



What is the correct size grout joint?

All ceramic and natural stone tiles are installed with a gap or space between each tile in the assembly. This is generally referred to as the grout joint. However, the required width of a grout joint is not always understood. ANSI defines the requirement for grout joints in ceramic and natural stone tile installations in A108.02 Section 4.3.8. This section states that under no circumstances should the grout joint be less than 1/16" (1.6 mm). Due to the amount of size variation in the tile, the actual grout joint width may need to vary from what is requested or specified. The actual grout joint size should be equal to three times the variance in actual tile facial

dimensions. This means that if the variance in facial dimensions of the tile is 1/8", the actual grout joint will need to be 3/16". The wider spacing will help to accommodate placement of tile and maintaining straight lines. TCNA recommends a minimum 1/8" grout joint for rectified tile and minimum 3/16" grout joint for calibrated tile. They also suggest adding to this width the amount of edge warping on the longest edge. For example, if the edge warping of a rectified tile is 1/32", the minimum grout joint is $1/8" + 1/32" = 5/32"$. To minimize lippage, TCNA also recommends no more than a 33% offset for tile greater than 18". Large format tiles (those with one or more sides longer than 15") should be installed in a running bond or brick pattern, especially if the tile is a plank format. Where is the right place to measure the width of the grout joint? With cushion edge and beveled edge tiles, some will argue that the measurement is at the surface of the tile or the widest point of the bevel. This may minimize the grout joint appearance, but the joint between the tiles is now too narrow to accommodate proper filling and curing of the grout. The grout joint width measurement should be taken at the base of the bevel or at the body of the tile. ANSI states in A108.10 Section 5.3 that grout joints between cushion edge (beveled) tiles should be finished evenly at the depth of the cushion (bevel). This implies that the minimum 1/16" joint width is measured at the base of the cushion or bevel. Some tiles have lugs or tabs built into the edge of the tile to assist in even spacing. If these lugs do not produce a grout joint in compliance with TCNA recommendation, additional separation may be needed. Also, the space between the lugs and over the lugs may not be sufficient for proper curing of the grout and can result in powdery or discolored grout. Extra care must be exercised when installing tiles with spacing lugs on the edge. Why is adequate grout joint width so important? First and foremost, it will prevent tripping and breaking the edge of the tile. By increasing the spacing between the tiles, it reduces the slope of the transition from one tile to the next tile. The wheels of carts roll freely over the tile surface and shoes are less likely to catch on a tile edge. Wider grout joints allow the installer to force the grout deeper into the joint between tiles, completely filling the grout joint. The larger mass of grout will cure more completely and result in a harder grout joint. Grout that is placed in joints that are too narrow will be powdery and generally discolored. Before the tiles are set, the required grout joints should be discussed with the customer and agreed upon. Properly spacing the tiles and selecting the correct grouting material will assure an attractive, safe tile installation that will last for years. The information in this bulletin is presented in good faith, but no warranty, express or implied, is given nor is freedom from any patent in as much as any assistance furnished by Lotus with reference to the safe use and disposal of its products provided without charge. Lotus Tile assumes no obligation or liability therefore, except to the extent that any such assistance shall be given in good faith