INSTALLATION GUIDE FOR THE OLD MILL THIN BRICK SYSTEM

STEP 1: ESTIMATING YOUR JOB
There are really only three things that you will need to do: 1) Determine square footage 2) Determine linear footage for corners (masonary, sheetrock, etc.)

STEP 2: DETERMINING SQUARE FOOTAGE
To determine the square footage of your project, simply multiply the length times the width. For example, if you are placing Old Mill Brick panel on a wall that is twelve feet tall and ten feet wide, the total square footage is 80 feet (12 x 10 / 2). When you are designing your project, remember to subtract areas that will not be covered by Old Mill's System (Windows, Doors, Fireplaces etc.) from the total square footage. Note: Add 15% for waste.

STEP 3: DETERMINING LINEAL FOOTAGE FOR CORNERS
Corbels are sold by the linear foot, which means you must calculate the total running feet of your project. Again, accurately calculating this number is key. For example, if you have an outside corner that measures twelve feet from the starting point to ending point, you will need twelve linear feet of brick corbels. Panels that is ending within a wall will need corbels or panels that is ending were the end of the panel is showing will also need corbels.

STEP 4: TOOLS NEEDED FOR THE JOB & PREPERATION
Safety glasses, 4 foot level, or laser level, chalk line, 5 gallon bucket with mortar mix, 1/2" mixing drill, 3/8" screw gun, mixing paddle, tape measure, mortar scoop, joint trowel ( 1/8" to 3/8"), mortar bag, utility knife, ladder, scaffolding or a lift, electric toot brick joints when grout has attained a firm, pliable consistency with a minimum 5/8" diameter round jointer. Depth of grout joint shall not exceed 1/8" below face of brick.

STEP 5: EXTERIOR VAPOR BARRIER
If you are installing Old Mill Brick panel system over plywood substrates, you must first apply a starter flashing ensuring it is level before the vapor barrier. To attach the vapor barrier start at the bottom of the area to be covered and run the paper horizontally, ensuring that you overlap it by at least 4 inches. Use a small hand stapler to firmly tack the paper.

STEP 6: OLD MILL PANEL ALIGNMENT
The bottom row of panel must be cut at a full brick course at the base. Line up the first panel in a bottom corner and work horizontally laying each panel at a 4 foot level.

STEP 7: OLD MILL PANEL ATTACHMENT
EXTERIOR (7A): Attach foam panel to sheathing with screws. The bottom row of panel must be cut so a full brick course is at the base. Line up the first panel in a bottom corner and work horizontally laying each panel at a 4 foot level.

STEP 8: BRICK APPLICATION
Apply a 3/8" bead of OLD MILL adhesive horizontally at the upper portion of the brick track using cement bag. Do not allow adhesive to set for more than 10 minutes before brick application. Run a single course of brick horizontally along the top brick track of the panel.

STEP 9: OLD MILL GROUT INSTALLATION
Thoroughly mix OLD MILL type S grout with water according to mixing instructions on the bag, to a smooth consistency to facilitate application with a 1/8" to 3/8" applicant. Allow 5 minutes set time and remix. Apply grout mix over filling joints. Avoid gaps. Tool brick joints when grout has attained a firm, pliable consistency with a minimum 5/8" diameter round jointer. Depth of grout joint shall not exceed 1/8" below face of brick.

STEP 10: CLEANING
When grout becomes stiff, brush the joint with a stiff bristle brush using diagonal strokes. This removes excess grout from brick faces and joints. Now, stand back and admire a job well done.