



BRICKS *for the* FUTURE

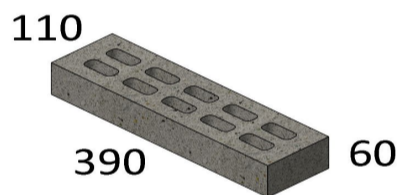
Bespoke Range

DATA SHEET

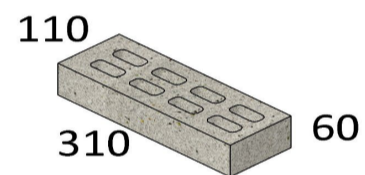
- 36 Bespoke bricks per m²
- 450 Bespoke bricks per pallet
- Exposed finished bricks have the exposed surface finish on one face & one end of each brick supplied.
- Refined finish bricks have the refined finish on one face only.
- Refined finish Corner/Sill bricks 310mm long are available with a Refined finish on one face and one end for external corners and window sills, available for an additional cost + the brick price. 15 bricks required per lineal metre. The 310mm long corner bricks are required to build corners when using a stretcher bond pattern, see detail below.
- Refined finish bricks 390mm long. Refined finished one face + one end are available for additional cost + brick price, these can be used for window & door reveals if required (not recommended by the supplier as deemed unnecessary). 15 bricks required per lineal metre. These can be used for external corners for offset bond. The 390mm long bricks are required to build corners when using an offset bond pattern, see detail below.

BESPOKE BRICK DIMENSIONS

BESPOKE BRICK
390mm(L) x 110mm(W) x 60mm(H)



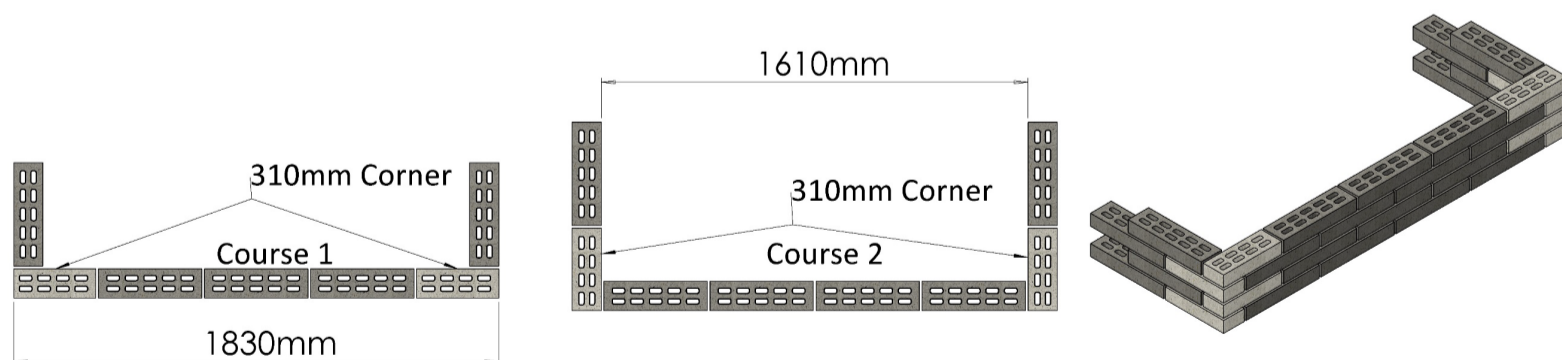
BESPOKE CORNER/SILL BRICK
310mm(L) x 110mm(W) x 60mm(H)



