

1. PREPARING THE SUBSTRATE

Surfaces where the material is to be laid must be smooth and consistent, and dry and clean. They should be levelled to create a white background, using specific products for levelling layers thicker than 2mm. To keep the levelling material in good condition, the environmental temperature must be between 5°C and 30°C.

2. LAYING THE MOSAICS

To ensure that the mosaics are correctly laid, we recommend the use of white One-Flex, a high-performance cement-based adhesive which is specially designed for laying terracotta mosaics, stone mosaics, glass mosaics and porcelain tiles. Use the smooth side of a notched trowel to spread the adhesive evenly over the wall and then "comb" it with the notched side (minimum notch size 3mm). The adhesive should not be spread all at one go over large surfaces to prevent it from drying before the mosaics are laid.

To lay the mosaic sheets, press them down evenly with a rubber trowel and make sure that the distance between each sheet is the same as the joint between the mosaic chips to ensure a uniform appearance and joints of the same width. If there is a particularly big joint between the sheets, separate some chips from the mesh backing with a sharp instrument and rotate them to ensure more subtle gaps and an optimum random pattern. Before grouting them, leave the adhesive to dry for at least 24-48 hours. After this drying time has elapsed, clean the surface with a moist cloth and leave to dry before grouting.

3. GROUTING (only applicable to mosaics with joint)

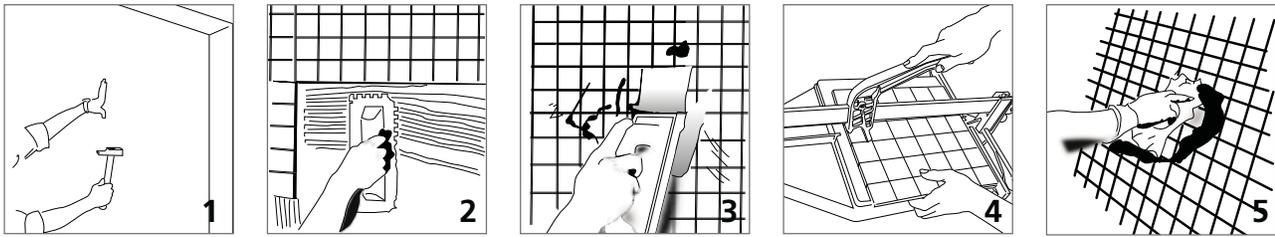
We recommend the use of Colorstuk Rapid, a fast setting grouting mortar available in different colours, with an excellent mechanical resistance, low water absorption and anti-fungal qualities. Colorstuk in black or anthracite should not be used, as it may be difficult to clean the tile joints. For polished surfaces prone to scratching, we recommend Colorstuck especial n.

Application: Use a rubber trowel to spread the grout, making sure that the joints are filled completely. Use the same trowel to remove any surplus grout.

4. CLEANING

Use a sponge or cloth to remove any traces of adhesive before it sets. It is important that the grout does not dry too hard as this may make it difficult to clean the mosaic tiles. This operation should be repeated at least two or three times until the mosaic tiles are thoroughly clean. Clean the surface of the tiles well using a sponge or cloth.

The use of detergents or abrasives as cleaning agents may cause irreversible damage. If you are not sure, please contact the manufacturer.



1. PREPARING THE SUBSTRATE

Surfaces where the material is to be laid must be smooth and consistent, and dry and clean. They should be levelled to create a white background, using specific products for levelling layers thicker than 2mm. To keep the levelling material in good condition, the environmental temperature must be between 5°C and 30°C.

2. LAYING THE TILES

2.1 General Laying Instructions.

To ensure laying the mosaic correctly, we recommend using white One-Flex, a high-performance cement-based adhesive which is specially designed for installing glass mosaics and porcelain tiles. Use the smooth side of a notched trowel to spread the adhesive over the wall, and then "comb" the adhesive with the notched side (minimum notch size 3mm). The adhesive must not be spread over large surfaces, to prevent it from drying before laying the material.

NOTE: L'Antic specifically recommends for installations in which the material is going to be in contact (direct or indirect) with water, the use of a type R2 T high-tech two-component polyurethane-based adhesive, in accordance with EN 12004. Politech by Butech is recommended as the attaching material and Epotech by Butech for the grouting. These should always be applied in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Both materials are made up of a polyurethane base (component A) and a specific hardener (component B). Hardening occurs by means of a chemical reaction, creating an elastic film that is completely waterproof. For exterior installations, protect from rain and frost for the first 8 hours.

2.2.a Instructions for laying film-faced mosaics.

Lay the mosaic sheets so that the side with the film is facing the tile layer. After laying the sheet, the surface must be pressed down evenly, using a rubber trowel, making sure that the distance between each sheet is the same as between each chip, so that the final result is uniform and all of the joints are the same distance apart.

When the adhesive is dry enough, remove the protective film from the surface and clean any remnants of paper with a damp sponge. Then remove the film by holding one corner, slowly pulling it off diagonally and in line with the substrate, taking care not to detach the pieces. Correct any misalignments using a small spatula. Repeat all of the steps until completing the surface to be tiled. Before grouting the adhesive must be left to dry for at least 24-48 hours. Once the adhesive is dry, clean off any remnants from the mosaic chips using a nylon brush and water, then cleaning with a damp cloth. Allow to dry before grouting. If necessary, a stronger cleaning product can be used, testing the surface beforehand to make sure it does not damage the material.

2.2.b Instructions for laying mesh-mounted mosaics.

After laying the sheet, the surface must be pressed down evenly, using a rubber trowel, making sure that the distance between each sheet is the same as between each chip, so that the final result is uniform and all of the joints are the same distance apart. Before grouting, leave the adhesive to dry for at least 24-48 hours. Once dry, clean the surface with a damp cloth and leave to dry before grouting.

2.3. Laying mosaics in swimming pools.

Apart from following the General Laying instructions, a capacity test must be carried out on the pool shell to check for leaks, if any waterproofing treatment is required, and a static test of the structure.

Remember that the products used for levelling are not waterproof. The working area must be protected from rain and direct sunlight, taking special care to avoid water pooling on the surfaces where tiles have been laid for at least 20 days after work is completed. The covering should also be used to maintain the temperature of the substrate between 5°C and 30°C from the start of the laying process until at least 10 days after work is completed.

To ensure that the adhesive bonds correctly, any remnants of the product should be removed with a cement remover or similar product.

Important: The pool must not be filled until at least 20 days after completing work on laying the mosaic.

3. GROUTING

We recommend the use of Colorstuk Rapid, a fast setting grouting mortar available in different colours, with an excellent mechanical resistance, low water absorption and anti-fungal qualities.

