

Elephant Brick Co



INSTALLATION AND CARE GUIDE

Antique White Bricks

WELCOME

Thankyou for choosing Antique White Bricks.

This guide provides advice on laying, jointing, cleaning and ongoing care to help achieve a beautiful and durable finish.

Following these recommendations will ensure your brickwork ages gracefully and retains its timeless character for years to come.

These bricks come in 3 sizes, 230mm x 50mm x 110mm, 230mm x 76mm x 110mm and 330mm x 50mm x 110mm.



DID YOU KNOW?

White bricks being white are prone to showing stains. The source of these stains can come from worksite mud and dust, oils and pollens from trees, but the most prevalent source is from the sand that is used to make the mortar. Once laid, white bricks do tend to take on a more buff appearance due to impurities within the sand used in the mortar mix. Using a relatively stiff or dryer mortar mix helps to limit this.



SEALING

Sealing is not a requirement for these bricks, however, sealing will help prevent many stains caused by local pollution as these bricks age.

1. LAYING GUIDE - OVERVIEW

Careful preparation and good workmanship are the key to a successful outcome. The following guidelines are recommended for all Jerusalem White brickwork.

Flush or 1mm raked joint then sponged

Blend from multiple pallets

Do not lay in extreme heat or cold

Dry brushing is the best cleaning technique

Sensible face selection

Protect unfinished walls from the rain



BEST PRACTISE

- Ensure damp proof course is in place before laying.
- Keep bricks clean and free from excess mortar during construction.
- Use clean water for mixing mortar and for cleaning.
- Cleaning is best done by dry brushing brick work once the mortar is no longer tacky but still workable.
- Allow mortar to fully cure before any further cleaning.



COMMON MISTAKES

- Laying with overly wet or dry bricks.
- Deep raked joints.
- Dry brushing while mortar is still tacky.
- Using HCl to clean the brick work.

2. BLENDING FROM MULTIPLE PALLET

To achieve a natural, well balanced brick wall with even colour distribution, **always blend bricks from multiple pallets.**

Step 1.

Work across all the pallets at the same time, taking a few bricks from each pallet in rotation. Taking from at least 6 pallets is ideal but the more the better.

Step 2.

Lay bricks from the blended mix, continuing to draw from at least 6 pallets throughout the entire build.

If your build is smaller than 6 pallets, you should draw from all available pallets.

3. MORTAR & JOINTS

We highly recommend either a flush, very shallow (e.g. 1mm) raked joint or half round joint. Do not wet sponge the joints or the brick work as this will smear a thin film of mortar over the brick face. In coastal areas or areas that can experience sub zero temperatures, flush joints are best.

4. CLEANING

PRESSURE WASHING

Low pressure washing is effective for general cleaning

- Maximum pressure 1000 PSI.
- Use a diffuse spray.
- Minimum distance 300mm.
- Keep the spray moving - avoid concentrating in one area.
- Only Oxalic Acid should be used if using a chemical cleaner.

PROFESSIONAL CLEANING RECOMMENDATION

For the best results, we recommend that brick cleaning is carried out by a contractor accredited by Think Brick Australia. Accredited contractors have demonstrated knowledge and experience in the correct cleaning of masonry and use of appropriate products, equipment and technique to protect your brickwork.

Always begin with the least aggressive cleaning method.



CLEANING DO'S

- Pre-wet the wall first.
- Test a small area first.
- Use a fan spray.
- Keep 300mm distance.
- Rinse thoroughly.
- Oxalic Acid Only



COMMON MISTAKES

- Using a concentrated jet.
- Allowing acid to dry on the brick surface.
- Cleaning before mortar has cured.
- Holding nozzle too close.
- Too high a pressure.
- Using HCl Acid

NOTE: These recommendations are general in nature. Always comply with relevant Australian Standards and seek professional advice when required.

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Vanadium Staining

The clays used to make light coloured bricks (e.g. ivory bricks, off white bricks, cream bricks, grey bricks) often contain Vanadium. On occasion yellow/green/red-brown staining may appear on light coloured clay bricks. This is known as vanadium staining. This staining is a natural by-product of clay products and is not harmful. Typically the stain will appear if excessive acid is used in the cleaning process, if the mortar mix is excessively wet or if the bricks get excessively wet (during construction).

Ways to limit Vanadium Efflorescence

- Using a stiffer mortar mix;
- Keeping brickwork dry during construction;

Over time Vanadium efflorescence will disappear through natural means if exposed to the elements.

These stains can be removed by using a solution of oxalic acid and water and must be followed by a neutralising wash, such as a sodium bicarbonate solution, to avoid serious secondary staining down the track. It is important to always follow the safety instructions and warnings on any labels of chemicals used.

It is important to understand and accept that vanadium staining is a natural process of clay products and is most obvious in light coloured bricks. Methods can be used to help minimise vanadium staining but if you are concerned about this process we would advise against the use of light coloured bricks.

Iron Staining

The most typical source of iron staining is from iron liberated from the sand used in the mortar mix, this liberated iron is absorbed by the brick and evaporates at the brick surface leaving behind a pink to reddish discolouration. Oxalic acid and water can be used to remove iron staining.

General Staining

White bricks are, by their nature, more susceptible to showing dirt, stains and environmental marking than darker coloured bricks. Choosing white bricks means accepting this characteristic as a normal part of the product's appearance over time.

Staining can result from a range of natural and environmental sources, including oils and tannins from overhanging trees, airborne pollen, dust, general urban pollution, stormwater runoff, and other contaminants that are present in the surrounding environment. These factors affect all exterior building materials to some degree, however they are naturally more visible on lighter coloured surfaces. Regular cleaning and maintenance will help preserve the appearance of white brickwork, but some level of visible weathering should be expected throughout the life of the building.

While sealing white/light coloured brickwork is not a requirement, it is a sensible option that should be considered, particularly in areas exposed to heavy vegetation, high levels of airborne contaminants, or where maintaining a consistently clean appearance is a priority. A quality breathable masonry sealer can help reduce the absorption of staining agents and make future cleaning easier. Sealing will not prevent all staining, nor does it eliminate the need for maintenance, but it can provide an additional level of protection and simplify ongoing care.