

SPECIFICATION FOR MASONRY

25076-SP-1004-TN01 | MAY 2026

QUALITY CHECK SHEET

DOCUMENT TITLE: SPECIFICATION FOR MASONRY

PROJECT TITLE: SEE GENERAL CIVIL AND STRUCTURAL SPECIFICATION "SP-1001"

CLIENT: SEE GENERAL CIVIL AND STRUCTURAL SPECIFICATION "SP-1001"

DOCUMENT REF: 25076-SP-1004-TN01

REVISION	DESCRIPTION	ISSUE DATE	PREPARED BY	CHECKED BY	APPROVED BY
TN01	Tender Issue	29 th May 2026	AOG	LB	Mr. James Langan

AUTHOR, CHECKER AND APPROVER DETAILS

NAME	ROLE	QUALIFICATIONS
Mr. Adam O'Grady (AOG)	Project Engineer, Langan Consulting Engineers	B.E.
Mr. Liam Butler (LB)	Project Engineer, Langan Consulting Engineers	B.E. M.E. MIEI
Mr. James Langan (JL)	Director, Langan Consulting Engineers	B.E. CEng MIEI FConsEI

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION	3
1.1	GENERAL	3
1.2	CODES OF PRACTICE.....	3
1.3	INTERFACES.....	3
1.4	CONTRACTOR DESIGN RESPONSIBILITIES	4
2	MATERIALS.....	5
2.1	QUALITY.....	5
2.2	CE MARKING.....	5
2.3	MASONRY UNITS	5
2.4	CONCRETE BLOCKS	5
2.5	MORTARS.....	6
2.6	REINFORCEMENT AND TIES	7
2.7	CONCRETE USED IN MASONRY CONSTRUCTION	8
2.8	HANDLING AND STORAGE OF MATERIALS.....	8
2.9	TESTING.....	9
3	WORKMANSHIP	11
3.1	GENERAL	11
3.2	CAVITY WALLS	13
3.3	MORTAR JOINTS.....	14
3.4	PARTITIONS.....	14
3.5	CORE FILLING	15
3.6	LINTELS	15
3.7	U-BLOCK LINTEL	15
3.8	MASONRY SUPPORT ANGLES	16
4	ASSOCIATED ELEMENTS.....	17
4.1	FLASHING.....	17
4.2	WATER PROTECTION	17
4.3	SEALING.....	17
4.4	RENDERING AND PLASTERING	17
4.5	PAINTING	18
4.6	TILING.....	18

LIST OF FIGURES

No table of figures entries found.

LIST OF TABLES

No table of figures entries found.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 GENERAL

This specification shall be read in conjunction with the General Contract Preliminaries, the Architect requirements, the General Civil and Structural Specification “SP-1001”, the Civil and Structural Drawings and all other Contract Documents.

References to UK codes shall be replaced with reference to the equivalent current Irish code.

1.2 CODES OF PRACTICE

All brickwork and blockwork shall comply with the requirements of:

- this Specification
- IS 325
- IS EN 1996
- BS 8103-2
- all relevant current Building Regulations
- all current Health and Safety Regulations and Guidelines.

In cases of conflict the most onerous aspects of the Codes of Practices and this specification should take preference.

1.3 INTERFACES

1.3.1 DAMP PROOF MEMBRANES/ COURSES

The location and specification of all damp proof membranes (DPM) and damp proof courses (DPC) shall be to the Architect's detail.

1.3.2 INSULATION

The insulation specification and detailing shall be detailed by the Architect and/or Mechanical and Electrical Consultant.

1.3.3 FIRE PROOFING AND ACOUSTIC BARRIERS

Fire stopping and acoustic barriers between walls / cladding and the main structure shall be to Architect's and Fire Consultant's detail.

1.3.4 NON-LOADBEARING MASONRY

All non-load bearing blockwork illustrated on the Architect's drawings shall be to Architect's details.