Application: Use a rubber trowel to spread the grout, making sure that the joints are filled completely. Use the same trowel to remove any surplus grout.

Cleaning after grouting: Before the mortar sets, any remnants must be removed with a sponge or cloth. This operation must be carried out at least twice, rinsing the surface thoroughly and then removing any remnants of mortar the following day in the same way.

4. INSTRUCTIONS FOR CUTTING GLASS

Follow the instructions given below in order to work with the glass correctly.

The following tools are recommended, depending on the type of work to be carried out:

- For small cuts and clippings, we recommend using the special Butech clippers for glass mosaics.
- Dry cuts should be made using a SIGMA machine, specially designed for cutting glass mosaics.
- Cuts made on whole sections should be made using a water-cooled Butech diamond disc cutter, specially designed for glass mosaics with a continuous crown; after marking the required cuts on the mosaic or glass section with a pencil, cut the section using a series of increasingly deeper radial cuts to prevent it from breaking.
- To drill holes in glass sections to hang mirrors, countertops, lamps etc., a FLEX BHW 1549 VR drill with water supply and Butech diamond bits should be used. These bits must be water-cooled, and are available in 6, 8, 10 and 12mm diameters.

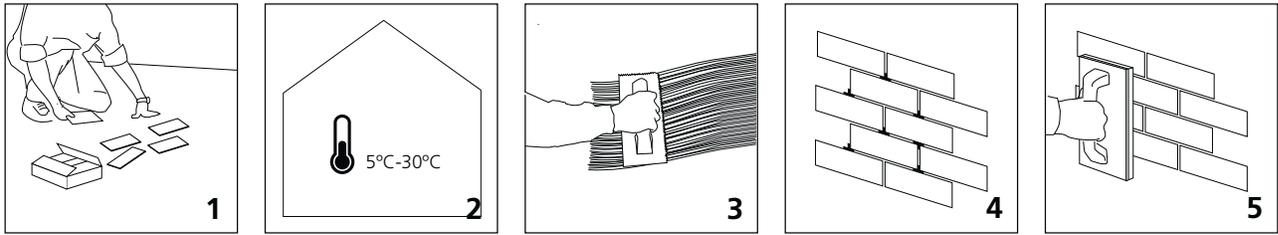
Important: Rubber washers must be used to ensure a secure fit and to prevent the glass from breaking.

5. CLEANING

For daily cleaning we recommend using glass cleaner and neutral soaps, then drying with a soft clean cloth to prevent scratches and flaking. For perfect maintenance we recommend applying a marble repairer or polish to the glass surface once a year.

Comments:

- When laying sections with a matt finish, take special care not to stain the front part with adhesive or grouting in order to maintain a perfect appearance.
- The use of detergents or abrasives as cleaning agents may cause irreversible damage. If you are not sure, please contact the manufacturer.

**IMPORTANT**

These instructions offer a general guide for the installation of L'Antic Colonial products. Some installations may require different or more detailed specifications. The product may be laid by a professional installer, who is familiar with the procedures described below.

We recommend ordering 10-15% more than the calculated amount of the product, to cover losses during cutting, and to keep some material available for future repairs. If the order is to be used with pieces purchased some time ago, please indicate the date of purchase, the amount purchased, the description, code and control digit shown on the boxes, in order to try to supply material from the same batch, or from a batch as similar as possible to the product already installed. We recommend you keep the product in its original box, with the purchase invoices.

1. PREPARING THE SUBSTRATE

Surfaces where the material is to be laid must be smooth and consistent, and dry and clean. They should be levelled to create a white background, using specific products for levelling layers thicker than 2mm. To keep the levelling material in good condition, the environmental temperature must be between 5°C and 30°C

2. RECEPTION OF THE MATERIAL

Open and check each box before installation, as CLAIMS FOR THE COST OF LIFTING OR LAYING THE PRODUCT WILL, IN NO EVENT, BE ACCEPTED. If there is a problem due to a defect in the pieces, this must be detected PRIOR TO INSTALLATION. Therefore it is essential to inspect the material prior to starting the work.

3. INSTRUCTIONS FOR LAYING

To correctly lay the product, we recommend the use of one-flex white high-performance cement-based adhesive, especially designed for laying glass mosaic. Use the flat side of a notched trowel to spread the cement – glue evenly across the wall, then “comb” it with the notched side (minimum notch size). 3mm). Do not spread the cement-glue over large areas in one go to prevent it from drying before the tiles are laid.

a) Cladding walls

After the laying surface has been cleaned, dried and levelled, mark the movement joints.

Next, prepare the adhesive, following the manufacturer's instructions, and apply it to the laying surface (and to the back of the pieces if using the double gluing system). Work on small areas at a time, applying the adhesive and coming it with a notched trowel, in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

Do not immerse the pieces in water prior to laying. Lay the pieces, using spacers to leave the necessary joints between each one, pressing down evenly with a gentle rocking movement to ensure the back of the tiles is thoroughly covered with adhesive. Next, place a stiff rubber board over the tiles and tap the pieces into place using a rubber mallet.

For interior cladding, perimeter joints should also be left at any point where the tiles meet a restraining surface or especially on unstable supports (plasterboard, wood, etc.). For large surfaces, intermediate joints should be placed every 8 m. These joints will have a minimum width of 6 mm. Excess adhesive that collects in the spaces for the joints when laying the pieces should be wiped away before it hardens, to enable the correct completion of the grouting. It is also important to remove the spacers between the pieces before the adhesive hardens.

a.1) Offset Layout

For a better aesthetic finish, we recommend laying the pieces alternately so that one by one, pieces with the joints in vertical position are alternated with pieces with the joints in horizontal position.

Do not allow traces of grouting to dry hard after laying and grouting, as this will make subsequent cleaning more difficult.

a.2) Metro Layout

In the offset layouts, for the vertical finishes, due to the bevelling of the pieces, we recommend the use of square pieces rather than cutting rectangular pieces. If, due to the dimensions of the wall to be covered, it is

necessary to cut the pieces, we recommend cutting those that form interior corners rather than exterior corners.

a.3) Basic Layout

It is not necessary to grout the pieces after laying.

b) Laying in Pools.

Apart from following the General Laying instructions, a capacity test must be carried out on the pool shell to check for leaks, if any waterproofing treatment is required, and a static test of the structure. Remember that the products used for levelling are not waterproof.

The working area must be protected from rain and direct sunlight, taking special care to avoid water pooling on the surfaces where tiles have been laid for at least 20 days after work is completed. The covering should also be used to maintain the temperature of the substrate between 5°C and 30°C from the start of the laying process until at least 10 days after work is completed.

Important: The pool must not be filled until at least 20 days after completing work or laying the pieces.

