

Getting Started

Congratulations on your decision to enhance the look of your home with Boulder Creek Thin Brick. Boulder Creek Thin Brick is made from a lightweight composite material that replicates the look and texture of full brick, and offers the benefit of being able to be installed directly to any surface.

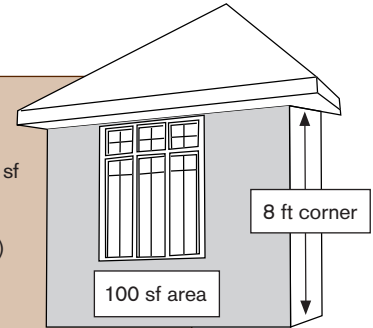
Calculating Materials Necessary

If you haven't already purchased your materials, you may be wondering how much Boulder Creek Thin Brick will be necessary to complete your project.

- First, measure the square footage of the total area to be covered by Thin Brick.
- If you will be using corners on your project, plan for each linear foot of corner pieces to cover .75 square foot of area.

example:

total surface area = 100 sf
 corner height = 8 ft
 $8 \times 3/4$ sf = 6 sf
 (coverage by corners)
 100 sf - 6 sf = 94 sf



Tips

Some things to keep in mind before, during and after the installation process:

Keep the Thin Brick Clean During Installation

- Keep your hands clean.
- Be cautious not to get mortar on the face of the brick. If this should happen, use a damp sponge and clean water to remove the mortar.

Salt will Damage the Thin Brick

- Do not use salt where it may splash or get on the Thin Brick.

Prevent Mud Splashing

- Where rainfall may splash mud on the Thin Brick, put down hay or straw to prevent mud splashing.

Check Local Building Codes

- Building codes vary from area to area.
- The absence or incorrect installation of water proofing, flashings, J-weep, stucco stop, caulking around doors and windows, cant strips, gutter and down spouts may result in water infiltration and cause damage in later years.





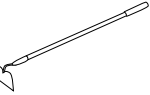

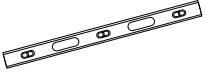



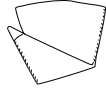

DO NOT USE ACID TO CLEAN THE THIN BRICK.

Tools and Materials

For the installation, we recommend the following tools and materials:

- Hammer
- 1 3/4" Roofing Nails
- Hammer Tacker
- 1/2" Staples
- Tin Snips
- Wheel Barrow
- Hoe
- Masonry Trowel
- Level
- Grinder
- Circular Saw
- Safety Glasses
- Dust Mask
- Grout Bag
- Medium Bristled Brush

It's not absolutely necessary that you have all of these tools to complete your project, but they are all available for rent from your local hardware rental shops.

hammer 	hammer tacker 	tin snips 	wheel barrow 
hoe 	masonry trowel 	level 	grinder 
circular saw 	safety glasses / dust mask 	grout bag 	medium bristled brush 

Thin Brick Installation Instructions

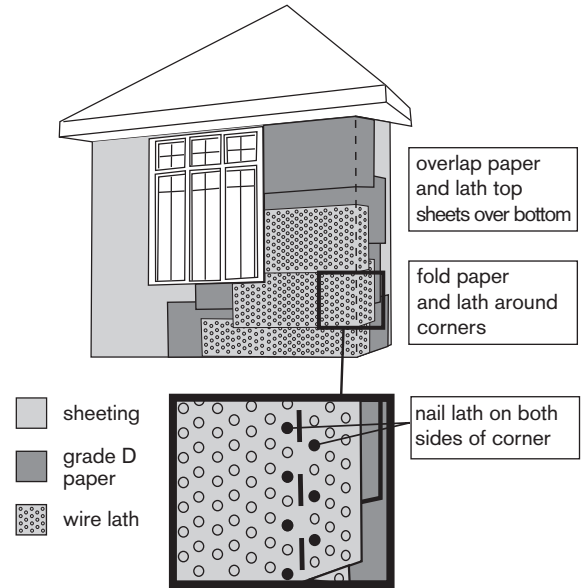
Step 1: Preparing the Surface

Water Resistive Barrier (WRB)

If you will be installing the stone on an exterior non-masonry surface it is recommended to apply a WRB such as a two ply Grade D 60 minute paper or two layers of 15# felt. First, install a J-weep 4" above grade, then apply WRB starting with the bottom edge at the lip of the J-weep continuing upward in a shingle-like fashion. Overlap WRB a minimum of 2" on horizontal seams and 6" on the vertical seams.

Wire Lath

- Directly over WRB, or directly over the sheeting on an interior project, cover the area with wire lath. Boulder Creek recommends using 3.4 lb sq/yd or 2.5 lb sq/yd corrosion resistant lath.
- Install the lath horizontally.
- Overlap the lath a minimum of 6 inches on the vertical seams, and at least 2 inches on the horizontal seams. The overlapping lath must begin or end on a framing member.
- The lath should feel smooth as you run your hand down over the lath and rough as you run your hand up over the lath.
- Use fasteners (nails, staples, etc) that will penetrate the framing members a minimum of 1 inch. Fasteners to be every 6 inches vertically to framing members.
- When working with corners, fold the lath tightly around the corner. This rule applies for inside corners also; fold the lath at a 90 degree angle and fit it tightly into the corner. See diagram above.
- Never have a seam on a corner.
- **It is very important to fasten the lath on both faces of the corner. See diagram above.**



Step 2: Mortar Mixture

You will need to mix three separate batches of mortar, one for the scratch coat, one for the setting bed, and one for the grout. Each requires a specific ratio of sand, mortar, and either portland or masons cement.

