



Wunderlich ceramic veneer : glazed colourful terra-cotta : the immaculate facing for modern buildings

AUTHOR(S)

Wunderlich Limited

PUBLICATION DATE

01-01-1950

HANDLE

[10536/DRO/DU:30144996](#)

Downloaded from Deakin University's Figshare repository

Deakin University CRICOS Provider Code: 00113B

Wunderlich ERAMIC VENEER GLAZED COLOURFUL TERRA-COTTA



THE IMMACULATE FACING FOR MODERN BUILDINGS

Wunderlich CERAMIC VENEER GLAZED COLOURFUL TERRA-COTTA

A FASCINATING FACING FOR COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL AND MONUMENTAL BUILDINGS

Wunderlich Ceramic Veneer is an Architectural Terra-Cotta development of exceptional merit, a fascinating, colourful, glazed, permanent facing medium for commercial and industrial structures and monumental buildings, for retail stores, offices, hotels, theatres, factories, halls and hospitals; in fact, on any building where it is desired to present modern ideas of colour, form and function, and to concentrate interest on the facade. No building is too large and none too small to effectively employ Ceramic Veneer facing; no sound existing building too old-fashioned to be entirely refaced with this adaptable medium and transformed externally into a modern structure with a streamlined, colourful facade. Resistant to the onslaught of time and climatic conditions, for its outstanding characteristics of fadeless colour and permanency are due to the employment of vitreous ceramic glazes that seal and weatherproof the surface of the ware and, at the same time, impart to it the desired colour and

texture. Ceramic Veneer is particularly in harmony with modern design trends, where flat, unbroken surfaces and plain mouldings, coupled with plain or mottled colours or colour contrasts, are relied on to permanently perpetuate the concepts of the designer and distinguish the building from its surroundings.

From the viewpoint of economy alone, Ceramic Veneer affords one other outstanding advantage, for the cost of the simple and relatively inexpensive process of washing down to remove surface grime is fractional when compared with the cost of maintaining structures faced with mediums that require regular repainting.

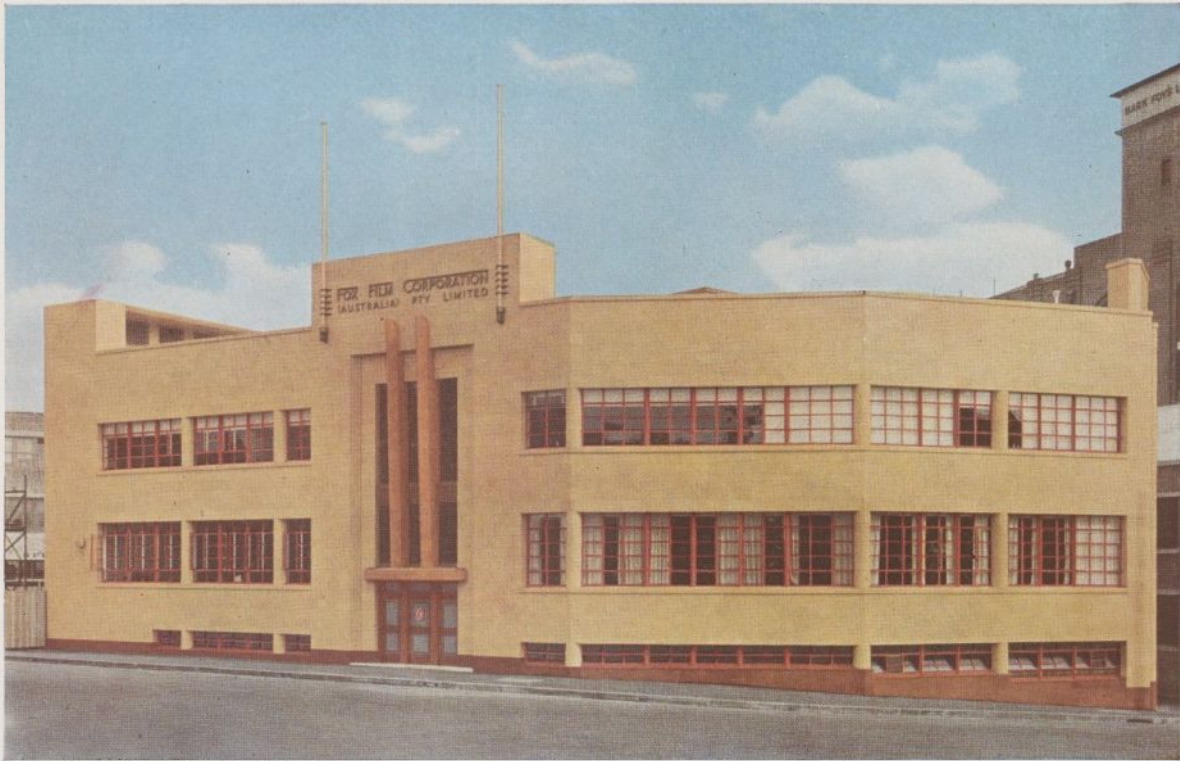
So, for permanency and economy, in the long run it pays, when designing a new building, to think in terms of glazed, colourful Terra-Cotta Facing . . . of CERAMIC VENEER, the modern Wunderlich facing for all types of buildings.

NOTE: THE FRONT COVER PAGE ILLUSTRATES, IN NATURAL COLOURS, THE KING GEORGE V MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, SYDNEY, N.S.W.
ARCHITECTS: STEPHENSON AND TURNER BUILDERS: CONCRETE CONSTRUCTIONS PTY. LTD.

Wunderlich
CERAMIC VENEER
GLAZED COLOURFUL TERRA-COTTA



THE CENTURY BUILDING
MELBOURNE VICTORIA
Architect Marcus R. Barlow
Builders . . . Swanson Bros. Pty. Ltd.



FOX FILM CORPORATION (AUSTRALIA) PTY. LTD. BUILDING, SYDNEY, N.S.W.

Architects: T. W. Hodgson & Sons

Builders: Robt. Wall and Sons Pty. Ltd.



