

Material-Bezeichnung / Material description

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1 Matte/sheet = Größe/size in mm / Prod.: „Information“/ „Information“

FROST-BESTÄNDIG	WAND	BODEN ABRIBES	INNENBEREICH	AUSSENBEREICH	SPRITZWASSER-BEREICH	NASSBEREICH	DAUERNASS-BEREICH
FROST-RESISTANCE	WALL	FLOOR ABRASION	INDOOR	OUTDOOR	SPLAS WATER AREAS	WET AREAS	PERMANENTLY WET AREAS
x	✓	x	✓	x	✓	x	x

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✓ = **geeignet** / suitable / x = **nicht geeignet** / not suitable
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Dauernassbereich: Alle Bereiche, die permanenten Wassermengen ausgesetzt sind und auf denen das Wasser „steht“.
Beispielsweise Pools, uneben geflieste Duschböden

Permanent wet area: All areas, which a heavily exposed and also submerged in water.
For example Pools, shower floors (unevenly tiled)

Nassbereich: Alle Bereiche in denen Wasser, temporär auch in etwas größeren Mengen an das Material gelangen könnte.
Beispielsweise Duschwände etc.

Wet area: All areas which are temporary exposed by a higher amount of water. For example shower walls etc.

Spritzwasserbereich: Alle Bereiche in denen Wasser, temporär und in Kleinstmengen an die Wand gesprenkelt werden könnte.
Beispielsweise hinter dem Küchenspiegel oder Waschbecken.

Splash water area: All areas, which are temporarily exposed by very small amounts of water.
For example the backsplash in the kitchen or behind the sink.

I. General notes and information

Before purchasing, please check the application label to ensure that the mosaic is suitable for the intended use. We cannot accept any liability for complaints in the event of improper installation. Make sure that the mosaic always comes from a uniform production batch (same firing color). Complaints must always be reported **before** laying. Goods that have already been laid are excluded from exchange and complaints; any resulting follow-up and laying costs will not be covered.

For laying, grouting, protection and cleaning, only use products that are suitable for the respective mosaic, the intended use and the substrate. Please obtain information on this from the manufacturers of the construction chemicals products or seek advice from specialist personnel.

Before starting installation, dry lay the mosaic to check the quality and possible color deviations, dimensional deviations, discoloration and damage. To achieve a harmonious appearance, mix mosaic mats from different cartons. Slight variations in color and dimensions are possible due to the material and production process. If a mosaic tile becomes detached from the mesh, it can be reattached using superglue or a suitable tile adhesive. For defective tiles, please use the calculated waste percentage of approx. 5-10%. Damage to individual stones is not a reason for exchanging the entire mosaic mat.

Please note that natural stone mosaics/tiles are a natural product. They exhibit natural color variations, small depressions, ore inclusions and water veins that have been created by geological processes over millions of years. In contrast to ceramic products, color variations are normal as it is a natural material. In the case of tumbled natural stone mosaics, small flaking may also occur.

Carefully read all instructions for the materials used before each work step. Always carry out a test installation - including grouting - with a mosaic mat to ensure the compatibility of the products used. Only continue laying if no defects are found.

For optimum processing, we recommend storing mosaic tiles and construction chemicals in a dry place in the room to be processed for at least 24 hours before laying. This allows the material to adjust to the optimum processing temperature of around 20°C.

Special care must be taken with printed or painted mosaic surfaces and with mosaics made of aluminum, stainless steel and copper. Make sure that you do not apply or remove any adhesive films, adhesive strips, labels or other materials from the surface. Particularly with aluminum, stainless steel and copper mosaics, sticking adhesive materials can lead to unsightly residues that are difficult to remove and can damage the metal surfaces. Scratches or dents can occur on metal mosaics in particular if adhesive residue is removed incorrectly. On printed or sprayed mosaic surfaces, removing adhesive can also damage the fine, extravagant and colorful prints, resulting in color loss or unsightly marks that detract from the aesthetic appearance of the mosaic. To maintain the quality and appearance of the mosaics, avoid bringing them into contact with adhesive materials. Handle all mosaic tiles with the utmost care and ensure that no harmful stripping or improper handling damages the surface.

