

SURFACE
ELEVEN
Pushing Creative Boundaries

INSTALLATION MANUAL

BREEZE BLOCKS



1

PREPARE THE SURFACE, TOOLS AND CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

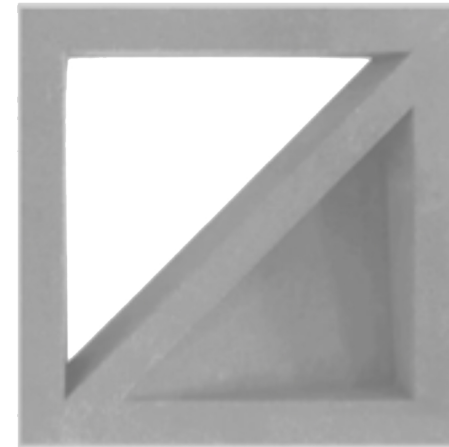
- Surface and construction area:
Clean, flat, stable, dry and safe.
- Tools:
 1. Trowel
 2. Trough
 3. Water bucket
 4. Gloves
 5. Rope
 6. Ruler
- Materials:
 1. Mortar
 2. Breeze blocks
 3. Iron bars (rebars of 10mm diameter)



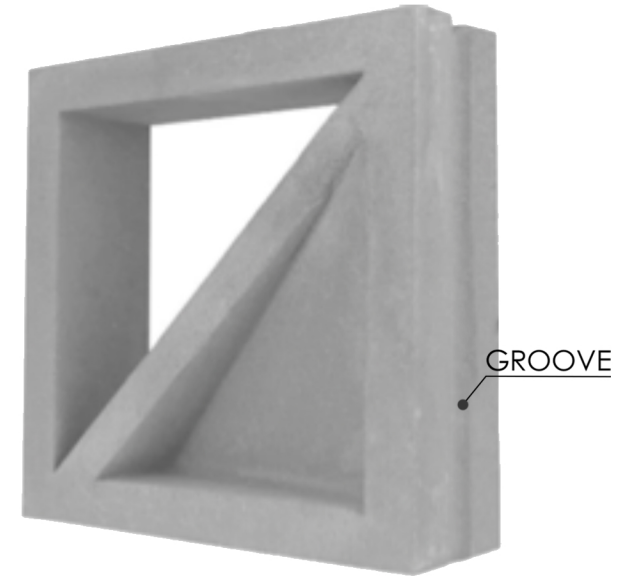
2

PLAN YOUR LAYOUT

Plan your layout carefully. All of the breeze blocks come with a groove on 2 or 4 sides of the perimeter to accommodate rebar in the installation. Some Breeze Blocks have one design option, while others can form different patterns depending on the layout.



FRONT OR REAR VIEW



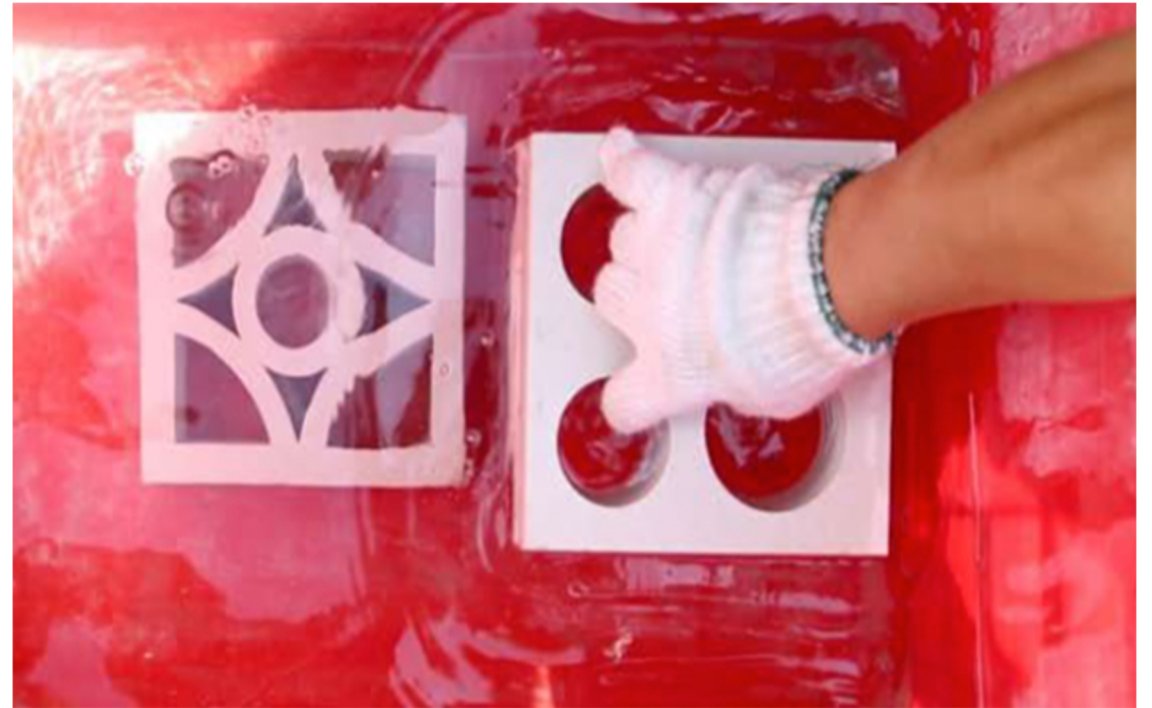
SIDE VIEW

3

PREPARE BREEZE BLOCKS & MORTAR

Breeze blocks must be soaked in a clean bucket of water before setting. This will prevent the block from absorbing the moisture from the mortar. Handle blocks with extreme care during this process.

Prepare a special ready mix mortar or cement adhesive for the wall, always following the instructions of the mortar manufacturer.



4

LAYING THE BREEZE BLOCKS

Working towards the center, lay two breeze blocks next to each pilaster block or vertical support to create the first course. Insert rebar between every 2nd course and vertical column of blocks.

The thickness of the mortar line should be between 3/8" and 1/2". When the mortar has become firm, smooth the joints with a jointing tool and apply mortar between the gaps of the blocks. Let the mortar dry after two rows before building any higher.



4

LAYING THE BREEZE BLOCKS

Check this installation video for more information:

<https://youtu.be/DmDVP38iqKM>

Once wall has been built to desired height, it should be capped with bricks, blocks or a steel plate.

Embed a layer of wire mesh or rebar into mortar and lay the capping stone.



5

AFTER INSTALLING THE BREEZE BLOCKS

Water the wall 4 times a day for 7 consecutive days after installation to complete the curing process. Because they are made from a natural material, our blocks may contain up to 1% iron oxide which will appear as a rust stain when the blocks are soaked. These will disappear when the blocks dry out.

Wait at least 30 days prior to adding any finishes such as primer, paint or sealer, ensuring that the blocks are clean and dry at the time of application.



6

CLEANING AND MAINTENANCE

- Clean with a pH neutral detergent.
- Some stains can be removed by hydrogen peroxide.
- For specific, hard-to-clean stains, blocks can be lightly wet sanded with an extra fine sandpaper (400 grit or finer). Use water when sanding to avoid scratching the tiles and to prevent residue from getting into the pores of the tile and grout. This area should be cleaned, allowed to dry completely and then resealed.
- Avoid water accumulation.
- Saturated colours might fade in direct sunlight.



Thank You!