REPLACEMENT PARTS PTY. LTD. BUILDING, MELBOURNE, VICTORIA

Wunderlich
CERAMIC VENEER
 GLAZED COLOURFUL TERRA-COTTA

CERAMIC VENEER

DESCRIPTION

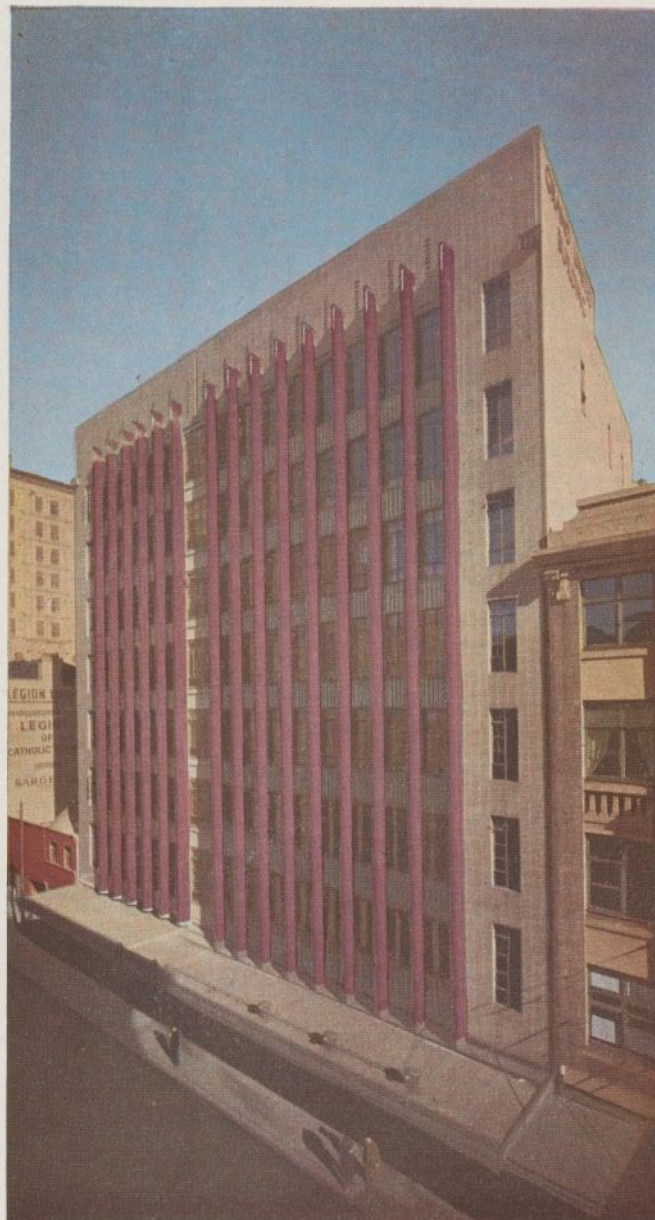
Ceramic Veneer is available in square or rectangular ashlar slabs and plain moulded sections from 1½" to 2" overall thickness, glazed to selected colours on the exposed face and edges. It is applied to building facades by approved new fixing methods (see pages 11-16) and is an outstanding, permanent, high-grade building product. This new development in Terra-Cotta Facing can be used in conjunction with standard 4" thick hand-pressed ware; the latter remains the recognised method of producing the ornamental features and special shapes that are sometimes necessary for the completion of a facade treatment.

MANUFACTURE

Ceramic Veneer is manufactured from selected clay, which, when burnt, gives a dense body to the product. The clay is extruded through dies during which process the blocks are dove-tailed at the back (as a "key" for grout backing). Holes or slots are made in the edges of the blocks to accommodate the dowels, crampons or wires used to anchor the blocks to the pencil rods when fixing the ware to the main structure. Before glazing and burning, the blocks are machine-surfaced to give a true flat face. The glazing to the desired colour and finish and kiln burning follow the regular manufacturing processes for architectural terra-cotta. Two Wunderlich factories are equipped for the production of Ceramic Veneer, one at Rosehill, near Sydney, N.S.W., and the other at Sunshine, Victoria.

DECORATION

Ornamental features and special shapes that cannot be produced by extruded manufacture, or are not required in sufficient quantity to warrant the manufacture of a special die, are made by the "hand pressed" method. Effects, other than those obtained by plain moulded (extruded) sections, are possible by the use of harmonious or contrasting glazed colours.



THE GRAND UNITED BUILDING, SYDNEY, N.S.W.

1st Section:

Architects: H. E. Budden & Mackey.
Builders: Howie Moffat & Co. Pty. Ltd.

Extensions:

Architects: H. E. Budden & Nangle.
Builders: Jas. Wallace & Co. Pty. Ltd.

CHARACTERISTICS

Ceramic Veneer is kiln-burnt at a heat sufficient to fuse the vitreous glaze to the clay body, a heat that would destroy most materials, and is, therefore, fire-resisting to the highest possible degree. The glazed

(Continued on page 6)

MALCOLM REID & CO. PTY. LTD.
 BUILDING, MELBOURNE, VICTORIA
 Architects Oakley & Parkes
 Builders . . . Clements Langford Pty. Ltd.



face is waterproof and will not absorb dust or grime. Any deposited surface film is not of a permanent nature, and at a fractional cost, when compared with, say, repainting, can be readily cleaned off to disclose the glazed colourful surface in all its original splendour (see page 9). What is more important still, nothing in the atmosphere can harm, or impair in any way, this Ceramic product, or alter its colouring, surface finish or shape; thus, the use of Ceramic Veneer obviates the costly regular painting that is associated with many facing materials. Ceramic Veneer can be used to provide architectural or colour interest in conjunction with brick, stone, concrete, or other facing materials. Plain string courses or

moulded sections can be economically extruded if sufficient is involved to warrant the cost of dies.

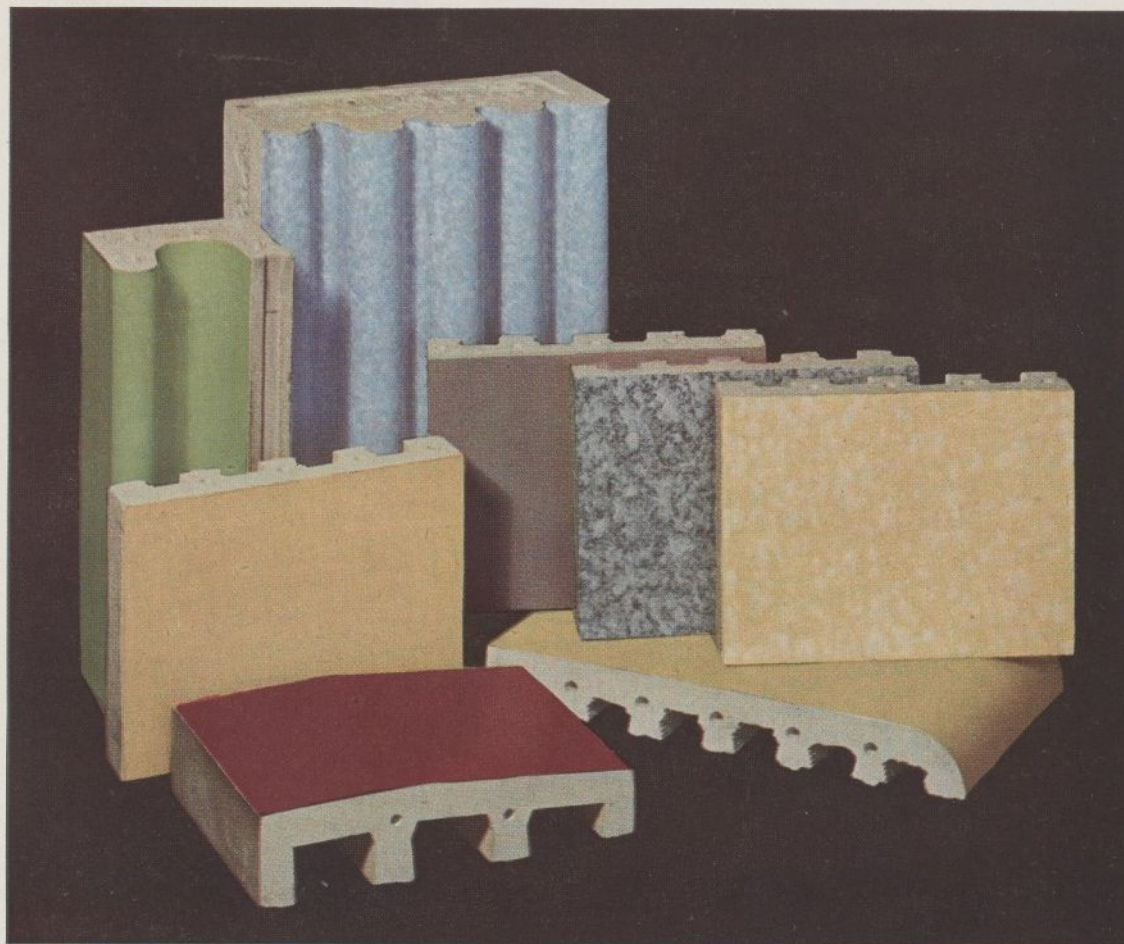
COLOUR

A wide range of permanent bright lustrous or matt glazed colours, either plain or mottled, is available for reproduction on Ceramic Veneer—see illustrations of typical colours on page 8. Colour exceptions are bright red and vermilion, as these still present difficulties to the Ceramist. It is to be appreciated that with all Ceramic glazes a slight but happy irregularity of colour can be anticipated.