NOTE: L'Antic specifically recommends for installations in which the material is going to be in contact (direct or indirect) with water, the use of a type R2 T high-tech two-component polyurethane-based adhesive, in accordance with EN 12004. Politech by Butech is recommended as the attaching material and Epotech by Butech for the grouting. These should always be applied in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Both materials are made up of a polyurethane base (component A) and a specific hardener (component B). Hardening occurs by means of a chemical reaction, creating an elastic film that is completely waterproof. For exterior installations, protect from rain and frost for the first 8 hours.

4. INSTRUCTIONS FOR GROUTING

The grouting operation requires as much care and attention as the laying of the pieces. The durability of the covering and the aesthetic quality depend on the quality of the grouting.

We recommend using Colorstuk Rapid, a fast setting grouting mortar which is available in different colours, with excellent mechanical resistance, low water absorption and anti-fungal qualities. Application: Use a rubber trowel to spread the grout, making sure that the joints are filled completely. Use the same trowel to remove any surplus grout. Cleaning after grouting: Before the mortar sets, any remnants must be removed with a sponge or cloth. This operation must be carried out at least twice, rinsing the surface thoroughly and then removing any remnants of mortar the following day in the same way.

5. INSTRUCTIONS FOR CUTTING GLASS

Follow the instructions given below in order to work with the glass correctly. The following tools are recommended, depending on the type of work to be carried out:

-For small cuts and clippings, we recommend using the special Butech clippers for glass mosaics.

-Dry cuts should be made using a SIGMA machine, specially designed for cutting glass mosaics.

-Cuts made on whole sections should be made using a water-cooled Butech diamond disc cutter, specially designed for glass mosaics with a continuous crown; after marking the required cuts on the mosaic or glass section with a pencil, cut the section using a series of increasingly deeper radial cuts to prevent it from breaking.

-To drill holes in glass sections to hang mirrors, countertops, lamps etc., a FLEX BHW 1549 VR drill with water supply and Butech diamond bits should be used. These bits must be water-cooled, and are available in 6, 8, 10 and 12mm diameters.

Important: Rubber washers must be used to ensure a secure fit and to prevent the glass from breaking.

6. MAINTENANCE

For daily cleaning we recommend using glass cleaner and neutral soaps, then drying with soft cloth to prevent scratches and flaking. For perfect maintenance we recommend applying a repairer or polish to the glass surface once a year.



The following instructions are intended to guarantee the correct installation of glass and mosaic sections. All installation work must be carried out by a qualified professional. Please read the following installation instructions carefully. Safety goggles and gloves should be worn when handling glass to reduce the risk of injury. Minor variations in size and colour are inherent features of handmade glass. Please check the sections before laying.

1. PREPARING THE SUBSTRATE

Surfaces where the material is to be laid must be smooth and consistent, and dry and clean. They should be levelled to create a white background, using specific products for levelling layers thicker than 2mm. To keep the levelling material in good condition, the environmental temperature must be between 5°C and 30°C.

2. LAYING THE TILES

2.1 General Laying Instructions.

To lay the mosaic correctly, we recommend the use of fr-one, a single-part, technologically advanced adhesive, easy-to-apply and suitable for use with all types of glass mosaics. Its excellent degree of deformation capacity and high bonding strength make it suitable for use in environments requiring extra strength: laying over existing ceramic tiles, walls and swimming pools. Water- and frost-resistant.

It complies to European legislation. Thickness up to 15 mm.

Use the flat side of a notched trowel to spread the cement – glue evenly across the wall, then “comb” it with the notched side (minimum notch size). 8 mm). Do not spread the cement-glue over large areas in one go to prevent it from drying before the tiles are laid.

1. Lay the mesh sheets, starting at the bottom and working upwards. Take note of the direction in which each mesh is laid. Continue until the entire surface has been covered. Leave the corners and internal angles.
2. Mark out the straight line on the surface of the mesh to obtain the straight cut required to finish internal angles.
3. Remove each piece that requires cutting.
4. Cut each piece using a wet-cutting diamond saw. To avoid cutting too much or incorrectly, do not cut more than 2 meshes at once.
5. Stick the cut pieces back on the mesh.

2.2 Instructions for laying mesh-mounted mosaics.

After laying the sheet, the surface must be pressed down evenly, using a rubber trowel, making sure that the distance between each sheet is the same as between each chip, so that the final result is uniform and all of the joints are the same distance apart. Before grouting, leave the adhesive to dry for at least 24-48 hours. Once dry, clean the surface with a damp cloth and leave to dry before grouting.

2.3. Laying mosaics in swimming pools.

Apart from following the General Laying instructions, a capacity test must be carried out on the pool shell to check for leaks, if any waterproofing treatment is required, and a static test of the structure.

Remember that the products used for levelling are not waterproof. The working area must be protected from rain and direct sunlight, taking special care to avoid water pooling on the surfaces where tiles have been laid for at least 20 days after work is completed. The covering should also be used to maintain the temperature of the substrate between 5°C and 30°C from the start of the laying process until at least 10 days after work is completed.

To ensure that the adhesive bonds correctly, any remnants of the product should be removed with a cement remover or similar product.

Important: The pool must not be filled until at least 20 days after completing work on laying the mosaic.

3. GROUTING

We recommend using Epotech aqua, a high performance, two-component epoxy system, easy-to-apply and clean, and suitable for ceramic and glass mosaics and ceramic tiles.

Epotech aqua is suitable for grouting for joints measuring 0 to 10 mm on floors and cladding, both indoors and out. Suitable for residential, industrial and commercial use. Excellent resistance to chemical substances. Suitable for use in swimming pools, spas. Suitable for ceramic tiles with any degree of absorption and format, klinker, natural stone, ceramic and glass mosaics.

Application: Use a rubber trowel to spread the grout, making sure that the joints are filled completely. Use the same trowel to remove any surplus grout.

Cleaning after grouting: Before the mortar sets, any remnants must be removed with a sponge or cloth. This operation must be carried out at least twice, rinsing the surface thoroughly and then removing any remnants of mortar the following day in the same way.

4. INSTRUCTIONS FOR CUTTING GLASS

Follow the instructions given below in order to work with the glass correctly.

The following tools are recommended, depending on the type of work to be carried out:

- For small cuts and clippings, we recommend using the special Butech clippers for glass mosaics.
- Dry cuts should be made using a SIGMA machine, specially designed for cutting glass mosaics.
- Cuts made on whole sections should be made using a water-cooled Butech diamond disc cutter, specially designed for glass mosaics with a continuous crown; after marking the required cuts on the mosaic or glass section with a pencil, cut the section using a series of increasingly deeper radial cuts to prevent it from breaking.
- To drill holes in glass sections to hang mirrors, countertops, lamps etc., a FLEX BHW 1549 VR drill with water supply and Butech diamond bits should be used. These bits must be water-cooled, and are available in 6, 8, 10 and 12mm diameters.

