



MASONRY ADVISORY COUNCIL

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To: Architects, Engineers, Builder Developers / Contractors / Owners

RE: Ramblings Part 2

FROM THE EDGE

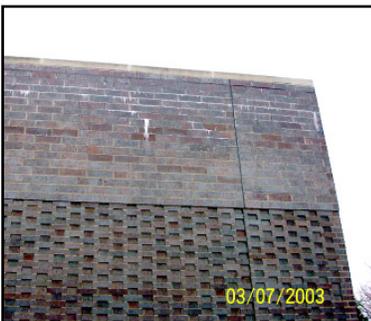
Flashing should be exposed with a drip edge, as shown below. This is discussed and shown in BIA Technical Note 7 Revised April 2001, Figure 11. This flashing is also shown exposed in the AIA's, Architectural Graphic Standard, 9th Edition. If that is not enough to convince you to show the drip-edge exposed in your building, the forensic engineer hired by your E & O insurance carrier will also say that the drip edge should have been called out, shown, and exposed on your drawing. I have heard all the reasons why architects do not expose the flashing in a masonry wall. The best (I've heard) are:

When the sun hits the wall, at a certain time of the day and angle there, is a slight reflective glare emitted from the drip edge.

The slightly projected copper or stainless steel drip edge detracts from the architectural presentation of the exterior wall.

I never use a drip edge in any of my award winning masonry designs and have never had any problems of efflorescence or water penetration. (The Architect's primary practice is probably in Texas or Southern California).

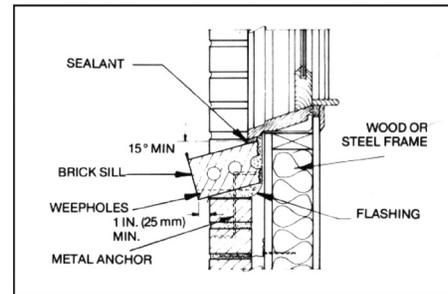
Who are we building these buildings for? I have never heard an owner say, "...That flashing sticking out of my masonry wall is ugly," or "It detracts from the design I bought from the designer." But, I have, had many owners say, "You mean if the flashing was sticking out that 1/4", I wouldn't have all these water problems, or "efflorescence"?" (He means efflorescence).



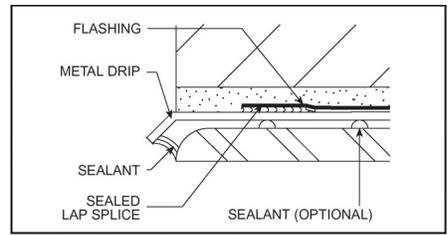
My Bank: (Note the efflorescence, and the flush limestone cap- it should have had 1 1/2" projection, with drip edge and flashing under the cap)



Local Hospital (Houston Architect): (Note the efflorescence and the flush cap- should have had 1 1/2" projection with drip edge, and flashing under cap.)



BIA Detail Technical Note 7 Revised April, 2001 Figure 11.



BIA Detail, Technical Note 21B Revised, April 2002, Figure 1.

GENERAL STEEL INFORMATION

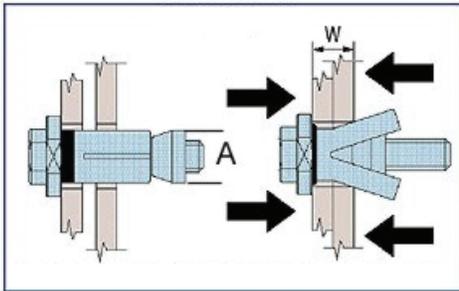
I recently reviewed a Masonry detail of a brick and block cavity wall using a hollow tube steel section as a steel lintel supporting the CMU. The Brick was supported by a steel angle bolted to the exterior shell of the hollow tube, with a bolt on the inside of the tube. I asked the architect how he/she expected my bricklayer with 2'-0" long arms to put the bolts that were beyond my bricklayer's arm-length. He stated that that was a good question and "did I have any suggestions?" I said yes. I recently was reading a trade association magazine, (Modern Steel Construction) published by AISC where a unique connector was discussed. This connector has some interesting applications for my masonry industry. It is called a Hollo-bolt, by Lindapter North America (www.lindapter.com). Holes can be shop or site drilled, access is needed from one side only and it provides for permanent, reliable connection.



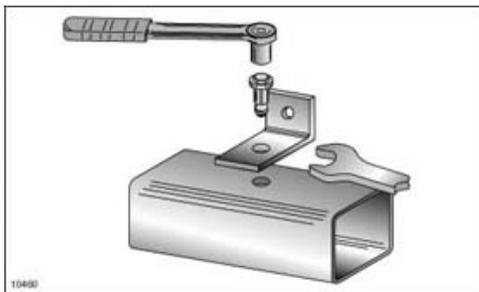
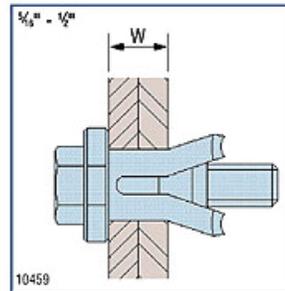
The Lindapter Hollo-Bolt is a patented method of securing to structural tube or to conventional steelwork where access is available from one side only. 5/8" and 3/4" sizes feature a collapse mechanism to maximize clamping force and enable us to use as a primary moment connection. Typical Hollo-Bolt applications include the connection or suspension of:

- Primary Steelwork
- Fire Protection Systems
- Secondary Steelwork
- Electrical Equipment
- Material Handling Equipment
- Cladding
- Lifting Gear
- Blast Walling
- Wall Ties
- HVAC Equipment

5/8" & 3/4" Only



Secondary collapse mechanism to pull together plates in moment connection



I thought you might find this of interest. More info is available about this product at www.lindapter.com