(Continued on page 8)



N.S.W. RAILWAYS ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDING, WYNYARD SQUARE, SYDNEY
Architects: H. E. Budden & Mackey.



CERAMIC VENEER ASHLAR BLOCKS AND SPECIAL SHAPES, FINISHED IN TYPICAL GLAZED COLOURS.

NOTE: The green glazed unit at left is a section of Terra-Cotta Scum Gutter for swimming pool installation.

Ceramic glazes do not fade or discolour; the simple process of washing down will keep the surface clean and bright.

SIZES

Ashlar blocks are made to various sizes, generally to suit the main architectural features of the building on which they are to be used. Blocks with rounded arrises, glazing other than on the face of the blocks, returns to reveal, sills, mouldings, etc., are made to suit special requirements. In the interests of economy, architects contemplating the use of Ceramic Veneer are requested to consult us in order that the general "set out" of the blocks may be arranged to

satisfactorily incorporate both design and manufacturing requirements.

APPLICATION

The setting or fixing of Ceramic Veneer to a building facade follows a sound constructional, quick and effective method, as illustrated by the fixing details on the following pages, and as explained in the specification on page 17. THREE recognised methods of anchoring the blocks to the superstructure of buildings are suggested (see page 10 and onwards), but here again architects are requested to consult us concerning the method to be adopted, as well as all matters relating to the design, colour and application of Ceramic Veneer.

AMALGAMATED WIRELESS (AUSTRALASIA)
LIMITED BUILDING, MELBOURNE

RECONSTRUCTION:

Architects . . . Godfrey & Spowers, Hughes, Mewton & Lobb

Builders T. R. & L. Cockram

The illustration at right graphically portrays the reconstructed A.W.A. Building, and proves that a sound existing building, no matter how old fashioned, can be readily transformed into a modern structure with a streamlined, colourful appearance. Formerly possessing a drab cement-rendered and over-ornamented facade, this building has been refaced above the base with Ceramic Veneer, the piers in semi-matte marine green and the general wall face and spandrels in mottled cream. The caps to the piers of the central section are glazed cream to afford a narrow band of contrasting colour on the skyline.



THE GRACE BUILDING, SYDNEY, N.S.W.

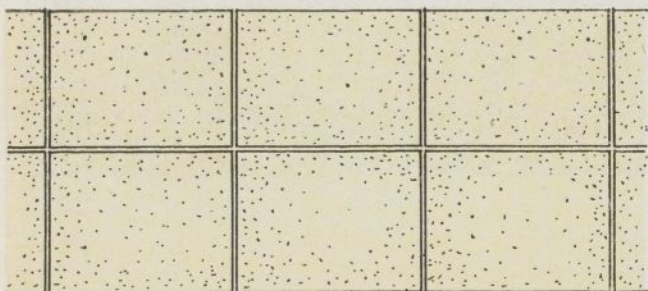
Architects D. T. Morrow & Gordon

Builders Kell & Rigby Pty. Ltd.

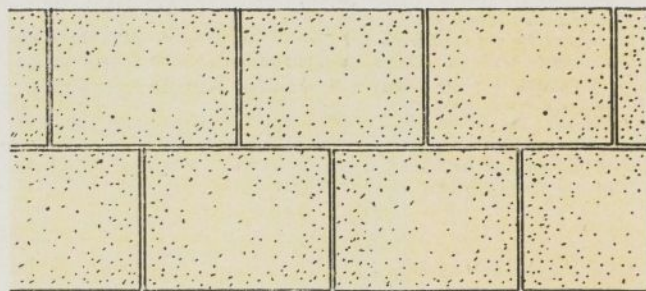
NOTE: Steam cleaning operations were in progress when this view was taken. The photograph graphically illustrates the surface grime that had accumulated over a period of years. In contrast, the cleaned work is as bright and colourful as when the glazed blocks were first placed in position. The cost of steam cleaning is fractional when compared with that of repainting.

WUNDERLICH CERAMIC VENEER

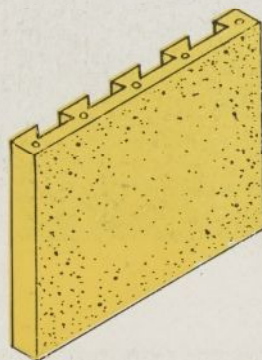
APPLICATION: SETTING METHODS ILLUSTRATED



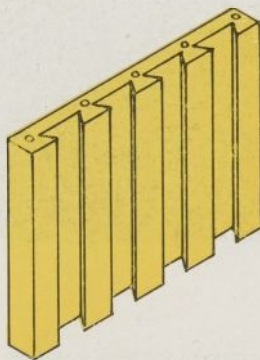
The straight vertical or chequered jointing of Ceramic Veneer blocks, as illustrated, is a sound and appropriate style of application that is in keeping with modern design trends.



Masonry jointing — bonded vertical jointing — is sometimes employed when applying Ceramic Veneer.



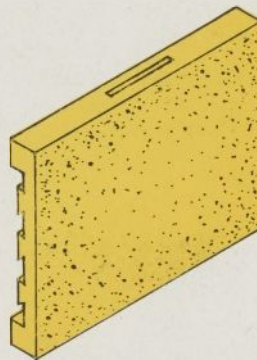
A Ceramic Veneer ashlar block, showing the glazed face. Note holes for bronze dowels — Fixing Method No. 1.



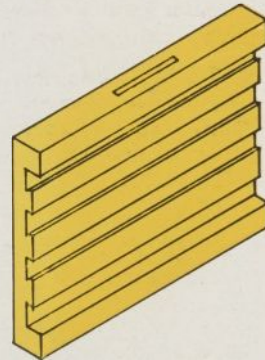
Rear view of Ceramic Veneer ashlar block, showing vertical ribbed or dove-tailed grooves.

THE ASHLAR BLOCK ILLUSTRATED ABOVE (FRONT AND BACK VIEW) IS TYPICAL OF THE WARE PRODUCED AT OUR ROSEHILL (SYDNEY) FACTORY.

The application or setting of Ceramic Veneer to a building facade follows sound constructional methods. The technique is straightforward and assures security of attachment of the facing and perfect alignment of the blocks. The rear views of the typical Ceramic Veneer slabs or blocks, illustrated above, show ribbed or dove-tailed grooves that ensure perfect keying with cement mortar. Three methods of setting are favoured—see illustrations on next page. Method No. 1—Bronze Dowels—is normally employed in N.S.W.; the blocks ex our Rosehill (Sydney) Factory



A Ceramic Veneer ashlar block, showing the glazed face. Note slots for engaging with copper crampions — Fixing Method No. 2.



Rear view of Ceramic Veneer ashlar block, showing horizontal ribbed or dove-tailed grooves.

