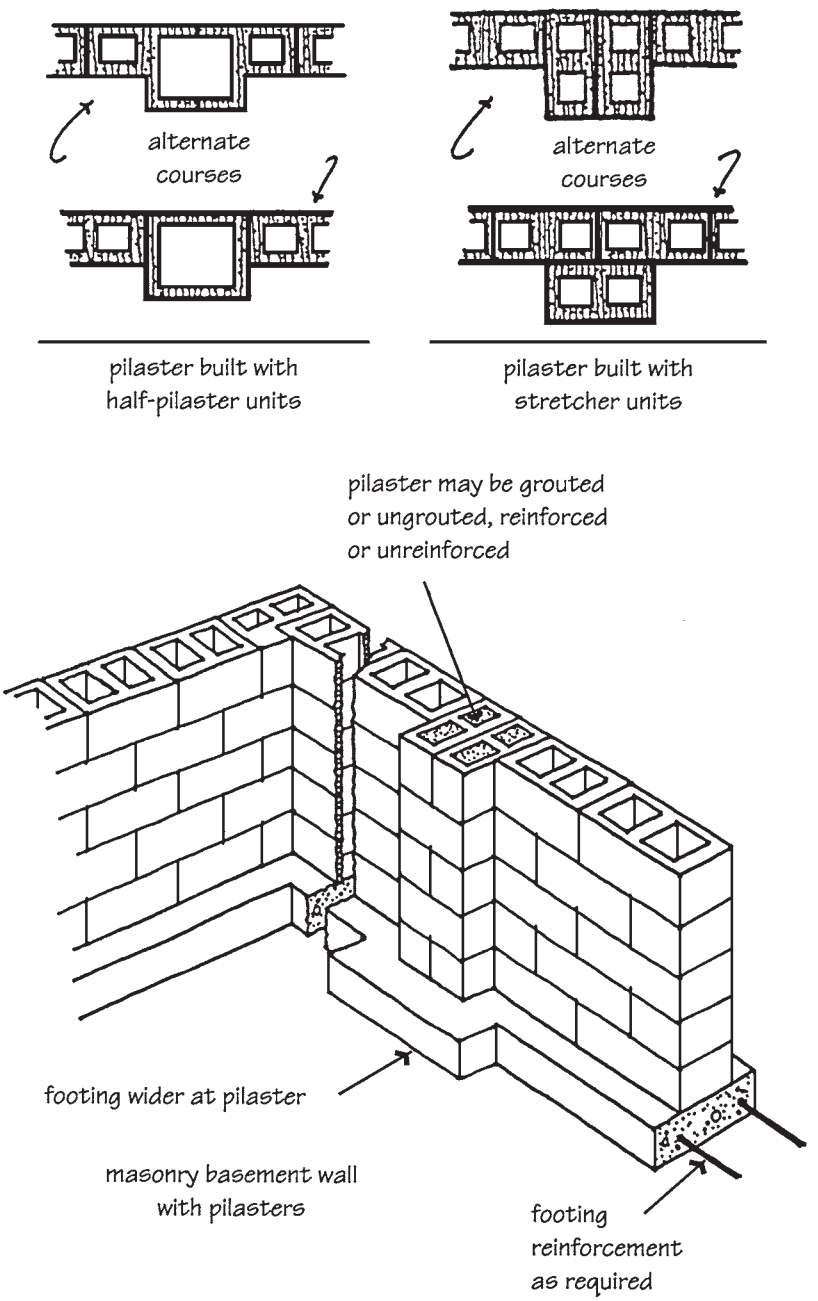

Figure 13-5 Concrete masonry basement wall with pilasters. (*From NCMA* TEK Bulletin 1.)

Intersecting walls should be anchored with 24 × $^{1}/_{4}$ × 1$^{1}/_{2}$-in. metal straps spaced not more than 32 in. on center vertically. If a partition does not provide lateral support, strips of metal lath, galvanized hardware cloth, or joint reinforcement may be substituted for the heavier straps.

Mortar joints at the intersection of cross walls with exterior below-grade walls should be raked out and caulked to form a control joint. Sill plates should be connected with $^{1}/_{2}$-in.-diameter bolts extended at least 15 in. into the filled cells of the masonry, and spaced to within 12 in. of the end of the plate.

