



Brickwork Bonds

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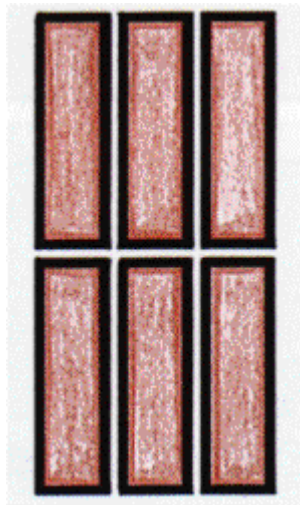
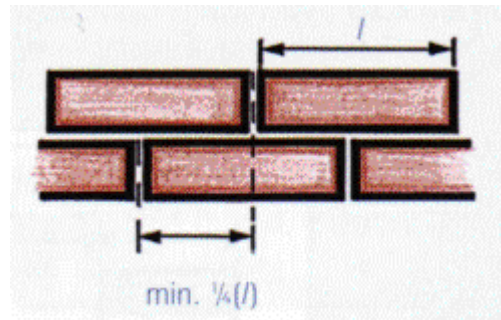
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Bonding in brickwork is an arrangement of bricks, usually overlapping between courses in order to distribute load and provide stability. Bonding can also be used for decorative purposes.

In general brickwork should not be less than quarter bonded.



Brick Bond patterns which deviate from the basic principle should only be used where experience, or evidence indicates that they are suitable for the particular construction.

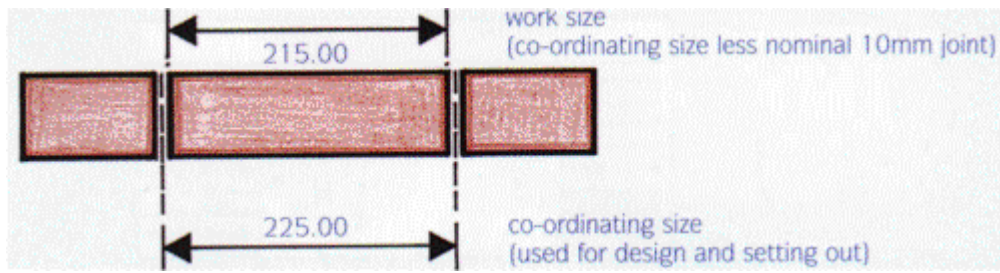
e.g. 'Stack Bonded Brickwork' (see left)

'Stack Bonded' Bricks laid as 'Soldiers' on their end faces will usually require bedjoint reinforcement to give adequate stability.

1.

Setting out Facework - Stretcher Half Bond

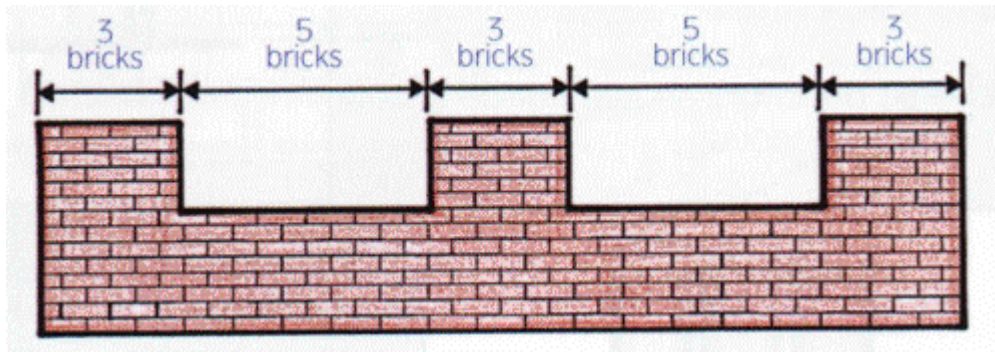
Face brickwork should be set out dry at ground level before brick laying begins otherwise ill considered decisions may have to be made later regarding bonding and cutting, particularly at window and door openings. Brickwork should be set out using the CO-ORDINATING SIZE of the length of a brick i.e. 225mm (215mm WORK SIZE + 10mm normal joint for bricks to BS3921).



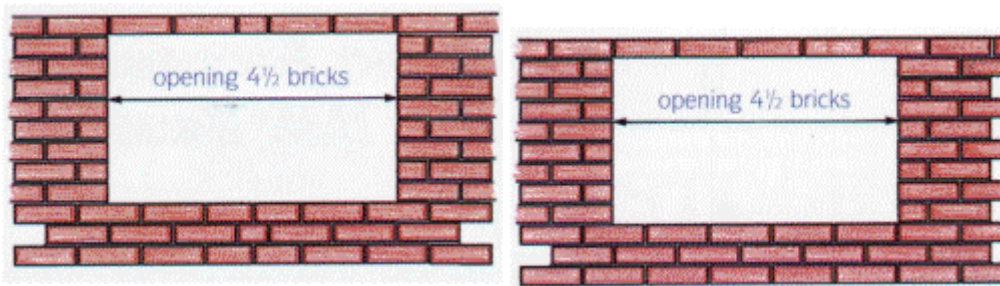
2.

Dimensions

Overall dimensions of walls and the position and size of openings and piers, should be chosen bearing in mind the dimensions of the type of brick to be used and the dimensions of special bricks available.



