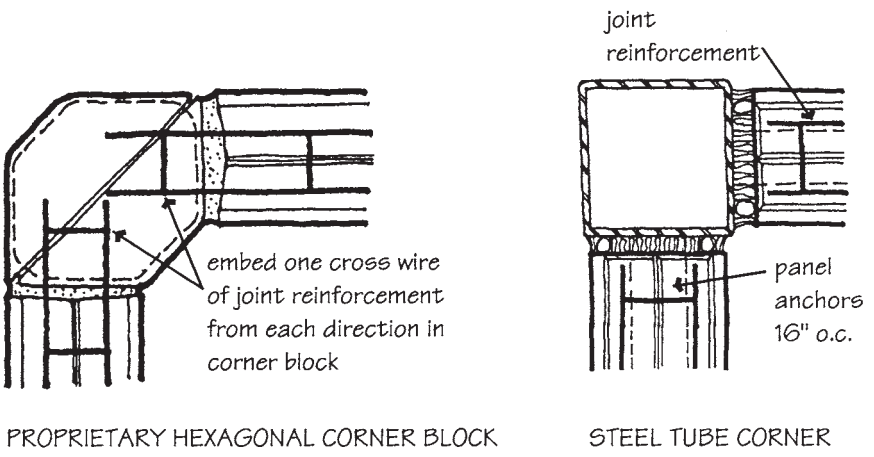

Figure 10-30 Glass block corner details.

joints, full mortar joints, and good bond between units and mortar will help in limiting the amount of water entering the wall, as will careful application of joint sealants around penetrations. Water-repellent admixtures in the block and mortar will reduce surface absorption, but they cannot stop the penetration of moisture through mortar joint bond line separations or other openings. Through-wall flashing at the top and bottom of the wall, at window and door heads, and at other wall penetrations is necessary to collect penetrated moisture so that it can be drained out through weep holes.

Through-wall flashing in a single-wythe wall breaks the mortar bond between courses, so vertical reinforcing steel is necessary for structural integrity even if it is not needed for load resistance. The steel is designed to resist all of the lateral load, without any reliance on mortar bonding at the bed joints. The most common method of flashing single-wythe walls is to step

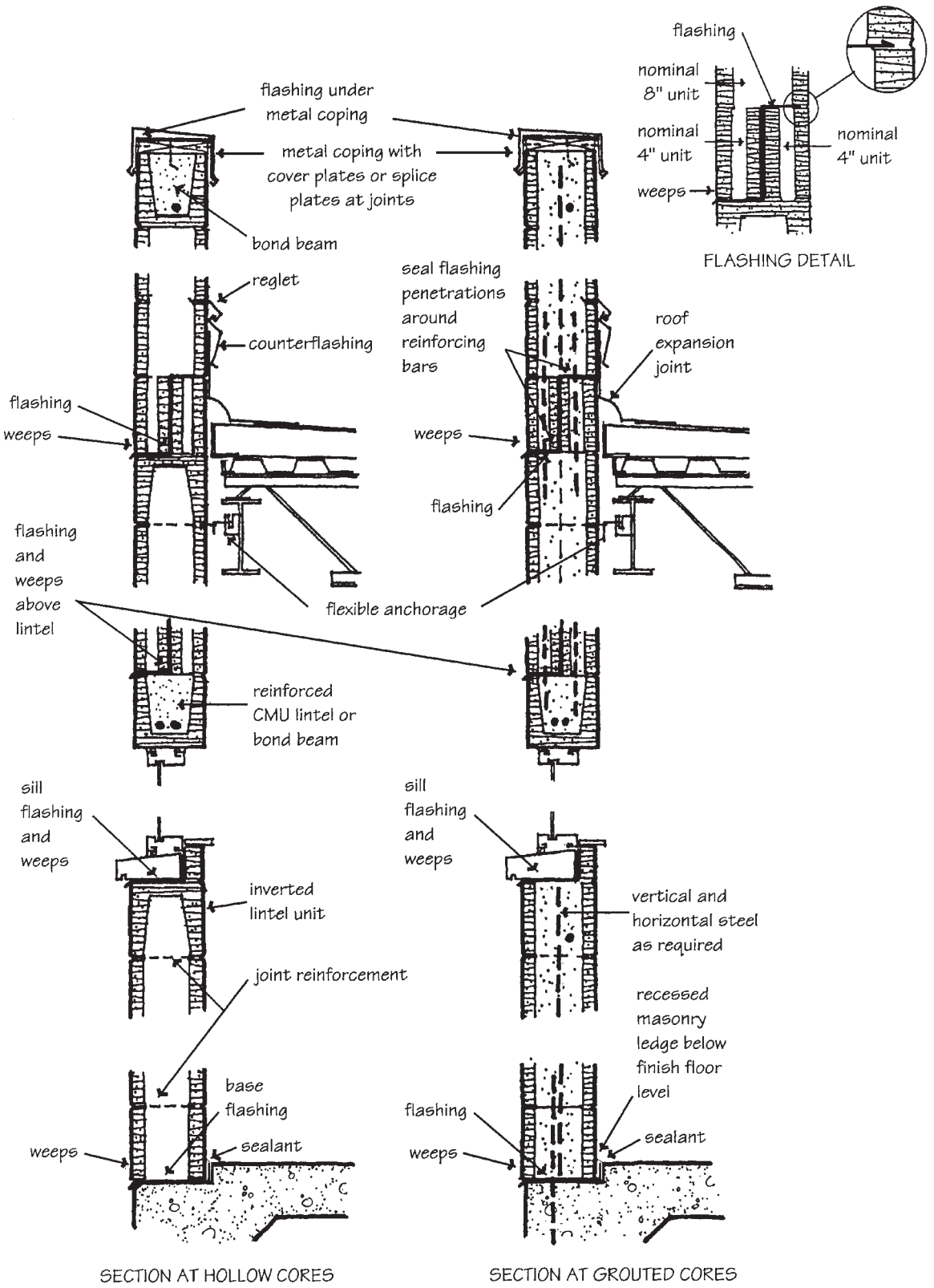

Figure 10-31 Single-wythe CMU curtain wall.