Scratch Coat - 1 part Portland Type I or II or Type S cement to 2 parts sand

Setting Bed - 1 part Portland Type I or II or Type S cement to 2 parts sand

Grout - 1 part Masons (Type N) cement to 2 parts sand

- Dry mix the sand and cement together with a hoe in a wheelbarrow or mud box. This will avoid creating clumps in the mixture.
- Slowly add water to the mixture a little at a time and continue to mix. You can always add more water later, but if you add too much, the mixture will become runny and unusable.
- Continue mixing the mortar adding small amounts of water as needed until it has the consistency of apple sauce.
- If using a pre-mixed mortar ensure that it will meet the recipes listed above, pre-mixed mortars generally contain too much sand and not enough cement.

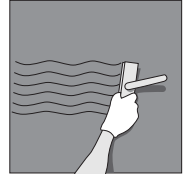
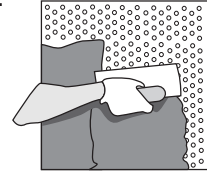
Thin Brick Installation Instructions

Step 3: Scratch Coat

- Use a masonry trowel to work the mortar into and over the lath. Cover the entire area of lath with the mortar mixture.
- While the mortar is still slightly wet, use a medium bristled brush to rough up the scratch coat a little. Virtually no mortar should be removed with the brushing process.

Apply the scratch over the lath using a masonry trowel

Use a medium bristled brush to rough up the scratch coat



Step 4: Applying the Thin Brick

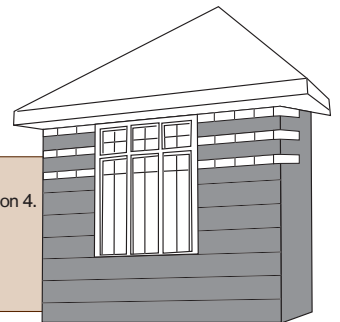
Brick coursing

After the scratch coat is set up course the wall out using a brick rule or tape measure to determine the number of courses or rows.

Mix mortar (as described in Step 2 Setting Bed)

Helpful Tips

- It may be necessary to wet the scratch coat prior to applying the brick (i.e. dry, arid conditions).
- Work from the top down to prevent excess mortar from dripping on to the brick below.
- There are no special pieces for inside corners.



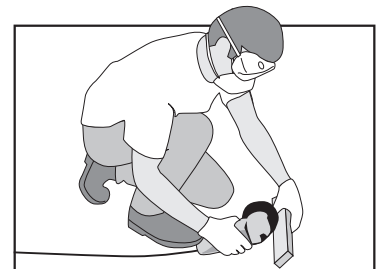
- Course bricks as described in Section 4.
- Lay bricks in alternate rows
- Start from top and work down

Apply the brick

To apply the brick, use a trowel and apply the setting bed of mortar to the back side of the brick to a nominal 3/8" thickness. Firmly work the brick onto the scratch coat with a slight back and forth or rotating motion to set the brick. Mortar should ooze or squeeze out around the edge of the brick during this process. Once the brick begins to take hold, no further movement should occur. If movement should occur, the brick and mortar will need to be removed and the procedure of setting the brick restarted. It may be necessary to remove excess mortar from around the brick.

Cutting the brick

Any power saw with a masonry blade will work. This cutting will be very dusty, so be sure to wear safety glasses and a dust mask and do all cutting outdoors.



Step 5: Applying the Grout

Mix Grout

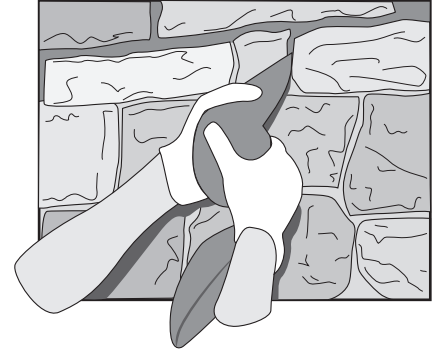
Mix a batch of grout mortar as described in Step 2.

Cut Grout Bag

Cut about a .5" hole in the tip of your grout bag. It's best to start by cutting a smaller hole, and you can always cut more later, but if the hole is too big, it may result in overfilling the joints and staining the Thin Brick.

Using Grout Bag

- Fill your grout bag about half full with the grout mixture
- Twist the top end of the bag and squirt some grout back into the bucket. This will prevent air pockets from causing the grout to accidentally squirt out explosively.
- Keeping the top end of the bag twisted, gently squeeze the grout into the joints. Fill all the gaps between the Thin Brick with grout mortar to slightly above the desired finish depth. The grout will tighten and seal up the area around the Thin Brick.



Letting the grout dry

Let the grout dry until it is firm but not solid. You want to be able to push on it without leaving fingerprints, but don't let the grout turn gray or it will be very difficult to strike.

Striking the Grout

- Striking the grout gives your project a finished look. Strike the grout to achieve the desired look. Use your striking stick to scrape along the joints until the grout has a clean, even look to it.
- We recommend using a hardwood stick such as oak for striking.
- The grout should crumble away like sand. If it smears, that means the grout is still too wet.

Sweeping the Thin Brick

Finally, use your medium bristled brush to sweep the dust off the Thin Brick.

For further information about Boulder Creek Stone products, please visit us online at www.boulder creek stone.com or call us at 1-800-762-5902.



MINERAL COMPOSITION UNITS
SURFACE BURNING CHARACTERISTICS
89TN
Flame Spread 0
Smoke Developed 0



LISTED CANULC-S102.
MINERAL COMPOSITION UNITS
SURFACE BURNING CHARACTERISTICS
89TN
Flame Spread 0
Smoke Developed 0