



## Special Shaped Clay Bricks and their Usage

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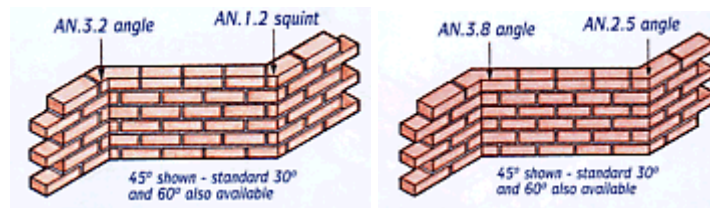
This "get it right" covers the application of the most commonly used bricks of special size and shape. They allow non-- right angled corners to be formed, curved walling to be built and plinths and corbels to be properly profiled. Corners can be chamfered or rounded, sills and whether that and the tops of exposed walls given the ability to shed water.

Unit references are British or Ibstock Standard codes.

### 1.

#### Non Right Angled Corners

Typical applications would be a bay window or conservatory base, where there is an option of using "squint so" or "angles". In both the example shown, a half bond is maintained for stretcher - Bond and brickwork.



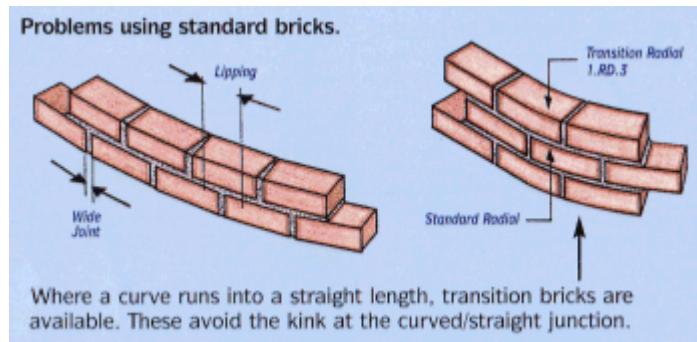
### 2.

#### Curved Walling

Standard brakes are generally only satisfactory above a four metre radius, with radial bricks being used for curvatures less than this. Standard radials are sized to give a whole or half number of bricks in a quarter circle.

Type No.	Ideal outer radius	No. of bricks in quadrant
RD 2.1	450	3
RD 2.2	675	4½
RD 2.3	900	6
RD 2.4	1350	9
RD 2.5	2250	15
RD 2.6	5400	36

Where a curve runs into a straight length, transition breaks are available. These avoid the kink at the curved/straight junction.



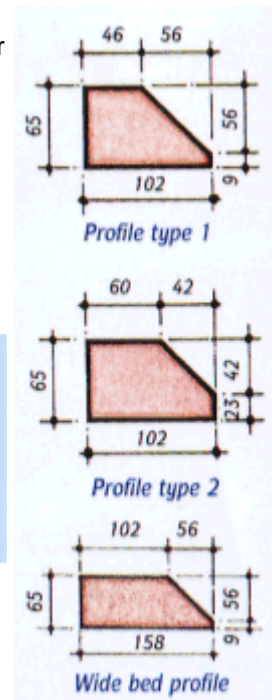
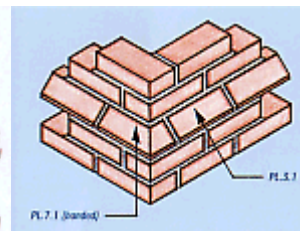
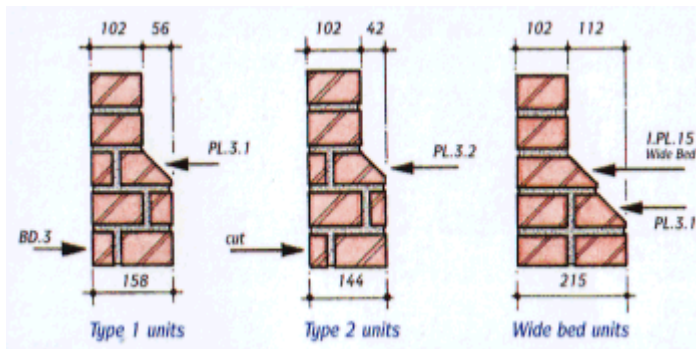
3.

