

CARPET

LIQUIDATORS

TILE FLOORING GUIDE

Tile flooring has been around for centuries and has long been valued for their beauty and durability. Tile flooring is safe, healthy, easy to maintain and adds value to your home. It is available in many styles, colors, sizes and is made from a variety of materials with ceramic & stone being the most commonly used. Tile flooring can be installed anywhere in the home, but is most commonly installed in kitchens and bathrooms.

Types Of Tile Flooring

Ceramic

Ceramic tile is made from clay and other materials that are fired in a kiln. They are almost always finished with a durable glaze which carries the color and pattern. Ceramic tiles are usually suitable for very light to moderate traffic and generally have a relatively high water absorption rating making them less frost resistant and they are more prone to wear and chipping than porcelain tiles.

Porcelain

Porcelain tile is a type of ceramic made of a very fine mixture of clays and minerals similar to those found in fine dinnerware. These special clays allow porcelain tile to be fired at temperatures even higher than ceramic tile. The higher temperature results in a very dense & durable tile. And the denser a tile, the better it resists moisture.

Natural Stone

WPC (commonly referred to as Waterproof Core & Wood Plastic Composite) & Rigid Core combine the best features of laminate and luxury vinyl. They are 100% waterproof which makes them ideal for any room in the house. The dimensionally stable core allows them to be installed without much subfloor preparation and can even be installed in large areas without any expansion gaps (unlike laminate). Rigid Core has all the same benefits of WPC, but it's core is more dimensionally stable and stronger. Rigid Core is an ideal choice for heavy traffic areas as it can withstand the daily abuse and still look great.

Installation & Maintenance

Installation

With proper surface preparation, vinyl flooring can be installed over most clean, flat & dry surfaces. Plywood underlayment is recommended for the best results. Sheet vinyl, LVP & LVT is typically glued to the subfloor using the recommended adhesive. WPC,

Rigid Core and some LVP & LVT click together and can float over the existing floor or subfloor.

Maintenance

Cleaning tile flooring is a breeze. Dirt, stains and liquids rest on the surface allowing it to be easily wiped or mopped away. Sweep or vacuum regularly to pick up loose dirt. Do not use a vacuum with a beater bar as it could damage the floor. Occasionally clean the floor with a damp mop or cloth and a non-abrasive cleaner.