1.4 CONTRACTOR DESIGN RESPONSIBILITIES

1.4.1 GENERAL

Contractor design elements shall be as per the requirements of this specification and the general civil and structural specification SP-1001.

1.4.2 TEMPORARY WORKS

The Contractor is responsible for the design, detail and installation of framing to blockwork for builder's work openings.

1.4.3 LINTELS

The Contractor shall be responsible for the design, detailing and installation of all lintels to form openings in masonry walls. Lintel requirements are provided on the Structural Drawings.

Further lintel specification requirements are outlined in section 3.6.

1.4.4 RELIEVING ANGLES

The Contractor shall be responsible for the design, detail and installation of proprietary stainless steel relieving angles and associated connections to the primary structure to support the external masonry and/or cladding systems.

Loadings from connections onto the primary structure shall be confirmed by the Contractor's Engineer in advance of the fabrication of the primary structure to which the support is required.

Further relieving angle specification requirements are outlined in section 3.8.

1.4.5 RETRAINT TO MASONRY PANELS

The Contractor shall ensure no masonry wall panels spanning greater than 1.8m in either direction are unrestrained. Details of restraint shall be agreed with the Engineer.

2 MATERIALS

2.1 QUALITY

Materials and suppliers are to have been assessed and certified by an approved independent third party quality assurance scheme. Details shall be supplied when requested.

2.2 CE MARKING

Product identification details and means of identification of the date of manufacture will be given on delivery documentation and on the product where appropriate.

2.3 MASONRY UNITS

Masonry units shall comply with all current versions of EN 771 as appropriate.

The compressive strength of masonry units shall be stated in terms of normalised mean compressive strength in compliance with EN 772-1 Annex A.

Unless otherwise stated or approved by the Engineer the masonry units are shall be Category 1 units as defined by EN 1996-1-1.

2.4 CONCRETE BLOCKS

2.4.1 GENERAL

All blocks shall comply with the requirements of IS 20: Part I: 1987 and IS EN 771.

The concrete blocks shall conform to IS 20: Part I and IS EN 771 unless noted otherwise on the Structural Drawings.

Methods of measuring dimensions and determining strength and drying shrinkage shall be in accordance with IS: 20 1987.

Blocks of varying strength shall be stacked separately and clearly distinguished by colour.

Blocks used in structures will be a minimum compressive strength of 13MPa.

2.4.2 HOLLOW BLOCKS

The wall thickness of the external shell of hollow blocks shall be a minimum of 20 mm or 1.75 x nominal maximum size of aggregate, whichever is larger.

2.4.3 CONCRETE BRICKS

All concrete bricks shall comply with IS 189: 1974 and have a minimum compressive strength of 10MPa.

2.5 MORTARS

2.5.1 CEMENT

Cement used in mortar shall be in accordance with IS EN 197-1.

Minimum mortar class of M12 to be used.

2.5.2 SAND

Sand used in mortar shall be free from deleterious substances and shall comply with the requirement for quality and grading of sand for mortar given in IS 5. Sand shall also comply with BS 1199, BS 1200:1976 and BS EN 13139.

2.5.3 WATER

Water used in mortar shall be free from impurities harmful to the mortar. Water shall be tested in accordance with IS EN 1008.

2.5.4 LIME

Lime used in mortars shall be non-hydraulic (calcium) limes or semi-hydraulic (calcium) and magnesium limes to conform to the requirements of IS EN 459-1 and BS 6463 Parts 101 to 103.

Hydrated, or magnesium hydrated lime shall conform with IS 8: 1973 where utilised.

2.5.5 ADMIXTURES

Admixtures shall only be used subject to the Engineer's approval in writing. This includes plasticisers and anti-freeze agents. These must be non-toxic and should not include or produce volatile organic compounds. Only plasticisers complying with BS EN 934-3: 2003 and BS EN 480-1, 10, 11, 12, 2 and 8 will be considered.

Calcium-chloride based agents may never be used.