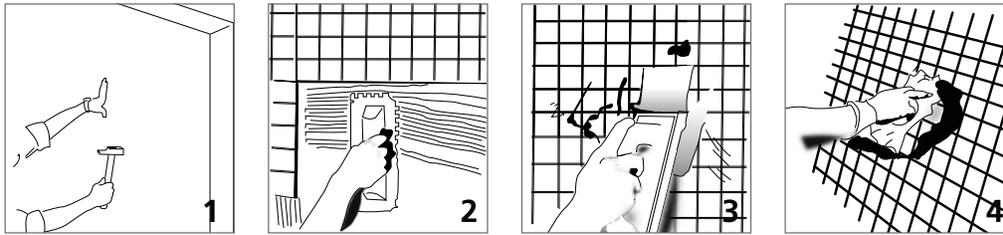
Important: Rubber washers must be used to ensure a secure fit and to prevent the glass from breaking.

5. LIMPIEZA

For daily cleaning we recommend using glass cleaner and neutral soaps, then drying with a soft clean cloth to prevent scratches and flaking. For perfect maintenance we recommend applying a marble repairer or polish to the glass surface once a year.

Comments:

- When laying sections with a matt finish, take special care not to stain the front part with adhesive or grouting in order to maintain a perfect appearance.
- The use of detergents or abrasives as cleaning agents may cause irreversible damage. If you are not sure, please contact the manufacturer.



1. PREPARING THE SUBSTRATE

Surfaces where the material is to be laid must be smooth and consistent, and dry and clean. They should be levelled to create a white background, using specific products for levelling layers thicker than 2mm. To keep the levelling material in good condition, the environmental temperature must be between 5°C and 30°C.

2. LAYING MOSAICS

To ensure properly laid mosaics, white One-Flex should be used. This high-performance cement-based adhesive is specially suited for laying mosaics. Use the smooth side of a notched trowel to spread the cement-based adhesive evenly across the wall. Then comb it with the notched side (using a minimum 3mm notched trowel). Do not spread the adhesive across large surface areas in case it dries before the mosaics can be laid. After laying the sheet, the surface must be pressed down evenly, using a rubber trowel, making sure that the distance between each sheet is the same as between each chip, so that the final result is uniform and all of the joints are the same distance apart. Before grouting, leave the adhesive to dry for at least 24-48 hours. Once dry, clean the surface with a damp cloth and leave to dry before grouting.

NOTE: L'Antic specifically recommends for installations in which the material is going to be in contact (direct or indirect) with water, the use of a type R2 T high-tech two-component polyurethane-based adhesive, in accordance with EN 12004. Politech by Butech is recommended as the attaching material and Epotech by Butech for the grouting. These should always be applied in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Both materials are made up of a polyurethane base (component A) and a specific hardener (component B). Hardening occurs by means of a chemical reaction, creating an elastic film that is completely waterproof. For exterior installations, protect from rain and frost for the first 8 hours.

3. GROUTING (only applicable to mosaics with joint)

We recommend the use of Colorstuk Rapid, a fast setting grouting mortar available in different colours, with an excellent mechanical resistance, low water absorption and anti-fungal qualities. For polished surfaces prone to scratching, we recommend Colorstuck especial n.

Application: Use a rubber trowel to spread the grout, making sure that the joints are filled completely. Use the same trowel to remove any surplus grout.

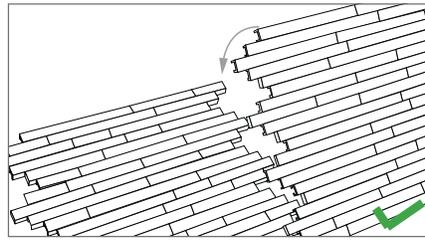
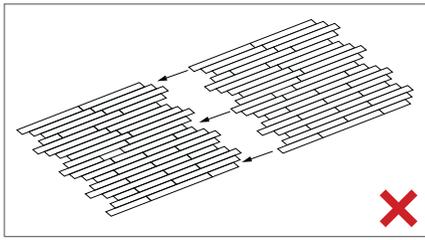
Post-grout cleaning: Before the grout sets, remove any surplus remains with a sponge or cloth. Repeat this process at least twice, rinsing the sponge or cloth out well. The following day, repeat the process one last time to remove any final remains.

4. CLEANING

Use a neutral soap detergent for everyday cleaning, drying the surface afterwards with a soft clean cloth so as not to scratch or chip the mosaics.

Comments:

- When laying sections with a matt finish, take special care not to stain the front part with adhesive or grouting in order to maintain a perfect appearance.
- The use of detergents or abrasives as cleaning agents may cause irreversible damage. If you are not sure, please contact the manufacturer.
- Minor variations in size or shade are typical of hand-made mosaics.



INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

Glass and metal mosaics

The following instructions are intended to guarantee the correct installation of Fusion Mosaics. All installation work must be carried out by a qualified professional. Please read the following installation instructions carefully.

1. PREPARING THE SUBSTRATE

Surfaces on which the product is to be laid should be smooth and even, and dry and clean. We recommend the surface is levelled to create a white background. For levelling layers of more than 2 mm, we recommend the use of specific products. To ensure the levelling compound is kept in good condition, the ambient temperature should be kept between 30 °C and 5 °C.

2. LAYING THE MOSAICS

To ensure the mosaics are laid correctly, we recommend the use of white one-Flex with a number 6 trowel, a high performance cement-based adhesive. When installing, maintain the verticality so that all the aluminium tiles line up with the grooves and apply the material in the opposite direction to the mosaic so that it grips better. Use the flat side of a notched trowel to spread the cement – glue evenly across the wall, then “comb” it with the notched side (minimum notch size 3 mm). Do not spread the cement-glue over large areas in one go to prevent it from drying before the tiles are laid. After positioning the mesh in place, press down with a rubber trowel and make sure that the distance between the each sheet is equal to the distance between each of the tiles to ensure a uniform appearance and evenly spaced joints. Allow the cement-glue to dry for 24 hours before grouting.

Special care should be taken when using hard or sharp tools to avoid damaging the metallic tiles which may be easily scratched.

Fusion 3D mosaics have a compact format. Nevertheless, traces of the gluing compound may enter between the individual tiles if applied in excess.

NOTE: To correctly install the Fusion Dice series, special attention should be given to ensure that, between different mesh sheets, the aluminium tiles on one of the two ends (profile and mouth) line up, i.e. mouth with mouth and profile with profile; otherwise you may find spaces between the pieces.