II. Surface and Cutting

The substrate must be **firm, smooth, level, load-bearing, dry and dust-free**. Any unevenness must always be evened out before laying. White substrates should be **prepared** with a white flexible adhesive. After an appropriate drying time, the surface should be sanded with a sanding stone. The resulting sanding dust should then be thoroughly vacuumed off. Smooth or extremely dense substrates should be roughened to ensure better adhesion.

Substrates on a cemented or mineral basis (e.g. screed, plaster, plasterboard) must be primed in advance with a suitable primer. However, priming is generally not required for hard foam support elements.

Cutting the mosaic to size

Use tools that are suitable for the respective mosaic material for cutting. Tip: Reduce the amount of cutting by careful planning (see also the "Laying" section), as there is an increased risk of material damage or breakage. Only use non-permanent pins for markings during cutting to avoid damaging the mosaic.

Aluminum, stainless steel and copper mosaic

Cutting and processing aluminum, stainless steel and copper mosaics requires a precise approach and the right tools to achieve a clean and professional result. Metal mosaics often consist of a thin layer of metal on a ceramic or plastic core, which requires special cutting techniques. First lay the mosaic on a stable, non-slip surface and mark the cutting line with a waterproof pencil or masking tape to precisely define the desired cut.

A high-quality tile cutter with a diamond-coated cutting roller or a wet cutting machine is ideal for straight cuts. These tools ensure clean edges and minimize the risk of damage to the metal layer. Alternatively, a metal saw with fine teeth can be used for smaller adjustments. Work slowly and evenly to avoid chipping or deformation.

After cutting, sharp edges and unevenness should be carefully smoothed with a file or sandpaper to avoid injury and ensure the mosaic fits seamlessly with adjacent pieces. Mosaic pliers with special inserts for metal are suitable for small adjustments. Be careful when working with the material, otherwise the metal layer may come loose.

Glass mosaic

Cutting and working with glass mosaic requires careful work and the right tools to achieve a smooth and precise result. Start by laying the glass mosaic on a stable and clean surface. Mark the cutting line with a waterproof pen or masking tape and use a ruler to make sure the line is straight. A tile cutter with a diamond or carbide-coated blade is recommended for straight

cuts, while a glass saw with water cooling is ideal for more complex shapes. Make the cut slowly and evenly to avoid chipping and, if necessary, cool the cut edge with water to prevent overheating and cracking. After cutting, the edges should be smoothed with fine sandpaper or a sanding stone to remove sharp edges. For small adjustments, you can use mosaic pliers, working in small increments to minimize damage.

Artificial / natural stone and natural stone combination mosaic

Cutting and processing artificial, natural stone and natural stone combination mosaics requires care and the right tools to achieve a clean and even result. Natural stones such as marble, slate or travertine are more sensitive than man-made materials and can break or fray if not cut properly. Choosing the right technique is therefore crucial.

Start with the preparation: lay the mosaic on a stable and non-slip surface and mark the desired cutting line with a pencil or masking tape. Precise marking is important to make cutting easier. Wet cutting machines with diamond-coated blades are recommended for cutting natural or artificial stone, as they enable clean cuts and prevent overheating and chipping thanks to water cooling. A high-quality tile cutter is also suitable for straight cuts in stone mosaics. Alternatively, an angle grinder with a suitable diamond wheel and/or stone wheel can also be used, although the cutting results are less precise compared to other cutting methods. For very delicate or thin stones, small hand tools such as mosaic pliers can be used to adjust individual pieces.

After cutting, the cut edges should be finished with sandpaper or a sanding block to smooth sharp edges and refine the appearance.

III. Installation

Laying mosaic mats requires careful planning in order to achieve an even and professional result. Start by selecting a suitable starting point. Here you should take into account the dimensions of the mosaic mats and the desired visual appearance. Plan so that as many whole mats as possible can be laid and cut sections are used in less conspicuous areas, such as edges or corners. A dry installation carried out in advance helps to check the position of the mats and ensure even spacing. Take into account the joint width between the mosaic tiles and the mats to ensure a uniform overall appearance. Mark the laying area with lines or guide lines to facilitate precise alignment of the mosaic mats.

