

Figure 8.8 Dry-bonding wall to establish bond and 'perp' size.

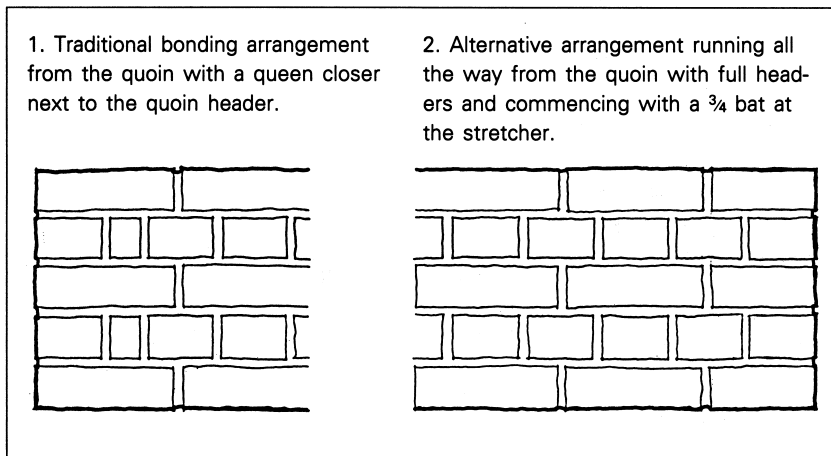


Figure 8.9 English bond – establishing correct lap from the quoin or stopped-end.

2. The bond should be set out by working in from each end of the wall to the centre, with the end bricks symmetrical. (See figure 8.8)
3. The correct quarter-lap should be established and maintained by having:
  - (a) a closer next to the quoin or stopped-end header;
  - (b) a three-quarter bat to start the stretcher course. (See figure 8.9)
4. If it is found that the bonding pattern cannot be maintained, or it does not 'work bricks', then this is known as broken bond. This will result in cuts which will be placed in the centre of the wall. However, certain rules apply to sizes of cuts in broken bond:

- (a) No cut less than a half-bat should appear on the wall face. (See figure 8.10)
- (b) Closers should never be built in the wall face except next to quoin or stopped-end header.
- (c) To bond out a quarter brick gap a three-quarter and header bat should be used.

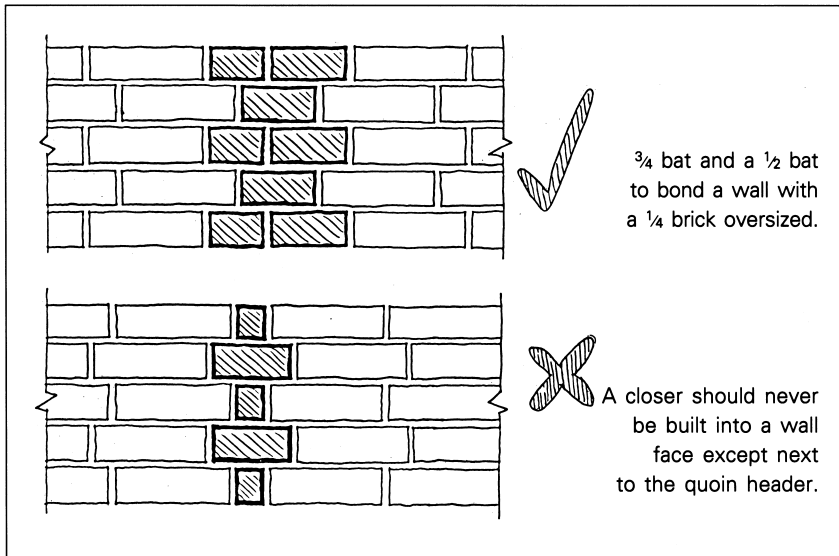


Figure 8.10 Broken bond.