THE ASHLAR BLOCK ILLUSTRATED ABOVE (FRONT AND BACK VIEW) IS TYPICAL OF THE WARE PRODUCED AT OUR SUNSHINE (MELBOURNE) FACTORY.

are manufactured accordingly. Method No. 2—Copper Crampons—is adopted in Victoria, and our Sunshine (Melbourne) Factory manufactures the Ceramic Veneer blocks accordingly. Method No. 3—Copper Loop Wire—is an alternative to both Methods Nos. 1 and 2.

Architects are requested to consult us as to the method of fixing to be adopted on any particular building.

METHOD No. 1 – BRONZE DOWELS

The attachment of Ceramic Veneer blocks to superstructure walls is achieved by means of $\frac{1}{4}$ " diameter bronze dowels, $1\frac{3}{4}$ " long, inserted into holes which occur in the Ceramic Veneer block. The dowels are wired back to $\frac{1}{4}$ " mild steel or brass vertical rods by means of No. 10 gauge soft copper or galvanised wire.

NOTE: The foregoing method of fixing is applicable to Ceramic Veneer supplied ex our Rosehill (Sydney) Works. Refer to Fixing Details on pages 12 and 13.



METHOD No. 2 – COPPER CRAMPONS

By this method, the attachment of the Ceramic Veneer blocks to the superstructure involves the use of split-tailed copper crampions, which engage slots or grooves in the bed joints of the Ceramic Veneer blocks. The crampions are wired back to $\frac{1}{4}$ " mild steel or brass vertical rods with No. 10 gauge soft copper or galvanised wire.

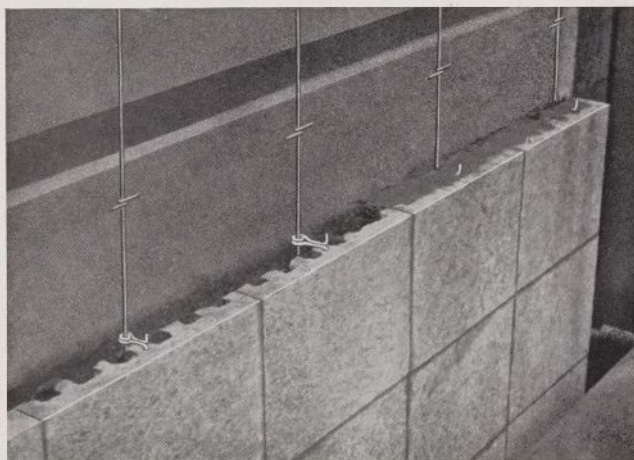
NOTE: The foregoing method of fixing is applicable to Ceramic Veneer supplied ex our Sunshine (Melbourne) Factory. Refer to Fixing Details on pages 14 and 15.



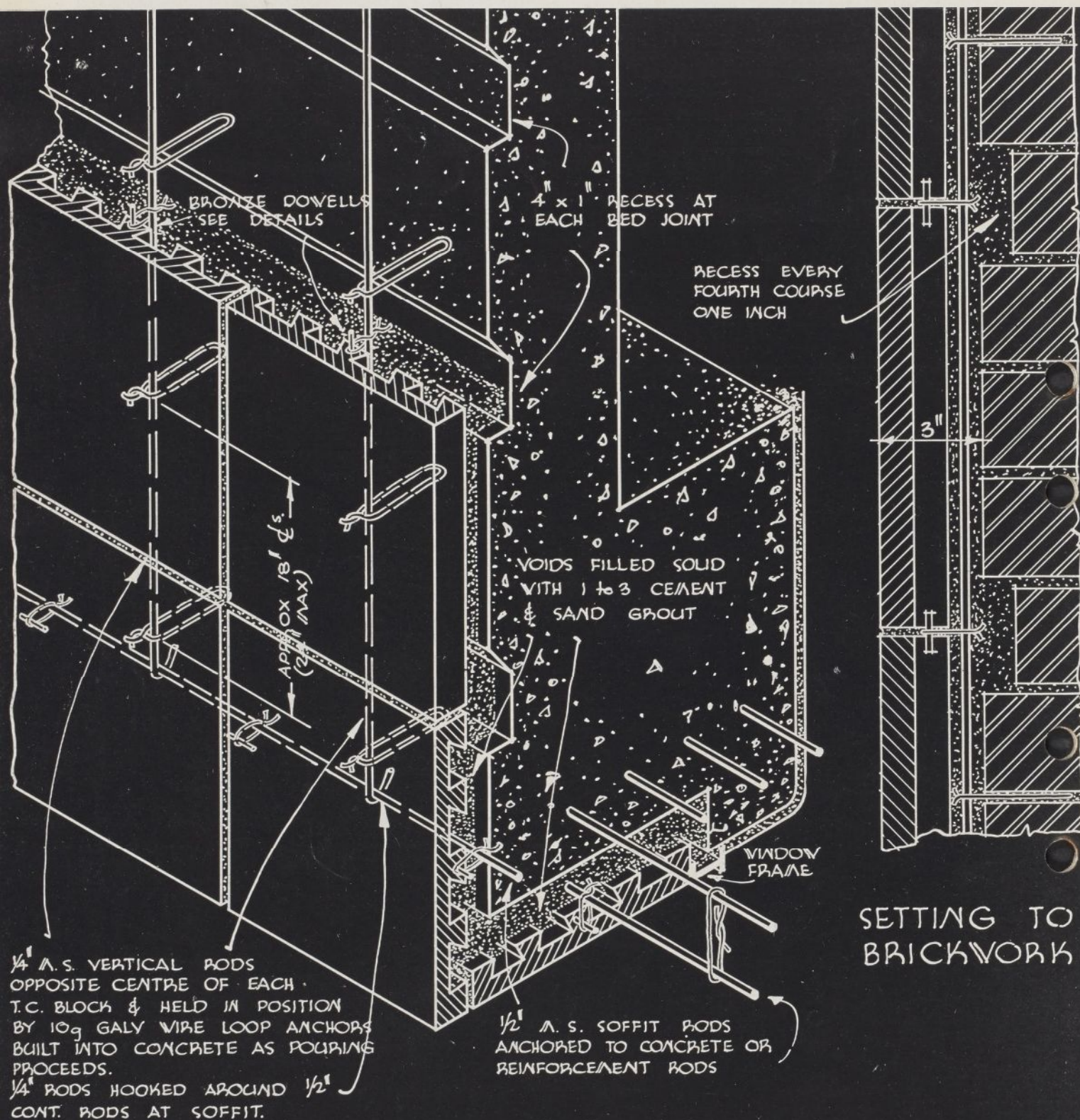
METHOD No. 3 – COPPER LOOP WIRE

An alternative method of fixing to either Methods No. 1 or No. 2; the attachment of the Ceramic Veneer blocks entails the looping of No. 10 gauge soft copper or galvanised wire around the $\frac{1}{4}$ " mild steel or brass vertical rods, with the ends of the wires engaging in the grooves or slots of the bed joints of the Ceramic Veneer blocks.