Preparation of the adhesive

The laying mortar or adhesive must not be too liquid in order to prevent the mats from slipping. Use an adhesive suitable for mosaics and the respective substrate, preferably white-based to prevent show-through. Apply the adhesive to small areas, as it should not dry before the mats are laid. A notched trowel with a tooth shape and size corresponding to the stone size and joint depth ensures even distribution of the adhesive. After application, smooth the adhesive lightly to achieve cavity-free results and prevent adhesive from pushing through the joints or grid.

Laying the mats

Mix the mosaic mats from several boxes to even out color variations and achieve a harmonious appearance. Lay the first mat along the marked lines and press it evenly into the adhesive. Use a rubber board or rubber roller to gently tap in and level the stones. Avoid excessive pressure, which could damage the mosaic or displace the adhesive base. Work quickly to keep the adhesive fresh and remove excess adhesive immediately, especially from the joint areas, to avoid cleaning problems later.

Integration with other materials

If the mosaic is laid in combination with other materials, ensure that the material thickness and height of the mosaic mats are adjusted. It may be necessary to level out the height with an adhesive carpet pad or rigid foam tiles to ensure a flush installation.

Final inspection and care during installation

Clean the surface of the mosaic regularly throughout the installation process to remove any adhesive residue. This makes subsequent cleaning easier and prevents damage to the material. Make sure that no adhesive residue dries on the front, as this is difficult to remove and can impair the appearance.

Notes on finishing

Allow the laid mats to cure sufficiently before starting to grout. The curing process of the adhesive is crucial to ensure a durable and stable result. Allow at least 24 hours drying time, unless the adhesive manufacturer provides more specific instructions.

By working precisely and following these steps, you will achieve a clean, stable and visually appealing installation of the mosaic mats.

Only use white-based laying mortar/adhesive to prevent the color from showing through. Make sure that the adhesive used is suitable for the respective mosaic, the intended use and the substrate.

Glass / aluminum / stainless steel and copper mosaics

Lay these mosaics with a white laying mortar/adhesive (polymer-modified and hydraulically fast-setting, C2FT or C2FTE according to EN classification) for non-absorbent materials. Make sure to maintain the line direction of the mosaic mats for a uniform and harmonious appearance.

Artificial / ceramic / natural stone and natural stone combination mosaic

Lay these mosaics with a white laying mortar/adhesive suitable for natural stone (polymer-modified and hydraulically fast-setting, C2FT or C2FTE according to EN classification) for absorbent materials.

Permanently wet areas

Only lay mosaic in **permanently wet areas** (e.g. in pools, showers or similar wet areas) with a **chemical-resistant reaction resin adhesive** (2-component reaction resin binder, **R2T** according to EN classification). To ensure that all requirements are met, we recommend that you also consult the manufacturer for further suitable materials and specific instructions.

Some pool mosaics have a paper-bonded surface on the front, which has been specially developed for cavity-free and optimum adhesion in the adhesive bed. Instead of a backing mesh, these mosaics have a paper backing on the front. This ensures that each individual mosaic tile has full contact with the adhesive bed and at the same time avoids the risk of organic contamination in the pool water from the mesh material.

However, there are also pool mosaics that are glued to the back with a special mesh to prevent any biological contamination. These are high-quality mesh-bonded mosaics with special waterproof mesh materials or epoxy-based bonding. Please note, however, that only installation with paper-bonded mosaics on the front side complies with DIN EN 14411. This standard regulates the requirements for ceramic tiles and slabs, including mosaics, which are used in permanently wet areas such as swimming pools.

In addition, there are specific recommendations and technical information sheets from the German Mosaic Working Group (AGM) or similar trade associations that relate to the processing of such special mosaics in swimming pools. These often also address the requirements for adhesives and grout in permanently wet areas.

For detailed requirements on the paper-bonded front side or processing instructions, it may be useful to refer to manufacturer documentation or supplementary guidelines such as the ZDB leaflet "Swimming pool construction".

The paper backing on the front ensures precise and stable installation, as it holds the mosaic tiles in place during installation.

Important: The side with the paper cover is the front of the mosaic.

After installation, the paper must be completely removed before the mosaic comes into contact with water. To do this, lightly moisten the paper cover and carefully pull it off once the adhesive has set sufficiently. The paper should be removed after the recommended drying time of the adhesive to ensure optimum adhesion of the mosaic tiles and lasting resistance to moisture and chemical influences.

