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EUROBRICK
BRICK SLIP SYSTEMS

I-CLAD®



Installation instructions

EDITION 1

Before starting any Eurobrick Systems installation, please read the instructions carefully. I-Clad must be installed in accordance with these instructions.

If any questions do arise, contact our Technical Support Department by calling 0117 971 7117 or emailing info@eurobrick.co.uk.

Product Data

Panel: 12.5mm thick plasterboard with Eurobrick's high impact polystyrene ribbed skin pre-bonded to it. Each Eurobrick Systems panel measures, nominally, 1200mm x 2400mm. The horizontal brick tracks running the 1200mm width align and support the brick slips so that brick courses are formed accurately and easily.

Bricks: All Eurobrick Systems brick slips are kiln fired clay.

Britannia range brick slips are nominally sized:

Slips	215mm x 65mm x 14-15mm
Corners	215mm x 65mm x 102mm x 65mm x 14-15mm

Classic range brick slips are nominally sized:

Slips	215mm x 65mm x 20-25mm
Corners	215mm x 65mm x 102mm x 65mm x 20-25mm

Fasteners: Stainless steel washer, 36mm diameter, used in conjunction with a typically 55mm wood screw.

Adhesive: Specifically formulated one part polyurethane or one part high grab MS polymer adhesive moisture curing, non-hardening which remains gunable even at temperatures as low as 2˚C, for normal applications.

Mortar: Eurobrick Systems' Europoint pointing mortar is specially formulated to enhance ease of application, adhesion properties and flexibility. Just add clean water.

Installed system weight: System weight from approx 42kg/m^2, subject to specification (excluding supporting structures and mechanism).

Applications

I-Clad is specifically for interior applications.

- For fixing to battens or timber/light gauge steel stud walling systems. See Figure 1.
- Framing must be attached directly to the existing stud configuration. See Figure 2.
- I-Clad can be fixed to a layer of plywood.

PLEASE NOTE

Substrate surfaces must be dry, flat and stable.

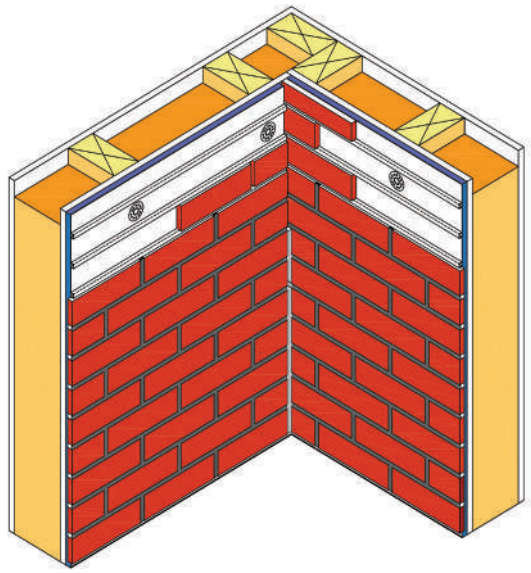


Figure 1

Required positions of support battens behind backer panel

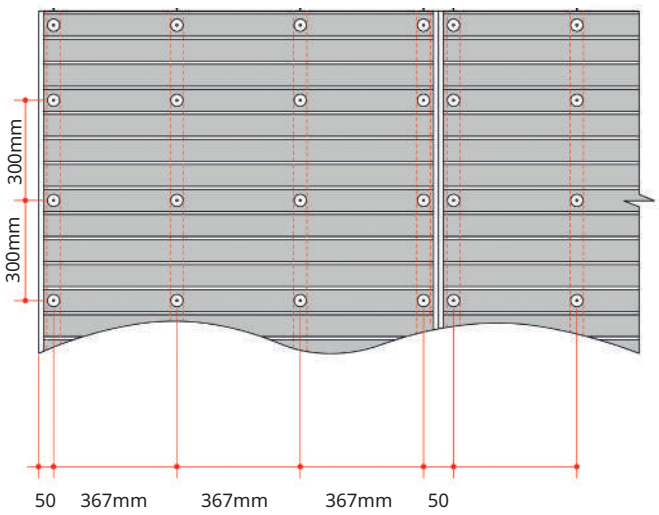


Figure 2



Tools

To ensure ease of installation we recommend you have the following tools:

- 120mm diameter powered disk cutter or wet saw
- 250-300mm diameter powered disk cutter
- Adhesive applicator gun*
- Pointing bag with metal tip*
- Joint pointing tool*
- Powered screwdriver
- 2m level
- Chalk line
- Utility knife
- Measuring tape
- Marker pen

*See Accessories list.

PLEASE NOTE

You will need a masonry saw with a diamond edged blade if any angular or horizontal cutting of brick is required. Suitable PPE protection must be worn.

