CHAPTER 3

Terms used in Brickwork
TERMS USED IN BRICKWORK

ARCH
An arrangement of bricks over an opening.

ARRIS
The edge of a brick.

BAT
Portion of a brick a quarter or larger (Figure 3.2)

BED JOINT
The horizontal joint.

BOND
An arrangement of bricks in a particular manner (See page 26).

BUTTERING
Means applying mortar to the end or side of a brick when laying bricks.

CENTRE
(Turning piece). The board (temporary support), which is placed across an opening to support the brickwork above when crossing an opening.

CHASING
Cutting grooves into brickwork for electrical or plumbing pipes.

CLOSER
A brick cut in two lengthways (See page 26)

CONCRETE
A mixture of stone, sand, cement and water.

COURSE
A complete row of bricks (brick plus mortar joint).

DAMP PROOF COURSE (D.P.C)
A layer of material, such as PVC, at least 150mm above ground level to prevent moisture rising up the wall.

EXCAVATION
The trench which is dug in the ground for the foundation.

FOUNDATION
The brickwork and concrete below the D.P.C. (See chapter 8).

HEADER
The head or short side of a brick.

JOINTING
The process of finishing off brickwork by means of jointers.

LAP
The distance the bricks of one course, overlaps with the bricks of another course. (Figure 3.1)

LINTEL
A pre-stressed concrete plank above an opening. It could also be comprised of brickwork for aesthetic reasons.

LUGS
Strips of metal (fixed onto the sides of metal doors and window frames) to secure frames to the brickwork.

MORTAR
A mixture of sand, lime, cement and water.

PERPENDS
The perpendicular joints.

PLANS
Special drawings used by a builder when building a house.

QUOIN
Corner brick - the first brick of each course at the corner. (Figure 3.3)

RACKING BACK
The steps left in the brickwork back when pulling up corners (Figure 3.3)

REINFORCING
Metal that is built into brickwork, e.g. reinforcing bars, brickforce or expanded metal.

REVEAL
The vertical sides of an opening.

ROOF TIES
Lengths of hoop-iron or strands of wire built into the wall to secure the roof to the walls.
SILL
The part of the brickwork directly below a window.

SOFFIT
The top part of an opening or the underside of an arch

STRECHER
The long face of a brick.

SUPERSTRUCTURE
The brickwork from the floor slab (D.P.C) upwards.

THRESHOLD
The section of the floor at the doorway.

TOOTHING
Leaving indents in the wall. This means removing every second brick when adding new brickwork to existing. (See Chapter 13: Additions)

WALL TIES
Short pieces of wire built into the brickwork to keep the two wall skins together.

SILL
The part of the brickwork directly below a window.

STOP END

Bed joints

PERPENDS

STRETCHER COURSE

HEADER COURSE

RACING BACK

QUOIN BRICK

QUARTER BAT

HALF BAT

THREE QUARTER BAT

LAP

WALL TIES
Short pieces of wire built into the brickwork to keep the two wall skins together.