

0331B BRICK AND BLOCK CONSTRUCTION**1 GENERAL****1.1 RESPONSIBILITIES****General**

Requirement: Provide brick and block construction, as documented.

1.2 CROSS REFERENCES**General**

Requirement: Conform to the following worksection(s):

- *General requirements.*
- [complete/delete]

1.3 STANDARDS**General**

Materials and construction: To AS 3700.

1.4 INSPECTION**Notice**

Inspection: Give notice so that inspection may be made of the following:

- Set out.
- Unit type, colour and texture.
- Bottoms of cavities, after cleaning out.
- Bottoms of core holes, before grouting.
- Reinforcement type and diameter.
- Positioning of reinforcing before grouting.
- Control joints, ready for insertion of joint filler.
- Damp-proof courses, in position.
- Flashings, in position.
- Lintels, in position.
- Structural steelwork, including bolts and shelf angles, in position.

1.5 TOLERANCES**General**

Requirement: To AS 3700 Table 12.1.

2 PRODUCTS**2.1 DURABILITY****General**

Exposure environment: [complete/delete]

Exposure locations: To AS 3700 clause 5.4.

2.2 MATERIALS**Brick and block units**

Selections: As documented in the **Brick and block construction schedule**.

Standard: To AS/NZS 4455.1 and AS/NZS 4455.3.

Salt attack resistance grade: To AS 3700 Table 5.1.

Minimum age of clay bricks: 7 days.

Mortar materials

Mortar class: To AS 3700 Table 5.1.

Cement: To AS 3972.

- Type: [complete/delete]

White cement: With $\leq 1\%$ iron salts content.

Lime: To AS 1672.1.

Sand: Fine aggregate with a low clay content and free from efflorescing salts, selected for colour and grading.

Water: Clean and free from any deleterious matter.

Admixtures: To AS 3700 clause 11.4.2.4.

Pigment: To BS EN 12878, and as follows:

- Integral pigment mix proportion: $\leq 10\%$ by weight of cement.

Mix proportions: As documented in the **Masonry cement mortar mix proportions table** and **Cement (GP/GB) mortar mix proportions table**.

Masonry cement mortar mix proportions table (cement:lime:sand), by volume

Mortar class to AS 3700	Clay	Concrete	Calcium silicate	Water thickener
M3	1:0:4	1:0:4	n/a	Yes
M4	1:0:3	n/a	n/a	Yes

Cement (GP/GB) mortar mix proportions table (cement: lime:sand), by volume

Mortar class to AS 3700	Clay	Concrete	Calcium silicate	Water thickener
M2	1:2:9	n/a	n/a	No
M3	1:1:6	1:1:6	n/a	Optional
M3	1:0:5	1:0:5	1:0:5	Yes
M4	1:0.5:4.5	1:0.5:4.5	n/a	Optional
M4	1:0:4	1:0:4	1:0:4	Yes
M4	1:0-0.25:3	1:0-0.25:3	n/a	Optional

Grout

Standard: To AS 3700 clause 11.7.

Minimum characteristic compressive strength: 12 MPa.

2.3 BUILT-IN COMPONENTS

General

Durability class of built-in components: To AS 3700 Table 5.1.

Steel lintels

Angles and flats: To AS/NZS 3679.1.

Cold formed proprietary lintels: Designed to AS/NZS 4600.

Corrosion protection: To AS/NZS 2699.3.

Galvanizing: Do not cut after galvanizing.

Reinforcement

Standard: To AS/NZS 4671.

Corrosion protection: To AS 3700 clause 5.9.

Minimum cover: To AS 3700 Table 5.1.

Wall ties

Standard: To AS/NZS 2699.1.

Type: [complete/delete]

Corrosion protection: To AS/NZS 2699.1.

Strength classification:

- Masonry veneer: [complete/delete]

- Normal cavity construction and at abutments:[complete/delete]
- Cavities > 60 mm and < 200 mm wide: Heavy duty.
- Cavities > 200 mm wide: [complete/delete]

Connectors and accessories

Standard: To AS/NZS 2699.2.

