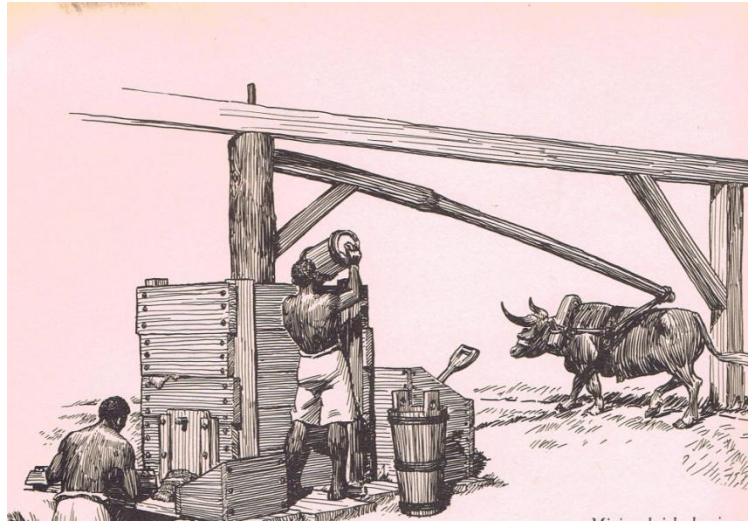
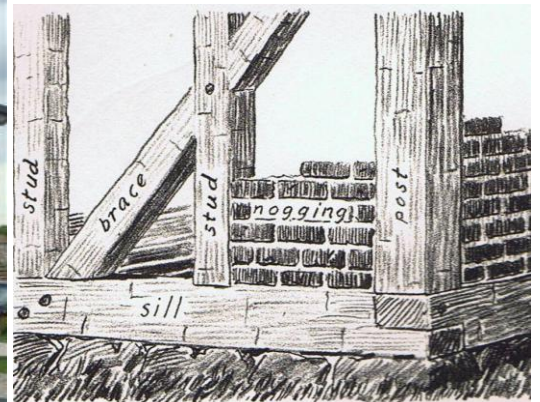


Bricks, Half Bricks & Clinker Bricks



The Creation of Bricks

Half Bricks Imported from France



Imported from France (currently in batches of 500)
A full container (20 tons, approx 600 pieces) can also be ordered directly from France



Clinker Bricks



 Clinker bricks used to form family initials on the 1700s Jan Van Hoesen house, a Dutch house in upstate New York.



These bricks required extremely high temperatures for their creation. These over fired, blackened and misshaped bricks were rejected as trash even when they were brand new. Today they are prized for their unique texture and shape.

From Trash to Treasure: Clinker Bricks!

Clinker bricks are also known as hard Dutch paving bricks, named for the distinctive “**Klinking**” sound they make when banged together. In early brick firing kilns, Clinkers were burnt under temperatures so high (1100-1300 °C in contrast to 800-1200 °C

with normal bricks) that the pores of the bricks are closed by the beginning pressure and heating process. Thus they are considerably denser and therefore heavier than regular bricks. Clinkers hardly take up water and are very resistant. The high temperatures needed to fire these dense bricks often led to over baking and produced blackened, twisted and unique shapes and variations in color. No two clinker bricks were alike, rendering them trash to brick manufacturers who prize uniformity, but treasure to architects, builders and homeowners seeking uncommon architectural detail and texture. In 1700's New York, the Dutch interspersed dark clinkers with regular bricks. Some used clinkers to spell out their family initials on brick dwellings.



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