Limitations

1. **Application temperature range**
   Eurobrick Systems should not be applied to surfaces that will exceed 140˚F (60˚C).
2. **Supporting frame member spacing**
   Where I-Clad panels are to be fixed to battens or studs (creating a cavity), these MUST be set out to satisfy system fixing requirements.

   There must be 4 vertical fixing members behind each 1.2m wide panel. See Figure 2.
3. **Fire Rating Euro Classification of Reaction to Fire**
   EN13501-1, Class B-s1, d0

Ordering

System materials are priced to suit particular project requirements.

When ordering please state the nett area of the wall and give the total linear metres of the corner length, identifying dimensions of external corners, window reveals and heads.

Fasteners: To be installed 13 per square metre (minimum). Please specify substrate type (timber, metal) when ordering.

Mortar: Specially formulated to provide superior bonding strength. Packaged in 25kg bags; 1 bag covers approximately 2.5-5 square metres, subject to brick thickness and type.

PLEASE NOTE

Eurobrick's system components must be used and fixed in accordance with these Installation Instructions.

Delivery

Materials are normally palletised. Delivery may be by courier or dedicated vehicle and may have self-offload equipment. Please advise of any particular site requirements or restrictions at time of ordering.

All deliveries must be thoroughly inspected prior to signing delivery note and any damage or missing items should be noted on the delivery note and notified to Eurobrick immediately.

Material handling and storage

System materials must be safely handled and stored to prevent damage. I-Clad panels should be stored in dry conditions. Brick slips should be kept clean and dry. Mortar and adhesive should be stored under cover in dry conditions.

CAUTION!

I-Clad panels weigh 27kg each and require 2 persons to lift.

Panel installation

Placement of first panel

The first panel may be positioned anywhere along the wall.

For a detailed Fixings Layout diagram, please visit eurobrick.co.uk/downloads.

Align the panel in such a way as to obtain a full 65mm brick at the top edge of the wall or refer to another consistent datum such as window head height.

When you have established the proper height, place the 2m level in the brick track and level the panel. It is important that panels are levelled by reference to the rib/track and not the edge of the panel itself. The ribbed skin may not be perfectly square with the corner panel.

Cutting panels

Where panels have to be cut, this must be done carefully. The ribbed skin may be cut with a Stanley knife and the plasterboard then cut with a suitable saw. Ensure panel is safely supported from below during cutting. Cutting should be done in a well ventilated location.



CAUTION!

Appropriate PPE must be worn.

Panel fastening

Fastening layout

I-Clad panels are normally fixed to vertical battens or studs, top hats or other bracket systems. These must be located accurately to coincide with system design fastener layout (see Figure 2, page 2). For detailed Fixings Layout diagram, please visit eurobrick.co.uk/downloads.

Fasteners comprise screws and washers supplied as part of the system. Both screws and washers MUST be used in accordance with these instructions. Failure to use the correct fasteners will invalidate the product warranty.

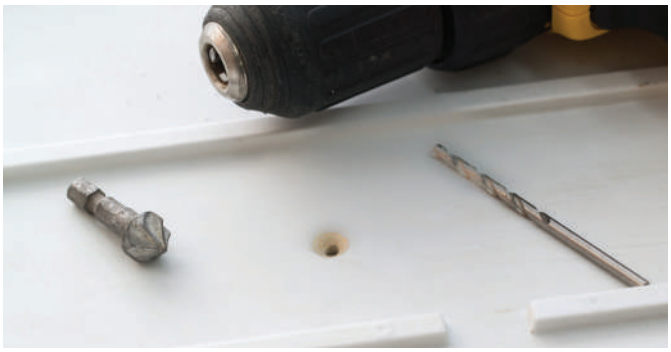
Fasteners should be used at a rate of approximately 15 per square metre or: 1 fastener every 4 courses vertically and 4 across the panel horizontally starting 45-50mm from each edge.

PLEASE NOTE

The top and bottom courses of every panel or part-panel must be properly retained with a row of fasteners.

CAUTION!

PPE should be worn at all times.



Fixing holes may be drilled and countersunk to ensure fasteners sit flat with surface of panel. Support the panel on two or three timber bearers on the ground, or on the top of the stack of panels, transposing the positions of the battens to the panel to establish the required positions of the holes. Then drill and countersink the holes before the panels are offered up to the wall.



When installing stone slips or heavier brick slips, extra fasteners should be used at a rate of every other course throughout.

When stacking panels one above another for multi-storey application, be sure to overlap bottom polystyrene skin drip edge of top panel over highest tracking rib of lower panel to maintain correct coursing alignment.

Fastening to wood or metal studs

1. Insert wood or metal screw into the stainless steal washer.
2. Drive the fastener in with the electric screw gun.

IMPORTANT

To achieve proper attachment, the panel fasteners must penetrate the various substrates as shown in Figure 3. The substrate must be flat and stable and strong enough to provide firm anchorage for fixings. Where fixing to thinner sheathings, it is recommended that fixings penetrate the sheathing and the supporting member. See Figure 3.