Allow the laying mortar/adhesive to dry for at least 24 hours after laying before you start grouting. This ensures that the mosaic is firmly anchored and that the grouting is clean and durable.

IV. Grouting

Grout the mosaic over a small area with a suitable grout. Ensure that the grout edge and the substrate are dry and free of any components that could prevent adhesion. Remove any adhesive residue in the joints before grouting and scrape it out evenly and deeply. The joints must not be wet during grouting.

Spread the grout evenly into the joint chambers using a rubber scraper or rubber board. Carefully remove excess grout with a sponge board or hand sponge. Clean the mosaic covering promptly with a dry cloth. Allow the grout to dry for at least 24 hours before cleaning the entire surface thoroughly with the appropriate cleaning agents (see also section: Cleaning). Some mosaics may have indentations for visual design reasons or due to material-specific properties. When grouting, residues of the grout may remain in these indentations, which can lead to a "streaking" or "streaking effect". This effect can be reduced by thoroughly cleaning the surface immediately after grouting and using a clay-like grout. A strong color contrast enhances this effect.

Aluminum / stainless steel and copper mosaics

Grouting aluminum, stainless steel and copper mosaics requires special care and the choice of a suitable grout to protect the delicate metal material and achieve a high-quality end result. These types of mosaic often have a thin layer of metal applied to a ceramic or plastic core, which is why certain chemical reactions or mechanical effects must be avoided.

Suitable grout

For aluminum, stainless steel and copper mosaics, a fine-grained, plastic-modified grout that is especially suitable for metallic surfaces and non-absorbent materials should be used. **Grouts containing quartz sand** can cause **surface scratches** if the wrong tools are used. Alternatively, epoxy resin grouts can be used as they are chemically stable and offer high resistance to moisture and dirt.

Special features when selecting materials

Corrosion protection: Use an acid-free grout to avoid chemical reactions with the metal surface. Aggressive or cement-based grouts could attack or oxidize the metal layer.

Fineness of the grout: The grout should have a fine grain size to avoid scratching the sensitive metal surface.

Important notes for metal mosaics

Avoid water stains: After grouting, the surface should be thoroughly dried to prevent water stains or residue on the metal surface.

Sensitivity of the surface: Protect the metal coating from scratches or mechanical damage during the entire grouting process.

Grout color selection: Choose a grout color that visually matches the metal surface to accentuate the design of the mosaic.

Post-treatment

Allow the grout to cure completely in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. The mosaic surfaces should only be cleaned or loaded after complete drying. In order to maintain the appearance in the long term, it is advisable to clean the metal surfaces regularly with a suitable cleaner.

This careful approach ensures that aluminum, stainless steel and copper mosaics are perfectly grouted without impairing their elegant appearance or functionality.

Glass mosaic

Grouting glass mosaic requires a particularly careful approach in order to bring out the best in the transparent or translucent properties of the material and ensure lasting stability. As glass is more sensitive to chemical influences, scratches and stains, choosing the right grout and technique is crucial.

Suitable grout

For glass mosaic, we recommend a fine-grained, plastic-modified grout that is suitable for glass surfaces and non-absorbent materials. Here too, a **grout containing quartz sand** can cause **surface scratches** if the wrong tools are used. This ensures an even joint structure and reduces the risk of scratches. Make sure that the **joint chambers** are **completely** filled with grout to avoid light refraction and thus visual impairments. Alternatively, a high-quality epoxy resin grout can be used, especially in wet areas, as it is water and chemical resistant.

For transparent or semi-transparent glass mosaic, choose a light grout color (e.g. white or grey), as dark colors can show through the glass and affect the appearance.

Important notes for glass mosaic

Protection against scratches: Do not use tools or cleaning materials with an abrasive surface to avoid damaging the glass.

Consider grout color: The color of the grout should be chosen deliberately, as it strongly influences the overall look due to the transparency of the glass.

Ensure uniformity: Make sure that the grout is evenly distributed to avoid shadow effects or air pockets.

Post-treatment

Allow the joint sealant to cure completely in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions before the surface is subjected to loads or cleaned. In wet areas, the curing time should be observed to prevent water absorption or damage.

This precise grouting procedure ensures that glass mosaics retain their brilliant appearance and provide a durable, stable finish.