3. REJUNTADO

Please note when grouting that an adhesive with a non-neutral pH could react with the aluminium. Test the adhesive before applying the paste, to confirm that the natural colour of the tiles is not altered by the adhesive. We recommend the use of Colorstuk rapid gris (with the same grain size as the 0-4, but as it is fast-drying it helps to prevent variations in shade, although the 0-4 could also be used), a fast-drying grout, with excellent mechanical resistance, low water absorption rate and resistance to mould. Excess adhesive must be removed while it is still fresh. Wait until the rest of the adhesive has dried before starting the grouting.

Fusion 3D mosaics have a compact format, and therefore do not require grouting.

Application: Use a rubber trowel to spread the grout, making sure that the joints are filled completely. Use the same trowel to remove any surplus grout.

Cleaning up after grouting: Remove any excess mortar before it sets, using a sponge or cloth. Repeat the procedure at least twice, rinsing well. Remove any remains of paste the next day, protecting the product from getting wet. On completion, protection with tapes is not necessary.

4. CUTTING

The following instructions should be observed to ensure the product is handled correctly:

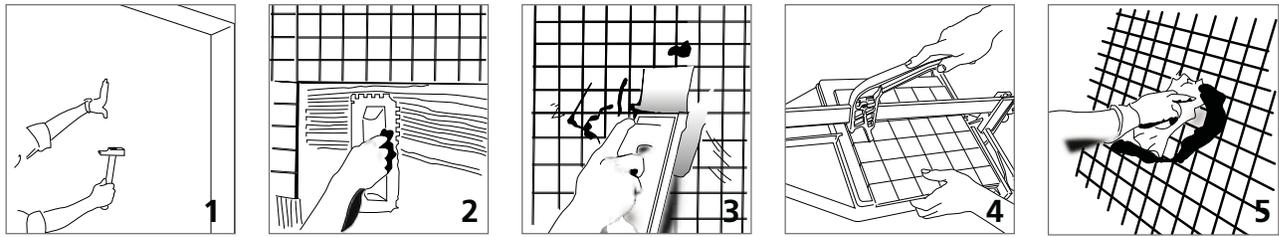
Use a knife or hand saw to cut mesh-mounted mosaics. After cutting the mosaic, sand the cut edge. Remember that some of the tiles are made of aluminium and dark patches may remain on the pieces where the material has been cut.

When drilling holes in the tiles to hang mirrors, countertops, wall lights, etc., use the special drill bits according to whether the tile is made of glass or metal. When drilling glass tiles, we recommend the use of a drill with a FLEX BHW 1549 VR integrated water supply and Butech diamond drill bits. These drill bits must be water-cooled. They are available in a variety of diameters: 6, 8, 10, 12 mm.

Important: Rubber washers must be used to ensure a secure fit and to prevent the glass from breaking.

5. CLEANING

Use neutral soaps for day-to-day cleaning. Acid cleaners or detergents could cause permanent damage to the pieces. Use a sponge or cloth with soapy water or alcohol. Next, dry product with a soft clean cloth to prevent scratching. For perfect care, we recommend applying a repairing agent or polish to the surface.



1. PREPARING THE SUBSTRATE

The substrate on which the Mosaico Acero tiles are to be laid should be smooth and consistent. Make sure that it is clean and dry. We advise you to level the surface to create a white background. When there are deviations in flatness of over 2mm, use special levelling products, making sure that the environmental temperature is between 30°C and 5°C to maintain the product in the right condition.

2. LAYING MOSAICO ACERO TILES

To ensure the correct laying of the Acero Mosaic, we recommend you use white one – Flex, a high performance cement-based adhesive (C2TES1 EN12004). Use the flat side of a notched trowel to spread the cement – glue evenly across the wall, then “comb” it with the notched side (minimum notch size 3 mm). Do not spread the cement-glue over large areas in one go to prevent it from drying before the tiles are laid. After laying the mesh sheets, press them down with a rubber trowel and make sure that the distance between the meshes is equal to the distance between each of the tiles to ensure a uniform appearance and that all the joints are evenly spaced. Allow the cement-glue to dry for 24 hours before grouting.

3. REJUNTADO

Before the tiles are grouted, they should all be absolutely clean, with no dust remains. Any surplus adhesive from the tile-laying process should be removed while it is still wet, and the rest of the adhesive should be left to dry before starting to grout the tiles. We advise you to use Colorstuck (always with a fine grain). This high-performance, fast-drying grouting mortar is available in a range of different colours. It has an excellent mechanical resistance, low water absorption rate, and resistance to mould.

Application: Use a rubber trowel to spread the grout, making sure that the joints are filled completely. Use the same trowel to remove any surplus grout.

Cleaning up after grouting: Any traces of adhesive should be wiped away using a sponge or cloth before the adhesive sets. This operation must be carried out at least twice, rinsing the surface thoroughly and then removing any remnants of mortar the following day in the same way.

4. CUTTING MOSAICO ACERO TILES

To handle Mosaico Acero tiles properly, follow these instructions: Use a radial tile saw with a steel cutting blade to cut the mesh-mounted tiles. After cutting them, lay the cut part so that it is concealed. (Being a metal, dark patches will always remain where the material has been cut). To perforate Mosaico Acero tiles in order to hang mirrors, counter tops, wall lights etc., we advise you to use special drill bits for perforating steel.

5. CLEANING

For everyday cleaning, use a neutral soap and then dry the surface with a soft, clean cloth to avoid scratches. To maintain the tiles in good condition, we advise you to treat the surface with a repair product or polish. Using detergents and abrasive materials like cleaning powder can damage the mosaics irretrievably. If in doubt, contact the manufacturer. Small variations in calibre are typical of mosaic tiles that are mesh mounted by hand. We advise you to check the tiles before laying them.

The purpose of this manual is to provide the necessary information to correctly lay the mosaics from our ATELIER series.

PRELIMINARY CONTROL OF THE SUBSTRATES

Before proceeding with the installation, check that the substrates have the following characteristics:

Surface flatness

A fundamental requirement for the substrate is its surface flatness. For glass mosaics, it is characterised by a thickness of 4 mm, and must not exceed this measurement by ± 1.5 mm. Any unevenness can be corrected by using the adhesive itself as a levelling mortar.

Maturation and maximum humidity permitted

Whatever the nature of the substrates, they must have completed their drying cycle so that they are dimensionally stable and do not undergo contractions after laying the mosaics or slabs. In the case of traditional cement-based screeds, drying time may vary depending on the season from between 7 to 10 days per centimetre thickness.

