

# Pebble Tile

Installation Guide

**tilebar**  
tilebar.com  
888.541.3840





## Installing pebble mosaic tile

Pebblestone tiles are made from natural stone and come mounted on mesh-backed sheets for easier installation. To achieve a seamless, natural look, some manipulation at the sheet joints is required. Because pebble and rock sizes can vary, precise alignment can create unwanted “windowpane” effects or visible eye lines. The key to a natural installation is to break up these lines and blend the sheets with intention.

Most adhesives, mortar, and other materials are compatible. However, you must read the printed instructions and cross-check limitations to be sure. Inspect all materials before starting your installation.

## Installation tips

- **Dry lay** prior to installation to understand the sheet flow and stone variation.
- **It may be necessary to gently pry apart stones** at the sheet seams to soften visible lines.
- **Reposition and rotate pebbles** as needed for organic variation.
- **If the pattern allows, offset sheets** in one direction to eliminate a continuous joint and reduce unnatural symmetry.

## Substrate preparation

An installation is only as good as the foundation it rests on. While the preparation for installation will depend on whether the substrate is gypsum board (drywall), cement board, concrete masonry units, or plywood, make sure the substrate is structurally sound and free from any sealers or contaminants for both vertical and horizontal installations. The load deflection standard is L/720 for stone.

### *TileBar Tech Tips:*

- **Try the drip test.** Drip water on your substrate. If it's absorbed, it means your mortar adhesive will have both a mechanical and chemical bond. If the water beads up, there is a bond breaker on your substrate. This could be a wax or sealer and should be removed.
- **Use a straight edge and level.** According to ANSI A108.02, deviations on flatness of the substrate should not exceed 1/4 inch of change in 10 feet, or 1/8 inch for stone, with no bump greater than 1/16 inch.
- **Always check your adhesive instructions,** noting the suitable substrates and limitations.

## Layout

Take accurate measurements of the space and develop a layout plan. To be sure the final look will meet your expectations, dry lay your tile or create a mockup to confirm your layout and grout joint size. Locate all cuts and adjust layout as necessary. **Confirm the final layout, cuts, joints, and overall look.**

Use proper equipment to cut your tiles (wet saw, drill bits, snap cutter, or grinder). Be sure to follow all safety precautions and protections recommended by the manufacturer. Blend tile materials to ensure consistency throughout the project area. With larger tiles, waste factor is high, and more material may be needed.

## Install overview

The instructions below are for reference only and based on traditional cement based grout. You should always follow the printed instructions on the packaging.

1. Mix the mortar according to instructions.
2. Clean the substrate with a damp sponge.
3. Trowel the material onto the floor or wall with the appropriately sized trowel in a consistent direction, leaving a ridged setting bed.
4. Lay tile in the mortar and flatten the mortar ridges by using a beating block or grout float, pushing down on the stones evenly to achieve recommended coverage.
5. Install wedges as needed.
6. Make sure grout joints are clear of extra mortar materials.
7. Let system cure fully before grouting, usually 24 hours.

## Adhesives and mortar

Make sure you use the proper directional troweling techniques and the proper trowel size. To achieve the appropriate coverage, see the trowel chart below:

Longest Edge Measurements	Suggested
Tile Size	Trowel Size
Small Pebbles	1/8" x 1/8"
Large Pebbles	1/4" x 1/4"

### *TileBar Tech Tips:*

- *Do not work too far ahead. Make sure that the mortar stays fresh and has not skimmed over.*
- *Use a beating block or grout float to set your mosaic tile.*
- *Mosaic tile is mounted to the sheet, and this determines the grout joint size. Take a step back and make sure the size of the perimeter joints between sheets is the same as the joints within each sheet. If you can make out individual sheets you may need to adjust them.*
- *Minimum mortar coverages should be evenly distributed and cover 80 percent of tiles in a dry area and 95 percent in wet areas. Once you set tiles, pull up a couple to check for proper coverage.*
- *Directional troweling: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Way5bMh-eYg&t=31s>*



## Grout

Grout can make or break a new tile project. A great grout job can aesthetically enhance a project, while a poor one can undermine even the best work. Stone is naturally porous, so you may want to consider using grout release, a temporary, water-soluble, pre-grout coating, before grouting. This should make your grout clean up a lot easier and help avoid grout staining the stone.

## Install overview

The instructions below are for reference only and based on traditional cement-based grout. You should always follow the instructions on the packaging.

1. Mix the grout according to instructions.
2. Remove spacers as needed.
3. Use a grout float at a 45-degree angle to press in and fill all the grout joints.
4. Cut the grout off the top of the tile using the grout float, dragging it at a 90-degree angle diagonally across the tile as you would a squeegee.
5. Now that the joints are full, dress them with a sponge or scrub pad.
6. After 15 to 20 minutes, wipe again with a clean sponge and clean water and let cure.
7. After the grout has dried, there will be a haze that can be buffed with dry cloth.
8. Limit use until fully cured, usually 24 hours.

### ***TileBar Tech Tips:***

- *Use clean water, A LOT!*
- *Do not get too far ahead. Clean in a timely manner what you just grouted.*
- *Clean sponge often, typically one swipe, flip the sponge over and one swipe, then rinse the sponge clean. Repeat.*
- *Make sure the joints do not have dust or debris in them. Also, any thin set that has squeezed up needs to be removed.*
- *All installations must have movement joints. Use a color matched acrylic or silicone sealant to provide movement protection. Movement joints are for all transitions, base, inside, and outside corners.*
- *Keep the project area clean. Even the lightest dust could permanently stain any uncured grout joints.*
- *Use the right grout for your specific installation:*
  - *Standard polymer modified grout*
  - *High-performance cement grout*
  - *Premixed grout*
  - *Epoxy grout*

## Cleaning and sealing

Stone is naturally porous, so a stone-impregnating sealer should keep your installation protected. How often you need to reapply sealer will depend how high the traffic is in the area. Find a matching cleaner that will not remove the sealer. There are harsher cleaners available in case of an accident, but they must be used carefully by following all instructions. Always test a non-visible area before using a product on the whole space.

### ***TileBar Tech Tips:***

- *Follow all manufacturer instructions closely.*
- *The more the area is used, the more often it will have to be cleaned and sealed.*
- *If an acidic cleaner is chosen, make sure you protect adjacent materials.*