Artificial / ceramic / natural stone and natural stone combination mosaics

Grouting mosaics made of artificial, ceramic or natural stone as well as combinations of these materials requires the use of a grout that is specially adapted to the properties of the materials. As natural stone and some absorbent mosaic materials can react sensitively to moisture and chemical influences, a polymer-modified grout suitable for natural stone is ideal. This prevents discoloration and damage while ensuring a durable, robust joint.

Suitable grout

Polymer-modified grouts are specially formulated to protect absorbent and sensitive materials such as natural stone. They offer the following advantages:

Protection against discoloration: The special composition reduces the risk of edge discoloration or staining, which can occur with natural stone due to moisture-related reactions.

Flexibility: They compensate for slight tensions between the mosaic tiles and the substrate and prevent cracks.

Durability: The grout is abrasion-resistant and resistant to water, dirt and other stresses.

Post-treatment

Allow the grouted surface to cure completely in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions before placing any load on the surface or cleaning it with water. This ensures optimum joint strength and long-lasting aesthetics.

With the right grout and technique, you can achieve a perfect joint that is not only functional but also visually appealing - especially for the combination of natural stone, ceramic and man-made materials.

Permanently wet areas & pool mosaics

When grouting mosaics in permanently wet areas - such as swimming pools, pools, wellness facilities or other permanently wet environments - the choice of grout is crucial for the durability and hygiene of the entire surface.

Suitable joint sealant

A chemical-resistant reaction resin joint sealant must be used for these demanding areas of application, as conventional cementitious joint sealants cannot withstand the permanent stresses caused by moisture, chlorine, salt water and other chemical influences.

Epoxy resin-based reaction resin grouts offer the following advantages:

Water and moisture resistance: they form a completely watertight joint that does not absorb water and thus protects the underlying adhesive layer.

Chemical resistance: They are resistant to cleaning agents, chlorine and salts, which are frequently found in permanently wet areas.

High load-bearing capacity: Epoxy resin joints are mechanically very robust and can withstand abrasion caused by cleaning or use.

Only use joint materials that have been specially approved by the manufacturer for use in permanently wet areas.

General notes

Make sure that the reaction resin grout is suitable for the mosaic materials used (e.g. glass, natural stone or metal) to avoid discoloration or chemical reactions.

Work quickly and precisely, as reaction resins set faster than conventional grouts.

By using a high-quality, chemical-resistant reaction resin grout, you ensure that the mosaic remains permanently waterproof, looks visually appealing and meets the high requirements of a permanently wet area.

V. Protection instructions

When processing and laying natural stone and natural stone combination mosaics as well as unglazed ceramics, it is important to observe some basic protection instructions in order to protect the materials and achieve optimum **results**. These materials are often more sensitive than conventional tiles and can be damaged by improper handling or incorrect cleaning methods.

Protection instructions for natural stone and natural stone combination mosaics:

Prevention of scratches and cracks:

Natural stone is a relatively soft material and can be damaged by mechanical influences such as scratches or knocks. Always use soft tools when processing and avoid direct contact with hard surfaces that could scratch the material.

Protection against moisture:

Natural stone is porous and can absorb moisture. Inadequate sealing can cause the stone to absorb water, which can lead to discoloration or deformation. Make sure that the surface is well sealed after grouting or laying. This not only protects against moisture, but also against stains that could be caused by liquids or oils.

Avoidance of chemical reactions:

Natural stone is sensitive to acidic or alkaline cleaning agents. Acids (such as vinegar, lemon or aggressive cleaning agents) can attack the stone and damage its surface. Use pH-neutral cleaning agents that are especially suitable for natural stone.

Color intensifier:

If you want a more colorful surface, treat the surface after grouting with a color intensifier suitable for natural stone to intensify the colors and optimize the appearance.

Protection instructions for unglazed ceramic mosaic:

Prevention of dirt and stains:

Unglazed ceramic is porous and can absorb dirt and liquids. It is therefore advisable to clean the surface regularly and prevent immediate staining.

Before laying unglazed ceramic, seal it with a suitable impregnation spray/stain protection or sealant. This protects against moisture and makes maintenance easier.

Protection against abrasion and scratches:

As with natural stone mosaics, unglazed ceramic mosaics should also be protected from hard knocks and scratches.

