

GENERAL PURPOSE MASONRY PRODUCTS

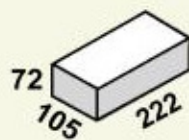


manufactured by

INCA CONCRETE PRODUCTS

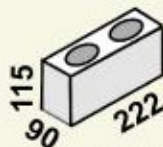


BASIC BUILDING UNITS



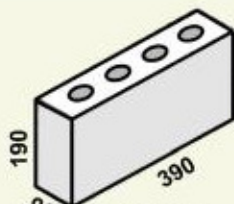
IMPERIAL

3.6kg
7, 10.5, 14MPa
53 per M³
0.34 M³ mortar/1000*



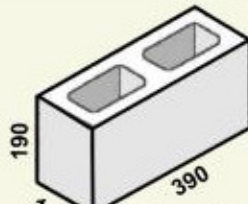
MAXI

3.6kg
7, 10.5, 14 MPa
34 per M³
0.56 M³ mortar/1000*



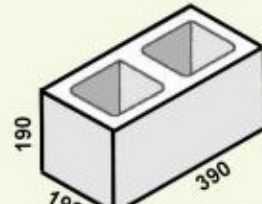
M90

10kg
3.5, 5, 7 MPa
12.5 per M³
0.54 M³ mortar/1000*



M140

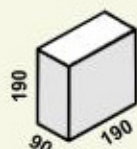
13kg
3.5, 5, 7 MPa
12.5 per M³
0.84 M³ mortar/1000*



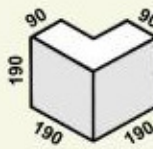
M190

16kg
3.5, 5, 7 MPa
12.5 per M³
1.14 M³ mortar/1000*

* Note that on an average site mortar usage is three times higher than stated due to wastage



Half Unit

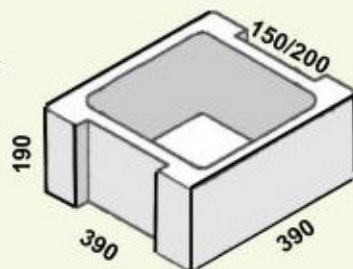
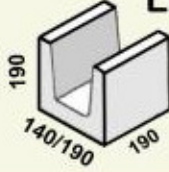
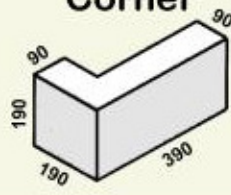
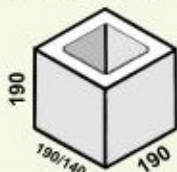


Corner



BS190

COMPLEMENTARY MODULAR UNITS



Pilaster

THINGS TO KNOW . . .

INCA concrete products are made to high standards and we try to maintain consistency. However the general purpose units are made with natural aggregates that vary in colour and texture. The natural grey finish can differ and the unit is not intended to be used externally without a least a coat of paint.

MORTAR: Use the weakest allowed. A good general purpose mortar (class II) is 1 cement: 1 lime: 6 parts sand by volume. The lime may be omitted if the sand has a high fines content. Keep the mortar relatively dry to avoid smearing on the sides of the block.

PLASTER: The recommended mix is 1 cement:2 lime: 8 parts sand by volume. High cement concentration may give rise to crazing. The surface should be dry or very nearly so before applying plaster.

SETTING OUT: Lay the first course out without mortar to fit the blocks to the configuration. Joints may be shrunk or stretched to obtain a good fit.

BONDING: The blocks of adjacent courses should lap at least 100mm (about one quarter of the unit length).

LAYING: Lay blocks dry. Place blind side up to provide a bed for the mortar. Avoid smearing the mortar on the sides of the block as this will show up through the paint.

POINTING: Joints should be pressed after the mortar has partially set (1-2 hours). The ½ round style is the most practical. Avoid raked joints as they highlight chipped edges and attract dirt.

CUTTING: Avoid chopping with a bolster which appears untidy and causes scrap. Preferably the complementary units should be used.

CHASING: Use a carborundum saw to cut channels in preference to a chisel which creates untidy broken edges and scrap.

CLEANING: Mortar droppings should be scraped off after partially drying (+24hrs). Persistent marks may be abraded off with another piece of block. Acid solutions should be used with care as they may change the colour of the surface.

PAINTING: Normal alkali resistant paints should be used in accordance with manufacturers' instructions. Note that mortar smears will show up through the paintwork unless carefully abraded off.

CONTROL JOINTS: These should be placed at 5-8 metre intervals depending on the position on windows, doors and corners. Joints may also be cut with a carborundum saw after the wall is built. The open joint may be filled with mastic to prevent the ingress of dust etc.

USERS ARE REFERRED TO THE MASONRY MANUAL OF THE CONCRETE MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION FOR DETAILED INFORMATION ON THE ABOVE POINTS AND OTHER ISSUES