Ideal solution; Whole numbers of bricks and symmetrical reveals. Breaking the bond and possibly wasteful cutting can be avoided if the overall length of walls and the widths of doors, window openings and brickwork between the openings are all multiples of a brick stretcher. The bonding either side of reveals will also match symmetrically at each course. (Applies to Stretcher half bond and English bond, but not to Flemish and Dutch bond).



Breaking the bond in the centre of a window opening.

Alternative to left, Reverse bond.

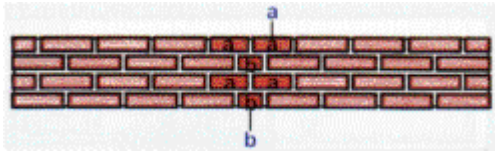
Remember: using multiples of a brick stretcher can avoid breaking the bond and avoid wasteful cutting

3.

Alternative Bonding Solutions



The ideal solution in bonding is seldom possible



In this instance a bricklayer will usually break the bond, centrally. $a=3/4$ brick. $b=1/2$ brick

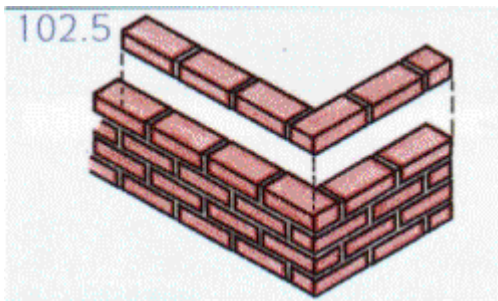


Alternatively, $3/4$ bricks are positioned at each end.



Reverse bond at each end of a wall may also be preferable to broken bond

4. Some Typical Bonds

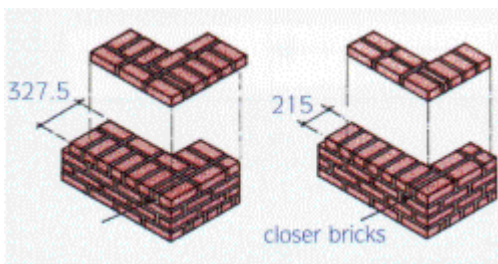
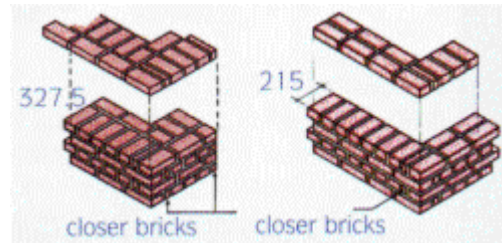


Stretcher Bond

Consisting of stretchers only in each course, the normal bond for walls of half brick thickness.

English Bond

Both faces show alternate courses of Headers and Stretchers. Used for $1\ 1/2$ and 1 brick thick garden and other feature walls.

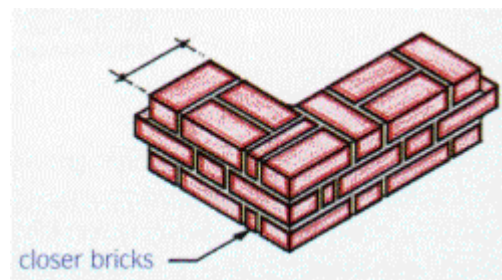


English Garden Wall Bond

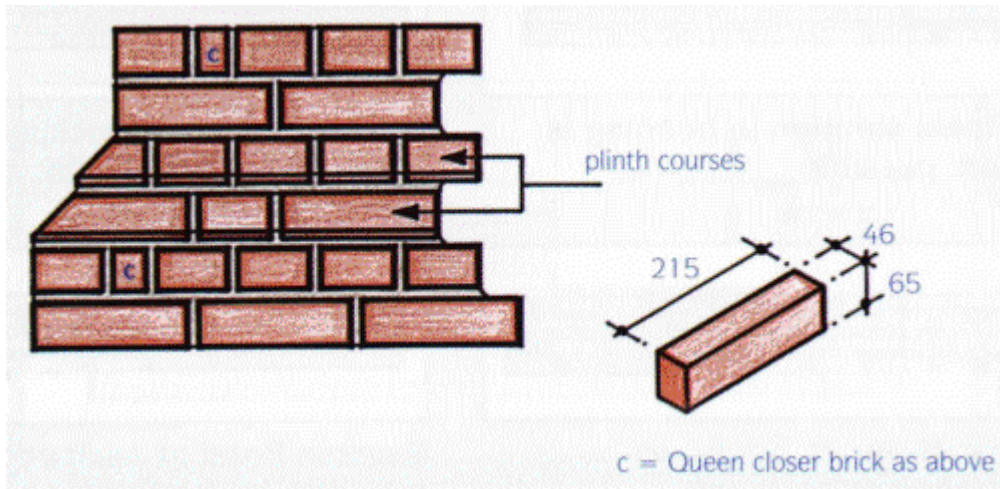
Considered to be more economical than true English Bond. Frequency of Header courses can vary.

Flemish Bond

Sometimes considered to give a more attractive appearance than English Bond.



5. Bonding of Plinth Bricks



Bonding should be set out so that perpends align vertically from the base below the plinth, through the plinth course to the walling above.