

Material-Bezeichnung / Material description							
				 4 019525 698421			
1 Matte/sheet = Größe/size in mm / Prod.: „Information“/ „Information“							
FROST-BESTÄNDIG	WAND	BODEN ABRIEB	INNENBEREICH	AUSSENBEREICH	SPRITZWASSER-BEREICH	NASSBEREICH	DAUERNASS-BEREICH
FROST-RESISTANCE	WALL	FLOOR ABRASION	INDOOR	OUTDOOR	SPLASH WATER AREAS	WET AREAS	PERMANENTLY WET AREAS
x	✓	x	✓	x	✓	x	x
Falls vorhanden, beachten Sie bitte den Hinweistext / Please note the info box							

✓ = **geeignet** / suitable / x = **nicht geeignet** / not suitable

EAN Code

Produktionsdatum / production date / **Charge** / charge number

Verwenden Sie immer die gleiche Produktionsdatumsnummer /
Please use always the same batch number

Bitte beachten Sie den Hinweistext / please note the info box



Dauernassbereich: Alle Bereiche, die permanenten Wassermengen ausgesetzt sind und auf denen das Wasser „steht“.
Beispielsweise Pools, uneben geflieste Duschböden

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

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

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

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

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

These installation instructions contain general recommendations for the installation and processing of the mosaic products described. They do not replace project-specific planning or the processing instructions issued by the manufacturers of the construction chemicals used. The current technical data sheets and safety data sheets of the products used, the product-specific information on the application label and the generally accepted rules of technology are authoritative. Before purchasing, use the application label and the product-specific information to check whether the mosaic is suitable for the intended substrate, area of application and expected level of use. For continuous surfaces, use only mosaic from the same production batch. Before installation begins, all mosaic sheets must be checked for visible defects, transport damage and deviations in colour, structure and dimensions. Production-related colour, structural and dimensional deviations between different batches cannot be ruled out. Complaints must always be made before installation. Material that has already been installed is deemed to have been accepted. Complaints after installation, as well as any resulting removal and reinstallation costs or other consequential costs, cannot be accepted.

Carry out a dry layout before installation. In particular, check the colour effect, surface appearance, format, dimensional accuracy, joint alignment and any possible damage or discolouration. For larger or continuous surfaces, mix mosaic sheets from several boxes in order to distribute production-related differences evenly across the surface. Minor colour, structural and dimensional deviations are material- and production-related and do not constitute a defect. Individual loose or damaged mosaic pieces may, if necessary, be replaced using pieces from the recommended material reserve (approx. 5–10 %) and do not entitle the customer to complain about the entire mosaic sheet. Natural stone mosaics are natural products. Variations in colour, structure, grain, veining, porosity, mineral inclusions and surface appearance are typical of the material. In the case of tumbled or rustic natural stone mosaics, irregular edges, small recesses and a deliberately uneven surface appearance are part of the characteristic look and do not constitute a defect.

For installation, grouting, cleaning and care, use only products that, according to the respective manufacturer, are suitable for the mosaic material, the substrate, the intended area of application and the expected level of use.

Always observe the processing instructions issued by the manufacturers of the construction chemicals used. Before each work step, read the processing instructions for the materials used in full. Pay particular attention to mixing ratios, working times, temperature specifications, waiting times and protective measures.

Before installing the entire area, we recommend creating a representative test area including installation, grouting and cleaning. Use this test area to check the visual result, the colour effect of the grout and the compatibility of all materials and cleaning methods used. Store mosaics dry, protected and in accordance with the product-specific requirements until processing. Before starting work, bring the mosaic, substrate and processing materials to the processing temperature specified by the respective manufacturer. Avoid processing materials that are heavily chilled, overheated or damp.

Always observe our instructions on the application label without exception!

Printed, lacquered or coated surfaces, as well as mosaics made of aluminium, stainless steel or copper, are sensitive to scratches, adhesive tapes and adhesive residues. Therefore, do not apply adhesive films, adhesive tapes or labels to visible surfaces. Removing such materials may cause permanent surface damage or colour detachment. Handle these mosaics with particular care during transport, installation and cleaning.

The generally accepted rules of technology and the processing instructions of the respective manufacturers of the construction chemical products used apply.

