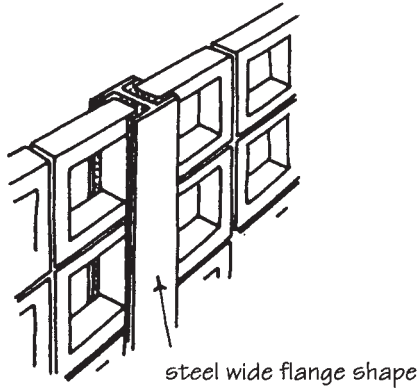
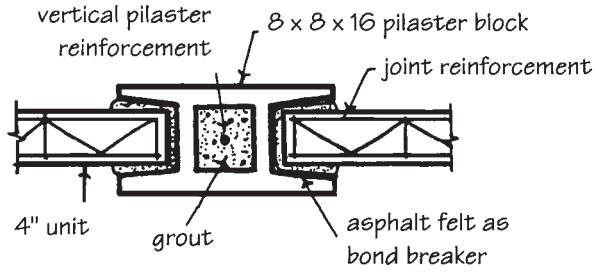


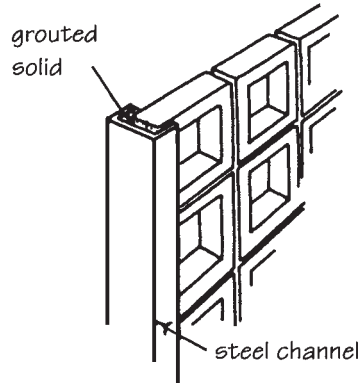
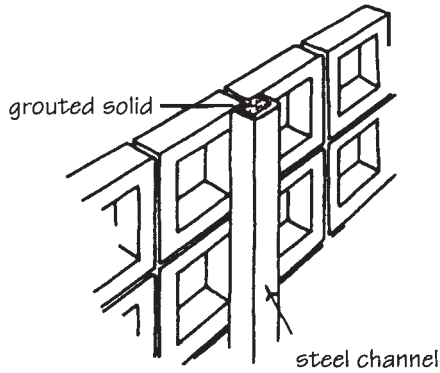
Figure 10-5 Examples of masonry screen wall units and bonding patterns.

cores oriented vertically, and face shells and webs should be at least $\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick. Type S mortar is recommended, and truss-type joint reinforcement spaced 16 in. on center vertically.

Lateral support for *concrete masonry fences* is usually provided by reinforced pilasters or by internal vertical reinforcement (see Fig. 10-8). Foundations should be placed in undisturbed soil below the frost line. For stable soil conditions where frost heave is not a problem, a shallow continuous footing or pad footing provides adequate stability. Where it is necessary to go deeper to find solid bearing material, where location in relation to property lines restricts footing widths, or where the ground is steeply sloping, a deep pier foundation provides better support. In each instance, the supporting pilaster is tied to the foundation by reinforcing dowels. A vertical control joint should be provided on one side of each pilaster support. Joint reinforcement in the panel sections should stop on either side of the control joint. The designs shown in Figs. 10-9 and 10-10 are based on wind loading conditions, but are not intended to resist lateral earth pressure as retaining walls. Concrete masonry fences require joint reinforcement and control joints for



Maximum Distance Between Lateral Supports (height or length, but not both)					
Wall Type	Nominal Wall Thickness (in.)				
	4	6	8	12	Other
Non-loadbearing exterior	6'-0"	9'-0"	12'-0"	18'-0"	18t
interior	12'-0"	18'-0"	24'-0"	36'-0"	36t



note: wire anchors in mortar joints welded to steel plate

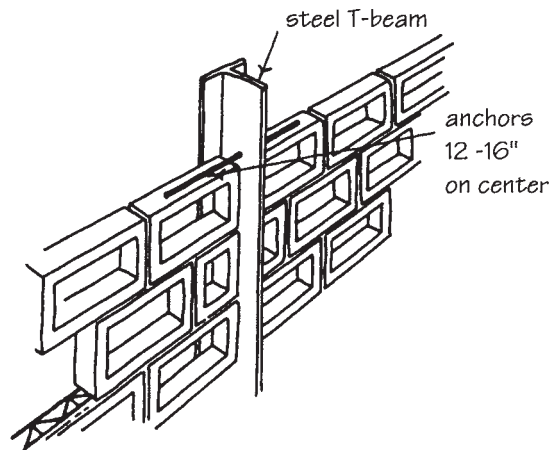
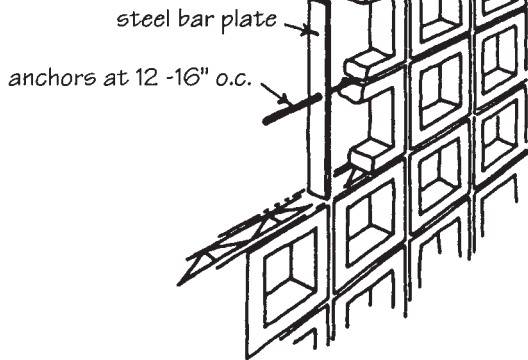


Figure 10-6 Methods of providing lateral support for masonry screen walls. (From National Concrete Masonry Association, TEK Bulletin 5, NCMA, Herndon, VA.)