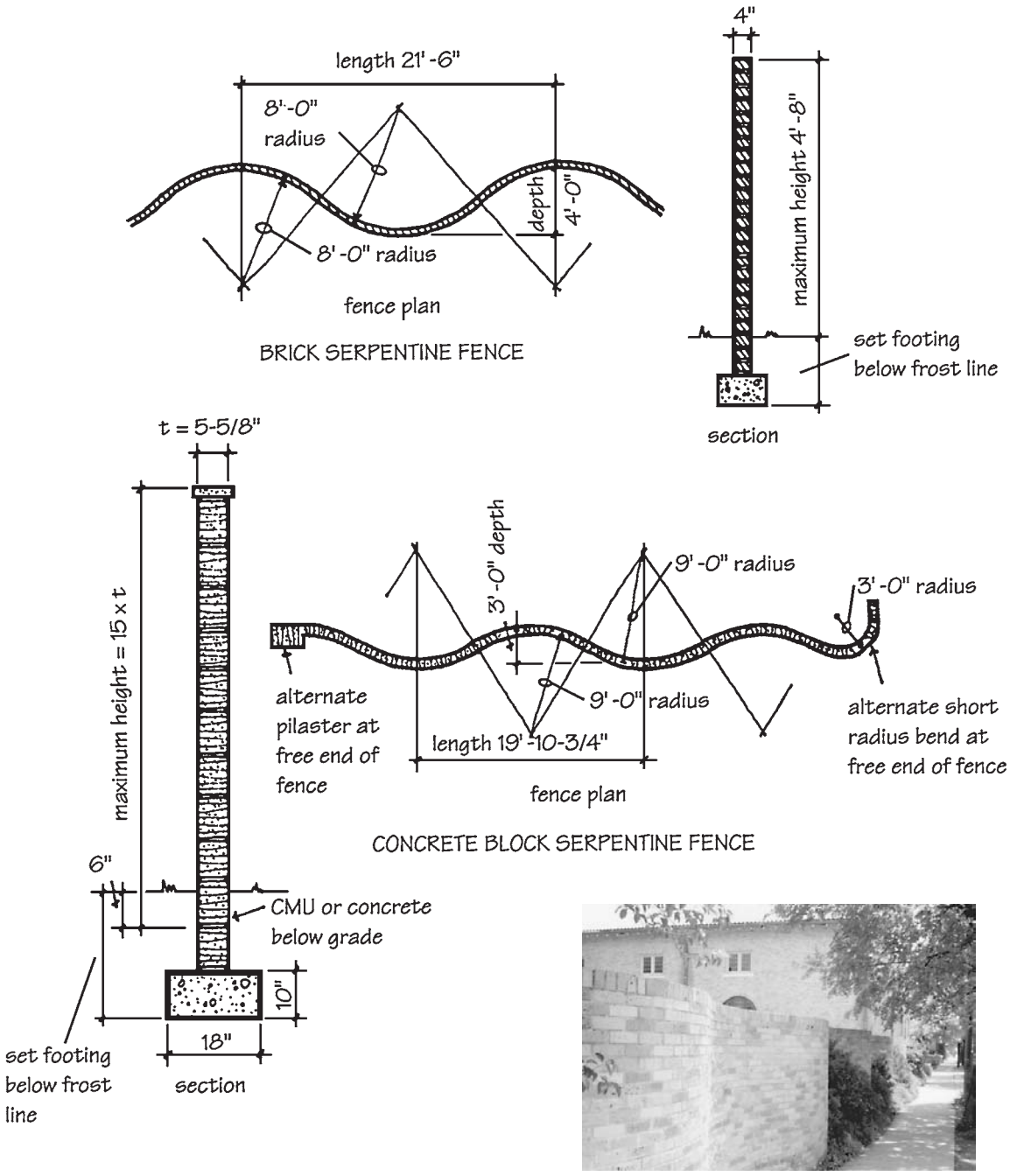
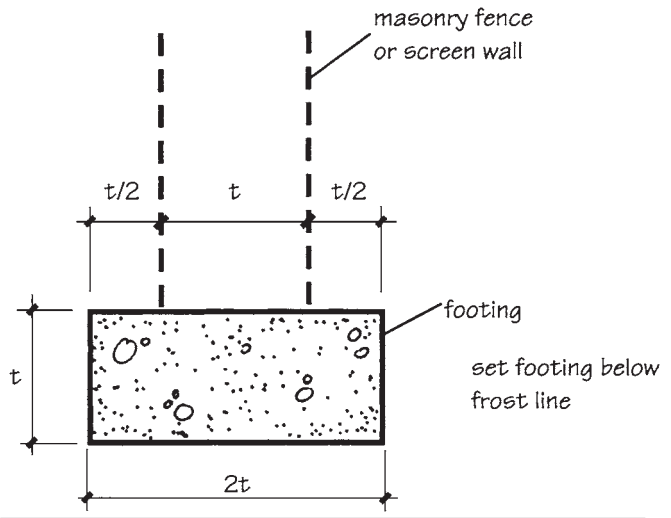