II. Substrate preparation

The substrate must comply with the generally accepted rules of technology and be suitable for the intended installation. It must be load-bearing, level, dry, clean and free from dust, oil, grease, release agents, loose components and other substances that impair adhesion. Unevenness, cracks or other damaged areas must be professionally assessed before installation begins and repaired if necessary. The permissible flatness tolerances are determined by the applicable standards as well as by the requirements of the mosaic format used and the intended area of application.

Absorbent mineral substrates, such as cement screed, lime-cement plaster, concrete, gypsum plaster or plasterboard, must be pre-treated with a suitable primer in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Non-absorbent or dense substrates must be prepared with a suitable bonding primer or bonding bridge in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. The selection of primer, tile adhesive and grout depends on the substrate, mosaic material and area of application. Use only products that, according to the manufacturer's specifications, are suitable for the respective application.

For light-coloured natural stone, glass mosaics and light-coloured, translucent or transparent mosaics, we recommend using a white tile adhesive to avoid undesirable colour changes in the covering.

Before installation begins, the substrate must be fully set, ready to receive the covering and suitable for installation in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

III. Cutting

Use only cutting tools that are suitable for the respective mosaic material. Plan the installation so that cuts are reduced to a minimum wherever possible. Every additional cut increases the risk of chipping, edge damage or material loss. Before starting cutting work, we generally recommend making a trial cut, especially with sensitive or high-quality materials. Markings should be made only with water-soluble or non-permanent pens. Permanent markers may discolour or damage sensitive surfaces. Cutting should generally be carried out on a stable and level work surface. Work with an even feed rate and avoid excessive contact pressure. After cutting, sharp edges should, if necessary, be carefully deburred with a suitable abrasive or sharpening stone.

Ceramic mosaic / unglazed ceramic mosaic

For straight cuts, tile cutters with carbide or diamond cutting wheels and wet cutting machines with a suitable diamond blade are suitable. Minor adjustments can be made with mosaic or tile nippers. The diamond blade should be selected according to the hardness and surface characteristics of the material.

Glass mosaic

Glass mosaic should preferably be processed using a wet cutting machine and a diamond blade suitable for glass. Alternatively, glass mosaic nippers or glass cutters may be used. To avoid chipping, work with a low feed rate. Unless the manufacturer's instructions specify otherwise, cutting with the visible side facing upwards is recommended.

Natural stone mosaic

Natural stone is preferably cut using a wet cutting machine and a suitable diamond blade. An angle grinder with a diamond blade may also be used, but depending on the material and tool, it may result in lower cut quality. Cut edges can be lightly re-sanded if necessary.

Shell mosaic

Shell mosaic is sensitive to impact and point loads. Cutting is preferably carried out using a wet cutting machine and a fine diamond blade. Work with a low feed rate and without high contact pressure to avoid chipping. Cut edges can be carefully re-sanded if necessary.

Aluminium, stainless steel and copper mosaic

Depending on the product structure, metal mosaics may be constructed on different backing materials. Cutting is preferably carried out using a wet cutting machine and a suitable diamond blade or, depending on the product structure, with a fine-toothed metal saw. Any burrs must be carefully removed after cutting. Visible surfaces must be protected against scratches and damage throughout the entire cutting process.

IV. Installation

4.1 Installation planning

Careful installation planning is the basis for an even and visually appealing installation pattern. Define the starting point so that as many complete mosaic sheets as possible can be used. Cuts should preferably be made in less visible areas, for example at wall junctions, corners or edge areas. Before installation, a dry layout of the mosaic sheets is recommended in order to check the arrangement, joint pattern and material requirements. Ensure that the joints between the individual sheets correspond to the joints within the sheets in order to achieve a uniform overall appearance. If necessary, mark the installation area with suitable guide lines so that the sheets can be aligned accurately during installation.

4.2 Selection and processing of tile adhesive

Use only tile adhesives that are suitable for the respective mosaic material, the substrate and the intended area of application.

Tile adhesives should be classified in accordance with DIN EN 12004. The classification required, such as C1, C2, C2TE, C2 S1 or R2, depends on the substrate, mosaic material, expected load and area of application. Always observe the processing instructions issued by the manufacturer of the construction chemicals used.

