



COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	TEST RESULTS	
Vietnam	STANDARD	RESULT
RECOMMENDED INSTALLATIONS	Water Absorption	TCVN 6355:2009 10.7%
F W B A SP EX	Surface Abrasion	TCVN 6065:1995 0.56 g/cm ²
FLOOR WALL BACKSPLASH ACCENT SHOWER PAN EXTERIOR	Slip Resistance	ASTM C1028-07 Dry: 0.96 Wet: 0.79

ENCAUSTIC HEX SERIES
The simplicity of these 8" x 9" encaustic hexes is deceiving. When installed on walls or floors, they transform into dynamic works of abstract art. Change up the designs by simply flipping the hexagonal shape in a different direction to create unique patterns.

PRODUCT	DESCRIPTION	SIZE	FINISH
680718	Blu Widow Hex 20x23cm	8x9in	Matte
680719	Gold Widow Hex 20x23cm	8x9in	Matte
680717	Rogue Hex 20x23cm	8x9in	Matte

AVAILABLE COLORS



AVAILABLE SIZES



The images shown here are only representative, we strongly suggest you view the product in person and speak with a Tile Shop representative before purchasing. Sizes and finishes may vary from the selection shown here due to availability. Contact our customer service representatives or your local showroom for additional information.





Encaustic Cement Tile

rev. 8/12/24

Cement tile is made by hand with the pressing support from hydraulic presses, steel mold and brass divider. It is 100% non-burn and handcrafted process. The raw materials are Portland cement, sand, fine marble, water, and color powder.

INSTALLATION & DESIGN TIPS

- Each cement tile is individually made and variations in thickness, size and color and imperfection like irregular edges and corners, as well as pattern contours being partly blurred are inherent to this type of product. These characteristics add to the product's natural appeal and do not compromise the performance of the tile. It is important to establish which way the tiles are to be laid before any tiling is started. It is especially important that they are set perfectly level during installation.
- Standard thickness of these cement tiles is usually 5/8" (16mm). Allow for adequate room under doors and consider the height difference when transitioning to other materials.
- If laying tile on a concrete slab, be sure the slab is completely cured to prevent white efflorescence spots from showing up later on the surface of the tile as water evaporates through it.
- Waterproofing underlayment with Pro Shield is highly recommended – especially for areas subject to moisture like showers, around pools, etc.
- These tiles must be kept meticulously clean through the whole installation process. Any staining to the surface of the tile before sealing will be difficult to remove.
- All encaustic tiles are porous; therefore, it is important to seal the tiles before grouting with our Premium Gold Sealer. Before sealing, the mortar and tiles should be completely dry for 72 hours. Trapping moisture into the installation can cause moderate to severe aesthetic problems, such as ghosting, or a blotchy appearance. Grout Release is also highly recommended once the material has been sealed to act as an additional protective barrier and aid in grout clean-up.
- Encaustic tiles are absorbent and should be soaked in water (at minimum wipe back of each tile with damp sponge) before they are laid in the thinset mortar bed. The purpose of this is to prevent the tiles from pulling moisture from the mortar, preventing it from curing properly. Allow them to drain so that too much water does not dilute the thinset mortar bed.
- Since the tiles are handmade we recommend mixing them randomly from different boxes when laying them out in order to balance color and tonal variation.
- Cutting: It is recommended that either a wet saw with a diamond blade or an angle grinder is used to cut encaustic tiles. While cutting or drilling tiles, the surface of the tile may become wet and/or dirty. Wipe the tile clean immediately after cutting. When using an angle grinder, mark the tile where you wish to cut it, run the cutting disc along the marked surface cutting the tile to at least two thirds of its depth; then the tile can be snapped. Rough edges and chips should be smoothed and finished with a sanding block or tile file.
- Recommended thinset: best option is LFT Bond in white, although any of our Superior thinsets in white are suitable. Make sure that adhesive is applied to the full back of each tile (100% coverage) using a large notch trowel (at least 1/2" notched trowel). Spread floor and also back butter the tiles like a natural stone installation. Be careful not to allow any adhesive onto the surface of the tiles. Any surplus should be wiped away with a clean damp sponge.
- When installing, press the tiles down firmly into place only by hand – please don't use a hammer or mallet since the cracks may show up later, even if you do not see them immediately.
- Non-pigmented, flexible, un-sanded grout is recommended such as our Excel Unsanded Standard White. The flexibility in this material comes from a high polymer percentage causing it to flex or give instead of cracking as easily. Excel Unsanded Standard White has no pigment. Grout colors that closely resemble the color of the tile may show least concern for staining the tile. While dark or black grout can be used, they are not recommended as they can stain lighter colors on the tile and be very difficult to remove after installation. It is advisable to grout and clean a small test area prior to grouting the whole floor. This will give you the opportunity to check that all surplus grout can be removed without staining the tiles. To avoid contaminating the surface of the tile, use a damp sponge to wipe off any excess. Do not spread the entire floor with grout like a porcelain or ceramic tile. Note: Take special care when using black or dark grout. Although they can be used, dark grouts can stain lighter colors on the tile and be exceedingly difficult to remove after installation.
- Recommended grout joint width is a tight joint of 1/16" - 1/8" allows for seamless pattern look.
- Apply the second coat of sealant over both tiles and grout.
- These tiles are not recommended for outside or direct sun-light.
- The tile should be cleaned using mild soap, but not by detergent. Never use acidic cleaner or other acids on cement tile. Depending on the amount of foot traffic the tiles will have to be re-sealed periodically. A natural patina will occur as the floor is maintained and wears.