

Bantham & Bigbury



ORIGINALSTYLE

Tiles to Inspire



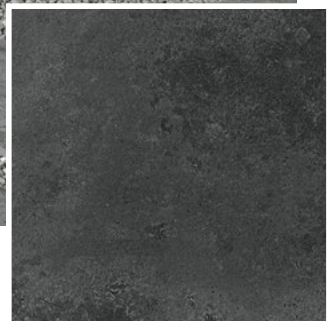
Bantham
White

IM-0026813



Bantham
Graphite

IM-0026814



Bigbury
Cream

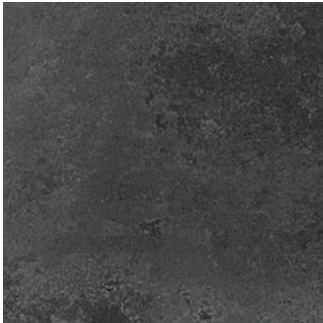
IM-0026816



Bantham
White



Bigbury
Cream



Bantham
Graphite

	Format (mm)	Slip Resistance Values	
	600 x 600 x 20mm		
Pieces per Box	2	Shod Dry (4S 96)	Barefoot Wet (TRRL 55 Wet)
M2 per Pallet	21.60		
Boxes per Pallet	30		
Colour	Code		
Bantham White	IM-0026813	51+	N/A
Bigbury Cream	IM-0026816		
Bantham Graphite	IM-0026814		

✓ Stocked



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Tiles to Inspire


Bespoke fittings

We have the edge


Here are some examples of finishing pieces machined from our 20mm porcelain offer.

Talk to us about your project and pricing






L - Shape Corner Piece 20mm
Typically 600 x 600mm



Half bullnose



Full bullnose

Drop down pool edge

A standard 20mm thick porcelain tile: cut, mitred and engineered to form a (typically 40mm) drop edge finishing piece



Drop edge








Half bullnose 20mm
600mm long and up to 600mm wide




Half bullnose


Step tread 20mm
Typically 600 x 100mm



Half bullnose



Full bullnose







Full bullnose 20mm
600mm long and up to 600mm wide



Full bullnose



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20mm Porcelain
Outdoor Fixing Guidelines



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20mm Porcelain Outdoor Fixing Guidelines

There are four common methods for installing 20mm porcelain outdoors. There are guidelines for each method below. For all methods listed below ensure ground is stable, clear of debris and excess moisture prior to work commencing.

1. Lawn
2. Gravel
3. Stone/compacted base
4. Pedestal System

Original Style always recommends that all our tiles are installed in accordance with the British Standard (BS5385) for fixing tiles. This should be discussed with your installer before installation commences.

Successful tiling

The key to successful tiling is to:

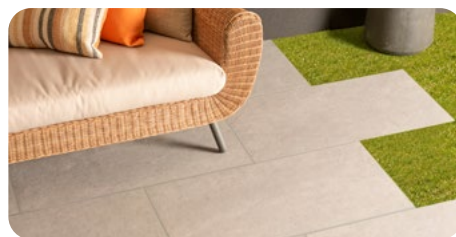
- Gather all the tools, tiles and materials you need before you start
- Plan the installation
- Thoroughly prepare the surfaces to be tiled, time spent on this will save time later
- Keep the work area clear and clean as you go along
- Work methodically and avoid mistakes by allowing sufficient time for each task

This guide is not intended to be a definitive guide to fixing tiles. If you are uncertain about anything having read this guide you should consult a professional tile installer.

Protecting your installation

We advise that you do not install any tiles until heavy construction has been completed. In between the installation and putting a floor into service, it is important to protect the tile and grout in order to avoid construction related cleaning issues. Do not use plastic covers as this may induce sweating and discolouration by not allowing the grout and bedding material to dry adequately.

Before installation, please make sure you store any fixing materials and your tiles in their packaging in a clean and dry area.



Lawn – Brilliant for simple installations

Option 1:

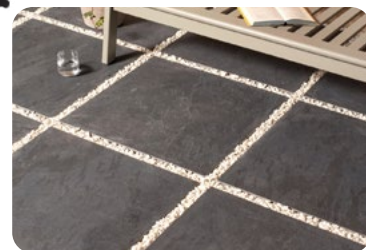
- A. Lay the product out in the preferred pattern on the lawn
- B. Mark out the perimeter of the individual tiles using a spade or trowel
- C. Move the products to one side and remove the marked areas of lawn, to a depth of approximately 50-75mm
- D. To aid with stability fill the hole with a 25-50mm bed of fine gravel (3-6mm grain size) and compact down to create a flat, level bed.
- E. Carefully place the tile into the hole and gently tap the tile down with a rubber mallet to level. The surface of the slab should be just below the surface of the lawn. This ensures ease of use for lawn mowers. Any gaps around the edge of the tile can be filled with removed soil.

