

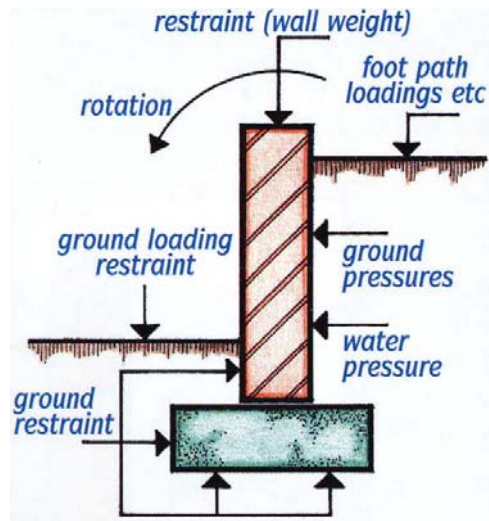
GET IT RIGHT

2. Simple Retaining Walls in clay brickwork

Many simple Free-standing walls, particularly those in and around the garden, will be acting as a retaining wall to footpaths, planting, grassed areas and where there are changes of level, not least where these adjoin a neighbours property.

This 'Get It Right' deals with walls where differing ground levels and loadings are minimal. Where level differences are substantial or other buildings will be close by. Professional guidance should be obtained.

1. Forces Affecting a Retaining wall.



Height of Wall	Foundation Width
300	400
500	450
800	500
1000	600

2. Foundations

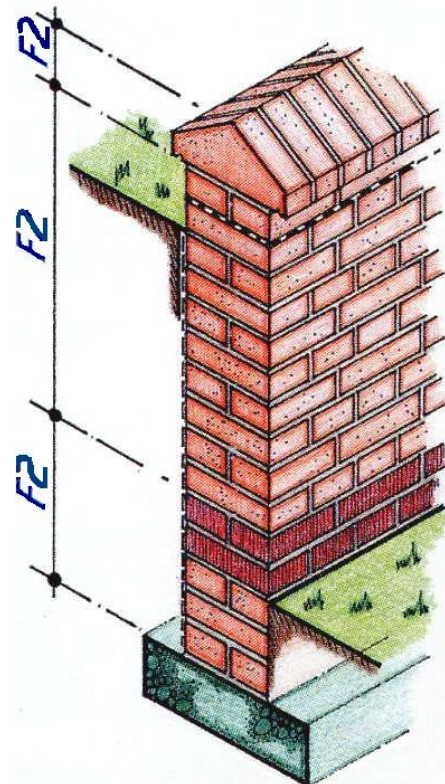
What is not seen is just as important as what is. Concrete foundations should be a minimum 500mm below the lower ground level and at least 275mm thick.

A 1:2:4 mix (1 part cement: 2 parts sand: 4 parts aggregate.) (maximum aggregate size 20mm) will be strong enough in most cases.

3. Height and Thickness.

A minimum thickness should be 215mm of bonded construction or two separate brick skins tied together (see reinforcement).

This will suffice in most cases where the ground level difference does not exceed one metre and where ground and water pressures are minimal.



4. Clay Bricks.

Appearance and durability is what is to be achieved.

All clay bricks should be F2 (frost resistant quality) to ensure durability. Perforated bricks will provide more interlock and produce a stronger wall.

Mortar jointing should be bucket handle or weatherstruck. Recessed joints should not be used.

5. Mortars.

Mortar is just as exposed as the brick.

Generally, and especially in the North West of England and Scotland, we strongly recommend mortar mix 1 below ground level DPC and for copings and cappings. The exception to this recommendation would apply to 'Stock' bricks for which mix 2 should be used throughout.

Fully fill all bed and perpend joints and lay frogged bricks with frog uppermost.