Corrosion protection: To AS/NZS 2699.2.

Design criteria for flexible masonry ties: [complete/delete]

Flashings and damp-proof courses

Standard: To AS/NZS 2904.

Slip joints

Standard: To AS 3700 clause 4.13.

Material: [complete/delete]

3 EXECUTION

3.1 GENERAL

Mortar mixing

General: Measure volumes accurately to the documented proportions. Machine mix for at least six minutes.

Protection from contamination

General: Protect masonry materials and components from ground moisture and contamination.

Bond

Type: Stretcher bond.

Building in

Embedded items: Build in wall ties and accessories as the construction proceeds. If it is not practicable to obtain the required embedment wholly in the mortar joint in hollow masonry units, fill appropriate cores with grout or mortar.

Steel door frames: Fill the backs of jambs and heads solid with mortar as the work proceeds.

Clearance for timber frame shrinkage

General: In timber frame brick veneer construction, leave clearances between window frames and brick sill and between roof frames and the brick veneer as follows:

- Additional clearance: To accommodate additional shrinkage of unseasoned floor timbers.
- Single storey frames and ground floor windows (not for slab on ground): 10 mm.
- Two storey frames and upper floor windows: 20 mm.

Construction at different rates or times

Monolithic structural action: If two or more adjoining sections of masonry, including intersecting walls, are constructed at different rates or times, rake back or tie the intersections between those sections so that monolithic structural action is obtained in the completed work.

Joining to existing

General: Provide a control joint where joining to existing structures. Do not tooth new masonry into existing work unless approved by a professional engineer.

Mortar joints

Solid and cored units: Lay on a full bed of mortar. Fill perpends solid. Cut mortar flush.

Face-shell bedded hollow units: Fill perpends solid. Cut mortar flush.

Finish: Conform to the following:

- Externally: Tool to give a dense water-shedding finish.
- Internally: If wall is to be plastered, do not rake more than 10 mm to give a key.
- Thickness: 10 mm.

Cutting: Set out masonry with joints of uniform width and minimum cutting of masonry units.

Monolithic structural action

Header units: Except in stretcher bond facework, provide brick and block header units, to AS 3700 clause 4.11.2.

Spacing: 600 mm maximum.

Location: Provide header units in the following locations:

- At engaged piers.
- At engagement of diaphragms with the leaves in diaphragm walls.
- At intersections of flanges with shear walls.
- At intersections with supporting walls and buttresses.
- Between leaves in solid masonry construction.

Rate of construction

General: Regulate the rate of construction to eliminate joint deformation, slumping or instability.

Rods

Set out: Construct masonry to the following rods:

- 75 mm high units: 7 courses to 600 mm.
- 90 mm high units: 6 courses to 600 mm.
- 190 mm high units: 3 courses to 600 mm.

Protection

General: Cover the top surface of brickwork and blockwork to prevent the entry of rainwater and contaminants.

Single leaf and solid walls: Moisture protection to AS 3700 clause 4.7.4.

Temporary support

General: If the final stability of the masonry is dependent on construction of (structural) elements after the brickwork and blockwork is completed, provide proposals for temporary support or bracing.

3.2 FACEWORK

Cleaning

General: Clean progressively as the work proceeds to remove mortar smears, stains and discolouration. Do not erode joints if using pressure spraying.

Acid solution: Do not use.

Colour mixing

Distribution: In facework, distribute the colour range of units evenly to prevent colour concentrations and banding.

Below ground

Facework: Commence face brickwork at least 1 full course for blockwork, or 2 full courses for brickwork, below adjacent finished surface level.

Double face walls

Selection: Select face units for uniform width and double-face qualities.

Preferred face: Before starting, obtain approval of the preferred wall face, and favour that face should a compromise be unavoidable.

Perpends

General: If other than vertically aligned perpends in alternate courses are proposed, provide details.

