

PRODUCT PROFILE

Extruded Brick

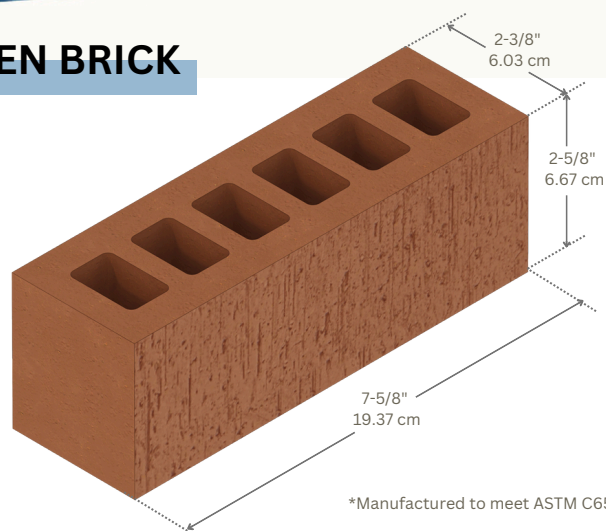
Revised 07/24

Novaceramic extruded bricks are available in a variety of textures. The textures include smooth, wirecut, polished and rustique.

Extruded bricks are typically manufactured in order to conform the requirements of American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) Standard Specification, Grade and Type.

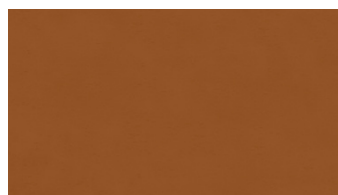
Inquiries should be made for specific applications or conformance to standards other than ASTM, when specifying this product.

QUEEN BRICK

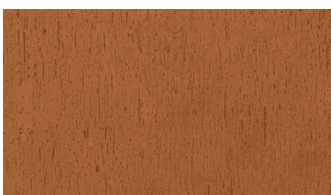


*Manufactured to meet ASTM C652

TEXTURES



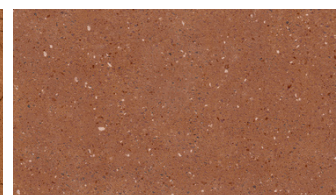
SMOOTH



WIRECUT



OLD



POLISHED

Novaceramic extruded bricks are available in an extended range of colors. The colors include various shades of red, brown, gray, and sand.

The base colors come from the fired natural raw minerals, while others are achieved by fusing a surface treatment trough the facing side of the brick or by adding minerals to the brick bodies during the manufacturing process; The color selection may be limited, depending on the product and the desired finish.

"TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS OF THE BRICK" - TABLE 01

Product Name	Specified Dimension						Brick per square foot	Brick per square meter	Average Brick Weight (kg)	Design
	Thickness (inches)	Thickness (mm)	Height (inches)	Height (mm)	Length (inches)	Length (mm)				
QUEEN BRICK	2 - 3/8	60	2 - 5/8	67	7 - 5/8	194	6.00	64.68	1.10	Nominal face dimension of 10" x 3" with a standard 3/8" mortar joint

Type	Product Size	Durability Class (Grade)	ASTM Specification	Void Area, %	24-hr Cold Water Absorption (%)	5-hr Boil Absorption (%)	Saturation coefficient	Compressive Strength (psi)
HBS	QUEEN	SW	H40V	≤ 40	< 7	<10	<0.80	>10,000

- These data manifest the results of the tests conducted.
- The tests were conducted in accordance with c67/c67M-23a, Standard test Methods for sampling and testing brick, as well as Structural clay tile. In addition, we collaborate with Clemson University to test our products.
- These tests guarantee that Novaceramic bricks have the highest quality standards, to ensure safety in their use in construction. The TEST REPORT 12285-30506, 12285-30510 is provided for informational purposes only and does NOT constitute an EXPRESS WARRANTY.

Novaceramic neither accept nor approve responsibility for the use of this information. Likewise, all information should be independently reviewed by a qualified professional based on the specific circumstances in which it is intended to be used.

NOVACERAMIC

Extruded Brick

Revised 06/24 V1.0

CONFIGURATIONS

- Hollow units, according to ASTM C652 H40V, may be cored up to 40% of the gross cross-sectional area parallel to the bearing surface. In addition, core size, shape, and location are determined by the manufacturing facility.

WEIGHT

- The weight of brick units varies depending on the type and finish, manufacturing processes, and the configuration of perforations. The actual weight of a specific brick should be confirmed. The average weight of each extruded brick manufactured by Novaceramic is included in Table 1.

COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH

- Average gross compressive strength exceeds 3,000 psi under normal circumstances with loads applied to the bedding surface. Typically, the average compressive strength exceeds 10,000 psi and may reach up to 15,000 psi for bricks manufactured to comply with ASTM C216. The compressive strength depends on the conditions in which the brick is used and its dimensions.

WATER ABSORPTION:

- The average maximum hot-water absorption by submersion in boiling water for 5 hours is less than 10% and can decrease to 7%. The average saturation coefficient is less than 0.7.
- In cases where the saturation coefficient exceeds 0.7, the cold water absorption for the brick is less than 8%, and the units meet the requirements of ASTM C216, Grade SW.

PROTECTION OF WORK:

- At the end of each work period, cover the wall with a weather-resistant membrane that is securely fastened. Scaffold boards that are closest to the wall should be tilted upward at the end of the workday to prevent splatter during rain.
- Care is necessary to protect masonry near the ground from mud and dirt.

GROUTING AND CLEANING

- At the end of every workday, withdraw the excess mortar. This will keep the surface of the pieces clean and free from residue, preventing stains and maintaining a uniform finish. Use an appropriate tool for joint raking, namely a plastic punch, a rubber spatula, or a tool specifically designed for this task. Ensure that the tool is of the right size and shape for the type of joint you are working on. Raking should be done carefully in order to avoid damaging the pieces.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

- This safety data sheet contains information about health hazards related to dust generation during construction. Extruded bricks do not pose a risk of inhalation, ingestion, or contact. However, operations such as cutting, sawing, crushing, and grinding may cause the following effects.
- EYE: Dust may irritate eyes upon contact.
- SKIN: Skin irritation may occur, as thin brick dust can trigger allergic reactions in sensitive individuals. It may also cause cuts or skin abrasions.
- INHALATION: Respiratory irritation may result from inhalation. Due to prolonged or repeated exposure, which can cause damage or increase the risk of cancer.
- INGESTION: No acute effects are known. This product is not meant to be ingested.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT(S):

- Handling, cutting, sewing, crushing, or grinding crystalline silica materials, will release respirable crystalline silica particles.
- It is important to ensure the use all appropriate measures for dust control and suppression, as well as the necessary personal protective equipment.
- Do not handle materials without fulfilling first all safety precautions.
- Avoid inhaling dust; if ventilation is inadequate, use respiratory protection. After handling materials, thoroughly wash hands and exposed skin.
- Perform all cutting, crushing, or grinding operations outdoors or in well-ventilated areas.
- The use of a wet saw is recommended.
- Remember to wear protective gloves, suitable clothing, and eye protection during these activities. Note that the solid material itself is not hazardous.
- Clean up dust with a vacuum while minimizing airborne emissions. Waste generated is considered non-hazardous solid waste, similar to other construction debris.
- Additionally, be aware that prolonged exposure to dust may worsen preexisting medical conditions in the eyes, skin, or respiratory system.

END OF SAFETY DATA SHEET

SAFETY DATA SHEET FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

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