

## *Bricklaying half-brick façade*

Pre-conditions

Preparation

Self-inspection

Execution



This **work instruction** is designed for use in detailed planning and preparation of work on construction projects. With thorough planning high levels of personal safety and optimal work apportionment can be achieved at the same time as the work can be organized efficiently and cost effectively.

Work activity & Problem	P	C	Risk= P*C	Action
Overloading, straining	10	70	700	Scaffolding with 1.5 m material transport landing and 0.5 m wide work platform lowered 0.5 m for 75% of the bricklaying activities.
Rain, wind, cold, heat	90	2	180	Climate Protection to work platform
Fall from ladder	10	15	150	
Cluttered workplace = Twist/fall injuries	10	15	150	Regular tidying

Probability = P	P = 0,1	<b>Assessment of probability</b>	C=0,5	<b>Assessment of consequences</b>	
Consequence = C	P = 1	Very unlikely (<1 times/10 years)	C=1	Trifle	
Risk = P * C	P = 3	Unlikely (1 times/10 years)	C=5	Tiny	( 1 - 2 days sick leave)
	P = 10	Low probability (1 times/3 years)	C=15	Small	( 3 - 7 days sick leave)
	P = 30	Relative probability (1 times/year)	C=70	Tactile	( 8 - 29 - " - )
		Probable (1 times/month)	C=500	Severe	(30-299 - " - )
				Very severe	(>300 - " - )

## Text and images from SBUF report 89:29

### *Scaffolding with platform*

If a climbing scaffold is not used then the scaffolding in the picture has functioned well. It has 1.5 m material conveying platform and 0.5 m wide platform lowered 0.5 m for 75% of bricklaying activities.



## Climate Protection

Both the brickwork and the bricklayers benefit from climate protection.

An example of this is shown on the picture.





## Minimize transports

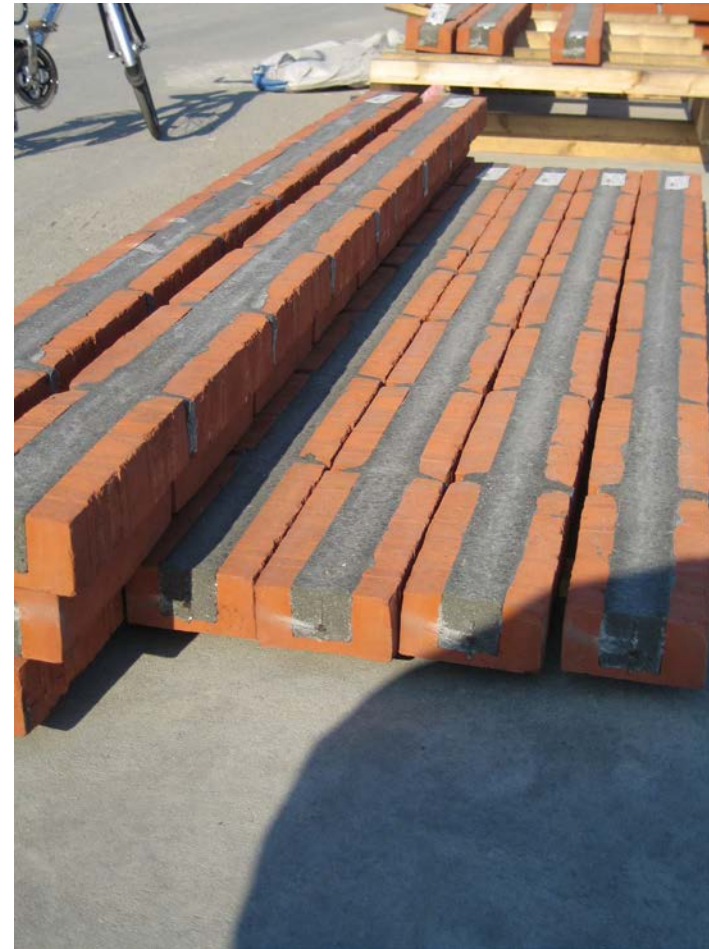
“To build is to move stuff” someone said, and it is especially the case for bricklaying.

Arrange for the rational handling of the material at the workplace.

In the picture below, the carrier has got away unscathed whilst the bricklayers must transport the bricks over an unnecessarily long distance.



It is a good thing to have a short distance to the depots of brick beams and reinforcement.



There will be some waiting when using a mortar mixer. A bricklayer suggested remote control.

Here several barrows are being filled before they are transported up with a lift.



Do not forget to plan for the large quantities of waste products.

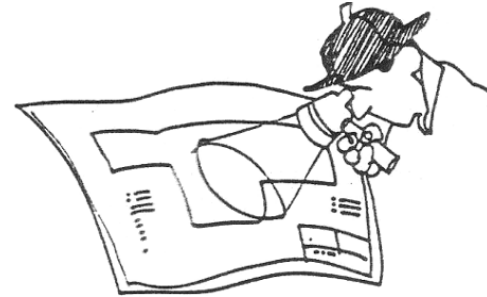


# Self-inspection 1(2) Template & instructions

No	Check	Method or equipment	Frequency	Result	Date Signature	Deviation/Remedy Approval/Non-A
1	Bituthene or base plate under the first brick shift					
2	Attachment for brick & mineral wool	Fastening				
3	Aeration openings including net. Correct air gap and cleaning					
4	The right kind and color of mortar					
5	The right kind of brick					
6	Stored lengths of brick beams					
7	Joint finishing, cleaning					
8						
9						
10						
11						

## Quality criteria for the project and the product

- Study Drawings, Specifications and Inspection planning
- Think through the alternative **methods of production** and handling of materials, tools etc. that can meet the requirements



### *Pay particular attention to*

- Protect the wall's top surface and abutments to other building elements against both moisture and fast drying
- Mix the mortar according to the supplier's instructions and building specification
- At temperatures below +5°C, the brickwork shall be protected

## Setting out

It may take many clamps to arrange walling staves properly. Shift heights are marked on the staves so that the string can be set at the correct height.

Spacers must be of stainless steel with specific number per m<sup>2</sup>.



Bricklaying is made easier if the mortar buckets are placed on an elevated trestle as shown the photo.

To get the brick pallets at a suitable height, the solution shown in the attached photo is perhaps appropriate.

The mortar shall be applied so as not to fall down between the bricks and the insulation as this risks it clogging the vent openings.

Avoid excessive mortar to joints at the back of the wall.

- Lay the bricks with well- filled joints - even butt joints are important.
- Never move laid bricks



Finish off joints in conjunction with mortaring - avoid jointing afterwards.

Bricks can be cut in many ways ...