Sills and thresholds

General: Solidly bed sills and thresholds and lay them with the top surfaces draining away from the building.

Minimum size of cut unit: Three quarters full width.

3.3 SUBFLOOR WORK

Access openings

General: In internal walls, leave door width openings beneath doorways to give access to underfloor areas.

Air vent locations

General: Provide air vents to give adequate cross ventilation to the space under suspended ground floors.

Cavity walls: Provide matching vents in the internal leaves located as near as practicable to the vents in the external leaves.

Location: Below damp-proof course to internal and external walls.

Air vent types

Blockwork: Select from the following:

- Concrete framed: Bronze wire mesh in concrete frame 390 x 190 mm.
- Vent blocks: Purpose-made vent blocks.

Brickwork: Select from the following:

- Concrete framed: Bronze wire mesh in concrete frames, 470 x 160 mm.
- Cut brick: 2 cut bricks laid vertically and evenly spaced in a 230 mm wide x 2 course high opening, backed with bronze wire mesh built in.
- Terra cotta: Perforated, 230 x 160 mm.

Underpinning

Requirement: Install underpinning while maintaining the building undamaged.

Grouting: Pack dry mix M4 mortar between underpinning and existing structure at the completion of each panel of underpinning.

3.4 CAVITY WORK

Cavity clearance

General: Keep cavities clear at all times.

Cavity fill

General: Fill the cavity with mortar to 1 course above adjacent finished (ground) level. Fall the top surface towards the outer leaf.

Cavity width

General: Provide minimum cavity widths in conformance with the following:

- Masonry walls: 50 mm.
- Masonry veneer walls: 40 mm between the masonry leaf and the load bearing frame and 25 mm minimum between the masonry leaf and sheet bracing.

Openings

Care: Do not close the cavity at the jambs of external openings.

Wall ties connectors and accessories

Protection: Install to prevent water passing across the cavity.

3.5 DAMP-PROOF COURSES

Location

General: Provide damp-proof courses as follows:

- Timber floors: In the first course below the level of the underside of ground floor timbers in internal walls and inner leaves of cavity walls.
- Cavity walls built off slabs on ground: In the bottom course of the outer leaf, continuous horizontally across the cavity and up the inner face bedded in mortar, turned 30 mm into the inner leaf 1 course above.
- Masonry veneer construction: In the bottom course of the outer leaf, continuous horizontally across the cavity. Fasten to the inner frame 75 mm above floor level.
- Walls adjoining infill floor slabs on membranes: In the course above the underside of the slab in internal walls and inner leaves of cavity walls. Project 40 mm and dress down over the membrane turned up against the wall.

Height: Not less than:

- 150 mm above the adjacent finished ground level.
- 75 mm above the finished paved or concrete area.
- 50 mm above the finished paved or concreted area and protected from the direct effect of the weather.

Installation

General: Lay in long lengths. Lap full width at angles and intersections and at least 150 mm at joints. Step as necessary, but not exceeding 2 courses per step for brickwork and 1 course per step for blockwork. Sandwich damp-proof courses between mortar.

Junctions: Preserve continuity of damp-proofing at junctions of damp-proof courses and waterproof membranes.

Lap sealing: Seal with a bituminous adhesive and sealing compound.

3.6 FLASHINGS

Location

General: Provide flashings as follows:

- Floors: Full width of outer leaf immediately above slab or shelf angle, continuous across cavity and up the inner face bedded in mortar, turned 30 mm into the inner leaf 2 courses above for brick and 1 course above for block. If the slab supports the outer skin and is not rebated, bed the flashing in a suitable sealant.
- Under sills: 30 mm into the outer leaf bed joint 1 course below the sill, extending up across the cavity and under the sill in the inner leaf or the frame. Extend at least 150 mm beyond the reveals or each side of the opening.
- Over lintels to openings: Full width of outer leaf immediately above the lintel, continuous across cavity, turned 30 mm into the inner leaf 2 courses above for brick and 1 course above for block or turned up against the inner frame and fasten to it. Extend at least 150 mm beyond the lintels.
- At abutments with structural frames or supports: Vertical flash in the cavity using 150 mm wide material, wedged and grouted into a groove in the frame opposite the cavity.
- At jambs: Vertically flash jamb, extending 75 mm into the cavity, interleaved with the sill and head flashing at each end. Fix to jambs.
- At roof abutments with cavity walls: Cavity flash immediately above the roof and over-flash the roof apron flashing.