2.5.6 RECOMMENDED MORTARS

A type (iii) class mortar as described in IS EN 1996-1-1:2005 Table NA.3 shall be used unless otherwise noted on the Structural Drawings.

Alternative mortar mixes shall only be used subject to the Engineer's approval in writing.

2.5.7 BATCHING AND MIXING OF MORTARS

The materials for the mortar shall be measured accurately to conform with the specified mix proportions either by weigh batching or by the use of gauge boxes. Where pre-batched mortar is stored in silos on site, the supplier shall provide sufficient details including cube test reports to satisfy the Engineer as to the mix design. Two sets of two cubes shall be taken from each silo load on site.

The mortar shall be mixed by machine. Mortar shall be used within two hours of the mixing of the cement and water. Any mortar not used shall be discarded.

Ready-mix mortar with retarders is not permitted and may only be used with the written permission of the Engineer. The manufacturer of the Ready-mix mortar is required to present a product performance table and be in accordance with the BS EN 998-2.

2.6 REINFORCEMENT AND TIES

2.6.1 REINFORCEMENT

Reinforcement used shall comply with the requirements of BS 4449, BS 5628: Part 2 and BS8666.

2.6.2 BED JOINT REINFORCEMENT (BJR)

Bed joint reinforcement (BJR) shall comply with the requirements of BS 4449.

BJR shall be continuous except at control joints, or where otherwise indicated. Cover to reinforcement shall be appropriate to the exposure conditions but under no circumstance can it be less than 20 mm. BJR shall be curtailed 50mm from any control joints.

Two courses of BJR shall be used in outer leaf blockwork, under window cill level and over window and door opes. BJR to extend a minimum of 600mm beyond opes. BJR shall be stainless steel of minimum grade 1.4301 as per IS EN 10088 (SS 304). BJR shall be wire-weld type (Brickforce or similar approved).

2.6.3 BONDING TIES

Metal straps for bonding where shown on Architectural and Structural Drawings shall be stainless steel Grade 304 on external walls or galvanised mild steel on internal walls for the dimensions as specified on the Architectural and Structural Drawings.

2.6.4 WALL TIES

Wall ties shall be double triangle grade 304 stainless steel wire ties of 3.75 mm diameter (e.g. Aerotie) and are acceptable for 100mm cavities. Lugs shall be provided for fixing of insulation.

Ties proposed for wider cavities shall also comply with and be tested in accordance with the requirements of BS EN 845-1, BS EN 846-5 and BS EN 846-6.

All ties shall incorporate drips.

Where ties are provided in particularly corrosive environments such as coastal areas, they shall be Austenitic Stainless Steel Grade 316. Alternative tie types and proprietary systems are acceptable subject to their satisfying the requirements of BS EN 845-1.

2.7 CONCRETE USED IN MASONRY CONSTRUCTION

2.7.1 RECOMMENDED CONCRETE MIX

Concrete mix shall comply with IS EN 206-1 and BS 8500-1 and notes on drawing DG-1001.

Details of the proposed mix shall be forwarded to the Engineer for approval in writing.

Alternative concrete mixes may only be used subject to the Engineer's approval in writing.

2.7.2 CEMENT

The cement used in the concrete shall be in accordance with IS EN 197-1.

2.7.3 FINE AND COARSE AGGREGATES

The coarse aggregate shall have a nominal size of 10 mm and shall comply with the requirements of IS 5. Fine aggregate shall be in accordance with IS 5.

2.7.4 WATER

Water used in mortar shall be free from impurities harmful to the mortar. Water shall be tested in accordance with IS EN 1008.

2.7.5 ADMIXTURES

Use of admixtures and the procedure for their use shall be subject to the Engineer's approval in writing.

2.8 HANDLING AND STORAGE OF MATERIALS

2.8.1 CEMENT

Cement shall be stored in a manner to ensure that it is not affected by damp and shall be used in the order of delivery.

Delivery dates shall be recorded on invoices/ dockets and shall be clearly visible.