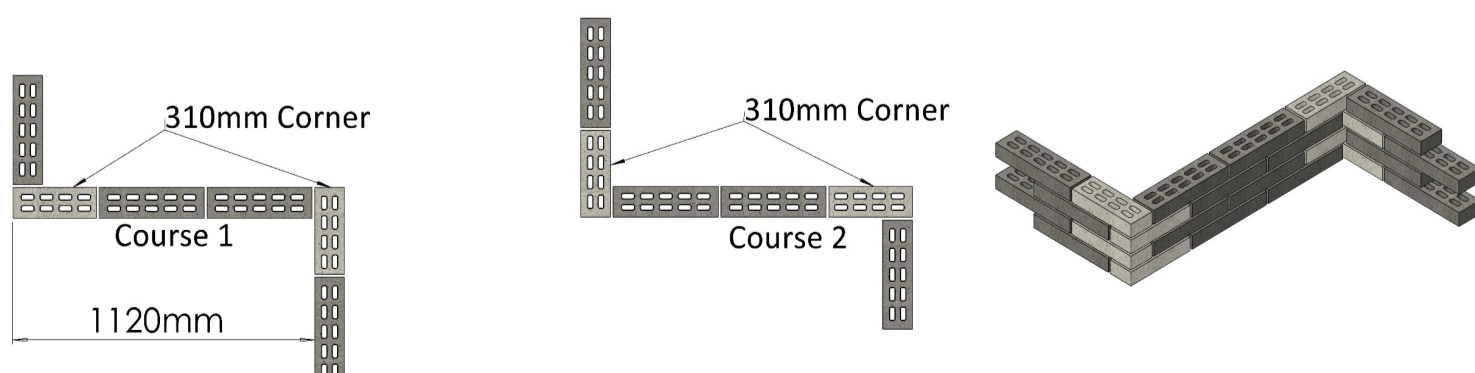
BESPOKE BRICK SETOUT- STRETCHER BOND PATTERN

“External to External” corners, measure multiples of 200mm + (30mm)

“Internal to Internal” corners, measure multiples of 200mm + (10mm)



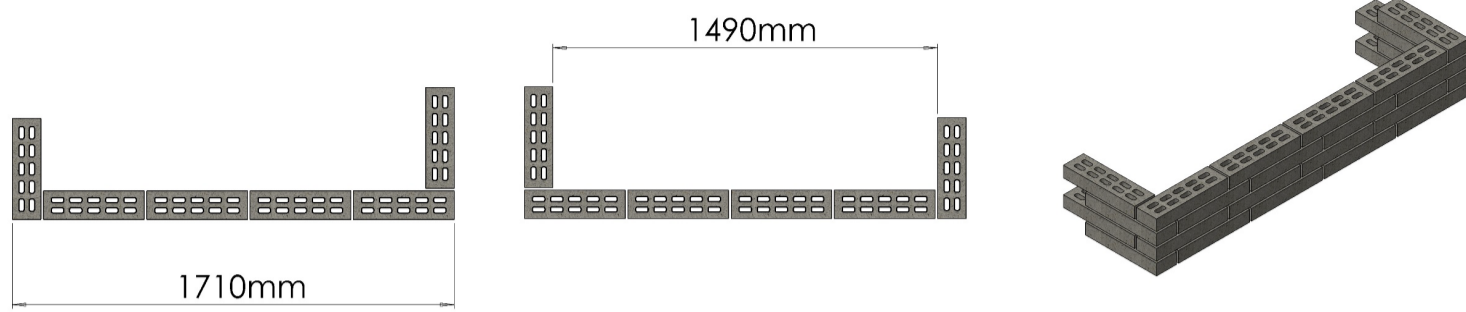
“External to Internal” corners, measure multiples 200mm + (120mm)



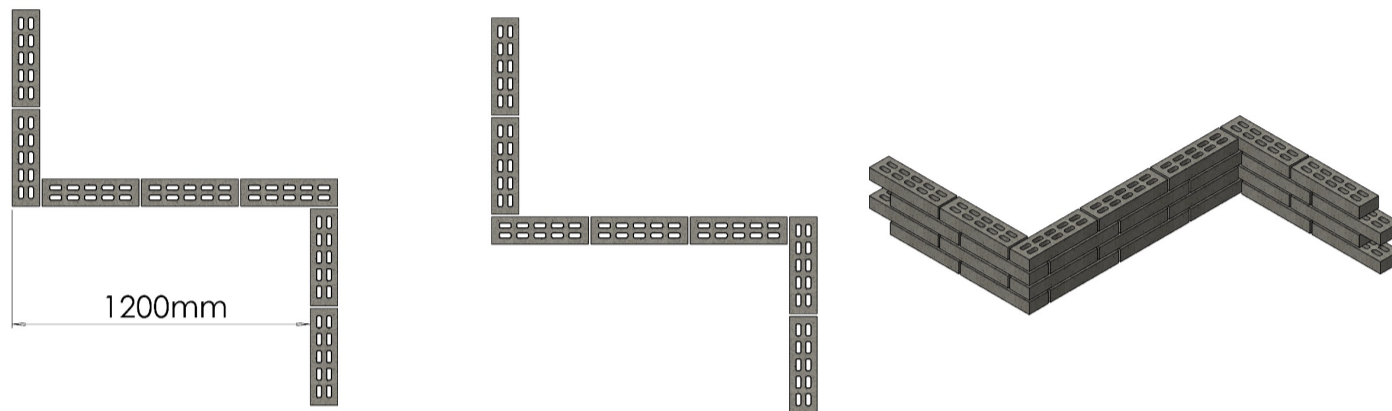
BESPOKE BRICK SETOUT- OFFSET BOND PATTERN