Installation

General: Sandwich flashings between mortar except where on lintels or shelf angles. Bed flashings, sills and copings in one operation to maximise adhesion.

Laps: If required, lap full width at angles and intersections and at least 150 mm at joints. Step as necessary, but not exceeding 2 courses per step for brickwork and 1 course per step for blockwork.

Lap sealing: Seal with a bituminous adhesive and sealing compound.

Pointing: Point up joints around flashings, filling voids.

Weepholes

Location: Provide weepholes to external leaves of cavity walls in the course immediately above flashings, and cavity fill, and at the bottoms of unfilled cavities.

Form: Open perpend.

Maximum spacing: 1200 mm.

3.7 WALL TIES

Location

General: Space wall ties in conformance with AS 3700 clause 4.10 or AS 4773.2, as appropriate, and at the following locations:

- Not more than 600 mm in each direction.
- Adjacent to vertical lateral supports.
- Adjacent to control joints.
- Around openings.

Installation

Fixing of masonry veneer ties:

- To timber frames: Screw fix to outer face of timber frames with fixings to AS 3566.1.
- To concrete: Masonry anchors.
- To steel frames: Screw fix to outer face of steel studs with fixings to AS 3566.1.

3.8 CONTROL JOINTS

General

Location and spacing: Provide contraction joints, expansion joints or articulation joints to AS 3700 clause 4.8.

Control joint filling

Filler material: Provide compatible sealant and bond breaking backing materials which are non-staining to brickwork and blockwork. Do not use bituminous materials with absorbent masonry units.

- Bond breaking materials: Non-adhesive to sealant, or faced with a non-adhering material.
- Foamed materials: Closed-cell or impregnated, not water-absorbing.

Installation: Clean the joints thoroughly and insert an easily compressible backing material before sealing.

Sealant depth: Fill the joints with a gun-applied flexible sealant for a depth of at least two-thirds the joint width.

Fire rated control joints

General: If a control joint occurs in an element of construction required to have a fire resistance rating, construct the control joint with fire stopping materials which maintain the fire resistance rating of the element.

Fire stopping: To AS 4072.1.

3.9 BRICKWORK AND BLOCKWORK DUCT RISERS**Location**

General: Build a one-piece corrosion resistant metal tray to the masonry duct risers at roof level.

Material: [complete/delete]

Installation

General: Cut an opening for the riser. Turn tray edges up 25 mm around the opening 13 mm clear of the walls. Externally turn the tray up 100 mm under the stepped flashing and down 100 mm over the apron flashing. Lap and solder joints.

Weepholes

General: Provide 2 weepholes through the masonry duct riser walls on opposite sides immediately above the tray.

3.10 BRICKWORK BED JOINT REINFORCEMENT**Location**

General: Locate as follows:

- In 2 bed joints below and above head and sill flashings to openings.
- In 2 bed joints below and above openings.
- In third bed joint above bottom of wall.
- In second bed joint below top of wall.

Maximum vertical intervals: 500 mm.

Installation

General: Lap 450 mm at splices. Fold and bend at corners so that the longitudinal wires are continuous. Stop 50 mm short of control joints. Extend 450 mm beyond each side of openings.

Reinforcement

Material: Galvanized welded wire mesh.

Width: Equal to the width of the leaf, less 15 mm cover from each exposed surface of the mortar joint.

3.11 REINFORCED AND GROUTED BLOCKWORK**Cleaning core holes**

General: Provide purpose-made cleanout blocks or machine cut a cleaning hole at the base of each grouted core.