2.8.2 SAND

Sands shall be stored separately according to type and shall be stored in a manner to prevent contamination.

2.8.3 STEEL COMPONENTS AND OTHER METALS

Structural steel, reinforcement, ties and restraint systems shall be protected from becoming contaminated. Reinforcement shall be free from loose mill scale and rust. Contact between dissimilar metals that may result in bi-metallic corrosion is not permitted and must be eliminated by incorporating a separating membrane.

Proprietary steel systems shall be adequately stored to protect from damage and deterioration to protective coatings. Damaged items will not be accepted in the Works.

2.8.4 BLOCKS

Facing blocks shall be carefully unloaded so as to avoid damage to the units. All blocks shall be stacked on prepared level hardstanding areas to ensure that the stack is stable. Blocks used for fairfaced blockwork shall be protected to prevent the exposed faces from becoming stained or marked. All stacks shall be protected from rain, frost, wetting from ground moisture and soiling. Different block types shall be stacked separately and be carefully labelled.

2.8.5 SUPPLIERS

Proposed suppliers of blocks, and ready mixed mortar shall be notified and agreed with the engineer before the works commence and in sufficient time to enable samples to be seen and tested.

2.9 TESTING

2.9.1 GENERAL

Independent testing of blocks shall be carried out in accordance with IS 20. At least 2 sets of block samples shall be tested during the course of construction. The maximum interval between sampling shall be 3 months. The Engineer shall be notified to supervise sampling.

2.9.2 MORTAR

Independent testing of mortar shall be in accordance with BS 4551. This applies to all types of mortar (site batched, ready mixed, pre-batched, etc.) Trial mixes shall be tested

and results submitted to the Engineer, prior to the commencement of masonry work on site.

3 WORKMANSHIP

3.1 GENERAL

3.1.1 TOLERANCES

The dimensional accuracy shall be as per the general specification “SP-1001”.

3.1.2 LAYING AND BOND

Each block shall be laid and adjusted to its final position while the mortar is still plastic (i.e. unset).

Overhand work is not permitted without written approval from the Engineer. Raise walls uniformly with no portion more than 1200mm above another at any time, raking back between levels. Do not carry up any one leaf more than 1.5m in one day unless otherwise instructed.

The blockwork shall be built to the bond indicated on the Structural Drawings. Where no bond is indicated, the units shall be laid in stretcher bond. The courses shall be arranged to provide a full block directly beneath a lintel bearing.

For 215mm block on flat, a double course stretcher bond in accordance with normal practice is acceptable, unless otherwise noted on the Structural Drawings. Where 215mm walls are constructed with two 100 mm blocks on edge with mortar filling, ties shall be provided at 450mm centres both horizontally and vertically. Alternatively, BRC Bricktie (CF Range) (or similar approved) in stainless steel at 450mm c/c vertically shall be provided.

Where the outer leaf of cavity walls is to be constructed from stack bonded masonry, additional cavity wall ties in the form of BRC Wallforce or similar approved shall be provided at 450mm c/c vertically. Only stainless steel reinforcement, ties and supports shall be used. DPC trays and other associated details shall be upgraded to allow for the extra water penetration through the outer leaf.

3.1.3 SAMPLE PANEL

A 2m x 2m sample of each block type shall be built for the Engineer/Architect's approval. The make-up of the panel may be mixed to reflect the work on the project at the Engineer/Architect's direction. The approved sample shall comprise the acceptable standard.

3.1.4 UNIFORMITY

All perpend, quoins, joints, etc., shall be kept true and square. The works shall be properly bonded and/or tied together and the bed joints levelled as the work proceeds.

3.1.5 CUTTING

Blocks used for facing shall be cut with a masonry saw. Where it is necessary to cut the blocks wet, they shall be allowed to dry before being built into the wall.