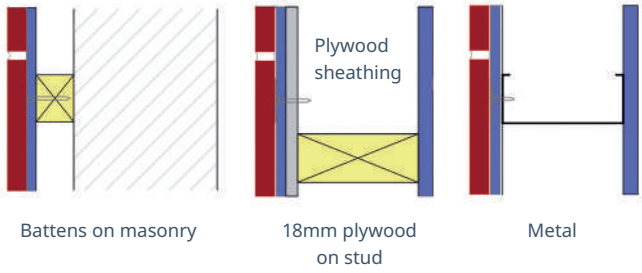


Figure 3

Panel installation at corners

Inside corner

When installing the panel at an inside corner, butt the edge of the panel up to the face of the panel on the adjoining wall. Brick slips should be cut into corners on alternate courses so as to replicate the internal corner bonding of full brickwork.
See Figure 4 and 5.

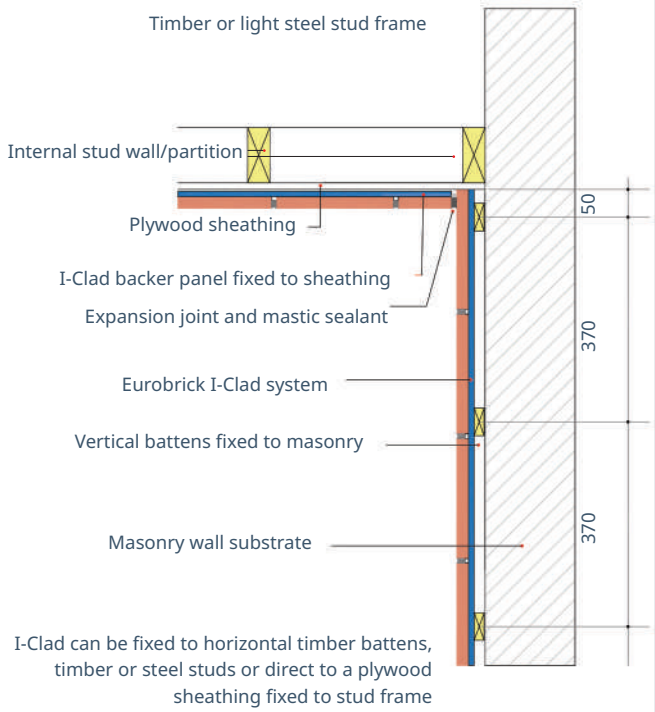


Figure 4

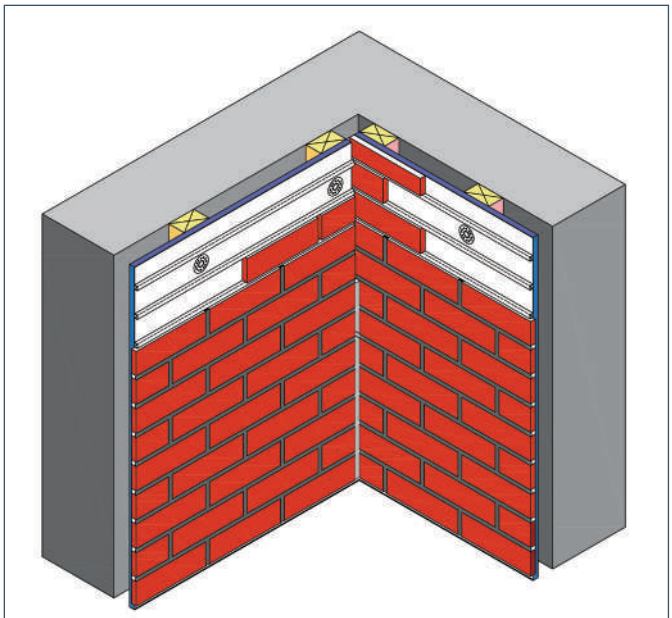


Figure 5

Outside corner

When installing panels at an outside corner there are two important things to remember.

1. Panels must overlap to prevent the creation of a void in the area behind brick. See Figure 6.
2. Align the brick tracks of the two panels meeting at the corner very carefully to ensure continuity of the working level of brick courses.