Grouting and drying:

When grouting, make sure you use a special grout for unglazed ceramic so as not to damage the material. A polymer-modified grout is well suited as it both repels moisture and protects the surface.

Allow the ceramic to dry completely after laying to avoid moisture inclusions and to ensure optimum adhesion of the grout.

Long-term care:

Unglazed ceramic requires regular maintenance to keep the surface in good condition. After grouting and drying, you should clean the surfaces regularly with a soft cloth to remove dirt and dust.

Regular re-sealing can extend the life of unglazed ceramic and protects against further discoloration or stains.

VI. Cleaning

General instructions for cleaning mosaics

The correct cleaning of mosaics is crucial for their long-term durability and aesthetic appearance. Different types of mosaics require different cleaning methods, as each material has its own characteristics and sensitivities. In general, mosaics should be cleaned with gentle, non-abrasive cleaners to avoid damaging the surface and preserve its color. Test each cleaner on a small inconspicuous area before using it over the entire surface and always observe the manufacturer's application label and area of use. Only use products that are suitable for the material in question.

General cleaning tips for all mosaics:

Avoid aggressive cleaning agents: Do not use strong acids or alkaline cleaning agents, as these can damage the surface of the mosaic tiles and joints. pH-neutral or mildly alkaline cleaners are recommended.

Regular cleaning: Dust, dirt and deposits should be removed regularly to prevent the adhesion of dirt or the formation of deposits.

Use soft cloths or sponges: Avoid rough or abrasive cleaning materials that can scratch the surface. Microfiber cloths and soft sponges are ideal.

Water repellency: When cleaning mosaics laid in damp areas such as bathrooms or kitchens, you should ensure that the surfaces are dried thoroughly to avoid limescale deposits or water stains.

Cleaning unglazed mosaic

Unglazed ceramic reacts sensitively to aggressive or acidic cleaning agents, which can attack the surface and cause discoloration. Make sure you only use pH-neutral cleaning agents.

If the mosaic floor is very dirty, use mild cleaning agents that are suitable for ceramics or natural cleaning methods such as a mixture of water and baking soda.

Cleaning aluminum, stainless steel and copper mosaics

Mosaics made of aluminum, stainless steel and copper are more sensitive to chemical reactions and scratches, so special care must be taken when cleaning them.

Aluminum: Aluminum is not susceptible to corrosion as it protects itself by forming a natural oxide layer a few nm thick when it reacts with oxygen from the air. Do not use any aggressive cleaning agents that could attack the protective layer of the metal. A pH-neutral cleaner or a special aluminum cleaner is suitable. Avoid harsh abrasive cleaners or wire brushes, as these can scratch the surface and make the material appear dull. Wipe the mosaic with a soft cloth or microfiber and then dry it well to prevent water stains.

Stainless steel: Stainless steel mosaics can become dirty due to grease, fingerprints and limescale deposits. To clean them, use a special stainless steel cleaning agent or a mild detergent with a soft cloth. For stubborn stains, you can also rarely and exceptionally use a mixture of vinegar and water but avoid strongly acidic cleaning agents as these can damage the surface in the long term. After cleaning, polish the surface with a soft, dry cloth to preserve the natural shine.

Copper: Copper mosaics require special care to prevent or remove the formation of patina. For cleaning, you can use a mixture of lemon juice and baking soda or a special copper cleaner to polish the metal and remove dirt and oxidation. Never use abrasive cleaners that could scratch the copper. Wipe the surface with a soft, lint-free cloth and dry thoroughly.

Clean these mosaics with a **soft sponge** and **warm soapy water** or **alcohol**. Do not use **acidic** or **alkaline abrasive** cleaners.

Cleaning artificial and glass mosaics

Artificial and glass mosaics are less susceptible to stains due to their smooth, non-porous surface, but require careful cleaning to preserve their appearance.

Artificial mosaic: Artificial stone mosaics are robust and resistant to stains. When cleaning, you should use mild cleaning agents and a soft cloth or sponge. For heavier deposits or stains, a mixture of water and vinegar can be helpful. Be careful not to use harsh or abrasive cleaning agents, as these could scratch the surface and affect the shine.