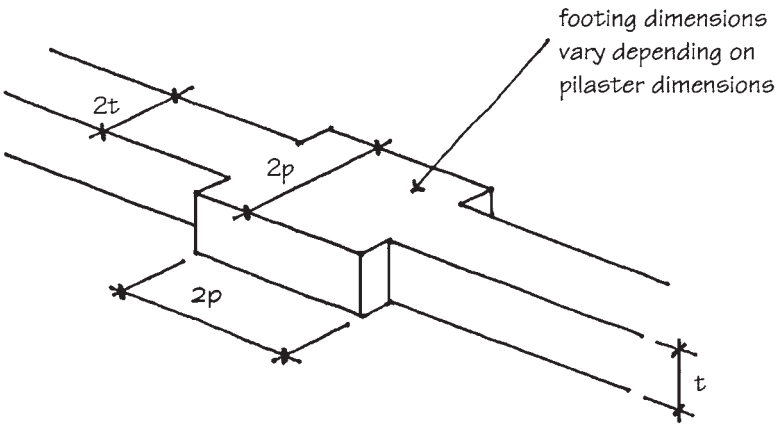
Figure 10-18 Serpentine fences. (*From BIA* Technical Note 29A *and Randall and Panarese,* Concrete Masonry Handbook, *Portland Cement Association.*)

10.3 GLASS BLOCK PANELS

Glass block is used in non-loadbearing interior and exterior applications, and is most often installed as single-wythe, stack bond panel walls. The compressive strength of the units is sufficient to carry the dead load of the material weight for a moderate height. Intermediate supports at floor and roof slabs require care in detailing to allow expansion and contraction of dissimilar materials (*see Fig. 10-26*). Deflection of supporting members above or below glass block panels should be limited to $L/600$. Movement joints at the perimeter of the panels should be at least $^3/_8$ to $^1/_2$ in. Glass blocks are



RULE OF THUMB DIMENSIONS FOR MASONRY FENCE AND SCREEN WALL FOOTINGS



WIDER FOOTINGS ARE REQUIRED AT SUPPORTING PILASTERS

Figure 10-19 Footings for masonry fences and screen walls. (*From Beall,* Masonry and Concrete for Residential Construction, *McGraw-Hill Complete Construction Series, McGraw-Hill, New York, 2001.*)

normally laid in Type S or Type N cement-lime mortar, and bed joints are reinforced with ladder-type horizontal joint reinforcement spaced a maximum of 16 in. on center vertically. Since the bond between mortar and glass block is relatively weak, head and jamb recesses or channel-type supports are usually required to increase the lateral resistance of the panel section. If jamb recesses or channels are not provided in the adjacent wall, jamb anchors are required at a maximum spacing of 16 in. on center.

Size and area limitations for glass block wall panels prescribed by code are shown in *Fig. 10-27.* Whenever panels exceed code requirements for area limitations, they must be subdivided by metal stiffeners and/or supports (*see Fig. 10-28*). Vertical stiffeners should also be installed at the intersection of