

HUSTLE

APPLICATIONS

- Residential walls and floors*
- Commercial walls
- Fireplace surrounds and cooktop areas (temperature must not exceed 752°F)
- Showers (including steam)
- Exteriors (including freeze thaw areas)
- Pools/fountains (see submerged applications on page 4)

* Please refer to our DCOF (Dynamic Coefficient of Friction) statement at <https://sonomatilemakers.com/resources/#dcof>

DCOF is a measure that can help determine if a tile is suitable for flooring, however it should not be the only consideration.

PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS

Hustle is created through a unique manufacturing process using 98% recycled pre-consumer glass. This may produce natural variation in color, shade and surface texture. Minor pits, color flecks or wrinkles are considered an inherent characteristic of this product.

MATERIAL INSTALLERS & INSPECTION

Select installers for Hustle with great consideration and care as proper installation is critical. Make sure the installer understands the basics of glass tile properties and installation as described in the current version of “Tile Council of North America’s Handbook for Glass Tile Installation.”

FOR YOUR PROTECTION:

You are responsible for determining the acceptability of the product prior to installation. **DO NOT INSTALL UNLESS YOU HAVE INSPECTED ALL SHEETS IN ALL BOXES.** Double check that you have enough tile to complete the project with some leftover sheets. Take into account grout spacing and cuts. If you need additional sheets, do not start the installation until you have them. Sonoma Tilemakers is in no way responsible for the installation of our tiles or thereafter. The responsibility for correct installation rests with the end user and their selected installation personal.

INSTALLATION & MAINTENANCE

SUBSTRATES - GENERAL

Substrates must be sufficiently flat to allow uniform adhesive application and avoid excess adhesive thickness. Glass tile should not be installed over single float (no scratch coat) mortar beds over structural framing.

The following recommendations refer to Tile Council of North America’s (TCNA) current year “Handbook for Ceramic Tile Installation”. When selecting TCNA handbook substrate preparation recommendations, factors, such as, sub-structure, locations, setting materials and intended uses may determine the appropriate methods.

NOTE: All cement mortar beds must be cured 7 days minimum. Concrete substrates must be cured a minimum of 28 days.

ACCEPTABLE SUBSTRATES

Walls – Acceptable Substrates

- Cement Mortar Bed (cured 7 days) W211-18, W221-18 or W231/241-18
- Cementitious Backer Units (CBU) W244C-17, W244F-17
- Fiber & Glass Mat Water Resist Backer Boards 245-17, W247-17, W248-17
- Gypsum Board (Dry areas only) W243-18

Walls - Wet Areas – Acceptable Substrates

- Cement mortar beds (cured 7 days) B411-18 (tub enclosures) B414-18 (shower walls)
- Cementitious Backer Units (CBU) – B412-18 (tub enclosures), B415-18 (shower walls)

Caution: Membrane meeting ANSI A108.2-3.8 must be installed BEHIND mortar beds or CBUs in wet areas. CBU joints must be spaced no less than 1/8” no more than 1/4”; filled with acceptable adhesive and taped with the manufacturer recommended 2” alkali resistant mesh tape. Cure taped CBU joints 24 hours prior to glass tile installation. Mortar beds must be cured 7 days or longer prior to glass tile installation.

UNACCEPTABLE SUBSTRATES

- Single-Float mortar walls over wood or metal framing not having a cured scratch coat.
- Cement mortar beds lacking appropriate reinforcing per ANSI A108.1 (B) 2012.
- All wood products, including Luan, plywood, MDF, MDX press boards and composites.

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THIN-SET

ANSI A-108.15 Adhesives:

Custom Building Products:

- Glass Tile Premium Thin-Set Mortar
- MegaLite Crack Prevention Thin-Set
- MegaLite Rapid Set Crack Prevention Thin-Set

Laticrete:

- Glass Tile Adhesive Lite Mortar
- 254 Platinum Multipurpose Thin-Set Mortar.

Mapei:

- Adesilex P10 mixed with Keraply liquid admixture.
- GraniRapid Thin-Set Mortar mixed with GraniRapid admixture.

TEC(H.B. Fuller):

- SuperFlex Premium Universal Latex Modified Thin-Set.
- Mosaic & Glass Tile Mortar

NOTE: Site and climactic conditions can affect the performance of all setting systems. Special consideration shall be given when using rapid setting materials particularly in hot climates.

