Figure 17-5 Masonry mock-ups should include all elements important to the performance and appearance of the masonry such as backing wall, anchors, drainage mat, flashing, weeps, movement joints, and windows.

formance standpoint can also be incorporated at the discretion of the architect or engineer.

Mock-ups should be used instead of sample panels whenever the acceptability of the masonry will be judged on more than just finished appearance, and construction observation or inspection will be provided to verify conformance. Mock-ups can be used not only to verify size, chippage, and warpage tolerances of units, but also to establish aesthetic criteria such as unit placement, joint tooling, joint color uniformity, and the even distribution or blending of different color units or units with noticeable color variations. Because they incorporate other elements, however, mock-ups are perhaps most valuable for establishing acceptable workmanship and procedural requirements for such items as placement of reinforcement, embedment of connectors, installation of flashing, and prevention of mortar droppings in wall cavities.

Since many of the items required in the mock-up will be concealed, and since acceptance may be based on procedure as well as appearance, the architect or engineer should try to be present during construction of the panel to observe the work and to answer questions about specified requirements. Documentation of concealed elements and procedural items may best be accomplished by photographing the work in progress. A cursory examination of a completed mock-up panel will tell the observer nothing about what's inside the wall (or isn't inside the wall). Acceptance on such a basis does not give adequate criteria on which to accept or reject the project masonry. The proper evaluation and comparison of the project masonry with the standards of the mock-up require on-site observation or inspection by the architect, engineer, or independent inspector. The person who will evaluate and accept or reject the work, if different from the design architect or engineer, should also be present for construction of the mock-up. Depending on its size, construction of the mock-up could be incorporated into a preconstruction conference. Both the meeting and the mock-up can be instrumental in clarifying

project requirements, understanding design intent, and resolving potential problems or conflicts.

The mock-up should be constructed by a mason or masons whose work is typical of that which will be provided in the project, because it establishes the standard of workmanship by which the balance of the masonry will be judged.

17.7.3 Grout Demonstration Panel

The MSJC Code and Specifications stipulate certain requirements for grout space geometry, grouting procedures, and construction techniques. Projects that use alternative methods or exceed the code limitations should require construction of a grout demonstration panel to determine the effectiveness of those methods.