For glass mosaic, shell mosaic, light-coloured natural stone and light-coloured or transparent mosaics, we recommend using a white tile adhesive to avoid visual impairments or colour changes. The tile adhesive must be mixed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. A consistency that is too soft may cause mosaic sheets to sink or slip. Apply the tile adhesive in sections using a notched trowel with a notch size adapted to the format and material thickness of the mosaic. After combing, it is recommended to smooth the adhesive ridges slightly with the smooth side of the notched trowel. This supports installation with minimal voids and reduces the risk of tile adhesive being pressed through the joints or the backing mesh.

Apply only as much tile adhesive as can be installed within the open time.

4.3 Installation of the mosaic sheets

As a rule, install mosaic sheets mixed from several boxes in order to distribute production-related colour and structural differences evenly.

Place the first sheet along the previously marked guide lines into the fresh mortar bed and press it down evenly. A rubber float, grout float or rubber roller is suitable for this purpose. Regularly check the flatness, joint pattern and alignment of the individual sheets. Corrections should be made only within the open working time of the tile adhesive. To check sufficient coverage, it is advisable to carefully lift individual sheets again during installation. The back of the mosaic pieces should be covered with tile adhesive as fully as possible. Voids must be avoided. Excess tile adhesive, especially from the joints, must be removed immediately before it hardens. If mosaics are combined with other wall or floor coverings, suitable height compensation may be required in order to achieve a flush transition between the different coverings.

Before grouting begins, the tile adhesive must be fully cured. The drying and curing times specified by the respective manufacturer are decisive.

4.4 Notes on individual mosaic materials

Use only tile adhesive in accordance with EN 12004 that is suitable for the respective mosaic material, substrate and area of application. The suitable classification, such as C1, C2, C2TE, C2 S1 or R2, must be selected in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications for the construction chemicals used and the respective area of application.

Ceramic mosaic / unglazed ceramic mosaic

Suitable tile adhesives in accordance with DIN EN 12004 are suitable for ceramic mosaics. For light-coloured surfaces, the use of a white tile adhesive is recommended.

Glass mosaic

Glass mosaic should generally be installed with a white tile adhesive. Coverage of the back of the mosaic that is as full as possible prevents shadowing and improves adhesion.

For front-side paper-faced mosaics, the paper side is on the front/visible side of the covering; therefore, the back must always be pressed into the adhesive!

Also remove all labels before installation.

Natural stone mosaic

For natural stone mosaic, only tile adhesives suitable for natural stone may be used. This largely prevents discolouration, moisture stains and edge-zone discolouration.

Shell mosaic

Shell mosaic should be installed only with a white tile adhesive suitable for natural materials. Due to the sensitive surface, work must be carried out with particular care. Point loads and excessive pressure during pressing must be avoided.

Aluminium, stainless steel and copper mosaic

For aluminium, stainless steel and copper mosaics, suitable tile adhesives must be used in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Visible surfaces must be protected against scratches, impacts and soiling throughout processing. Tile adhesive residues should be removed immediately. To ensure a uniform installation pattern, the directional finish must be maintained.

4.5 Permanently wet areas

For swimming pools, shower facilities, wellness areas and other areas subject to permanent water exposure, only mosaics that are suitable for this use according to the application label and manufacturer's specifications may be used.

Before installation, a suitable bonded waterproofing system must be applied in accordance with the applicable standards and the waterproofing manufacturer's processing instructions. Floor areas must be constructed with sufficient slope towards the drainage points.

Existing structural, connection and movement joints must not be covered. They must be incorporated in accordance with the applicable rules of technology and formed as permanently elastic joints. For installation and grouting, only construction chemical products suitable for permanently wet areas may be used. Tile adhesives and grouts must meet the requirements of **DIN EN 12004** and **DIN EN 13888** respectively. In the case of special chemical or thermal loads, for example in brine pools, thermal pools or public swimming pools, reaction resin systems may be required. Observe the manufacturer's specifications for the construction chemicals used.

Depending on the manufacturer, pool mosaics may be mesh-backed on the rear or paper-faced on the front. Observe the respective product-specific processing instructions.

For front-side paper-faced mosaics, the paper side is on the front/visible side of the covering; therefore, the back must always be pressed into the adhesive!

