

### 3.2.4.7 Chimneys

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**NOTE: If a chimney wall is 200 mm (8 inches) or less in thickness, the space between the flue liner and brickwork should be kept clean and clear to avoid cracking the brickwork.**  
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Construct chimneys of brick with clay flue linings of the sizes indicated. Extend flue linings from 300 mm 12 inches below the smoke inlet to 100 mm 4 inches above the chimney cap. Place thimbles as indicated, flush with inside of or up to 25 mm one inch into the flue lining. Set linings in fire clay mortar or refractory mortar and fill and smooth the joints on the inside. Set each section of flue lining before surrounding brickwork reaches top of flue lining section below. Build brickwork around lining, and [fill the space] [leave a 25 mm one inch airspace] between lining and brickwork [with grout]. [Seal top of airspace before installing chimney cap.] Do not cut linings after they are installed in chimney. Unless indicated otherwise, provide a chimney cap of air-entrained concrete. Slope cap to a minimum edge thickness of 50 mm 2 inches and reinforce with two rings of No. 3 gage galvanized steel wire.

### 3.2.4.8 Brick Veneer

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**NOTE: Use this paragraph when cold-formed steel framing and brick veneer construction is required.**  
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Provide a continuous cavity as indicated. Install brick veneer after sheathing, masonry anchors, and flashing have been installed to the cold-formed steel framing system. Care shall be provided to avoid damaging the moisture barrier. Damaged moisture barrier and flashing shall be repaired or replaced before brick veneer is installed. Means shall be provided to keep cavities clean and clear of mortar droppings.

### 3.2.5 Tolerances

Masonry shall be laid plumb, true to line, with courses level. Bond pattern shall be kept plumb throughout. Corners shall be square unless noted otherwise. Except for walls constructed of prefaced concrete masonry units, masonry shall be laid within the following tolerances (plus or minus unless otherwise noted):

TABLE II

#### TOLERANCES

Variation from the plumb in the lines  
 and surfaces of columns, walls and arises

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In adjacent masonry units	3 mm
In 3 m	6 mm
In 6 m	10 mm
In 12 m or more	13 mm

Variations from the plumb for external corners,

TOLERANCES

expansion joints, and other conspicuous lines

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In 6 m	6 mm
In 12 m or more	13 mm

Variations from the level for exposed lintels, sills, parapets, horizontal grooves, and other conspicuous lines

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In 6 m	6 mm
In 12 m or more	13 mm

Variation from level for bed joints and top surfaces of bearing walls

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In 3 m	6 mm
In 12 m or more	13 mm

Variations from horizontal lines

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In 3 m	6 mm
In 6 m	10 mm
In 12 m or more	13 mm

Variations in cross sectional dimensions of columns and in thickness of walls

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Minus	6 mm
Plus	13 mm

TABLE II

TOLERANCES

Variation from the plumb in the lines and surfaces of columns, walls and arises

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In adjacent masonry units	1/8 inch
In 10 feet	1/4 inch
In 20 feet	3/8 inch
In 40 feet or more	1/2 inch

Variations from the plumb for external corners, expansion joints, and other conspicuous lines

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In 20 feet	1/4 inch
In 40 feet or more	1/2 inch

Variations from the level for exposed lintels, sills, parapets, horizontal grooves, and other

## TOLERANCES

## conspicuous lines

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In 20 feet	1/4 inch
In 40 feet or more	1/2 inch

## Variation from level for bed joints and top surfaces of bearing walls

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In 10 feet	1/4 inch
In 40 feet or more	1/2 inch

## Variations from horizontal lines

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In 10 feet	1/4 inch
In 20 feet	3/8 inch
In 40 feet or more	1/2 inch

## Variations in cross sectional dimensions of columns and in thickness of walls

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Minus	1/4 inch
Plus	1/2 inch

## 3.2.6 Cutting and Fitting

Full units of the proper size shall be used wherever possible, in lieu of cut units. Cutting and fitting, including that required to accommodate the work of others, shall be done by masonry mechanics using power masonry saws. Concrete masonry units may be wet or dry cut. Wet cut units, before being placed in the work, shall be dried to the same surface-dry appearance as uncut units being laid in the wall. Cut edges shall be clean, true and sharp. Openings in the masonry shall be made carefully so that wall plates, cover plates or escutcheons required by the installation will completely conceal the openings and will have bottoms parallel with the masonry bed joints. Reinforced masonry lintels shall be provided above openings over 300 mm 12 inches wide for pipes, ducts, cable trays, and other wall penetrations, unless steel sleeves are used.

## 3.2.7 Jointing

Joints shall be tooled when the mortar is thumbprint hard. Horizontal joints shall be tooled last. Joints shall be brushed to remove all loose and excess mortar. Mortar joints shall be finished as follows:

## 3.2.7.1 Flush Joints

Joints in concealed masonry surfaces and joints at electrical outlet boxes in wet areas shall be flush cut. Flush cut joints shall be made by cutting off the mortar flush with the face of the wall. Joints in unparged masonry walls below grade shall be pointed tight. Flush joints for architectural units, such as fluted units, shall completely fill both the head and bed joints.