Unacceptable Adhesives

- Organic adhesives (mastic)---due to low bond strengths and discoloration.
- Epoxy adhesives---due to lack of flexibility and high compression strength.

CUTTING

IMPORTANT: Hustle glass tile needs particular tools and methods to cut successfully. Cut very slowly and use a high quality, wet tile saw equipped with 10", continuous, smooth-rim, wet, diamond blade made specifically for cutting glass tile, such as: 10" Alpha Vetro and MK 215 GL.

NOTE: The use of a poorly maintained tile saw, or a blade not intended for cutting glass, is unsafe and may cause the tile to chip excessively. Always cut slowly. Make sure water flow is abundant and balanced, saw table slot centered and squared to the blade and blade depth is correct, prior to cutting glass tile. Wet tile cutting blades need to be dressed often. Use a wet tile blade dressing stone for this purpose. This will remove accumulated debris from the blade without knocking the diamonds off.

Polish glass tile edges to slightly soften the cut edges. For a more refined look and feel, use wet granite polishing devices. Always apply polishing device to the cut edges carefully with rotation starting from the finish side out at a slight angle.

How to Cut Hustle Video:

Visit <https://sonomatilemakers.com/hustle/#downloads> for a video demonstrating how to cut Hustle.

IMPORTANT!

We recommend wet cutting or the "score and snap" method during the installation process. Do not dry cut using power tools during the installation process. Improper installation techniques could expose installer to harmful dust.

DRILLING

Drilling may be done with a high quality smooth rim, diamond matrix, water fed, fractional core bit, made for drilling glass in conjunction with a water swivel. This set up provides a continuous flow of water to lubricate and cool the smooth diamond core bit to reduce over-heating and chipping. Using a drill guide will help keep the drill centered.

Note: All hardware, such as towel racks, plumbing fixtures etc. must have structural support in the framing and a rubber gasket between the fixture and the glass tile. All anchors, screws and similar materials must have a minimum 1/8" clearance to the glass tile. Do not over tighten screws or other securing hardware otherwise you may crack the glass tile.

INSTALLATION

1. To ensure order acceptability of the glass tile received, open all boxes and inspect the material.
2. Initiate the adhesive coat by firmly applying the setting material onto the substrate with the flat side of a trowel.
3. With additional setting material, use a 3/16" V notch trowel to comb full notches in a horizontal pattern onto the substrate establishing the proper depth of the adhesive.
4. Check to assure adhesive is fresh (not skinned over, dull or not wet to the touch) prior to setting glass tile onto the setting bed, push in using firm, even pressure to assure full contact, 80% in dry areas, 95% in wet areas. Remove excess adhesive from the grout joints and surrounding edges, spacing glass tile evenly from other tiles or surrounding materials.
5. Cure installation a minimum of 48 hours or longer as recommended by thin-set manufacturer for the conditions of the installations current environment prior to cleaning and grouting.
6. Mix grout according to grout manufacturer's instructions. Apply grout with a rubber grout float, forcing grout into the grout joints until full. Due to the impervious nature of glass, the grout may take longer to initially set. When the grout has setup (turned dull), clean with a lightly damp sponge.

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NOTE: During initial grout cleaning, the sponge should be rinsed often and wrung out well as excess hydration may result in “washed out” or low grout joints. In very damp and cold climates cheese cloth or a micro-fiber towel may be a better option for the initial cleaning.

7. Grout joints shall be full and uniformly finished. For final polishing of excess grout haze use clean, dry cheesecloth or micro-fiber.

8. Consult grout manufacturer for grout sealing recommendations.

RADIANT FLOOR HEATING

When installing Hustle glass tile, over radiant floor heating, we recommend following TCNA’s RH110, RH110A and RH117 setting methods without using listed optional membranes between the tile and setting surface. With all radiant heating systems use a ANSI A118.15 setting adhesive, and contact the radiant heating system manufacturer to confirm in writing that glass tile and the size of Hustle you’re installing is recommended.

MOVEMENT JOINTS

Movement joints are essential for the success of tile installations. Follow recommendations on movement joints EJ 171 in the current year “TCNA Handbook for Ceramic Tile Installation”. Movement joint requirements will vary depending on substrate, climate and size of installation. An architect or design professional should be consulted when specifying the exact number, location and size of each movement joint.

MAINTENANCE

When using cleaning products always follow manufacturer’s directions and use personal protection equipment.

