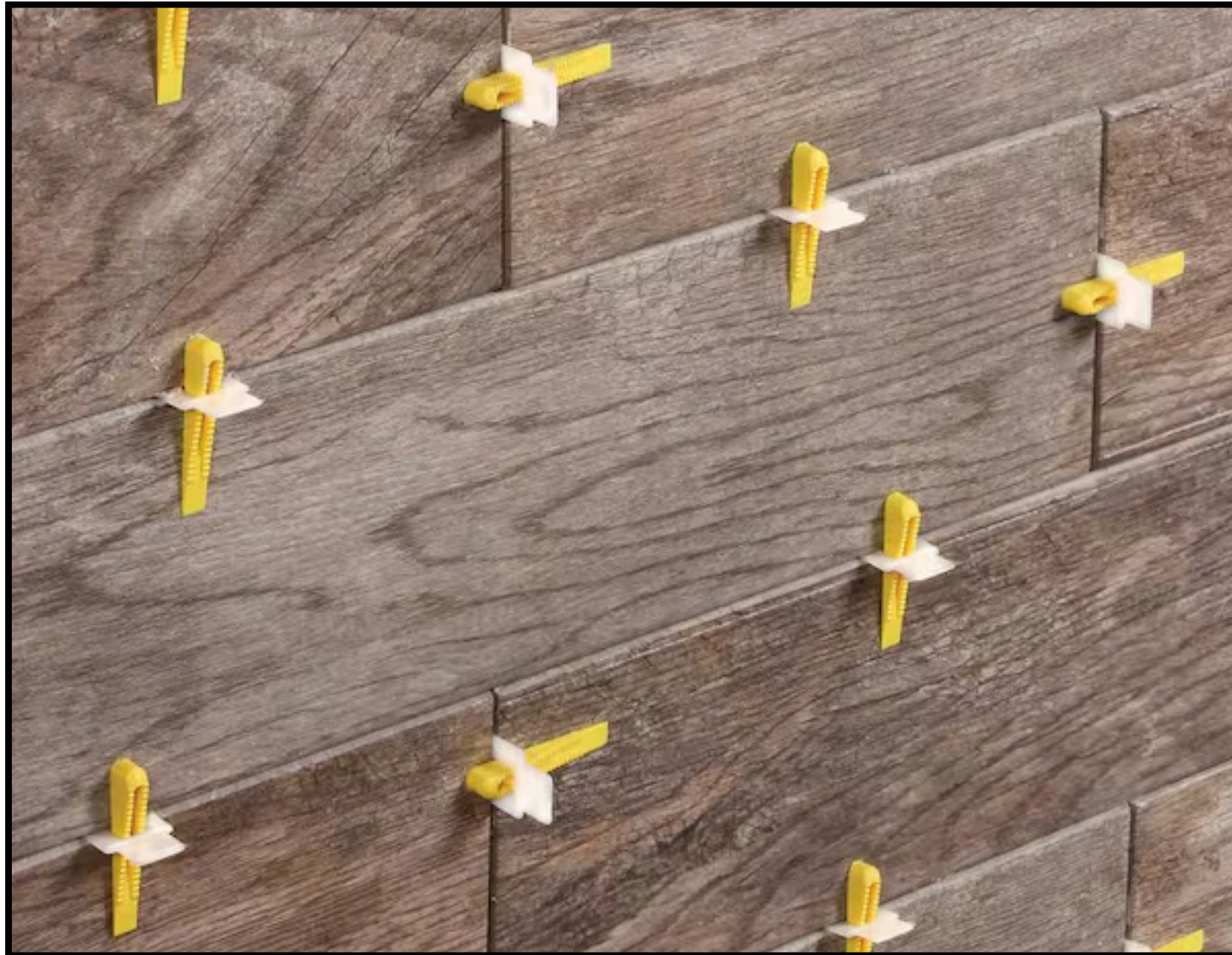
**Consistent Grout Lines**- Keeps equal gaps between tiles, so the grout lines look neat and are easy to clean

**Improved Structural Integrity**- Consistent grout spacing helps distribute stress evenly across the floor, reducing the risk of tile cracking.

**Prevent Lippage (Uneven Edges)**- Keeps the surface even and reduce uneven edges that can look bad or cause tripping

**Proper Expansion Gaps** - Keeps a small gap between tiles and walls, so the tiles can expand and contract with temperature changes.

## 02. Use Of Tile Leveling Clips



**Eliminates Lippage** (Uneven Heights Between Tiles)-

Keeps long tiles at the same height, helping to make the floor smooth and safe.

