

As illustrated in this catalogue, the B.A.T. Trims range of Tiling Trims is vast and covers an extensive amount of installation options.

Whether the tiling application is completed out of necessity, i.e: To comply with local requirement, or out of the desire to create a difference in a domestic scenario, the intended end result is an installation that looks both professional, and one that is appealing to the eye.

However, what sometimes begins as an installation that looks first class, can end up unsightly and embarrassing to the end user. Faulty workmanship and/or incorrect maintenance of the installation can spoil an otherwise faultless installation.

Although B.A.T. Trims are designed predominantly with the intention of “problem solving” and “dressing up” otherwise bland installations of both tile and other surface finishes, the surface finishes offered are mainly for decorative purpose only. Proper care must be taken in the maintenance of the trims both during installation, and additional preventative maintenance must also occur.

Proper Care During Installation

During the course of trim installation there are two critical points at which utmost care must be taken to avoid damage to the trim.

Cutting

Cutting of your tile trim should generally always be done with a hacksaw. Although still a relatively simple method, it must be taken into account that the use of trims within an installation is still fairly minimal as opposed to the number of tiles being installed. A hacksaw blade with between 28-32 teeth per inch will cut best. Do not use a diamond blade on non-ferrous metals. In most cases the speed of the diamond blade is too high and will result in molten metal clogging up the blade - not only shortening the life of the blade, but also giving an un-even and often unsightly cut.

Specific Circular saw blades are available for cutting Aluminium and specific stainless steel cut off wheels are also available. Care must be taken when using high speed cutting devices and/or grinding both for personal safety and the damage that may occur from heat or metal binding.

Grouting

Grouting of tiling works is quite obviously an integral part of any installation. However, some people are unaware that the incorrect application and washing up of grout can harm tiling trims within the installation.

Most grouts, being cement based, are alkaline in

nature. Alkaline substances left the tile trims for a prolonged period of time act as an “etch”, irreparably burning the surface of the trim.

Therefore, when grouting, **IMMEDIATELY** wipe away excess grout with a clean, damp sponge from the finished surface.

Preventative Maintenance & Care

It is essential that all surface finished trims are regularly maintained to preserve their finish for an extended period of time.

Although all the trims covered in this catalogue have a particular surface finish, and, those surfaces alone are generally resilient to damage, regular care and cleaning will help maintain not only the quality of the finish, but also the appearance.

Cleaning methods can quite often vary depending on the degree of contamination, however hand cleaning is always considered the best.

All surface finished trims should only be washed with warm, soapy water. Fibre brushes may be used to remove loose dirt and grime, however, abrasive such as emery and sand paper as well as nylon scouring pads should not be used.

Additionally, acidic or alkaline cleaning agents are not recommended as they can damage the surface finish.

Where greasy or oily deposits are on the surface, white spirits (such as mineral turpentine) may be used in conjunction with a soft clean cloth.

No matter which cleaning method is employed, all cleaning should be concluded by washing/rinsing with fresh clean water.

If you are unsure of which method to use, please test in an inconspicuous area. Please contact B.A.T. Trims for further advice.

