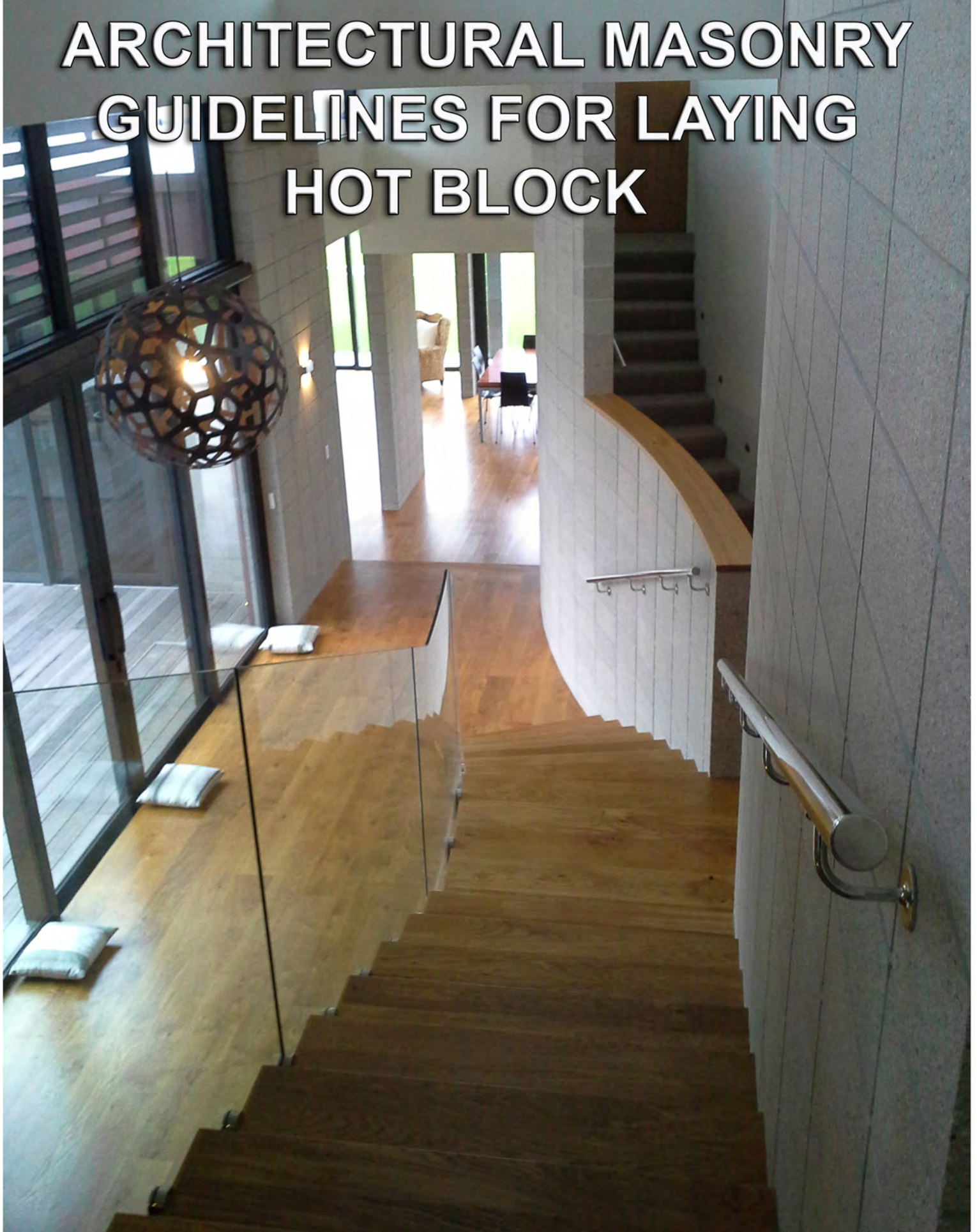


BLOCKTEC

ARCHITECTURAL MASONRY GUIDELINES FOR LAYING HOT BLOCK





GUIDELINES FOR LAYING HOT BLOCK.

1. All knock- ins to be removed from knock-in bond beam blocks, prior to laying. Except on one end, in movement joint situations.
2. In corner situations, blocks must be cut, to allow a full flow of grout. Note: Not just in bond beam courses, but in every course. Where certain block types are used, eg. Rebates, will need to be cut as necessary, to allow full grout flow. Do not lay solid ends together.
3. First course, where blocks are inverted, and second course, are reinverted, make sure all cross webs are fully mortared. In the case of hot block, see that the same practice, of fully mortaring all vertical internal webs, are mortared to avoid air traps.
See BLOCKTEC Website, for Technical Training Videos.
4. In-joint reinforcement, is a must in stack bond masonry, to minimize vertical joints cracking, during the construction process eg. During grout pour. Note: Propping, and strapping is also advisable. Heavy machinery, causing vibration and ground movement, can be an ensuing factor of mortar joints cracking, prior to mortar fully setting, and the blocks being grout filled. Later, in-joint reinforcement will aid in the prevention of thermal movement, vertical cracking being a problem. (This is not a requirement of NZS4229, but should be).
5. All mortar joints to be tooled, and no deeper than 10 mm. See Firth “Architectural Masonry Best Practice Guide” on joint types written and supplied by Philip Gerring , Director of Blocktec Limited.
6. Stack bond requires grout to be poured at 1.2 metres, and rodding is a minimum requirement of code, at 1.2 metres. Walls poured above 1.2 metres, require steel to be vibrated. Grout to be poured to 1.2 metres, be allowed to reach its placid state, for up to 1 hour, before grout pour is to be continued, to a further 1.2 metres. Till the full grout pour high lift method, is achieved. Certified pumped grout only.
7. Blocks to be protected from rain damage, during construction, where possible. Partial filled walls, where rain water is allowed to be trapped within the cells, will only lead to problems, such as efflorescence, and leaching of rust, from reinforcing steel. This needs to be minimized, by covering walls as necessary, during inclement weather.
8. Early honing and hydrophobizing of blockwork, is advisable, in order to prevent rain damage of walls eg. Efflorescence, rain water run-off contaminated with construction waste. The elastomeric final coats to be applied, only when walls are clean and dry, and have been grout filled for a minimum of 28 days.

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