In the case of concrete surfaces, the minimum setting time is 6 months. Plaster-based substrates, including anhydrite-based screeds or gypsum plasters, shall have reached a maximum residual humidity of 0.5%. For pre-mixed cement-based plasters, the manufacturer's recommendations regarding drying times and mechanical strengths should be observed.

Cleaning

The substrates must be thoroughly clean, without any chipped parts, paint, wax, grease, oil or any other substance that may prevent the adhesive from adhering properly. Concrete substrates shall not have any residues of concrete release agents. Preventive cleaning with a pressure washer with hot water or sandblasting is recommended. Existing ceramic wall coverings should be thoroughly degreased using alkaline detergents or an aqueous solution of caustic soda.

Mechanical resistance

In the case of floorings, substrates must have an adequate mechanical resistance to compression depending on the intended use. For example, an interior cement-based screed in a residential building must have a minimum compressive strength of 20 N/mm², whereas a cement or gypsum-based plaster applied on an interior wall should have a substrate adhesion of at least 0.5 N/mm². If laying tiles on an exterior façade on plaster, it is necessary to ensure that the plaster is suitable for gluing mosaics or natural stone tiles (characterised by their heavy weight) and that it has, therefore, a minimum substrate adhesion value of 1 N/mm². To guarantee a good level of adherence, the substrates should not have loose superficial powder.

General installations

It is necessary to carry out a preventive levelling of the substrate using the cement-based adhesive, fr-one n by BUTECH to make the colour uniform and not alter the colour of the mosaic. In the case of substrates that are very smooth, not very absorbent, or subject to vibrations and expansions, the fr-one n (C2TES1) should be mixed with UNILAX latex to improve adherence. The mosaic may be installed after the leveller has completely hardened, which takes approximately 24 hours, depending on the room temperature. Before laying the tiles, we recommend marking the surface with lines to help in the correct alignment of the sheets. Set squares, level detectors or laser tools can be used at this stage. After spreading the sheets on the ground, measure 3 sheets, laying them together so that the distance between each one is the same as the distance between each tile. Mark this measurement on the surface to be covered, horizontally and vertically, drawing a grid, using a rule and level. In this way the wall is divided into various squares, each of which corresponds to nine sheets of mosaics. If the mosaic forms a picture or must be laid in one direction in particular, observe the instructions for laying. For mosaics with non-square sheets and, therefore with irregular sheet edges, it is important to ensure that the distance between one sheet and the next is the same as the distance between the tiles, so that all the joints are evenly spaced.

Installation on plexiglass, polycarbonate, glass and crystal.

This installation technique can only be used in the case of transparent mosaics mounted on paper. Taking advantage of the transparency of the substrate, we can create exclusive decorative effects and backlit walls.

Remove the transparent protective film from the substrates, if there is one. Before starting the installation, the substrates should be cleaned and thoroughly degreased using specific detergents and a cloth that does not leave residues on the surface. Remember that, depending on the transparency of the mosaic, it is possible that residual dirt or material on the substrate might be visible on completion of the installation. Apply the single-component transparent sealer using a cartridge gun, directly on the substrate, and make a few walnut-sized balls, at a distance of 8-10 cm, both horizontally and vertically, for an area of less than 60x90 cm.

Spread the product with a 2 mm triangular tooth notched trowel (VWV) and continue with the installation as described above. For this type of installation, it is important to remove all air bubbles by gently pressing the mosaic sheets on the substrate. The paper must be removed 24 hours after installing, once the single-component adhesive has hardened.

Installation in POOLS, HAMMAMS AND THERMAL POOLS

We have considered it appropriate to devote more attention to these types of installations because they are more critical. The main instructions for correct installation are given below:

Swimming pools

Installation in pools, with a reinforced concrete structure requires a series of structural controls and checks in order to ensure the correct duration of the work. 1. In buried reinforced concrete structures, the external walls must be waterproofed before covering the excavation in order to prevent negative water pressures, which may have an impact on the internal surface.

2. Structural concrete requires a maturation time of approximately 6 months in order to be able to carry out all the hygrometric contractions and to be considered dimensionally stable.

3. It is necessary to make a final static test of the rough structure by filling with water in order to speed up the structure's setting procedures and control its waterproofness, detecting potential leaks that can be repaired immediately.

4. The pool's internal walls and flooring must be rectified with suitable cement-based mortars modified with polymers, in order to even out the flatness of the installation, and thus avoid excessive amounts of adhesive, which in the case of thin glass mosaics make their installation difficult or impossible.

5. To ensure the complete watertightness of the pool, two-component cement-based, waterproofing mortars such as Politech (R2T) from BUTECH should be applied prior to installation.

HAMMAMS AND THERMAL POOLS

The hammam or wet sauna is a complete wellness itinerary that takes place in humidity-saturated rooms with temperatures ranging from +30°C to +60°C. Often the structures within these rooms are made up of prefabricated panels and elements with special shapes (couches, benches, alcoves, etc.) made from extruded polystyrene attached to waterproof coverings, onto which the coating materials can be glued directly.

GROUTING

Before grouting the joints it is necessary to check that the adhesive used for the installation is completely dry and has hardened, and that the joints are perfectly dry. After these checks, any adhesive remaining in the joints must be removed mechanically. L'Antic recommends the epoxy mortar Epotech Crystal (R2T) manufactured by BUTECH for grouting mosaics and marble slabs.

Follow the instructions for use on the product packaging closely. Make sure that the installation site conditions are appropriate for its use.

EPOTECH CRYSTAL

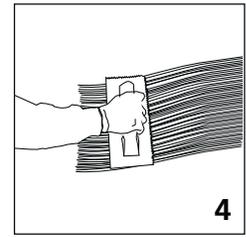
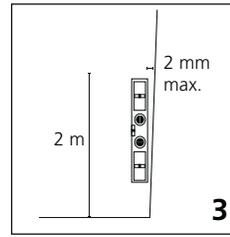
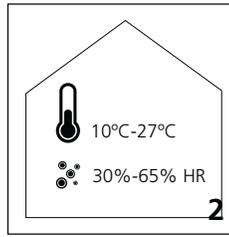
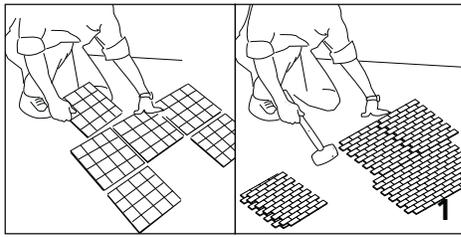
EPOTECH CRYSTAL has been designed for grouting transparent glass and artistic mosaics. Its special composition, based on inert agents made up of glass spheres, allows the product to pick up the colour of the transparent glass tiles when applied on the joints and, therefore, it changes depending on their colour. The best results are obtained when used on transparent substrates such as plexiglass, polycarbonate glass and crystal, sometimes backlit by a light source.