Plinths

These special bricks have a sloping 45 degree face, are available in stretcher or header format and, come in three profiles. Their prime application, as the name suggests, is to provide a weathered thickening at the base of all wall.

Standard returns and angles are available to suit both profiles. It should be noted that handed units may be required.

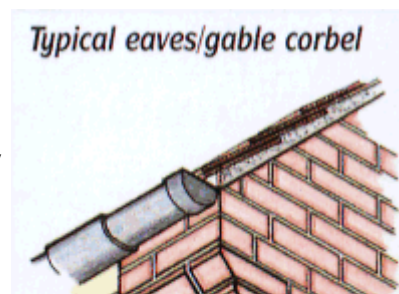
**Note: only "F" (frost resistant) bricks should be used.**

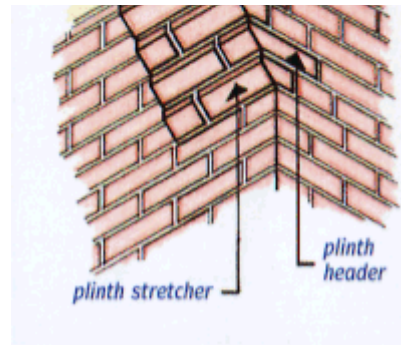
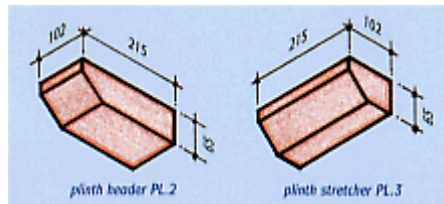


4.

Corbelling

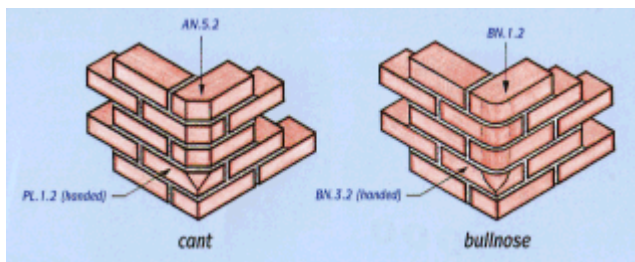
This is generally an 'upside down' plinth and located at the higher levels of the building. Stability is an essential consideration and where anything other than the illustration is being constructed, professional advice should be sought if instability is to be avoided.





5.

Vertical Wall Edges



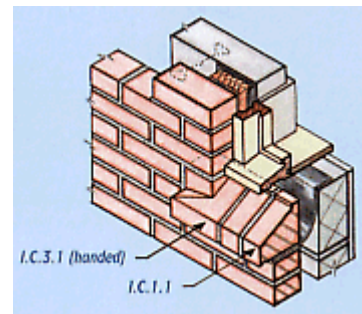
These can be softened for appearance or safety by using standard cant or bullnose specials. Two profiles are available for each type, complemented by Standard stops and returns.

6.

Cills

A great deal of water collects in the cill area as 'run-off' from glazing. Cill bricks provide an effective means of shedding this water as well as providing aesthetic building enhancement. A dpc should be always be used.

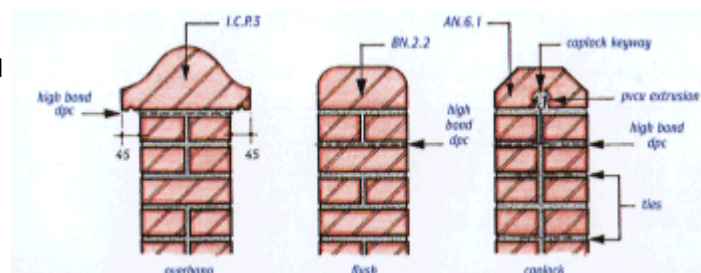
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7.

Copings and Cappings

The efficient shedding of water from such areas is beneficial to the long-term durability of the wall head and, some common special shapes are produced for this purpose. The Ibstock patent 'Caplock' system will provide additional security in areas where vandalism is prevalent.



**8.**

**Decorative Bricks**



Date bricks and house name plaques, together with motifs and rose blocks are just a few of the specials available to enhance and individualise your property.