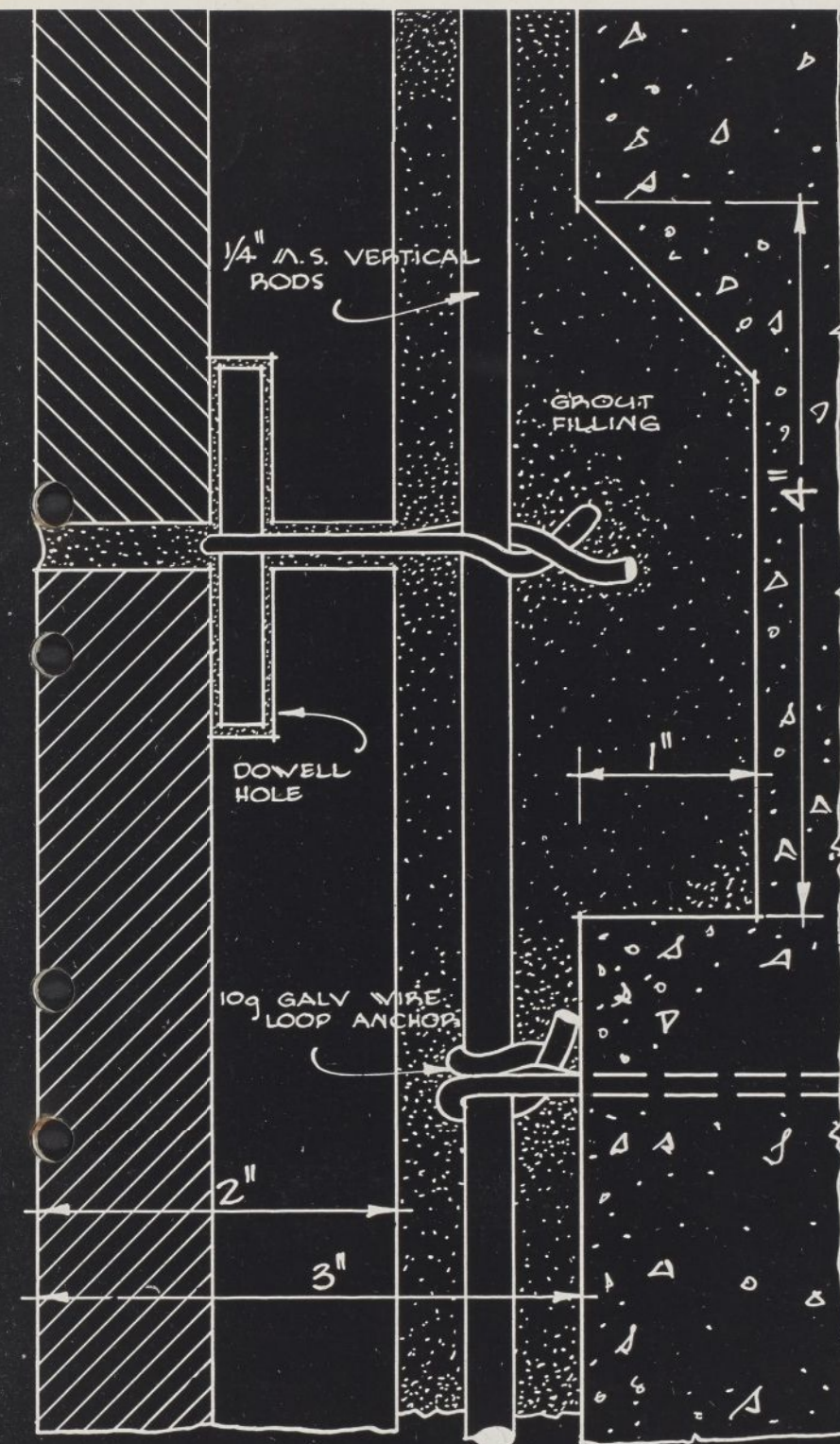
The illustrations clearly show the recesses (4" x 1") in the structural walls, ensuring definite keying of the Ceramic Veneer to the building. The recesses act as shelves which check settlement of the facing medium. Notice also the vertical pencil rods fastened to the concrete walls with wire loop anchors.



The cavity between the blocks and the main structural wall is filled with cement grout, thus making Ceramic Veneer an integral part of the building.