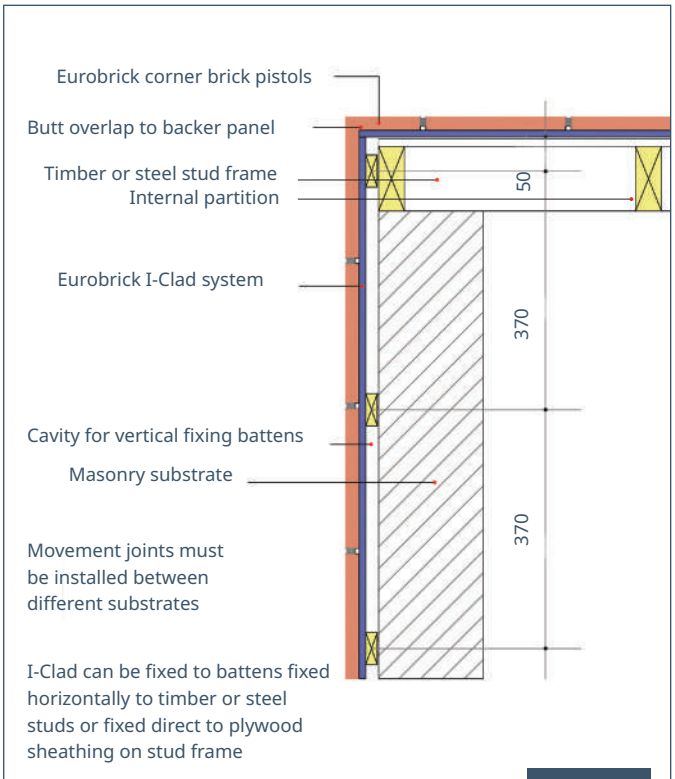


Figure 6

Panel installation at doors, windows and other obstructions

When cutting panels to fit around windows, doors and other obstructions, allow a clearance of approximately 3mm between the edge of the panel and the obstruction. See Figure 7.

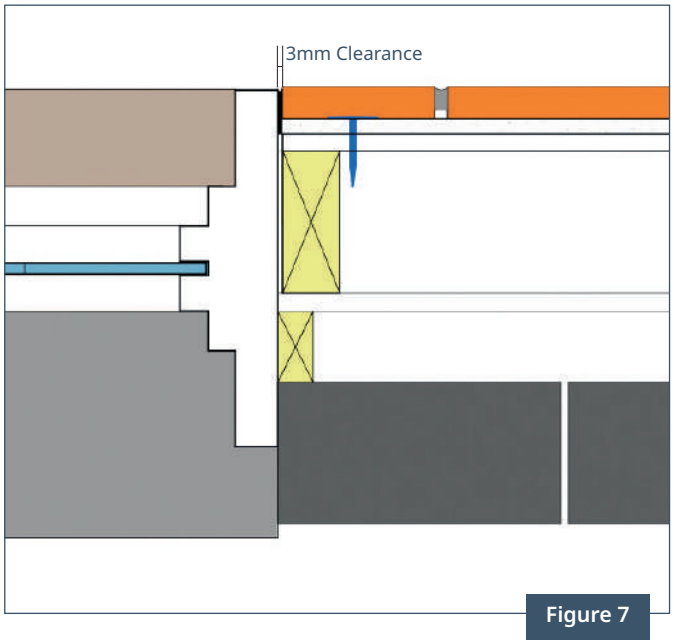


Figure 7

At the foot of I-Clad installation, the lowest slips may sit on the floor surface but consider allowing for differential movement between floors and walls, particularly stud framed structures. Similar consideration for movement should be allowed at the top of installation and any edges/abutments.

PLEASE NOTE

I-Clad is designed for vertical application. It is not suitable for horizontal application and should not be used to create soffits or window/door heads (except for half brick returns of corners used above openings). Brick slips may be directly adhered to suitable sheeting board in these locations but this falls outside of the design of the system.

Columns and piers

When planning columns and piers, consideration should be given to brick sizes, thickness and other materials in the make up. Keep in mind brick lengths may vary. See Figure 8.

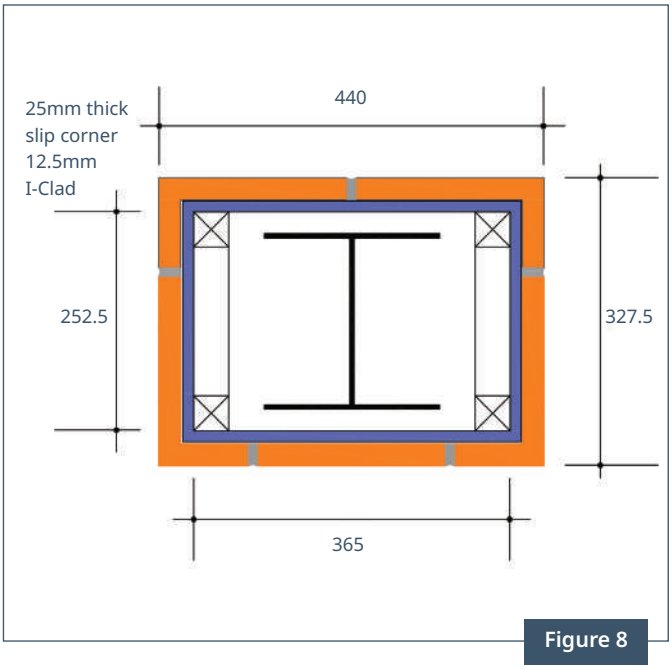


Figure 8

CAUTION!

Do not leave unbricked panels exposed to direct sunlight for more than 24 hours. Excessive exposure may have a detrimental effect on panel composition, from UV light and climate conditions.

