

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

General: Provide brick and block construction as documented.

1.2 CROSS REFERENCES**General**

Requirement: Conform to the following:

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

1.3 STANDARD**General**

Materials and construction: To AS 3700.

1.4 INTERPRETATION**Definitions**

General: For the purposes of this worksection the definitions in AS 3700 clause 1.5.2 and those given below apply:

- Brick: A masonry unit that does not exceed 338 mm long x 225 mm wide x 113 mm high, of a size that allows it to be picked up with one hand while the other is used to apply mortar with a trowel.
- Block: A masonry unit exceeding the size of a brick in any dimension, for use in the construction of walls or partitions.
- Brickwork and blockwork types:
 - . Common or ordinary: Brickwork and blockwork which is not tested for specified strength values, is not especially treated for texture and colour and can include reject face units.
 - . Face units: Bricks or blocks used in facework, including purpose-made units such as squints, sills and thresholds.
- Facework: Brickwork or blockwork in which the form, or form and colour, of the face units and joints is visible in the completed works.

1.5 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.

1.6 TESTS**Durability**

Mortar: Mortar durability tests are required.

Conformance: Test to verify conformance as follows:

- Standard: To AS 3700 Appendix FA.
- Acceptance criteria:
 - . Class M2: 0.5 mm.
 - . Class M3: 0.3 mm.
 - . Class M4: 0.1 mm.

Special masonry

Conformance: Test to verify conformance with the **Brick and block performance schedule** and as follows:

- Compressive strength: To AS 3700 Appendix C.
- Flexural strength: To AS 3700 Appendix D.

1.7 SUBMISSIONS

Brick or block unit samples

Face units: Submit face units of each type illustrating the range of variation available, including colour, texture, surface irregularities, defective arrises, and shape.

- Number of each type: 6.

Facework sample panels

General: Provide, in a suitable position, a sample panel of each type of facework including pigmented face or pointing mortar.

- Minimum size (face of panel): 1200 mm high x 1190 mm or closest unit module long.

Sand samples

Type: Submit a 2 kg sample of each type of sand required to be of a particular colour, grade or source.

1.8 TOLERANCES

Masonry construction

Conformance: Conform to AS 3700 Table 11.1.

2 PRODUCTS

2.1 MATERIALS

Bricks and blocks

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

Salt attack resistance grade: To AS 3700 Table 5.1.

- Bricks and blocks: Below damp-proof course, and in external leaves in the corrosivity categories D and F, provide Exposure grade to AS/NZS 4455.1 Table 2.3 or AS/NZS 4455.3 Table 2.4, as appropriate.

Minimum age of clay bricks: 7 days.

Mortar materials

Durability classification.

- Above the damp-proof-course: Conform to the **Corrosion resistance and durability table** .
- Below the damp-proof-course: M4 mortar conforming to the **Mortar mix table** .

Admixtures: To AS 3700 clause 10.4.2.4.

Lime: To AS 1672.1.

Cement: To AS 3972.

- Type: [complete/delete] .

Masonry cement: To AS 1316.

Proportions: Conform to the **Mortar mix table** .

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.

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

Pigment: To BS EN 12878, and as follows:

- Quantity: Less than 10% of the mass of cement in the mix.

For light colours: Use off-white cement in the mix.

Mortar mix table

Mortar class to AS 3700	Cement, lime, sand ratios (by volume)			Water thickener
	Clay	Concrete	Calcium silicate	
Masonry cement				
M3	1:0:4	1:0:4	n/a	No
M4	1:0:3	n/a	n/a	No
Cement (GP/GB)				
M2	1:2:9	n/a	n/a	No
M3	1:1:6	1:1:6	n/a	Optional
1:0:5	1:0:5	1:0:5	Yes	
M4	1:0.5:4.5	1:0.5:4.5	n/a	Optional
1:0:4	1:0:4	1:0:4	Yes	

2.2 COMPONENTS

Steel lintels

Angles and flats: To AS/NZS 3679.1 .

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

Durability Classification to AS/NZS 2699.3: [complete/delete]

Corrosion resistance: Conform to the **Corrosion resistance and durability table**.

Galvanizing: Do not cut after galvanizing.

Wall ties

Standard: To AS/NZS 2699.1.

Type: [complete/delete]

Durability Classification to AS/NZS 2699.1: [complete/delete]

Corrosive resistance and durability: In conformance with the **Corrosion resistance and durability table**.

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.

Durability Classification to AS/NZS 2699.2: [complete/delete]

Corrosive resistance and durability: Conform to the **Corrosion resistance and durability table**.

Flexible masonry ties: If accommodation of movement is required at control joints and where masonry abuts structural elements such as column faces and slab soffits, provide details.

Corrosion resistance and durability

Compliance: Conform to the **Corrosion resistance and durability table(s)**, or provide proprietary products with metallic and/or organic coatings of equivalent corrosion resistance and as follows:

- Galvanizing: To AS/NZS 4680 .
- Built-in products below damp proof course: Stainless steel 316 or engineered polymer.