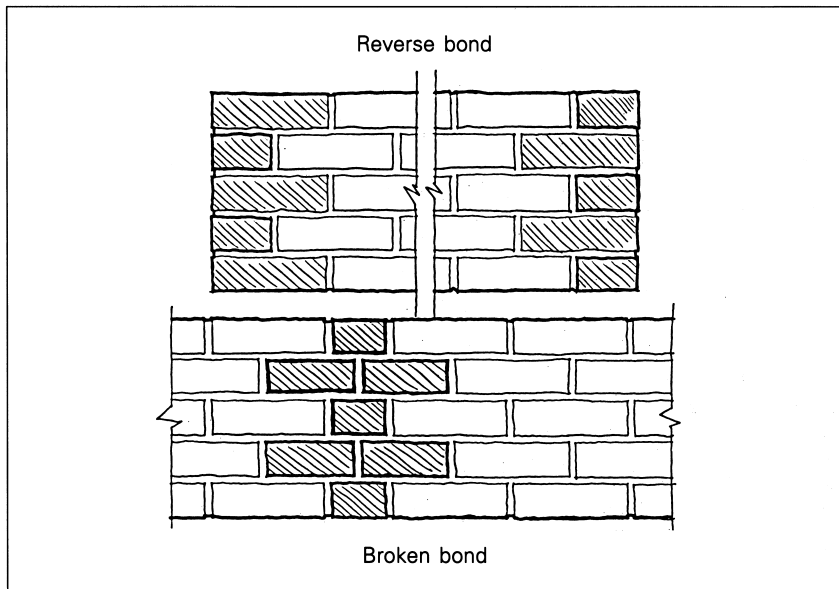


Figure 8.11 Broken bond or reverse bond?

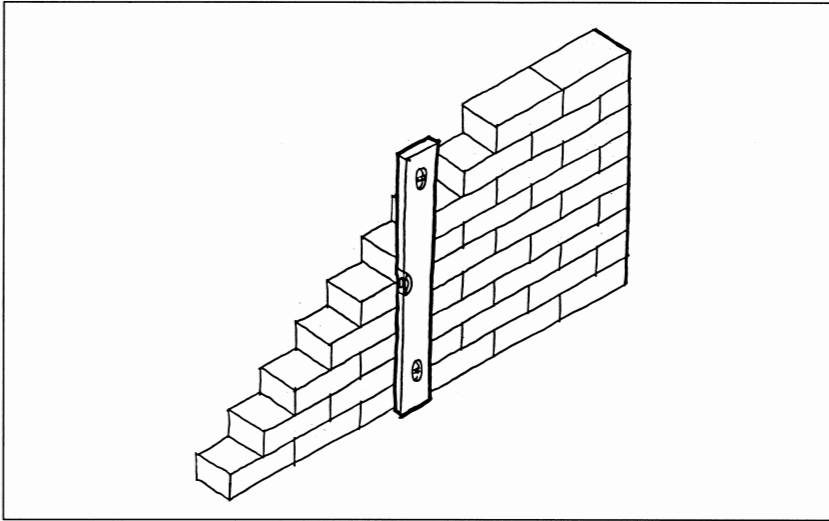


Figure 8.12 Maintaining vertical perpend.

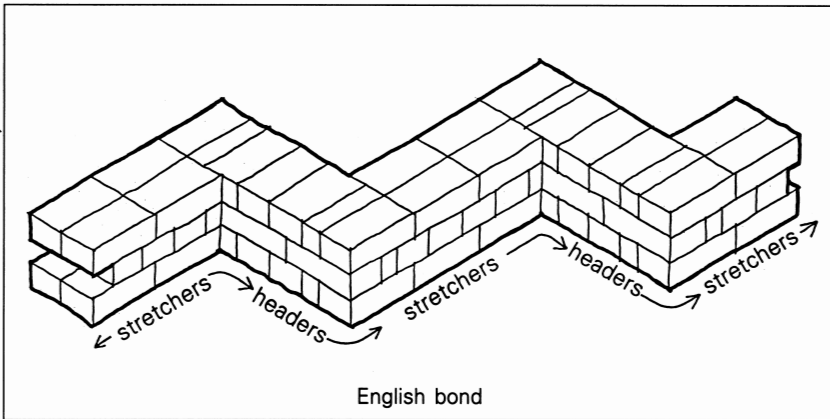


Figure 8.13 When the wall changes direction so the bond changes, i.e. stretchers to headers.

5. If broken bond is undesirable then an exception to the rule is the introduction of 'reverse bond'. This where the bricks at each end of a course are not symmetrical. It should only be used on less important work or by agreement with the supervisor. (See figure 8.11)
6. The vertical joints in the alternate courses should fall in a plumb (vertical) line from the top of the wall to its base, whether on face or back of wall. (See figure 8.12)
7. Where a wall changes direction, the face bond in the same course changes. (See figure 8.13)