

MASONRY BRICK VENEERS



ABOUT US

Bowers Brothers Concrete are a family owned concrete manufacturing company that has been in the business for over 80 years. In that time we have established branches throughout the Waikato including Morrinsville, Hamilton, Matamata, Putaruru, Paeroa (known as Paeroa Concrete) and a distribution yard in Auckland.

We manufacture and deliver redi-mixed concrete from each of our five branches while two block plants manufacture Masonry Blocks, Pavers, Retaining Wall and Landscape products.

With our state of the art Columbia block machines we strive to produce consistently high quality masonry products.

BOWERS CONCRETE BRICK VENEER

Bricks have been a tried and trusted solution to building water tight homes for generations of New Zealand families.

The new Bowers Brick enhances this, and gives it a striking bold appearance. A beautiful look, that is solid and durable.

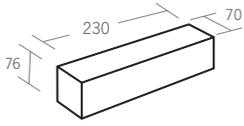
NOTE

Colours shown may alter, due to the limitation of the colour printing process of the brochure.

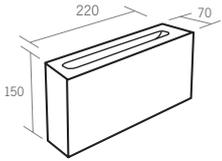


BRICK RANGE

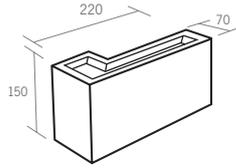
70 SERIES



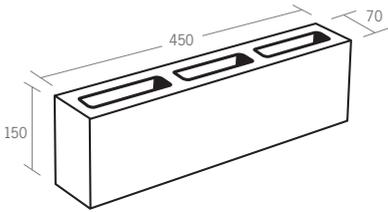
Classic
48 m²



Bowers Standard Brick
27.2 m²



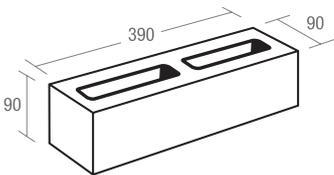
Bowers Standard Corner Brick



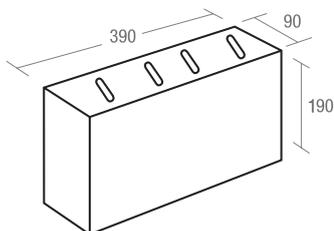
Plateau
13.6 m²



90 SERIES



H10.01
Standard Half High
25 m²



Cadrona
12.5 m²



FINISHES

Standard edge



As with all Masonry products, some chipping may occur around the edges.

Honed



Polished brick. Honed on site.

Shot Blasted



This gives a rough exposed face to the product (made to order).

Painted



Painted brick.

LAYING PATTERNS

Running Bond



Stack Bond



Stack Bond is outside the scope of NZS 3604 & NZS 4229 and requires specific design.

Information to guide engineers at; <http://www.nzcma.org.nz/masonry-manual.aspx> (5.5 Veneer - Stack Bond)

SEALING

As with all Masonry products, to enhance the life and durability of the product we recommend the use of a suitable exterior clear sealer.

Coal and Ironsands bricks must be sealed to prevent fading, reduce the chance of efflorescence and enhance the appearance. The use of a tinted sealer will give an even greater depth of colour to black bricks.

Seal brickwork as soon as possible as per suppliers recommendations. Any Efflorescence should be removed before sealing

Refer to the Technical Information Page in the Resources Section, on our website, for application details.

www.bowersbrothers.co.nz



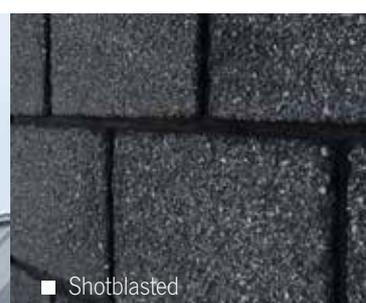
Tinted seal

PREMIUMCOLOURS

ICE



COAL



MORTAR

Bowers recommends colour matching your mortar to your brick colour.

Using a dark colour mortar with a light colour brick or light colour mortar with a dark brick will cause the mortar to:

- Colour bleed into the brick & will highlight any imperfections in the veneer or the laying.
- Cause staining, giving the brick a patchy dirty look.

For example:

Premium white mortar looks best with the Ice coloured bricks & a black mortar needs to be used with Coal or Ironsands coloured bricks.

The Bricklayer must regularly sponge off thoroughly with clean water to prevent the mortar staining the surface of the bricks.



STANDARD COLOURS

IRONSANDS

■ Shotblasted



STANDARD COLOURS

MIST



PEWTER



STANDARD COLOURS

WHEAT



■ Shotblasted



TEA



■ Shotblasted



STANDARD COLOURS

MOCHA



LIMESTONE



INFORMATION

Brick Veneers

As masonry brick veneers are manufactured using natural products, some variation in the shade/colour, texture and size tolerations should be expected.