Corrosion resistance and durability table – Atmospheric corrosivity category – A and B to AS/NZS 2312

Situation	Steel lintels (each surface)	Wall ties, connectors and other structural steel accessories above damp proof course (each surface)	Minimum mortar classification above damp proof course
Internal	Galvanize after fabrication 600 g/m ²	- Galvanize after fabrication 300 g/m ² - Metallic-coated sheet Z275/AZ150 - Galvanized wire 470 g/m ² - In line galvanized sections with after fabrication coating repair ILG/150	M2
External (including cavity air space)	Galvanize after fabrication 300 g/m ²	- Galvanize after fabrication 300 g/m ² - Metallic-coated sheet Z600 - Galvanized wire 470 g/m ²	M2

Corrosion resistance and durability table – Atmospheric corrosivity category – C to AS/NZS 2312

Situation	Steel lintels (each surface)	Wall ties, connectors and other structural steel accessories above damp proof course (each surface)	Minimum mortar classification above damp proof course
Internal	Galvanize after fabrication 300 g/m ²	- Galvanize after fabrication 300 g/m ² - Galvanized wire 470 g/m ² - Metallic-coated sheet Z275/AZ150	M2
External (including cavity air space)	Galvanize after fabrication 600 g/m ²	- Galvanize after fabrication 600 g/m ² - Galvanized wire 470 g/m ²	M3

Corrosion resistance and durability table – Atmospheric corrosivity category – D and F to AS/NZS 2312

Situation	Steel lintels (each surface)	Wall ties, connectors and other structural steel accessories above damp proof course (each surface)	Minimum mortar classification above damp proof course
Internal	Galvanize after fabrication 600 g/m ²	Galvanize after fabrication 600 g/m ²	M2
External (including cavity air space)	- Stainless 316 - Galvanize after fabrication 600 g/m ² plus organic coating ¹	- Stainless 316 - Engineered polymer	M4

¹ Avoid organic coating in Category F zones.

Flashings and damp-proof courses

Standard: To AS/NZS 2904.

3 EXECUTION**3.1 GENERAL****Mortar mixing**

General: Measure volumes accurately to achieve 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 unit brickwork or blockwork, 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.

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 the minimum of cutting of masonry units.

Monolithic structural action

General: Provide brick or block header units, except in stretcher bond facework, to AS 3700 clause 4.11.2.

Spacing: 600 mm maximum.

Location: Conform to the following:

- 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: Keep the top surface of brickwork and blockwork covered to prevent the entry of rainwater and contaminants.

Temporary support

General: If the final stability of the brickwork or blockwork is dependent on (structural) elements to be constructed after the brickwork or blockwork, 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 use an acid solution. Do not erode joints if using pressure spraying.

Colour mixing

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

Commencement

General: Commence 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 a ruling as to which is the preferred wall face, and favour that face should a compromise be unavoidable.

Perpends

General: If it is proposed to use other than vertically aligned perpends in alternate courses, provide details.

Sills and thresholds

General: Solidly bed sills and thresholds and lay them so that the top surfaces drain away from the building.

Set out: Set out so that no unit is cut smaller than 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 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. Where 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: Full height flash extending 75 mm beyond the closure 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 BCA Figure 3.3.3.1 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

Embedment: At least 50 mm into mortar making sure that mortar cover is 15 mm minimum to the outside face of the mortar.

3.8 CONTROL OF MOVEMENT

Joints

General: To AS 3700.

Filler material: Provide compatible sealant and bond breaking backing materials which are non-staining to masonry. 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.

Joint filling:

- 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 using fire stopping materials so that the fire resistance rating of the element is not reduced.

Fire stopping: To AS 4072.1.

3.9 MASONRY 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 BRICK 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.

- In brickwork: 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 and ensure bond between grout and masonry.

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 in conformance with 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 ≤ 1000 mm: 100 mm.

- Span > 1000 mm ≤ 3000 mm: 150 mm.
- Span > 3000 mm: 200 mm.

Propping: To prevent deflection or excessive rotation, temporarily prop lintels until the masonry reaches its required strength.

- Minimum propping period: 7 days.

3.13 ARCHES

Arch voussoirs

General: Cut units using a masonry saw.

Shapes and dimensions

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

3.14 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.

Preparation: Cut joints flush before bagging.

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	Code		
	A	B	C
Bricks and blocks			
Name or type			
Fire resistance level: -FRL -Core filled			
Work size			
Category			
Salt attack resistance category			
Characteristic unconfined compressive strength			
Coefficient of contraction			
Coefficient of expansion			
Air vent units			
Sill units			
Threshold units			
Mortar			
Cement			
Colour			
Proportions or class			

Property	Code		
	A	B	C
Bricks and blocks			
Sand			
Units mortar joints			
Bond			
Depth			
Shape or profile			
Built-in components			
Damp-proof course type			
Flashings material			
Lintel type			
Weephole insect barriers			
Resilient wall ties			
Grout			
Composition			
Compressive strength			
Control joints			
Backing rod			
Primer			
Sealant			
Width			

Brick and block construction performance schedule

Property	Type		
	A	B	C
Compressive strength			
Durability test			
Flexural strength			

Lintel schedule

Opening dimensions (mm)	Lintel type	Dimensions (mm)		
		D1 ¹	D2 ²	Thickness ³

Note: Lintel length required is equal to sum of (opening dimension + 2xbearing at each end).
¹ D1 is depth of lintel.
² D2 is width of lintel.
³ Thickness applies only to steel T or angle lintels.