

## Jobsite Checklist for Structural Glazed Tile and Brick

**READ THIS CHECKLIST PRIOR TO UNLOADING THE CERAMIC GLAZED BRICK AND TILE FROM THE DELIVERY TRUCK. IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS, CALL THE LOCAL DISTRIBUTOR OR THE MANUFACTURER FOR ASSISTANCE.**

### **DO NOT:**

- Touch areas with bare skin where the ceramic glazed face has been broken—they are razor sharp!
- Remove units from the factory cardboard packaging surrounding and between the units until they are ready to be placed in the wall by the bricklayer.
- Use brick tongs.
- Pitch or toss units.
- Double stack cubes of material.
- Place material directly on ground for storage.
- Use stained or damaged units in the wall; put them aside for cutting into usable pieces as the job progresses.
- Use metal tools on the glazed face.
- Use the metal end of a trowel to level the unit into place.
- Use acid, abrasive powders or unauthorized cleaners to clean the glazed walls.
- Use sealers or coatings on the mortar joints on exterior applications.

### **DO:**

- Take normal precautions when handling ceramic glazed material by wearing protective gloves, eyewear and clothing as directed by the Material Safety Data Sheet.
- Stack unused material in a protected area.
- Cover unused material with a non-staining, waterproof covering to keep it clean and dry. Allow air circulation around the cubes of material.
- Lay units without cutting whenever possible. If cut pieces are necessary, do not use the cut pieces less than 4" in length on SGT.
- Note that these units are dimensionally accurate, as a rule, they can be used to mark the bond on the floor over a distance before laying out the first course. Checkpoints should be marked every 3–4' to ensure proper joint spacing. Lay out the first course without mortar to determine the head joints required.

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**DO:**

- Note that cutting, drilling and repairing directions are available from the manufacturer.
- Build the corner or lead the same as in brick or block.
- Check for uniform coloring and damaged pieces as you go. Interior construction should be done in a well-lighted area.
- Follow the BIA recommendations when laying this material at temperatures below 40°F and at ambient temperatures of 95°F or above with relative humidity less than 50%.
- Use full, unfurrowed bed joints and full head joints.
- Strike concave using a non-metallic jointer, 1" or larger when mortar joints are thumbprint hard.
- Clean the area to remove any clumps or mortar from the glazed surface using a wood tool or stick after the initial set (dried enough so they do not smear). Next, wipe the wall down with a coarse rag, such as burlap or carpet. Shake the rag repeatedly to clean it. Cleaning the wall within 30 minutes of laying is the best time for the easiest removal of mortar. Cleaning as you go will make the final clean down much easier.
- Protect cove base SGT that has been installed by laying a 2 x 4" board across the projected cove of the tile for the protection from damage and easier cleanup from mortar droppings.
- Cover the top of wall where there is freshly laid, weather-exposed masonry at the end of each day or at the start of each shutdown period with a non-staining, waterproof material. When covering, allow cover to overhang the masonry by at least 2', on each side, then anchor on each side of the wall.
- Protect the finished walls by covering with #15 felt paper and erect wooden barriers in areas that are subject to large amounts of construction traffic or material movement.
- Protect glazed face from exposure to such things as welding burns, harmful chemicals and sharp falling objects that could damage the glazed faces.
- Wash down the walls using clean, running water and a clean rag or a soft-bristled brush. Final clean down after the mortar has cured should be easy if the aforementioned maintenance procedures have been done continuously. Rinse out your rag or brush repeatedly in clean water. If there is a filmy white coating on the glaze from mortar residue, clean with a vinegar and water solution and rinse. For more difficult areas, saturate the area with clean running water and then apply a mild solution of a detergent-type masonry cleaning agent. Always carefully follow the manufacturer's directions. Please be careful not to etch or yellow the mortar joints with any cleaner. Scrub the area using a clean rag or soft-bristle brush. Only clean small areas—1–2 sq. yd.—at a time starting at the top of the wall, then immediately rinse the area thoroughly with clean running water before moving to the next area. If a power-wash system or a steam cleaning process is being used to clean down the wall, take special care not to damage the mortar joints.