Another potential use for EPOTECH CRYSTAL involves the caulking of artistic mosaics, i.e. compositions made up of mosaics that, suitably shaped and combined, reproduce exclusive images full of diffusions and shadows. If these compositions are caulked using traditional coloured sealants, it damages the look of the depicted image as the colour caulking creates a discontinuity between the mosaic tiles. On the contrary, if EPOTECH CRYSTAL is used, thanks to its semi-transparency, the original composition diffusions are maintained, making a neutral, colourless caulking that does not interfere with the image. In the case of slim mosaic caulking with Crystal, we recommend using a 2 mm triangular-tooth spatula (VWV) to spread the adhesive, to prevent the higher spots of adhesive from being visible through the caulking.

The application phases for Epotech Crystal are described below.

- 1-Pour the catalyst contained in the packet onto the coloured paste. We recommend you use the full contents of the packet.
- 2-Mix, using a drill equipped with a propeller mixer at low speed, until a uniform lump-free paste is obtained.
- 3-Carefully add the special finishes (optional) to obtain exclusive effects. These additives are available separately and are provided in doses suited to the 5 kg and 2.5 kg containers.
- 4-Stir slowly until the additive is evenly mixed in.
- 5-Apply as an adhesive directly onto the substrate using a 3.5 mm notched trowel.
- 6-Apply as a sealant on the joints using a rubber trowel.
- 7-Make an initial cleaning, while the sealant is still fresh, using water and a white lint-free cloth.
- 8-Go over the caulking immediately with a Sweepex sponge and water.
- 9-Once the caulking has hardened (after about 24 hours depending on the temperature), clean the surface using a neutral detergent and a white lint-free cloth, removing any transparent stains.
- 10-To clean the covering, use Epotech cleaner.
- 11-Rinse with clean water to remove all traces of detergent.
- 12-Dry the surface with a dry cloth, without waiting for the rinse water to evaporate.

The information obtained in this document is provided in good faith and on the basis of extensive research carried out by L'Antic and BUTECH at their own internal laboratories. Nevertheless, as the conditions and methods of use are beyond the control of the companies, this information does not replace the preliminary essential testing required to ensure the total suitability and safety of the product for its specific application. Sics and Litokol do not accept any responsibility for results obtained from other operational methods, over which they do not have any control. The user is responsible for determining the usage suitability in terms of the required application, as well as taking suitable precautions to safeguard property and persons against any risks associated with the use of the product. We recommend that each user conducts verification tests of the potential application before using it. Suggestions for use should not be interpreted as encouragement to break any patent-protected rights. The information contained in this document may be subject to change without prior notice. Tests have been conducted on materials as they are typically produced and sold, maintained in good condition and without any defects caused by improper transport and storage.



1 CONDITIONS FOR THE RECEPTION AND STORAGE OF MATERIAL ON SITE

1.1 Reception

On reception, the consignments of mosaic should be checked, considering the following aspects:

- Type, colour and design. As with all natural materials, the wood may present minor variations in tone.
- Quantity supplied;
- Dimensions and quality class or appearance;
- Moisture content of the elements;
- General condition and physical integrity of the elements.

The best way to obtain a harmonious finish is to create a panel on the ground, combining the different tones of the mosaics before mounting them on the wall. Installation of the material supposes acceptance of the consignment.

1.2 Storage of the mosaic

The mosaic should be stored, protected from outdoor weather conditions, in a well-ventilated, clean and dry building, and stacked leaving spaces between the wood, the ground and the walls. If the mosaics are delivered skin-wrapped in plastic, they should be kept in their unopened packets until use.

1.3 Storage of adhesives

These should be stored in well-ventilated, cool, dry buildings at temperatures between 10 °C and 25 °C, in their unopened packaging and protected from direct sunlight and other sources of heat. In these conditions, they can normally be stored for up to 6 months without losing their properties.

1.4 Recommendations for use

Mosaics with relief and without joints are recommended for installation as wall covering, in interior premises with ambient conditions within the normal humidity and temperature parameters. Wood mosaics are not recommended for use outdoors or in direct contact with water in bathrooms, spas, pools, etc.

1.5 Instructions for assembly WOOD ANTIQUE (BRICK, SQUARE).

The WOOD ANTIQUE (BRICK, SQUARE) series, given its hygroscopic nature, should be unpacked from the plastic and cardboard packaging at the site of installation for 24-48 hours, to allow the wood to adjust to the temperature and humidity conditions of the site.

Before starting the installation, spread the material on the ground and fit the bricks together to ensure that they fit correctly, before mounting on the wall.

Use a rubber mallet to tap the pieces into place, gently tapping on the side of the piece, thus helping the anchorage of the bricks.

Once you have confirmed that the pieces fit together correctly, proceed to the installation of the material on the wall.

2 PRELIMINARY CONDITIONS OF THE BUILDING

2.1 Windows and doors

The mosaic is mounted after the exterior windows and doors have been glazed, to prevent the entrance of rainwater, the effect of frosts, excessive changes in relative humidity and temperature, etc.

2.2 Site humidity of walls and ceilings

The materials used in the walls and ceilings in the same room as the one in which the mosaic is to be installed should have a moisture content of less than 2.5 %, except for plasterwork and paintwork that may reach 5 %.

2.3 Relative humidity and temperature of the buildings

The hygrothermal conditions listed below shall be maintained throughout

the mosaic installation process. Installation work must not be started until the relative humidity conditions of the building reach and remain between 30 and 65 %. Temperature is an important factor in the gluing and finishing of the mosaic. Gluing and finishing work should not be carried out at temperatures below 10 ° C, or above 27 ° C.

2.4 Maintenance of the conditions of the buildings

If necessary, use auxiliary means to prepare the building. These may include fan heaters, humidifiers or dehumidifiers as required. They should be used for as long as necessary to guarantee the correct conditions for installation.

3 GENERAL CONDITIONS OF THE SUBSTRATE

3.1 General conditions

The substrate or installation base must be uniformly compact in depth and on the surface (eliminating friable parts or parts that may be easily detached), thoroughly dry, free of dust, grease or any other substance. Do not install on substrates at risk of humidity due to capillary ascension as this may affect the adherence and the wood mosaic. Similarly, the surface should be plumb perfect, level and flat with defects measuring a maximum of 2 mm, measured using a 2 m rule. The retraction joints of flooring may be filled with flexible materials. The joints of the building must be left free.

3.2 Cement mortar substrates

The moisture content of the substrate prior to installation must be less than or equal to 2.5 %.

The moisture content can be measured using a capacitive-, microwave- or carbide-type electronic hygrometer. In each case, the manufacturer's instructions for the equipment used must be observed.