Brick application

Surface preparation

Make certain that panel and brick surfaces are dust free and dry. Failure to do so will result in poor adhesion to the brick panel.

Setting out

Start by setting out slips from a visible reference point on a flat installation, or by attaching corner bricks to most visible outside corner.

1. Apply a single 10-12mm bead of adhesive to the inside faces of corner bricks. Push them into the track profile. Once the corners are placed, use a straight edge to align them as well as possible.
2. To determine brick spacing and setting out, apply a 10-12mm bead of adhesive to two courses on the panel and fix slips along two courses as far as the first natural break (door/corner/expansion joint). Try to space bricks with 10mm vertical joints, but so that the end of the run finishes with a whole or half brick. Joints can be opened or closed within a range of 7 or 8mm to 15mm to assist. Joints should be consistent in size. See Figure 9.

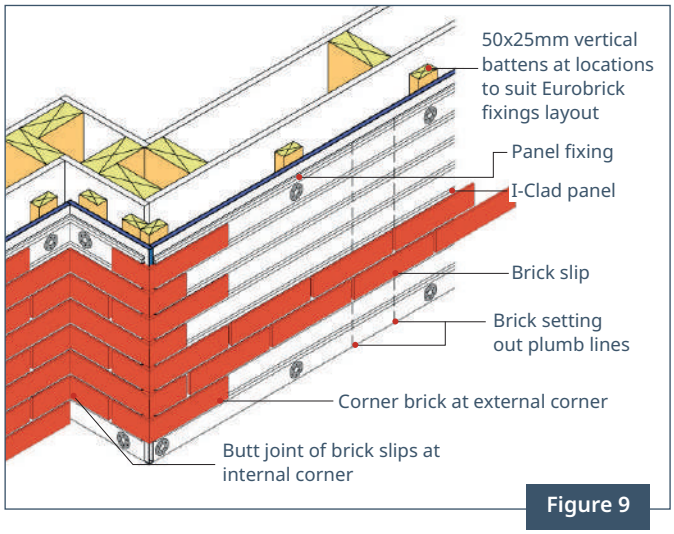


Figure 9

BRICK MIXING

Please note brick slips can vary in length and colour shade. Slips should be mixed from various boxes/pallets to ensure even distribution of brick characteristics.

3. When the desired spacing is achieved, use a spirit level and marker pen to draw vertical plumb lines on the panels. These should be drawn every 5 or 6 bricks across the wall. Pairs of lines should be drawn to allow correct alignment in bond of alternating courses. Fix slips at plumb lines first before filling in remaining spaces.



4. Where working around windows and doors the bond may be broken. Avoid using pieces less than half a brick in size and use additional cut pieces such as three-quarter closers to maintain reasonable bond pattern.

Another factor in brick spacing is whether or not there are obstructions in the wall.



Without obstructions

If the wall has no obstructions, lay two courses of brick slips working to the next inside or outside corner or expansion joint. Space the brick to allow a full brick at the corner. Ensure joints are consistent size.

When you have achieved the desired spacing, draw plumb lines on the panels as described previously. The plumb line serves as a reference for every other course. For courses with no plumb line, be sure to centre the brick on the vertical joint of the course above and below.

With obstructions – doors, windows and other obstructions

Adjust the brick spacing to prevent the need for a mortar joint or very small piece of brick at the edge of the window, door or obstruction. Try to avoid using pieces smaller than a half brick adjacent to doors and windows.

When the desired spacing has been achieved, section the wall as described previously.

Brick layout exception

There are times when it is not possible to run a course of brick to determine proper layout and spacing. In these cases determine the layout mathematically.

The length of a brick is 215mm and the standard mortar joint is 10mm; use 225mm as the standard increment.

PLEASE NOTE

Brick slips may vary in length and therefore some flexibility in joint size may be required.

Brick slips installation

Standard

After plumb lines have been drawn, apply a 10-12mm bead of adhesive 3/4 of the way up the course. Continue adhesive application for approximately 20 courses. The adhesive should cover the fastener head.

After applying adhesive, push bricks into brick tracks. Repeat the procedure for each successive section.





Soldier course

Installing brick slips in vertical soldier courses uses 3 'brick tracks' on the backer panel. To prepare the panel:

1. Score through the skin either side of the 2 ribs 'obstructing' the soldier course and peel these ribs off the panel.



2. Apply some adhesive to the 'scar' created and smooth off, sealing the cut edges of the skin.
3. Apply adhesive to the upper and lower edges of the soldier course, or to the back of the slips if preferred.
4. Attach slips in soldier formation taking care to achieve appropriate bond.
5. A temporary piece of batten may be required to hold bricks in place while adhesive cures. This can be screw fixed to substrate through the brick joints.