After the tile adhesive has sufficiently set, the paper is moistened and carefully removed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Individual mosaic pieces can then be aligned if necessary.

Before commissioning, all drying, curing and waiting times for the waterproofing, adhesive and grouting materials used must be fully observed.

V. Grouting

5.1 General notes

Grouting may begin only once the tile adhesive has fully cured in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.

Before grouting, all joints must be clean, of uniform depth and free from tile adhesive, dust and other substances that impair adhesion.

Use only grouts that are suitable for the respective mosaic material, the substrate and the intended area of application. Grouts should be classified in accordance with **DIN EN 13888**.

The appropriate classification depends on the respective area of application and the manufacturer's processing instructions. Always grout in sections in accordance with the working time of the grout used. Work the grout completely into the joints using a rubber float or grout float, moving diagonally across the joint direction.

Excess grout should be removed immediately after the grout has begun to set, in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Always work with clean tools and clean water. The complete drying, curing and waiting times of the construction chemicals used must be fully observed before cleaning and use.

5.2 Material-related notes

Ceramic mosaic / unglazed ceramic mosaic

Suitable grouts in accordance with **DIN EN 13888** are suitable for ceramic mosaics, matched to the substrate, expected load and area of application. The choice of grout colour has a significant influence on the later appearance of the covering and should therefore be made carefully.

Work the grout completely into the joints and remove excess material in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Avoid cleaning too early or too intensively, as this may impair the grout surface or lead to colour differences.

For unglazed ceramic surfaces, trial grouting is recommended, especially when using dark or contrasting grout colours, as slight material-related colour changes may occur.

Glass mosaic

For glass mosaics, we recommend fine-grained grouts in order to achieve an even joint surface and minimise the risk of fine surface damage.

With transparent or translucent glass mosaics, the colour of the grout has a significant influence on the later appearance. Light-coloured joints generally create a calmer overall appearance, while dark joints emphasise contrasts more strongly. Trial grouting is therefore expressly recommended. During grouting and cleaning, only soft sponges and non-abrasive cleaning tools may be used. Grout residues should be completely removed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions before they dry.

Natural stone mosaic

For natural stone mosaics, only grouts suitable for natural stone may be used. This largely prevents discolouration, moisture stains and edge-zone discolouration.

As natural stone has different absorbency depending on the type of stone, we generally recommend trial grouting. Particularly with open-pored or polished natural stone, the choice of grout colour can significantly influence the later appearance.

The grout must be applied evenly and excess material removed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Avoid prolonged exposure of grout on the surface.

Shell mosaic

Shell mosaic is a natural product with a sensitive surface and should be processed only with suitable, fine-grained grouts.

Since shells may vary in absorbency and surface structure depending on their type, we generally recommend trial grouting. The choice of grout colour significantly influences the natural colour effect of the material.

During cleaning, only soft sponges and non-abrasive cleaning tools may be used. Grout

residues must be removed immediately after the grout has begun to set, in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

Aluminium, stainless steel and copper mosaic

Aluminium, stainless steel and copper mosaics have sensitive visible surfaces and should be handled with particular care throughout grouting. Use only grouts that are suitable for the respective mosaic material and the intended area of application. For sensitive metal surfaces, we recommend fine-grained grouts.

During grouting, only clean tools and soft sponges may be used. Avoid excessive contact pressure and abrasive or scouring cleaning tools in order to prevent scratches on the metal surfaces.

Grout residues and cleaning water must not dry on visible surfaces and must be removed promptly in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

The choice of grout colour significantly influences the overall appearance of the covering. We therefore recommend a colour-coordinated grout colour and trial grouting.

After grouting is complete, the drying and curing times of the grout used must be fully observed before the surface is cleaned or used.

5.3 Design-related surfaces

Some mosaics have deliberately structured, relief-like, broken, tumbled or recessed surfaces. These surface characteristics are product- and design-related and do not constitute a defect. Depending on the material, surface structure and selected grout colour, small amounts of grout may remain in recesses, pores or surface structures after grouting. This can alter the appearance of the covering or visually intensify a so-called haze, streak or antique effect. This effect may occur in particular with natural stone, shell, structured ceramic and handmade-look mosaics and is material- and production-related.

