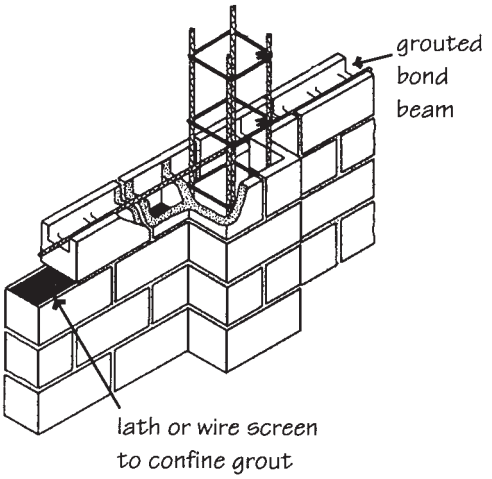

Figure 15-50 Use lath or wire screen to confine grout for bond beams.

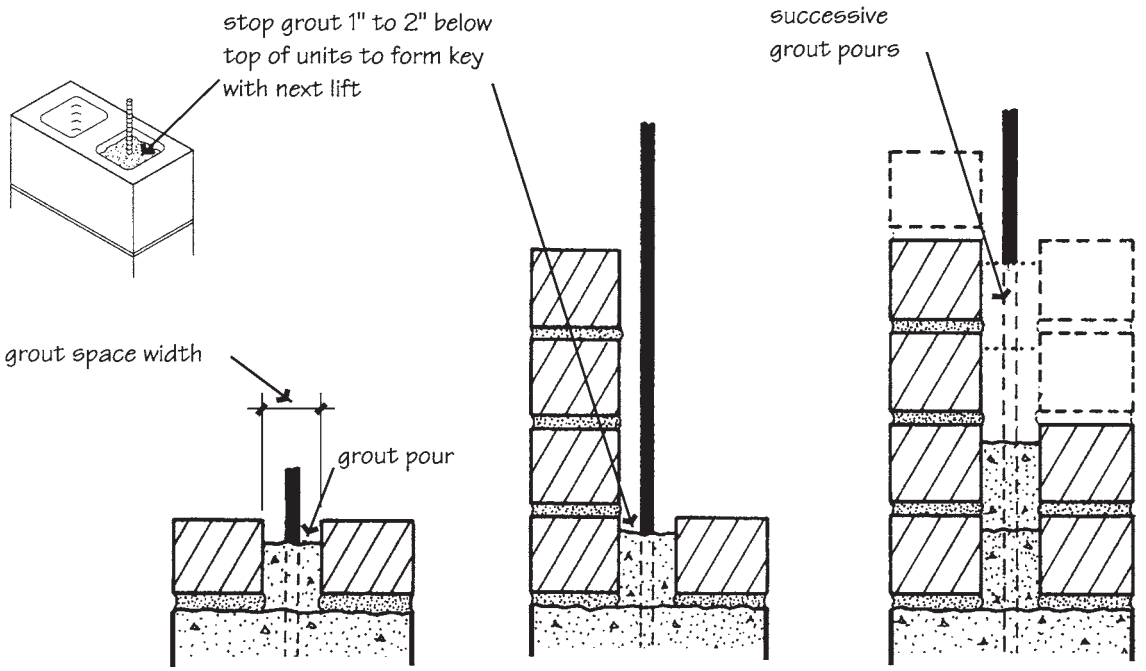

Figure 15-51 For small projects, grout may be placed as the masonry is laid in lifts not to exceed 12 in. in height. (*From* Informational Guide to Grouting Masonry, *Masonry Institute of America, 1992.*)

ing construction against lateral loads from wind or other forces applied before the mortar has cured, before full design strength is attained, or before permanent supporting construction is completed (*see Fig. 15-56*). Partially completed structures may be subject to loads that exceed their structural capabilities. Wind pressure, for instance, can create 4 times as much bending stress in a new, free-standing wall as in the wall of a completed building. Fresh masonry with uncured mortar has no tensile strength to resist such lateral forces. Most codes require that new, uncured, unanchored walls be

