

Step 1: Measuring for Product

To get started on a thin brick or Brickwebb project, you will first need to know how many boxes to order. To find out how much product you need, follow these steps:



1. Measure the height and width of your surface. Calculate the square footage of the area you would like to brick. (Height X Width)

Height x Width = Flat Area

Flat Area x .10 = 10% Extra

Flat Area + 10% Extra = Total

2. Multiply that number by 5-10% and add that number to your total so that you have extra in cuts and waste during install.



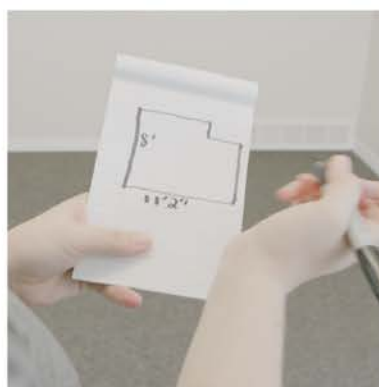
3. If your project includes corners, measure the length of each of your outside corners and add them together to get your total linear feet. (For example, if you have two corners on a 10 foot wall, you will need 20 linear feet of corners.)

Linear Feet x .75 = Corner Area

Flat Area - Corner Area = Total Flat Area

Example:
10 lin. ft. x .75 = 7.5 ft
Subtract 7.5 ft from Flat Area to get Total Flat Area

4. Multiply the linear feet for your corners by 75%. Because the corner wraps around and covers part of the wall, you will need to subtract this number from your flat area measurement.



5. Finally, you will want to subtract the area of any windows or other obstacles in your project. To do this, find the area of the window and subtract that number from the square footage of your total area.



6. Once you know your total square footage for flat Brickwebb and your total linear feet for corners, go to oldmillbrick.com. You can plug these numbers into the calculator on the product page to see how many boxes you will need.

Step 2: Prepping the Surface

Old Mill Brick Brickwebb can be installed on almost any surface. However, some surfaces take some prep work before getting to work on installing. For a common painted wall, there are just a few steps you'll need to take to prep the wall for your Brickwebb project.



1. Remove any outlet covers, thermostats, and other items from the wall. Use painters tape to tape anything that you can't remove such as vents and adjacent walls.



2. Remove any baseboards and trim that are less than 1/2" thick. To remove a baseboard, start by scoring the caulk with a box cutter or other sharp knife.



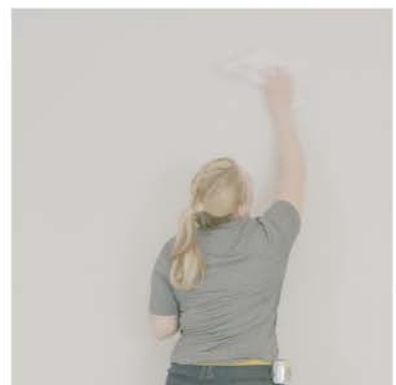
3. Then use a pry bar and a hammer to pull the baseboard from the wall. Be gentle and do this a few times before pulling the full baseboard off so that you don't damage the wall.



4. Put down some plastic covering on the floor and secure it in place with tape to protect your floors and for easy cleanup later.



*For a Painted Surface: Go over the wall with some 80 grit sandpaper. Use a small circle motion and go over the entire surface of the wall. You don't need to push hard, the goal is simply to rough up the surface so that your adhesive improve bond.



After sanding, go over the wall with a dry rag or duster to remove all the dust.

Step 3: Applying Brickwebb Sheets

Old Mill Brick Brickwebb sheets make installing thin brick simple and fast. All you will need is your boxes of Brickwebb, your adhesive or mastic, $\frac{3}{8}$ " x $\frac{1}{4}$ " notch trowel, tile cutter, level, measuring tape, and a pencil. (If you are using Old Mill Adhesive, follow the steps on the bag to mix it.)



1. If your project includes corners, install your corner pieces first starting at the top of the wall using the following steps. After the corner sheets are installed use these same steps again to install flat sheets.



2. Starting from the top of the wall, measure down at 21" increments. Mark horizontal lines on the wall using a level. Apply adhesive and thin brick section by section.



3. Use a notched trowel to apply the adhesive. Smear on the adhesive generously with the flat side first and then use the notched side to scrape off excess.



4. Apply your first sheet of Brickwebb in a top corner and then move horizontally. Press firmly on the bricks so that the adhesive comes through the webbing and adheres. Check that your section is level and make adjustments as needed while the adhesive is still wet.



5. Apply your next sheet overlapping the first sheet, leaving $\frac{3}{8}$ " between the bricks for grout. Repeat this process as needed.

*Tip: If panel is slipping, add a drywall screw or nail into the webbing to temporarily hold the panel in place.



6. For the edges, you can remove bricks from a sheet and cut them to size with a hand-held tile saw.

Note: Allow your Brickwebb at least 24 hours to dry before adding grout.

Step 4: Adding Grout - Traditional Method

The most traditional method and easiest way to grout your Brickwebb project is with Type S mortar mix using a grout bag and brick jointer. The traditional method reduces the amount of grout that gets on the brick face, and can be used for any type of surface except flooring. For more information on other grouting methods please visit oldmillbrick.com/install.

For this step, you'll need Type S mortar mix, a grout bag, $\frac{3}{4}$ " brick jointer, trowel, and a coarse natural bristle brush.



1. Mix the Type S mortar mix following the steps on the packaging.



2. Trim the end of your grout bag so that the opening is about $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide. Then fill your grout bag by folding down the top edge of the bag and then step on the tip of the bag. Use a trowel to fill the bag about half-way.



3. Unfold the top of the bag and hold it over your bucket of grout. Shake the back to remove bubbles and then twist until the grout starts to come out of the tip. The grout should come out when squeezed, but not be so runny that it drips out on its own.

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Step 4: Adding Grout (continued)



4. Hold the grout bag with one hand in the middle and one hand at the end where it is twisted. Put the tip of the bag in the space between the bricks at a 45 degree angle. Twist the end of the bag and squeeze as you move the tip along the gap. The grout should over fill the gap just a little so that you have enough to tool later. This process takes some practice. *Do not try to wipe off excess while the grout is wet.*



5. Start at the top of your wall. Fill in sections of about 4 square feet at a time. Give each section about 15 minutes to dry. You can do about 4 sections one after the other before going back with your brick jointer. When the grout is dry enough to touch without sticking to your finger, it is ready to start tooling. It should still be soft enough to compress a little.



6. Use the heel edge of your jointer to push the mortar into the gap and away from you. The excess mortar should fall away and not stick to the brick face. If the mortar is sticking, it is still too wet and needs to set for a few more minutes. You should get clean edges with a slight indent in the grout.



7. As you use the jointer, if you come across a spot that doesn't have enough mortar, pick up some of the excess that has just fallen away from the section you are working and push it into the gap. This ensures that the mortar you add has the same level of dryness as the surrounding material.



8. After the grout has had some time to dry, come back and brush away any excess left on your project. Using a stiff bristle brush, start with a small section and brush the bricks with a 45 degree angle stroke. If the mortar leaves streaks on the brick faces or leaves mortar on your brush, it is still too wet and you will need to give it more time to dry.

For detailed video tutorials, please visit our website at oldmillbrick.com/install

If you have any questions, feel free to email us at hello@oldmillbrick.com