New Installations:

Wait to clean new installations for a minimum of 24 hours after completing the grouting process or time recommended by grout manufacture. After appropriate cure times remove loose dirt by vacuuming or soft bristle broom/brushing. Prepare a cleaning solution using warm water and a liquid dish soap or a neutral pH cleaner. Thoroughly cleaning the glass tile, including the grout joints, using a nylon scrub brush or white nylon scrub pad. Rinse with clean water and towel dry. A second rinsing may be needed.

Cleaning Cement Based Grout or Thin-Set Haze:

Wait 10 days after the grout has been installed then use a Sulfamic Acid cleaner such as C-Clean or Custom Clean. Follow the manufacturer’s directions using a nylon scrub brush or white nylon scrub pad. Rinse thoroughly with clean water and towel dry. A second rinsing may be needed.

Latex Based Smears:

Stone and tile strippers will work to clean latex smears not removed by acid-based cleaners. Follow grout manufacturer’s cure times and directions prior to use. Rinse thoroughly with clean water and towel dry. A second rinsing may be needed.

Sealing Recommendations:

Sealers are beneficial for cementitious grout and natural stone; however, they will not penetrate the glass tile due to the impervious nature of glass. Consult grout manufacturers for their sealing recommendations To reduce the possibility of grout sealer smears, buff sealer off glass tile with dry, clean towels before it dries. Always test a product on your tile/grout installation in an inconspicuous area before treating the entire tile installation. Protect surrounding non-tiled surfaces when using products recommended for tiled areas. When using cleaning products always follow manufacturer’s directions and use personal protection equipment.

General Cleaning & Maintenance

- Warm water and neutral pH liquid dish soap or a neutral pH cleaner.
 - Tubs and showers: DESCUM Soap Scum Remover & Renovator.
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SUBMERGED APPLICATIONS

Note: Sonoma Tilemakers does not recommend the use of Jive for submerged water applications where the curve of a radius prevents thin set from being applied evenly. When installing around a curved radius larger glass tiles, such as Jive, may fail due to shrinkage of excessively built up modified thin-set mortar. Only experienced, professional tile installers familiar with glass tile products and installation procedures should perform the work. If guidelines are not followed your installation may fail.

- Sonoma Tilemakers recommends following tile industry installation standard P602 swimming pool tile found in Tile Council Of North America’s (TCNA) Handbook For Ceramic Tile Installation (current year).
- In the TCNA Handbook – Pools & Water Features, P602-21 you will find information regarding substrate preparation, water proofing, adhesives, grouts and reference to the specific installation technique found in American National Standard (ANSI) A108.16 2020 featuring specific techniques for installing “Back Mounted” (net backed mosaic tile).
- Pools or water features should be protected from direct sunlight, excessive heat, wind, precipitation and freezing during substrate preparation, installation and curing. Follow guidelines set forth in TCNA P-602.
- All surfaces to receive tile shall be sound, smooth, flat, clean and free of dust, oil, grease, paint, tar, wax, curing agents, primers, sealers, adhesive residue, release agents or any other deleterious substances or debris which may prevent or reduce adhesion to the substrate.
- The following cure times are industry specified minimums. However, several materials manufacturers provide products that will reduce these requirements. Contact your setting materials manufacturer for information.
 - Shotcrete cure time: 28 days
 - Mortar bed cure time: 7 days
 - Post Grout (before filling pool with water): 21 days
- Waterproofing/Anti-fracture Membranes: Waterproofing and Anti-fracture provisions are critical to the success of glass tile installation in pools. The acceptable systems available are continuously revised as new technologies become available. Contact the department of your preferred materials manufacturer for current products and application procedures in submerged applications.
- Minimum 95% bond coverage (100% for translucent tile) is required when installation glass tile in submerged environments

- Movement/Expansion Joints: Refer to TCNA – EJ171
 - A soft joint between tile installation and coping is CRITICAL to the success of glass tile installation in pools.
 - A soft joint is required between any change of material within the tile installation (tile-tile, tile-metal, tile-coping).
 - Additional movement provisions may be required based on the conditions of the project.
- After final grout, allow installation to cure 21 days prior to filling the pool (unless materials manufacturer approve otherwise).
- Protect the installation during the cure time.
- Test water chemistry at fill source (tap or hose bib), and once the tank is full to verify water is balanced. Properly balance the water as defined in ANSI/APSP-5 or National Plasterer’s Council’s startup procedure.

