

Strand: 4	Basic Home Improvement
Sub Strand	General Trade Skills
Content Learning Outcome	Demonstrate Knowledge of general trade skills.

LESSON NOTES

Chapter 4: Basic Home improvement.

Outcome:

- Identify and familiarize themselves with general trade skills.
- Exhibits competencies incorporated in task, projects and other artifacts.

Tiling walls

Skill level required

Laying tiles is not difficult, as long as you measure and plan ahead. Cutting and nibbling corners off tiles takes some practice. The fixing of natural stone is slightly more specialized than fixing ceramic tiles. Most natural stone tiles will require sealing before grouting with often another coat of sealing liquid being applied after grouting.

Preparation

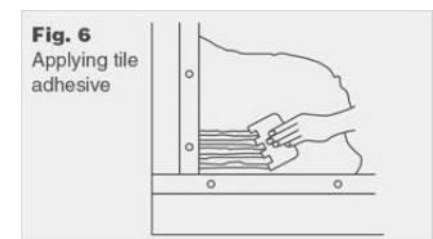
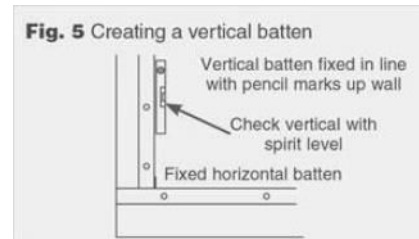
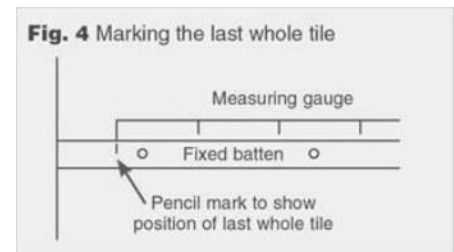
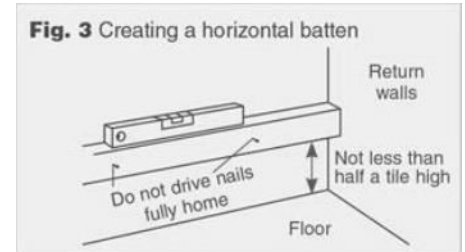
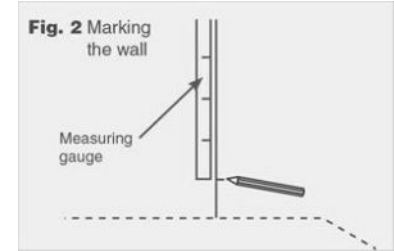
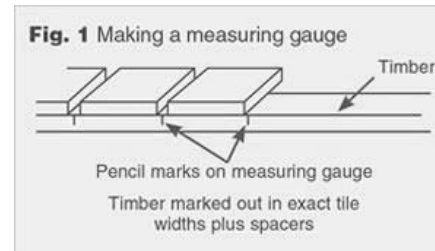
- 1. Clean the walls**
Remove all traces of dirt.
- 2. Repair damage**

Ensure each wall is sound. Fix any areas of loose plaster.

- 3. Treat the wall surface**
Remove any old wallpaper.

- 4. Prime surface**
Allow to dry thoroughly before you begin tiling.

Marking out the wall



Tiling

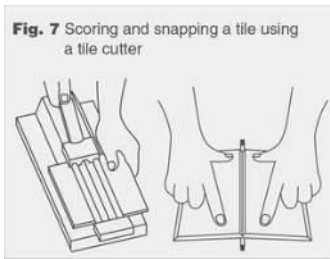
Arrange your tiles - Arrange your tiles carefully before installation to get the best effect from the different patterns and shades of the tiles.

Start tiling - Begin tiling in the corner. Spread the adhesive over the area of two or three tiles at a time.

Do not spread more tile adhesive on the wall than you can use in a few minutes, as it will go hard. Ensure each tile has adhesive over its whole surface. Place the tiles firmly on to the scored adhesive with spacers set in between. Tile spacers come in various sizes from 1mm up to 10mm; it depends on the tile size used. Apart from that, the choice is aesthetic – a wider joint will emphasize the color of the grout and attractive visual effects. Once dry, remove the battens carefully then cut tiles to fit around the perimeter. For shower enclosures, make sure there is a continuous layer of waterproof tile adhesive over the whole wall. If necessary, spread a thin coat of adhesive on the wall, and then extra adhesive on each tile.

Cut tiles

Mark the glazed surface where it is to be cut and use a Wickes‘ Wall & Floor Tile Cutter to make straight cuts. For more intricate cuts – such as around pipes or rounded bath edges – use a tile saw with a tungsten carbide blade.



Apply grout

When all tiling is complete and has dried for around 24 hours, fill the spaces between them using grout and a grout float. Push grout deep into each joint with a squeegee or brick pointer, making sure the joint is filled.

Finishing off

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Seal any joints between tiles and horizontal surfaces such as baths, basins, sinks, worktops etc with Wickes‘ Silicone Sealant to prevent moisture penetration.

STUDENT ACTIVITY

1. Explain with the help of sketch steps in tiling walls?

STEPS