

PHOTOGRAPHY
COURTESY OF STONE TILE



KNOW YOUR TILE

Interior Designer **Dolores Pian** shares her ideas.

Tile. This all-purpose material used on floors, walls and ceilings, in wet or dry locations, as decoration or as a versatile workhorse, is available in a variety of shapes, sizes, colours and textures. Today's manufacturers have the shocking ability to mimic concrete, brick, wood, marble, carpet, wallpaper, sand – you name it – in ways that look more real than real. The options are endless.

Here's what you really need to know when choosing the right tile.

PLANNING

Research online to see the many possibilities. Know what you're looking for to make purchasing easier.

Have a floor plan. The size of the room and its intended use will dictate what's possible.

Determine your colour scheme. Bring home a sample tile to make sure it coordinates with other elements.

Explain to your contractor what size and type of tile you're using. The size and weight of the tile affects the application and labour costs.

Plan and start the tile layout from the room's centre line and work outward, balancing the pattern and minimizing odd pieces.

MINI TO MAXI

Tiles can be as tiny as ¼-by-¼-inch or super large at five-by-10-feet.

The size and condition of a floor or wall will determine what size suits your space best. Uneven surfaces and curves have different size and installation requirements than do large, flat surfaces.

TILE VOCABULARY

Application: What is the tile's intended use? High or low traffic? Floor or wall? Wet or dry? Answer these questions before making your final choice.

Ceramic: Stoneware body with a surface application of colour or texture. Highly decorative and mostly used for walls.

Porcelain: Made from fine white compressed clay, fired at a high temperature to create a dense tile, impervious to moisture. It has colour throughout the tile so that if chipped, the surface colour appears in the body of the tile.

Glass: Made of glass where colour lies behind or throughout the body of the tile.

Mosaic: Individual small tiles, purchased on mesh sheets 12-by-12-inches to 118-by-118-inches. Can be easily cut to size. Perfect for inside and outside curves.

Large Format: 14½-by-14½-inches or larger.

Specifications: Technical information including intended use, material composition, country of origin and LEED certification. Always read your specs to know what you're buying and how to maintain it.

Matte Finish: Non-shiny surface, easy to walk on, slip resistant.

Polished Finish: Shiny surface and slippery.

Stacked Pattern: Tiles are aligned to form a repeating grid pattern.

Staggered Pattern: Joints are not aligned. Each tile requires different offset spacing depending on size.

THE FINISHING TOUCHES

Grout: Filler used between tiles allowing for flex. The tile setter can make minor adjustments along the way.

Grout Size: The space between tiles – ⅛-inch for wall tiles, ¼-inch for floor tiles. Super large tiles require larger grout lines.

Grout Release/Sealer: Same product, different names. Matte porcelain tiles need to be sealed to avoid the cloudy effect that occurs after wiping off the edges.

Grout Colour: Use as a design element. Match grout to wall colour. Use darker grout for floors. Grout tends to darken with regular foot traffic and cleaning.

Epoxy Grout: Guards against germs. Especially for spillage of bio fluids in kitchens and bathrooms.

SPECIAL PIECES

Trim pieces are usually L or U shaped and cap off tile edges for a smooth, clean look, making it easier to clean. They come in a variety of finishes and colours. Most pros like to use the Schluter System, available in any large hardware store.

Super large tiles covering a large surface require expansion joints. All structures and materials expand and contract. Planning a strategic cut will make your super-size tile age gracefully with no cracking over time.

Now that you have the right information, you'll produce the right solution for you and your special project. **OH**