

Read before installing bronze and zinc

Cutting

- You can cut our tiles with any metal-cutting saw.
- The simplest solution is to use a hacksaw.
- Lubricate the saw blade with 3-in-1 Oil or WD-40.

Setting

- Install Bronzework Studio tiles with thinset.
- Do not use mastic.
- Rough up the back of the tiles with coarse sandpaper to insure a good bond.
- If the Bronzework Studio material is thinner than the surrounding stone or tile, back-butter it with thinset.

Grouting

- Use sanded grout.
- Do not let the grout dry on the tile.
- Grout release is not necessary.
- Wipe excess grout from tiles with a soft cloth and a small brush with nylon or natural bristles.
- Do not grout more tiles than you can clean before the grout sets.

Sealing

- Sealing is not necessary, although after installation you may choose to apply a thin coat of paste wax to slow down the patina process.

For best results in floors

- Set the tiles so they are a hair's width higher than the surrounding field material. This way, they will be continuously buffed by footsteps.

No acid (including vinegar and grout haze remover)

- As with any polished metal surface, Bronzework Studio tiles should be protected from acid-based cleaning agents, including vinegar and many grout haze removers.
- Acidic cleaners may discolor the tile.

Some variation in the color of the metal is normal.

Cleaning notes

Avoid abrasive and acid-based cleaning agents.

Clean tiles with a soft, damp cloth or paper towel and mild household cleaner. Clean up food splashes promptly to avoid altering the natural patina. Dry tiles thoroughly.

To retard the natural patina and minimize fingerprints, apply a very thin layer of Renaissance Microcrystalline Wax (readily available online).

When cleaning or applying wax use a soft cloth and be careful not to rub the soiled cloth onto the grout.

To brighten the tiles after a patina has developed, you can use a very mild abrasive pad, but we believe the natural patina is an essential part of the tile's beauty.