ISOMETRIC SECTION OF STANDARD SETTING TO CONCRETE WALLS

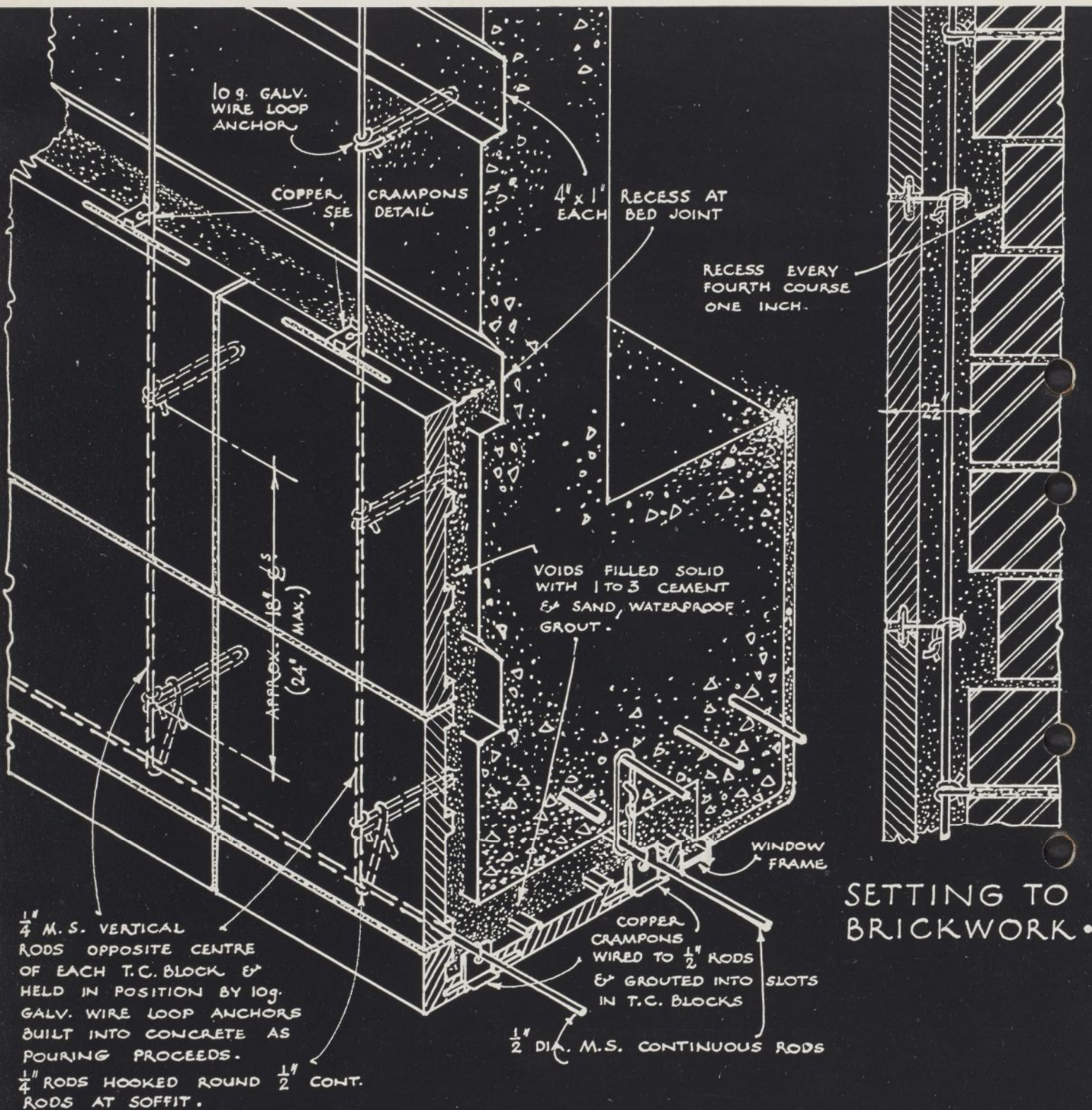


FULL SIZE SECTION AT BED JOINT - CONCRETE WALLS



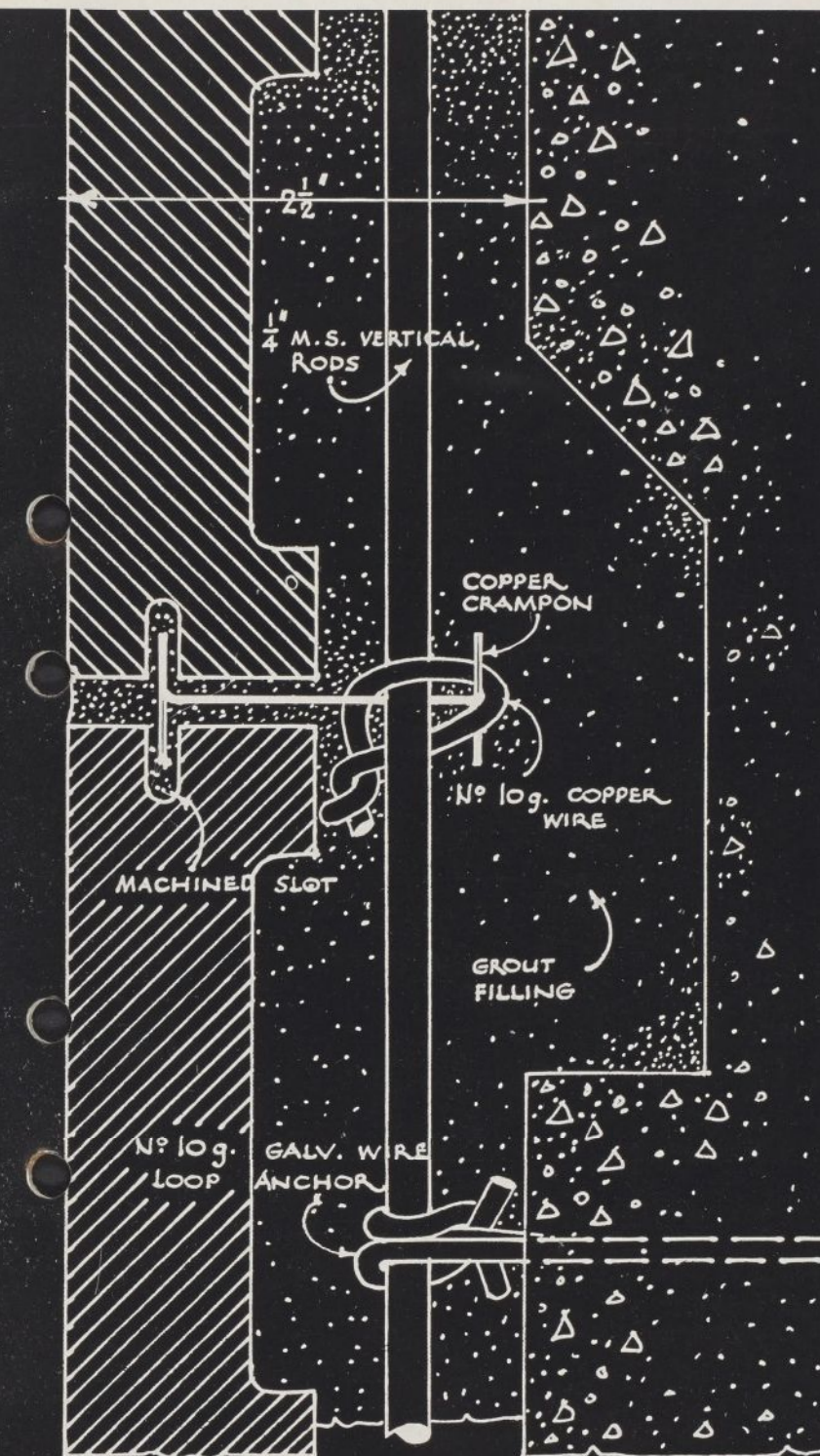
FIXING DETAILS

WUNDERLICH CERAMIC VENEER • DETAILS OF FIXING SHOWING METHOD No. 2—COPPER CRAMPONS



SETTING TO BRICKWORK.

ISOMETRIC SECTION THRO' CONCRETE WALL SHOWING STANDARD CRAMPON SETTING •



FULL SIZE SECTION AT BED JOINT • CONCRETE WALL •



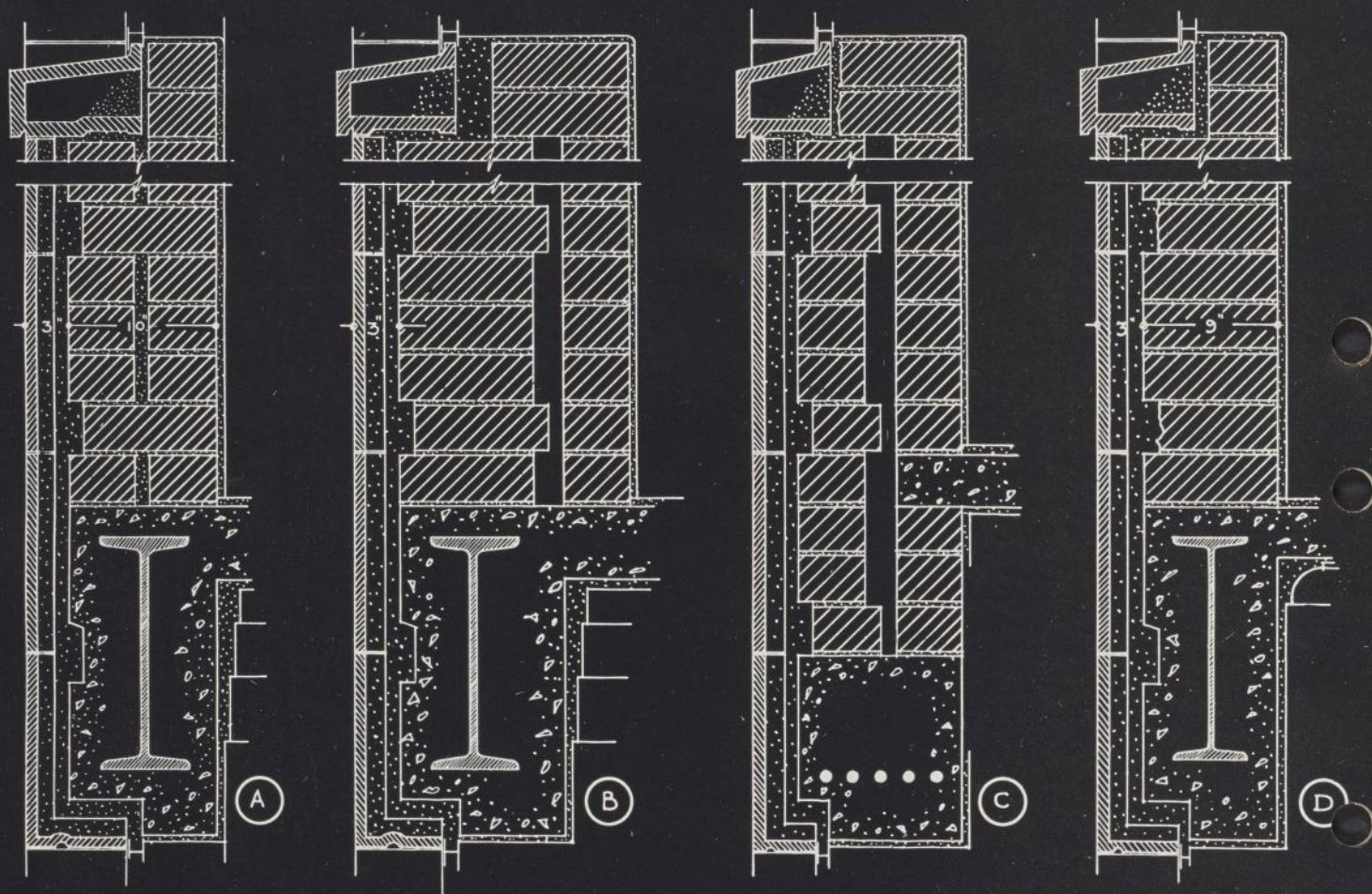
CRAMPON DETAIL • FOR "BONDED JOINT" SETTING •