Glass mosaic: As glass surfaces are susceptible to limescale deposits and streaks, you should use a mild, pH-neutral glass cleaner to remove dirt and stains. Glass mosaics can be easily cleaned with microfiber cloths or soft sponges. To avoid streaks, polish the surface with a dry cloth after cleaning. Avoid abrasive cleaning agents or wire brushes, as these can scratch and dull the glass surface.

Clean these mosaics with commercially available **non-alkaline glass cleaners** that do not contain abrasive components.

Cleaning natural stone and natural stone combination mosaics

Natural stone mosaics require special attention as they are susceptible to scratches and stains, especially if they have not been properly sealed.

General cleaning: Only pH-neutral (stone-neutral, not skin-neutral!) cleaning agents that do not attack the stone or damage the surface should be used for natural stone mosaics. Harsh and corrosive cleaning agents, especially those with a high acid content (e.g. vinegar or lemon juice), should be avoided as they can attack and discolor the stone. Use soft sponges or cloths to remove dirt and dust without scratching the stone.

Avoidance of stains: Natural stone is particularly sensitive to oils, acids and greases. Spilled liquids should be wiped up immediately to prevent them from penetrating the stone. If the surface is already dirty, you can prepare a paste of baking soda and water and apply it gently to the affected areas. Allow this paste to work in and then wipe it off carefully.

Impregnation and sealing: To make cleaning easier and increase the durability of the natural stone, natural stone mosaics should be regularly treated with an impregnating agent. This helps to protect the surface from stains and moisture and makes subsequent cleaning easier. Please note that impregnation does not protect against the effects of acids.

With **natural stone combination mosaics**, make sure you also follow the cleaning instructions for the other materials used.

VII. Self-adhesive mosaics/wall panels

Storage and use

Do not store the product outdoors or in places with high humidity. Avoid use in wet and permanently wet areas. The product is not suitable for use in indoor shower areas or in places that are permanently exposed to water, such as swimming pools. Extreme heat zones such as fireplaces, gas stoves or open flames should also be avoided.

The surface to be covered must be clean, dry and dust-free. Ensure that it is sufficiently dry before applying the self-adhesive mosaic mats. Avoid applying to porous, rough surfaces, surfaces containing latex, vinyl or polyvinyl acetate (PVA), or wallpaper. The mosaic mats are difficult to remove once they have been stuck on. Therefore, make sure that each mat is fitted precisely. If a mat is not fitted correctly, it must be removed immediately and replaced with a new one, as it cannot be reused.

Area of application

The product is only suitable for interior wall surfaces. Test the product in advance on the surface to be covered. Suitable surfaces are e.g. painted walls (make sure the paint is sufficiently dry), smooth tiles, plasterboard or MDF boards. All surfaces must be dry, smooth, clean and free of grease, dust or dirt particles, as these can impair the adhesive effect. The walls must also be able to bear the weight of the product.

Preparation of the surface

Clean the entire intended surface thoroughly. Remove all residues such as adhesive, grease and dirt to ensure optimum adhesion. Allow the surface to dry sufficiently and take time for the wall to reach room temperature of around 20°C before you start fitting the mosaic mats.

Installing the mosaic mats

The first mat must be installed perfectly and straight, as all other mats will be aligned with it. Therefore, choose a suitable starting point and take your time. Place the mosaic mat on the wall before removing the protective paper from the adhesive surface. It is best to draw a straight line or the contours with a spirit level and pencil to ensure precise alignment and avoid mistakes.

Cutting

Please use tools suitable for the respective material to cut the mosaic mats to size. See "Surface and cutting".

Stripping and gluing

Align the upper edge of the mosaic mat along the drawn line and slowly peel the protective paper off the adhesive surface. Meanwhile, use a sponge board to press the exposed adhesive surface evenly against the wall until all the protective paper has been removed and the mosaic mat is fully attached.

Sealing

Use silicone to seal all edges between the wall and the mosaic mat to ensure a clean, permanent bond.

Abbreviation explanation of the short form:

AEM = Aluminum / stainless steel / copper mosaic
ASM = Artificial mosaic
GM = Glass mosaic
KM = Ceramic mosaic
KMU = Ceramic mosaic unglazed
NM = Natural stone mosaic

Note: Subject to changes, printing errors and mistakes (01.12.2024).