**Helps Combat Tile Bowing** - Keeps the tiles flat by holding them firmly in place during installation.

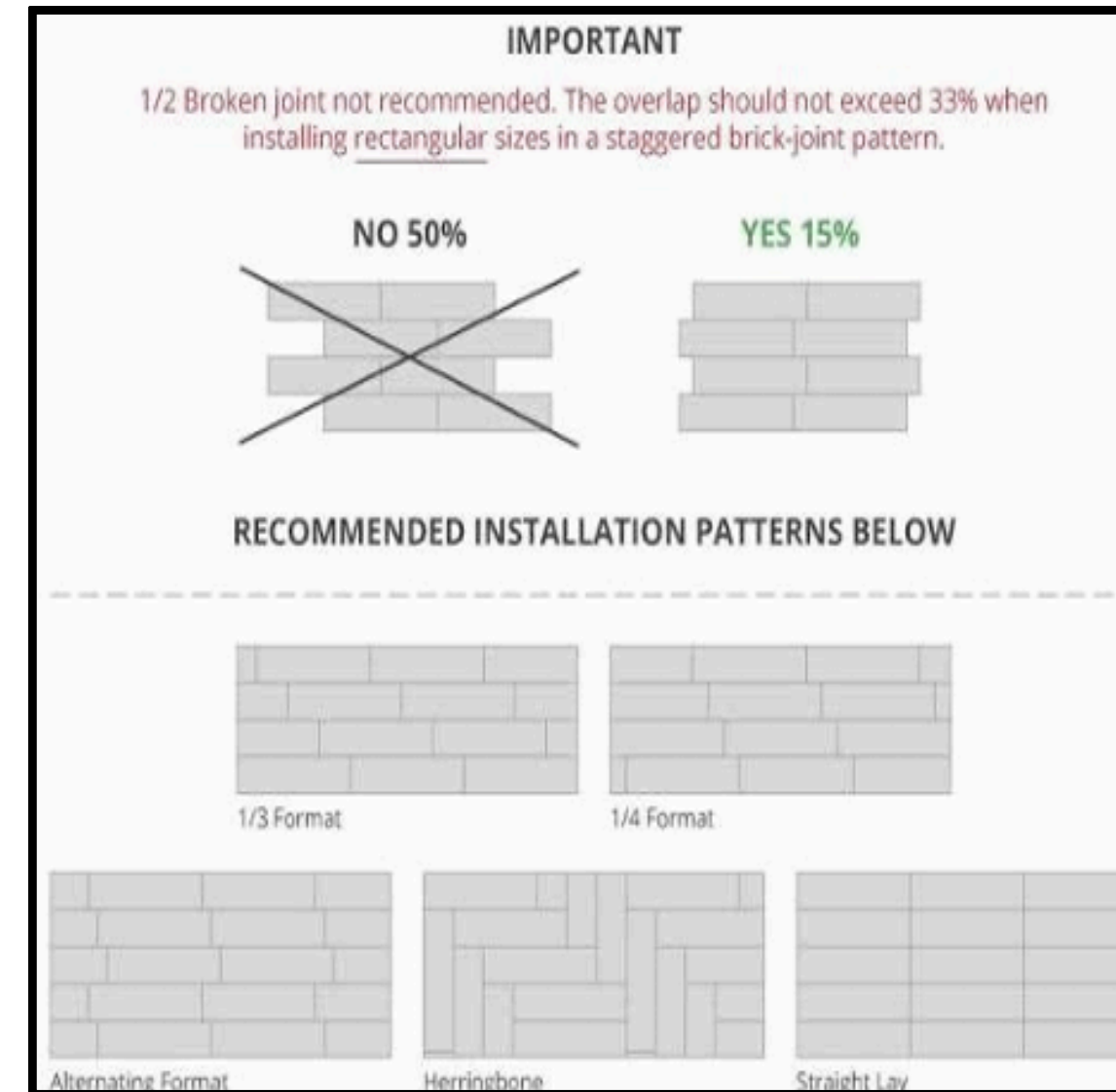
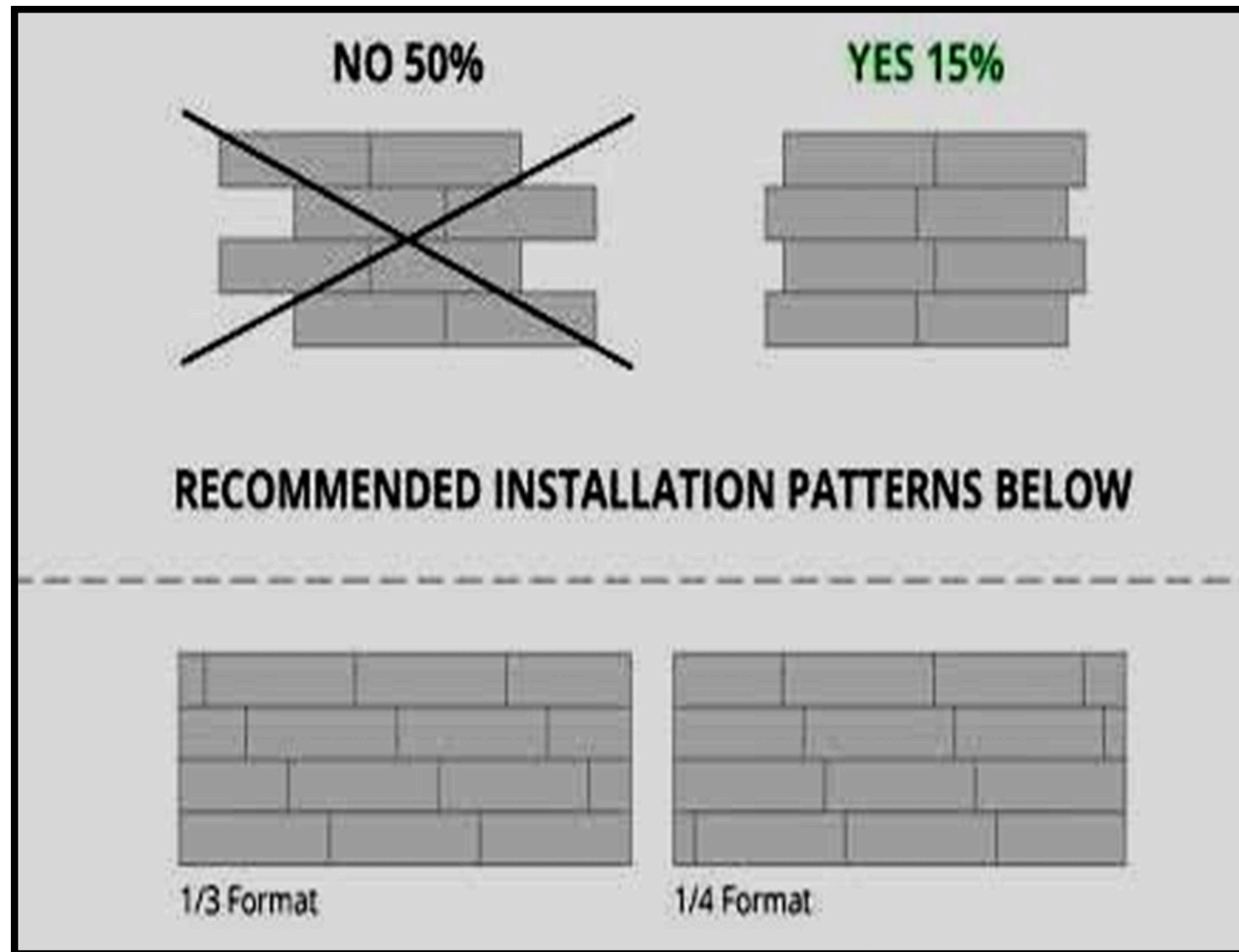
## 03. Install With Adhesive (& Not Cement)