NOTE: No. 2 (COPPER CRAMPON) METHOD OF FIXING IS SUITABLE FOR

EMPLOYMENT WITH CERAMIC VENEER EX OUR SUNSHINE (MELBOURNE) WORKS

WUNDERLICH CERAMIC VENEER

DETAILS OF FIXING TO BRICK SUPERSTRUCTURE WALLS



THE DETAILS ILLUSTRATED ABOVE, SHOWING BRICK WORK RECESSED AT EACH BED JOINT OF CERAMIC VENEER BLOCKS, ARE TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE PRECEDING FIXING DETAILS.

IMPORTANT: Architects contemplating the use of CERAMIC VENEER are asked to confer with us before commencing the preparation of details of the work in view, in order that all matters concerning the general set-out of the blocks in relation to the design visualised and manufacturing requirements generally

may be established, also the glaze colours to be employed and the method of fixing to be adopted, may be determined. Such enquiries are welcomed and can only result in economies, not only from the viewpoint of the architects' time, but also from the viewpoint of production of the CERAMIC VENEER.

SPECIFICATION

FOR FIXING CERAMIC VENEER (TERRA-COTTA) ON BRICK OR CONCRETE BUILDINGS

CERAMIC VENEER FACING

The whole of the facing to the building is to be of Ceramic Veneer, supplied by Wunderlich Limited, and the contractor is to allow for fixing the blocks in accordance with the following particulars. Refer to "Concretor or Bricklayer" for description of work to be performed to prepare face of building for subsequent fixing of Ceramic Veneer.

DRAWINGS

The manufacturer will prepare drawings showing the exact location of each Ceramic Veneer unit and any other relevant details. Copies of setting drawings to be submitted to the architect for approval, and thereafter the builder will receive copies of all such drawings.

DAMAGE

All blocks broken or defaced whilst in transit to building site or to rail or wharf are to be replaced free of charge. The replacement of any block which may be damaged after delivery to the job site or rail or wharf will be a charge on the contractor. Contractor must immediately notify manufacturer, quoting setting numbers in writing, when replacements are required.

NOTE: Setting number is defined by letters and numerals marked in black paint on each block.

CARTAGE TO SITE

The contractor is to take delivery of the Ceramic Veneer at the kerbside and unload the blocks without damage. NOTE: Where despatch

by rail or steamer is involved, delivery is completed by manufacturer at railway station or wharf at city of manufacture, viz, Sydney or Melbourne.

HANDLING

On receipt of the Ceramic Veneer at the building site, the contractor shall transfer it without damage onto the building and store under cover, stacking the blocks (without inflammable packing) on wood lathes to protect arrises from injury.

CUTTING AND FITTING

Ceramic Veneer blocks will be cut and fitted as far as practicable, and marked with a setting number before they leave the manufacturer's works.

CONCRETOR OR BRICKLAYER

The contractor shall arrange to construct boxing or forms for concrete structural walling or piers, so that continuous horizontal chases or recesses 4" wide and 1" deep shall be provided centrally opposite all Ceramic Veneer bed joints when forms are stripped. The rebate to be splayed at the top as shown, but must be sharp and unbroken at the base.

Where brick superstructure walls are employed, horizontal chases or recesses are to be introduced as closely as possible to each Ceramic Veneer bed joint. Recesses are to be one brick course high and 1" deep. (Refer to Manufacturer's Fixing Details Service Sheet.)

NOTE: The application of a fine slurry of cement and fine screen-

ings (pebble dash) to face of superstructure walls, prior to fixing Ceramic Veneer, will improve the bonding of Veneer grouting to wall face.

LOOP ANCHORS

The contractor is to allow for building in concrete or brick superstructure walls, 10-gauge galvanised wire loop anchors, centrally to width of Ceramic Veneer units horizontally (approximately 14" centre) and at about 18" to 24" centres vertically.

Loop anchors are to be placed in concrete or brick structural walls, and free ends to project 3" from the face of the concrete or brick. Refer detail sheet prepared by manufacturer for further description.

STEEL AND IRONWORK

The contractor is to provide and fix all anchor wires, pencil rods, tie wires, and any other steelwork required for securing the Ceramic Veneer.

GROUTING

The 1" cavity and the voids at the backs of the blocks are to be filled in with waterproofed sand and cement grout, in the proportion of three parts of sand (by volume) and one part of Portland cement. Care to be exercised that all pencil rods and tie wires are thoroughly encased in the grouting.

PENCIL RODS

The pencil rods are to be $\frac{1}{4}$ " steel

(Continued on page 18)

or brass rods fixed vertically, one each at the centre line of each block, secured to the wall with 10-gauge galvanised soft wire anchors built into the concrete or brick backing at about 18" to 24" centres vertically. The pencil rods are to be kept $\frac{1}{2}$ " from the face of the backing to allow them to be thoroughly surrounded by grouting.

Horizontal pencil rods, where required for fixing soffit blocks, are to be $\frac{1}{2}$ " steel or brass rods fixed as described for the vertical rods.

TIE WIRES

The Ceramic Veneer blocks are to be secured to the pencil rods by means of 10-gauge copper or galvanised tie wire, fastened to bronze dowels or copper crampons inserted in the holes or grooves provided on the blocks for this purpose, and the wire then fastened to the pencil rods; alternatively, the ends of the tie (or loop) wire are inserted direct into the holes in the blocks. Refer Manufacturer's Fixing Details, Methods 1, 2 and 3.

MORTAR

The mortar for the bedding and setting to be one part (by volume) of Portland cement to three parts of clean sand, as described for grouting.

JOINTS

The blocks are to be spaced evenly apart, in accordance with the overall dimensions, the joints being

kept to an even width. All dimensions showing block sizes on setting drawings are to be read as centre of joint. Average joint width to be $\frac{1}{4}$ ", unless otherwise stated.

EXPANSION JOINTS

At distances not exceeding 10' in all copings, the vertical joint is to be set with "Vulcatex" or other approved mastic, as an expansion joint for temperature changes. A similar horizontal joint is to be provided in bed joints, at all floor levels, or a convenient level near to. Mastic expansion bed joints to be the full depth of the Ceramic Veneer and the grout bedding behind.

POINTING

The joints are to be pointed, as the work proceeds, with a flat joint, using a mortar of one part (by volume) of Portland cement to three parts clean sand, coloured with colouring matter to a tint as directed by the architect.

The top of all weatherings are to be raked out for a depth of at least $\frac{3}{4}$ " and pointed with "Vulcatex" or other approved waterproof mastic putty.

WETTING

In compliance with the fixing schedule, all walling behind the Ceramic Veneer, and all Ceramic Veneer blocks, are to be saturated with water before commencing setting operations.