Window and door openings

Flush

When applying brick around window or door openings which have linings, trims or frame with front faces that are slightly set forward from the front face of the brick slips, place the factory formed edge of the brick slip (not a cut edge) against the lining, trim or frame to provide the best finish.

Recessed

When installing cladding to window and door reveals, install to allow a 3mm wide expansion gap between the backer panel fixed to the reveal and the backer panel fixed to the main wall face. See Figure 10.

In some cases where the combined thickness of the backer panel and brick slip finish is too thick for the width of the exposed window frame and where it is not possible to install a suitable sub-frame to solve the problem, brick slips can be bonded direct to the substrate. When installing over a timber substrate a galvanised wire mesh lathing must be securely fixed to the timber substrate before bonding the brick slips.

Cills

Be sure that window cills extend beyond the brick edge. See Figure 11.

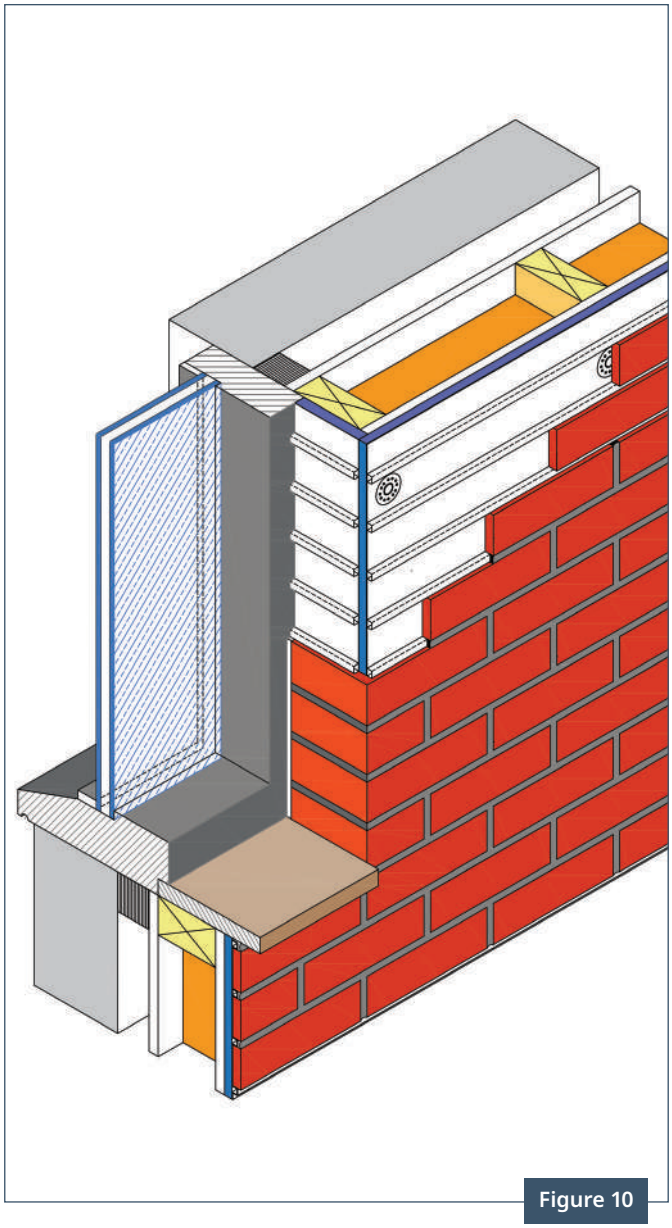


Figure 10

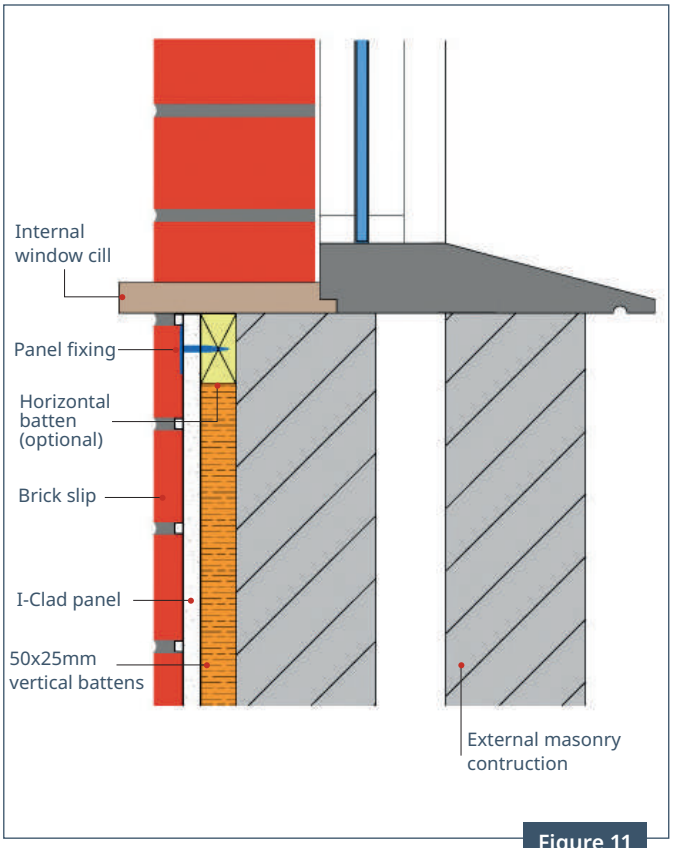


Figure 11

PLEASE NOTE

If the length of the return exceeds 102mm, a combination of corners and straight slips must be used. Where Eurobrick Systems panels are not installed over the window/door reveal area and the brick straights can not be pushed into the brick tracks, we recommend that the slips are held in place using nails tapped into the wall surface at the bottom edge of the brick. Remove nails when you are certain that the brick slips are firmly attached.



Pointing

Europoint Instructions are available to download at eurobrick.co.uk/brochures or call 0117 971 7117 for a printed copy. A Europoint video is also available to view on our YouTube channel.

Mortar

Eurobrick Systems Europoint mortar is specially formulated and packaged in easy to use 25kg bags.

Mixing mortar

Mortar is easily mixed in a 25 litre bucket, using an electric drill with a "paddle" mixer attachment. The consistency should be slightly wetter than standard mortar. We recommend about 4–4.5 litres of water per 25kg bag. A final test of proper consistency is the flow of the mortar from the grout bag; it should flow slowly from the tip in drops.

Filling the pointing bag