“External to External” corners, measure multiples of 400mm + (110mm)

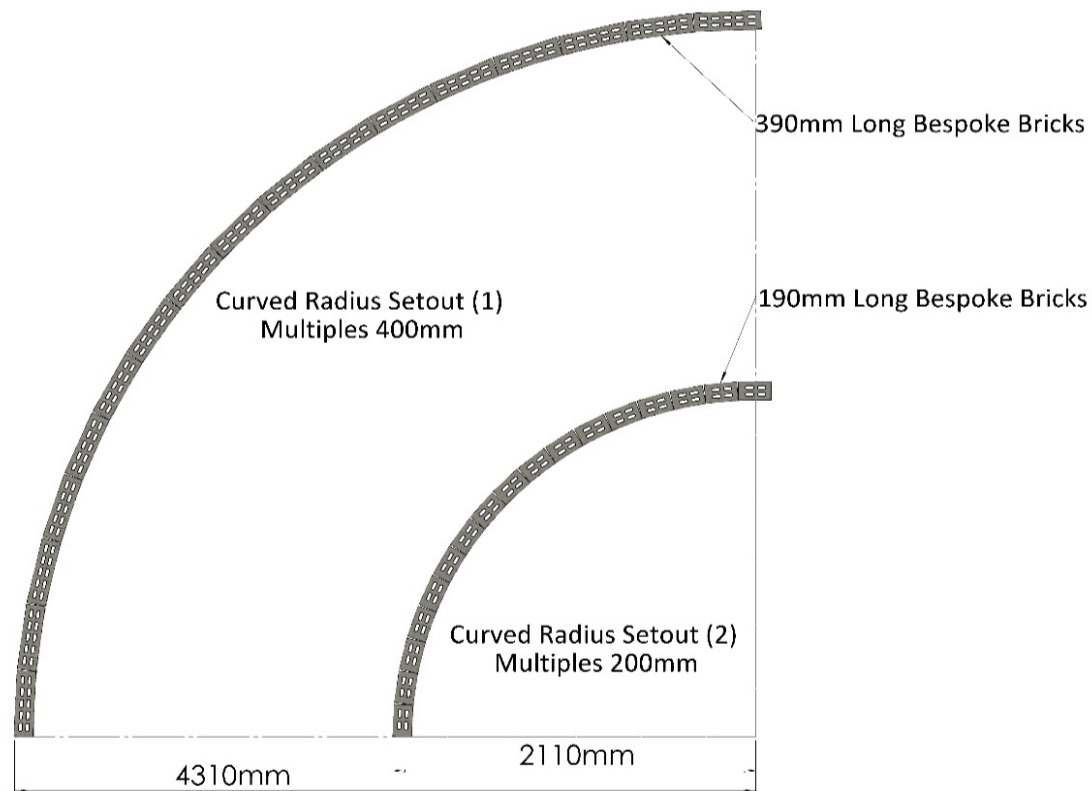
“Internal to Internal” corners, measure multiples of 400mm - (110mm)



