TILE WORK


Article 1, section 3. Tile Layers Work is Defined as

(a) The laying, cutting or setting of all tile where used for floors, walls, ceilings, walks, promenade roofs, exterior veneers, stair treads, stair risers, facings, hearths, fireplaces and decorative inserts, together with any marble plinths, thresholds or window stools used in connection with any tile work; also to prepare and set all concrete, cement, brickwork or other foundations or material that may be required to properly set and complete such work.

(b) The application of a float coat or coats of portland cement mortar prepared to proper tolerance to receive tile on floors, walls and ceilings regardless of whether the portland cement mortar coat is wet or dry at the time the tile is applied to it.

(c) The setting of all tile bonded with portland cement mortar, where the bed is floated, screeded, slabbbed or buttered and where joints are not filled in the same operation.

(d) The setting of all tile by the adhesion method with organic and/or inorganic thin-bed bonding materials where sueb bonding material is applied to the backing surface and/or the back of tile units or sheets of tile.

(e) The setting of tile as herein provided shall include the installation of accessories and the insertion of decorative tile inserts in other materials.

(f) The mounting, setting, sealing and installation of Prefabricated tile panels in shop and job.

(g) The setting of accessories when built into tile walls.

(h) The setting of tile decorations, of mantels and counters.

Section 4. “TILE” is herein defined as the following products which are not to exceed 11/4, inches in thickness:

(a) All burned clay products, as used in the tile industry, either glazed or unglazed.

(b) All composition materials, marble tiles as defined in and to the extent permitted by the August 29, 1936 Walter V. Price decision, glass, mosaics, brickettes, terra cotta, glass mosaics and all substitute materials for tile made in tile-like units.

(e) All mixtures in tile-like form of cement, metals, plastics and other materials, that are made for and intended for use as a finished floor surface, stair treads, promenade roofs, walls, walls, ceilings, swimming pools and all places where tile is used to form a finished interior or exterior surface or practical use, sanitary finish or decorative purposes.
-Tile work, marbilethic tile, setting of.

Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers’ Union No. 30 vs. Reliance Labor Club of Marble Cutters, Carvers and Setters.

After hearing all the evidence presented in the case, and visiting a number of jobs where marbilethic tile has been laid, after careful consideration, we find that the laying or setting of marbilethic, tile rightfully belongs to the Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers Union.-Decision of Special Arbitration Board (George N4 . Reed, Louis Sandermann, John J. Scully, M. L. Hayden), February 29, 1904.

-Quarry tile (9x9), laying or setting of.

Tile Layers’ Union vs. Bricklayers’ Union -City College Building.

The laying of the product commercially known as quarry tile such as specified in the complaint, is work that has been in the possession of the tile layers. -Decision Of Executive Committee, January 8, 1906.

-Tile work, rubber tile, laying of.

Tile, Grate and Mantel Association vs. Tile Layers, Union, -Maiden Lane.

The laying of rubber tile is work that is and should be in the possession of the tile layers. The decision does not affect existing contracts, or contracts made before August 1, 1907 -Decision of Executive Committee, July 17, 1907.

-Iron fireplace linings, setting of.

Tile Layers, Local No. 52 vs. Batterson & Eisele and Reliance Labor Club Of Marble Cutters -Apthorpe Apartments.

The work Of setting iron fireplace linings is in the possession of the tile layers. -Decision of Executive Committee, April 1, 1908.

-Marble tile, netting or.

Tile Lavers vs. Mosaic Workers -Hotel Seville.

The Committee finds the charge sustained by admission, and the mosaic workers are Ordered to desist from doing the tile layers’ work. -Decision Of Executive Committee, July 7, 1909.
-Faience tile, interior decorative.

Tile Layers vs. E. Brooks & Co. and Bricklayers -Lord & Taylor Building.

The work in question has been performed by the tile Layers, and the contractor is directed to employ tile layers. -Decision of Executive Committee, January 5, 1914.

-Tile (6x12), terra cotta base.

Tile Layers vs. George A. Fuller Co. and Bricklayers’ Unions -Pennsylvania Station alteration.

The tile work being done on the side walls of the Pennsylvania Station is not structural and is work that has heretofore been in the possession of the tile layers, hence this work should be done by the tile layers. -Decision of Executive Committee, June 18, 1917.

-Fireplace linings, bricking up Inside of fireplace openings.

Bricklayers vs. Tile Layers and Traitel Marble Co. -Kahn house, 91st St.

The complaint is dismissed. -Decision of Executive Committee, October 26, 1917.