SETTING

All Ceramic Veneer is to be set in true line and carefully laid in a solid bed of mortar from front to back of block, leaving no voids. All wall copings, sills and other capping courses are to be well tamped down, so that the mortar fills all spaces around bottoms of webs of Ceramic Veneer.

PROTECTION

All uncompleted Ceramic Veneer work and backings shall be protected by waterproof coverings at night and at any time when liable to injury by inclement weather. Tops of all sills, string courses and other weatherings to be similarly covered to protect from droppings of mortar from above.

CLEAN DOWN

Upon completion of all work, all shoring, scaffolding, supports, centring and other false work and protections shall be removed and the Ceramic Veneer cleaned down. Cleaning agents, other than a mildly abrasive soap powder, clean brushes and fresh, clean water, should not be used.

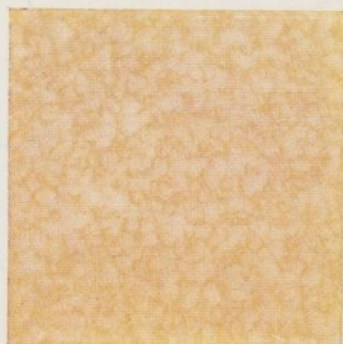
Under "carpenter" or whichever trade the centring is specified, a clause should be inserted as follows:

"The contractor is to provide, fix and maintain all centring, false work, cover boards, boxings and protections required for Ceramic Veneer, and remove same on completion of the work."

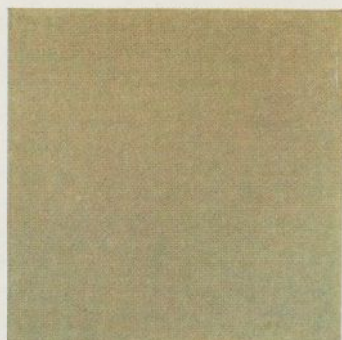
Wunderlich CERAMIC WALL TILE

FOR FACING INTERIOR WALLS, SWIMMING POOLS, ETC.

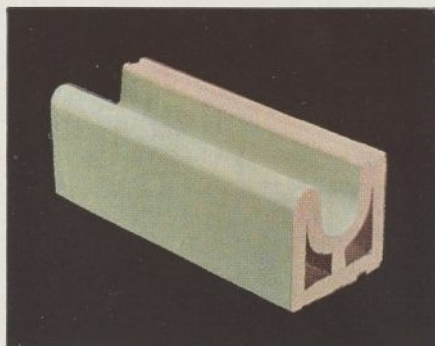
The New 10" x 10" x 1" FACING UNIT



MOTTLED CREAM.



MOTTLED GREEN.

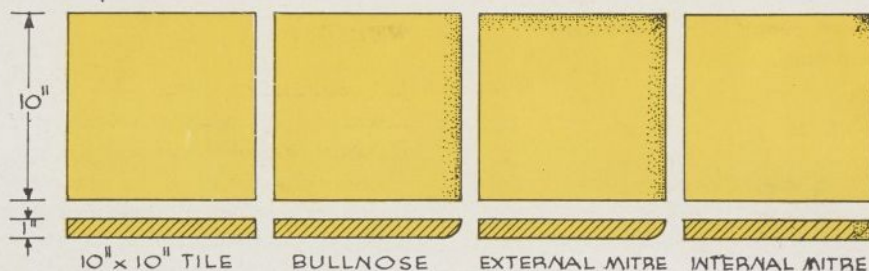


SCUM GUTTER FOR SWIMMING POOLS. AVAILABLE IN GREEN OR BLUE GLAZED TERRA-COTTA.

Size: 15" long, 6" wide, 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ " high.

As a facing to internal walls, partitions and external walls, WUNDERLICH CERAMIC WALL TILE, a glazed, colourful, decorative, architectural terra-cotta product, affords an easy-to-fix, permanent, hygienic way of beautifying old and new wall surfaces. Available in a range of standard ceramic glaze colours and finishes—mottled cream, green, etc.—CERAMIC WALL TILE is applied to concrete or brick backing with cement mortar prepared in the proportions of one part of Portland cement to three parts of sand. It is necessary to thoroughly wet the tiles and background prior to commencing fixing operations; the concrete or brick backing will present an improved surface if a slurry of cement and fine screenings is applied and allowed to "set" prior to the attachment of the blocks. A $\frac{1}{4}$ " width of joint is recommended.

Apart from the plain 10" x 10" tile, single bullnose tiles, external and internal mitre tiles (as illustrated below) are available in the 10" x 10" size. Suggested applications include the lining of walls, partitions, hallways, etc., of public buildings, schools, hospitals, hotels, theatres, industrial buildings, industrial canteens, workrooms, etc., and of external walls, including shopfronts and doorway surrounds. CERAMIC WALL TILE is an excellent medium for lining the walls and floors of outdoor and indoor SWIMMING POOLS. For the latter purpose, a green or blue glazed Ceramic Scum Gutter is available for use with Ceramic Wall Tile. Another appropriate use of CERAMIC WALL TILE is as an outer hearth for open fires and under slow combustion and Wonderheat stoves, particularly when installed in conjunction with Wunderlich Terra-Cotta Fireplace Surrounds.



CERAMIC WALL TILES ARE AVAILABLE IN THE 10" x 10" STOCK SIZE ONLY. CUT TILES NOT SUPPLIED.

Wunderlich
CERAMIC VENEER
GLAZED COLOURFUL TERRA-COTTA

Metal, Asbestos-Cement and Terra-Cotta

Products of

WUNDERLICH LIMITED

METAL PRODUCTS

Metal Stamping and Pressing.
Architectural and Industrial Metalwork.
Welded Metalwork.
Non-ferrous Castings (Architectural and Industrial).
Metal Ceilings and Fascias.
Metal Windows, Doors and Door-frames.
Stainless Steel Sinks and Drainers.
Metal Kitchen Cabinets, Metal Partitions.
Metal Letters—Cast Enamelled and Built.
Nameplates, Honour Rolls and Memorials.
Shopfront Mouldings, Metal Tile Roofing.
Glazing Bars, Skylights, Perforated Metals, Ventilators, Ventilating Sheetting.
Corrugated Utility Cans, Snap-on Mouldings.
Mail Chutes and Letter Boxes, Window Hoods.
Parkerising and Bonderising.
Industrial Spray Painting, etc.

ASBESTOS-CEMENT PRODUCTS

"Durabestos" Flat Building Sheets, Cover Moulds and Angles.
"Durabestos" Corrugated Roofing Sheets, Ridge and Hip Capping, Barge Moulding, Flashings, Skylights, Roof Ventilators, Louvre Blades, Downpipe, Eaves and Box Guttering, Rainwater Heads, Flue Pipes and Fittings, etc.

TERRA-COTTA PRODUCTS

Roofing Tiles, Fireplace Brickettes, Wall Ventilators, Chimney Pots, Ceramic Veneer, Ceramic Wall Tiles, Fireplace Surrounds, Pateræ, Roundels, Vases, Stoneware Pipes and Fittings, etc.

Wunderlich Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF BUILDING MATERIALS

SYDNEY:

Baptist St., Redfern

STH. MELBOURNE:

210 Hanna St.

ADELAIDE:

Cnr. Grote and
Morphett Sts.

NEWCASTLE:

King Street

BRISBANE:

108-110 Brunswick St.,
Valley

HOBART:

Melville St.

LAUNCESTON:

137 Cimitiere St.

PERTH ASSOCIATES:

H. L. BRISBANE &
WUNDERLICH LTD.
Lord and Short Sts.