“External to Internal” corners, measure multiples of 400mm

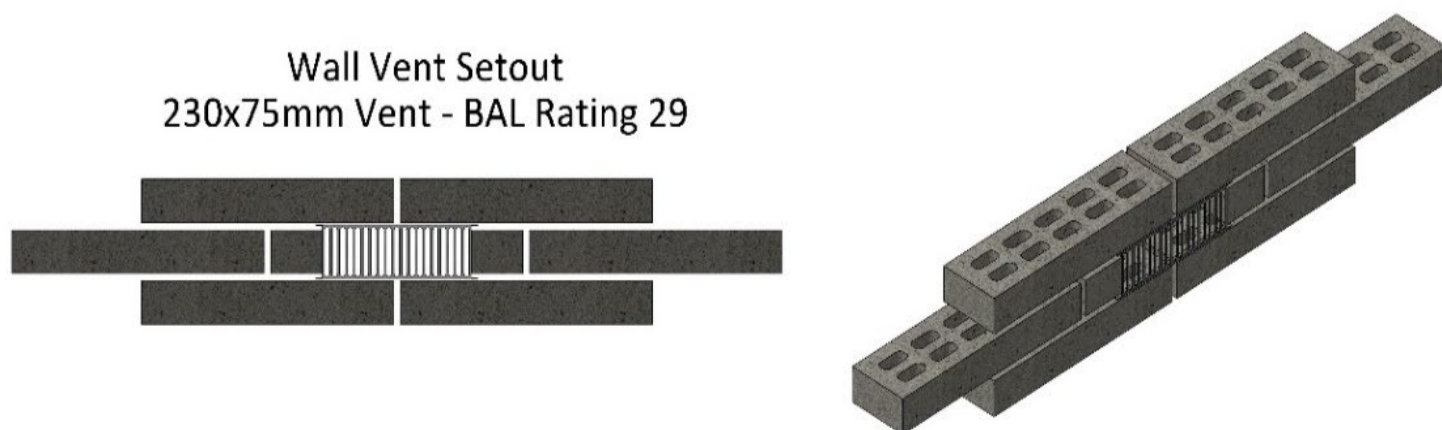


BESPOKE BRICK- MINIMUM RADIUS DETAIL



BESPOKE BRICK VENT DETAIL

Wall Vent Setout
230x75mm Vent - BAL Rating 29



MORTAR (Per CMAA CM01)

In order to provide a good bond between the units and the mortar, the following guidelines should be followed:

- An appropriate mortar mix design should be selected, see Table 1.
- The mortar should be batched accurately using some consistent form of volume measurement.
- The sand used in the mortar should be clean pit sand, masonry sand or plasterer’s sand. Clayey loam or sand containing organic impurities will affect the mortar strength and should not be used.
- Mortar should be discarded and not retempered, after the initial set of the cement has taken place.
- Admixtures. Caution should be exercised when using plasticisers or workability agents. They should only be used if specified by the architect or engineer and then strictly in accordance with manufacturer’s instructions. Detergent should never be used.

TABLE 1 MORTAR TYPES AND MIXES

Mortar Type	GP Portland or GB Blended Cement	Building Lime	Sand	Methyl Cellulose added ^{Note 1}	Where Used
M3	1	1	6	Optional	General purpose application with moderate exposure including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · All general purpose blockwork above the DPC. · Below the DPC in non-aggressive soils. · Greater than 100 m from non surf coast · Greater than 1 km from surf coast Blockwork standing in fresh water or non-saline wetting and drying. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Fireplaces, barbecues and incinerators
	1	0	5	Yes	
M4	1	0.5	4.5	Optional	High durability applications with severe exposure including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Below DPC in aggressive soils. · Severe marine environment up to 100 m from a non- surf coast. · Severe marine environment up to 1 km from a surf coast. Blockwork standing in saline or contaminated water including tidal and splash zones. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Blockwork within 1 km of an industry in which chemical pollutants are produced.
	1	0	4	Yes	

Note:

- 1 Methyl Cellulose water thickener is used to prevent the rapid drying out of the mortar thus improving its workability as well as increasing bond strength. It does not have the detrimental effect of the plasticisers. It is available under the trade name of DYNEX or similar.
- 2 While this table provides an overall general guide to where mortar is used, the Australian Standard for Masonry Structures AS 3700 has detailed specific requirements for where both the mortar and masonry units can be used.

CONTROL JOINTS (Per CMAA CM01)

Control Joints are provided in masonry walls in order to prevent cracks appearing. These cracks can be caused by various movements such as:

- Shrinkage of concrete masonry units (or expansion of clay masonry units).
- Temperature movements.

In unreinforced Bespoke and 110 mm thick walls (including veneer and cavity construction) control joints should be spaced at all points of weakness, and not more than 6 m apart.

Control joints should be built into unreinforced Bespoke masonry at all joints of potential cracking and at the locations shown on the drawings, but in no case greater than 6-m spacing in articulated residential construction and 8-m spacing in other construction.

FURTHER INFORMATION

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