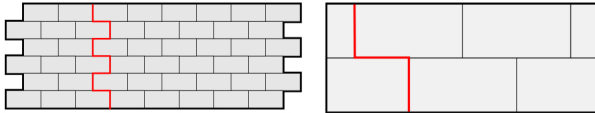


Technical Bulletin: Running vs Stacked Bond

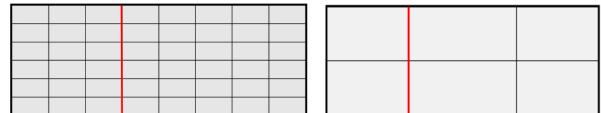
DEFINITION

A **Running Bond** pattern offsets the second row of tiles by 1/2 the width of the tile. The third row shifts back and aligns with the first row. The joints are offset as defined by the grout lines of the pattern. A **Stacked Bond** pattern aligns all the vertical joints of the tile pattern into a grid in appearance. The **red** lines below illustrate possible joints between horizontal tile panels.

Running Bond Joint



Stacked Bond Joint

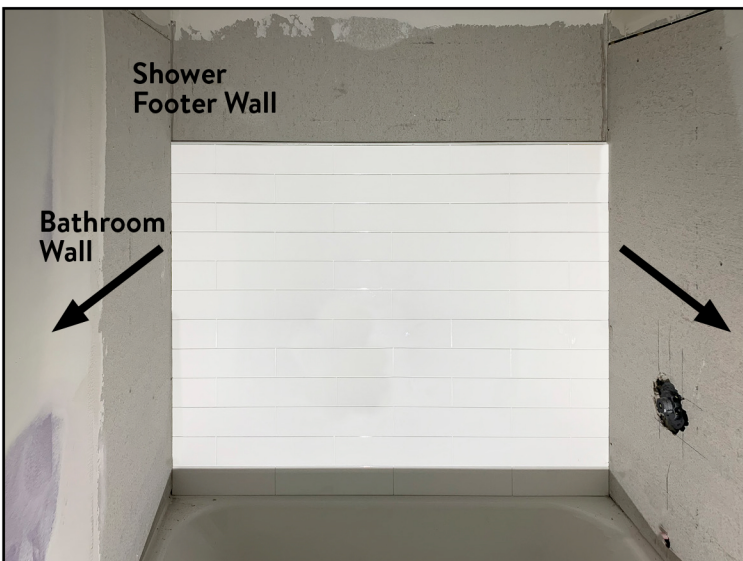


USES OF STACKED BOND TILE PATTERNS



Design

A stacked bond pattern, such as this stacked subway kitchen backsplash, can be used as an aesthetic choice to achieve a design objective.



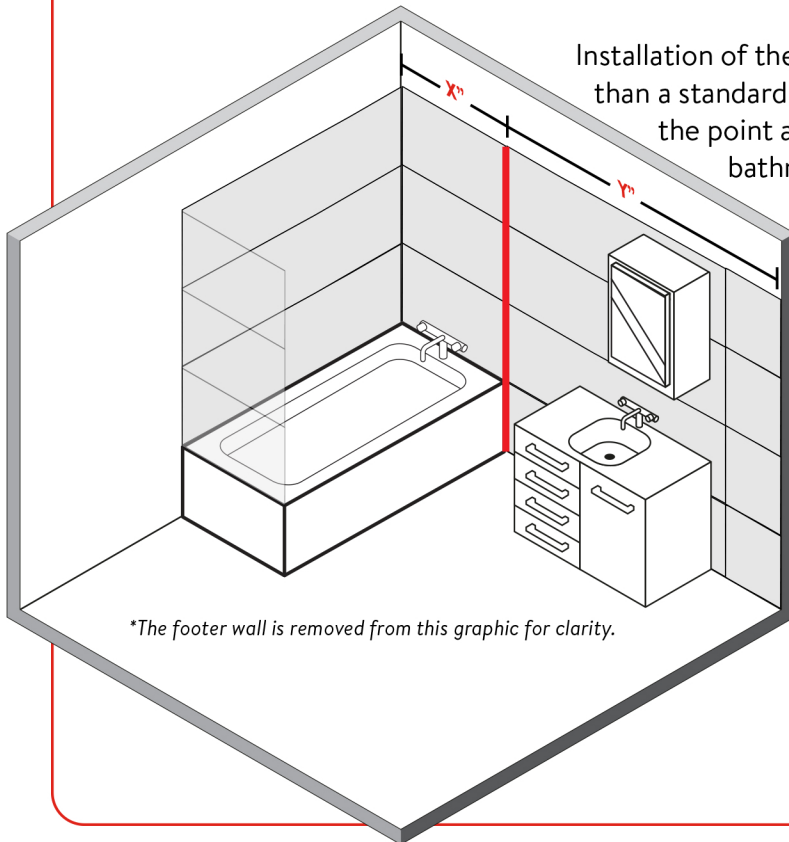
Extend Shower/Tub Surround Tile

A stacked bond pattern is preferable when extending a shower or tub surround beyond the surround area and into the room. For example, when extending a side wall of the surround (plumbing or footer, or both) onto the wall behind a vanity. A stacked bond pattern will allow for a much easier and faster installation than a running bond (with its interlocked joint).



USING STACKED BOND TO EXTEND A WALL

Stacked Bond allows for an easy installation when extending the tile pattern beyond the confines of the shower or tub surround into the bathroom, for example along a wall.



*The footer wall is removed from this graphic for clarity.

Installation of the Shower or Tub Surround is not much different than a standard installation, with the exception of determining the point at which the surround side wall will meet the bathroom wall (the **red** line).

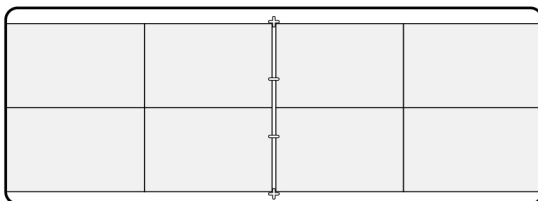
This transition area should be measured from the back corner to the front edge of the shower pan or tub (**X"**) and will most likely be about 36".

Determine the additional amount of tile needed to cover the wall by starting the measurement from the transition line (**Y"**). The number of tile panels needed is entirely dependent upon the amount of wall space that will be covered.

WHAT TO DO WITH THE SEAMS

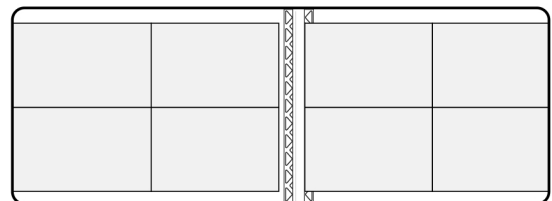
The joint (**red** line above) where the surround kit and the wall panel meet can be handled in two ways. For a true seamless joint, tile spacers can be used to create a grout channel in the same size as the tile pattern. Or a T-joint edge can be used to "splice" the panels together.

Tile Spacers



Grout channels are not to scale.

T-joint Edging



Grout channels are not to scale.