Gravel – Great, straight-forward installation technique

Option 2:

Advantage: Simplest installation

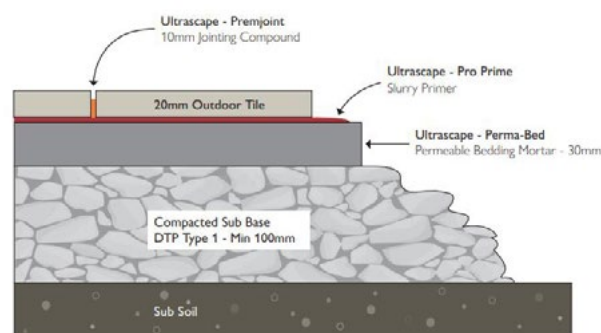
1. Lay the tiles in the preferred pattern
2. Move tiles to one side and remove some of the gravel that the tiles will replace
3. Ensure Gravel is flat, compact the gravel prior to installing the tiles on top
4. Lay the tiles onto the gravel
5. Gently tap the tiles with a rubber mallet to ensure they are fully flat and compacted
6. If desired fill gaps between tiles with additional gravel to create a level finish.



It is recommended to have a gravel bed depth of 50mm or greater to install the porcelain

Compact Stone Base - hard wearing and can accept heavier loads

Option 3:



1. Measure and mark out the area of the installation
2. Dig at least 150mm beneath the height of the required finished installation
3. Lay a bed of 100mm or greater of Aggregate or GSB (General Sub Base) product.
4. Compact the GSB material down. The finished bed must be 100mm+ in all areas. To ensure good drainage add a slight slope in the installation. A slope of 1-2% is sufficient to drain water.
5. Prepare the bedding mortar as per the manufacturer's instructions. We would recommend Ultrascap Perma-bed
6. Spread the bedding mortar over the installation area with a bed of at least 30mm thick
7. Mix the Slurry Primer as per manufacturer's instructions. We would recommend Ultrascap Pro-Prime.
8. Use a brush or roller brush to coat the base of the tile with 2mm+ of primer and place the tile immediately into the bedding mortar. Ensuring full wet contact is achieved. Air voids should be completely minimised where possible. It is recommended to use a 5mm-10mm grout gap between tiles for smaller grout gaps consult a tile installer.
9. Ensure tile is flat with a spirit level, gently tap tiles with a rubber mallet to even the tiles if required.
10. Allow installation to dry/cure prior to grouting. It is recommended to wait at least 48 hours but this will vary depending on the mortar used as well as temperature and moisture conditions. We would recommend using Ultrascap Premjoint, in a wet installation method.
11. Before grouting you should use a sealant product to help maintain tile longevity and ease with cleaning. Ensure tiles are fully dry and clean before applying the sealant.
12. Apply the sealant with a brush or roller. Making sure there is full surface coverage and allow to dry fully.
13. To grout, soak all tiles with water; this will aid in grout penetrating deep into the grout gaps
14. Pour the grout across the grout gaps, ensuring all grout gaps are covered evenly.
15. Use a stiff broom or brush to brush excess grout into the grout gaps. Please do not brush "along" the grout lines. Make sure grout and tiles are kept wet throughout the installation.
16. Remove any excess grout from tile faces before it dries and hardens.
17. After two hours use a trowel to compact the grout into the grout lines.
18. Pour additional grout into the gaps if required and repeat stages 14-17 as required
19. Clean tiles again and allow grout to cure. The grout is walkable within 24 - 48 hours. This will depend on temperate and weather conditions.
20. It is recommended to give an additional coat of sealant across the entire installation to help promote ease of maintenance.
21. The installation and grout should be fully cured after 28 days.

Pedestals - Lightweight for roof and balcony installations and allows access to underfloor equipment



Option 4:

1. Prepare the underlying substrate ensuring it is fully water proofed. This is because the pedestal system installations will drain all water onto the substrate below. A nearly flat substrate with suitable water drainage is better but the system can account for up to 5 degree of slopes
2. Where there is a corner in the installation, begin laying the pedestals there. Attach the self-levelling heads to the pedestals as you go.
3. Use one pedestal per corner of the tile using the built in spacers on the pedestal levelling head
4. For tiles larger than 60cm x 60cm it is preferable to use an additional pedestal in the centre of the tile, to promote better weight distribution. Spacers on the heads can be easily removed when not needed.
5. Ensure feet are adjusted with the special adjustment spanner to create a level bed for the tile as you go
6. Repeat these steps for each tile on the installation until the entire area is installed and level

Cleaning and Maintenance

Appropriate cleaning and maintenance routines are essential for any wall and floor surface to maintain a good condition and to retain their attractiveness. Floor surfaces in particular require an effective cleaning regime to ensure the risk of slips and trips are eliminated. Each material has specific cleaning and maintenance requirements which should be taken into account to ensure the correct cleaning equipment and products are used. Lithofin and LTP have a full range of cleaning products and provide method statements for a full range of tile types (please refer to their websites).