3.1.6 CHASES

The positions and size of the chasings shall be as indicated on the Architectural, Mechanical and Electrical and Structural Drawings and shall be carried out neatly using suitable chasing equipment. Chasing in any 100mm blockwork and load bearing walls generally shall be only with the Engineer's approval. Chasing generally shall not exceed one third of the wall thickness. Horizontal chasing in blockwork of any thickness may not be carried out without the Engineer's written approval. Allow all masonry to set for a minimum of 14 days before chasing.

3.1.7 WEATHER

The Contractor shall provide a thermometer on site and keep a daily record of temperature. No block laying shall be carried out when the temperature is at or below 3 degrees Celsius unless precautions are agreed with the Engineer.

The use of wet blocks, or bricks, or the placing of mortar on frozen surfaces shall not be permitted. Frost damaged masonry shall be demolished and made good by the Contractor at his own expense.

Scaffolding platform planks shall be turned on edge at night to prevent damage to mortar beds from rain drop spatters. Freshly bedded blockwork should be protected against inclement weather, as per general good practice.

3.1.8 CONTROL JOINTS

Control joints shall be constructed as indicated on the Architectural and Structural Drawings. Expansion joints shall be cleaned out to ensure that mortar does not bridge the joint. Where joints are not shown on the Structural Drawings, they should be provided at 6m c/c in blockwork and 12m c/c in brickwork. Joints in long low panels shall be spaced such that the panel aspect ratio does not exceed 2.0. Alternatively, bed joint reinforcing may be used to achieve wider joint spacing. Wall ties shall be placed at 450mm c/c across control joints on internal leaves to ensure adequate tying of the structure. They shall be de-bonded as necessary to ensure that the movement paths are maintained.

3.1.9 BACKFILLING

Backfilling shall not be placed against concrete masonry walls within 5 days of completion of the construction. Vehicles shall not be operated closer to the wall than a distance equal to the height of the wall except where the Engineer gives explicit approval in writing.

3.2 CAVITY WALLS

3.2.1 WALL TIES

The walls shall be built with cavities of the width shown on the Architectural and Structural Drawings and tied together with ties embedded in the mortar at least 50mm. Unless otherwise detailed the ties shall be staggered in alternate courses and spaced in accordance with BS 8103-2 and the following requirements:

- Horizontal spacing of ties in 100mm cavity (100mm smallest leaf) = 750 mm.
- Horizontal spacing of ties in greater than 100mm cavity (100mm smallest leaf) = 450mm.
- Horizontal spacing of ties in less than 100mm cavity (100mm smallest leaf) = 900mm.
- Horizontal spacing of ties in less than 100mm cavity (less than 100mm smallest leaf) = 450mm.
- Vertical spacing of 450mm, unless otherwise noted in BS 8103-2.
- Where insulation is to be provided, the ties shall be fitted with lugs.
- Ties shall be angled to fall to the external leaf.
- The spacing may be varied locally provided that the number of ties per unit area is maintained and the spacing does not exceed 900mm in any direction.
- Additional ties shall be provided in every course within 225 mm of openings and on each side of control joints as indicated in BS8103-2.
- Cavities greater than 150mm to have specialist design using Ancon 2-part tie or similar approved.

3.2.2 CAVITIES

The cavity and ties shall be kept clear and clean of mortar droppings or other materials during construction and any extruding mortar shall be struck off flush. No cavity shall be sealed off until inspected and approved by the Engineer.

3.2.3 WEEPHOLES (CAVITY WALLS, FOR BRICKWORK AND FAIRFACE BLOCKWORK ONLY)

Weep holes 10mm wide by 75mm high, spaced at centres not exceeding 900mm and extending through the vertical mortar joints of the outer leaf, shall be provided at ground level and at positions where the cavity is bridged (e.g. over lintels, stepped damp proof courses etc.) or at locations indicated on the Architectural and Structural Drawings.

3.2.4 VENT HOLES

Vent holes shall be of the dimensions as for weep holes and shall be positioned at locations indicated on the Architectural and Structural Drawings.