Texture can be open and porous looking to smooth and slick looking across the same batch. This is just a natural occurrence in the manufacturing process.

Unusual discolouration patterns can be limited by blending the bricks. Should there be any concern regarding significant colour variation laying should cease and the manufacturer contacted.

Bowers Coal and Ironsands bricks, should be dry cut by the bricklayer to avoid slurry staining from a wet cut.

These variations make up part of the inherent beauty of brick.

Brick veneers for each job should come out of the same batch and you should blend vertically from at least three pallets to blend colour and texture variations. A bricklayer should regularly step back and view the laid product from a distance of 6.1m, to check the blending is acceptable.

A "Batch" is deemed to be:

- From which plant, it is manufactured &
- The date of manufacture. (this may be over consecutive days due to manufacturing limitations).

It is advised that you check the batch details on all pallets prior to commencing installation in case there has been a loading error from the yard or your supplier. It is easier to remedy any issues before the work has commenced.

It is also advised that you keep a copy of the batch details in case you run short of product.

During transportation bricks may rub together on the pallet. This can sometimes cause light rubbing on the face of the bricks. Excessively rubbed bricks should be discarded or used for cuts.

Be selective when laying the brick veneers - put damaged or chipped bricks to one side and do not lay them in highly visible areas i.e. near the front door.

Chips of varying sizes may be evident on the edges and corners of the bricks. Complete product breakage may also occur during cartage, especially on long distance haulage or during unloading. These are an unavoidable part of distributing and manufacturing any masonry product. Minor cracks and chips can occur but are not recognised as brick defects.

Due to the nature of bricks no two bricks are the same and no brick is perfect when examined close-up.

ASTMC90 has been adopted as the industry standard for viewing brickwork from an aesthetic standpoint – A workmanship quality standard is achieved if imperfections, including chips, are not visible when viewed from a distance, of not less than 6.1m under diffused light as per ASTM C90.

ASTM C216-04 specifies that bricks must contain less than 5% visible cracking when viewed from a distance of 6.1m.

ASTM C216-15 for a general-purpose face brick (FBS textured) basically has the following requirements:

- Chips from the edge should not be deeper than 8mm
- Corner chips should not be deeper than 13mm.

When all the length of the chips is added up, that the total does not exceed 10% of the perimeter of the brick face (as an example, the accumulative lengths of the chips for a 230mm x 75mm brick shall not exceed 61mm).

INFORMATION

It is important to discuss with your bricklayer the aesthetic look you are hoping to achieve with your brick veneer and if possible, include them in your selection process.

We strongly advise that all parties involved in the construction process (builder, brick layer & client) are made aware of and have read the Brick & Block Layers Federation of New Zealand, **Brick Veneer Best Practice Guide**.

<http://www.bbfz.co.nz/building-with-brick/brick-veneer-best-practice-guide>

Product laid is deemed to be product accepted.

Efflorescence

Efflorescence is generally a “whitening” look on the surface of the brick veneer. It can vary in appearance from a thin hazy layer which is sometimes confused as surface fading to a thick calcified white crust. It is a common phenomenon experienced in a variety of degrees by all forms of product that has cement and should be anticipated on any job.

Efflorescence occurs where excessive amounts of water enters a veneer that has soluble salts present. When the water evaporates, the salts are then deposited on the surface of the veneer. Soluble salts can enter the veneer from various sources:

- Mortar components, particularly cement.
- Soil or fill in contact with the wall.
- Sea spray in coastal areas.

We recommend that Veneer walls should be protected or covered from inclement weather during the construction process to avoid the walls being saturated as this will promote efflorescence.

Persistent efflorescence may act as a warning sign that water is entering the wall through faulty copings, flashings or pipes.

Why do we get Efflorescence?

When the cement reacts with water Calcium Hydroxide is formed. The Calcium Hydroxide migrates to the surface of the brick through capillary action and forms Calcium Carbonate when it encounters Carbon Dioxide. The in-soluble Calcium Carbonate is essentially limestone.

Cleaning Efflorescence

The initial appearance of efflorescence (Primary) can be scrubbed off with a stiff plastic brush and some detergent whilst it is still in its powdered form.

An alternative dry method is to brush the efflorescence loose and vacuum the deposit off and out of the pores.

If efflorescence is left on the wall for a period of time and is allowed to calcify (Secondary), it is extremely difficult to remove.

To remove Secondary efflorescence, will require an acid wash and should be done by a professional following the supplier's recommendations.

Extracts are from www.bbfz.co.nz “Brick Veneer Best Practice Guide”.

RECOMMENDATIONS

We recommend that this product is installed by a Licensed Building Practitioner, qualified in Brick & Block Laying in accordance with NZS 4210. We recommend the use of Control Joints.

Refer to our full technical data sheet for more information.



www.bowersbrothers.co.nz

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