

Masonry

Mortar

Type M – 2500 PSI – 1:1/4 cement to lime ratio

Type S - 1800PSI – 1: over 1/4 to 1/2 cement to lime ratio

Type N – 750 PSI – 1:1 cement to lime ratio

Type O – for use as a repointing mortar on historic buildings or for non-load bearing interior walls

Brick

Common or Building Brick – Porous and irregular in dimensions, usually molded brick

Face Brick – hard impervious face, very consistent in dimensions, made by extruding

Glazed – made similarly to face brick with a glaze, quite expensive

Paving – hard impervious and usually a large size

Courses, Wythes, Bonds

A horizontal row of masonry units is referred to as a course regardless of the type of unit utilized

The unit thickness of a wall is called a wythe.

The method that is used to bond bricks together into a wall system is called a brick bond.

Mortar Joints

Bed Joints – horizontal mortar joints

Head Joints – vertical mortar joints

Shape of the joints achieved through tooling

Exterior shape, weathered, concave, vee – shaped so that water runs toward the exterior of the wall and does not penetrate into the joint

Interior shapes, raked, struck, extruded – allow for a ledge for water to set on and penetrate the system

Reinforced Concrete Masonry

Horizontal joint reinforcing – every other bed joint – all exterior CMU walls regardless of location.

Pilasters – vertical column structures built into the wall to resist overturning and support beams

Vertical reinforcing bars – used in place of pilasters for overturning

Bond beams – used to span openings or to tie the top of a block wall together & act as a bearing surface for horizontal elements.

Pilasters

Can be used in any type of masonry.

Act as a structural column or support for a beam