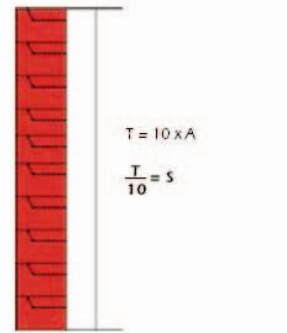


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1. Determining the height of a course

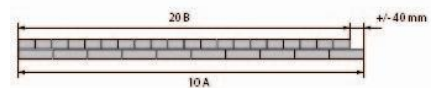
Take 10 bricks (A) from different packs at random. Stack them up vertically on top of one another. Divide the total height (T) by the number of bricks. The joint width is determined using this average size (S).



2. Laying out bricks

Take 10 bricks from different packs at random. Place them alongside one another. Divide the total length by the number of bricks. The width of the lap joint is determined using this average size.

Use this average brick size (work size) when laying out half brick bond. If the project incorporates different colours, determine the average of all colours.



3. Mortar advice

The quality of joint-free brickwork with ZERO facing bricks not only depends on the quality of the brick but also largely on the quality of the mortar. Only use mortar with good to very good adhesion properties and suitable for moderately to strongly absorbing facing bricks.

You can also choose for prefabricated mortar. Various mortar manufacturers have developed special mortars for this type of brickwork. Not only is a good adhesion of the mortar guaranteed, you can also choose from various mortar colours: *determining the mortar colour*. For more information about these mortar types we refer to the contractor or *building company*.

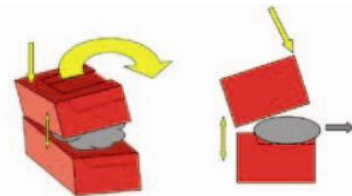
4. Determining the mortar colour

If done correctly much less mortar is visible with ZERO brickwork than with traditional brickwork but still an unsuitable mortar colour can be a blemish. For a uniform effect you can choose for a matching coloured mortar, e.g. red mortar for a red facing brick. Or you could work with dark mortar (anthracite-dark grey) that reinforces the shadow effect of the joint.

Various mortar manufacturers offer a range of coloured mortars, developed especially for joint-free brickwork. For more information we refer to the *construction company*.

5. The bricklaying technique: tilting

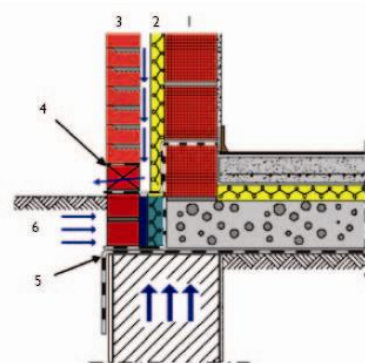
First press the front down hard and slowly tilt the brick back, pressing the mortar down.



6. Damp proofing below ground level

Construction is comparable to building traditional facade brickwork. Start the brickwork of the facade in ZERO format with open lap points from the top-most waterproof barrier layer.

1. Inner skin of cavity wall
2. Cavity partly filled with hydrophobic insulation
3. Outer skin of cavity wall
4. Top waterproof barrier layer
5. Bottom waterproof barrier layer
6. Waterproof brickwork below ground level



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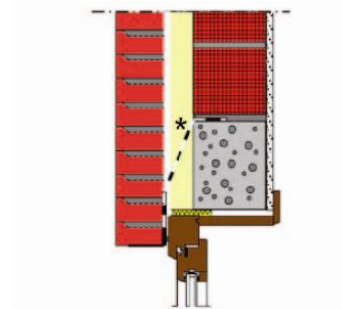
7. Joists and lintels

Lintels or joists are installed just as with traditional brickwork. Only if the dimensions of the lintels or joists exceed the width of the joint, the flange face needs to be removed partly.



8. Moisture barriers in the façade

* The waterproof barrier layer is placed from the inner skin of the cavity wall into the L profile.



9. Expansion joints

Expansion joints can be constructed with both vertical and horizontal concealment.

Horizontally this is done by joists. Vertically, uninterrupted separation within the mortar can be provided using a DPC film or plastic sheet.

On the other hand, it is obviously possible to provide a traditional "straight" expansion joint as in traditional brickwork.



10. Un-insulated walls with both sides visible

A freestanding unit is constructed with an open cavity because of the "tilting" or "clicking" of the bricks. In such a construction it is important that a fixed element is provided in the cavity to stop people "peering through" the lap joints.