Location: Locate on the side of the wall which is to be rendered or otherwise concealed.

Cleaning: Rod cores to dislodge mortar fins protruding from the blocks and mortar droppings from reinforcement. Remove through the clean-out blocks.

Grouting

Commencement: Do not commence until grout spaces have been cleaned out and the mortar joints have attained sufficient strength to resist blow-outs.

Height of lift: Limit the height of individual lifts in any pour to make sure that the grout can be thoroughly compacted to fill all voids.

Compaction: Compact by vibration or by rodding.

Topping up: On the completion of the last lift, top up the grout after 10 min to 30 min, and vibrate or rod to mix with the previous pour.

3.12 LINTELS

Location

General: Provide 1 lintel to each wall leaf as documented in the **Lintel schedule**.

Installation

General: Do not cut on site. Keep lintels 10 mm clear of heads of frames.

Steel lintels: Pack mortar between any vertical component and supported masonry units. For angles, install the long leg vertical.

Minimum bearing each end:

- Span \leq 1000 mm: 100 mm.
- Span $>$ 1000 mm \leq 3000 mm: 150 mm.
- Span $>$ 3000 mm: To structural drawings.

Propping: Provide temporary props to lintels to prevent deflection or rotation.

- Minimum propping period: 7 days.

3.13 CONNECTORS AND ACCESSORIES

Slip joints

General: Provide slip joints to top of all unreinforced masonry walls supporting concrete slabs and other concrete elements.

Protection: Keep the slip joints in place and protect from displacement.

Flexible masonry ties

General: Provide stabilising ties at control joints and abutting structural elements, including columns, beams and slab soffits.

Locations and details: To structural drawings.

3.14 ARCHES

Arch voussoirs

General: Cut units using a masonry saw.

Shapes and dimensions

General: Form arches using solid or cored (not hollow) masonry units.

3.15 BAGGING

Preparation

General: Cut joints flush before bagging.

Dry bagging

Application: Apply laying mortar to the surface using a hessian bag or similar. Flush up irregularities, but leave a minimum amount of mortar on the surface.

Textured bagging

Application: Apply laying mortar to the surface using a sponge float. Flush up irregularities, but leave approximately 2 mm of mortar on the surface. When initial set is reached, texture using a hand bristle brush.

4 SELECTIONS

4.1 SCHEDULES

Brick and block construction schedule

Property	A	B	C
Bricks and blocks: Name or type			
Bricks and blocks: Fire resistance level (FRL)			

Property	A	B	C
Bricks and blocks: Work size (mm)			
Bricks and blocks: Category			
Bricks and blocks: Salt attack resistance category			
Bricks and blocks: Characteristic unconfined compressive strength (MPa)			
Bricks and blocks: Coefficient of contraction			
Bricks and blocks: Coefficient of expansion			
Bricks and blocks: Air vent units			
Bricks and blocks: Sill units			
Bricks and blocks: Threshold units			
Mortar: Cement			
Mortar: Colour			
Mortar: Mix proportions or mortar class			
Mortar: Sand			
Unit mortar joints: Bond			
Unit mortar joints: Depth (mm)			
Unit mortar joints: Shape or profile			
Built-in components: Durability class			
Built-in components: Damp-proof course type			
Built-in components: Flashings material			
Built-in components: Lintel type			
Built-in components: Weephole insect barriers			
Built-in components: Wall ties			
Grout: Composition			
Grout: Compressive strength (MPa)			
Control joints: Backing rod			
Control joints: Primer			
Control joints: Sealant			

Property	A	B	C
Control joints: Width (mm)			

Brick and block construction performance schedule for special masonry

Property	A	B	C
Durability test			
Compressive strength (MPa)			
Flexural strength			

Lintel schedule

Opening dimensions (mm)	Lintel type	Depth ¹ (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)

Note: Lintel length required is equal to sum of (opening dimension + 2x bearing at each end).