In order to better assess the later appearance, we generally recommend trial grouting with the intended grout and the desired grout colour. Colour-harmonised grouts generally produce a calmer overall appearance, while high-contrast grout colours emphasise surface structures and individual mosaic pieces more strongly.

Excess grout should be removed carefully and in good time in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. The surfaces must not be damaged by abrasive cleaning tools or aggressive cleaning agents.

5.4 Permanently wet areas

For swimming pools, wellness facilities, shower facilities and other areas subject to permanent water exposure, only mosaics as well as installation and grouting materials that are suitable for this use may be used. Use only suitable grouts in accordance with **DIN EN 13888**. The required grout class depends on the respective area of application, water exposure and chemical and mechanical loads. Where requirements are increased, for example in public swimming pools, brine or thermal pools or other chemically exposed areas, reaction resin grouts may be required.

The grout must be applied fully and without voids in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Excess material must be carefully removed within the specified working time in order to avoid permanent residues on the mosaic surface.

Before commissioning, all drying, curing and waiting times for the waterproofing, installation and grouting materials used must be fully observed. Water exposure too early can impair the adhesion, strength and durability of the entire covering. In swimming pools and other permanently water-exposed installations, the applicable technical regulations and the processing instructions of the manufacturers of the construction chemicals used must also be observed.

Note on grout colour

The choice of grout colour significantly influences the later appearance of the mosaic. Colour-matched joints generally create a calmer overall appearance, while contrasting joints emphasise individual mosaic pieces and surface structures more strongly.

We generally recommend trial grouting.

VI. Protection of the installed surface

After completion of the installation and grouting work, the covering must be protected against damage and premature use until the construction chemicals used have fully cured. During this time, avoid mechanical loads, vibrations and point loads caused by ladders, scaffolding or heavy objects. The surface may be walked on or loaded only after the drying and curing times specified by the manufacturer have elapsed. Protect the covering from frost, direct sunlight, strong wind and precipitation if the work is carried out outdoors.

Sensitive surfaces such as glass, shell, aluminium, stainless steel or copper mosaics must also be protected against scratches, sanding dust and splashes of adhesive, mortar or paint.

Use only suitable, non-abrasive and non-staining protective materials for covering. Adhesive tapes or self-adhesive protective films must not be applied directly to sensitive visible surfaces, as permanent surface damage or residues may occur when they are removed.

Before use, all drying, curing and waiting times for the waterproofing, installation and grouting materials used, as well as any cleaning or care products used, must be fully observed.

VII. Cleaning

7.1 General cleaning instructions

After grouting is complete, initial cleaning may be carried out only once the grout has sufficiently set or cured in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

Use only cleaning agents that are suitable for the respective mosaic material and the intended area of application. Always observe the manufacturer's processing instructions. Before using new cleaning products over a large area, we generally recommend testing them on an inconspicuous area.

Use only soft sponges, microfibre cloths or other non-abrasive cleaning tools. Abrasive sponges, steel wool or abrasive cleaning agents can permanently damage sensitive surfaces. Aggressive acidic or strongly alkaline cleaning agents may be used only if they are suitable for the respective mosaic material and if the manufacturer provides for their use.

7.2 Initial cleaning

After grouting, excess grout residues must be removed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Any cement haze may be removed only with cleaners suitable for the respective mosaic material. For sensitive materials such as natural stone, shell or metal, acidic cement haze removers are generally unsuitable unless their use is expressly provided for by the manufacturer.

Before using special cleaning agents, we generally recommend a test treatment on an inconspicuous area.

7.3 Material-related cleaning

Ceramic mosaic / unglazed ceramic mosaic

Ceramic mosaics can be cleaned with suitable pH-neutral or material-compatible cleaners.

Unglazed ceramic should be cleaned regularly to reduce the penetration of dirt into the open-pored surface.

Abrasive cleaning tools and aggressive cleaners must be avoided.

Glass mosaic

Glass mosaics can be cleaned with suitable glass cleaners or material-compatible, pH-neutral cleaning agents. To avoid streaks or limescale deposits, it is recommended to dry the surface afterwards with a soft, lint-free cloth.

Abrasive cleaning agents and abrasive cleaning aids must not be used.