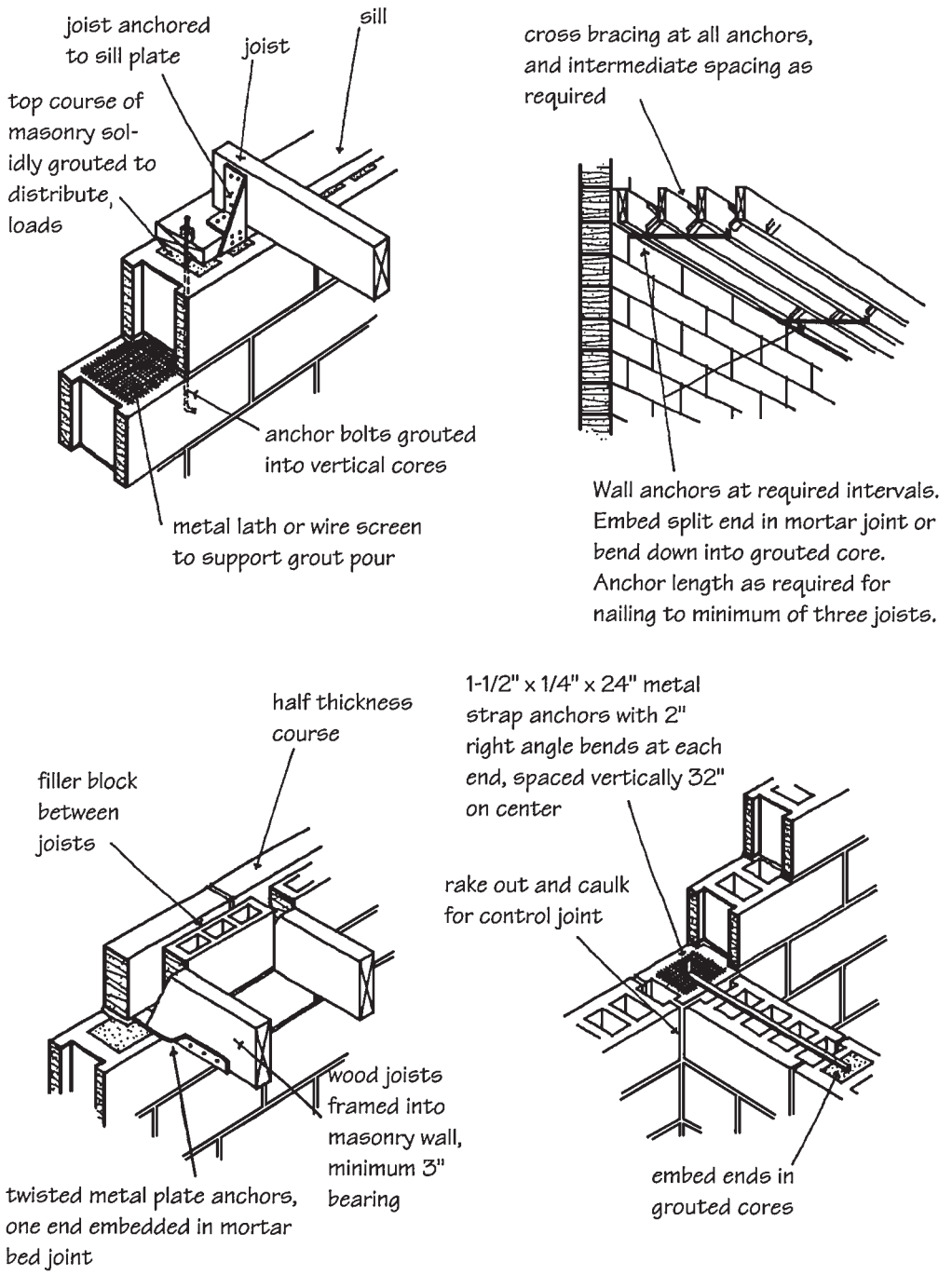

Figure 13-6 Foundation wall anchorage details. (*From NCMA* TEK Bulletin 1.)

Where beams bear on a basement wall, at least two block cores in the top course below the end of the member should be filled with mortar or grout, or a bearing plate installed to distribute loads. Pilasters may be bonded to the wall at beam locations to provide additional support, and should be grouted solid in the top course. Ends of floor joists should be anchored at 6-ft intervals (normally every fourth joist). At least the first three joists running parallel to a wall should also be anchored to it at intervals not exceeding 8 ft.