In all cases, and irrespective of the measurement or estimation method used, remember that the sample must be representative of the thickness of the substrate.

Written records shall be kept of the measurements made.

3.3 Existing wood substrate

If using a wood substrate, it is necessary to guarantee the release of moisture, prevent the risk of attack by insects and general problems of sanitation. Wood is a hygroscopic element that absorbs and releases moisture from and to the surrounding atmosphere and consequently may undergo dimensional changes.

3.4 Existing ceramic or stone substrates

The necessary tests must be carried out with this type of substrate to guarantee the correct adherence of the mosaic to the substrate and that there is no moisture transmission. When applying wood mosaics on masonry walls, check that these are completely dry.

3.5 Existing textile pavings

In general, we do not recommend the installation of wood mosaics on textile substrates to prevent problems of sanitation.

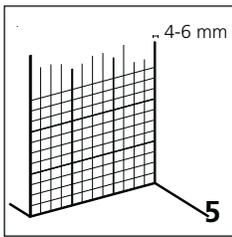
4 SPECIFICATIONS FOR LAYING THE MOSAIC

4.1 General points

The materials used in the installation, including the mosaics and the adhesives, filler materials, etc. must all comply to the necessary technical specifications for the design and the manufacturer's instructions for the same must be observed.

4.2 Mosaic moisture content

The moisture content of wood mosaics, whether in conditions of heating or air conditioning, shall be between 7% and 9% humidity.



4.3 Perimeter joints

A perimeter joint of between 4 and 6 mm should be left. This joint can be filled with flexible materials. The purpose of the perimeter joint is to prevent moisture from passing from the walls to the wood and to act as an acoustic barrier (to prevent acoustic bridges). It is not intended to absorb possible movements due to swelling that may occur in the installation.

4.4 Gluing the pieces

The use of a type R2 T high-tech two-component polyurethane-based adhesive is recommended in general, and specifically for special substrates where it is not possible to use cement-based adhesives, in accordance with EN 12004. L'Antic Colonial recommends Politech from Butech. Always apply a fine coat using a notched trowel with notching of 8 mm at maximum. Use the flat part of the trowel to spread the adhesive across the substrate, and then comb it with the notched part. Mount the mosaic, making sure that it is clean, there is no waste or residue from the building work, before the adhesive forms a surface film (within the adhesive open time). In general, the manufacturer's instructions should be observed for the use of adhesives regarding open times, gel times, useful life, dose, application, products, formats, etc.

4.5 Installation tolerances

4.5.1 Joints

As a consequence of the hygroscopic nature of the wood, dimensional variations may take place which should be considered as normal. The reduction in the width of the pieces results in the appearance of the joints between the mosaic elements. To the contrary, excess moisture will cause the wood mosaic to absorb moisture and increase in size. In order to control this factor, IT IS VITAL to maintain the hygrometric conditions of the environment in which the mosaic is being installed stable. Please refer to the instructions in the maintenance section, as failure to comply with the instructions could result in damage to the installation and the loss of cover under any applicable guarantee.

4.5.2 Fillers and repairs

Specific repair fillers should be used for this type of work. Strange mixtures, for example flour based glues or sawdust mixed with adhesive or varnishes should not be used.

4.5.3 Variations in the colour and appearance of the mosaic

Every species of timber as a characteristic colour depending on the colour of the cell walls and the substances in the lumen of the cell wall. The wood used in this mosaic may vary in appearance (colour, grain, texture etc.), and this is one of the most appreciable aspects of the installation and an inherent feature of the wood. All timber undergoes changes in colour on exposure to light, although the changes may be more noticeable in some species than in others. Variations in colour should be considered as a natural phenomenon inherent to the wood.

4.6 Protection, maintenance and inspection of the wood mosaic

4.6.1 Provisional protection of the mosaic

Schedule the installation to coincide with the final stages of the work, where possible after the paintwork. During the finishing work, the hygrometric conditions specified in section 2 must be maintained in the buildings.

4.6.2 Preparation of the buildings

Wood and wood products are hygroscopic materials that absorb and release moisture from and to the surrounding atmosphere depending on the hygrothermal conditions (humidity and temperature). The finish

applied to the mosaic is only intended to offer protection against the absorption from or release to the air of moisture by the paving. A high relative humidity in the building (above 65% for more than 15 days) may result in excess absorption of moisture by the mosaic. A low relative humidity in the building (below 35 %) for the same period may result in excessive loss of moisture from the mosaic. It is necessary to ensure the building is suitably prepared (ventilation, heating, protection from direct sunlight, etc.) so that the mosaic is not subjected to unwanted fluctuations in moisture content and the consequent unexpected dimensional variations.

Buildings should be kept at between 50 and 70 % relative humidity in coastal zones and between 35 and 60 % in inland zones.

On completion of the installation work, maintenance of these conditions is the responsibility of the party in charge of the project at any time.

4.6.3 Inspection for reception

On completion of the installation work, an inspection is made in the company of the customer who is provided with a copy of the Maintenance and Conservation Manual for the covering mounted. The mosaic is inspected from a standing position, with natural light behind the observer. Angular sources of light should not be used, nor should the work be inspected for surface irregularities while standing against the light. The final inspection of the installed mosaic shall take place at most seven days after the installation and a project acceptance document should be prepared for signing by the installer and the customer, noting any relevant observations.

4.6.4 Instructions for use and maintenance

On completion of the installation work, the installation company shall provide the subcontractor with a manual or instructions for use and maintenance which should contain, at minimum, the following information:

- Name of the company
- Technical specifications for the mosaic installed.
- Hygrothermal conditions that must be maintained for the mosaic until delivery and afterwards by the user;
- Prevention treatments and recommendations for suitable cleaning products and procedures;
- Certificate of guarantee of work.

4.6.5 Maintenance and care

To keep wood mosaics in optimum conditions after installation, the room should be kept at a relative humidity of 45 to 60%, and a temperature of 15 to 20 °C.

In dry climates it is necessary to maintain the correct degree of humidity, either using traditional methods such as containers of water or by using humidifiers.

On the other hand, in humid climates, the use of dehumidifiers or air conditioners is recommended to avoid damage to the wood.

For the care, maintenance and cleaning of the wood mosaics by L'Antic Colonial, we recommend the use of Woca products, to offer the best guarantees and longer life for your mosaics:

- Dry cleaning: as a general rule wipe with a cloth, mop, brush or vacuum.
- Wet cleaning: use Woca Natural Soap for oiled woods. Clean&Green Aqua Oil.
- Intense cleaning: use Woca intensive cleaner. After cleaning, apply Woca Natural Oil.