3.3 MORTAR JOINTS

3.3.1 JOINT TYPES

Facing Work: Joint profiles to be tooled as shown in the Architectural and Structural Drawings. The tooling of joints shall be carried out to the specified profiles while the mortar is thumb-print hard.

Standard Work: Joints shall be raked for plastering.

3.3.2 BEDDING

All blocks shall be laid on a full mortar bed. Vertical joints shall be filled. All joints shall be nominally 10mm thick.

3.3.3 EXCESS MORTAR

Any mortar which extrudes from the joint of fairfaced units shall be cut away and on no account is mortar to be smeared onto the face of the block.

Cavities shall be kept clear of mortar droppings by the use of a timber lath which is placed in the cavity and removed, cleaned and repositioned at regular intervals. Mortar droppings shall be removed from all wall ties and from cavity trays and stepped flashings.

The cores shall be kept clear and clean of mortar droppings and any extruding mortar shall be removed while soft.

3.3.4 JUNCTION WITH OTHER MATERIALS

Where masonry abuts main structural members such as RC walls or columns or structural steel elements, it shall be tied to these members at 450mm c/c vertically using proprietary fixings such as abbi-slots, L-ties or halfen channels which can be cast-in or fixed as advised by the manufacturer and shall use the corresponding wall tie only. If ties are bolted in position, 6mm anchors/bolts should be used, of the same material as the tie. Under no circumstance will shot-fixing of ties be accepted.

3.4 PARTITIONS

Partitions shall not be built on suspended slabs until after the props have been removed. Where partitions are non-loadbearing but require fire resistance the gap between the top of the wall and the slab soffit above should be fire-stopped to Architect's Detail. 100mm non-loadbearing block partitions shall generally be restrained laterally at the top by angles or ties fixed to the slab soffit with M6 expansion anchors above.

3.5 CORE FILLING

Core shall be filled in lifts not exceeding 675 mm. The concrete or mortar filling shall be well tamped or vibrated around reinforcement to ensure that it is fully compacted. The procedure for core filling shall be approved by the Engineer.

3.6 LINTELS

All lintels shall have a minimum sound bearing of 300mm or greater if indicated on Structural Drawings or recommended by manufacturers.

3.6.1 IN-SITU CONCRETE LINTELS

In-situ concrete lintels shall be of concrete grade appropriate to the exposure condition as indicated on Structural Drawings. Details generally shall be as shown on Structural Drawings and outlined in the concrete specification SP-1002.

3.6.2 PRE-STRESSED CONCRETE LINTELS

Prestressed concrete lintels shall not be used in spans exceeding 1500 mm unless calculations are submitted to and approved by the Engineer. Concrete grade and cover to reinforcement shall be as detailed in IS EN 1993 and IS EN 206. Propping arrangements shall be strictly in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations. Lintels shall be laid rough side up and soffits shall be plastered using expanded metal as necessary. Lintels shall not be drilled or notched. The suppliers shall be responsible for ensuring the correct type and stress level of reinforcement in accordance with IS EN 1993.

3.7 U-BLOCK LINTEL

Where U-block lintels are used the concrete used for filling shall be vibrated and shall be the same as that specified in this Specification for core filling and suitable for the exposure condition.

In the absence of any details, approval for a particular detail must be sought from the Engineer prior to filling of the U-block. Under no circumstances should a U-block lintel be unreinforced. Fair-faced U-blocks shall be made from the same batch as the standard blocks and should be indistinguishable from them in terms of colour, texture and finish. Care must be taken to ensure the soffit joints match all others.

3.7.1 STEEL LINTELS

Steel lintels shall be used as indicated on Structural Drawings. All steel lintels in contact with outer leafs and the external environment shall be hot dip galvanised unless otherwise noted. Ends shall be touched up on site using bitumastic paint.

In particularly corrosive environments such as coastal areas and estuaries, lintels on external leaves shall be Grade 316 stainless steel unless otherwise noted.