Roll back the top edge of the pointing bag once to create as large an opening as possible. With a scoop, fill the bag 2/3 full being careful not to get any mortar on the top edge of the bag. After filling the bag hold it just above the fill point with one hand and twist with the other until the opening is closed tightly.

CAUTION!

Mortar should be mixed outside or in well ventilated areas. Appropriate PPE should be worn.

Point the joints

Pointing mortar should not be applied in temperatures below 4˚C.

To apply mortar

1. Squeeze the bag with a slight twisting motion at the end to keep the bag firm at the tip.
2. Fill the horizontal or bed joints first.
3. Joints should be filled almost to the point of overflow. Ensure joints are properly filled with no voids or gaps.
4. Apply mortar to the vertical joints when the bag is about 1/4 full. It is easier to do all of the stopping and starting required for the short joints when the bag is not full.
5. For a consistent finish, pointing of whole elevations should be completed on the same day, if possible.

IMPORTANT

Only point as large an area as can be tooled before the mortar becomes too stiff.



Applying mortar



Tooling

Tooling the joints

Allow mortar to set until firm. It should have a dull finish, be moist but not wet and somewhat gritty. The mortar joint should be tooled to a "bucket handle finish" using a standard pointing tool. Where the thicker slips (20mm +) are being pointed, recessed or weather struck mortar joints can be achieved using appropriate tools.

With a joint tool or 18mm piece of pipe, begin striking or tooling the bed joints first and then the vertical joints. All mortar joints must be tightly sealed to the brick edge.

When tooling you may discover holes or voids in the mortar. Fill the holes with the mortar droppings and retool.

CAUTION!

Do not tool the joint too soon or too deep.
Tooling early will create a creamy surface on the mortar.

Brushing

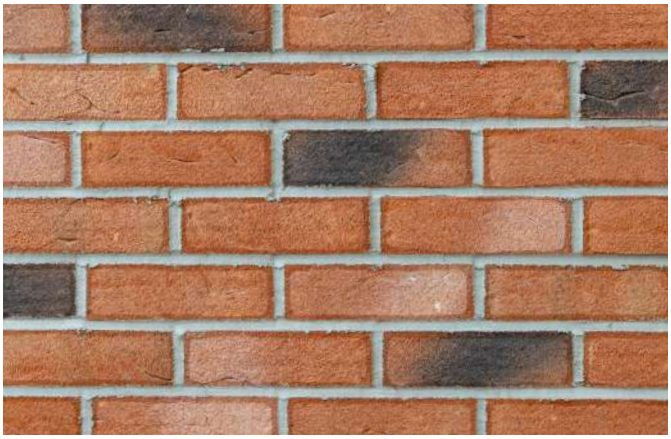
After the joints have been tooled, the area must be brushed with a soft bristle brush.

Allow the area to dry until the excess mortar on the brick edges has dried. Brushing too soon will create permanent brush marks in the mortar. Brushing should be done at a 45 degree angle to ensure that the mortar is not pulled away from the brick edges.



CAUTION!

While airing, newly pointed brickwork should be protected from cold and contamination from other site activities with hessian or similar covering.

