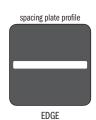


## INSTALLATION

## PRODUCT RANGE





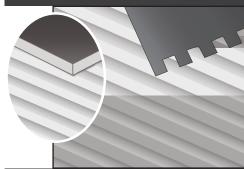






CROSS spacing plates are used at the intersecting corner of 4 tiles. EDGE spacing plates are used where only 2 tiles intersect. T spacing plates are used in offset patterns where 3 tiles in intersect.

## **METHOD**

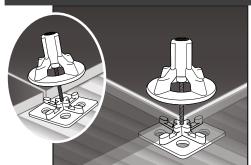


Spread tile mortar onto tile-ready substrate using a trowel size appropriate for the specific tile format. The use of a leveling system requires use of a larger trowel notch than usual, for this reason it is suggested that a minimum 10mm or 3/8in square notch trowel is used.

Consult mortar manufacturer for trowel size requirements.

Ensure full mortar coverage below the tile, thus back buttering the tile may be required.

If trowel size exceeds maximum buildup allowed for thinset tiling mortar, use of a mediumset tiling mortar may be required.

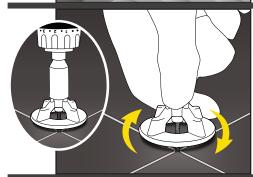


Thread spindle into spacing plate.

Ensure screw threads fully into spacing plate.

Slide an assembled spacing plate under the first freshly laid tile by grasping the spindle body and sliding the spacing plate below the tile. Install next tile, align tile with spacing plate tabs.



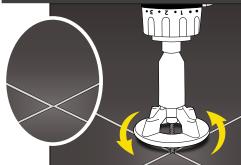


When four tiles intersect (or two tiles when using the EDGE spacing plate) and with mortar still fresh, turn spindle clockwise until tiles are flush.

Do not over tighten or you may strip the threads of the spacing plate. The spindle can only be tightened while mortar is still workable/fresh.

The spindle can be turned by hand OR using a cordless drill with an ATR socket bit installed (clutch set to low).

When using large format tile or natural stone, it is advised that additional EDGE spacing plates are used along with the CROSS spacing plates to avoid breaking the corners of the tile.



Once mortar has cured according to manufacturer's guidelines, remove the spindle by turning counter clockwise.

The spindle can be turned by hand OR using a cordless drill with an ATR socket bit installed (clutch set to low).