Natural stone mosaic

Natural stone may be cleaned only with pH-neutral cleaning agents suitable for natural stone. Acidic cleaners and limescale-removing cleaning agents can permanently damage the surface and must not be used.

Spilled liquids should be removed as quickly as possible in order to reduce the risk of staining or discolouration.

Shell mosaic

Shell mosaic should be cleaned only with pH-neutral cleaning agents and soft cleaning cloths or sponges. Acidic, alkaline or abrasive cleaning agents can permanently damage the natural surface and are therefore unsuitable. After cleaning, it is recommended to dry the surface in order to avoid limescale deposits.

Aluminium, stainless steel and copper mosaic

Aluminium, stainless steel and copper mosaics should be cleaned only with suitable, material-compatible cleaning agents. Use only soft cloths or sponges. Abrasive cleaning aids and abrasive cleaning agents can permanently damage the surface. After cleaning, it is recommended to dry the metal surfaces completely in order to avoid water spots or residues.

VIII. Care

8.1 General care instructions

Regular and material-appropriate care makes a significant contribution to the long-term preservation of the function, appearance and service life of the mosaic covering.

Use only care products that are suitable for the respective mosaic material and the intended area of application. Always observe the processing instructions of the respective manufacturer. Before using new care products for the first time, we generally recommend a test treatment on an inconspicuous area. Do not use abrasive cleaning tools, steel wool or highly abrasive cleaning and care products, as these can permanently damage sensitive surfaces.

8.2 Material-related care instructions

Ceramic mosaic / unglazed ceramic mosaic

Glazed ceramic mosaics are generally easy to care for and require no special after-treatment apart from regular cleaning.

Depending on the surface characteristics and level of use, unglazed ceramic mosaics may benefit from suitable impregnation or stain protection treatment. This reduces the penetration of moisture and dirt and makes subsequent cleaning easier.

Depending on use, regular renewal of the impregnation is recommended in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

Glass mosaic

Due to their closed surface, glass mosaics do not require impregnation or sealing. To maintain brilliance, limescale deposits, soap residues and other soiling should be removed regularly.

After cleaning, it is recommended to dry the surface with a soft, lint-free cloth.

Abrasive polishes or abrasive care products must not be used.

Natural stone mosaic

Natural stone is a natural product and, depending on the type of stone, may absorb moisture and coloured liquids. To reduce staining, we recommend suitable impregnation with a protective agent suitable for natural stone. The impregnation can reduce the penetration of water, oil and dirt, but it does not replace regular cleaning and does not provide complete protection against acid exposure. If a more intensive colour effect is desired, suitable colour enhancers for natural stone may be used. Since these can permanently alter the appearance, we generally recommend a test treatment. Depending on the level of use and the care product

used, regular re-impregnation may be necessary. Observe the manufacturer's instructions.

Shell mosaic

Shell mosaic is a natural product with a sensitive surface and should be treated only with suitable care products.

Depending on the area of application, suitable impregnation can help reduce the penetration of moisture and dirt and make subsequent cleaning easier.

Aggressive or acidic care products must not be used.

Aluminium, stainless steel and copper mosaic

Aluminium, stainless steel and copper mosaics generally do not require impregnation. To preserve the surface, we recommend regular cleaning with suitable, material-compatible care products. Fingerprints, limescale deposits and other soiling should be removed promptly. Avoid abrasive polishes, steel wool or abrasive cleaning and care products, as these can permanently damage the metal surfaces. In the case of copper mosaics, material-related colour changes or natural patina formation may develop over time. These do not constitute a material defect, but are typical properties of the material.

8.3 Care in permanently wet areas

In swimming pools, wellness facilities and other areas subject to permanent water exposure, only care and cleaning products suitable for the respective area of application may be used, and they must be used in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

Regular limescale, soap and dirt deposits should be removed at an early stage in order to avoid permanent residues. When using disinfectants or other chemical water treatment products, the permitted concentrations must be observed. Permanent overdosing or unsuitable chemicals can permanently damage surfaces and joints.

8.4 Long-term value retention

Inspect the mosaic covering regularly for damage, loose mosaic pieces or damaged joints. Minor damage should be repaired professionally at an early stage in order to prevent consequential damage caused by penetrating moisture.

