

# TERMS & DEFINITIONS



## TYPE (WATER ABSORPTION) – ASTM C373-88

Dust-pressed ceramic tiles with water absorption levels of < 0.5% and high mechanical and chemical characteristics. The surface may be glazed or unglazed. Refer to **Type**, to determine whether it is Porcelain, Gres Porcelain or Ceramic.

<b>Porcelain</b>	Impervious < 0.5%
<b>Gres Porcelain</b>	Vitreous > 0.51%-3%
<b>Ceramic</b>	Semi & Non-Vitreous > 3%



## DCOF (DYNAMIC COEFFICIENT OF FRICTION)

The standard for COF for ceramic tile floors has changed! And there is now a >0.42 requirement, measured per the DCOF AcuTest<sup>SM</sup>, for level interior tiles that will be walked on when wet.

### What is the DCOF AcuTest?

The DCOF AcuTest is an evaluation of the COF of a tile surface under known conditions using a standardized sensor prepared according to a specific protocol. Measurements are made with the BOT-3000, an automated and portable device that measures DCOF. The ANSI standard A137.1-2012 also allows the use of other equivalent tribometers.

IWT will continue to phase out and update where necessary the technical data for all of its product lines.

## PEI RATING / ABRASION RESISTANCE CLASS – ASTM C1027-99

The PEI Rating defines the wear and durability of a tile's glazed surface.

<b>2</b>	Residential wall & soft-soled foot traffic
<b>3</b>	Residential wall & floor residential
<b>4</b>	Residential and light commercial floor traffic
<b>5</b>	Heavy and extra-heavy commercial traffic



## FROST RESISTANCE

Defines whether the tile is frost resistant. Product manufactured for use where freeze and thaw conditions exist, based on water absorption may or may not be frost proof.

<b>Yes</b>	< 3% water absorption
<b>No</b>	> 3% water absorption



## SHADE VARIATION

Source: Ceramic Tile Distributors Association



The color, shade or shades of all tile varies in some degree from piece to piece and from production run to run. At least several pieces from the same production should be reviewed whenever possible to determine acceptable color shade variations.

Any questions or concerns about your tile selection should be clarified prior to installation.

<b>V1</b>	Uniform/Low
<b>V2</b>	Slight/Medium
<b>V3</b>	Moderate/High
<b>V4</b>	Random/Extreme



## DEEP ABRASION TEST

Surface hardness test is done to determine durability of unglazed tiles. Only tiles with test results of <175mm<sup>2</sup> pass.



## VILLA REAL "Premium Products, Value Pricing"

Denotes series included in the Villa Real Program.

## GUIDELINES & STANDARDS FOR GROUT JOINT SIZES & PATTERN CONSIDERATIONS

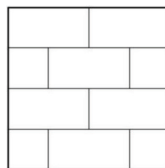
The TCNA handbook outlines their recommendations as to the type of grout joint to be used, regardless of size, for rectified and pressed tiles as determined by the ANSI A108.02 specification.

This specification states that regardless of size, but especially for large format tiles, rectified and pressed tiles laid with a straight or offset joint should be utilized with a minimum grout joint to take into account for warpage. The minimum recommended grout joints are as follows:

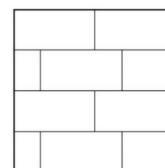
- Pressed Tiles – 3/16" minimum grout joint regardless of pattern**
- Rectified Tiles – 1/8" minimum grout joint regardless of pattern**
- Natural Stone – 1/16" minimum, patterns may vary**

In addition, ANSI A108.02 Section 4.3.8.2 states that for running bond/joint brick patterns utilizing tiles (square or rectangle) where the side being offset is greater than 14" (nominal dimension), the running bond offset will be a maximum of 33% unless otherwise specified by the manufacture. Use constitutes acceptance.

### 50% - Is Not Recommended



### Max 33% - Recommended



To help overcome much of the tile size and facial dimensional issues, IWT-Tesoro offers an installation system that allows for smaller grout joints to be used. The Eventile system aligns the tile surfaces to eliminates lippage, minimizes floor prep of uneven substrates and prevents tiles from shifting while drying. (see page.5)