

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 lineal footage for corners 3) Determine what type of substrate. (masonry, plywood, 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 System on a wall that is eight-feet tall and ten-feet wide, the total square footage is 80 feet ($8' \times 10' = 80'$). When you are taking your measurements, remember to subtract areas that will not be covered by Old Mills System (Windows, Doors, Fireplaces etc.) from the total square footage.

Note: Add 15% for waste.

STEP 3: DETERMINING LINEAL FOOTAGE FOR CORNERS

Corners are sold by the lineal foot, which means you must calculate the total running feet of your project. Again, accurately calculating this number is easy. For example, if you have an outside corner that measures twelve feet from the starting point to ending point, you will need twelve lineal feet of brick corners. Panel that is ending within a wall will need corners or panel that is ending where the end of the panel is showing it will also need corners.

STEP 4



STEP 5



STEP 6



STEP 7A



STEP 7B



STEP 8



STEP 9A



STEP 9B



STEP 10



STEP 4: TOOLS NEEDED FOR THE JOB & PREPERATION

Safety glasses, 4 foot level, or laser level, chalk line, 5 gallon bucket with quart measurements, 1/2" mixing drill, 3/8" screw gun, mixing paddle, tape measure, mortar scoop, joint tooler (5/8" to 3/4"), mortar bag, utility knife, ladder, scaffolding or a lift, electric brick or tile saw, cleaning brush and a mortar brush. The substrate should be a sound wall and free from any loose material.

STEP 5: EXTERIOR VAPOR BARRIER

If you are installing Old Mill Brick panel system over plywood substrate, 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 sheets 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 so a full brick course is at the base. Line up the first panel in a bottom corner and work horizontally leveling each panel with a 4 foot level.

STEP 7 OLD MILL PANEL ATTACHMENT

EXTERIOR (7A): Attach foam panel to sheathing with Old Mill washer using screws at least 1" into the main structures framing. These fasteners should be installed every 16" horizontally and 8" vertically. Care must be taken to assure that the fastener is firmly seated on the brick spacer and fastened so that the outer surface of the fastener is flush with the outer surface of the panel. Vertical control joints are required to be placed in walls at 16' increments. These joints should be constructed as follows: Panels should be cut at the point at which the joint will be placed. The joint width should be 3/8". Place a backer rod into this area and fill area with sealant. Horizontal control joints should be placed at every floor level. This is to allow for the settling and shrinkage of the structure. On all structures over two stories through wall flashing should be installed at all horizontal control joints.

INTERIOR (7B): Old Mill panel can be attached mechanically in the same manner as specified in exterior installation or attached with Old Mill Adhesive. To attach with Old Mill Adhesive spread the adhesive over the entire back surface using a 1/2" notch trowel. Place the prepared panel on the wall in the designated site and press firmly over the entire surface. Level each panel with 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 more than 10 minutes before brick application. Run a single course of brick horizontally along the top brick track of the panel. If this area includes an outside corner, begin with a corner brick there and move inward. To install a brick, place the bottom edge of the brick against the upper edge of the brick spacer. (See step 9 picture) Press the brick into place by applying pressure up and in on the brick. Make certain to maintain the proper spacing between bricks. Head joint size is ideally 3/8" in width, may vary between 1/4" and 5/8" so as to avoid using cut brick less than 3" length. After the initial course is in place and properly spaced, make a plumb line down the wall in line with the edge of every fourth brick. This will be a reference for every other course of brick. For the courses without a line, the bricks should be centered on the head joints directly above and below them. Successive rows of brick can now be applied. As walls are often not perfectly plumb, head joints may need to be varied in order to adjust for such differences. Soldier or rowlock courses can be used, as either decorative details or to avoid using small brick slices above or below wall openings. To achieve this vertical application of brick, peel off the necessary number of brick spacers. (2 for soldier course, 1 for rowlock) Apply 3/8" beads of adhesive horizontally, two inches apart, to the panel and then apply bricks.

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 grout bag or grout pump. Allow a 5 minute set time and remix. **9A)** Apply grout mix over filling joints. Avoid gaps. **9B)** 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 grout 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.