Movement and connection joints are subject to a natural ageing process and must be checked regularly. Damaged or worn elastic joints must be professionally renewed if necessary. Use only care, cleaning and maintenance products that are suitable for the respective mosaic material and the respective area of application. The processing instructions of the respective manufacturers must always be observed.

IX. Special product notes

General note

The following notes apply exclusively to self-adhesive mosaics and self-adhesive wall panels. These products differ fundamentally from mosaics installed conventionally with tile adhesive in terms of processing, area of application and load-bearing capacity. The notes in this chapter as well as the product-specific information on the application label and in the respective processing instructions are authoritative.

9.1 Self-adhesive mosaics

Area of application

Self-adhesive mosaics are intended exclusively for wall surfaces in dry indoor areas. They are particularly suitable for decorative wall designs in living spaces, kitchen splashbacks or comparable areas with low moisture exposure.

Use outdoors and in wet or permanently wet areas is not permitted. This includes in particular showers, swimming pools, saunas and other permanently damp or water-exposed areas.

Avoid installation in areas with increased heat exposure or direct heat impact, for example in the immediate vicinity of open flames, gas cookers, fireplaces or other heat sources.

Storage

Store self-adhesive mosaics dry, dust-free and protected from direct sunlight. Avoid high humidity and strong temperature fluctuations.

Storage outdoors or on damp substrates is not permitted.

Substrate requirements

The substrate must be load-bearing, permanently dry, clean, level and free from dust, grease, oil, silicone, release agents or other substances that impair adhesion. The substrate must be suitable for self-adhesive systems.

Suitable substrates include, for example:

- smooth ceramic tiles
- painted and fully dried walls
- plasterboard
- MDF boards
- other smooth, load-bearing and dry surfaces

Unsuitable substrates include, among others:

- wallpaper
- structured or rough surfaces
- loose or flaking paint coatings
- porous substrates without suitable pre-treatment
- substrates with latex, vinyl or PVA coatings
- damp substrates

Before large-area processing, we generally recommend trial installation.

Installation

Before installation begins, it is advisable to mark suitable guide lines using a spirit level or laser.

The first mosaic sheet must be aligned with particular care, as it determines the course of the entire installation. First place the sheet in the intended position for checking. Remove the backing paper step by step and at the same time press the mosaic sheet evenly onto the substrate using a rubber float or pressure roller. Work from the centre outwards in order to avoid air pockets as far as possible.

Once bonded, mosaic sheets can be corrected only to a limited extent. Corrections should be made immediately after application, as the adhesive effect increases with increasing pressing time.

Cutting

For cutting, use only cutting tools that are suitable for the respective mosaic material. Please observe the notes in the chapter "Cutting".

Connection areas

Transitions to worktops, washbasins, windows and other connection areas should, if necessary, be professionally executed with a suitable permanently elastic sealant in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

X. Final notes

10. Final notes

The information in these installation instructions, as well as all information and notes on our application labels, reflects the current state of our knowledge and experience. It serves as a general installation recommendation and does not take all project-specific circumstances into account.

Before work begins, it must always be checked whether the selected product is suitable for the intended area of application. The product-specific information on the application label and the processing instructions of the manufacturers of the construction chemicals used are authoritative.

The generally accepted rules of technology and the applicable standards, guidelines and national regulations must be observed.

Material-related deviations in colour, structure, dimensions and surface within the applicable tolerances are typical of the product and do not constitute a defect. Natural products may additionally show natural variations in colour, structure and pattern.

Before installation, all products must be checked for visible defects, colour deviations and damage. Material that has already been installed or processed and had defects that were previously identifiable generally cannot be accepted as grounds for complaint.

Within the scope of statutory provisions, we accept no liability for damage or defects attributable to unsuitable substrates, unsuitable construction chemicals, improper processing, incorrect care or use that is not in accordance with the intended purpose.

Technical changes serving product improvement are reserved. (01.08.2026)

Explanation of abbreviations used in the short version:

- KM** = Ceramic mosaic
- KMU** = Unglazed ceramic mosaic
- GM** = Glass mosaic
- NM** = Natural stone mosaic
- SM** = Shell mosaic
- AEM** = Aluminium / stainless steel / copper mosaic