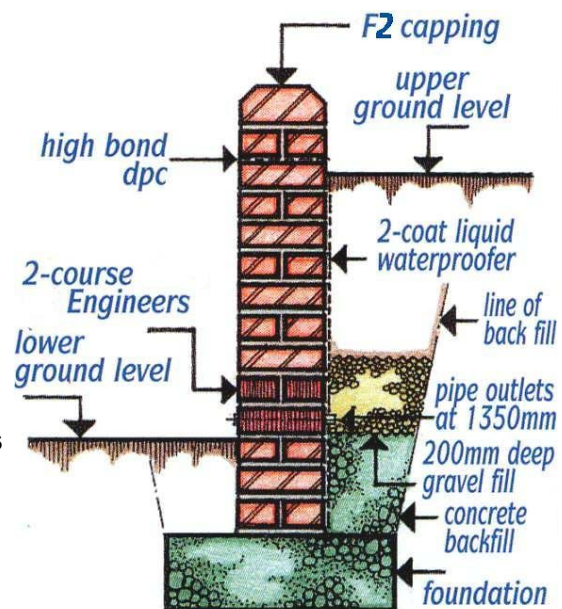
Mix 1	Mix 2
1 part Portland Cement	1 part Portland Cement
$\frac{1}{4}$ part Lime	$\frac{1}{2}$ part Lime
3 parts Sand	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ parts Sand

6. Damp Proof Courses & Waterproofing.

DPC's are barriers to the passage of water and moisture.

For greater stability use a minimum 2 courses (150mm) of Ibstock Engineering Bricks to F2 quality at the lower level. Always use a dpc beneath coping and capping courses which must be at least the width of the wall, be sandwiched within the mortar and have the ability to adhere to it (high bond).

For continued durability the faces of retaining brickwork in contact with all soils and clays must be protected with a minimum 2 coats of proprietary liquid waterproofer or self adhesive membrane.



7. Drainage.

Ground water can exert considerable pressure.

Water accumulating behind retaining walls and exerting pressure, must be released. A gravel trench and small 38 or 50mm plastic pipes through the wall will normally suffice.

Note:

Leaving open perpend joints to release collected water can lead to localised wall saturation, with resultant staining and perhaps an effect on durability.

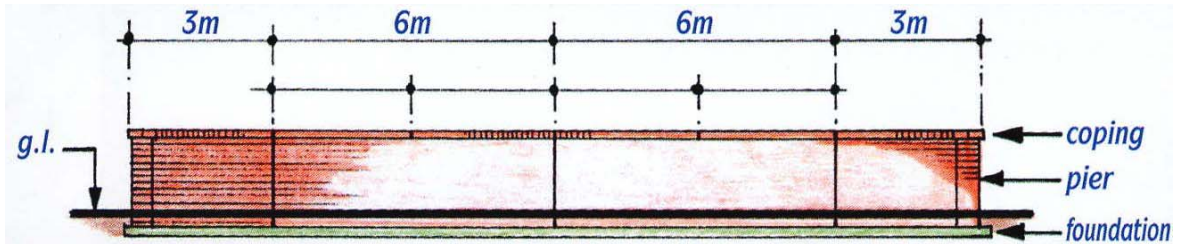
8. Movement Joints.

All building materials move when subjected to temperature and moisture changes. Brickwork is no exception.

Movement joints (often referred to as expansion joints) must be provided at a maximum of 6m spacing with a maximum 3m from a corner or change of direction.

They must commence at concrete foundation level and continue through the coping/capping courses.

Additional movement joints will be required at 3m centres through the copings/cappings. A 10mm joint width will normally be sufficient.



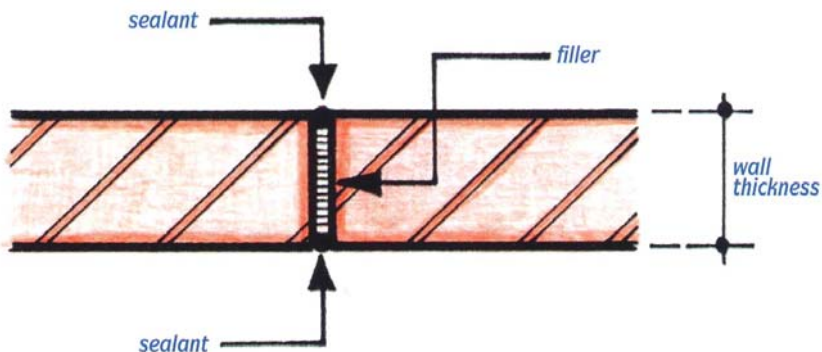
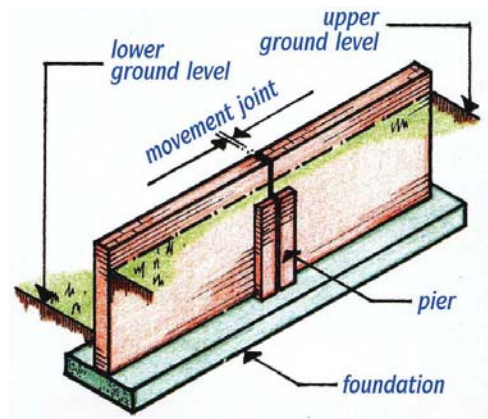
9. Fillers and Sealants.

