

Use of Iluzo façade bricks

Application guidance

1. What is an Iluzo facing brick?



Photo 1: Iluzo facing brick

- Facing brick with a specific shape
- Applied with traditional mortar
- Appearance of being glued

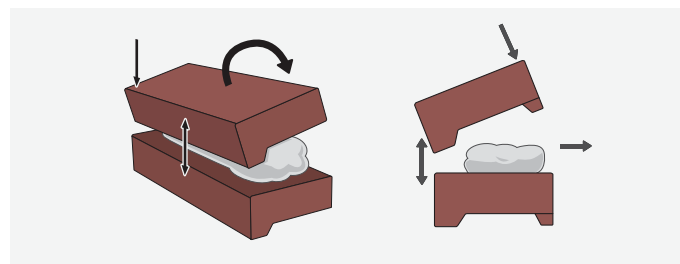


Figure 2: pressing down

- With closed butt joints: press down the mortar
- Remove any mortar from the cavity
- At the end of the day, check whether the joints have to be scraped out locally



Photo 3: positioning of Iluzo bricks

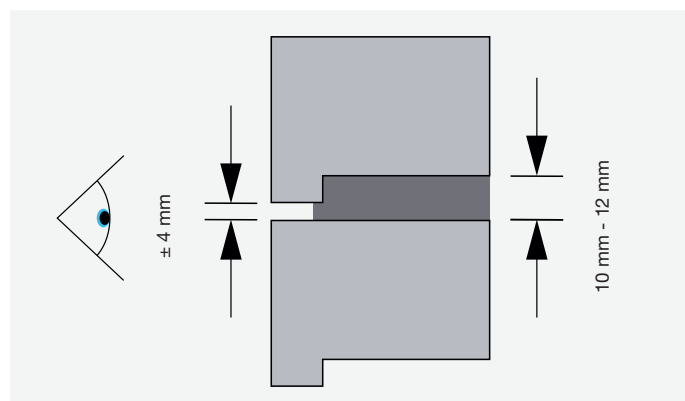


Figure 1: source TV brickwork draft



Photo 2: façade finished with Iluzo

2. How to apply?

- Brush away any loose sand on the hollow side of the brick
- Place the brick with the hollow side downwards
- Apply the mortar, with slightly more mortar to the back
- Position the brick by pressing the front side down and then carefully tilting the brick backwards (figure 2)

3. Areas for attention

- A correct choice of the course dimension has a strong impact on the aesthetic result
 - Course dimension = average thickness of a brick + thickness of the ribbon joint
 - Average thickness of a brick:
 - To be determined on the basis of the bricks delivered to the construction site
 - Lay out 10 bricks in semi-brickwork, measure the total height and divide by 10



Photo 4: laying out Iluzo bricks

Tip: Use a rule to mark your course size on the profiles.
In this way, you can avoid small errors accumulating to ultimately produce a large deviation

- The brickwork can be started with an Iluzo brick
- There are as many left edge and right edge bricks in every pallet (photo 3 bottom left), bear this in mind before using the bricks
- Choice of mortar:
 - Match the colour of the mortar to the colour of the brick

Tip: If the colour of the thin bed mortar is chosen to be slightly darker than the brick, the differences in the depth of the joints and the open butt joints are less notice

- Use a mortar with the correct IW classification (IW = initial rate of absorption: very little (IW1), little (IW2), normal (IW3) or strong absorption (IW4))
This may differ from the IW class of the brick with Iluzo
For example:
 - Iluzo Pagus : mortar for strongly absorbent bricks (IW4)
 - Iluzo Imperium: mortar for less strongly absorbent bricks (IW2)

- Applying the mortar
 - Apply sufficient mortar so that the bricks do not stand cold on each other. Check this at the start by placing a brick and then removing it. If the mortar bed has taken on the Iluzo profiling and the mortar thereby fills the entire cavity, the mortar is sufficient.
 - Place the mortar slightly further back than with ordinary masonry (photo 5)
 - In the case of closed butt ends: apply the mortar but keep sufficiently back to avoid having to scrape out the butt joints afterwards
- Mortar consumption: approximately 16 to 18 litres/m² depending on the filling of the butt joints (with visible 4mm ribbon joint and Iluzo format: 238 x 88 x 48mm)
- Placing L-irons and façade supports
 - Identical to traditional brickwork
 - It is sufficient to remove the return corner and the support feet with a tap of the trowel, there is no need for sawing



Photo 6: placement of L-profile

- Window connections: refer to the technical guidance document "Window connections with bricklaying techniques with thin joints"
- Placement of reinforcement
 - Use reinforcement with a width of 40mm
 - Traditional reinforcement: tap the return corner in with the trowel
 - Flat reinforcement: it is usually not necessary to tap in the return corner
 - Pay attention to the proper embedding of the reinforcement in the mortar
- Masonry bond
 - The Iluzo bricks do not have a modular head/stretch ratio
 - With many traditional bonds, smartly sawn bats are needed near the corners (figure 3)
 - Soft irregular bond is usually recommended

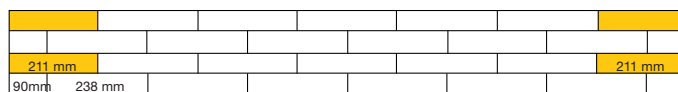


Figure 3: Iluzo (238 mm x 90 mm x 48 mm) with 4mm joint in half-brickwork: bats on the corners

- Expansion joints: distance between the expansion joints: the same as with traditional brickwork
- Specific detailing
 - The bottom and top of the Iluzo brick are not intended to remain visible
 - Ask Wienerberger about the possibilities for such details (brick slips, full bricks)
 - Examples:
 - Cross-overs
 - Lintels without visible console
 - Top of garden walls



Photo 5: placement of mortar

- Setting-up of the bricklayer's profiles:
 - Work with a double profile: one fixed and one removable
 - Fixed profile: go further than for traditional brickwork
 - Removable profile with indication of the course dimension: secure to fixed profile with clamp
 - When finishing the joint, the removable profile is removed in order to groom the joint

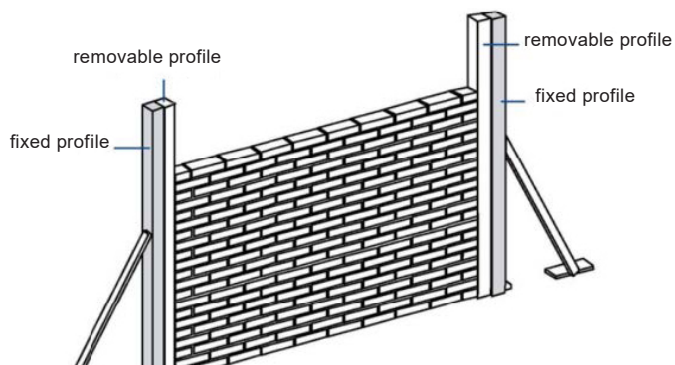


Figure 4: bricklayer's profile (source: Weber)

Tip: the removable profile can also be a simple wooden bar with sufficient thickness to the fixed profile (photos 7 & 8)



Photo 7 and 8: removable profile

In no case whatsoever can Wienerberger NV be held liable for any damage that may result from the guidance provided herein if this guidance is not followed completely, if the materials used are not applied correctly and if this guidance is not validated by the responsible architect and/or engineer of the project. 04/2018