- **Superior Bond Strength** - Use modern adhesives for a strong grip, especially for big size tiles like a plank .
- **Better Flexibility** - Adhesives can handle small floor movements, helping to prevent tile cracks
- **Avoids Hollow Spots** - Adhesive spread properly avoids hollow spots.



## 04. Offset Joint By 1/3 or 1/4



Offset tiles by no more than one-third to avoid uneven edges and reduce the risk of lippage.



# Things To Remember



# 01. Things to remember while using Spacers



- Choose the Right Spacer Size

Common spacer sizes:

- a. 1/16" (1.5 mm) – for a clean, tight look (often rectified tiles)
- b. 1/8" (3 mm) – standard residential use
- c. 3/16" or larger – for rustic or outdoor installations

- Use T-Spacers or Cross-Spacers Correctly

For staggered or offset patterns (like 1/3 or 1/4 offset), use T-spacers or place cross-spacers on their sides to accommodate the pattern.

- Don't Leave Spacers in After Grouting

Use removable spacers and pull them out once the adhesive sets (typically after 24 hours), before applying grout.

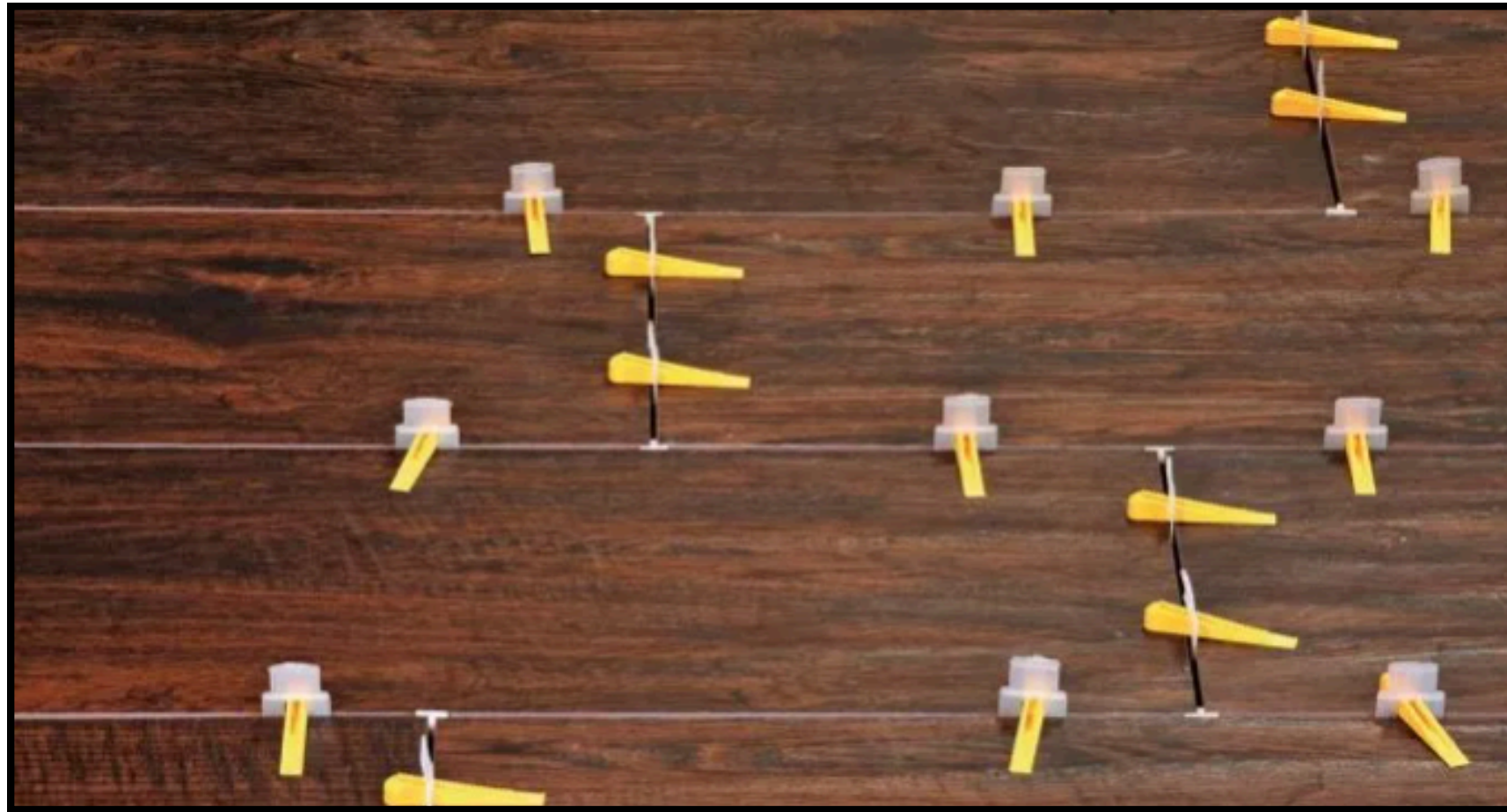
- Dry Lay First

Do a dry run to plan your layout and make sure your spacers work well with your tile size and layout pattern (herringbone, staggered, straight)

- Mind Edge Tiles and Walls

Use wedge spacers for tight or uneven edges and always leave a 1/4" expansion gap around the room perimeter.

## 02. Things to remember while using Tile Leveling Clips








### **How They Work (Basic Overview)**

- Insert a clip under the tile edge as you lay each tile.
- Place a wedge into the clip and use a special plier (or by hand) to tighten.
- Once adhesive sets (next day), break off the clip at the base — the tile surface stays flat.

# 03. Things to remember while choosing Adhesive



Area	Example	Adhesive Grade	Adhesive Grade Discription	Benefit
 <b>Indoor Dry Area</b>	Bedrooms, Living Rooms	C1 or C1T	Normal-setting, cement-based	Cost-effective and strong enough for dry, low-traffic areas
 <b>Indoor Wet Area</b>	Bathrooms, Kitchens	C2TE	Polymer-modified, improved bond strength, extended working time .	Better water resistance and flexibility for humidity and slight movement.
 <b>Heavy Traffic Areas</b>	Commercial Floors	C2TES1 or C2TES2	Polymer-modified, improved bond strength, extended working time . Also with high flexibility .	High bond strength, flexibility, and impact resistance.
 <b>Outdoor Areas</b>	Balconies, Terraces, Façades	C2TES2 or R2T	Epoxy-based for extreme conditions	Withstands temperature swings, moisture, and UV exposure.
 <b>Thermal Stress Areas</b>	Underfloor Heating	C2TES1 or S2 grade	Polymer-modified, improved bond strength, extended working time . Also with high flexibility .	High bond strength, flexibility, and impact resistance.