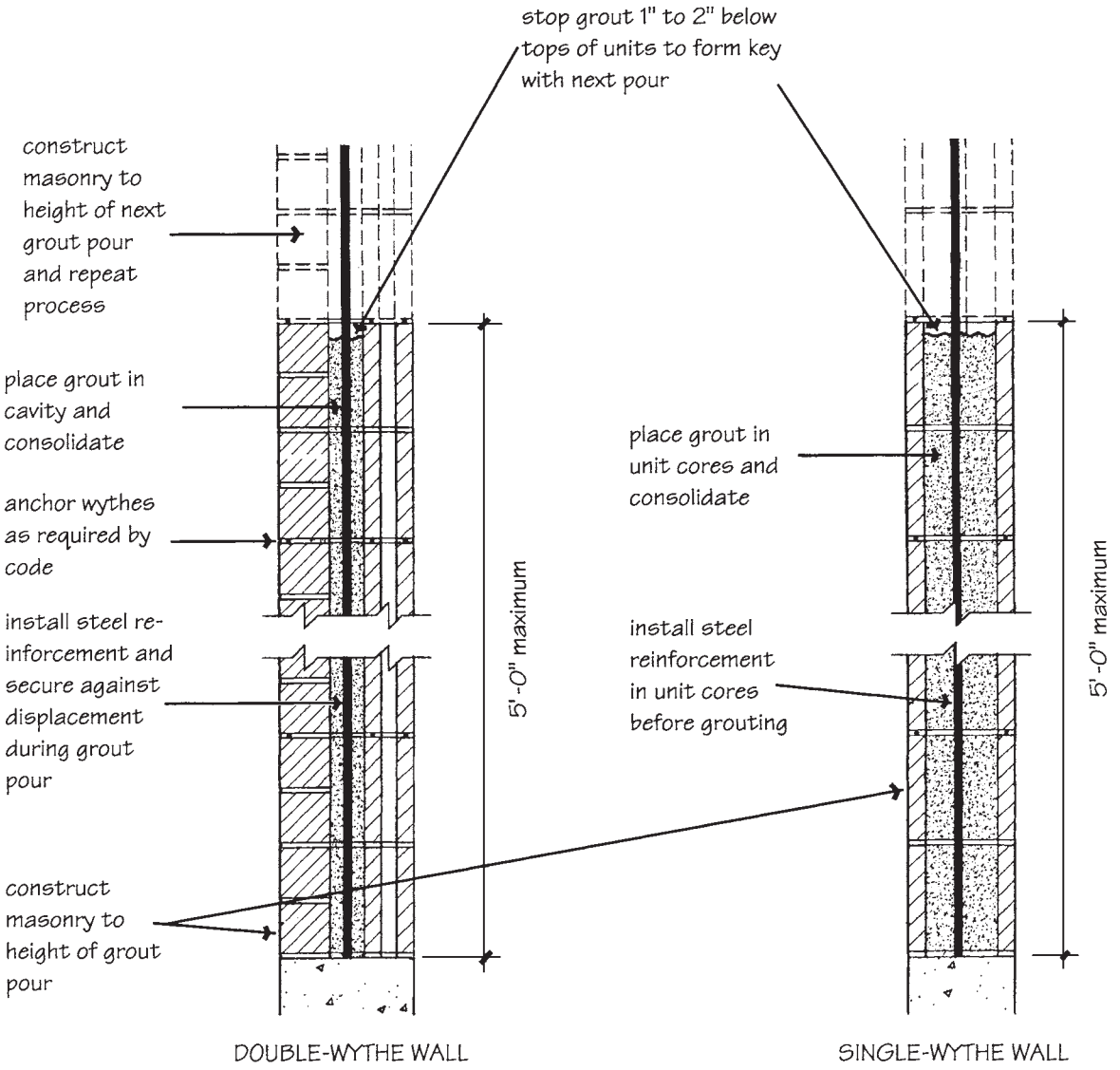

Figure 15-52 Low-lift grout pours may not exceed 5 ft in height. (*From* Grouting Masonry, *Masonry Construction Guides Section 7-11, International Masonry Institute, 1997.*)

braced against wind pressure. Bracing should be provided until the mortar has cured and the wall has been integrally tied to the structural frame of the building. Bracing should be designed on the basis of wall height and expected wind pressures.

Arches are constructed with temporary shoring or centering to carry the dead load of the material and other applied loads until the arch itself is completed and has gained sufficient strength (*see Fig. 15-57*). Temporary bracing should never be removed until it is certain that the masonry is capable of carrying all imposed loads. For unreinforced masonry arches, it is generally recommended that centering remain in place for 7 days after the completion of the arch. Where loads are relatively light, or where the majority of the wall load will not be applied until some later date, it may be possible to remove the centering earlier.