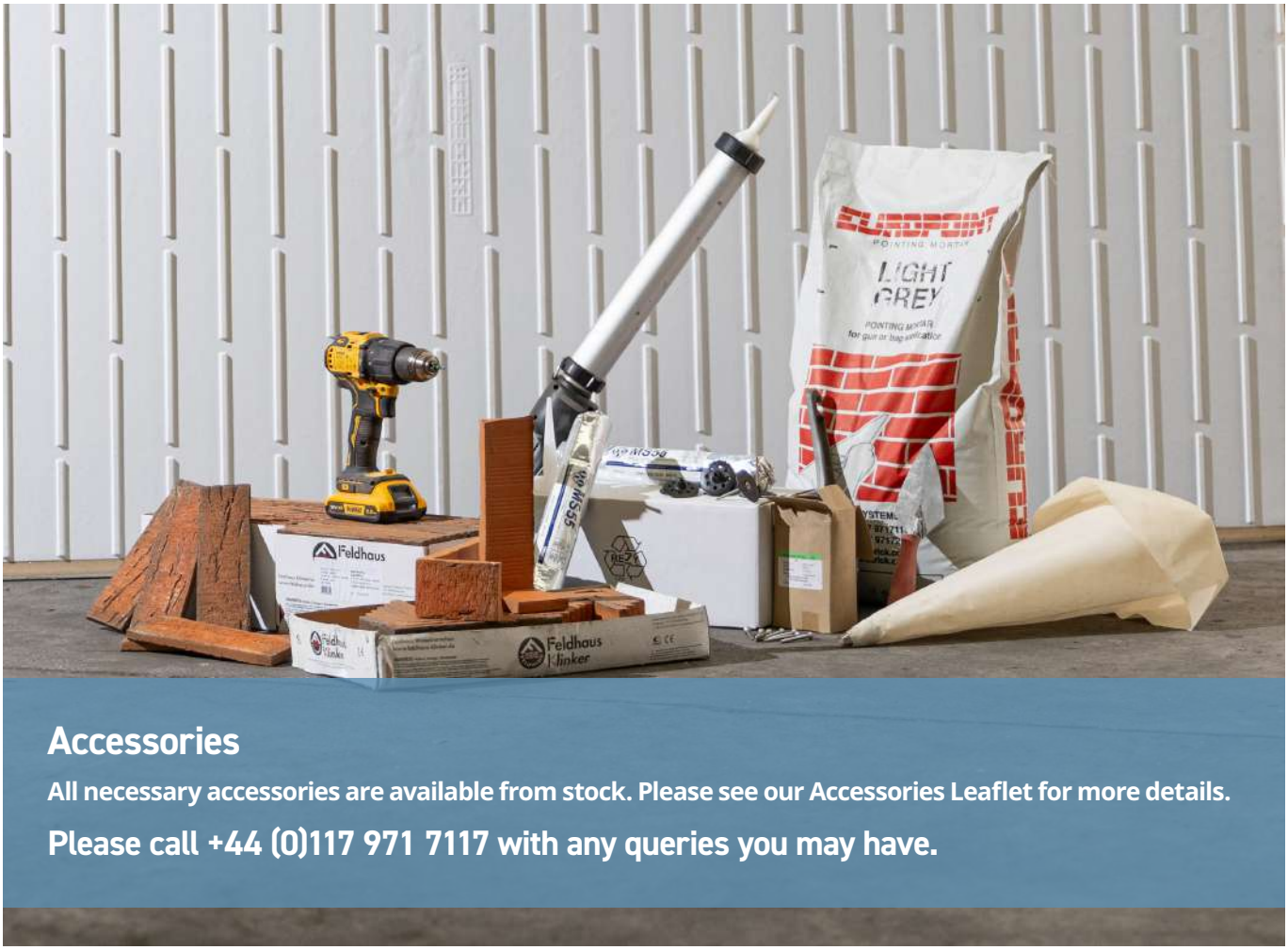


Cleaning

After job completion, it may be necessary to clean the brick. The initial clean should take place no sooner than 48 hours after pointing, using clean water and a hard bristle household brush. If further cleaning is required, use a proprietary brand masonry cleaner. Refer to the manufacturer's mixing instructions and precautionary steps before cleaning the wall.

IMPORTANT

Do not begin cleaning until mortar has properly cured. Allow a minimum of 48 hours.



Accessories

All necessary accessories are available from stock. Please see our Accessories Leaflet for more details.

Please call +44 (0)117 971 7117 with any queries you may have.











Visit our showroom

You can see all of our cladding systems and finishes at our showroom which is open to visitors Monday-Friday (excluding bank holidays) 9am - 4.30pm. An appointment is not necessary but if you would prefer to make one you can do so by calling us on 0117 971 7117.

Please note

Our brick slips are kiln fired natural clay products and while every effort is made to ensure consistency, variations in size, colour shade and texture can occur. This should not be viewed as a fault in production and should be taken into account at the design stage of the project.

Mortar colour variations can be expected due to the porosity of the brick, finishing techniques, mixing procedures and weather conditions (temperature, humidity and wind) at time of application.

ISO 9001 Certificate No. GB2003636 ISO 14001 Certificate No. EM2000881

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