**Thin Set & Mortar Set**

This section is intended as an informational resource to aid in specifying METROBRICK® Architectural Thin Brick. Please refer to specific installation and substrate product guides for instructions on using those specific products.

METROBRICK® is a thin, fired clay unit used as a wall covering and providing the appearance of conventional brick masonry. Metro Brick can be either thin-set or mortar-set in the field using traditional tile setting and grouting methods or various types of panel systems.

METROBRICK® can be used on a variety of interior and exterior wall substrates such as concrete, concrete unit masonry, gypsum sheathing, cementitious backer board, and plywood.

METROBRICK® can be used to shop or field fabricate a variety of modular wall panels faced with thin brick veneer.

Note: Code requirements for the installation of thin brick will vary from one municipality to the next. METROBRICK® thin brick should be installed according to ANSI standards and local codes as they apply. Use only reputable installers and the correct installation products to suit the application.

A typical specification to assure the use of METROBRICK® Architectural Thin Brick on your next job should be written as follows:

A. Thin brick shall be “METROBRICK® as manufactured by Ironrock Capital, Canton, Ohio, 44711.” Customer Service: 1-888-325-3945

B. The body composition shall be of the finest shales and clays producing a uniform dense body.

C. Color(s) shall be:______________________

D. Sizes(s) shall be:______________________

E. Test results shall be available upon request.

F. Mix bricks from several cartons for best shading during installation.


TCNA (Tile Council of North America) installation methods W201, W202 and W244E are recommended for exterior or wet applications.
Methods W211, W221, W222, W223, W231, W241, W242, W243, W244C, W244F, W245, W246 and W247 may be used for dry interior applications. Some of these methods are suitable for interior wet applications when the proper water resistive barrier is used.

Flashing, expansion joints (soft joints) and consideration for climate and exposure should be considered when choosing the correct method to be used.