

CLASS 1

Building Product Information Sheet

Product name:

FLOORCO Wall and Floor TILES

Product line (the product line from which the product is customised):

Product description and its intended use (measurements, materials, usage):

Porcelain tiles are a type of ceramic tile, made from denser and finer clay than regular ceramic tiles. They are fired at higher temperatures, resulting in a harder, less porous, and more durable tile that is resistant to moisture.

Key technical specifications:

Thickness: 8mm - 9.5mm

Length: 300mm - 1200mm

Width: 300mm - 600mm

Product identifier (if applicable):

Place of manufacture: Aotearoa New Zealand Overseas

Legal and trading name of the manufacturer(s):

FOSHAN GNT CERAMICS CO.,LTD

Legal and trading name of the importer (if applicable):

FLOORCO TRADING LTD.

Address for service:

STREET NAME	118 Carbine Road	SUBURB	Mt Wellington
CITY, COUNTRY	Auckland	POSTCODE	

Website:

www.myfloors.co.nz

Email address:

myfloorsnz@gmail.com

Phone No. (if applicable):

NZBN (if applicable):

Relevant Building Code clauses:

B2 Durability: Performance clause: Table 1

E3 Internal moisture: Performance clauses E3 Internal moisture: Performance clauses 3.1.1 & 3.1.2 & 3.3.1.1 & 3.3.1.2

D1 Slip resistance: Performance clause 2.1

Statement on how the building product is expected to contribute to compliance:

B2 Durability: Performance clause: Table 1, Walls and floors tiling in wet areas Not less than 15 years Durability. Wall and floors decorative finish No durability requirement under the building code. Can be met by test report and Installation to compliance:
<https://myfloors.co.nz/interior-tiles-installation-guide/>
<https://myfloors.co.nz/wp-content/uploads/2023/11/Polished-tiles-Water-absorption.pdf>

E3 Internal moisture: Performance clauses 3.1.1 & 3.1.2 & 3.3.1.1 & 3.3.1.2 Ceramic or tiles having 6% maximum water absorption, Can be met by test report to compliance:
<https://myfloors.co.nz/tiles-test-report/>

D1 Slip resistance: Performance clause 2.1. Have an SRV classification of not less than 39 from the wet pendulum test method of AS 4586 Appendix A using the Slider 96 rubber. Can be met by test report to compliance: P4
<https://myfloors.co.nz/tiles-test-report/>

- options for compliance set out in section 19 of the Act (regulations, acceptable solution, verification method)
- standard or technical document that describes the performance of the building product or the relevant specifications to which the building product was manufactured
- physical properties of the building product
- how the building product is intended to be used.

Limitations on the use of the building product:

1)This product is suitable for all areas except outside.2)Tile adhesive must be demonstrated as compatible in accordance with AS ISO 13007.3)The product must be installed onto an approved subfloor. Ensure the timber or particleboard floor is sufficiently rigid for a tiled finish.4)All tiling of wet-area waterproof membrane systems must be installed in accordance with AS 3958.5)The products are used with underfloor heating systems Water and electricity do not mix so it ' s important to keep them separate.6) fill the gap at the base of the wall lining and the floor with the recommended sealant.7)Normally you would allow 3-5mm for inside tiles, 5-10mm for outside tiles or even more for very large or irregular tiles.

Design requirements that would support the use of the building product:

NON

Installation requirements:

1)Start with an empty bucket, pour in some water and add the powdered adhesive. Mix the adhesive until it reaches the consistency of toothpaste. If it's too runny, add more adhesive; if it's too thick, add more water.

2)Lay out some tiles dry on the floor or wall using your datum line as a reference to visualize the finished floor. Ensure the tiles are evenly spaced on every side of the wall, adjusting the datum line if necessary.

3)Apply adhesive between the datum line and the nearest wall using a trowel. Run a notched trowel through the adhesive to increase the adhesive ' s surface area.

4)Apply a small amount of adhesive on the bottom edge of the tile that aligns with the datum line. Place the first tile in the adhesive and gently press it down to align with the datum line.

5)Insert tile spacers between the tiles after laying a row to maintain straight grout lines.Use two spacers for each side of a large tile, ensuring a professional-looking result. Once the adhesive is dry, remove the spacers using needle-nose pliers.

6)Measure the distance between the laid tile and the wall, ensuring it is square to the wall. Mark the measured distance on a new tile, draw a line between the marks, and cut the tile using a tile cutter.

7)For drainage holes, mark the length and width of the drain on a tile, draw lines to mark the drainage hole, then use an angle grinder to cut out the square.

8)Continue marking, cutting, and laying tiles to fill the floor space.Use a straight edge or level to ensure all tiles are flat or have the necessary fall for water drainage.

9)Remove and re-adjust any tiles that are not level with the adjacent tiles, adding or removing adhesive as necessary. Use a damp sponge to clean off any excess adhesive that may rise between the tiles.

10)Mix the grout to a smooth consistency as per the packaging instructions. Use a grout float to apply grout diagonally across the tiles, filling the gaps.

11)Before the grout dries, use a damp sponge or cloth to clean off excess grout and adhesive. Once dried, buff off any remaining grout haze with a soft cloth.

12)Avoid walking on or placing heavy objects on the new tiles until the adhesive and grout have dried completely. Follow the manufacturer's guidelines for regular cleaning and maintenance.

Refer to the flooring installation instructions available from <https://myfloors.co.nz/interior-tiles-installation-guide/>

Maintenance requirements:

Routine Cleaning

Sweeping or Vacuuming: Regularly use a broom or vacuum to remove dust and debris from the tile surface.

Mopping: Wipe the tiles regularly with a damp cloth or mop to remove daily dirt accumulation.

Deep Cleaning

Mild Detergent: Clean the tiles with a mixture of mild detergent and warm water. Avoid using strong cleaners with bleach or acidic components, as they might damage the tiles.

Scrubbing: For stubborn stains, gently scrub with a soft-bristled brush or an old toothbrush.

Drying: After cleaning, dry the tiles with a clean cloth or mop.

Special Cases

Tile Grout: For cleaning tile grout, use specialized grout cleaners or a homemade cleaning solution (like a mixture of baking soda and water).

Oil Stains and Hard Water Spots: For oil stains, use a mixture of dish soap and water. Gently wipe hard water spots with a mixture of a little vinegar and water.

Preventive Measures

Regular Maintenance: Regular cleaning and inspection of tiles can prevent the accumulation of dirt and stains.

Mats and Rugs: Placing mats or rugs on tile surfaces, especially in high-traffic areas, can reduce wear and tear.

Caution

Always test any new cleaners or methods in an inconspicuous area first.

Avoid using overly hard brushes to prevent scratching the tile surface.

Refer to the flooring care and clean available from: <https://myfloors.co.nz/tiles-system-care-and-clean-guide/>

Is the building product/building product line subject to warning or ban under section 26?:

Yes No

If yes, description of the warning or ban under section 26:

N/A

Date:

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