Filler materials should be compressible by easy pressure between finger and thumb and should recoil back to its original thickness when released.

Cellular polyethylene and cellular polyurethane are ideal.

Impregnated fibre boards should not be used as they do not compress easily and will restrict expansion.

The sealant will be a polysulfide or low modulus silicone.



To increase stability at the movement joint position, piers can be built at either side as shown above.

10. Copings and Cappings

This is where water will ingress the brickwork if not properly constructed.

Clay brick copings and cappings must always be F2 (frost resistant), preferably with an overhang and the ability to shed water. A flexible (roll type) high bond bitumen polymer DPC should always be provided and sandwiched in the mortar. The Ibstock patent 'Caplock' system will provide additional security, particularly in areas where vandalism is prevalent.

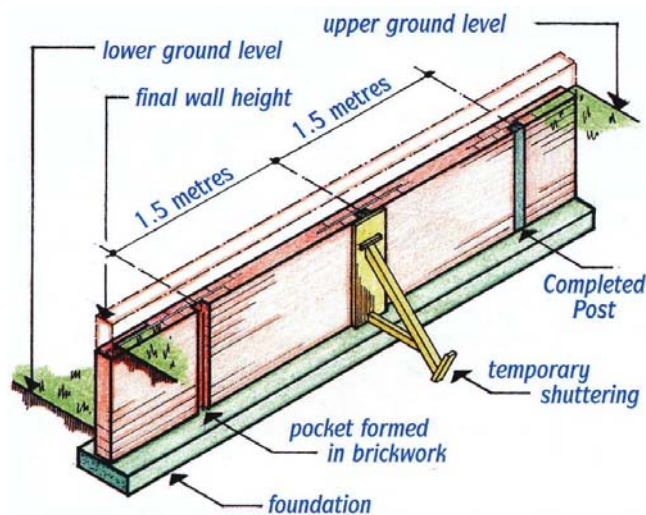
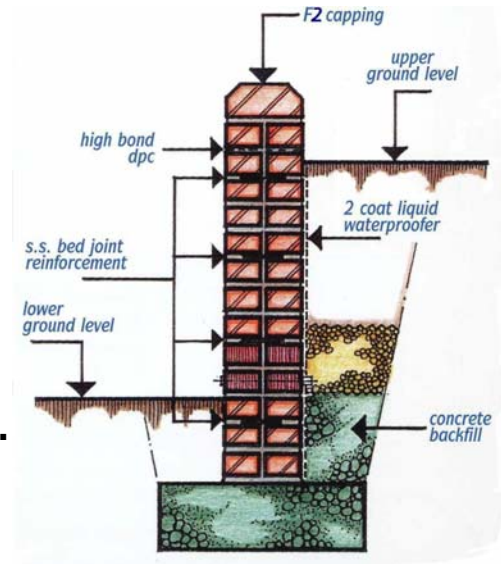
11. Reinforcement – Bed Joint type.

Untied walls of two separate skins are unlikely to perform satisfactorily.

Where the wall is constructed of two separate brick skins in stretcher bond, they will require tying together. Stainless steel bed-joint reinforcement every third course will achieve this and greatly enhance the strength.

12. Reinforcement – Pocket Wall Construction.

Additional strength and stability can be obtained by introducing reinforced concrete pockets into the construction. This is achieved by casting into the foundation 10 or 12 mm diameter mild steel reinforcing bars which are accommodated within a vertical slot formed in the rear skin of the wall.



When a suitable height is reached a temporary shutter board completes the box which is filled with well compacted concrete.

Remember to remove all mortar droppings from the bottom of the pocket before placing the shuttering and pouring the concrete,