3.8 MASONRY SUPPORT ANGLES

Relieving angles shall be provided at a maximum of 9m centres vertically or every third storey (whichever is less). They shall fully comply with the requirements of Clause 29.2 of IS 325: Part 1 and shall be constructed from grade 304 Austenitic stainless steel. In particularly corrosive environments, relieving angles shall be grade 316 stainless steel.

Relieving angles and angles supporting outer leafs over openings shall be designed in accordance with the relevant Irish and British Code of Practice. The support system must take account of the possibility for bi-metallic corrosion in damp environments.

Proprietary systems such as the Ancon MDC System should be used in preference to continuous angle support systems such as the Ancon CFA System. In locations where there is a large variation in the line of the structural frame the Ancon MDK System should be used. Other equivalent proprietary systems or bespoke systems can be used with the approval of the Engineer. Design load shall be agreed with the Engineer and sample calculations shall be submitted for approval by the Engineer. All systems must be designed, specified and installed in complete compliance with the manufacturer's requirements.

Where uniformity of joint thickness is required such as finished block/brick on the external leaf, the angle shall be held back a minimum of 30mm to allow for mastic pointing and the masonry in direct contact with the angle shall be notched to accommodate the angle thickness.

4 ASSOCIATED ELEMENTS

4.1 FLASHING

Wall flashings shall be built into or secured to the blockwork in accordance with the details shown on the Structural and Architectural Drawings. Care shall be taken to ensure that the flashing has adequate laps.

4.2 WATER PROTECTION

4.2.1 DAMP PROOF COURSES

Horizontal damp-proof courses shall be provided at positions shown on the Architectural and Structural Drawings and be positioned so as to fully cover the leaf thickness. All horizontal damp-proof courses shall be laid on an even bed of fresh mortar and eventually covered by mortar so as to maintain regular coursing and joint thickness and while exposed shall be protected from damage while the building is proceeding. Stepped damp-proof courses at openings shall extend beyond the end of lintel by at least 100mm. All horizontal damp-proof courses shall protrude 10mm from the external face of the wall and be turned downwards. Vertical damp-proof courses shall be of adequate width and be fixed so as to separate the inner and outer leaves of the wall. The material for damp-proof courses shall comply with BS 743 or BS 6515. Damp proof courses shall be adequately protected during the works.

4.2.2 TANKING

Tanking and waterproofing of basement walls or retaining walls shall be carried out to the details as shown on the Architectural and Structural Drawings and all materials shall be used in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

4.3 SEALING

Joints around door and window frames, control joints, abutting joints at external columns and other joints where sealing is indicated or required shall be brush painted with primer and filled with sealant of a colour specified by the architect, the whole of which shall be carried out in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

4.4 RENDERING AND PLASTERING

Newly applied rendering, including stipple and spatter-dash coats, shall be kept damp for the first three days. A second coat shall not be applied until the previous layer has hardened for seven days. The surface of rendering shall be as specified on the Architectural and Structural Drawings. The block surface and subsequent rendering coats may be damped sufficiently to ensure suction but in no case shall free water be left on the surface. Rendering shall not be applied to frost-bound walls or during frosty conditions.

Any rendering shall be discontinuous at control joints. Plaster stops shall be provided as appropriate.

Before plastering all dirt, dust and efflorescence shall be removed. The walls shall be treated and plastered in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Any plastering shall be discontinuous at control joints. Plaster stops shall be provided as appropriate.

4.5 PAINTING

Concrete blockwork shall be painted in accordance with the painting schedule and paint shall be applied in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Painting shall not commence until the surface of the walls has been allowed to dry out and has been cleaned down to remove all dust, dirt and mortar dabs. Where efflorescent occurs, it shall be removed with a cloth or stiff brush, prior to painting. Where unplastered masonry is to be painted, the block type shall have a finer texture than standard blocks to ensure that adequate coverage of paint is achieved.

4.6 TILING

Before tiling all walls shall be allowed to dry to the level recommended by the tiling manufacturer. Movement joints shall be provided at control joints and any other locations recommended by the tiling manufacturer.